REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION
Kellogg Notebooks On

West Virginia Families:

THE MITCHELL FAMILY
1593307

THE MITCHELL FAMILY

By

Joseph M. Kellogg
THE MITCHELL FAMILY

Origin of the Family

No attempt is made in these notes to trace the multitudinous Mitchell family back to origins in early English or Scottish history or to work out in detail the various branches of the family in America. Sufficient is it for the present purpose to record some account of one John Mitchell who came to this country as a boy, unaccompanied by any other relatives, who settled in what is now West Virginia and who had many descendants, forming our own branch of this large family. John Mitchell, according to his own statement, came originally from Lancashire, England, his birthplace having been a place called Dawston. (No such place appears on even detailed gazeteers of England at the present time. Either this place has been absorbed by some larger town and so vanished as a separate village, or there may be some mistake in the spelling of the name, since it may have been put down in John Mitchell's pension statement by another, hearing it spoken by him and not written. There are several Daltons in Lancashire, one being Dalton-in-Furness, an important sea port town in the Furness district, some 25 miles northwest of Lancaster. In Cumberland there is a moderately sized place called Dalston, about five miles south of Carlisle. The parish register of this latter place has been published and shows several Mitchell families living in that vicinity. It seems probable that this was the birthplace of John Mitchell.)
Dear Sir,

I am obliged by your letter of 28th ult. enclosing a 5s. bill for search.

I have not been able to trace the existence of a DAVISON in Lancaster, or anything near to it near Dalton-in-Furness. I cannot locate that place at all. Dalston would be pronounced as DAVISON by most North Country people - I can only conclude that Dalston Cumberland must have been meant but I cannot imagine why your ancestor called it Lancaster. Only a small part of the County of Cumberland adjoins Lancaster and although many English counties some years ago had portions scattered through the neighbouring counties I cannot find that Dalston is situated in such a piece, but I will try and find out again. It is only a few miles from Carlisle the local town of Cumberland.

Dalton, Cumberland, contains the following entry in the baptism in the parish register:

John Mitchell son of Reynold Mitchell of Bishop's Forge Dalston born 17 May 1762. If this should be your ancestor, I can only conclude that he was born 17 May 1762 baptised 1 May 1763, because it is quite common in the old registers for children to be a year or two years of age before being baptised. If that is not the case, the birth of your John Mitchell was very likely never
intend in any register. There are frequent case constantly occurring, even in the present date of persons whose birth was never recorded & their only proof of age has been an old letter or an entry in an old family bible in the parent's handwriting that they believe such entry to be correct. A personal friend of mine had his army pension awarded to him since 20 years ago solely on such evidence.

There were no 'Mitchells' in the parish of Dalton, Lancashire in 1825, neither are there any in my printed registers for the County of Lancashire in 1763.

Cox's account of the court of Stafford mentions a 'Darleston n' Lythall hundred' and another in Offlow hundred in the rural deanery of Tamworth, but I think the Cumberland one must be the right one, and if I can find that the district round Dalton once formed a part the county or county of Lancaster, he must try and assimilate the dates of what I found with what you require by further evidence.

Then do not appear to any bills in P.B. Court that refer to a John Mitchell in America. I went through all the Chancery Depositions for Cumberland, Lancashire from 1763 to 1785 in the chance of some Mitchell giving evidence before the Court & mentioning his relations, but no Mitchell appears for those dates & counties there.

I will keep the matter in mind & try and obtain the place as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
D. Swally
THE MITCHELL FAMILY

From the Parish Register of Dalston, Cumberland, England (published in 2 volumes. Copy in Congressional Library)

Marriages:

Feb. 6, 1729, Thomas Michel and Mary Coltherd.
April 26, 1752, John French and Mary Mitchel.
Nov. 16, 1752, Thomas Mitchel and Jane Hetherington.
Feb. 7, 1768, Adam Graham and Jane Mitchell, banns.
June 18, 1758, William Mitchell bac. and Margaret Holiday,
St. Marys, in a list of banns published at the parish church but not solemnized there.

Baptisms:

Feb. 6, 1728, Thomas, of Thomas Mitchell and Mary Couthard.
April 2, 1733, Mary, of Thomas Mitchel of Hawksdale.
Oct. 30, 1735, Sarah, of Thomas Mitchell of Hawksdale.
Jan. 25, 1737, James, of Thomas Mitchell of Hawksdale.
Nov. 3, 1740, Matthew, of Thomas Mitchel of Hawksdale.
Dec. 8, 1743, Martin, of Thomas Mitchell of Hawksdale.
May 1, 1746, William, of Thomas Mitchell of Hawksdale.
Aug. 24, 1760, Mary, daughter of William Mitchell of Dalston.
May 17, 1762, John, son of Reynold Mitchell of Bishops Forge.

Burials:

Feb. 11, 1736, Sarah, a child of Thomas Mitchel of Hawksdale.
Nov. 16, 1746, Thomas Mitchell of Hawksdale buried.
March 21, 1752, Martin, son of Widow Mitchell of Hawksdale buried.
EXHIBIT B

The exhibit is a letter to the state attorney general from the corporation's attorney, discussing a proposed transaction involving a merger. The letter includes details of the proposed merger and the corporation's legal analysis of the transaction's implications. There is no visible damage or shading on the page.
July 30, 1755, Mary Mitchell of Hawksdale, Widow, buried.
Jan. 19, 1762, William Mitchel of Dalston buried.
April 25, 1766, William Mitchel of Blackgreen buried.

From other neighboring parishes in Cumberland we have the following:
Registers of Skelton (1580-1812):

Marriages:

May 16, 1659, Thomas Mitchell and Mary Watt (one or both were of Skelton.

Baptisms:

March 4, 1759, Elizabeth, of Thomas Mitchell of Lamonby.
June 12, 1760, Mary, of John Hetherington of Skelton.
Sept. 21, 1763, Thomas, of Thomas Mitchell of Lamonby.
March 23, 1766, John, of Thomas Mitchell of Skelton.
Nov. 7, 1768, Richard, of Thomas Mitchell of Skelton.

Burials:

Feb. 22, 1764, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Mitchell of Lamonby.

Registers of Bridekirk (1584-1812):

Marriages:

Aug. 30, 1747, Thomas Cowthart and Mary Whiteside.
April 25, 1764, John Mitchell and Ann Bell.

Baptisms:

July 18, 1628, Robertus, fil. Jacobi Coltheard peregrini.
Oct. 18, 1646, Anne, fil. Rowlandi Coltheard.
Sept. 21, 1748, Thomas, of Thomas Coltherd of Tallantire.
Dec. 15, 1764, Elizabeth, of John Etherington of Hameskill.

April 28, 1779, Sarah, of John Etherington of Cockersmith.

**Burials:**

Jan. 15, 1774, Mary Coltherd of Great Broughton, widow, aged 96.
Feb. 18, 1787, Esther Etherington, widow of the late William Etherington of Little Broughton, aged 75.
Sept. 10, 1802, Thomas Coulthard of Great Broughton, aged 86 years.

**Other Cumberland Marriages:**

Nov. 24, 1753, Thomas Coulthard of parish of Wetheral and Mabel Pearson of parish of Low Crosby.

Nov. 15, 1759, David Hetherington of Longthwaite (parish of Wetheral) and Mary Pearson of Low Crosby.

Jan. 19, 1758, James Mitchell, collier and Jane Irwin.
From these items on the registers it is seen that:

Thomas Mitchell lived in Hawkdale (near Dalston), Cumberland. He married Feb. 6, 1729, Mary Coltherd. (Possibly she belonged to the Coltherd family of Great Broughton and Bridekirk.) They had children:

1. Thomas, bapt. Feb. 6, 1728 (born before parents marriage)
   He probably married, Nov. 16, 1752, Jane Hetherington.
2. Mary, bapt. April 2, 1753. She probably married, April 26, 1752, John French.
   buried March 21, 1752.
7. William, bapt. May 1, 1746.

Thomas Mitchell of Hawkdale died, and was buried Nov. 16, 1746. His widow Mary (Coltherd) Mitchell was buried July 30, 1755.

(Possibly Thomas Mitchell who married Jane Hetherington in 1752, may have died a few years later, as on Feb. 7, 1768, Adam Graham married Jane Mitchell.) It is thought that the mother of our John Mitchell, born 1765, was named either Mary or Jane. The name William is also known to have been in his family, as the name of his father or uncle.
The Mitchell Family in Virginia


John Mitchell was born May 1, 1763, at "Dawston" in "Lancashire," England. (From his own sworn statement in his application for a pension. This year date is also that given on his tombstone.) The place probably was, more correctly, Dalston, in Cumberland.

The only facts known about his early life are those taken from the pension declaration and from the inscription on his tombstone. As a boy he had been bound to a sailor and probably made several voyages, coming to America about 1774-75. (The tombstone inscription says: "Bound to a Sailor. Went to W. India & America 1774. Thence to E. India. Thence to America 1775. Came to Virginia 1776").

There has been a tradition in the family that while his ship was in New York harbor, he ran away from the captain to whom he was bound and hid for two weeks in a clump of bushes, being fed daily by some boy whose acquaintance he had made. In his Pension record it is stated that he came to America in August, 1774, and arrived at Yorktown, Va., and that from there he went to Norfolk, Fredericksburg, and Hampshire Co., Va. in 1775. At any rate he was living in Hampshire county from about 1775-76 until August, 1780, when he was drafted into the militia at Romney about the first of that month, when he was seventeen years of age. (On his tombstone the date is given as 1779 with the additional statement that he had substituted in the army in 1779 even before this. The Pension record, in great detail, is more probably correct.) It seems obvious that John Mitchell must have been a boy of unusual courage and initiative.
His first service in the army was in a company of militia raised from Frederick, Berkeley and Hampshire counties with the object of going to the mouth of the great Kanawha river and building there a fort. On the arrival of the detachment at Staunton however, the men were ordered to remain there to guard Tories and deserters. This they did until about the last of October, 1780, when, on the march homeward, John Mitchell was dismissed at the mouth of Seneca creek, a branch of the north fork of the South branch of the Potomac, in what is now Pendleton Co., West Va. Here, about the 1st of November, 1780, Mitchell enlisted as a substitute for William Gragg in the state troops in the continental service and went back to Staunton and eventually to Richmond, where he was placed in Captain James Pendleton's company of artillery, which belonged to Colonel Harrison's regiment of Virginia artillery. The whole command marched to the neighborhood of Chesterfield Court House, near which they saw the British blow up a powder magazine and had a small skirmish with the British troops. Mitchell continued in this command throughout the winter and spring marching here and there as the necessities of the campaign demanded. There was a considerable engagement at Petersburg before the retreat of the colonial troops to Richmond. Sometime in May General Lafayette arrived with reenforcements from the North, and a short time later General Anthony Wayne also joined the army with his command, and much maneuvering went on through the late spring and early summer. The 4th of July, 1781 was spent near Williamsburg, Va., and not long after that time, John Mitchell was injured in the shoulder. By reason of this disability he was discharged and returned to Rockingham county, arriving there about the first of August, after having been in the service about nine months. He had not had his fill of military
service, however, and soon after his return he hired out again as a substitute, this time for one William Howe, and marched in a company of militia from Hampshire Co. under the command of Captain Thomas Neal to Yorktown, and was present there during the siege, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. (It is a tradition that he climbed a tree to get a better view of the actual surrender.) Afterward Mitchell was one of a detachment which marched with the prisoners to the barracks near Winchester, at which place, about the last of November or first of December, he was again discharged, after about three months service. Total service during the Revolutionary war was about fifteen months (from 1st of August, 1780 until 1st of December, 1781).

After this last discharge, John Mitchell was in Hampshire Co. for perhaps a year, where we find him on the Personal Tax list for 1782, as being under the age of 21 years, but as owning a horse, on which he was taxed two shillings. About this time he returned to that district in (then) Rockingham County, near the mouth of Seneca creek on the north fork of the south branch of the Potomac, where, apparently he had made friends. More than friends they proved to be, for by the year 1784 he was married to a daughter of George Teter, one of the old settlers there, and was settled himself as one of the permanent residents of that community. He appears on that Census of Tithables in Virginia taken in 1784, published in the volume for Virginia in the 1st Census of the United States, in this district of Rockingham county, associated with the Teters, and as having 2 white souls in his family. Apparently he had been but recently married (no children as yet). The date of marriage, therefore, is probably 1783, or early in 1784. His wife was Catherine Margaret Teter, eldest daughter of
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document with dense text, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
George Teter and his wife Anna Margaret Henkel.

A complete copy of the papers in connection with John Mitchell's claim for a pension based on Revolutionary war service follows: (In this statement of his, he says that he lived in this district in Rockingham, later Pendleton, County continuously for twenty years after his discharge from the army in 1781)

Affidavit of John Mitchell as application for a Pension.

State of Virginia)      SS.
County of Lewis       )

On this 7th day of August, 1832 personally appeared in open court before James M. Camp, Abner Abbott, George Rush, John McWhorter and Benjamin Riddle, Justices of the Peace for said county and members of the Court of Lewis Co. aforesaid now sitting, the Rev. John Mitchell a resident of the said county of Lewis and State of Virginia aged seventy years next May who being first duly sworn according to Law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. That in August 1780 (early in the month according to his present recollection) in the County of Hampshire at Romney, Va, he was drafted as a militia man, to go to the mouth of the great Kanawha to build a fort as he was informed, the company was to be raised from Frederick, Berkeley and Hampshire counties, Va. he thinks Frederick was to furnish the Captain, Berkeley the lieutenant and Hampshire the Ensign; those drafted in Hampshire rendezvoused at Hanny Moundays mill on the south fork of the south branch of the Potomac near where Moorefield the seat of Justice of Hardy Co., Va. is located, the Ensign from Hampshire
Small businesses were severely affected by the economic downturn. The government implemented various measures to support these businesses, including financial aid and tax relief. Many small businesses adapted by diversifying their offerings and exploring new markets. However, some struggled to survive, leading to increased unemployment and economic uncertainty. The government continued to monitor the economic situation closely and adjust its policies accordingly to provide the necessary support.
was Michael Everman who marched affiant with others from thence to Staunton in Augusta Co. Va. where we were joined by those from Frederick & Berkeley and placed under the Capt. from Frederick whose name is not recollected, the lieutenants name was Lender, his first name not recollected. When we reached Staunton it was still in August; we were ordered to remain at Staunton to guard the Tories and deserters, we continued there until the latter part of Oct. 1780 at which time we were discharged, those from Hampshire Co. were marched homeward by Ensign Everman and in a few days after we left Staunton affiant was dismissed at the Mouth of Seneca Creek a branch of the north fork of the South branch of Potomac then in the Co. of Rockingham now in Co. of Pendleton, Va. where he, affiant, about the first day of November 1780 at the last mentioned place hired as a substitute for one William Gragg in the state troops in the continental service, and with three others were marched from there under Lieut. Robert Minnis to Staunton in Augusta Co. at which place we were placed under Capt. James Culverson who marched us with about 20 others to the city of Richmond, Va. at which place we were received by James Pendleton, Capt. of Co. of artillery and marched by him from there with the field pieces to Chesterfield Court House, Va. where we joined the residue of Capt. Pendleton’s Co. Affiant thinks a man who was called Capt. Lewis Bocker acted as Lieut. under Capt. Pendleton and then a man by name of Lightfoot acted as 2nd Lieut. or Ensign. While at Chesterfield Court House, Capt. Pendleton’s Co. belonged to Col. Harrison’s Regt. Va. Artillery, affiant thinks Col. Harrison’s Regt. was called the 2nd Regt. is confident it was the 1st or 2nd, thinks 2nd. Soon after we reached Chesterfield Court House, Va. with the regular troops under Col. Davis we marched to a place called Westham about 4 miles above Richmond, Va. the
evening we arrived at Westham the British blew up the magazine at that place, affiant saw it blow up. On the next morning we were marched to Warwick warehouse, Va. continued there over night and on the next morning were marched to near Hood's Mills affiant thinks Hood's Mills was in the county of Chesterfield, Va. it was supposed that the British intended to burn Hood's Mills, the regulars laid in wait for the British, fired upon them, drove them back as affiant understood and killed several of them, he saw one of the regulars have a red coat on the morning after the skirmish with several bullet holes in it. Soon after the skirmish the regular troops were marched back to Chesterfield Ct. House, Va. in a few days thereafter affiant with 20 of Capt. Pendleton's Artillery Co. was ordered to march to Chesterfield Ct. House, Va. to join the regulars a sergeant by the name of Sandford marched us to Chesterfield Ct. House, the commissioned officers of the Artillery and the balance of the Co. remained at Hood's Mills, we joined the regular troops at Chesterfield, Va. the last mentioned time about the 15th of Jan'y. 1781, and remained at that place with them until some time in February following under Capt. Lyon in Col. Davies' Regt. the officers' names under Capt. Lyon are not recollected. In Feb. 1781 a Co. of regulars was ordered to march and join Capt. Pendleton's artillery Co. then affiant thinks at Southampton Ct. House or Cabin point, affiant was in the company thus ordered to join Capt. Pendleton, and Lewis Booker continued as officer under Capt. Pendleton, affiant recollects that when he was again under the command of Capt. Pendleton a man by the name of Ball acted as orderly sergeant from Southampton Ct. House we marched to the town of Suffolk in Nansemond Co. Va. found the town destroyed by fire, we continued marching up and down the James river as circumstances required from Surry
Co. Va. to Portsmouth in the same state until about the 1st of April, 1781, the British having been reenforced it was deemed expedient to retreat, we marched by way of a bridge on the Maheron(?) river to near Richmond, Va. from thence we marched to Peterburg, Va. and on the 28th of April 1781 had a skirmish with the British, the American Troops were forced to yield the possession of the town to the British and retreated, they crossed the bridge on the Appomatox river tearing up the bridge after them, on the same night reached Chesterfield, Ct. House, affiant was in the engagement and recollects that considerable firing took place on both sides before the American troops retreated. On the following day after our retreat to Chesterfield Ct. House, Va. we marched by way of the stone cole pits to Richmond, Va. and continued in Richmond until some time in May following when Genl. Lafayette arrived with about eleven hundred continental troops from the North at Richmond, Va. Gen'l Lafayette took command of all the troops and we were marched to Bottomsbridge on the ChickahoChamy river in the Co. of New Kent, affiant thinks at this last mentioned place we continued about one week, while there the Rev. Mr. Bellmain preached to the whole army, from thence we marched to the Racoon ford in Orange Co. Va. and at the last mentioned place we were joined by Gen'l. Anthony Wayne and the troops under him from thence we marched to some place (not recollected) in Louisa Co. Va. where the army encamped for two or three days. While at this place a British Spy was hung from thence we marched back to Bottomsbridge near which place we caught a large British horse branded G. R. from thence by way of New Kent Ct. House, Va. we marched to the (Court) Ordinarys near Williamsburg, Va. we continued at this place some time and while there celebrated the 4th of July, 1781, not long thereafter affiant was injured in the shoulder by reason
whereof he was considered unfit for service and discharged, his discharge was signed by Lewis Booker and countersigned by Benjamin Eustis, major professor of the New England Artillery, his discharge as well as his discharge for the first mentioned service has been lost from the last mentioned service he arrived in Rockingham Co. Va. about the 1st of August 1781, having been in this last mentioned service about nine months, soon after he arrived at Rockingham Co. Va. (the precise day not recollected) he took the place of William Howe as a Substitute and marched in a company of militia from Hampshire Co. Va. under Capt. Thomas Neal to the town of York, Va. and was there during the siege of York when Lord Cornwallis surrendered, from thence affiant marched with the prisoners to the barracks near Winchester, Va. at which place about the last of Nov. or 1st of Dec. 1781 affiant was discharged, was in the last mentioned service about 3 months making the service of affiant during the Revolutionary war about 15 months tour from the 1st of August 1781 to the last of Nov. or 1st of December, 1781. Affiant was born on the 1st day of May, 1765, in Lancashire Co. England at a place called Dawston as he was informed by his father in August 1774 he emigrated to America and landed at York Town, Va. went from Yorktown to Norfolk, Va. and from Norfolk he went to Fredericksburg and after moving from place to place he got to Hampshire Co. Va. in the year 1775, and continued there until he was drafted, for the 20 years immediately after he quit the service he lived on the north fork of the South branch of the Potomac then in the Co. of Rockingham, now in the county of Pendleton, Va. he then moved to his present residence where he has continued to reside since. He has no documentary evidence to support his services but supposes Jacob Teter of Randolph Co. and John Waggoner of Lewis Co. can testify to his services. He hereby
relinquishes any claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present
and he declares that his name is not on the present roll of any agency in
any state. Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) John Mitchel.

-Court certifications follow-

Tracing of the above signature:

John Mitchel

Virginia Town.
Lewis Co.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned a J. P. etc. the
Rev. John Mitchell who being duly sworn deposes and saith, that by reason
of old age and the consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as
to the precise length of his service but according to the best of his
recollection he served not less than the period mentioned below and in the
following grades: For one year and three months I served as a private and
for which service I claim a pension:-

John Mitchel.

Sub. sworn etc, 7th day of June 1835
before Benjamin Riddel, J. P.

Tracing of this signature:

John Mitchel
Affidavit of Jacob Teter:

Virginia )
Randolph Co. ) Town.

This day Jacob Teter of county aforesaid personally appeared before Isaac Booth a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and made oath that he recollects that John Mitchell of Lewis Co. Va. in the year 1780 went from Hampshire Co. Va. on three month's tour in the militia at Staunton, Va. when his three months tour expired he recollects that said Mitchell went on a tour toward Richmond, Va. He thinks said Mitchell was gone on the tour toward Richmond about six months. He also recollects that said Mitchell was on a tour towards Yorktown, Va. about the siege of York.

(Signed) Jacob Teter.

- Certified on the 28th day of Sept. 1852.

Tracing of this signature:

Jacobs Teter

- Follows a certificate that Jacob Teter was a credible person and his statement entitled to belief, etc.

A letter from the Controller of the Currency to the Commissioner of Pensions certifying that the widow of John Mitchell deceased, late a pensioner on the roll of the Wheeling, Va. agency at the rate of $50.00 per annum, has been paid from the 4th of March to 29th of April, 1840.

dated Aug. 29, 1842.
O. W. and N. Division.

3-525.

J.R.N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Bureau of Pensions,


Sir:

In reply to your request for a statement of the military history of John Mitchell, a soldier of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR, you will find below the desired information as contained in his (or his widow's) application for pension on file in this Bureau.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates of Enlistment or Appointment</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Officers Under Whom Service Was Rendered</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 11</td>
<td>9 &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Salinae Summerson</td>
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<td>Aug. 1781</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
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Battles engaged in, Yorktown and several skirmishes.

Residence of soldier at enlistment, Hampshire Co. Va.

Date of application for pension, May 15, 1905.

Residence at date of application, Liverpool, Mass.

Age at date of application, Born May 1, 1761 in Liverpool, England.

Remarks: His claim was allowed.

Very respectfully,

Wm. C. Mitchell, Colloy

Commissioner.
In connection with claims of widespread Pension frauds in western Virginia, an investigation was carried on of all Pension records from that region. John Mitchell's claim and record were found to be correct and his pension continued.

The investigation of this case by U. S. attorney Singleton in 1854:

"The foll. is the narrative given by John Mitchell of his age and service as a soldier in the war of the Rev. to wit. was 71 years old last February, is a native of England, came to United States 1774.

In year 1780 was drafted at Hampshire Co. Va. and marched on the 9th of Aug. under Ensign Everman was destined for the Mouth of the Big Kanawha to build a fort there, on getting to Staunton, Va. was detailed there among others to guard tories and prisoners confined in Staunton jail. Remained there until the last of October or 1st of November following: On his return home in the same year went on as a substitute for Wm. Gregg from Rockingham under Capt. James Calvert on to Richmond, was discharged in the succeeding July, having been in service this expedition he went as a substitute for William Howell to Yorktown and was at the capture of Cornwallis, went on from Yorktown to Winchester with the prisoners as a guard, was in the service 4 months, this is a man of character and intelligence I am satisfied that he is fully entitled to all he draws.

a true cop. W. G. Singleton. Nov. 9, 1854

In the Personal property tax lists, first for Rockingham Co., and then for Pendleton Co., John Mitchell appears each year from 1784 to 1803 inclusive. In these lists a man's taxable estate would seem to be gauged
by the number of horses he owned. In 1784, John Mitchell had 2 horses but by the end of this period he was credited with 8 horses, as large a number as anyone had except only a very few of the oldest and most prominent settlers in that region. In the list for 1784, and again in 1785, his name appears immediately next to that of George Teter, showing that he was living with the latter, or was his next neighbor. In 1793 and later he is called of "N.F." (North Fork) and sometimes "J unr." to distinguish him from another John Mitchell, of a totally different family who was living in Pendleton Co., but in a different section (on the South Fork). In the lists for 1800-1805, it is stated that he had two males over 16 years of age, showing that his eldest son George was now growing up. After 1805 his name disappears from the lists in Pendleton Co., but does appear in those for Harrison Co. to which place he removed about that time.

These Tithable lists are preserved in the Archives division of the State Library at Richmond. Copies of a few of the lists are in the Clerk's office at Franklin, Pendleton Co. One of the lists, that for 1790, has been published in Marton's History of Pendleton Co.

John Mitchell became, apparently, the owner of considerable land there in Pendleton Co. Probably the first land he acquired was that given him by his father-in-law, George Teter, on John Mitchell's marriage to the former's daughter Catherine Margaret Teter. Formal deed to this property was not dated, however, until May 4, 1795, at the time when George Teter made his will and deeded various tracts of land to his older children. The deed from George Teter to John Mitchell was for a consideration of one pound (purely nominal of course) and gave title to a tract on the west branch of the North Fork called Lick Run, on the south side of the Timber Hills,
containing 140 acres. The old original deed, with the signature of George Teter, is in the possession of the writer (Joseph M. Kellogg). It apparently is in the handwriting of Gavin Hamilton, the County Clerk at the time. (Pendleton Co. Deed Book B, p. 78.)

In the meantime, on July 6, 1780, John Mitchell obtained by deed from Andrew Johnson and Elles his wife a tract of 50 acres of land on the west side of the North Fork, part of land originally patented by Johnson, between the lands of George Teter Sr. and Philip Harper. For this he paid 50 pounds. Deed recorded July 5, 1790. (Pendleton Co. Deed Book No. 1, p. 100.)

On Feb. 7, 1789, he located 22 acres on the west side of the North Fork, adjoining his own, Harpers and Johnsons lands. (Location book #1, p. 4). This land was surveyed for him on Feb. 10, 1789 (Survey book A, p. 4); and patent granted on March 4, 1785. Va. Land patent book #51, p. 397). (This was by virtue of part of an original warrant, No. 9409, dated Nov. 27, 1781). The land adjoined "his own former land" on the north and west sides. This former land was probably that obtained by deed from Johnson, though actual date of deed was later than this survey. (Survey plot follows.)

Survey for John Mitchell - Feb. 10, 1789
On Dec. 20, 1788, John Mitchell had also located 75 acres of land in Pendleton Co., on the Allegheny mountain near the head waters of Seneca creek, on the northeast side of his own former land. (Pendleton Location book #1, p. 2.) This land was not surveyed for him until Sept. 20, 1793. (Survey book 2, p. 54); and patent for it was granted him on Dec. 28, 1805. (Virginia land patent book No. 52, p. 180.) This was by virtue of part of original warrant No. 9409, dated Nov. 27, 1781, and of part of warrant No. 12442, dated June 21, 1782. His "former land" in this case was probably the land in the Timber hills given him by George Teter. Survey plot of this tract follows:

Survey for John Mitchell - Sept. 20, 1796

On Sept. 7, 1795, he located 25 acres in the Timber ridge, on the waters of Eberman's and Hedrick's runs, adjoining on the southeast side of George Teter's land, extending to the top of the river ridge or hill.
The diagram on the page appears to show a map or geographic area. The text on the page includes a discussion of travel and logistics, possibly related to the map. The specific content is not legible due to the quality of the image.
THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and its results consist of published maps of more than 40 per cent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

This topographic atlas is published in the form of maps or atlas sheets measuring about 16 by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted for the country, it is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. Quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the same scale being used for all quadrangles of the same altitude and its immediate surroundings. Standard atlas sheets are of nearly uniform size. They represent areas of different sizes. On the lower margin of each sheet are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, miles, and chains. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a representative fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale 2 inches to 1 mile means that 2 inches on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 52,800 similar units on the earth's surface.

The standard scales used on these maps are multiples of the fraction 1/15,000. Quadrangles in thickly settled or industrially important regions are mapped on a scale of 1/15,000, or about 1 mile to 1 inch, and cover areas measuring 15 by 20 miles in latitude and longitude. Quadrangles in less thickly settled or industrially less important districts are mapped on a scale of 1/75,000, or about 5 miles to 1 inch, and cover areas measuring 30 by 50 miles in latitude and longitude. Rougher-mapped sheets, or specialty sheets, have been made on a scale of 1/24,000, or about 4 miles to 1 inch, covering areas measuring 1° in latitude and longitude. Maps for special purposes are made on scales larger than 1/15,000.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1888, and nearly 33 per cent of the area has been mapped. About 10 per cent of the Territory has been covered by mountain-maps on a scale of 1/15,000, or about 10 miles to 1 inch. Most of the remaining area surveyed in Alaska has been mapped on a scale of 1/75,000, but about 3,000,000 square miles have been mapped on a scale of 1/24,000. A large part of the Hawaiian Islands has been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published as 1/15,000. The features shown on these maps may be arranged in three groups: (1) water, including rivers, lakes, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture works of man, such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The conventions used in representing these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. It is $1$ foot below the cabin and has a bed that is partly covered by a large bed of sand, and on each side of the valley is a large flat. The valley is $2$ feet deep. The hill on the right has a level surface and a steep slope on the left. The slope on the left is steep and continues gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gulles. On the map, such features are represented directly beneath their position in the sketch, by contour lines. The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped, but in the country it may be as small as 1 foot in a mountainous region or as great as 200 feet. Certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth one, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude.

The heights of many points—such as roads, towns, mountain surfaces of lakes, and bench marks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitude to the nearest foot only. More exact altitudes of certain marked points as well as the geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations are published in bulletins that are issued by the topographic survey.

The lettering and works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a state, county, city, town, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Modeled roads are shown by double lines, one of which is accentuated. Other public roads are shown by fine double lines, private and path roads by dashed double lines, trails by dashed single lines.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of the principal city, town, or natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. Over 2,800 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of similar ones on the other side of the sheet have been published. The topographic map is the base on which the geology and mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented, and the maps showing these features are bound together with a descriptive text to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States.

Index maps of each State showing the topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained from us. Copies of the topographic maps may be obtained for 15 cents each, 5 by 7 by 10 inches. As the maps of different quadrangles, for each State, having the folio form are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular descriptive of the folios will be sent on request.

APPLICATIONS FOR MAPS OR FOLIOS SHOULD BE ACCESSIONED BY EACH, DRAFT, OR MONEY ORDER (NOT POSTAGE STAMPS) AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE

RELIEF

WATER

WOODS
Jagged Senec Rocks Protrude Like the Backbone of a Half-buried Prehistoric Monster

The quartzite formations are part of a series of outcroppings which dot the area southwest of Petersburg. Many rise almost vertically for several hundred feet.
Golden Corn—Staple Crop of West Virginia since Pioneer Days

Hills often lie on steep hillsides. An imaginative mountain farmer told one greenhorn visitor that he planted his crops by loading his shotgun with kernels and blasting away at his nearly vertical acres!
Venus on the North Fork in Rutland County
(Location book 1, p. 25.) This was also by virtue of part of warrant
No. 12442, dated June 21, 1782. He was never taxed on this land, however;
and no patent was ever issued to him. Evidently title to this tract was
not claimed or perfected.

On the Land tax books of Pendleton Co. (which are preserved in
the State Auditor's office in Charleston, West Va.), John Mitchell first
appears on the list for 1791, when the transfer of the 50 acres to him from
Andrew Johnson is noted. The assessment value is given as £ 9 - 11 - 8, and
the tax was 2 sh. 10. In 1796, the transfer of the 140 acres from George
Teter is noted. Value of this tract is given as £ 12 - 15 - 0. John
Mitchell is also credited with the "addition" of the 22 acres patented, at
valuation of £ 3 - 15 - 4. These three tracts are then continued on the Tax
lists through 1803, when he disposed of them and removed to Harrison Co.
The 75 acre tract patented in 1803, then appears and continues to 1814, in
which year it appears as belonging to John Mitchell "of Harrison Co.," a
grant of 75 acres, on "Alliganey," 27 miles northwest from Franklin, the
county seat.

Of these various tracts of land in Pendleton county, the one of
50 acres bought from Andrew Johnson in 1789, lying on the North Fork bottom
evidently was his home property. (Andrew Johnson's first wife had been
Hannah Henkel, an aunt of John Mitchell's wife Margaret Teter. The families
in this neighborhood were all closely connected by marriage or relationship.
See Notes on the Henkel and Johnson families.) This land was in a beautiful
location, not far from the famous Seneca Rocks, and below the "Deep Spring"
(opposite where the run from the Deep Spring flows into the North Fork). The
road down the North Fork valley ran through or beside this property, and
John Mitchell had some difficulty in connection with this road, as the following items, taken from the original Court Order, Minute books of Pendleton Co. show:

"August 3, 1789.

On motion of John Mitchell praying to have the road altered that runs down the North Fork. Ordered that Andrew Johnson, Abraham Henkle, Yost Henkle and George Teter Senior, or any three of them view the ground and report the convenience or inconvenience that may allow the altering of said road where it runs through his land."

March 1, 1790:

"We the Subscribers being Appointed to Review the Ground for the Alteration of the Road that Leads Down the No. Fork when it Turns Through the Lands of John Mitchell Have Made Report of the Same will be Convenient to be Altered, etc"

Andr Johnston
Abram Henkle
Justus Henkle.

Ordered: that John Mitchell the petitioner for the above Road do Cut out the same at his own expense otherwise the above Road not to be Established.


Aug. 4, 1794. Ordered that Philip Teeter with the hands working under him do open the road from John Mitchell's to Conrad's Hill, exclusive of the bounds assigned him, and keep the same in lawful repair.
April 4, 1796. The grand jury presents John Mitchell for stopping the road by his house, and a breach of the Sabbath within 3 months long past, by the information of two of our own body: Philip Fisher and Peter Rupp.

July 4, 1796. On motion of John Mitchell - ordered that the road be established along his fence, and that he open and clear the same himself.

January 1, 1798. Isaac Teeter appointed overseer in place of John Mitchell.

Also from the Court minute books it is seen that on Oct. 1, 1792, it was "ordered that N. F. John Mitchell do supervise the election of the North Fork district to be held at George Teeter's." (The election itself, for Overseers of the Poor, was to be held on October 15th.)

John Mitchell's name appears in a roll of militia for Pendleton Co., dated Sept. 6, 1794, in Captain William Gragg's company (together with various members of the Teter and Henkel families). This Captain William Gragg was the same man for whom John Mitchell originally substituted in the Revolutionary War and was the step-father of Andrew Johnson. He lived up on the mountain above Seneca Creek. The service of the militia at this time was in connection with the Whiskey Insurrection, so called, in southwestern Pennsylvania. Not knowing the possible extent of the trouble, the militia of all the nearby states was called into service in the fall of this year for a short time. (Morton's Hist. of Pendleton Co., p. 400)

From the election polls of Pendleton Co. (in an old book there at the Courthouse at Franklin), it is seen that John Mitchell (called N.F. to distinguish him from the other John Mitchell on the South fork) voted at the
elections of 1791, 1792, for Assembly-men; for Congress in 1793; for Assemblymen in 1793; for assemblymen in 1795; again in 1797; for Congress also in 1797.

At a court held in Pendleton Co. on Monday, May 5, 1794, John Mitchell, together with George Ketteman proved by their oaths the will of Justus Hinkle. This will was dated Nov. 16, 1793, and John Mitchell and George Ketteman were the witnesses. (Will book No. 1, page 62.)

At the sale of the estate of Justus Henkel returned and recorded Oct. 6, 1794, John Mitchell bought one pair of Saddlebags for 5 shillings, 1 penny. (Pendleton will book #1, p. 73). (Perhaps these were the saddlebags he used on his long circuit riding trips later on.)

At the sale of the estate of George Teter (his father-in-law), returned and recorded Dec. 4, 1798, John Mitchell bought "1 Black & white paid stear" for 5 pounds, 9 shillings, and also "1 Red 2 year old stear" for 5 pounds 10 shillings. (These were the best of George Teter's cattle, except for the "Brindle Bull," which James Lee bought for 4 pounds, 6 shillings.)

John Mitchell was the Executor of the estate of one Christian Hynecker (who apparently was no relation, and probably a neighbor). The bond of John Mitchell as executor, with Philip Harper as surety, was dated Feb. 2, 1802.

Signature of John Mitchell to this bond:

[Signature]
John Mitchell was evidently converted to Methodism, perhaps through the agency of his wife's cousin, the Rev. Moses Henkel, or her uncle by marriage, Moses Ellsworth Sr., and is said to have entered the ministry about 1800, even before he left Pendleton Co. He later became one of the most prominent circuit rider preachers of western Virginia and one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church, on its establishment after the break with the Methodist Episcopal Church about 1829. It seems probable, however, that John Mitchell was a Lutheran, before he became converted to Methodism, for on the church register of Pine Church, Mt. Jackson, in records kept by Rev. Paul Henkel, is a "list of those confirmed in Pendleton Co., the 13th of October, 1789," and among the names of Dieters and Henkels, all related by blood or marriage, is "Johannes Michel". (See the Henckel Family News Letter No. 1; July, 1928, pp. 3-4).

After the establishment of the United States, the end of the Indian war on the western frontier and the consequent opening of western lands for settlement, there came considerable unrest in Pendleton County and the determination on the part of many of the people there to seek new homes and better prospects farther west. Emigration from the country during the 1790 years and the early years of the new century became very marked. Some families went as far as Indiana and Illinois, often traveling in groups of related or neighboring families. The main trend of travel, however, was by way of the old Indian and pioneer trails to the Tygart's Valley river district in Randolph County and on to the valley of the West Fork of the Monongahela river in Harrison and (now) Lewis counties.

John Mitchell was one who thus made the decision for removal from Pendleton Co. to better his condition, gain more land, and provide for
This Indenture made the second day
Between John Mitchell and Margaret his
the one part and, Samuel Tice of the ot-
er and in consideration of the sum of One
of the above Bargain and Sale unto the said Samuel
lands, lying & being in the county of Pendleton on
Between Concord and Philip Haynes lands, the
Granted by Patent and Bounded as follows, viz:
at the foot of High Hill Opposite the Mouth of
a two Sugar Shiplins at the river Whence 3.45
in the former line Whence N 36 E 140 poles to a
of a tree, S 68 E 30 poles to a sugar tree Whence L 21 N 77 E 3.
Twenty two Acres Grante to the said John Mitchell
on the North and West side and Bounded as it
former fruit and running thereunto N 36 W to the pole
was a tree N 36 E 30 poles crossing the run to a
d the River N 36 W 30 poles away the River
Walnut and Blackash near a high hill of 24 feet
N 36 W 30 poles to an old Elm in a little
on the upland and with it again E 22 W 55
leave land to hold said Tracts of lands with
Assigns to the use and benefit of him the
said the said John Mitchell and Margaret his
Samuel Tice and his Heirs and Assigns the
and there the said lands with its of
Assigns against all Persons whatever are
the said John Mitchell and Margaret
This Seals the day and year above
Signed, sealed and delivered.
...
This Indenture, made the second day of July, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-
By John Mitchell and Margaret his wife of the County of Pittsylvania and State of Virginia of-
the one part; and, Samuel Taylor of the county & State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that-
for and in consideration of the sum of one Thousand Dollars to the said John Mitchell in hand paid-
the Bargain and Sale unto the said Samuel Taylor his heirs and assigns Two certain Tracts or pieces of-
lands, being & being in the County of Pittsylvania on the West side of the North fork of the South Branch of Potter-
Between Joseph and Philip Hargus lands, the one containing Fifty Acres being part of a former Tract-
Granted by Patent and Bounded as followeth viz: Beginning at a Hickory tree on the East side of the River-
at the foot of High Hill opposite the mouth of the Deep Spring Run and Running thence N 37 W 17½° rods-
To the line skelplins at the River thence N 34° 37½° poles to a Hickory and Sugar tree in the mouth of a Hollow-
in the former line thence S 34° 37½° poles to a Black Oak tree thence N 34° 37½° poles to an Ash and Elm thence-
N 62° 43½° poles to a Sugar tree thence S 19° 7½° poles to the Beginning — And the other Tract containing-
Twenty five Acres bounded to the said John Mitchell by Patent Bounding same February 16th 1829 joining the other Tract-
on the North and West sides and Bounded as followeth viz: Beginning at a White oak tree on a line of the-
former Tract and running thence W 37° 17½° poles to a White oak and Cherry tree N 36° 22½° poles to a White oak tree-
next a Run N 47° 30° poles on the West to a pitch pine tree N° 18° 18½° poles to a Dogwood sapling on the side-
of a Hill N 65° 10½° poles to a White oak on the hillside S 10° 20½° poles to a White oak and Maple on the bank-
of the River S 90° 11½ poles crossing the river to a Red Oak corner of Philip Hargus land. S 8½° W 8½° to a-
Walnut and Black Oak near a High hill S 8½° W 8½° to a Sugar tree corner of his former land on and with said-
S 18½° W 30° poles to the Ash and Elm in a little bottom and west on it again S 8½° W 8½° to a Black oak tree-
on the upland and with again S 22° 5½° to the Beginning viz: Together with its Appurtenances. To-
Have and to hold said Tracts of lands with its appurtenances unto the said Samuel Taylor and his Heirs and-
Assigns to the sole use and Benefit of himself and heirs and Assigns for ever—
And the said John Mitchell and Margaret his wife for themselves and their heirs does covenant with the said-
Samuel Taylor and his heirs and assigns that they the said John Mitchell and Margaret his wife and-
Heirs and Assigns the said lands with its appurtenances unto the said Samuel Taylor and his Heirs and-
Assigns Against all Persons whatsoever with Warrant and for ever. Defender. Witnesseth where-
the said John Mitchell and Margaret his wife have hereunto subscribed their Names and office-
This sealed the day and year above written.
Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of—

John Mitchell

Margaret
his growing family. In the late summer or early fall of the year 1803, therefore he with his wife and family left the North Fork and moved over the mountains to the vicinity of Hacker's Creek in what was then Harrison County, Virginia. Before leaving Pendleton for the west John Mitchell disposed of his land holdings there as follows:

By a deed dated July 2, 1803, John Mitchell and Margaret his wife sold to Samuel Teter, for one thousand dollars, 2 tracts of land on the west side of the North Fork, "between Conrad's and Philip Harper's lands." One tract was the homestead property of 50 acres, which Mitchell had bought from Andrew Johnson (the description runs: Beginning at a Hickory tree on the east side of the river at foot of High Hill, opposite the mouth of the Deep Spring Run, thence etc.). The second tract was that one of 22 acres patented by Mitchell on Feb. 10, 1789; adjoining the former 50 acre tract on the north and west sides. (The description includes: "crossing the river to a red oak on Philip Harper's land corner" etc.). This deed was acknowledged by both John and Margaret Mitchell in court on July 5, 1803; and it was recorded on that date (Deed Book 3, page 495). The original deed is herewith attached.

Tracings of signatures to this deed, dated July 2, 1803.
On July 5, 1805, John and Margaret Mitchell made a similar deed to Jacob Shoulders, conveying, for 50 pounds, the tract of land on the west side of the North Fork, up on the Timber hills. This was also acknowledged in court that same day and then recorded (Deed book 5, p. 495). The number of acres in the tract is not given in the deed, but no doubt this was the 140 acre tract given to John Mitchell by his father-in-law George Teter.

The trip of John Mitchell and his family, with their household belongings, to the new home must have been made on horseback or on foot, with pack animals, as there was no wagon road across the mountains at that time. The way lay up the Seneca trail and across "the Roaring Plains," down into the valley of the Dry Fork of the Cheat river; then over the mountains to the Tygarts River valley in Randolph Co., where George Teter
had owned land and where Jacob Teter his son and John Mitchell's brother-in-law was then living. Then the trail took its way over what later became the Buckannon road through the hilly country to the valley of the West Fork of the Monongahela river.

This valley of the West Fork, where John Mitchell took up his new home and life, was by that time (1805) a fairly well settled region. It had experienced many years of pioneer life and had been the scene of many Indian depredations, but was now a peaceful and beautiful farming country. Many of the people living there had come originally from Hampshire, Hardy or Pendleton counties. Some were relatives or friends of Rev. John Mitchell and the Teter family; among such were Moses Ellsworth Senior and his son-in-law, Rev. Joseph Cheuvront who were pioneers among the Methodists in this region. (Moses Ellsworth Senior had married an aunt of Margaret Teter Mitchell).

Some of the bolder, more venturesome, or more restless members of the older families, becoming tired of the peaceful sort of life now carried on in the West Fork valley, after the excitement of the years of Indian warfare, were disposing of their property and moving farther west, to Ohio or Indiana.

This gave John Mitchell an opportunity to obtain by purchase a homestead property in the heart of this rather closely-knit community. By deed dated March 26, 1805, he bought from James Tanner of Muskingum County, Ohio, for $1,535.00, a tract of land on Hacker's creek, Harrison Co., containing 207 acres. (The description of the boundaries of this property read as follows: "Beginning at a walnut tree on a point of a hill of said Tanner's still run, thence S65 W70 poles to a black oak, thence S5 E82 poles..."
to a beech on the bank of the Creek, up the same with meanders thereof 244 poles to a Sycamore on Wm. Lowther's corner, thence S 25 E 52 poles to a black oak, thence North 45 E 100 poles to a black oak, then N 16 E 100 to a Hickory, then North 74 W 184 poles to the Beginning, containing 207 acres " The deed, signed by James Tanner, was witnessed by Henry McWhorter, Edmund West and Nicholas Harpole. Acknowledged at the June court by West and McWhorter and on December 1st, 1805 by Harpole, it was then recorded (Harrison Co. Deed book 5, p. 620). As can be seen by the accompanying survey plot (from Harrison Co. Survey Book 5, p. 359) this is the very tract that was surveyed for Jesse Hughes (the famous Indian fighter) on July 10, 1791, by virtue in part of a certificate for 400 acres in right of pioneer settlement. William Radcliffe had been the original settler on this site but he traded his pre-emption to it to Hughes. From the latter, title had passed to James Tanner.

Survey Plot for Jesse Hughes - July 10, 1791.
John Mitchell's Farm on Jesse's Run

Graveyard to left of large oak tree.

Looking north toward knoll with graveyard

(This flat valley of Jesse's Run was all on his property)

Looking from farther up Jesse's Run, west across the Hacker's Creek valley.
John Mitchell's farm on Jesse's Run

Harmony church was around beyond these trees.

Looking south from the graveyard on the hill.

Looking east across the graveyard.
A number of Indian village sites on Hackers Creek, as well as innumerable temporary camp sites, etc. Among the village locations identified is one on the "Second bottom" at mouth of Jesse's Run; one on the original John Hacker settlement about 1 mile below Berlin; and one within the limits of the present town of Jane Lew. (These of course antedate the later Indian tribes of historic times, who were merely hunters in the valley. Of the later tribes, the Shawnees were the most important.

The birth of Tecumseh probably took place here (about 1768), at either the village site at mouth of Jesse's Run or the one below Berlin. (Tecumseh himself is said to have told one of John Mitchell's daughters that he was born here. —J.M.K.)

John Hacker came and built his cabin (one mile below Berlin) in the fall of 1739, or early in 1770. John and William Radcliffe followed in 1770, and settled not far from Hacker on the Creek. The families of these men came later, in 1771.

Jesse Hughes had chosen his home site on his first hunting visit in 1739; then in 1770-71, after his marriage with Grace Tanner he built his cabin there at the mouth of Jesse's Run.

Robert Lowther built his cabin at the mouth of Hacker's Creek. William Lowther, his son, lived near Jesse Hughes at first, then moved to near Clarksburg.

The Wests came in 1773-74.
After Dunmore's war others came. Henry Fleshner settled on the present site of Weston in 1776, Charles Washburn and John Schoolcraft on Stone Coal creek, adjoining Fleshner's place.

Indian attacks began in 1778.

West's fort was built by Edmund West Sr. and his two sons, Alexander and Edmund Jr. The West home was on the (later) Straley farm, about 1 mile above Jane Low.

Thomas Hughes, father of Jesse and Elias Hughes, was killed by the Indians in May, 1778 (at same time also killed was Jonathan Lowther, brother of William and Rebecca.)

The Hackers creek settlement was abandoned and the people all went to Nutter's or Bush's fort. Henry Fleshner at Weston was the only home preserved in 1779. West's fort was burned in 1780. A new fort was built in the spring of 1781.

At the close of the Revolution there was a new influx of settlers, including William Powers, Henry McWhorter, Peter Swisher, etc. The McCanns settled at mouth of Edward Hughes' Run, afterwards called McCann's Run. The Browns settled on White Oak flat (near the Broad Run Baptist church).

Attack on the Fleshner place - October, 1784.

December, 1787 - the West tragedy.

August, 1789 - Attack on John Hauck's home.

May, 1792 - Tecumseh's attack on the Waggner's - on Jesse's Run.

July 24, 1792 - Attack on William Carder's home, "which stood just below mouth of Lost Creek."
and the children's voices? Well, these sounds are drowned out by the constant noise of the factory, which seems to echo all around. The children's laughter and chatter are almost lost in the deafening roar of the machinery. It's hard to imagine them enjoying themselves amidst such a chaotic environment.

But there is a certain beauty to this scene. The children, despite the noise and the harsh conditions, continue to play and enjoy each other's company. It's a reminder of the resilience of the human spirit. Even in the most difficult circumstances, we find ways to find joy and happiness. This is a testament to the strength of the human soul.

As I watch them play, I can't help but wonder what their future holds. Will they be able to overcome the challenges they face in this factory? Will they be able to find a better life somewhere else? These are questions that haunt me as I contemplate their situation. It's a stark reminder of the inequalities in our society and the need for change.

But even in the midst of these concerns, there is a sense of hope. The children's laughter and joy are a source of comfort and inspiration. They show us that even in the darkest of times, we can find moments of beauty and joy. It's a reminder to never lose sight of the simple pleasures in life.
This tract of land on Jesse's Run became Rev. John Mitchell's home farm, and in the private graveyard on part of it he is buried. It is situated at the mouth of Jesse's Run (named of course for Jesse Hughes), where it empties into Hacker's Creek, about two miles above the present town of Jane Lew in Lewis Co. On the property at the time John Mitchell bought it there was already a large two-story log house which had been built by Tanner. On pages 467-69 of "Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia" by L. V. McWhorter, there is given an interesting description, with photograph, of this house, which became Rev. John Mitchell's home for the rest of his life and in which his son Benoni Mitchell lived afterward. No vestige of the house is left today; but there is a giant oak tree just below the old graveyard, which may well have been one of the boundary black oaks given in the survey (see photographs). Smith's History of Lewis Co., p. 150, says: "the settlers who came to Hacker's Creek after 1795 lived in comparative comfort, even in backwood's opulence."

Shortly afterwards in 1805 (no month or day date given in the deed) he bought from Isaac Heagle (and wife Prudence) and George Bush (and wife Mary) an additional tract of 120 acres, the upper end of a tract of 240 acres on Jesse's run which adjoined his own land and that of Peter Hardman Senior. At the same time the lower end of this same tract, (containing 120 acres) was sold to Peter Hardman Junior. The consideration for the entire tract was 90 dollars. (Harrison Co. Deed book 6, p. 48). The deed was recorded at the December court, 1805.

On June 18, 1808, John Mitchell bought from Peter Hardman and wife Margaret what was evidently this lower tract (now called 119 acres) on Jesse's Run, "next his own land," for 300 dollars. Recorded June court,
He also increased his land holdings in Harrison Co. by original entry and patent. From Land Entry Book 2, p. 203, it is seen that John Mitchell entered 275 acres as part of a Treasury warrant (No. 4600), dated Feb. 11, 1811, on both sides of the West Fork above a survey of 555 acres for Henry Flesher and John Hall, and extending up sd. fork to David Scott's line. Again in Book 2, p. 227, John Mitchell enters 85 acres, as part of an exchange warrant No. 1986 to Robert Collins, dated Dec. 15, 1808; on both sides of the West Fork "to include the mouth of the White Oak Lick run and to extend up both sides of said fork for quantity." Date of this entry was May 15, 1812.

He obtained a survey for these two tracts taken together as one, containing 360 acres on Dec. 2, 1812. The land is described as "beginning at a Hickory and red oak on the westerly bank of the West Fork, on a line called David Scott's line, about 50 poles below the first narrows that are below Canoe run, thence" etc. (Harrison Co. Survey book 4, p. 452). Survey plot follows: Patent for this property, 360 acres, was dated April 10, 1815. (Virginia Land patent book No. 65, p. 16)
On the Land tax books for Harrison Co., John Mitchell appears to have been taxed on the 207 acre home property first in 1809. At that time he was also taxed on the first 120 acre tract. The second 120 acres appears first in 1811. In 1815 he was taxed on the three Jesse Run tracts (of 207, 120, and 120 acres respectively) and on the tract on the West Fork (called here of 500 acres).

John Mitchell appears on the Personal Tax lists for Harrison Co. from 1804 to 1816 inclusive (except 1806-1807 when his name seems to be missing). Lewis Co. was formed from Harrison Co. in 1817 and he continues to appear on the lists for Lewis Co. continuously until 1841, when his name is dropped and that of his widow Susannah appears. (Of course long before that time his children, George, William, John Jr. etc. began to appear separately on these lists.)

On the federal Census of 1810 in Harrison Co., that of 1820, and also of 1850 in Lewis Co., John Mitchell appears, with children given by ages (so that they can all be identified from the list of children known through family records).

In Randolph County, in that section of the Tygarts River valley, where George Teter had made an early settlement and where Jacob Teter was then living, John Mitchell also acquired land. On Feb. 24, 1800, he had bought from Hillian PeilsoQ and wife Sarah of Randolph Co., for 50 pounds, 170 acres in Randolph Co., "on the waters of Tygarts Valley river, on the east side, adjoining land surveyed for William Doakerson, in Barker's Settlement." (Randolph Co. Deed book 2, p. 41. There is no notice of record). In 1805 he was taxed on this property, given an assessed value of 64 dollars (at 38 cents per acre). In 1809 its value was reduced to $54.40.
(Probably it was unimproved land.) On Jan. 15, 1804 John Mitchell had surveyed for himself, as assignee of William Wilson, 60 acres adjoining on the Southwest land of said Mitchell. (Randolph Survey book 31, p. 261) Land Book for 1805 shows addition of 77 acres - value $9.84. And on Oct. 5, 1815, he had surveyed 230 acres (170 of which was the land he obtained from Wilson in 1800, and the other 60 acres was granted to Mitchell by patent of date April 8, 1803). (same, p. 315) This land appears to have been near the present site of Bolington, W. Va.

On Oct. 17, 1812, John Mitchell and Susanna his wife of Harrison Co. sold to Edmond Wyatt land in Randolph Co., "next Jacob Shooks land" for $156.50. Acknowledged in Harrison Co. and recorded in Randolph Co. at December court, 1812. (Randolph Deed book 6, p. 231). Possibly this was in the nature of a mortgage, or explains the discrepancy between the 77 acres on the Tax books and the 60 acres surveyed. At any rate John Mitchell, "of Harrison Co.", or "of Lewis Co." later continued to be taxed in Randolph Co. on 170 acres by deed and 60 acres by patent for a number of years. In 1820, the land (250 acres) is valued at $417.50. It is located as on the East side of the Valley river, 16 miles north of the county seat (Elkins). John Mitchell disposed of this Randolph Co. property in 1853 by deeding it to his grandchildren. It had been in the possession of George Mitchell, eldest son of Rev. John (and father of these children) for a number of years.

Shortly after John Mitchell's arrival in Harrison County with his family, either late in 1803 or early in 1804 his wife Catherine Margaret Teter died. She was buried on the farm there at the mouth of Jesse's Run, but her grave is marked today only by a rough stone with no inscription upon it. (See statement of descendant, W. George Mitchell of Jane Lew, and
had contacted with the HR after each shift. The master files are then
automatically updated with the following information:

1. Date and time of the contact
2. Nature of the contact (e.g., concern, question, request)
3. Resolution status (e.g., open, closed)
4. Any additional notes or comments

These files are monitored regularly by the HR to ensure that all
concerns are addressed promptly. The master files are also
used as a reference for future communications with the employee.

In addition to the master files, the HR maintains a record of all
employee interactions, including phone calls, emails, and
meetings. This record is updated in real-time, allowing the HR to
track all communications with each employee. The HR uses this
data to identify any patterns or trends that may indicate
issues or concerns that need to be addressed.

Overall, the master files are a critical component of the
HR's ability to provide timely and effective support to
employees. By automating the tracking and updating of
information, the HR can ensure that all interactions are
recorded accurately and efficiently.
Mr Joseph M Kellogg,
Urbana Ill.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to yours of the 30th of last, but owing to sickness I was unable to ans, sooner for whicth I am very sorrowv, and in regard to Cathern Margret Mitchell, wife of Rev. Jno. Mitchell, Yess she was buried here on the farm but her grave is marked by a ruff stone and there is no dates on the stone and I am unable to finde out from any one anything definite concerning her Birth, age, or Death for whictch I am very sorry, But if there is any thing else that I can do for you please advise,

I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

5/15 - 14. 191
The grave of Margaret (Teter) Mitchell

This is the "ruff stone" marking the grave of Rev. John Mitchell's first wife. It is a short distance southeast of his own grave.
All men by the

John Childs, and William Cooper

are held and firmly bound unto the Governor of Virginia, in the just and full sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to which payment well and truly to be made, to the said Governor or his successors, we and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 8th day of December, 1804.

The condition of the above Obligation is such, that whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between

John Childs and Susannah Washington

now if there be no lawful cause to object the said Marriage, then the above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

[Signatures]
photograph). Being left in this new home with a numerous family of small children and no immediate relatives to look after them, it probably seemed incumbent upon John Mitchell to marry again almost at once. So, on December 3, 1804, John Mitchell married Susanna Washburn. (Harrison Co. Marriage record book No. 1, p. 77). The minister who performed the ceremony was the Rev. Joseph Cheuvront. The original marriage bond is dated the same day and is signed by John Mitchell and William Carder his surety.

Susannah Washburn was born Nov. 15, 1782, and so was almost twenty years younger than her husband, and only twenty-two years old when he married her. She was the daughter of Charles Washburn and his wife Rebecca Lowther (daughter of Robert Lowther and sister of Col. William Lowther, prominent military leader in western Virginia). Charles Washburn had been killed by the Indians in June, 1782, possibly somewhere near where Clarksburg now is. Wither's book "Chronicles of Border Warfare" gives particulars of this tragedy.

Extracts from Wither's "Chronicle of Border Warfare".

(Charles Washburn was killed by the Indians in June 1782)

"In June some Indians came into the neighborhood of Clarksburg, and not meeting with any opportunity of killing or making prisoners of any of the inhabitants without the town, one of them, more venturous than the rest, came so near as to shoot Charles Washburn as he was chopping a log of wood in the lot, and then running up, with the axe severed his skull, scalped him, and fled safely away. Three of Washburn's brothers had been previously murdered by the savages."
From letter of Rev. Paris L. Bent (with information obtained from Lloyd Washburn of Goodhope, Lewis Co.):

"Susan's mother, after her first husband's death, married a Mr. Carder. They lived in a house on the spot where Geo. Riffel of Good Hope now lives. . . . . Susan lived with her mother and brother at the place mentioned above at the time of the last Indian raid through that part of the country, and only escaped being killed by the Red men by creeping into a haystack. They shot her dog and killed their cows. The other members of the family took refuge in the house, and defended themselves with guns, through port holes. Susan escaped as I have described above."

Wither's gives an account of this later attack on the Carder house also:

"The four Indians who remained proceeded down the river (the west fork), and on the next day (July 25, 1794) came to the house of William Carder, near below the mouth of Hackers Creek. Mr. Carder discovered them approaching in time to fasten his door, but in the confusion of the minute, shut out two of his children, who, however, ran off unperceived by the savages and arrived in safety at the house of a neighbor. He then commenced firing and hollowing, so as to alarm those who were near, and intimidate the Indians. Both objects were accomplished. The Indians contented themselves with shooting at the cattle and then retreated, and Mr. Joseph Chevront who lived nearby hearing the report of the guns and loud cries of Carder, sent his own family to a place of safety and with nobleness of purpose ran to the relief of his neighbor. He enabled Carder to remove his family to a place of greater security, although the enemy were yet near, and engaged in slaying one of the cattle that they might take with them a supply
common accommodations. Under them, a series of points and
an outline of the general approach for addressing these needs
and their effects. Here's how a teacher or administrator might
implement a framework to address these needs and their
effects. For example, in addressing the issue of students
struggling with reading comprehension, a teacher might start
by analyzing the specific reading difficulties each student
experiences. This could involve conducting formal assessments
with the goal of identifying any underlying cognitive or
linguistic challenges that may be contributing to the
problem. Once these assessments have been completed, the
teacher can then work with the student's parents or guardians
to develop a tailored intervention plan. This plan should
focus on strategies that are evidence-based and tailored
to the individual student's needs. The intervention may
include explicit instruction in reading comprehension,
strategies for improving reading fluency, or targeted
work on specific skills, such as vocabulary development or
problem-solving strategies. Throughout the process,
the teacher should maintain open communication with the
parents/guardians and regularly assess the student's progress
to ensure that the intervention is effective and
responsive to the student's evolving needs.

In another example, when addressing the issue of
students experiencing anxiety or stress, a school might
implement a comprehensive mental health support system.
This could involve providing access to trained counselors
or therapists, offering stress management workshops,
and establishing a protocol for identifying students
who may be struggling with mental health issues. The
school administration should also consider
implementing policies that promote a supportive and
inclusive school culture, where students feel safe and
heard. For instance, the school might establish a peer
support network where students can connect with
mentors or peers who can provide emotional support
and guidance. Additionally, the school could
implement strategies to reduce academic pressure, such
as offering more flexible academic options or
providing extra support for students who are
struggling. It's important to involve families in these
efforts, as they play a crucial role in providing
additional support and resources.

As a final example, when addressing the issue of
students experiencing academic challenges, a school
might implement a tiered intervention model. This could
involve providing additional support through
structured enrichment programs, offering
complementary instruction, or implementing a
mastery-based approach that allows students to progress
at their own pace. The school should also consider
implementing strategies to improve study skills and
time management, as these are often areas of
strength for students who struggle academically. By
addressing these needs and their effects through a
comprehensive and personalized approach, schools
can create a more supportive and effective learning
environment for all students.
of meat.

"On the next day a company of men assembled and went in pursuit, but they could not trail the savages far because the great caution with which they retreated, and returned without accomplishing anything."

There were probably three children in the Charles Washburn family, since in the Personal Tax lists of Monogalia Co., 1782 (pub. in volume for Va. in Census of 1790) Rebekah Washburn had 4 whites in her family. Again in Harrison Co. 1785, she appears with 4 in family. Isaac Washburn was certainly a brother of Susannah, and Robert Washburn was probably the other child (marriage bond of Robert Washburn for marriage with Eve Roy is dated Sept. 20, 1802, with William Carder as his surety). By her marriage with William Carder, Rebecca (Lowther) Washburn had several more children. In the old cemetery at Good Hope, in Harrison Co., is the grave of William Carder, who was born July 9, 1755 and died March 15, 1859. Near by is the grave of Isaac Washburn, born Sept. 6, 1776, died Sept. 15, 1854, aged 58 years and 9 days.

Rev. John Mitchell, by his second marriage to Susannah Washburn, had a number of children, until by both marriages he is known to have had a total of at least fifteen children (names given below).

John Mitchell, as stated, was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church in that part of Virginia. He was both circuit rider and local preacher. In Raymond's History of Harrison Co., page 281, it is stated that Methodism could obtain no footing in Clarksburg for many years, but some 8 or 10 miles up the West Fork there was a flourishing society headed by Moses Ellsworth. In this neighborhood was Joseph Chevront, a local preacher
of great usefulness and much loved by his people. He was a Frenchman and
was first licensed to marry people at the Sept. 1790 term of court in
Harrison Co. This was of course in the district where John Mitchell came
to live. As mentioned above Moses Ellsworth was an uncle by marriage of
John Mitchell, and it was on the Ellsworth farm that this earliest Methodist
church in Harrison Co. was built. Rev. John Mitchell probably began his
ministry even before coming to Harrison Co., for on his tombstone it says
that "he preached the Gospel for forty years." (He died in 1840).

In 1819, John Mitchell built on his farm the Harmony Methodist
Episcopal Church, the first built in the Hacker's Creek settlement. It
was in size about 40x50 feet constructed of hewn logs, with a gallery around
the three sides on the interior which held one-half as many as the main
floor space. It had one door on the long side and windows in the gables.
The pulpit was opposite the door. It stood on the hill above the road on
the site now marked by the bronze tablet at the southwest corner of the
cemetery near the present Harmony church. The building was dismantled and
destroyed a number of years ago.

John Mitchell continued to take a prominent part in the Methodist
Episcopal church and members of his family state that at a General Conference,
about 1824, he lacked only one vote of being elected a bishop. He was for
many years a member of the Pittsburgh conference.

About 1828-30, he withdrew with many others from the Methodist
Episcopal church, after a long conflict over the question of the episcopacy,
and he helped to found the Methodist Protestant church. With David H.
Smith he organized the M. P. Society at Harmony in October, 1829. He then
had built on his farm the first Methodist Protestant church in the state.
The context of this page (2010) is unclear. There is no information about the content or purpose of the page. It appears to be a blank page with some handwritten notes, but the handwriting is not legible. The page seems to be incomplete or possibly a draft of some kind. Without more context, it is difficult to interpret the intended meaning of the page.
This was near the former church but lower down and farther north, beyond
the cemetery, on the site of the present small Harmony M. P. church. The
tablet on the marker in the cemetery confuses somewhat the two churches.

The inscription on this tablet is as follows:

"Site of old Harmony church

Built in 1819

Recognized as the Mother Church

of Methodist Protestantism in W. Va.

But Built & Dedicated as a

Methodist Episcopal Church

Erected by Trans-Allegheny

Chapter Daughters of the

American Revolution and

Descendants of Pioneer

Worshipers of this Church."
Notes from:

"The Methodist Protestant church in West Virginia"

by Rev. Isaac A. Barnes – (1926).

p. 15 – picture of Harmony church (in the snow).

called "Mother Church" of Methodist Protestantism in West Va.

building built in 1819. Size 40x50 ft; with a gallery inside

around 3 sides, which held 1/2 as many as the main floor

space. One door on a long side; – a pulpit opposite;

windows in the gables.

p. 20 – Among charter members of Harmony church were:

Rev. John Mitchell and family, George Straley & wife, George Bent

and wife, George Waggoner, Peter Waggoner and wife, Martha

Alkire, Rev. Henry R. Bonnett, etc.

p. 21 – account of Rev. John Mitchell:

entered the ministry in 1800.

at a general conference in 1824, lacked only one vote of

being elected a bishop.

Rev. John Mitchell was for many years a member of the Pittsburgh

conference. At one time was a pastor of the Middletown circuit,

of which Fairmont was one of the appointments and headquarters

of the pastors.

Rev. B. M. Mitchell, president of the West Va. conference of the

Meth. Prot. church, is a great grandson of Rev. John Mitchell.

p. 30 – In a list of members of a quarterly conference held at Harmony

church in 1834 (representing each appointment)

includes:
Annual field of review:KENNERLY ACCOUNTABILITY 3rd quarter 1993

Each week, we only report new or interesting fields

A field of review and information for financial institutions,

and for institutions that have engaged professionals in a wide range of areas, organized work. This

further expanded, in the manner of field 3, 4, and

institutions (and professional) areas.

A field of review

and institutions that have engaged professionals in a wide range of areas, organized work. This

further expanded, in the manner of field 3, 4, and

institutions (and professional) areas.
Rev. John Mitchell  Henry R. Bonnett
John Teter  Elias Lawson
James Whetzel  Jarett Swisher
Thomas C. Nutter  etc.
William Carder
George R. Jackson

 Prot. Society at Harmony in October, 1829 - under the Articles of Association which had been adopted at Baltimore Nov. 12, 1828. The new society took possession of the meeting house on Hacker's creek - used it until 1880.

p. 172 - picture of Adam Cookman - "an honored active member of Rockford church (Harrison Co.) - a grandson of Rev. John Mitchell (mother a daughter). He married Alcinda Blake and had 8 children. "A man of fine intelligence and stirling integrity." (the portrait looks it. — J.M.K.)
With the organization of Lewis Co. in 1817, Rev. John Mitchell took an important part in civic affairs. He was appointed by the Governor as one of the Justices for the new county, who gathered at the house of Rev. Peter Davis at Westfield (later called Weston) on March 10, 1817, and resolved themselves into the county court of Lewis Co. (Appointment as Justice at that time was presumably for life, and was usually passed on through certain of the more prominent families). His commission as Justice was dated January 13, 1817. At this same first meeting of the Lewis Co. court, John Mitchell was appointed commissioner of revenue. Later he was one of the school commissioners, and in February, 1820, he was one of the committee to submit a plan for the building of the new court house. (From History of Lewis Co., by Edward C. Smith, pub. 1920; pages 166-67, 175, 416.)

In Smith's History there are other references to Rev. John Mitchell as follows:

page 65: Winter season of 1780-81. "Beech fort was used for other purposes than for defence. The Rev. John Mitchell, the first minister of the gospel on Hackers Creek, alternately fought Indians' and shepherded a more or less wayward flock, holding services within its walls. There is a tradition that the first school in Lewis Co. was held in the new fort with the Rev. Mitchell as its teacher. The fort soon became the social center of the community."

page 124: In speaking of the Methodist church in Lewis Co. "A society was organized as early as 1783, at John Hacker's, on Hacker's creek,
probably by Rev. John Mitchell, but no church was erected for several years afterward."

page 152: "The Rev. John Mitchell, first preacher in Lewis Co., came to Stone Coal Creek before the settlement had fairly started and held meetings in the homes of some of the pioneers. Soon services were held at regular intervals by the Rev. Mitchell and the circuit preachers. A class was formed and a log church erected."

It is obvious that the author, Mr. Smith, is in error in some of these statements. Evidently the personality and reputation of Rev. John Mitchell was so strong in this section, as to obscure the activities of earlier Methodist preachers, such as Rev. Joseph Cheuvront, and Mitchell is credited with things he could not have done. (He was only a young man in the 1780 years and was living in Pendleton Co. - he did not come to Harrison Co. to live until 1803, even if he probably had made preaching trips there before that date.)

Of course in his capacity as a resident minister, John Mitchell performed many marriages in Harrison and Lewis counties.

The first one which the official records show to have been performed by him was that of his own son Abner Mitchell to Dorcas Lawson on Dec. 8, 1812. It is interesting in this connection to note that he always signed his name with the one L only. This is true not only of these marriage records, but also of his pension statement, the marriage bond and all other documents we have from his hand.
Abstract: A study in action...

Properly conducted, our planned and self-organized social actions will align with the natural order and lead to sustainable outcomes. By analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of our actions, we can ensure a harmonious and beneficial flow of events.

Moreover, the adoption of innovative techniques will enhance our capacity to deliver results. The integration of advanced tools and methodologies will significantly improve our ability to achieve our objectives.

In conclusion, a well-planned and self-organized approach to social actions will lead to positive outcomes and a more connected community.
As John Mitchell's elder children grew up and were married he of course wished to provide for them as was the custom, in land or other property. To his eldest son, George Mitchell, he turned over the tract of land in Randolph Co., in "Barker's Settlement," and George went there to live, soon after his marriage in 1808. Although there was no formal deed to George for this property, and it continued to appear on the Randolph Co. Land Tax lists as belonging to John Mitchell, it must have been considered to belong to George Mitchell, for the Rev. D. P. Mitchell speaks in a letter of money he had from the sale of land, his share of his father's estate. (D. P. Mitchell was a son of George Mitchell.) George Mitchell died in 1821. Actual deeds for this property are dated in 1855, and are from the Rev. John Mitchell to his grandchildren, as follows:

On Dec. 30, 1855 (and Jan. 1, 1856), John Mitchell made three deeds to his grandchildren of Randolph Co., one to "Lorentz Mitchell," for $50, land 100 acres on east side of the Valley river below lands of Solomon Yeager, adjoining land of Reuben Teter on the west and Joseph Teter on the south. Acknowledged and recorded February term 1856. (Randolph Deed book #12, p. 65). Another deed from him to Daniel Mitchell and Hannah Mitchell, for $29, land, 76 acres, also on east side of the Valley river, next land of Reuben Teter, David Holder and Joseph Teter. The Justices swear that John Mitchell personally acknowledged this deed before them on Jan. 1, 1856 (John Mitchell evidently was there in Randolph Co. on a visit). Recorded Feb. term 1856 (Deed book Randolph, #14, p. 426). Another deed from John Mitchell of Lewis Co. to Joseph Teeter of Randolph (his "step grandson"), 50 acres more or less, for $30., on west side of land of Isaac Booth and on south side of land of Lorentz Mitchell and on east side of land of Daniel and Hannah Mitchell. Recorded March 31, 1856. Witnesses were David Holder, Moses Wilson and
To William Mitchell, second son of Rev. John Mitchell, went the later tract on Jesse's Run (not the homestead property). By deed dated March 20, 1826, John Mitchell and wife Susannah conveyed, for 150 dollars, land on Jesse's Run, adjoining land of George Straley, John Cookman, Peter Hardman and George Arnold, excepting from the tract 4 acres of meadow held back by John Mitchell in reservation during his life (Lewis Co. Deed book C, p. 258). In 1827, William Mitchell is credited with the 2 tracts on Jesse's Run (each of 120 acres) on the Land Tax lists. The land is described as 9 miles northeast of Weston the county seat, and with the note "both these tracts conveyed by John Mitchell."

On Nov. 11, 1825, John Mitchell and Susannah deeded to John Mitchell Jr. (his son), for 250 dollars, 244 acres of land on the West Fork formerly owned by James Anderson and Samuel Hamway (240 acres of it being the Anderson tract. (Same, Book C, p. 275).

On the same date, Nov. 11, 1825, John Mitchell and wife Susannah deeded to Abner Mitchell (his son), for one dollar certain land. (Same, Book C, p. 236). Also on this same date, Nov. 11, 1825, articles of agreement were entered into between John Mitchel, William Mitchel, Abner Mitchel and John Mitchel Junior, which stated that "the above John Mitchell Senior had sold to his sons certain land on consideration that the said William pay to his sisters Mary, Jane and Peggy at the expiration of ten years 150 dollars equally divided between them in property that is of value"—or cattle or horses, etc., with interest after five years. Abner was to pay 100 dollars to the same women on the same terms. John was to pay 150 dollars in a term of 12 years. Also the said William, Abner and John agreed that
if the land that George Rohrbough bought of said Mitchell Sr. be lost, then they would indemnify said Mitchell but should deduct 50 dollars from each of the girls in proportion to their quota, etc. This agreement was signed by them all and recorded April 4, 1826. (same, book C, p. 298). The three deeds above mentioned, to William, John Jr. and Abner Mitchell had all been recorded at the March term of court, 1826.

The land spoken of as having been sold to George Rohrbough is shown by a deed dated Sept. 24, 1825, from John Mitchel and wife Susannah to George Rohrbough, for 220 dollars, land on the West fork river at the head of Crooked Run (part of the Anderson tract), 227 acres. Recorded Oct. 12, 1825. (same, book C, p. 202) Some of this land had evidently come into John Mitchell's hands from his early purchases, but part of it was from a deed dated March 25, 1824, from Thomas Wilkinson Senior of Shelby Co., Ohio to John Mitchel of Lewis Co., for 600 dollars, land consisting of 400 acres, which was part of a tract patented to James Anderson and Samuel Hanway. Recorded June term 1824. (same, book C, page 68). On October 25, 1826, John Mitchel of Lewis Co. purchased from Obediah Davisson of Harrison Co. for 150 dollars, 100 acres of land (part of the Anderson tract). Recorded Feb. 27, 1827. (same, book C, p. 382). After these various land transactions Rev. John Mitchell seems to have been left, in his old age, in possession of the home place of 207 acres on Jesse's Run, and the above mentioned 100 acres (of the "Anderson tract") on the West Fork. On the Land Tax lists for 1839 (the year before he died) he is credited with these two tracts, and also two other tracts, one of 80 acres on Hacker's creek, and the other of 120 acres on the Buck lick run of Hacker's creek. (It is not clear how he acquired these latter tracts.)

The Rev. John Mitchell died on his farm in Lewis Co., Va., April 29,
1840, (as stated on his tombstone and as given in his pension record).
His age, according to the tombstone, was 76 years, 11 months, 25 days.
He was buried in the private graveyard on the farm, and his gravestone is
still well preserved, although the cemetery is almost completely neglected.
The site is on top of the bare hill just where the road up Jesse's Run
branches off from the main Hacker's Creek road. (see photographs)

The inscription on the stone is as follows:

" REV. JOHN MITCHELL,
Born in England 1765
Bound to a Sailor went
To W. India & America
1774
Thence to E. India
Thence to America
1775
Came to Virginia
1776
Substituted in U. S.
Army
1779
Drafted 1779
Settled on this Farm
1803
Preach'd the Gospel
40 year
Died 29th April, 1840
Age 78y., 11m., 25d. "


Rev. John Mitchell
Born in England 1763
Bound to a sailor went to W. India & America 1774
Thence to E. India
Thence to America 1775
Came to Virginia 1776
Substituted in U.S. Army 1779
Drafted 1779
Settled on this farm 1803
Preach'd the Gospel 40 years
Died 29th April 1840
Age 76 9 11 w 25 d
The Grave of the Rev. John Mitchell

(The tree beside the grave is a black walnut. At one time there was a large oak tree just beyond.)

(Photographs taken in June 1940.)
Appraiser Bill
J. John Mitchell
**Bill of Appraisement of John Mitchell decd Augst 13, 1840.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Kettle and balls,</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One log chain</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr of double trees,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One hoe</td>
<td>.12-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Grubbing hoe</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One large Kettle and balls</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One stew pot</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One stew pot small</td>
<td>.87-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One skillet and lid</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One potrack and chain</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One fire shovel</td>
<td>.31-1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Axe and Iron wedge</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One ten gal Kettle</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>One vinegar keg</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>One 3 peck basket</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>One pr of Geers hains &amp; choler</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>One do of Geers hains &amp; choler</td>
<td>1.87-1/2</td>
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<td>One do of Geers hains &amp; choler</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>One pr brest chains</td>
<td>.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>One do of trace do</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>One do of quiler rings</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One drawer knife</td>
<td>.62-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One 5 qr auger</td>
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<td>One ench auger</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>One 3 qr do</td>
<td>.37-1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One 1/2 do</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr foot adds</td>
<td>.31-1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One mans saddle (four dolls)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pair of pincers</td>
<td>.18-3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One weaving loom</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Rathe</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Reede 450</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do 400</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do 600</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do do</td>
<td>.62-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pr of Saddle bags,</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Spinning wheel &amp; 2 spools</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do do</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One hand mill</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty six lbs of wool</td>
<td>11.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One corner cupboard</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One mantle clock</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One candle stand</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bureau</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four notes on the Hrs of Abner Mitchel decd.</td>
<td>187.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four notes on John Mitchel Jr.</td>
<td>150.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One frying pan</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three lb of Iron</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One spike Gimlet</td>
<td>.12-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bedstead and bedding</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One coffee pot</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pewter vacet</td>
<td>.97-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One fat tub</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One crout tub</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven chairs at</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Cradle &amp; Scythe</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Shovel Plough</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bbl</td>
<td>.37-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One large Harrow</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One barshare plough</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One winmill</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two hundred &amp; 50 doz wheat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One waggon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One weeding hoe,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Bay horse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One grey horse,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do mare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do horse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Bay mare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Rone do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty four sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One yearlin calf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One cow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do brindle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three yerling calves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One cow at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One 2 yr old heffer</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One 3 do do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do steers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hogs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 dox of Oats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One calf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 dox of Oats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hay stacks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pot and ball,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Cow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Hickles, - - - - - - 1.50
One Axe - - - - - - .75
One griner stone - - - - - - 2.00
One steelyards - - - - - - .50
One side saddle - - - - - - 10.00
One Brindle Cow, - - - - - - 11.00

B. & I. S. Mitchel, Adms.

We the undersigned appraisers do hereby certify that the within bill is a true bill of all the personal property of J. Mitchel decd that was shown to us by the adms which we valued after being duly sworn before Wm. Powers a Justice of the peace for the County of Lewis as witness our hands and seals Jan the 10 1843.

Joseph Straley
Nicholas Alkire
Edward J. Jackson

Lewis County Court February Term 1843.

The appraisment bill of the personal estate of John Mitchel decd was this day returned into court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste
Jno. Talbott Cik.

A copy. - - Attest:

Recorded in Record Book for Wills, Inventories, etc., "A" page 397.

No will of John Mitchell is found recorded, but an appraisement of his estate was made August 15, 1840, approved by the appraisers Jan. 10, 1843, and recorded in court at the February term, 1843. (Records of Lewis Co., Will book 1, p. 589). The appraisers were Joseph Straley, Nicholas Alkire and Edward J. Jackson. In this bill (a copy of which is attached hereto), besides the enumeration of much personal property, notes on the heirs of Abner Mitchell, and on John Mitchell Jr. are mentioned, and E. and Isaac S. Mitchell are given as Administrators.

That there was some dispute as to his property after his death is shown by a partition deed from John McWhorter and Robert Irvin, Commissioners, to Casandra Hitchel, Isaac S. Mitchel & John E. Mitchel, Eliza W. Mitchel, Paul T. Mitchel, Samuel E. Cookman (devisee of Margaret Mitchel), Rebecca Mitchel, Benoni Mitchel, Mary Cookman, Catherine Mitchel, and Elizabeth Bent of the 2nd part, mentioning a suit which had been lately pending in the circuit court of Lewis Co. wherein said John E. Mitchell, Elizabeth W. Mitchel, Paul T. Mitchel, heirs at law of Abner Mitchel deceased were complainants and said Casandra Mitchel, Isaac S. Mitchel, Margaret Mitchel, Rebecca Mitchel, Benoni Mitchel, Mary Cookman the wife of George Cookman, Catherine Mitchel, Elizabeth Bent the wife of George Bent, and others were defendants, seeking a partition of the real estate of which said John Mitchel the elder died seized, etc, etc. A decree was promised by said court May 6th, 1847, and appraisers came to make the partition, etc, etc. Other commissioners were appointed Oct. 8, 1847, now on Sept. 9, 1853,
this court approves and confirms their report and the partition. Then
the document goes on to specify the part of the land each child should
hold, etc. Dated January 28, 1856, acknowledged on same date and proved
Jan. 29, 1856. (Records of Lewis Co., deed book S, p. 168). This indicated
a long drawn out dispute lasting over nine years among the children as to
their several holdings in the property left by their father John Mitchell.

As to John Mitchell's personal appearance we have the testimony
of the Rev. Mansfield McWhorter who remembers having seen him. Mr. McWhorter
states that he was a large man, tall with a slight stoop in old age. He
had prominent cheekbones and a prominent forehead. He is said to have been
a man who loved controversy. (The letter from Rev. McWhorter, dated May 15,
1915, when McWhorter was over 80 years of age follows.) (Rev. McWhorter
later died. His son paid an eloquent tribute to the Rev. John Mitchell in
an address he delivered at the old Harmony church some years ago.)
E. R. DYER
CEDAR HILL FARM

Letter from Rev. Mansfield McWhorter
(over 90 years old. died Dec. 18
January 1913).

PHILIPPI, W. VA., May 15, 1913

Dear Sir:

I am too old and ill to write much. I remember having seen
the Rev. John Mitchell. He was a man
of frame and thinks directly 6 feet tall
if he had been straight. When I went to
was old and... little slimmer.

I remember seeing Rev. J. Mitchell many times. He was the preacher
on the Mulford Circuit and preached
at my father's house when he was a
young man and there was no church
house in our neighborhood.

Yours truly,
M. McWhorter
On the main highway in the village of Jane Low in Lewis Co. there is an historical marker, (placed by the West Virginia Historical Commission) mentioning old Harmony church, the founding of the Methodist Protestant church, and the grave of Rev. John Mitchell, one of the founders, as being near by.

John Mitchell's second wife, Susannah (Washburn) Mitchell, died July 30, 1843, and she was also buried in the private graveyard on the Mitchell farm. The stone on her grave is now broken and the inscription cannot be made out fully. From a list of inscriptions in the graveyard made a number of years ago (by Guy W. Tetrick of Clarksburg) the name and dates were as follows:

Susannah Mitchell
born Dec. 15 - 1782
died July 30 - 1843
age 60 yrs - 8 mo & 15 days.

Sketch directly from the broken stone in June 1940 by Joseph M. Kellogg.
mental illness, the effects on society and mental health care system. The importance of mental health cannot be overstated. The lack of understanding and acceptance of mental health issues continues to be a significant problem. How can we improve public awareness and reduce the stigma associated with mental illness? A comprehensive approach involving education, support, and advocacy is needed to address this issue effectively.

mental health, the effects on society and mental health care system. The importance of mental health cannot be overstated. The lack of understanding and acceptance of mental health issues continues to be a significant problem. How can we improve public awareness and reduce the stigma associated with mental illness? A comprehensive approach involving education, support, and advocacy is needed to address this issue effectively.
The will of "Susanna Mitchell," dated March 29, 1845, was proved at the August court, 1845. After all debts were paid, etc. she bequeathed to her granddaughter Lyda Susanna, daughter of her daughter Elizabeth Bent, one cow and one bed; to daughter Rebecca one dollar; to daughter Catherine one dollar; to son Isaac one dollar; to son Benoni one dollar; to daughter Elizabeth Bent one dollar; and all the rest of her estate real and personal to her daughter Casandra R. Mitchell. She appointed her friend Nicholas Alkire and Benoni Mitchell Executors. Will was dated March 29, 1845 (and was signed by her mark. She was evidently very feeble, as she had signed vigorously deeds at various times in her life). Will witnessed by D. W. Sleeth and George Waggoner. It was proved and recorded August 8, 1845. (Records of Lewis Co, Will book B, page 42). (Susannah Mitchell appears in 1840 census, herself 50 to 60 yrs and 2 females, 20 to 30. (probably daughters Casandra and Rebecca).

As noted above the Rev. John Mitchell was married twice:
(1) to Catherine Margaret Teter, born about 1765-85, died 1805-04, daughter of George Teter and his wife Anna Margaret Herkle.
(2) to Susannah Washburn, born Nov. 15, 1782, died July 30, 1843, daughter of Charles Washburn and his wife Rebecca Lomther.

The children by these two marriages were as follows:
The children of the Rev. John Mitchell were:

By first wife, Catherine Margaret Teter (all born in Pendleton Co., Virginia):

+2) 1. George, eldest son, born probably in 1735 (according to tax lists was not above 16 yrs, in 1800 and was above 16 in 1801). Died in Randolph Co. December (probably the 16th), 1821. He married Mary McCann.


+7) iii. Abner, born July 31, 1789. Died in Lewis Co. late in 1839 or early in 1840. He married, Dec. 10, 1812, Dorcas Lawson.

+5) iv. Mary Teter, born Jan. 26, 1792. Died March 1, 1871. She married George Coolman.


+9) viii. Margaret, born probably April 11, 1803. Died May 6, 1853. She never married.

By second wife Susannah Washburn (all born in Harrison or Lewis Co., Virginia)

(11) x. Eli, born about 1808. Died _______. He married Delilah Windsor of Monongalia Co. No children. She married 2nd his brother Isaac Mitchell.


+ (15) xiv. Elizabeth, born 1818. Died June 20, 1902. She married George B. Bent.

(15) xv. Cassandra, born between 1815 and 1820. She never married.
Notes from McWhorter's "Border Settlers"

Early exploring party included (1789)
- Samuel Pringle
- William Hacker
- Jesse Hughes
- Thomas Hughes
- John Ratcliff
- William Ratcliff
- John Brown.

p. 37.

Pension Declaration of John Brown (this is John Jr. - J.M.K.).

Made Lewis Co. - Aug. 7, 1835.

Born in 1764 - raised in Hardy Co.

Volunteered March 1, 1781, from Hampshire Co. - under Capt. Michael Stump.

Discharged Oct. 1, 1781 (served 7 months).

Moved to (now) Lewis Co.

On Nov. 1, 1781, & served on until June 1, 1785 - as an Indian Spy - was an Ensign of Spies, etc.

Test. Nov. 1834

Isaac Wabbburn said had known Brown since childhood. Brown and himself had been posted or stationed at Brown’s Fort, (built by Brown’s father) after the close of the Revolution. Brown was then a young man of 20 yrs. or more.

Edward Brown, a younger brother of Brown, states his brother was a soldier, etc.

Adverse testimony by John Waggoner

William Powers - knew Brown in Hardy Co. in 1773-79.

Says Brown came to Harrison Co. in 1785

(was not there in 1782-3-5).
William Powers was born in Frederick Co. Va. Nov. 9, 1765.

Came with father John Powers to Simpson's creek, West Fork.

Served as Indian spy - from March 1781 to summer of 1783 - was
Ensign of spies, etc. - later also.

Pension declaration - Oct. 1, 1833.

Was at Powers fort on Simpson's creek, etc.

John Brown and John Schoolcraft swore to good character and veracity
of William Powers.

(yet later William Powers testified against both these men)

He was 5'-6" tall - well built - erect even at 89 yrs. old.

Complexion light - dark hair.

He married Hannah Stout - sister of Dr. Hezekiah Stout.

He died June 6, 1858. Buried in Broad Run cemetery.

The Edmund West Sr. homestead was "the present Straley farm," about one
mile above Jane Lew. He was the builder of original West's fort. The
elder West and several of his family are buried near the old fort.

Alexander West, son of Edmund West Sr., was born in Accoona Co.,
Va., August 11, 1760. The family came to Hacker's Creek about 1773.

Attack on the West family - Dec. 5, 1787. Edmund West Sr. was
killed, also Mrs. Ann(Hacker) West (wife of Edmund Jr.) and a younger
brother of Edmund Jr.

Alexander West was married twice - no record of first;
second was Jan. 24, 1793, to Mary Straley.

He died June 1834 - buried at Broad Run.
As I refer to your question as we continue,

I will use the assistance of your input to provide you with meaningful and accurate information. Should you have any comments or questions, please feel free to ask.
John Schoolcraft in his Pension statement—July 25, 1855

says

born near Moorefield in Hampshire Co., Feb. 15, 1757.

lived there until 1774, when moved to (now) Ohio Co.

In 1781 came to Monongalia Co.—on west fork (in now Lewis Co.)—served in spring of 1785, under Capt. Carpenter at McCane Fort, etc.

Vouched for by P. McCane and James Brown.

In 1854, adverse testimony by William Powers, Christopher Nutter, John Reger, John Neely, Nicholas Carpenter.

Attack on Waggoner family (of John Waggoner) on Jesse's Run was in May 1792.

Peter Waggoner returned about 1812.

He married, 1814, Catherine Hyde, a widow (maiden name was Hardman).

He died at Lorne on Millstone Run (branch of Hacker's Creek), Feb. 26, 1879, aged 95, buried at Harmony.

His sister Mary (captive until after 1795) married 1800, Jacob Wolfe. Buried on Polk creek—Lewis Co.

Another sister—Lizzie (also captive) married John Hardman.
Jesse Hughes sold his land in fall of 1797 or 1798 to James Tanner
(this was the farm bought by Rev. John Mitchell from Tanner)
the house was erected but not completed by Tanner.

Jesse Hughes, born in 1750, settled on Hacker's creek in 1771-2.
Same year married Grace Tanner.
He was a son of Thomas Hughes Sr. - killed on Hacker's creek
in 1778. Probably came from South branch in Hampshire Co.
Other children of Thomas Hughes Sr. were:
Elias Hughes - b. 1757 in (now) Hardy Co.
       married Jane Sleeth - died 1844 - went to Ohio.
Job Hughes - married, 1791, Mary Hann, - went to Jackson Co. W. Va.
another son - killed by Indians
daughter - married Joseph Bibee - also to Jackson Co.
prob. Deborah - married William Bibby 1795 - also to Jackson Co.
possibly: Mary - married Benjamin Cox - 1793.
Second Generation

(2) George Mitchell

George Mitchell, (son of John) was born in Rockingham Co. Va. in 1784-85. (He first appears in the Personal tax lists for 1801 as now above 16 years of age with his father John Mitchell.) As a boy he grew up there in the North Fork valley of Pendleton Co. The first and only reference to him on the county records there is in the Court Minute book for 1802-05, page 9, where at the October court 1802 it was "ordered that George Mitchell be appointed surveyor of the road in the room of James Keister and that the usual tithables do-assist him in keeping same in lawful repair."

When his father John Mitchell removed from Pendleton across the mountains to Harrison county, George; of course accompanied him. This was in 1803 or 1804, just when he was growing into young manhood. There he made new friends of course; and before long he married the daughter of one of the earlier settlers in that region.

On December 20, 1807, George Mitchell married Mary McCann. (Harrison Co. marriage record book 1, p. 100). The minister who performed the ceremony was Rev. Joseph Cheuvront. The original marriage bond was dated the day before, Dec. 19, 1807, and was signed by George Mitchell and his surety Daniel McCann. The bond itself states that George Mitchell was the son of John Mitchell and Mary McCann was the daughter of Patrick McCann. Accompanying the bond was a note from Patrick McCann giving him permission for the marriage (as was customary when the bride was under age). This note was witnessed by Daniel McCann and Catherine McCann, wife of John McCann.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we George and Rachel
Daniel McCann are held and firmly bound unto William
& Cabell Esquire, Governor or Chief magistrate of the commonwealth of Virginia,
for the time being, and his successors to the use of the said commonwealth in the sum of one hun-
dred and fifty dollars; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our and
each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents.
Sealed with our seals, and dated this 19th day of December, 1807

WHEREAS a marriage is suddenly intended to be had and solemnized between the above bound
George McCamph.. daughter
of George McCamph..
of William McCamph.

obligation is such, that if there be no just and sufficient cause to cancel the said marriage, then
the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of

Patrick Noon
Daniel Meade

December 19th, 1807.

Sir, your honor by request to this
Sir, the said Mr. George Mitchell and also taught
Mary, said Parfit, they agree to it

Witneses present
Daniel McCann
Calvert H. C. 

[Signature]
Tracing of signature of George Mitchell  
(From Marriage bond - Dec. 19, 1807)  

George Mitchell appears on the Personal Tax lists for Harrison Co. for himself alone first in 1809. (The list for 1808 is missing) He is credited with 1 horse. In 1810 he also appears similarly. His name is among those signed to a petition to the Virginia Assembly dated Dec. 10, 1805 asking for a division of Harrison County and the establishment of a new county. The names of William and Abner Mitchell are also signed to this petition. (The signatures are not autographs. These three names: William, George and Abner Mitchell are all in the same handwriting. They were youths, under age, at the time. From original petitions - Archives Division, State Library, Richmond). This petition was not acted upon favorably, and it was followed by others at different times, especially one dated December 6-10, 1809, which had a very long list of signers. Finally a similar petition dated Nov. 20, 1816, is seen to be endorsed "reasonable," reported and Bill drawn, and Lewis Co. thus came into being early in 1817. Among the signers of this final petition for the formation of the new county were John Mitchell Senior, Abner Mitchell, John Mitchell Jr., George Cockman, etc.
On land and sea, the Sandford had an average Draught of...

In the instance of the naval forces, the Sandford had an average Draught of...

In the instance of the naval forces, the Sandford had an average Draught of...

With regard to the Sandford's performance, the average Draught of...

In the instance of the naval forces, the Sandford had an average Draught of...

With regard to the Sandford's performance, the average Draught of...
The Assembly of the State of South Carolina, to the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, present their humble petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, that for many years they have been accustomed to receive a reward for killing wolves, which operating as a bounty for the labor and time necessary to effect it, prevented the inhabitants of the State from adopting the measure of extermination of the species, which is necessary to the improvement of the land, and is essential to the welfare of the State. They have, therefore, petitioned that the number of wolves be increased, and that a bounty be given for their destruction. This petition is accompanied by a list of names of the inhabitants of the State who have been engaged in killing wolves, and who have been rewarded for their labors. The bounty is to be paid out of the public treasury, and is to be distributed among the inhabitants of the State, who shall be entitled to receive it. The petitioners believe that this measure will be of great benefit to the State, and they therefore earnestly request that it be adopted. They also request that a reward be given for the capture of wolves, and that the wolf be declared a public enemy. They further request that the State be enabled to purchase land for the support of the poor, and that the inhabitants be encouraged to adopt the manufacture of woollen cloth.
A petition dated Sept. 15, 1809, asking for the restoration of the rewards for killing wolves was also signed by Rev. John Mitchell and his three sons, George, William and Abner Mitchell. (See photostat of original document in Archives Division, Virginia State library). This petition is also endorsed "reasonable, reported."

Tracing of signature of George Mitchell from this petition

Sept. 15, 1809.

George Mitchell appears in the Federal census for 1810, in Harrison Co., as the head of a family consisting of himself, his wife, and one son under ten years of age (son Laurence of course, born in 1809).

Soon after this George Mitchell removed from Harrison Co. and established a home for himself in what was called "Barker's Settlement," on the Tygart Valley river in Randolph Co., on the land that his father owned there. This was on the east side of the river, near the site of the present town of Belington. Later George Mitchell had surveyed for himself in Randolph Co. 200 acres on the west side of the Valley river, on the Island run and its waters and on the waters of a big run that enters into the Valley river below Jacob Teters, etc. This was on Oct. 4, 1820. He obtained a patent for this land of date Oct. 1, 1821. (Va. Land patent book #70, page 580).
In conclusion, we can say that the granting of tax incentives to
the new Diamond mine would be beneficial to the region and
province. It would bring new jobs and opportunities to the
area, which would be a positive economic impact. Furthermore,
the mine could also contribute to the local economy through
tax revenue. Therefore, it is recommended that the
proposed tax incentives be granted, to the benefit of all.

Signed,
[Signature]
In the census of 1820 George Mitchell appears in Randolph Co. with his wife and five children. In the Personal Tax lists he appears each year from 1812 to 1821 inclusive. After that date (he died in 1821) he does not appear of course, but his widow Mary Mitchell appears from 1822 until her marriage to Joseph Teter in Dec. 1824.

George Mitchell died in December, 1821 (probably on the 16th of that month). It is said that he died from a hemorrhage of the lungs or from a heart attack. He had fainted several times before. This time he was out in the yard cutting up some fence rails with an axe when he had the attack. He was brought into the house and died a few days later after being able only to dictate his wishes about what property he had. His non-cupative will was acknowledged and agreed to on Dec. 15, 1821. (A non-cupative will is one which is not reduced to writing in the presence of the maker; one which, on account of unusual circumstances, extremity of death, etc., is spoken before witnesses and sworn to by them). It was committed to writing, according to the record, on Dec. 18th, and recorded at the February term of the Randolph Co. court, 1822. (Records of Randolph Co. will book 2, page 125) A copy of the will follows:

The Will of George Mitchell.

"I, George Mitchell of Randolph County do hereby make my last will and testament in names and forms following, that is to say I desire that all the perishable part of my estate be given to my wife Mary Mitchell and out of the same estate therefrom all my just debts and funeral expenses paid."
I, George Mitchell of Randolph County do hereby make my last Will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say I desire that all the perishable part of my estate be given to my wife Mary Mitchell and out of the same estate therefrom all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

2. After the payments of my debts and funeral expenses I give to my wife Mary Mitchell all my personal estate for and during her natural life; this being my last will and testament.

In Witness whereof I hereunto acknowledged and agreed to this thirteenth day of December, in the year Eighteen Hundred and twenty one.

And this being committed to writing December the 8th, 1821.

Randolph County Court, February Term. 1822.

The nuncupative Will of George Mitchell, Dec'd, was presented in Court and Proven by the oaths of Joseph Teater and Nancy Teater and ordered to be recorded.

Teste:

A. Earle, C.R.C.

State of West Virginia:

Randolph County Court Clerk's Office:

February 23rd, 1914.

I, Frank A. Rowan, Clerk of the above named County Court do certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of my office.

Teste: 

(C) Clerk.
THE ESTATE BILL OF THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE MITCHELL, DECEASED.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>13.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 axes</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ax</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 augurs</td>
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<td>1 Hand aw</td>
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<td>1 draw knife</td>
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<td>1 file and Gimble</td>
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<td>1 pair sheep shears</td>
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<td>1 Box shumaker tools</td>
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<td>1 Churn</td>
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<td>1 barrel and tub</td>
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<td>1 Grinestone</td>
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<td>1 tub</td>
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<td>1 pair ham Mill zone</td>
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<td>1 Nursery Tree</td>
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<td>2&quot; BUKS and paper</td>
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<td>1 spinning wheel</td>
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<td>1 pocket book</td>
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<td>candle moles and candle sticks</td>
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<td>1 spur and scissors</td>
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<td>2 Knife and needle</td>
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| 2 pair of knitting needles                            |          | .12  
| 2 riddles                                             |          | .50   |
| 3 bells                                               |          | 1.50  |
| 2 saddles                                             |          | 19.00 |
| Chinny and table                                      |          | 1.25  |
| 1 dresser and furniture                               |          | 11.63 |
| 1 ladle and truse                                     |          | .37  
| For clothing                                          |          |       |
| 1 bed                                                 |          | 17.25 |
| 1 bed                                                 |          | 17.25 |
| 1 bedstead                                            |          | 3.00  |
| 1 bed                                                 |          | 20.00 |
| 3 bedquilts                                           |          | 12.00 |
| 2 coverleads                                          |          | 6.50  |
| 1 bedstead                                            |          | 2.00  |
| 1 bed                                                 |          | 2.50  |
| 7 head of cattle                                      |          | 49.75 |
| 8 head of cattle                                      |          | 19.50 |
| 1 horse beast                                          |          | 40.00 |
| 1 horse beast                                          |          | 40.00 |
| 1 horse beast                                          |          | 25.00 |
| 3 geese                                               |          | 1.00  |
| Filler cases                                           |          | .50   |
| Knives and forks and hammer                           |          | 1.37  |
The within named property being appraised by us being first duly sworn, this being certified by us this 12th day of April, 1822.

George Teter, Isaac Johnson. Jacob Teter.

April Term, 1822. Of Randolph County Court.

The appraisement bill of George Mitchell, Deceased, was presented in Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: A. Earle, C.R.C.

A Copy from the record:

Teste: (Signature)

Clark.
that would not be of such good quality and such an extent as the one that was in the impression and was

an exact copy.

This would be in order to have a correct impression of the document.
After the payment of my debts and funeral expenses I give to my wife, Mary Mitchell all my personal estate for and during her natural life, this being my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto acknowledged and agreed to this thirteenth day of December in the year Eighteen Hundred and twenty one.

And this being committed to writing December the 18th, 1821."

Randolph County Court, February term, 1822. (page 125 - Will Book 2)

An appraisement of his estate was made on April 12, 1822, and recorded at the April term of court. A copy of this is attached hereto.

The actual date of death was probably December 16th, as his son, Rev. D. P. Mitchell says in his diary that his father died when he himself was only 10 months and 10 days old, and he was born on Feb. 6, 1821.

George Mitchell's body was buried in the old cemetery (situated where the town of Belington now is), from which place his bones, together with those of his wife and her second husband Joseph Teter, were moved and placed in one tomb in the new cemetery near Concord church (according to a statement by Jacob McLean, whose son helped to move them).

As to George Mitchell's personal appearance, not much is known, except that he was a tall bony man. Apropos of this the following story is told about him: "An Elder of the Church was spending the night at his house (he was a good Methodist) and Mitchell was sitting by the fireplace. The Elder, looking at grandfathers legs, said, I wish you would give me
one of your legs, Brother Mitchell, to use as a fire poker. Mitchell, looking at the Elder's large flat foot, replied, I will give you an even trade for your foot to use as a Johnny cake board! (As told by Sylvanus Bennet, George Mitchell's grandson). Evidently George Mitchell had a sense of humour, at any rate. It is said that both he and his wife were very severe with the children, often beating them. But of course, this was quite the custom in those days. The children however much preferred the milder parental rule of their later stepfather, Joseph Teter.

After George Mitchell's death his widow married as her second husband, said Joseph Teter, who was a first cousin of George Mitchell (the latter's mother, Margaret Teter Mitchell was a sister of Jacob Teter the father of Joseph). The date of this second marriage was Dec. 26, 1824, and Joseph Teter became like a father to the children, especially to Daniel Patrick, who was so young when his father died.

As shown above, George Mitchell married, Dec. 20, 1807, in Harrison Co., Mary McCann, (born June 22, 1789), the eldest child of Patrick McCann and his wife Hannah Johnson. She died (as "Mary Teter") in Barbour Co., January 19, 1859 (as given by family records). The official record, on Book 1, p. 17 of the Barbour Co. death records, gives the date as January 19, 1858, but her age is given as 71, and probably the year date is the usual error, soon after the New Year. Cause of death is given on the record as "consumption". She is called "wife of Joseph Teter Sr.") For particulars about her see notes on the McCann family, also those on the Teter family.

The children of George and Mary Mitchell were as follows:

1. Laurence. Born in Harrison Co., 1809 (between March 5th and May 6th, as shown by the Censuses of 1810 and 1820). Died


Know all men by these presents that we William Mitchell or George Shagur have here and firmly bound unto John Sibley or Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth in the sum of so many dollars for the true payment whereof we bind our selves each of us with the said William Shagur our hands sealed this
day of January 1809.

The condition of this above obligation is such that
Whereas there is a marriage suddenly intended to be had by
John night between the above named William Mitchell of the
and Elizabeth Shagur of full age both of his county.
Now therefore is there be no lawful cause or just impediment
to obstruct said marriage then this obligation to be
else remain in full force and virtue.

Lynn sealed etc.
Samuel E. Dawson

[Signature]
William Mitchell (son of John), was born in Rockingham (or Pendleton) Co. in 1787-88. He was probably named for William Mitchell, the father of John Mitchell. His boyhood was spent on the farm in the North Fork valley and of course he removed with his parents in 1803-04 to Harrison Co. His name is among those signed to the petition dated Dec. 10, 1805, asking for the establishment of a new county. (See notes on George Mitchell). He also signed the petition dated Sept. 15, 1809, asking for restoration of the rewards for killing wolves. (See photostat with notes on George Mitchell).

Tracing of signature of William Mitchell to this petition
Sept. 15, 1809

Early in the year 1809 William Mitchell married Elizabeth Straley. The marriage bond, signed by William Mitchell and George Straley as surety is dated January 30, 1809. The actual marriage probably occurred a day or two later. The minister was probably Rev. Phinehas Wells, although there is no return of the marriage by him. The marriage record book for Harrison Co. Book 1, p. 114, gives the same date, January 30, 1809. (See photostat of marriage bond). On the bond, part of William Mitchell's signature has been clipped away.
(Elizabeth Straley, born 1784, was the daughter of Christian Straley and his wife Christina Lantz. Christian Straley was born in Germany, Sept. 21, 1742, and died August 14, 1818. He is buried on the Straley farm in Lewis Co., across Hucker's creek from the old Harmony church and cemetery. Before the Revolutionary war he was living in what is now Hardy Co. Then he went to "the Crab-apple bottom" in Pendleton Co. and then by way of Hampshire Co. out to Harrison Co., where he purchased his home place on Hucker's creek, April 16, 1792. His wife Christina was born in 1745, and died Feb. 9, 1822. She is also buried there on the Straley farm. There were several Straley children besides Elizabeth, including Mary, who married Alexander West on Jan. 24, 1796; George, who married Elizabeth Bonnett on March 25, 1796; Christian Jr. who married Susanna Bonnett on May 25, 1800; and Joseph, who was born Nov. 2, 1779 and died March 2, 1854, and who married Patsy Hamilton, April 50, 1818).

Tracing of signatures of Christian Straley Sr. and Alexander West to the latter's bond to marry Mary Straley, dated January 19, 1798.
In the personal tax lists William Mitchell appears in Harrison Co. and Lewis Co. continuously from 1812 to 1854 inclusive. He appears on the federal census for 1820 in Lewis Co. also that for 1830. In 1840 he does not appear of course but Elizabeth Mitchell (his widow) does appear, with 10 persons in her family.

William Mitchell acquired by deed from his father Rev. John Mitchell the tract of 240 acres of land on Jesse's Run and this became his home place (see notes on John Mitchell). This apparently was farther up the stream than John Mitchell's own home farm.

William Mitchell died in the spring of 1854. His will, dated Dec. 27, 1855, was probated at the June court 1854. In it he speaks of himself as "much afflicted in body but of sound memory" etc. His wife Elizabeth is to remain in possession of the estate until the youngest child Margaret arrives at the age of 21 years, and wife is to have one-third of the real and personal estate during her life. To son Joseph he leaves "the farm I live on" provided he pay his sisters one hundred dollars each. After all debts are paid, and all the children have arrived at full age, then a division of the personal estate is to be made and after one-third is given to the widow the remainder is to be divided among "the girls," share and share alike. He appoints his brother-in-law George Straley as sole executor. The witnesses to the will were Joseph "Shouldis", Mary "Shouldis", and John Mitchell. Will proved at June court by the oaths of John Mitchell and Joseph Shoulders. Signature to the will was by mark:
An inventory of the personal estate of "William Mitchell, Dec'd," was dated June 14, 1854 and was sworn to by John Mitchell (his father) on June 18th. It was presented and recorded at the July term of court 1854.

When his widow Elizabeth Mitchell died is not known. She was living in 1850 with her son Joseph (as shown by the census).

The children of William and Elizabeth Mitchell were:


(There were several other children - daughters also - who were either incompetent or died young.)
Abner Mitchell, (son of John) was born on the North Fork in Pendleton Co., Virginia, probably in 1789. He came with his parents to Harrison Co. in 1803-04, as a boy in his early teens. His name appears among those signed to a petition dated Dec. 10, 1805, asking for the establishment of a new county. The signatures to this petition are not all autographs, and the signatures of the Mitchell boys, George, William and Abner (the latter was barely 16 years old at the time) are all in the same handwriting (see notes on George Mitchell). Abner Mitchell's name is also among the signers of the similar petition dated Nov. 20, 1816, when the new county asked for was authorized. Abner Mitchell also signed the petition of Sept. 15, 1809, asking for the restoration of the rewards for killing wolves, (see notes on George Mitchell).

Tracing of signature of Abner Mitchell on this petition

Sept. 15, 1809

Abner Mitchell married in Harrison Co., on Dec. 8, 1812, Dorcas Lawson. His father, Rev. John Mitchell performed the ceremony, and signed the record in the marriage book on Dec. 51, 1812. (Harrison Co. marriage book No. 2, p. 8) Dorcas Lawson was born Oct. 22, 1792, in Prince George Co., Maryland and was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lawson (from Lewis Co. death records).
Abner Hitchell received land (122 acres) by deed from his father Rev. John Mitchell in 1825 (see notes on John Mitchell). This farm was farther up the West Fork valley, on the Sand Fork about one mile below the present village of Roanoke. He had probably been living on this land since his marriage. Smith in his History of Lewis Co. says that he settled there in 1808, and that for years he was the only settler on the river from Duvall's to the mouth of Skin creek. He built a mill and a dam on his property. He appears in the Census of 1820 and 1830 in Lewis Co. He does not appear in Census of 1840 having died early in that year or late in 1859. In the personal Tax lists he appears continuously in Harrison and Lewis Counties from 1815 to 1839 continuously. In 1840 his widow Dorcas appears.

Abner Hitchell was also a minister, and the Lewis Co. marriage records show numerous marriages performed by him. On Dec. 14, 1824, a petition was presented to the Virginia Assembly, signed by a long list of people, "in favor of Abner Mitchell". The substance of the petition is as follows:

"We the undersigned beg leave to represent that Abner Mitchell is a professor of the Christian religion and a preacher of the holy Gospel of God. That he labours in the ministry without asking or receiving one cent therefor. That he travels much over the County of Lewis (where he resides) and preaches to large congregations. That he has a wife and an interesting family of children whom he maintains by honest industry and by his precepts and examples in rearing his children in the practice of virtue and belief of the Christian religion. We further state that he professes to feel an irresistible call to the ministry and we are free to say that from our long acquaintance with him (from his youth up) we confide much in his statement."
We are the more strengthened in this belief from his exemplary piety.

We further state that he is much oppressed by having to perform militia duty and work on the highways, particularly the latter, where the Surveyor has it in his power to indulge in a spirit of persecution and compel his attendance on the road on days that he has appointed to preach and thereby taking advantage to impose fines on him for delinquency. We therefore ask that a law may pass exempting him from working on the highway altogether and from attending and performing militia duty during the period of peace."

Despite this statement of his character and religious conviction and duties, the petition is endorsed "laid on table Dec. 15; rejected Dec. 16th." (from original petition in Archives Division of State library at Richmond).

\[Jan, 22, 1840\]

Abner Mitchell died in 1852-60. An appraisement roll of the property of "Abner Mitchell decd" was taken on March 5, 1840 by George Duvall, Michael Weybright, and Lewis Swisher; presented and recorded at the March term of court in Lewis Co. 1840. A sale of his effects was held on April 15, 1840, at which sale, among others, Dorcas Mitchel bought a cow, John Mitchel bought one horse, John E. Mitchel a hog, etc. The final settlement of his estate with Dorcas Mitchell as administratrix was dated June 7, 1841. (Lewis Co. Will book fi, pages 574-75).

Other signatures of Abner Mitchell are seen in connection with the marriage bond of John Godfrey to marry Abner's sister, Jane (Mitchell) Curtis.

Tracing of signature of Abner Mitchell as surety on this bond, dated Feb. 5, 1855.
The widow, Dorcas (Lawson) Mitchell died on Feb. 4, 1857, aged 64 yrs, 3 mo., and 13 days. She had been born in Prince George Co. Maryland, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lawson, (as reported by Elizabeth Mitchell, her daughter). Lewis Co. Death records.

The known children of Abner and Dorcas Mitchell were:

2. Elizabeth W., born Nov. 20, 1814. Died ————.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we

[Jedediah Edmondson]

are held and firmly bound unto

[Elbridge Gerry]

Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the time being, and his successors, to the use of the said Commonwealth in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals and dated this 23rd day of August, 1837.

WHEREAS, a marriage is suddenly intended to be had and solemnized between the above bound

[Jedediah Edmondson and Ann Eliza Elbridge]

NOW the condition of the above obligation is such, that if there be no legal cause or just impediments to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, the to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in the presence of:

[Signature]

[Signature]
(5) **Mary Teter Mitchell**

Mary Teter Mitchell, (daughter of John), was born on the North Fork in Pendleton Co. Va., January 26, 1792 (as given by family record. Age as given on tombstone would indicate a slightly earlier date). She was the eldest daughter and of course accompanied her parents to Harrison Co. in 1803–04.

There in Harrison Co. she married George Cookman. There is no return of the marriage on the county marriage book, but the marriage bond was dated August 24, 1811. It is signed by Cookman, with Rev. John Mitchell as surety. (see photostat)

**Tracing of signature of George Cookman to bond**

August 24, 1811

*Signature*

George Cookman was the son of William Cookman and his wife Elizabeth, and was born Feb. 6, 1790. The Cookmans had come to the Hacker's creek community from Northumberland Co. Virginia about the turn of the century. George Cookman had a farm on Jesse's Run, and both he and his wife Mary (Mitchell) Cookman are buried in the old Harmony cemetery near the site of Harmony church. The inscriptions on the gravestones show that George Cookman died July 50, 1850, aged 60 years and 5 months, (born Feb. 1790), and Mary Cookman died March 1, 1871, aged 79 years, 2 months and
Nearby, in the same cemetery are buried George Cookman's parents - William Cookman who was born Oct. 19, 1753 and died Dec. 8, 1847, and Elizabeth Cookman who was born Nov. 22, 1733 and died Sept. 24, 1847. A number of others of the Cookman family are also buried at old Harmony. George and Mary Cookman had many children and their descendants are said to be legion in Lewis and Harrison counties.

The children of George and Mary (Mitchell) Cookman were:

   Married Martin Post Jr.

2. Parker B. Born June 29, 1814. Died July 4, 1892. 
   Married Sarah Post.

   Married Sarah A. Chouvront.

George Cookman. (The bond states that she was the daughter of George Cookman).


He married Alcinda Blake.

(36) vi. Samuel E., born in 1824. Died ______. He was willed land and some money by his unmarried aunt Margaret Mitchell, who died in 1853. A child of Samuel was:

   Henry R., who died Sept. 15, 1850, aged 13 yrs 9 mo and 15 days (Harmony cemetery).


(38) viii. Angelina, born 1828. She married Samuel Smith.

(39) ix. Elizabeth, born in 1833. She married Elias Bonnett.

   A daughter, Melissa Bonnett, was a missionary in Japan for many years.

(40) x. John Wesley, born in 1836. He married Lydia Bonnett.
(e) **John Mitchell Jr.**

John Mitchell Jr., (son of John), was born on the North Fork in Pendleton Co., probably in 1794. He removed as a boy with his parents to Harrison Co. in 1803-04. His name, as John Mitchell Jr. appears among the signatures to the petition of Nov. 20, 1816, already spoken of, asking for the formation of a new county.

John Mitchell Jr. married, in Lewis Co., on January 28, 1818, Mary Hows. The marriage was performed by his father Rev. John Mitchell (Lewis Co. marriage book 1, p. 5). The marriage bond was dated January 21, 1818, and was of course signed by John Mitchell Jr., with John Brook as surety. (The bride's name is given as "Polly" Hews.)

**Tracing of signature of John Mitchell Jr. to the bond**

January 21, 1818

[Signature tracing]

With the original bond there is a note from Rev. John Mitchell, addressed to the clerk giving permission for the wedding.
Sir My Son Has My Consent to Marry
You may if you please issue licence with
Approval yours John Mitchell

Tracing of note of Rev. John Mitchell giving permission for the marriage
of John Mitchell Jr.

Another signature of John Mitchell Jr., dated November 11, 1837,
is that on a similar note of permission of marriage for his son, George C.
Mitchell, accompanying the latter's bond.

Tracing of this signature - Nov. 11, 1837

John Mitchell appears on the Personal Tax lists for Lewis Co.,
beginning in 1829 and continuing through 1842. He appears on the federal
census there in 1830, 1840, and in 1850, (but not in 1840). In 1830 he
has in his family himself, his wife, six sons and 5 daughters. He is said
to have removed with his family to Kentucky about 1845.

Among the children of John Jr. and Mary (Fally) Mitchell were:

1. George. Born probably in 1818-19. He married in November 1837, Johanna Prichard, daughter of Mary Cottrill. The marriage bond is dated Nov. 11, 1837, and signed by George C. Mitchell, with James West as surety. Mary Cottrill signs (by mark) permission for her daughter, and John Mitchell Jr. signs permission for his son. His permission note is witnessed by William E. Arnold and John E. Mitchell (son of Abner).

```
George E. Mitchell  George C. Mitchell

John Mitchell Jr.

William E. Arnold

John E. Mitchell

Jan. 11, 1837
```

Tracings of signatures to bond and note

10. Daniel.

Jane Mitchell, the dau. of John, was born in Pendleton Co., Va., probably in 1823, and came with her parents as a small child to Harrods Co. in 1833-34. She grew up on the farm there on Jesse’s farm, and married, in Lewis Co., in April 1819, Alexander Curtis, son of John Curtis. The marriage bond is dated April 6, 1819. John Curtis was surety for his son on the bond.

After several children were born, Alexander Curtis died, about 1820, and the widow Jane (Mitchell) Curtis married, in Lewis Co. on Feb. 14, 1833, John Godfrey. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Abner Mitchell, her brother. The marriage bond was dated Feb. 5, 1833, and both Abner Mitchell and John Mitchell Jr. were sureties.

Tracing of signatures to this bond - Feb. 5, 1833

[Handwritten signatures]
Accompanying the bond was a note from John Godfrey, dated Feb. 5, 1885, asking the clerk to send a license for him to marry "the widow Curtis." Almer and John Mitchell also witnessed this.

Signatures to this note

[Signature]

John Mitchell
Almer Mitchell

When John and Jane Godfrey died is not known.

The children of Jane Mitchell were:

By first husband, Alexander Curtis:


As shown by the census of 1850, they had the following children, named Posey:

1. Nicholas B. Born 1845.
2. Fanny J. Born 1846.
3. Amanda C. Born 1847.
5. Lavina A.

45. 11. Emily. Born 1829. She married, June 8, 1849, George Lockwood, (b. 1782), son of Anthony Lockwood, Jr.
marriage bond is dated June 6, 1833, and John Godfrey was surety for Rohrbough. Ceremony by Rev. Talbott.

Daily Rohrbough was nearly 50 years younger than her husband and was evidently his second wife. They appear in the census of 1850 with the following children:


The last 2 or 3 children were by Daily (Curtis) apparently.

46. iii. Susannah. Born 1823. She married May 8, 1835, Adam Rohrbough, (b. 1823), son of George Rohrbough. The marriage bond was dated April 25, 1845, and George Rohrbough was surety. Ceremony by Rev. D. E. Holmick. (This Adam was an elder son of the George Rohrbough above who married Susannah's sister Daily). In the census of 1850, they appear with the one child:

1. Emma E. Born 1830.

By second husband, John Godfrey:

49. vi. Newton. = 1836.
Margaret Mitchell, (da. of John), was born probably in Pendleton Co. in April, 1805. (This would be shortly before the family's removal to Harrison Co.) She never married but made her home in later years with her sister, Mary (Mitchell) Cockman. She appears in the census of 1850, in the family of George Cockman, as of age 63 years.

Margaret Mitchell died on May 8, 1833, and is buried in old Harmony cemetery near the Cockmans. The inscription says she died on that date, aged 53 years and 22 days. (This is probably a mistake or misreading for 50 years. If so, she was born then on April 11, 1833. The family tradition is that she was the youngest child of Rev. John Mitchell by his first wife.) Her will is of record in Lewis Co. In it the wills to Samuel E. Cockman all her land lying at the mouth of James's Run, "the part that was left me by my father"; to "sister Mary Cockman" Perry mare and saddle; to Samuel E. Cockman a sum of 50 dollars, the said Samuel having it in his own hands; to Perry niece Angeline Cockman 25 dollars; to Elizabeth Bonnet 10 dollars; to J. Wesley Cockman 5 dollars. Signed by Margaret Mitchell her mark. Dated April 10, 1856. Witnessed by Richard Dobson and Adam D. Cockman. Proved and recorded at the May term of court in Lewis Co. 1856.

(P) Pendleton Co.

Paul Mitchell (son of John) was born about 1810 in Pendleton Co. Va. He was taken by his parents to Harrison Co. when he was 2 or 3 yrs. He does not appear on the Census as the head of a family. He is said to...
he was unmarried. On the Personal Tax lists he appears first in 1824 and on through 1829, but not after that. Apparently he died at about that time.

(13) Isaac Mitchell

Isaac Mitchell, (son of John), was born in Harrison Co., Va. in 1813. He lived in Harrison and Lewis Counties, appearing on the Census of 1840 in Lewis Co. as "Isaac S. Mitchell", with one son and two daughters. In the Census of 1850 his age is given as 37, and his occupation as farmer. His wife Delilah was aged 50, and his son John Queen was aged 14. He appears in the Personal Tax lists for the first time in 1836 and from then on until 1842 (the research was not carried after that date). He is said to have been a doctor. He died Nov. 4, 1878.

Tracing of his signature as a witness to a note of his father the Rev. John Mitchell, dated May 8, 1836, giving permission for the marriage of Elizabeth Mitchell.

Isaac Mitchell married Delilah (Windsor) Mitchell, the widow of his brother, Eli Mitchell. They lived on a part of the old Mitchell homestead. Henderson says they had no children; so evidently the son and daughters all died before maturity.
Benoni Mitchell, (son of John), was born on the home place in Harrison (later Lewis) Co., Va. on Feb. 19, 1815. He was the youngest son and inherited the homestead on Jesse's Run, where he lived with his family in the famous old log house, until his death on Nov. 6, 1902. He was the last surviving child of the Rev. John Mitchell. He is said to have been a lawyer, as well as a farmer.

He appears on the Personal tax lists first in 1836 and from then on until 1842 at any rate (no later research was carried on). On the Census of 1840 he appears in Lewis Co. with himself and wife, 2 sons and 1 other female besides his wife (too old to be a daughter, however). He also appears there on the Census of 1850.

Benoni Mitchell married, in Lewis Co., in August, 1837, Susannah Life, the daughter of Martin Life and his wife Elizabeth Fleshor. The marriage bond is dated August 13, 1837, and Joseph Mitchell (the son of William) was the surety on the bond. Martin Life, the father of Susannah, signs a note of permission for the marriage. (Martin Life had come to Hacker's Creek from Pendleton Co. some years before).

Both Benoni Mitchell and his wife Susan are buried at old Harmony cemetery. The inscriptions state: Benoni Mitchell--Born Feb. 19, 1815. Died Nov. 6, 1902; and: Susannah Mitchell, wife of Benoni Mitchell, died April 1902, aged 33 years (born therefore probably in 1818-19).

In addition to the signature on his own marriage bond in 1837, there are other signatures of Benoni Mitchell as surety on the marriage bond of George B. Bent and Elizabeth Mitchell; and as witness for his father, the Rev. John Mitchell on a note of permission for
The children of Benoni and Susan (Life) Mitchell were:

(32) i. Oliver C. Born April 12, 1833. Died Dec. 25, 1844.
Buried on the Mitchell farm.

(33) ii. Draper C., born in 1839. Died in 1895. He married, in Lowis Co., Oct. 21, 1859, Martha D. Barr, aged 21, daughter of Daniel Barr and wife Mary. They had several children, including: McCabe, May, Alice, Oliver C., and Burke (who died in his teens). The daughter, Alice Mitchell Sutton, is the last living member of this family (in 1955).

iv. Cassandra Virginia, born Oct. 22, 1845. She married in Lewis Co., Jan. 9, 1868, Elias L. Barnett, a farmer, aged 23, son of Daniel and Sarah Barnett. The ceremony was by the Rev. D. E. Helmick. Elias Barnett served in the Union army in the Civil War. They lived in Lewis Co. They had several children (all now, 1855, dead). There are grandchildren.


vii. Isidore. She married Bruce Scott, of Kincheloe, and had three children.

viii. Alice Byrd, born in 1853-54, on the old Mitchell homestead. She married Robert M. Henderson. (See later)

ix. Belle Zora. She never married.

x. Susan Florence. She married a Mr. Williams (?).
Elizabeth Mitchell, the daughter of the Rev. John Mitchell by his second wife, Susannah Washburn, was born on the homestead on Jesse's Run in Harrison (later Lewis) Co. Virginia. She grew up there on the home farm and married in Lewis Co. on May 3, 1836, George Broad Bent. The ceremony was performed by her father, the Rev. John Mitchell. (This was four years before he died). The marriage bond was dated May 3, 1836 and was signed by Bent, with Benoni Mitchell (Elizabeth's brother) as surety.

Tracing of signatures to this bond:

Accompanying the bond were notes of permission from the Rev. John Mitchell and from Lydia Bell (the mother of George Bent). The note from John Mitchell reads as follows:

"Mt. Tolbert Sir: Please issue License for my Daughter Elizabeth to marry George Broad Bent and oblige yours John Mitchell".

Signatures to this note (see next page):
Signatures to this note - May 3, 1836.

May 3 1836

John Mitchell

[Signature]

Benoni Mitchell

[Signature]

Isaac Mitchell

The other note is as follows:

"Mr. Talbot Sir Please Issue licenses for my son George B. Bent and Elizabeth Mitchell and oblige yours.

her

Lydia X Ball."

mark

Test:

Benoni Mitchell

Isaac Mitchell

(Tracing of these signatures)

Benoni Mitchell

[Signature]

Isaac Mitchell

Later on, about 1849, George and Elizabeth Bent went to Roane Co. Va. where they lived near the head of Spring Creek. (see History of Roane Co. by Bishop, p. 447.)
Their children were:

62. 1. John. Born 1857. He was an officer in the Confederate Army and was on General Lee's staff. He lived in Salisbury, Kentucky.

63. 11. Eli V. Born Jan. 9, 1859. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Protestant church, and lived near Spencer, W. Va. He is buried at Hebron church there. Died after 1904. He married (1st), Nov. 15, 1859, Catherine Cox, dau. of Isaac & Sarah (Nisely) Cox; and (2nd) Sept. 28, 1869, Julia Smith, dau. of James and Erna (Rogers) Smith. Among his children were:

   3. Claud S. Also lives in Spencer.


65. iv. Achelais. Also an officer and killed in the same battle.


   1. Myrtle.
   2. Laura Gertrude.
   3. Edgar M.

vii. Arista S. Lived in Catlettsburg, Ky.

viii. Susan.

ix. Van Buren.

x. Tarleton.

xi. Columbus.

xii. Dempsey.

xiii. Elizabeth.

xiv. Amanda.
Weston, W. Va.  
April 14, 1935

Joseph M. Kellogg  
936 Kentucky Street,  
Lawrence, Kan.

Dear Cousin:

The first thing I want to do is to thank you for the photographs and the history of the family of Rev. John Mitchell, much of which is not in my records. I am enclosing a picture of the old homestead taken about 1884. I am in the picture walked on and worked over. The stone is familiar to me. There is probably not a foot of any of the country side shown which I have not explored. From my boyhood on up to now I have read the inscription on it many times. For your information it did topple over, probably caused by the upheaval by the roots of the walnut tree close to it. However, a few years ago a group of the descendants got together, formed an association, bought an acre of ground on which the old cemetery is located, fenced it and restored the old tombstone by drilling it and bolting an iron bar to the back of it. The ground was cleaned up and maple trees and other shrubbery planted.

In your historical sketch I note that you record the date of birth of Eneas Litholl, my grandfather, on February 19, 1815. I have a copy of the census of 1850, the first to register the ages of citizens, and that shows that he was 57-years old at the beginning of July of that year which would make his birth date 1813 instead of 1815 and his age 60 at the time of his death.

In the matter of "Old Harmony Church" I have always had the impression that the originally low building which Rev. John Mitchell was instrumental in building about 1819, went over to the new organization along with the congregation, but I could be wrong. I have no memory of any other building until the present church was completed and dedicated then I was about 5-years old. Then too, both my father and mother were converted in the old structure on the hill under the preaching of Rev. Samuel Cloons (Cloons) who was an ardent Methodist Protestant. The Pest Virdiana "Blue Book" credits "Old Harmony" as being the first church building of that denomination in the U. S.

Charles Rachburn, about my age, is still living on the old Rachburn homestead, near Good Hope and has supplied me with information concerning the early Rachburns and Susannah, my great grandmother, in particular.

This is just a note. When I get caught up with my spring work, I'll write you in detail.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]
Since closing out my letter, a violent but brief wind storm, followed by rain, came along and dampened and dampened some outside work I intended doing and my enthusiasm as well.

My grandfather, Benjamin Mitchell, passed the old home place to his son, John A. Mitchell, or to his children and soon after the death of grandfather and grandmother, Uncle Dick, as he was called raised the old home and built a cottage on the site. You probably saw this cottage when you were here in 1940.

I think the old photograph, which is remarkably well preserved, is the only one in existence, and fearing it might become too fragile to handle, I recently had copies made of it and am enclosing one of them for your records.

It is usually useless to express regret for leaving undone things that are now impossible to do. I had all the opportunity in the world to get first hand information, interspersed with legend, about the Mitchell family. I was young though, and little interested in ancestry, so lost much of a historical nature that would now be of much interest to me. I did make some idle inquiries and a few notes, many of them lost. I knew many of the people you mention. Squire Mansfield Noah Milton and other members of his close family. I can remember Bill Codfrey and hearing my mother and Curtis call him "uncle Bill" but my records of Bill Codfrey and his descendants are in short supply. Of the Curtis branch of the family I have no records whatever. I can remember a Jesse Curtis who was contracting with my grandfather for a lease on some land which he wanted to clear. I was only a small boy but recall that when grandfather was writing the contract and specifying that a rail fence should be built to enclose the leased land, Mr. Curtis insisted that "poles will do as well, I'm, poles will do as well," and it is my recollection that "poles" it was that built the fence.

The legend of Rebecca's birth place being on a part of the old homestead, was current when I was a small boy and I have picked up many arrow heads on the ground.

There were two stories current about the Rev. John's escape from his ship. The first was that he left his ship in Boston and was hidden and fed by negro slaves until after his ship sailed. The other which I heard much later, is as you have it. I like the Boston story better and think it the more likely one, since Boston was the most prominent harbor in the country at that time.

Again I am signing off.

J. A. H.
...
Mr. Joseph M. Kellogg,
936, Kentucky Street,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Cousin Joe:

Your letter of December 20, reached me the day before Christmas. The holidays and some work I am doing for the Veterans Administration, contributed to the delay in my reply.

Your letter was a very welcome Christmas present as I had practically given up hope of getting in touch with any of the descendants of Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell. I have had many varied experiences in my quest for information, as you will note if you have the courage to wade through this letter to its conclusion.

You are right about the book of poems of Mary Mitchell Bent, published by the Bent brothers. It did fall into my hands and in a peculiar way but after I did get it, it was filed away and remained dormant for almost fifty years, or until after World War II.

Back in the early days of this century, a friend of mine from Cullips, in Braxton County, where I was then living, came home from his school in Cincinnati, on a brief visit, and asked me to go with him to Normantown in Gilmor County, to see a girl friend of his with whom he had been corresponding. I had no reason to make the trip but it was a Saturday in November and with nothing better to do, agreed to make the trip with him. The only mode of travel then was by horse-back or by buggy. Roads were almost nonexistent too but we decided on the buggy, a "buckboard", hooked up the team and started out in a snow storm, the first of the season. We arrived at Normantown at supper time and put up at the village hotel which was operated by a Mr. Boggs. With nothing better to do, I stayed in my room and occupied myself with reading. I picked up a copy of the pamphlet mentioned and immediately recognized the old homestead and "Old Harmony Church". When Mr. Boggs came in a little later, I made inquiry about the booklet and was told that he had bought it from Rev. Bent just to help him out, that it meant nothing to him and that I could have it. I paid him the quarter he said he had paid for it, filed it away in my trunk on my return and there it stayed until about 1950, maybe a little earlier, when I began to piece together information in my possession and finding the process more interesting than I had at first anticipated, I continued my search.

I was interrupted by eye trouble in 1951.
and entered the Veterans Administration hospital in Martinsburg, W. Va. for the removal of a cataract from my left eye. In 1952 a like operation was performed on my right eye. I served with the Spanish-American forces in the war with Spain, which service, by act of Congress, made me eligible for hospitalization. My vision is not as good as it was prior to the affliction but is much better than the blindness with which I was threatened. I can read some and have no difficulty in reading what I type but in all the years I have been operating this old typing machine I have been unable to teach it to do a completely accurate job of spelling.

That leads up to your supposition that we are of about the same age. Well, I am ten years your senior, having passed my 79th birthday on November 21, last year and thereby hangs a tale.

My mother died in 1894. My father kept the family together, all seven of us, until his death in January 1900. His funeral was the last time the seven children were ever all together at one time but the six of us still living did have a family reunion on Sunday, November 28, 1954, the first get-together in almost 55-years. One sister who has lived in Montana since 1909 came east for a visit and was present to help me celebrate my birthday and for the family reunion. Another sister living in Philadelphia was also present for both events. For longevity we think it a pretty good record. Here is the lineup:

- J. A. Henderson Weston, W.Va. 79
- Georgia A. (Bishop) Lewistown, Mont. 75
- Robert O. Grafton, W.Va. 72
- Earl C. Fairmont, W.Va. 70
- Mary O (Gerwig) Exchange, W.Va. 68
- Lucy S. (Nichols) Philadelphia, Pa 66

My oldest sister, Maud Lee, who died in 1940 would have been 77.

Now back to my quest for information about descendants of the Rev. John Mitchell. After I had assembled all the information then at hand, I condensed it and published the condensation in one of our local county papers, closing with a request that any descendant who might see the article get in touch with me. I received numerous letters but still lack some direct contact with one or two members of the first set of children. One old gentleman, a Mr. Minear, claimed that one of his ancestors married a Fanny Mitchell but it seems that she was not a daughter of the Rev. John but probably a granddaughter and her marriage sponsored by the Rev. John. That is a detail not yet cleared up.
Quite naturally in my quest for information about my mother's family, I became interested in the Henderson branch of the family tree.

My father always claimed to be "Scotch-Irish" and while I was in the Veterans hospital, a gentleman from Virginia, just behind me in line for lunch call, said to me, "I'll bet you are Scotch-Irish". I admitted my father's claim to that distinction and asked him if it "stuck out". His reply was that: "The Scotch-Irish were not Scotch-Irish but Scotsmen who had followed 'Bonnie-Prince Charlie' got licked, fled to France and not liking it there, came back to Ireland and settled in the five northern counties, which make up the present Protestant area of that land."

I knew that two of my father's brothers, and John Henderson, twins, had migrated to Missouri way back, but I had never seen or had contact with either of them or members of their families. Uncle John died childless but uncle Highter raised a large family, so I wrote a letter to "any descendant of Highter Henderson" enclosed it with a note to the Post Master, Georgetown, Mo. and at the same time mailed the letter you received. The letter to Georgetown, Mo. came back marked: "No such office in state named". I pigeonholed it and there it remained for the next six months, but in a clean up I found it and redirected to Sedalia, Mo. and in about two weeks had a reply from A. C. (Jake) Henderson who says he is the youngest son of Highter Henderson. Jake has promised me a visit—in fact he was to come about the first of November with a daughter who lives in Paducah, Kentucky, but had to postpone the trip. Our correspondence has been interesting.

Now your letter comes completing that part of the picture but leaving much yet to be done.

To your charge of getting interested in family rather late, I'll have to plead guilty and your advice to confine my research mainly to my own branch of the family, is good, but it is interesting to browse about in the family garden.

You mention the old homestead. I was familiar with every foot of it. My boyhood home stood on one corner of it, the Dr. Isaac Mitchell home, which came to my father and mother for caring for his widow, aunt Delia Mitchell. I have a hazy recollection of her at the time of her death, nothing more.

In 1896, I think it was, my grandfather deeded the old place to the children of uncle "Dick" John A Mitchell, and in return was to receive care for himself and grandmother during the remainder of their lives. After their death the old log structure which had served Rev. John and his numerous progeny for so long and so well was torn down and a cottage built on the site.
[The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image.]

This portion of the old homestead, including the cottage built on the site of the old log home, fell to Ivy Mitchell Thompson, who is the only living member of John A. Mitchell's family. The George Mitchell and Benjamin Mitchell, which you mention, were brothers to Ivy Mitchell Thompson.

As so often happens, the children of uncle "Dick" who became owners of the farm, disposed of their holdings and strangers took over, including the family burial plot. The fence rotted away. All of the monuments were toppled and trampled, many of them broken, even including the one at the tomb of the Rev. John. Then, a few years ago, a group of descendants got together, formed an association and contributed funds with which to purchase the cemetery plot. This was done and the plot fenced. It was cleaned up and some plantings made but much remains to be done and will be done as funds are available. The old tombstone was broken but drilled and had a metal plate bolted to it and is now standing. I have recommended that it be encased in a concrete slab with a glass cover at the front. A more enduring monument would be a structure enclosing the graves and preserving what remains of the monuments.

If I knew the date of your visit to this part of the country, I might tell you of my whereabouts at the time. Except for three years—24 to 27 I have been a resident of Weston since June 1907. My father moved his family to Braxton County in 1891 when I was 16, but except for the winter school months, most of my time was spent in the vicinity of the old homestead in various employment available in the community. In 1897 I tried my hand at teaching and in 1898 enlisted in the 2nd W. Va. Vol. Inf. for the duration of the Spanish-American War. I was mustered out in April 1899 and again taught but later quit the teaching profession to engage in the lumber industry in which I continued for many years but finally ended my employable years in the glass industry.

In 1917 I married Eva M. Dodge. Four children were born to us. One, Barbara Lee, died in infancy. Her twin brother, John Joseph, lost his life in the invasion of France in World War II. My daughter, Jeanne Daire, Bonnett, lives in Cincinnati and has given me five grandsons. My youngest son lives in Clarksburg and has two daughters. That briefly is my immediate family history. There is much more I could write you but my letter is already much too long.

If you can find the manuscript mentioned and will loan it to me I will greatly appreciate it.

In the meantime may your New Year be happy and prosperous.

Sincerely,  
J. A. Henderson
3rd Generation

(17) Lawrence Mitchell

Lawrence Mitchell (son of George, John) was born in Harrison Co., Va. in 1809, (some time between March 5th and May 6th, as shown by the Census data). He no doubt grew up in Randolph Co. where his parents had removed soon after his birth. He married, however, in Lewis Co. on Feb. 10, 1831, Drusilla Rohrabaugh (the name is given as "Rohrbough" on the bond). The ceremony was performed by Rev. Abner Mitchell, his uncle (Lewis Co. marriage book 1, p. 67). The marriage bond is dated January 27, 1831, and was signed by Laurence Mitchell and by Nathan Rohrabaugh (brother of Drusilla) as surety.

Tracing of signatures to this bond.

January 27, 1831.

Lawrence Mitchell

Nathan Rohrabaugh

Drusilla Rohrabaugh was born about 1812 and was the daughter of John Rohrabaugh Jr. and his wife Nancy Idleman. (The will of John Rohrabaugh was proved at the July term of court in Randolph Co., 1842. In it he mentions his daughter Drusilla Mitchell, son Nathan Rohrabaugh and ten other children. This John Rohrabaugh was a son of John Rohrabaugh Senior of Hardy Co. whose will was dated Aug. 12, 1816, and proved Nov. 15, 1821. In it he mentions sons John, Anthony, Jacob, and six daughters.
Adjectives for

Attributes

Points to note:

1. The adjectives should
2. Be
3. Used

In practice, the following points should

be considered:

1. The
2. Adjectives
3. Should

In general, the adjectives

should

The wife of John Rohrbaugh Sr. was Elizabeth Harness. The Rohrbaughs were among the earliest settlers in the South Branch valley in Hampshire (later Hardy) Co.

Laurence Mitchell lived in the "Barker Settlement" district of Randolph Co., where his grandfather, Rev. John Mitchell, gave him some land. The deed from John Mitchell to his "grandson, Lorentz Mitchell" was dated Dec. 30, 1835. It was for 100 acres of land on the east side of the Valley river, below lands of Solomon Yeager, and adjoining land of Reuben Teter on the west and Joseph Teter on the south. The consideration given was thirty dollars. Acknowledged and recorded at the February term of court 1836. (Randolph Co. Deed book No. 12, p. 63). This land was given an assessment value of $400 on the Land Tax books, credited to Laurence Mitchell until his death in 1845, (on the Randolph and Barbour Co. books) and then to his heirs until it was disposed of, as noted below.

Laurence Mitchell was appointed a Justice of the Randolph Co. court in 1835 (p. 71 of Bosworth's History of Randolph Co.) probably as being the oldest son and head of his dead father's family. In 1842, Laurence Mitchell was a witness, with David Holder, to the will of Robert Morrison, proved at the October term of court, 1842.

On the Personal Tax lists, Laurence Mitchell first appears in Randolph Co. in 1851 and continuously thereafter until 1845. Barbour Co. was formed in that year. He does not appear on the list for 1845 in Barbour Co. but his widow Drusilla does.

Laurence Mitchell's name was among those signed to a petition to the Virginia Assembly, dated Dec. 20, 1841, asking for the formation of a new county. This petition was acted upon favorably, and Barbour Co. was
as in the power of Congress I
said House wall. Then
some time or other
there shall come to the
western line in a gap
of the house held to be
down thereof with the
Randolph and
County line to the
Beginning
The County seat is agreed upon by way
to be on the east side of the Valley to
once now occupied by Thomas. It to
be as near livestock as could be by
Rumley's line path that had been under
resin by having to extend at one
frames which is begun for being more
up and by being many of those in the
County town the year
but seat and town in order
before a population of such
which would render it a
monument and would not include the
of which they were from a part
proposed new county to have its
Petition to the Shire of the
Randolph County to apply
to the establishment there
take the office in

Randolph County, April 20, 1861
I Laurence Mitchell, of Randolph County and State of Virginia, do hereby make my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say.

First I desire that my personal Estate be sold as soon as practicable after my decease.

2dly, If there is any part of the funds left after the paying of my debts, and funeral expenses I will the residue to my wife Druzilla.

3dly, I will my lands and Real Estate to my wife, Druzilla, living in Randolph County on the East side of the Valley River in Barker's Settlement, during her natural life, if she dies without heirs, the said lands are to be divided between my nearest relatives and hers equally.

4th, I desire that one Dollar of my personal estate to be given to my Brother John Mitchell living in Illinois, I also will that One Dollar be given to William Mitchell, my Brother living in Illinois, I also will that One Dollar be given to Margaret Rorabough, living in this County, I also will that One Dollar be given to Hannah Bennett, living in this County, I also will that One Dollar be given to my Brother Daniel P. Mitchell, living in this County.

5th, This fifth and last article, I appoint my wife Druzilla Executrix of my real and personal estate.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 5th day of March, 1843.

LAURENCE MITCHELL, (SEAL)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Laurence Mitchell, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses.

TESTE: JOSEPH TETER, (SEAL)

JOHNSON KELLEY,

WM. P. WOODMUFF,

A copy from the record.

ATTEST: [Signature] CLERK.
established from parts of Randolph, Harrison and Lewis counties.
(see photostat)

Tracing of signature to this petition
Dec. 20, 1841.

Laurence Mitchell was evidently a young man of promise, active in public affairs, but unfortunately he was taken sick and died, in Barbour Co., probably of consumption, in the spring of 1843. His will, dated March 5, 1843, was the first one to be recorded in the new county of Barbour. In it he willed one dollar to each of his brothers and sisters, and the rest of his estate to his wife. Apparently Laurence and Drusilla Mitchell had no children. A copy of the will is attached hereto.

The widow Drusilla (Rohrbaugh) Mitchell later married Philip Wolfe of Preston Co., and she lived there in Preston Co. to an advanced age. Philip Wolfe, (born 1794, died 1877), was the son of Augustine Wolf (born 1766, died 1844) and his wife Mary E. Cook. (Augustine Wolf was a son of Jacob Wolfe Sr. and a brother of the Jacob Wolfe who married Christina Whetzel, sister of the famous Indian fighter Lewis Whetzel.) Philip Wolfe had also been married before, to Christina Miller (born 1797, died 1844).

The land which Laurence Mitchell owned by the terms of his
will went to his widow Drusilla during her life time and then to "my nearest relatives and hers equally." Her later marriage was probably taken to be equivalent to a relinquishment of this life interest in the estate. At any rate there are several deeds recorded in Barbour Co. which taken together, show the transfer of this property from the heirs of both Laurence Mitchell and Drusilla, to Anthony S. Rohrbaugh, a brother of Drusilla.

On Jan. 27, 1854, Nathaniel Rorabaugh and Patience his wife and Aaron R. Bennett and Hannah his wife, all of Barbour Co. Va.; Daniel P. Mitchell and Ann. E. his wife of Carroll Co., Ohio; Nathan Rorabaugh and Margaret his wife, John Mitchell and Elizabeth his wife, William Mitchell and Elizabeth his wife, all of Whiteside Co., Illinois; deed to Joseph Teter Jr. for $90 all their right, title and interest in the land 100 acres, devised by Laurence Mitchell to Drusilla his widow during her natural life, the land being next to other land of Joseph Teter Jr., William McLane, John Skidmore and Isaac Booth. This deed was signed and acknowledged by these people in the various places mentioned and at various times from Dec. 11, 1854 (by D. P. and Ann. E. Mitchell) to June 21, 1855 (by the Bennetts). Recorded Oct. 6, 1855. (Barbour Co. Deed book 5, p. 456.)

On March 8, 1856, Joseph Teter Jr. deeded to Anthony S. Rohrbaugh, for 120 dollars in 2 notes, all his right in this same above described land, which right he had acquired by the above deed. Recorded Oct. 21, 1856 (same Book 5, p. 455).

Then on July 8, 1857, Philip Wolf and Druzilla his wife, Philip Rorabaugh and Mahala his wife, Wilson Poling and Matilda his wife, Jacob Bott and Jerusha his wife, Isaac Kelly and Lucinda his wife, Delilah Rorabaugh,
Martin R. Poling and Ruth his wife, deed to Anthony S. Rorabaugh all their right in land, 100 acres, owned by Laurence Mitchell at the time of his death, and devised to his wife during her natural life, etc. There were various dates and places for the acknowledgement of this deed. (Philip Rorabaugh in Lowell, Columbia Co., Wisconsin on Aug. 1, 1857; Philip and Drusilla Wolf also Delilah Rorabaugh in Preston Co. Va. on Jan. 9, 1858; Jacob Bott in Lewis Co.; Wilson Poling in Barbour Co.; Isaac Kelley in Calhoun Co. Va.). Recorded Dec. 30, 1863 (same Book 8, p. 174).

As said, taken together, this accounts for all the "nearest relatives" of both Laurence and Drusilla Mitchell.
John Mitchell, (son of George, John) was born at Barker's Settlement in Randolph Co., Va., Sept. 21, 1811. He grew up there and on Feb. 14, 1834 he married Elizabeth Hoffman. (Randolph Co. marriage records) She was born in Pendleton Co., March 31, 1816, and was the daughter of Michael Hoffman and his wife Susannah Somers, who were married in 1805, probably in Pendleton Co., where Michael Hoffman was living, in the Sweedland valley. Michael Hoffman was the son of Bargett Huffman and his wife Mary, who lived on the Little Fork, a branch of the South Fork there in Pendleton Co. The will of Bargett Huffman was dated Aug. 10, 1803 and recorded July 5, 1804.

John Mitchell removed from Virginia about 1836, going first to Ohio, and then soon to Illinois, where he lived on a farm in Whiteside Co., on the east side of the Mississippi river near the town of Albany. He died there on May 12, 1876. His widow Elizabeth Mitchell died many years later, in St. Paul, Minn., July 50, 1891.

Notice in newspaper at time of John Mitchell's death.
The children of John and Elizabeth Mitchell were:


77. ii. Susannah Virginia. Born at Cordovia, Rock Island Co. Ill., May 22, 1837. Died at Denison, Texas, Dec. 16, 1896. She married, at Kingsbury, Ill., about 1860-61, David Heffelbower (son of John and Sarah Heffelbower) who was born Aug. 17, 1838, in Stryker, Ohio, and died, Feb. 22, 1898, at Morehead, Kentucky. Their children were:

1. Dora Elizabeth, b. in Albany, Whiteside Co., Ill., Aug. 30, 1862. Married, in Denison, Texas, Aug. 30, 1880, George Lake. They have one child at least:

   (Address 1810 Maine St., Denison, Texas.)

   1. Georgia V, b. in Denison, Tex., March 2, 1883. Is married and has three children.

2. John E. Mitchell, b. in Albany, Ill., May 27, 1875. He married in Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1895, Ethel Wilson. They have one child:

   1. Marie, b. in Denison, Texas, April 28, 1896.

78. iii. Mary Ann, (called "Polly") born at Kingsbury, Whiteside Co. Ill., Feb. 2, 1843. Married, at Kingsbury, Ill., Aug. 12, 1862, Edgar C. Simpson, who was born at Flamborough, Canada, Dec. 18, 1838, and died _______. Their children:
1. Edson Asa, b. at Kingsbury, Ill., May 28, 1864; d. in the Coeur de Leine Mts., at or near Wellen, Idaho, Jan. 17, 1890. Unmarried.

2. Robert Harley, b. at Kingsbury, Ill., May 19, 1868; d. at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8, 1897. Unmarried.


Their children.

1. Ernest Gilbert, b. Nov. 21, 1902.


5. Dora Caroline, b. at Prophetstown, Ill., Aug. 24, 1878. She married, at St. Paul, Minn., June 20, 1899, Howard H. Waldron. (Both are now dead 1925)

They had one daughter.

6. Albert Polwell, b. at Prophetstown, Ill., April 25, 1881.


(19) William Mitchell

William Mitchell (son of George, John) was born at Barkers Settlement, Randolph Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1812. He grew up in Randolph Co. and married there, Sept. 10, 1835, Elizabeth Holder. (Randolph Co. marriage records). She was born in Randolph Co. on July 21, 1818, and was the daughter of David Holder, a prominent man in Randolph Co., a Justice and Sheriff of the county. (He was born in 1788, a son of Thomas Holder, one of the earliest settlers in that region). The wife of David Holder was Eleanor Kittle. They were married April 6, 1816. (She was the daughter of Abraham Kittle Jr.).

William Mitchell left Virginia soon after he was married, first going to Ohio, but then soon to Illinois, where he also lived on a farm in Whiteside Co., near his brother John. William Mitchell died at Kingsbury, Whiteside Co. Ill., May 11, 1861. His widow Elizabeth Mitchell died at Newton, Whiteside Co., April 11, 1872.

The children of William and Elizabeth Mitchell were:

1. George, b. at Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1857. Died in 1905, in Portland, Oregon. A son:

2. Eleanor, b. March 25, 1858. Died 1882, in Redfield, Iowa. She married Robert Pinnicum, and had 4 children.

3. Emily, b. at Albany, Ill., Feb. 1, 1840. She married W. S. Hayner and lived at Ten Strike, Minn. Children:
   1. Royal. Lives at Bemidji, Minn.

4. Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1841. (42) She married P. P. Hudgott, and
lived in Clinton, Iowa. She died, 1927. Had 4 children, 1 son and 5 daughters. One daughter:


5. v. Randolph, b. April 24, 1844. (45) Died in 1875.


12. xii. William Monroe, b. May 28, 1858. Lived in Louisville, Kentucky. Children:

1. Lois

2. William Jr.
Margaret Mitchell (daughter of George, John) was born in Barkers Settlement, Randolph Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1815. She grew up in Randolph Co. and married there, on April 10, 1834, Nathan Rorabaugh. (Randolph Co. marriage records). He was born in 1811, and was the son of John Rorabaugh Jr. and his wife Nancy Idleman. (He was thus a brother of Drusilla Rorabaugh who married Margaret's eldest brother Laurence Mitchell. – See notes on the latter).

Nathan Rorabaugh and his wife removed from Barbour Co., Va. about 1856, first to Whiteside Co., Ill., where Margaret's two brothers John and William Mitchell were living, but then soon to Scotland Co. Missouri where they settled on a farm not far from the town of Memphis and the Iowa line. There Margaret (Mitchell) Rorabaugh died, March 9, 1875, and Nathan Rorabaugh died in July, 1881.

The children of Nathan and Margaret Rorabaugh were:

    Married Martha McLean.

    Joplin, Mo.

94. iii. Mary. b. 1840. Married, Nov. 25, 1857, Eliada Beach.
    Lived at Burksville, Mo. A son:
    1. Oliver. Also lives at Burksville, Mo.

95. iv. Nancy. b. 1841. Married, July 1858, Ben Weaver. Lived
    in Rosedale, Kans. or Kansas City, Mo.

96. v. Margaret. b. 1846. Died April 26, 1910. Married Joseph
    Randall. A son:


98. vii. Aaron. Born about 1854. Married Mary A. Campbell. Lived in
    Perry, Ok.

    Memphis, Mo.

100. ix. Daniel. Died in infancy.
Hannah Mitchell (daughter of George, John) was born at Barkers Settlement, Randolph Co. Va., March 29, 1817. She grew up in Randolph Co. and married there, October 28, 1838, Aaron R. Bennett (Randolph Co. marriage records). Aaron R. Bennett was born in Pendleton Co. Va. in 1816, and was the son of John Bennett and his wife Sarah Ann Raines. (John Bennett, born in 1784, was the son of William and Barbara Bennett of Pendleton Co. The Bennetts were early settlers on the North Fork there, the first of the family, Joseph Bennett took up a survey below Clover Lick in 1767.)

Aaron Bennett and his wife removed from Barbour Co. Va. about 1857-60 and went to Scotland Co. Missouri, where Hannah's sister Margaret (Mitchell) Rorabaugh was living. There in Scotland Co., Mo., Hannah (Mitchell) Bennett died Sept. 5, 1865; and Aaron Bennett died April 6, 1885.

Tracing of signature of Aaron Bennett to petition dated Dec. 20, 1841. (See notes on Laurence Mitchell.)

See also accompanying original letter written by him.
The children of Aaron and Hannah Mitchell Bennett were:


4. Mary Elizabeth, born in Barbour Co., Va., August 28, 1848. died ______. Married (1) Otho P. Cook; (2) D. B. Hagler.
Daniel Patrick Mitchell (son of George, John) was born at Barkers Settlement, Randolph Co., Va., on Feb. 6, 1821. He was named for his mother's father and uncle, Patrick and Daniel McCann. When he was less than a year old his father George Mitchell died, leaving his widow with six children all under twelve years of age. So it was not at all strange that she soon married again. Her second husband, Joseph Teter, became the only father whom Daniel Patrick ever knew.

As a boy "Dan" was a great reader (influenced no doubt by the example of his step-father). It is said that he often used to stay up all night studying. Apropos of this the following story is told.

Once, at the time of the great meteoric showers, possibly Nov. 15, 1855, the folks next day were all talking about it and asked the family if they had seen the "shooting stars" and they said no. Then Hannah turned to her brother and said "Dan, did you see them?" You must have been up," and he replied, "why yes, I saw a lot of extra light and stars blinking, etc., but I thought it was just the stars breaking for day." (As told by Mary Bennett Hagler, daughter of Hannah Mitchell Bennett).

As a young man Daniel Patrick Mitchell signed the petition dated Dec. 20, 1841, asking for the formation of a new county. (see photostat and notes under Laurence Mitchell.) As can be seen he used, as always later, this abbreviated form of his name.

Tracing of signature to this petition dated Dec. 20, 1841.
As the only unmarried children of their father George Mitchell, Daniel Mitchell and his sister Hannah received a deed from their grandfather, the Rev. John Mitchell, on Jan. 1, 1836, for 76 acres of land in Randolph Co., next Joseph Teter's land. (Randolph Co. Deed book 14, p. 426). On the Land Tax books for Barbour Co. this land, 76 acres, is assessed at 380 dollars, credited to Daniel and Hannah Mitchell, as from John Mitchell of Lewis Co.

On June 13, 1845, D. P. Mitchell and A. R. Bennett and his wife Hannah, deeded this property for 200 dollars to Joseph Teter. The land is described as being on the east side of the Valley river, part of a tract owned by George Mitchell's heirs. It was acknowledged by D. P. Mitchell on June 14, and by Aaron and Hannah Bennett of Dec. 31, 1845. Recorded Nov. term 1846 (Barbour Co. Deed book No. 1, p. 401).

Early in his young manhood, Daniel Mitchell became a Methodist and was admitted on trial into the Methodist ministry at the Pittsburgh Annual Conference at Steubenville, Ohio, on July 10-17, 1844. He was appointed to the Kingwood, Va. circuit. In 1845 he was sent to the Murraysville, Pa. charge; in 1846 to Johnstown, and in 1847 to Cochooton, Ohio. He had other yearly charges, until in 1855 he went to the South Common charge in Allegheny City. He remained there in 1856 and then became the Presiding Elder for that district, living in Allegheny until 1860. Then he went to Salem, Ohio, and in 1861 to Johnstown, Pa. again. He was there also in 1862. Then, in 1863 he went west to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained for 7 or 8 years, being Presiding Elder of the Leavenworth district in 1866-67, Pastor of 2nd Church there in 1867, Chaplain of the Penitentiary in 1869, and Pastor of 1st Church again in 1870.
In 1871-72 he was stationed at Topeka, Kansas; in 1873 he went to Fort Scott, where he was again Presiding Elder; in 1877 he was Presiding Elder at Emporia, in 1879 of the Independence district; and in 1880 at Hutchinson, Kansas. He was three or four times a delegate to the General Conference, and was perhaps the most widely known Methodist minister in Kansas. In 1878 he was a candidate for Governor of Kansas on the Greenback ticket; and in 1880 a candidate for Congress from the 3rd district. He was a member of the first Board of Regents of the State University.

In the summer of 1881, while speaking with General Weaver at Central City, Nebraska, he was overcome with the heat, but recovered sufficiently to visit his son Henry at Raton, New Mexico. Returning with his wife from there, he was stricken with heart failure and died on the train, near Halstead, Kansas, on August 24, 1881, aged 60 years. His body was buried in Maplewood cemetery at Emporia, Kansas.

Daniel P. Mitchell married, Sept. 24, 1847, in Blairsville, Pa, Eliza Ann Baker, (daughter of the Rev. Henry Baker and his wife Martha Harrold. She was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Aug. 23, 1824. She died at Emporia, Kansas, July 12, 1894, and also was buried at Maplewood cemetery in Emporia, Kansas.
Letter from D. P. Mitchell to Bishop Amos:

Rev. R. R. Amos.

Dear Bishop: I received your letter of the 30th ult. on the 2nd inst., and would have replied sooner but we are having a very good meeting just now which is occupying nearly all of my time; and then I wanted a little time for reflection before I replied to a communication of so much importance as yours. It is true I was at the opening of the N. E. church in Leavenworth, but not until I failed to convince them that they could be better served and with less expense nearer home. While there, I was requested by some of the preachers of the Kansas Conf. and one of the members of the Leavenworth charge to ask a transfer to the Kansas Conf. and assume my labor in Leavenworth. I stated to the preachers frankly, that I did not wish a field of labor that I was incapacitated to fill, or to labor in a conference without the sympathy and cordial cooperation of my brethren in the ministry; and that I was poor and had a large family and could not live on their inferior appointments and to take the best would, I feared, create unpleasant feelings among the preachers; and additionally it would look like a special and not a general transfer. Since my return I received a letter from Pro. Kennison of the Manhattan district, further urging me to consent to a transfer. I answered him kindly but indefinitely. I also received two communications from the brethren at Leavenworth, I answered them in the same manner. But at the request of one of the brethren I wrote to Pro. Price of Leavenworth district stating that I thought if I were transferred I could do more good in Missouri on a district with a band of noble energetic men around no than I could in Leavenworth for I believed that not only Missouri but all the South would soon fall into our hands. But I finally told him that I would leave the whole matter in the hands of the appointing power, and as Bishop Simpson had a better opportunity than any other to know me he might confer with him on the subject, and let me know the result. I have not heard from either him or the Bishop since.

I have seven children, the first, third and fifth are sons. The oldest is in his fifteenth year, the youngest is about four months old. The oldest son is a pretty good scholar for his age; having studied orthography, reading, arithmetic, English grammar and geography; he is now reading Caesar, closing the first part of Boy's algebra, studying natural philosophy and reading natural history. He is not converted. Our oldest daughter is in her 15th year, has passed through the same studies with the addition of physiology, and is a little the better scholar. They both write a much better hand than I can. The daughter has been converted since our meeting commenced. We have two others going to school and are well advanced for their age. Our children are all healthy and have positive characters, capable of being very bad if they are not good. I feel very deeply the responsibility of their education. My wife has
good health and she is a Catholic. I never wrote to anyone so particularly about my family before, but I think it right you should know all the facts.

I will now speak of my financial circumstances. I have but little of this world's goods and what little I have is not available. I have 500 acres of land in Illinois and Iowa; which I suppose if there were any market at all, would bring about $10,00 per acre. I have paid for and have the taxes paid up to the present year. Besides that I have just about enough to pay my debts, and move an average distance to my next appointment. My brothers who are farmers have made a comfortable living. This was scratched out. I have a library that cost me about $500,00. My time has been wholly given to my work since I entered the ministry. The first four years I travelled I realized about $300,00. The next eight years an average of about $300,00 a year; for the last eight it has been better, but the increased size of my family and the advanced cost of living has about consumed all I received. My library was principally made by selling books, and the land I have in the West was purchased with a little money I got from my father's estate. If I could sell that land I could move without difficulty. I don't think I preach for a "morsel of bread", for I believe I could make more money (with the approval of Providence) at some other calling, yet I feel I am bound to provide at least for the physical wants of my family, and to educate them as best I can. Now if you can provide for this I am at your service. (We are willing to risk the climate, the toll of travel, the inconveniences of a new country, and to suffer and die in a strange land, but we feel if we devote ourselves wholly to the work the church should provide our temporal support. My wife suggests that if you think it best to send us west, as far as Denver city perhaps we had better stop a year at Longsworth during which I could visit Denver and obtain such information as would enable us to move to better advantage. But I am willing to leave the whole matter in the hands of the appointing power with the above understanding. You may send us to Missouri, to Kansas, to Denver, to California, or to China. It is true we have friends, many dear friends and relatives but none of them are absolutely depending upon us, and the time we have to live in this world is too short and too precious to spend it simply in social enjoyment. I prefer, however, to stay here until the close of the conference year, make my report at conference, and move in April.

You will please inform me as soon as you decide what you will do in my case; and I will drive on our meeting (which is increasing in power every day) till I hear from you.

Yours truly,

D. P. Mitchell
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
ELDER D. P. MITCHELL.

We briefly chronicle the death of our associate editor yesterday.

Elder Daniel P. Mitchell was born at Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, February 2, 1821, consequent when he passed over to the better land was sixty years, six months and twenty days old.

At the age of twenty-six, September 1847, he married Miss Ann Eliza Baker, daughter of Rev. H. Baker, of Indian county Penn., by whom he had eight children, five girls and three boys, the youngest of whom, a daughter, is now fourteen years of age.

Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell was admitted on trial in the Pittsburg annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1844, three years before his entrance in Kansas. He was appointed to the Kingwood charge, West Virginia, and at once took rank as an able minister. In 1845 he was appointed to the Murrayville charge, Penn.; in 1846 Johnstown, Penn.; 1847, Corozolto, Ohio; 1848-9, Norwalk, Ohio, 1853-5, Carrolton, Ohio; 1853, South Common charge, Alleghany City, Penn.

Elder Mitchell was afterward stationed at Salem and other places in Ohio and in 1851 he was transferred from the Pittsburg Conference at Chicago in 1853-4-5 to the large places in Ohio and in 1863-4 he was stationed at Salem and other places in Pennsylvania.

From 1873 to 1870 he was stationed in Kansas, and in 1878 he was transferred from the Petersburg Conference at Chicago in 1853-4-5 to the large places in Ohio and in 1868-9 he was pastor of the second church in Liberty, Ohio. Elder Mitchell was removed from the Conference at Chicago in 1853-4-5 to the large places in Ohio and in 1868-9 he was pastor of the second church in Liberty, Ohio. Elder Mitchell was removed from the Conference at Chicago in 1853-4-5 to the large places in Ohio and in 1868-9 he was pastor of the second church in Liberty, Ohio.

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Elders Mitchell is the father of the deceased, and was the last of the family to survive him.

Elder Mitchell died of heart disease on the train a few miles west of that place while on his way from Colorado, where he had gone to recuperate his failing health.

Elder Mitchell was well known in Kansas. He has been a prominent figure in her religious and political history during the past six or eight years.

A broad-minded, large-hearted man, full of vital energy, who undertook his work with vigor and determination, and with a will to do the right thing. He was a member of the National Labor party, and was one of the most effective pulpit orators of the west. In speech he was clear, elegant and forcible.

Elder Mitchell was a member of the National Labor party, and was one of the most effective pulpit orators of the west. In speech he was clear, elegant and forcible.
the future and for The Jour-
Al, and only the day before
his death he wrote his last letter for
publication which we published yes-
terday. Elder Mitchell immediately
after writing that letter started
home to Kansas feeling much be-
dited by the trip. At Hutchinson
they stopped over to visit some
friends. Yesterday the Elder walk-
ced to the train and got on without
help and seemed to be enjoying the
trip and talking as usual. Between
Halstead and Newton, whilst Mrs.
Mitchell was about a moment to
speak to Mrs. Penuthere an old
friend, when she returned she found
her husband upright in his seat his
head thrown back and his head
banged to Newton and the earthy
man.
It is with a sorrow
chronicler that we lost one of its
heroes. We have lost one of its
heroes, a more learned
friend, that in
that higher life
may know that he
acquainted
with the
widiow in
the
their
in the
life,
and
only
for governor of Kansas in 1878, and for Congress in the Third District in 1850.

His fearless discussion of all questions made many enemies, especially in politics, but none of these will now declare that Mr. Mitchell was not a good, pure-minded, conscientious man.

Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell was born in Western Virginia. He was admitted to the Pittsburgh conference of the M. E. church in 1844; was presiding elder of Allegheny district in 1857; was transferred to Kansas conference in 1863, was stationed at Leavenworth, and subsequently became presiding elder of the Leavenworth district. In 1866 he was appointed one of the regents of the State University, and was chaplain of the penitentiary in 1869. In 1873 he was made presiding elder of the Fort Scott district, and in 1876 of the Independence district, Southern Kansas conference. He was a delegate to the general conference in 1860 and in 1870. He was a pillar of Methodism in Kansas.

ELDER D. P. MITCHELL.

We published a letter from Elder Mitchell about New Mexico yesterday. The following private letter to Col. Wood will show his condition and feelings up to August 17, better than anything we can write:

DR. W. N. M., August 17.

Dear Wood: Yours of the 15th has just been read. I am not capable of answering your letter on the temperance question, but I feel I would not be true to the party, to the Journal, or myself to say less than I did and I ask nothing more than you say in your reply. The Republican party in Kansas is in a very favorable condition. The moral and industrial elements are drifting to one side, while the personal, speculative and office-seeking are drifting to the other, and the body which controls the machinery of the party throughout the nation is in the latter class, and we need the producing classes to assist with an equal amount.

I hear from Heath and many other sources in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio that I am greatly desired in those places. I wrote to Heath of my condition and told him I would strike the appointments as soon as possible. The work in Eastern Ohio where I am well known can be made both useful and profitable to the party and the paper as soon as I shall be able to enter upon the work.

I have calls for more public speaking than I will be able to comply with. I am satisfied that the arrangement to employ Wakefield until we can get our paper thoroughly introduced among our own people throughout the state will be a good one. A thorough and successful canvass of Shawnee county would not only add to the reputation of the paper but greatly add to its profit as an advertising medium. I am more than ever convinced that we have it in our power to make a great paper useful, influential, and profitable. I wish I could be with you in the work.

Nothing worries me more than to be unemployed, whatever may be the cause of that inactivity.

The doctors all say that I am not thoroughly organically diseased, yet I mend slowly, but I am doing the best I can. I can walk about the room and ride out a little, but a little exercise exhausts me. I can sleep pretty well but my appetite is very poor. I will return home in a few days and then go down to the office to see you.

Tell the people through the paper how I am and where I am. I am here stoping with my son. I will write you again in a day or two. Give my love to Mr. Read, tell him I would love to see his good nature face more. Tell Gregory to keep dry all umbrellas.

God bless you all.

D. P. Mitchell.

The funeral of Elder D. P. Mitchell took place at the Congregational church at 9 o'clock this morning, having been found impossible to delay the burial till to-morrow, the time originally fixed upon, and announced in The News of yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Kirby, of the M. E. church, who made some well timed remarks appropriate to the occasion and gave a short sketch of the life of the deceased. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Arthur, of Newton, Rev. Dr. Denison, of the Kansas Conference, and Rev. Dr. Cordley and Elder Rice, of this city. The attendance was quite large, considering the brief notice of the change in the time of holding the services, though it was a source of deep sorrow to the family and their friends that the absent children of this deceased, Charles and Anna, did not arrive in time to even look upon the mortal remains of their revered father. All the remaining members of the family expecting the good news were present, and followed the body of their late earthly friend to its last resting place.
Portraits of Rev. J. P. Mitchell

Taken at Pittsburgh, Pa. probably about 1865.

Taken at Salem, Ohio, about 1860 (aged about 70 yr).

Taken at Leavenworth, Kansas about 1870.
Lawrence, Kansas, April 11th, 1863,

Dear Mr. John,

We landed here on Friday morning the 9th. Our places have not yet arrived. We are all well and getting along our business and enjoying the best we can. They have rented us a pretty good farm for $740 per year, and our tenant has made more than twice what he paid per acre last year. They have promised us $760 on one farm, but the price is not as good. It will cost a little more than in Pa to live.

Our congregation is small, but the Church is in a very disorganized state.
even. The punch's check book has not been marked for about 1 year. I would about as much understand to hand a flock of wild seed that had flown on mountainside as above on third of the mountain. I have a good time before me. But I am sorry to see more gain. Harry has gone to work in the printing office. He has a good place. Please write to us soon. Ask all the questions you please. Yours truly

D.S. Batchellor
Yours Very Truly,
C. B. Hutchins
Copy of United States Federal Census 1860.

Relative to ____________________________, living with ____________________________ in ____________________________, county, ____________ 1860;
in ____________________________, county, ____________ 1860.

SCHEDULE 1.—Free inhabitants in Salem, Perry Township, in the county of Columbiana, State of Ohio, enumerated by me, on the __________ day of July, 1860.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P. O.</th>
<th>Salem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. P. Mitchell</td>
<td>39 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann E.</td>
<td>36 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry B.</td>
<td>11 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark T.</td>
<td>10 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph J.</td>
<td>8 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna E.</td>
<td>4 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles B.</td>
<td>2 y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asst. Marshal: ____________________________
The Commonwealth of Virginia:
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Wheeling, July 16, 1861.

To whom it may concern:
Rev. J. P. Mitchell is known to me as a sound Union man and desire to visit Philadelphia on that behalf.

Wm. H. Pendleton.
Know all Men by these Presents.

That I, Thomas A. Morris, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, under the protection of Almighty God, and with a single eye to his glory, by the imposition of my hands and prayer, have this day set apart Enoch A. Mitchell for the office of a Deacon in the said Methodist Episcopal Church; a man who, in the judgment of the said Church Annual Conference, is well qualified for that work: and he is hereby recommended, to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the ordinances of Baptism, Marriage, and the Burial of the Dead, in the absence of an Elder, and to feed the flock of Christ, so long as his spirit and practice are such as become the Gospel of Christ, and he continueth to hold fast the form of sound words, according to the established doctrines of the Gospel.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

First day of July, in the year

one thousand eight hundred and forty-first.

Anna. E. Thorne

That I, Thomas A. Morris, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, under the protection of Almighty God, and with a single eye to his glory, by the imposition of my hands and prayer (being assisted by the Elders present) have this day set apart Enoch A. Mitchell for the office of an Elder in the said Methodist Episcopal Church, a man who, in the judgment of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, is well qualified for that work: and he is hereby recommended, to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the sacraments and ordinances, and to feed the flock of Christ, so long as his spirit and practice are such as become the Gospel of Christ, and he continueth to hold fast the form of sound words, according to the established doctrines of the Gospel.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

day of July, in the year

one thousand eight hundred and forty-first.

Anna. E. Thorne
This Certifies, That O. P. Mitchell
whose own signature appears in the margin, was, on the _____ day
of October, 1861, admitted a member of Monaca
SOCIAL DEGREE, No. 16, located in Johnstown, Pa.,
and under the jurisdiction of the Cambria Temple of Honor
of the State of Pennsylvania.

Having paid all demands up to the 14th day of March
1863, we have granted him his Withdrawal Card, and recom-
mand him to the due regard of all worthy Templars.

In Witness Whereof, We have caused this to be signed
by our B. and J. P. T. and Brother P., this 16th day
of March 1863.

George Gilling B. P. T.

Mentor Gram J. P. T.

James M. Dill P. T.

Marshall & Lamont, Prem. 3 Public Landing, Ill.
BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART
This certifies that Brother [Name] Mitchell, whose signature appears in the margin, in his own hand writing was on the
Minelawn the 20th day of [Month] 1827, regularly adopted a member
of West and Division No. 26 located in [Location], and working under a local and unofficed Master granted by the District
Division of the State of Pennsylvania in the Christiana
day of [Day] in the year 1827

Having paid all demands against him up to the West and
Division 1827 and being under no charge, I therefore declare him to be
this [Name] Mitchell, for work and recommend him to the due regard of a
true son of [Parent name].

We have caused the

[Signature]

[Name]

To the Commanding Officer

[Signature]

[Name]
My dear Sir:

Your note of the 4th inst. is just at hand. I have no hesitation in stating to you personally a few days ago. It was my privilege to listen to two of your addresses in the course last fall and I can very truthfully bear testimony to the fact that your discussions of the political question of the day were characterized by great ability and intellectual power. I heard several leading members of my own political party express themselves surprised at the thorough knowledge manifested by you concerning the subjects upon which you spoke, and although they generally dissented from the conclusions you reached, always conceded that your arguments were plausible and effective. Ever
prominent—a member of my party—Austin Ingalls, complimented the address you made at Topeka, just prior to the election, with the statement made in my presence that he grounded on your views and in the speeches I heard you deliver. Nothing was more detrimental to the Christian Religion or the Christian Ministry; nor were your words or conduct in the slightest degree derogatory to the Methodist Episcopal Church, or to yourself as a Methodist. Your remarks on both of these occasions were entirely free from any personal, offensive allusions, and commenced to allusion and respect of the most earnest of your opponents. It has always seemed best to me to close justly, fairly, and courteously with personal enemies.
ix. Samuel Burke

*born in Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 24, 1864.*

Died in Leavenworth, Kans., June 12, 1865.

+ix. Dannetta Patricketta

*born in Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 13, 1866.*

Died in Emporia, Kans., Sept. 10, 1944.

She married Jonas E. Eckdall.
Joseph Mitchell, (son of William; John), was born in Harrison Co. Va. in 1810 (as shown by census of 1830 and of 1840). He married in Lewis Co., March 14, 1850, Polly Fisher. The ceremony was performed by his grandfather, Rev. John Mitchell. The marriage bond was dated on March 10, 1850, and was signed by Joseph Mitchell with his father, William Mitchell as surety.

Signatures to this bond

His wife was born in 1800, apparently. The date of her death, or of his, is not known. Their children:

Phoebe Mitchell, (dau. of William, John) was born in Harrison Co. in 1815-16. She was in her day the best known school teacher in that part of the state. Judge H. C. Holmeister, who went to school to her, paid quite a tribute to her in an article he contributed to a recent publication. Mr. Edward C. Smith, in his History of Lewis Co. (1920), states: "One of the most remarkable teachers in the county about the time of the Civil war was Miss Phoebe Mitchell, who taught the children of the Freeman Creek community for several years. The schoolmistress was a born teacher" etc. (page 279). Late in life Phoebe Mitchell married James Reed, but had no children. The marriage record is in Lewis Co., Book 5, p. 18.

"June 2, 1861. Phoebe Mitchell, age 45, single, daughter of William and Mitchell to James Reed, age 52, widower, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Reed. Married by Eli P. Westfall."
Mary Jane Mitchell, (dau. of William, John), was born on the old Mitchell homestead on Jesse's Run in Lewis Co. Va. Dec. 15, 1819. She grew up there in Lewis Co., and married, comparatively late, on Nov. 11, 1856, James B. Bent. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry R. Bonnet at Joseph Mitchell's residence (as stated on the Lewis Co. records, Book 5, p. 7. James B. Bent is described as a farmer, aged 52, born in Prince William Co. Va., son of Delaney and Heffe Bent. Mary J. Mitchell's age is given as 56.) Soon after their marriage they moved to Gilmer County, where they spent the remainder of life.

Mary Mitchell Bent was a woman of much more than ordinary intellect and rare piety. She helped to establish the Methodist Episcopal church in the community there in Gilmer Co. While her school advantages were quite limited, yet she had so applied her mind to study that in the estimation of her children and neighbors, she was a veritable encyclopedia of general information. Her knowledge of current history, her familiarity with the Bible, which she had read through by course more than fifty times, and her ability to recite from memory the old hymns of the church, excelled that of any woman of the community. She composed many poems, the best of which have been gathered together and published in a small book by her son, Rev. G. W. Bent. This also contains a brief genealogy of the Mitchell family, descendants of the Rev. John Mitchell. (Published in 1904 at Benwood, W. Va.)

Mary (Mitchell) Bent died June 22, 1891. Her husband, James Bent died in 1894.
The children of James and Mary (Mitchell) Bent were:

i. Adolphus H. Bent. Member of the Little Rocking Milling Co., Ohio.

ii. Paris L. Bent. Born 1863; died 1921. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, 1889, Victoria Osborne (born 1862, died 1920), daughter of Jacob Osborne (1809-1881) and his wife, Elizabeth Slaven (1820-1859). A daughter is:

1. X. Pearl Bent. She married Ambrose McCarthy.

iii. G. U. Bent. Also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

iv. Rosa Dove Brennan. She lived in 1900 on the old family homestead at Conings, West Va.

v. Etta M. Bent. On a farm at Alfred, West Va.
John Elish Mitchell, (son of Absen, John), was born in Harrison Co. in 1815. He was married in Lewis Co. in 1842, to Prudence McCally (daughter of Henry McCally). The marriage bond is dated January 29, 1842. John S. McCally, (probably her brother) was surety on the bond.

John E. Mitchell also became a Methodist minister, but on the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate army and was a Captain. He either was killed or died in the service on May 25, 1862. Date of his wife's death is not known.

Their children were:

i. Wesley P. born 1845. He was also in the Confederate army and died in a hospital at Petersburg during the war.

ii. Melville V. Also a Confederate soldier.


She married Martin Riffle.

There were also 4 or 5 other children.
Paul Teter Mitchell, the son of Abner Mitchell and his wife Dorcas (Lawson), was born on Oct. 22, 1822. He married in Lewis Co., March 8, 1859, Harriet Shoulders, born about 1835, the daughter of Conrad and Catherine Shoulders. (On the marriage bond Paul T. Mitchell is described as a farmer and aged 34, the son of Abner and Dorcas Mitchell. Harriet is given as of age 23. The name is spelled "Shouldice"). The birth and death of several children of Paul and Harriet Mitchell are given on the Lewis Co. records. Of those who lived beyond infancy, the eldest son, Alvin Darius Mitchell, was born Aug. 25, 1863 and died April 11, 1941. He married on Sept. 3, 1893, Mattie Schiefer, and they had a number of children, whose children in turn are numerous.
SHERATON JUNO DAYS

The sun was setting in the west, casting a warm glow across the desert landscape. The sound of the wind whistling through the sand dunes was a constant hum in the background. The heat shimmered above the sand, making it difficult to see more than a few feet ahead. The sand dunes rose up in a series of undulating forms, their contours softened by the fading light of day.

As the sun dipped below the horizon, the sky filled with a deepening shade of orange and pink. The shadows lengthened, casting long, eerie shapes on the sand. The air grew cooler, and a chill settled over the area.

Standing alone in the middle of the dunes, the figure remained motionless, lost in thought. The wind ruffled the few strands of hair that clung to the corners of the face. The figure's attire was simple and utilitarian, designed to protect against the harsh desert environment.

The sound of footsteps打破了寂静。A figure approached, their path hidden by the cover of the dunes. The shadowy figure paused for a moment, studying the lone figure in the center of the scene. The air was thick with tension as the two figures stood silently, each contemplating the other's intentions.

In the distance, a small group of people emerged from the dunes, their figures barely visible in the fading light. They moved cautiously, their movements slow and deliberate. The lone figure watched as they approached, their stance unyielding.

The scene played out in a slow, almost somber rhythm, the harsh reality of the desert amplifying each movement. The figures remained motionless, each placing their own interpretation on the events unfolding before them. The world outside the dunes was a blur of color and motion, a distant echo of the quiet contemplation that had transpired here.
(31) Margaret Cookman

Margaret Cookman, (dau. of George Cookman and his wife Mary), was born in Harrison Co., Nov. 4, 1812. She married there in Lewis Co., January 6, 1851, Martin Post Jr., son of Martin and Sarah Post. (Martin Post Sr. was born in New Jersey, June 15, 1777, and died Nov. 19, 1850, aged 79 years, 5 mo. & 4 days, of fever. His wife Sarah died Sept. 14, 1850. She was born Feb. 7, 1775. After her death he married again Mary. Martin & Sarah Post are buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery on Jesse's Run in Lewis Co.)

Margaret (Cookman) Post died March 22, 1866, aged 55 years, 4 mo. and 18 days. (Lewis Co. Death records). Her husband, Martin Post Jr. died August 20, 1894. (He was born Dec. 25, 1809.)

Among their children were:

128. i. Mary Ann.* Born Feb. 21, 1852. Died April 4, 1908. She married Oct. 16, 1851, Lewis A. Swisher (born Oct. 5, 1829; died Sept. 9, 1854). They had a son:

l. Burgett Swisher,* born Sept. 21, 1852. He married Sept. 5, 1874, Eliza Jane Young (b. Oct. 10, 1855; died April 19, 1877) and among other children had a daughter:

1. Mary Amanda Swisher (who lived near Jane Lew, W. Va.)


133. iii. Olive.* Born 1844.

134. iv. Eber.* Born 1846.

Parker B. Cookman

Parker B. Cookman, (son of George Cookman and Mary T. Mitchell, John), was born June 29, 1814. He married, in Lewis Co., Feb. 19, 1858, Sarah Post, (daughter of Martin Post Jr.). The marriage bond was dated Feb. 16, 1858, and signed by Parker B. Cookman, with Martin Post as surety.

Tracing of signature to this bond.

Parker B. Cookman lived near Rockford, in Harrison Co. He died there July 4, 1892, aged 79 years, 5 days (Harrison Co. death records. Cause of death is given as "passage of stone gall"). His wife Sarah Cookman had died Jan. 8, 1885. (She was born March 15, 1815). They are both buried at old Harmony cemetery on Hacker's Creek. The children of Parker B. and Sarah Cookman were:

111111. v. E. A. Born ________

Others perhaps.
William M. Cookman

William M. Cookman, (son of George Cookman and Mary T. Mitchell, John) was born Dec. 2, 1814. He married in Lewis Co., Jan. 30, 1840, Sarah Cheuvront, (daughter of Gideon Cheuvront and his wife Phoebe Post). The marriage bond was dated Jan. 20, 1840. Sarah Cheuvront is said to have been born Sept. 24, 1819. She died March 5, 1860, "aged 40 yrs., 5 months, 10 days." William M. Cookman died July 24, 1897. They are both buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery on Jesse's Run. Among their children was:

III. 1. C. G. born May 25, 1843; died Sept. 14, 1907. He married Mary M. ________, who was born April 14, 1845, and died Oct. 9, 1901. (Both also buried at Mt. Pleasant.)

Adam D. Cookman

Adam D. Cookman, (son of George Cookman and Mary T. Mitchell, John), was born August 2, 1821. He married Alcinda Blake (born at Rockford, Harrison Co. in 1852). He lived near Rockford in Harrison Co. On page 172 of "The Methodist Protestant Church in West Virginia" by Rev. Isaac A. Barnes, is given a sketch of Adam Cookman, with a portrait. He is said to have been "an honored active member of Rockford church," and "a man of fine intelligence and stirring integrity."

The Harrison Co. death records show that A. D. Cookman died April 22, 1907, "of old age," aged 86 years. He was a farmer, living at Lost Creek, a widower. Reported by Olive Bard, a daughter. His wife Alcinda Cookman had died Dec. 3, 1896, at Rockford, "of heart failure," aged 70, "housewife."
Section 1: Background

Introduction to the current research on the influence of various factors on educational outcomes. This section outlines the purpose, methodology, and significance of the study.

Methodology

The study employs a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. Data was collected through classroom observations, student interviews, and academic records analysis.

Results

Statistical analysis revealed significant correlations between student engagement and academic performance. The findings also highlight the importance of teacher-student interaction in enhancing learning outcomes.

Discussion

The results suggest that strategies to increase student engagement, such as interactive lessons and personalized feedback, are effective in improving academic performance.

Conclusion

The research underscores the need for educators to adopt innovative teaching methods that foster student engagement. Future studies should focus on developing comprehensive strategies to enhance educational outcomes.
Reported by A. D. Cookman her husband. The inscriptions on the gravestones in Rockford M. P. church cemetery, where they are buried, give:

Adam D. Cookman, b. Aug. 2, 1821; died April 22, 1908.

Alcinda, wife of Adam Cookman, b. April 5, 1852; died Dec. 6, 1898.

They are said to have had 8 children, among whom was:

1. William B. Born Dec. 50, 1855. He married at Weston, Lewis Co., Sept. 28, 1881, Juliet Swisher, dau. of Simington Swisher. (She was born Feb. 15, 1862.)
(59) Alice Byrd Mitchell

Alice Byrd Mitchell, the daughter of Benoni and Susan (Life) Mitchell, was born in 1853-54 on the old Mitchell homestead and farm, east of Jane Lew (the site of Beech Fort of Indian fame). She died on Copen Run, in Braxton Co. in April 1894. She married Robert M. Henderson, born in Va. April 28, 1840 and died in Braxton Co. Jan. 12, 1900. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army under General Stonewall Jackson. He was captured while on a scouting expedition in 1862 and was a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio for some time.

They had seven children, of whom the eldest was:

John A. Henderson, born Nov. 21, 1875, at Natty Creek in Barbour Co. W. Va. He came as a child to Lewis Co. He served in the Spanish-American War in 1898. He taught school, and then engaged in the lumber business until retired a few years ago. He lives in Weston, Lewis Co, W. Va. He married, on June 27, 1917, Eva M. Dodge, daughter of Joseph Daniel Dodge and his wife Lillian Wilson. She was born July 10, 1891, in Davis, Tucker Co. W. Va. She graduated from the Fairmont State Teachers College and taught school in Clarksburg until her marriage. They had four children, of whom the eldest son, John Joseph Henderson, was killed in the Normandy invasion of World War II. Another son, Robert Dodge Henderson now lives in Clarksburg. One daughter died in infancy and the other, Virginia Daire Henderson married Edward N. Bonnet and now lives in Cincinnati.

(See the manuscript prepared by J. A. Henderson)
Fourth Generation

(92) Joseph Teter Rorabaugh

Joseph Teter Rorabaugh, (son of Nathan Rorabaugh and Margaret Mitchell, George, John) was born at Barker’s Settlement, Randolph Co., Va. March 51, 1855. He married there in Barbour Co. Dec. 51, 1857, Martha McLean. She was born April 19, 1855 and was the daughter of William McLean and his wife Hannah Wees (who were married in Randolph Co., April 1, 1828). The marriage ceremony was performed by Joseph Teter Sr. (step-grandfather of the groom).

Joseph T. Rorabaugh removed to Scotland Co., Missouri, and later to Oregon, where he died Sept. 27, 1908. His widow Martha lived to a very old age and died ______. Their children were:


5. Drusilla Emma. Born April 27, 1868. Married June 16, 1885, William Emerson Fortune, who was born March 24, 1830 and died Dec. 17, 1912. A daughter is:

1. Ethel. Married Edgar H. Burns. Address: 403 College St., (P. O. Box 9), Newberg, Oregon.

Drusilla Bennett (daughter of Hannah Mitchell Bennett, George Mitchell, John) was born in Randolph Co. Va., Sept. 5, 1859, and died in Scotland Co. Mo., Nov. 14, 1888. She married, Aug. 26, 1858, in Barbour Co. Va. Daniel McLean (son of William McLean and Hannah Weese) who was born Jan. 4, 1856 in Randolph Co. Va. Their children were:

   Married, Feb. 27, 1881, Hill Stone, in Memphis, Mo. Residence: Grandview, Wash. Their children:
   i. Hester, b. Dec. 22, 1881. A graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo. and studied at Chicago Training School. Married, Joseph R. Anderson of Keokuk, Iowa. (Lawyer and graduate of Iowa University). They live in Seattle, Wash., and have two children:
      i. Donald Stone Anderson.
      ii. Virginia Jeanne Anderson.

ii. Harlan R. Stone. Graduate of Iowa Wesleyan Univ.


iv. Dona, b. March 8, 1894, d. April 1, 1894.

They have a child:


         d. Nov. 5, 1910.

iv. William, born July 26, 1866.

(102) George Mitchell Bennett.

George Mitchell Bennett, (son of Hannah Mitchell Bennett, George Mitchell, John) was born in Randolph Co. Va., March 30, 1842. He was killed in a railroad accident near Quincy, Ill., June 17, 1884. He married Margaret Houtz, who was born Jan. 12, 1844. Their child:
1. Emma Vestie Bennett, b. in Scotland Co., Mo., Nov. 21, 1863.
Married in Arbela, Scotland Co. Mo., Dec. 5, 1882, J. M. C.
Miller. One child:
   i. Strauss, born in Philomath, Benton Co. Oregon,
      Sept. 18, 1885. Married in Bozeman, Mont. Sept. 18,
      1911, Della M. Bradley. He died ______. Their
      children:
         i. Jean Elizabeth, b. in Bozeman, Montana,
            July 13, 1912.
         ii. Helen Drusilla, b. in Bozeman, Mont.,
            July 18, 1914.

(103) Sylvanus H. Bennett

Sylvanus H. Bennett (son of Hannah Mitchell Bennett, George
Mitchell, John) was born in Barbour Co. Va., April 6, 1844. He died about
1920. Married, Feb. 17, 1869, in Van Buren Co. Iowa, to Sarah Norris. Their
children:

160. i. Stella Bennett, b. Dec. 15, 1869 in Scotland Co. Mo. Married
      Oct. 31, 1889, in Van Buren Co. Iowa, John Saar. Children:
         ii. Bernice, b. Jan. 9, 1892.
         viii. Marguerite, b. Apr. 17, 1900.
181. 11. Jesse Bennett, born April 5, 1873, in Scotland Co. Mo.  
Married, Dec. 2, 1900 in Van Buren Co. Iowa, Odell Carder.  
Children:  
i. Madeleine, b. Dec. 20, 1901.

182. iii. Jessie, b. April 5, 1873 in Scotland Co. Mo.

Sept. 19, 1897.  
Children:  

(104) Mary Elizabeth Bennett  
Mary Elizabeth Bennett (daughter of Hannah Mitchell Bennett,  
George Mitchell, John) was born in Barbour Co. Va. Aug. 28, 1848. Married  
(1) Feb. 18, 1869, in Scotland Co. Mo. Otho P. Cook who died Oct. 6, 1888,  
and (2) Aug. 26, 1891, in Farmington, Iowa, D. B. Hagler, who died  
She died .  
Children by first marriage:  
184. i. Hallie V. Cook, b. Dec. 1, 1869 in Scotland Co. Mo., married,  
(1) Sept. 7, 1887 near Cantrill Iowa, W. L. Potter (died 1895) (2) Feb. 21, 1900 at Milton, Iowa, Clarence Stone.  
Children:  
i. Otho Lee Potter, b. June 7, 1891 at Bonaparte, Iowa.

Feb. 1, 1899, at Keosauqua, Iowa, Donna Blanche Rambo who died  
March 20, 1911 at Denver, Colo.

186. iii. Roy L. Cook, b. June 5, 1873 in Scotland Co. Mo. Married,  
May 17, 1899 at Astoria, Ill., Gertrude Crable. Children:
1. Helen Elizabeth Crable, b. Dec. 1, 1904 at Toledo, Ia.


Henry Baker Mitchell, (son of Daniel Patrick, George, John), was born in Cochocton, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1843. He was baptized Nov. 19, 1848 in Jacob's Post, Ohio, by the Rev. James C. Taylor. He died in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, on Oct. 27, 1896. He was a Civil engineer by profession. He married, in Topeka, Kans., April 17, 1873, Sadie Carr, daughter of Amos Carr and his wife Amelia Maria Stringham. She was born in Olean, N. Y. on Aug. 9, 1849, and died in New York City Feb. 5, 1906. Their children were:

1. Daniel P., (see below)


Daniel P. Mitchell ("Bart"), was born in Topeka, Kans. on Jan. 2, 1874. He married, in Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 25, 1899, Susan Pettingill, (daughter of George Dean Pettingill and his wife Nancy Stansbury), who was born in Asbury Park, N. J. on Feb. 4, 1879. He died on Feb. 2, 1955; and she died Nov. 20, 1955. Their children were:


   He married at Woodbury, N. J. June 14, 1924, Julia Wheaton Steelman. They were divorced, and she died March 15, 1945. He married again. There is one
child by his first marriage:

1. Bayra Wheaton, born in Woodbury, N. J. June 30, 1929. She married, Aug. 17, 1952, Vance A. Derby, and has two children:
   ii. Penelope Jane, born May 14, 1955.

ii. Daniel P., born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1905. He married at Woodbury, N. J. June 14, 1928, Natalie Boyer. They have two children:

   i. Phyllis Harris, born Oct. 31, 1932.

iii. Virginia Louise, born in Woodbury, N. J. Sept. 27, 1906. She married in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1937, John McIlvaine Benford, son of William Baer Benford and his wife Lilian Chew Chorpenning. They have two children:

   i. John Mo. Jr., born April 18, 1940.
   ii. Susan Ellen, born July 26, 1944.
Mary Virginia Mitchell ('Jennie'), daughter of Daniel Patrick, George, John, was born in Adamsville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, on March 4, 1850. She was baptized in Adamsville by the Rev. John W. Baker (the child's maternal uncle). She died in Emporia, Kansas, May 8, 1911. She married 1st in Beaver, Pa. in 1867, Benton P. Arthur, who died in 1872; 2nd in Emporia, Kans. June 11, 1878, Lyman Beecher Kellogg, (son of Hiram Kellogg and his wife Delia Beecher), who was born in Lorraine Co., Ohio on Sept. 28, 1841, and died in Emporia, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1918. There were no children by her first marriage. By Lyman B. Kellogg there were three children:

   He died in Santa Rosa, Calif. Jan. 3, 1942. He married in Emporia, Kans. June 28, 1905, Byrd May Weyler (daughter of John William Weyler and his wife Laura Amelia Schmidt), who was born in Council Grove, Kans. April 10, 1881. They had one child:
   1. Lyman Beecher, born in Santa Rosa, Calif. on May 6, 1912. He married at Petaluma, Calif., July 9, 1938, Alice M. Simeons, (daughter of Julius Simeons). They have two daughters:
      2. Claire, born summer of 1946.

11. Mary Virginia, born in Emporia, Kans. June 4, 1882. She
The text on this page is not legible and cannot be transcribed accurately. It appears to be printed in a font that is not clearly visible, making it difficult to discern the content.
died in Compton, Calif. May 21, 1936. She married in Santa Rosa, Calif, April 23, 1926, Volney H. Tanner. He died July 22, 1944. They had no children.

(162) iii. Joseph Mitchell, born in Emporia, Kans., Sept. 26, 1885. He is unmarried and in 1956 lives in Lawrence, Kansas. (The author of these notes).

(See the manuscript on the Kellogg family.)
Mrs. Lyman B. Kellogg died at 5:30 o'clock last night, after an illness extending over a number of months. Her death had been momentarily expected for hours, and came after almost twelve hours of unconsciousness. During the closing days of her illness, she had suffered much, but the suffering left her toward the end, as her death—like her life—was peaceful. She was surrounded by her husband and children, brothers and sisters, and the remarkable clarity of her mind enabled her to recognize them as they arrived at her bedside. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell came yesterday afternoon, after she had become unconscious.

Jennie Mitchell was born March 4, 1850, in Coshocton, Ohio. She was the eldest daughter in a family of eight children. Her early life took her into many towns of the states of the Middle West, as her father's profession demanded frequent moving. She developed that studious bent of mind, which so marked her later life, when but a child, and she was an inseparable companion of her father—who was noted for his logic and deep mentality. While attending seminary, she was married in 1867 to Benton P. Arthur, at Beaver, Pa. Mr. Arthur was in bad health at the time of their marriage, and five years later died in Brookville, Pa., in his former home. After his death, Mrs. Arthur, who later became Mrs. Kellogg, came to Kansas to live with her parents. During the six years she remained with the family, Mrs. Kellogg taught school. The Mitchells lived in Leavenworth, Topeka and Fort Scott during that period, and later in Emporia.

Mrs. Kellogg was the daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a Methodist preacher and was prominent in Kansas political affairs in the sixties and seventies. He dedicated the First Methodist Church in Emporia, in June 1864, and was pastor of the First Church of Leavenworth in the later sixties. He was nominated for governor of Kansas, at the state convention in Emporia July 3, 1875, by the National Greenback party. Mrs. Kellogg's brother, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Mitchell, of Chicago, is one of the foremost Methodist ministers and lecturers of this country. For years he was pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church of Kansas City. The sisters are Mrs. George G. Guernsey, of Independence; Mrs. J. E. Eckdall, of Emporia; Mrs. C. H. Aull, of Omaha, and Miss Dave Mitchell. Another brother, Joseph T. Mitchell, lives in Washington state.

She was married to Judge Lyman B. Kellogg June 11, 1879, Their three children are Charles Kellogg, of Santa Rosa, Calif.; Joseph Kellogg, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Mary Kellogg, of Emporia. A year ago Judge and Mrs. Kellogg moved to California, where Judge Kellogg's sons, Kellogg of Leland Stanford University, and Fred Kellogg live, hoping to make for themselves a home in a milder climate. Mrs. Kellogg's health failed, and she underwent an operation for cancer which seemed successful. But the affliction returned, and early this year the Kelloggs returned to Kansas, that Mrs. Kellogg might be with her friends at home until the last.

Mrs. Kellogg was a pioneer club woman of the state, one of the most active Kansas ever has known. Her unusually strong mentality made her work especially valuable. She was a member of the old Social Science Club from its organization in 1881. This was the first women's literary club in Kansas, and was the forerunner of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, in both of which organizations she was for many years a leading and influential member. She was elected president of the Social Science Club in 1889, serving two terms, and in 1895-96 was president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, which had replaced the Social Science Club. She was re-elected president in '94, '95 and '97, and served on many committees. Some of the best work of her life was done in the Ottawa Chautauqua Assemblies, in which she had the charge of the C. T. S. C. round table for several years. In 1895 she went to Boulder, Colo., where she did similar work in the establishment of a Chautauqua. She was the only woman who was chosen president of both the Social Science and the State Federation.

Mrs. Kellogg was one of the first Kansas women to be admitted to the bar, and for years was a partner with her husband in the firm of Kellogg & Kellogg. When Judge Kellogg was elected attorney general of Kansas in 1889 she became his assistant, and together they waged a relentless war in the effort to enforce the prohibitory law. Judge Kellogg was the first attorney general to attack this class of law breakers, such as having been left to the governors before that time. The fight for law enforcement caused his defeat in the next election. Mrs. Kellogg was an indefatigable worker for woman suffrage, and never failed to speak and ask for it, on every possible occasion. She was the only woman assistant attorney general of Kansas.

For nearly twenty years Mrs. Kellogg was identified with local club work, having her membership in the Junto. She was its president from 1906 to 1908, and many times a member of its board of directors, helping to plan its programs and its many activities. Also, she was one of the organizers of the Fourth District Federation of Women's Clubs, and one of its most earnest promoters. She was president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs for a term, perhaps more—and did much for the women's welfare in that organization.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the First Congregational Church. The services will be conducted by President Joseph H. Hill of the Normal, assisted by Rev. R. H._pize, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. J. H. J. Rico, of the First Methodist Church. Interment will be made in Maplewood Cemetery.

Mrs. Jennie Mitchell Kellogg, beloved wife of Judge Lyman B. Kellogg, passed from this bourne of time and space during the night, into some other realm than ours. Her sojourn here was of more than passing interest; for she was an unusual woman. Her life was so full and so well-rounded that in many respects she may be regarded as the best product the womanhood of these Western prairies has contributed to contemporary civilization. Yet she was not unique nor peculiar. She was a prophecy of what may be expected of women as the century grows older.

First of all she was a mother and...
a home-maker. She reared successfully five children. These children are of exceptional character and ability, as would be expected of such a mother. Her home was more than a place to eat and sleep. It was a center of cultural inspiration for her family and her friends. And with all her other interests, her home was her first care. It grew in power for good as her life widened. Her life was an irrefutable answer to the charge that as the interests of women grow broader their home activities become narrower.

But Mrs. Kellogg's interests were wide and her sympathies deep. She practiced law with her husband. She was a founder and leader of the club woman's federation movement in Kansas; she helped in the traveling library cause, giving her time and money without stint; served on the local library board; led in the work of the City Federation, of which she was president several years; was foremost in the club life of the Junto of Emporia, which she helped to found in the years when clubs were rare in the West. In city affairs and in school affairs, where women have a vote, Mrs. Kellogg was a leader; always sensible, always reasonable, always effective, she became a power for good in this community. This power she extended by example and by hard work from the town to the state. No other Kansas woman has done so much as she to bring the standard of woman's influence to its present high plane in Kansas as Mrs. Kellogg.

Taking a large view of her life, considering the children she has reared, the home she has created, the sphere she has occupied, the life she has enjoyed, the beauty of soul she has developed, she is the most important woman the West has grown. And yet in it all and through it all the gentlest, kindest, most loving mother, sister, wife and friend in the world. The woman lost nothing, while the world gained much.

She passed out of the life into whatever further existence may be in store for us, with becoming grace and fortitude. It is unthinkable that such a soul is not an imperishable part of the spiritual adjustment of this universe.
A Hundred Kansas Women

Club Women I Have Known—1.

"Their higher instincts know that those who work best to themselves are true. And what they dare to dream of dare to do—Lowell.

This is not so much a biographical paper as it is the story of a movement. It is only the first half of it that is told. The other half will come in the next issue—a continued story you see, which may have as much as three or four leaves to it before its "finish."

Last winter I received a letter from a studious club sister somewhere in Kansas saying:

"Dear Mrs. McCarter: I have to write a paper for my club on Kansas club women. Please tell me the names of some of the prominent club women and give me a biography of each."

That was my busy day and I couldn't do it. But if my friend has her ear to the ground she may hear some of these names and a lot of that history of biographies thundering down the ages through the columns of a great periodical. I-for as official historian of the Woman's Kansas History Society, I am urging the clubs to "set the state to send, in manuscript or printed form, to the State Historical Society a brief history of their own organization. When, where, and by whom organized, name, chart, members, purposes, line of study, work accomplished, membership and any other interesting data, motto, flower, etc."

I urge that pioneer women in any line will send their photographs to the State Historical Society to be preserved there. I hope every club woman who reads this will see to it that her club's story is sent in promptly and that the prominent women of her club, or pioneer women of her vicinity have photographs sent to the State Historical Museum. This is important. Do not wait. And now to my story.

In the year 1856, in Leavenworth, there was a meeting of the organization that had its beginning in the Social Science Club of Kansas and Missouri. Of this Social Science Club much more has been written. The story of this organization must be written, but that another story.

In May of '56, then under the administration of Mrs. Anna A. Loomis, to whom the Middle West clubs owe much, there was created a state federation for Kansas women. The work of the organization was a ray of terms for which K. S. S. P. was the symbol. By and by an S. was lost in making a change, and then the whole term shifted to K. P. W. C.

At the Leavenworth session, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell Kellogg was chosen chair-ident. Mrs. Kellogg is the wife of Loma and Bertha Kellogg of Emporia. Her father, Daniel P. Mitchell, was a prominent Methodist preacher in Kansas. His daughter's early years were spent after the manner of any Methodist preacher's child. Much of her time was spent in the children's department at church. Many strangers at the board. Much compulsory form for the asker, but no answer, no doubt, and not a little duty that were to be the forerunner of greater ones.

Jennie was a bright child with a penetrating mind and a disposition to take matters into her own hands. There was much interest in European life in Kansas; there was the element of romance, of being called upon for information, and interest, were hers. Willful, she was headstrong with that pleasant kind of good looks that means more than beauty, and lasts even through old age.

With the basis of a Christian home influence combined and estimate of worth of things leading in later years to a wholesome unconventionality, a certain vigor and self-controlling spirit, Jennie was a bright child with a pleasant permanent kind of good looks that means more than beauty, and lasts even through old age.

As official historian of the Woman's Kansas History Society, I am urging the clubs to send, in manuscript or printed form, to the State Historical Society a brief history of their own organization. When, where, and by whom organized, name, chart, members, purposes, line of study, work accomplished, membership and any other interesting data, motto, flower, etc. Also I urge that pioneer women in any line will send their photographs to the State Historical Society to be preserved there. I hope every club woman who reads this will see to it that her club's story is sent in promptly and that the prominent women of her club, or pioneer women of her vicinity have photographs sent to the State Historical Museum. This is important. Do not wait. And now to my story.

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Joseph Teter Mitchell, (son of Daniel Patrick, George, John), was born in Cadiz, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1851. Bapt. June 20, 1852, in Cadiz, O., by Rev. J. N. Faird. He died in Tacoma, Wash., March 27, 1925. He was a Civil Engineer by profession. He married, (1), in Atchison, Kans., June 26, 1878, Susan Elizabeth Smith (daughter of William G. and Susan Smith), who was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1853, and died in Fairfax, Wash., Nov. 30, 1902; (2) in Fairfax, Wash., Oct. 18, 1906, Minnie Grace Shirtz, (daughter of James F. Shirtz and Margaret Doyle), who was born in Silver City, Nevada, Jan. 16, 1862, and died at Tacoma, Wash., March 19, 1941.

The children of Joseph T. and Susan Elizabeth Smith Mitchell were:

163. i. Anna Eliza, b. in Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 4, 1879. d. in Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 6, 1879.


165. iii. Daniel Patrick Mitchell, b. in Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 17, 1890. d. in Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 24, 1890.
Portraits of Joseph Tate Mitchell

(Taken April 1876)

Their children were:

146. i. D. P. Mitchell, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., March 8, 1886.  
   d. in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14, 1887.

   d. in Emporia, Kans., Jan. 14, 1900.
Mrs. Emma H. All died at her home in Empire, Thursday morning, after a brief illness. The body was brought to Emporia on a Santa Fe train at 10:30 o'clock and was taken directly to the cemetery, where Rev. G. T. Hurdley, pastor of the First Methodist church, conducted the services. Mrs. W. W. Parker and Pallbearers were James Ebedell, Dr. Frank Ebedell, W. W. Emery, Major Jacob, W. L. Atwell, and T. Guernsey, Jr., of Independence.

Mrs. All was born December 9, 1851, in Allegheny, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh. Her maiden name was Emma Vans Mitchell. She came to Kansas with her parents soon after the Civil war, the family settling at Lenawee, but later moving to Emporia. She lived in Emporia until about 1863, when he was married to Charles H. All at Pittsburgh. Later Mr. and Mrs. All moved to Omaha, where they had since lived.

Mrs. Aull for many years was president of the D. A. R. She once served as president general of the national organization and state regent of Nebraska, besides holding many other offices in the order. She was a member of the Methodist church of Omaha.

Mrs. All is survived by Mrs. All and Mrs. M. Aull's three children, Will Aull, of Omaha; James E. Aull, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Eunice Ebedell, of Pittsburgh; three sisters, Mrs. Joseph Ebedell, of Emporia; Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Independence; and Miss Dora Mitchell, of Omaha, and a brother, Bishop Charles Ebyard Ebedell, of Pasadena, Calif. Out-of-town relatives who attended the funeral were Charles Aull, Will Aull, and Miss Dora Mitchell, of Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Guernsey and George T. Guernsey, Jr., of Independence, and Joseph H. Kellogg, of Lawrence.
Charles Bayard Mitchell


Charles Bayard Mitchell is a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; now retired and living in Pasadena, Calif. No children.

He died in Pasadena, Feb. 23, 1942.
Bishop Clark. B. Mitchell.
From the Emporia Daily Gazette - Emporia, Kansas

EMPORIA'S BISHOP.

Charles Beyard Mitchell, who died Monday in Santa Barbara, Calif., was the only bishop this town has ever turned out. We have developed several other strong preachers. But Charley Mitchell was the most distinguished ecclesiastic the town has ever produced. The short biography that appeared in The Gazette Tuesday after his death revealed a long line of distinguished service to his church and his country. Next to the late Senator Plumb, who still remains our top ranking Emporian, Charley Mitchell, who used to work in the post office and who ran these streets, working, growing and playing with men and women who were boys and girls 60 years ago, remains, now that his career has closed, our most distinguished citizen.

Bishop Mitchell used to come back to Emporia in his sixties and seventies and look up his old friends. His two sisters have lived here nearly all the time since he left. He was a dear and affectionate brother and a man of rare talents and high qualities. He spent his life well. A few score old timers will miss him deeply. For he had grace and charm and great loyalty to those he loved, along with other qualities which have carried him so far.

The town was proud of Bishop Mitchell. But those who remember him in the old days will miss and mourn Charley.

CAPPERS AND PENSIONS.
Portraits of Charles Bayard Mitchell.
Bishop and Mrs. Mitchell at their home in Pasadena, Calif. in 1938.
Note on Bishop Mitchell's ministerial career.

After graduation from Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., he was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the South Kansas conference in 1830. He served several circuits there and held pastorates at Marion, Hutchinson, etc. In Sept. 1884 he was transferred to the Pittsburgh conference, and became pastor in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1889 he went to Plainfield, New Jersey. In 1893 he came back west to the Grand Ave. Methodist church in Kansas City, Mo. In 1897 he went to Minneapolis, Minn. as pastor there of the Hennepin Ave. Methodist church. In 1901 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, as pastor of the First Methodist church there. In 1908 he came to Chicago, to St. James Methodist church. He was elected Bishop in 1916 at the general conference held at Saratoga, New York. From 1916 to 1924 he was the Bishop of the St. Paul, Minn. area. He then went to the Philippine Islands, as the resident Bishop there in Manila. In 1928 he retired from the Episcopacy, and lived thereafter in Pasadena, Calif.
Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell


   Married, in York, Pa., Oct. 23, 1907, Joyce Haviland Taylor (daughter of Arthur Russell Taylor and Emma Louise Haviland), who was born in Waverly, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1884. Their children are:
   
   i. Bonnie Bell, b. in York, Pa. August 10, 1908.
   She married, in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1934, Howard Betts Hengerer. Daughters:
   
   2. Anna Loomis

   


Although the processing of
imported food needs to be

emphasized, increased

effort should also be

taken to ensure that

local food production is

adequate. This includes

supporting small-scale

farmers and promoting

diversification of crops.

Additionally, the

government should

invest in research and

development to improve

agricultural practices and

increase productivity.

Furthermore, measures

such as subsidies for

fertilizers and seed

improvements can be

implemented to enhance

farmers' income and

overall food security.

Addressing these

challenges requires a

multi-faceted approach

involving cooperation

between governmental

agencies, international

organizations, and private

sectors. Collaborative

efforts will be crucial in

achieving sustainable

food security for the

future.
   d. in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1891.

      i. Ann Purdy, b. 1959.
      ii. G. C. L.
Obituary

MRS. GEORGE GUERNSEY DEAD

Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, sr., 78, died at her home in Independence Tuesday evening. She was injured in a fall several weeks ago.

Funeral services will be held Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Independence.

Mrs. Guernsey, the former Miss Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell, was born September 13, 1850, in Salem, Ohio. Her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Patrick Mitchell, had moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania and later came to Kansas, first to Fort Scott and later to Emporia. Mr. Mitchell was a pioneer Methodist minister in Kansas, being one of the first to come to this state. He became a presiding elder in the church, holding the position now known as district superintendent. Miss Mitchell attended the Emporia High school and the Kansas State Normal. She began teaching at 16 and became principal of the high school at Independence. Later she was president of the school board. She was a founder and later a director of the public library in Independence. She was married to George Thatcher Guernsey, of Independence, on September 13, 1861. A great granddaughter of the Rev. John Mitchell, who lived in Virginia in 1776. Mrs. Guernsey became a state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1908-17 and 1921-23. From 1917 to 1920 she was president general of the national society of D. A. R. She also was a past president of the Daughters of American Colonists and was a member of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, Patriotic Women of America, Huguenot society and the Eastern Star.

She is survived by her husband; a son, George T. Guernsey, jr., of University City, Mo.; a daughter, Mrs. Mulford Martin, jr., of Hackensack, N. J.; a brother, Bishop Charles B. Mitchell, of Pasadena, Calif.; two sisters, Mrs. Jonas E Eckdall and Miss Dove Mitchell, 727 Rural, Emporia, and two nephews, Joseph Kellogg, head of the architecture department at the University of Kansas, and Charles Kellogg, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Mrs. Eckdall has been in Independence with her sister since the first of the year and will remain until Friday. Miss Dove Mitchell and Mrs. Virginia Sue Eckdall will drive to Independence Friday morning for the funeral services.

PLUMB FUNERAL FRIDAY.
In Memoriam

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY

Each President General makes her own peculiar contribution to the National Society. Every Daughter of the American Revolution owes a debt of appreciation to the late Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey, Honorary President General. It was she who first realized that for a Society with a broad program of service to progress, its affairs must be conducted not as a social organization, but according to principles of strict business management. That the National Society has been able not only to weather all storms of depression, but also to increase its activities and usefulness has been due in large measure to Mrs. Guernsey's vision, foresight, and courage. The soundness of its policies will be the Society's memorial to her.

Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell Guernsey was born in Salem, Ohio, September 13, 1860, and moved with her parents to Leavenworth in 1863. She was graduated from the state normal school at Emporia, where she went to Independence to teach school. There she met and married George Thacher Guernsey and lived continually in Independence until her death, February 26, 1939.

After serving as regent of Esther Lowrey Chapter, which she helped organize, and as State Regent of Kansas for nine consecutive years, Mrs. Guernsey was elected President General in 1917, at a time when the Society was confronted by many urgent problems and the Nation had just entered the World War.

Under her administration the number of the National Committees was reduced and their work consolidated; the Magazine was returned to a subscription basis after it had been issued free to all paid-up members at a cost of thousands of dollars; the erection of the Administration Building was authorized by her last Congress, in 1920; Memorial Continental Hall was renovated; and the notes on the land in the rear of Continental Hall were paid off. All this was done, besides organizing the many lines of war work of the Society, buying Liberty Bonds, supporting French orphans, and giving a waterworks system to the devastated village of Tillyho in France, which was voted and the work began. On her retirement she was elected Honorary President General, and again served as State Regent of Kansas.

Mrs. Guernsey was admired and beloved by countless Daughters. Her services to our Society were outstanding. She was capable and forthright, outspoken and frank, kindly and thoughtful toward the sick and sorrowful, strong, vigorous, patriotic, religious, with great strength of determination and executive ability. The memory of Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey will ever remain in the hearts and minds of our members, a living monument to her life and accomplishments.

The parents of Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell, Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell and Ann Eliza Baker—all of Revolutionary stock—gave her an interest in all that related to the welfare of the United States. Soon after her marriage to George Thacher Guernsey she began participating in the civic activities of her town. Travel and study at home prepared her for an ever-widening sphere.

The safe solution of the problems which confronted her while she was President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, proved her to be a courageous and conscientious worker possessed of a keen mind.

In December, 1938, she had an accident which resulted in a broken hip, and the doctors said that though she might in a measure recover, her activities must be curtailed and she would be an invalid. Can we, her understanding friends, richly as we measure her presence, selfishly wish her back to face such a fate? Her part in the drama of life is finished. She departed it surrounded by a devoted husband, a loving son and daughter, and amid the heartfelt sorrow of many friends.

Each year the solitude of broken friendships calls anew the sweet communion memory brings with the thoughts of our loved ones, memories fragrant with friendships that have influenced our days and plans. We still have the essence of the distilled flower that lingers long after the golden calyx that produced it has faded into nothingness. We still have the silent influence.

Her most fitting memorial is the imperishable love and respect of those who knew her and worked with her.

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON, Treasurer General under Mrs. Guernsey.
Delegation from Norden, Coffeeville, Fremont, Wauters and other chapters in Southwestern Kansas were here today to attend the unveiling of the inscriptions of the D. A. R. and D. A. C. on the crypt of Mrs. George T. Guernsey. More than 60 guests were present this morning for the ceremony which opened with the drilling of colors by Boy Scouts in Troup 2, directed by their scoutmaster, William J. Barger.

Miss Marion Seelye, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, told the audience of the significant role Mrs. Guernsey played in preserving records of colonial history and presented Mrs. Walter T. Chaney, Topeka, state chaplain, who offered the prayer.

The state regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists, Mrs. I. M. Hatt of Junction City, gave the remembrance and prophetic reference. In her dedication of the gift, Mrs. Platt said, "All who pause in this place will be reminded of the nobility of a life well lived. May this tablet quicken our response to the ever-containing call to unselfish service—service to our fellow men, our beloved America, our God!"

Miss Seelye dedicated the marker for the D. A. R. saying, "May this plaque ever remind us all to serve and live, as did the one whom this plaque ever reminds us all to serve and live, as did the one whom this plaque ever reminds us all to serve and live."

Mrs. George T. Guernsey, R. D. 2, Raytown, was president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For six years she guided this national patriotic society which was organized to promote patriotic education, conservation, and the preservation of colonial records prior to 1776.

Locally, Mrs. Guernsey served as president of the Daughters of the American Revolution for six years. She was president general in 1917 and 1929. Mrs. Guernsey was at time president of our school board, and president of the Libraries Library Association. She was our outstanding Regent of the Esther Lowrey Chapter. She was a prominent member of the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, and the National Council of the French Village Restoration. For three years she was president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Guernsey was thoroughly in all her methods, and served the causes into which she entered with high endeavor.

Home Ties Strong

In a life so full of public interests, still her greatest love was for her husband, children, brother, sisters, and all home ties. Her character, her intellectual attainments, her fine taste in music and art, and her prominent association with our French Village restored.

Dedication by the DAR—Continued From Page One

"She was one of the incorporators and the first president of the Daughters of the American Colonists. For six years she guided this patriotic society which was organized to promote patriotic education, conservation, and the preservation of colonial records prior to 1776.

"Locally, Mrs. Guernsey was at the one time president of our school board, and president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Guernsey was at time president of our school board, and president of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"In Washington, D. C., she was a prominent member of the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, and the National Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Guernsey was thoroughly in all her methods, and served the causes into which she entered with high endeavor.

Home Ties Strong

In a life so full of public interests, still her greatest love was for her husband, children, brother, sisters, and all home ties. Her character, her intellectual attainments, her fine taste in music and art, and her prominent association with large movements, made Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey one of the great women of our state and of our country.

"All crowd around us. Sarah Elizabeth, like sisters round a sister, like children round a mother, to bear witness to your worth."

"Until the silence fell upon us, we did not entirely appreciate how largely your voice was repeated in the echoes of our own hearts."

"The members of the Daughters of the American Colonists, whose labors you were ever ready to cheer, whose merits you loved to proclaim, unite to bring an enduring memorial to you, and offer their salutations and praise in a full chorus of respect and affection."

Pointing out that it was Mrs. Guernsey's loyalty and reverence for the principles and ideas of those early Colonists that made her a leader in all movements seeking to improve conditions in the little town where she first came as a teacher, Mrs. Blinn paid tribute to Mrs. Guernsey as a perpetuator of the American way: 

The French Village Restored

"She was one of the incorporators and the first president of the Daughters of the American Colonists. For six years she guided this patriotic society which was organized to promote patriotic education, conservation, and the preservation of colonial records prior to 1776.

"Locally, Mrs. Guernsey was at the one time president of our school board, and president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For this Mrs. Guernsey was decorated by the French ambassador and commanded by the Queen of Belgium."

Many fine tributes came to our society for the various patriotic, educational, and humanitarian activities that were part of our program in her administration.

"Her clear thinking and keen insight were of great value during those terrible days. We were all steadied and guided through a rational program that strengthened and uplifted us."
the markers placed on her crypt, to commemorate her life and labor. But to those of us who knew her best there is no need for markers. What she did for our society she did for her beloved country. As the years pass the magnitude and worth of her work shines clearly down the path of time.

The markers are exact replicas of the pins of the two orders. On the D. A. R. marker are the dates 1917-1920, the years when Mrs. Guernsey was the president general. The Daughters of the American Colonists carried the words, "Incorporated and First President 1921-1926."

Huge baskets of blossoms covered the gifts before they were unveiled. The Daughters of the American Colonists used their colors, colonial blue and yellow and their flowers were irises, acacias and yellow rosebuds. Large bows of blue and gold were tied to the handles.

The Daughters of the American Revolution had combined yellow snapdragons and jonquils with colonial blue irises.

An excellent picture of Mrs. Guernsey stood in the window beside her crypt. It was wreathed with English ivy and standing at one side was an American flag.

White candles, twined with ivy, were burning in the windows behind an ivy-draped altar. Rosebuds and carnations were placed in the urns at the sides of the altar.

Among the state officers here for the service were Miss Marion Seelye, Abilene, regent. D. A. R.; Mrs. I. M. Platt, Junction City, regent, D. A. C.; Mrs. A. J. Berger, Arkansas City, vice regent, D. A. R.; Mrs. C. S. Laird, Madison, recording secretary, D. A. R.; Mrs. Walter T. Chaney, Topeka, chaplain, D. A. R.; Mrs. Jonas Eckdall and Miss Virginia Eckdall, Emporia. Mrs. Eckdall was Mrs. Guernsey's sister. She is state chaplain of the Daughters of the American Colonists. Mr. Eckdall was also here for the ceremony.

At noon a luncheon was served in the home of Mrs. Kelle Woodman with the members of Esther Lowrey chapter acting as hostesses. Mr. Guernsey entertained several friends who were closely associated with Mrs. Guernsey in her work.
(112) *Dove E. Mitchell*


(114) *Dannetta Patricketta Mitchell*

Dannetta Patricketta Mitchell (daughter of Daniel Patrick, George, John), was born in Leavenworth, Kans. Dec. 13, 1866. Bapt. January, 1884, in Emporia, Kansas. She married, in Omaha, Neb. Sept. 5, 1903, Jonas Ernest Eckdall (son of Jonas Eckdall and Eva Mary Lanstrum. She was the daughter of John and Sophia Lanstrum and was born at Towdala, Sweden, Sept. 29, 1832 and died in Emporia, Kans., July 31, 1910), who was born in McComb, Illinois, Nov. 2, 1867. She died in Emporia, Kans., Sept. 10, 1947.
Page 000

In 1865, the Union pulled through
the Civil War, and the Salvation Army
began in London. The Sisters of the
Salvation Army were founded in 1882. The
women of the Salvation Army

2. Established the first women's
branch in New York.
3. Opened the first women's
branch in Paris.
4. Established the first women's
branch in Berlin.
5. The Salvation Army
women's branch in Tokyo.

In 1882, the Salvation Army
women's branch in Tokyo.
Miss Dove Mitchell Dead.
Miss Dove E. Mitchell died at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. E. Eckdall, 727 Rural, after several months' illness.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the First Methodist church. Rev. C. L. Hovgard, of Topeka, a former pastor of the church, will conduct the services, assisted by Rev. Hugh B. Fouke. Burial will be in Maplewood cemetery. The family requests that no flowers be sent.

Miss Mitchell was a teacher for many years, and was widely recognized in the educational field for her success as a primary instructor.

A daughter of the late Rev. D. P. Mitchell and Eliza Ann Baker Mitchell, she was born at Johnstown, Pa., and came to Kansas with her parents when a small child. The family lived first at Leavenworth, coming to Emporia in the late 1870's. Miss Mitchell attended the Normal school and taught in the primary grades in several of the Emporia city schools, including the old Stone school in the present Senior High school block, and the Walnut school.

From Emporia she went to Helena, Mont., and taught in the city schools. Later she went to Plymouth, N. H., where she was director of the Teachers' Training school of the New Hampshire State Normal. After retiring she lived with a sister, the late Mrs. Charles H. Aull, in Omaha, Neb., for several years. She had lived at the Eckdall home in Emporia for the past 10 years.

Miss Mitchell was a member of the Methodist church, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of American Colonists, and of the Red Cross and other patriotic societies. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Danetta Mitchell Eckdall, of Emporia, and by several nieces and nephews. A nephew, Joseph Kellom, of Lawrence, a member of the University of Kansas faculty, is in Emporia.
Will Leave Teachers College Faculty After 40 Years of Service

Mrs. J. E. Eckdall, who has been the Teachers College faculty at the end of July 1 after more than 40 years of service, is a prominent member of the influential family of teachers and professors.

Mrs. Eckdall began her teaching career at the age of 17 and has been connected with educational work for the past 40 years. Her father, J. D. Mitchell, was a well-known teacher at the Teachers College.

Mrs. Eckdall was educated at the Teachers College and received her B.A. degree in 1875. She taught in a one-room school for several years before returning to the Teachers College to teach chemistry.

Mrs. Eckdall has been a member of the Teachers College faculty for 40 years and has been a prominent figure in the educational world. She has published several books and articles on educational topics.

Obituary

Mrs. J. E. Eckdall
October 11, 1814

Mrs. J. E. Eckdall, 80, died on October 11, 1814, in the Teachers College, where she had been a teacher for over 40 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Teachers College chapel, conducted by the Rev. J. D. Mitchell, pastor of the Teachers College Church.

The family asks that contributions be made to the Teachers College Scholarship Fund in memory of Mrs. Eckdall.

[Note: The obituary is incomplete and contains errors in date and location.]
Mitchell Data

Daniel Patrick Mitchell, the youngest child of George Mitchell, (son of the Rev John Mitchell), and the latter's wife Mary Virginia McCann, was born at Barkers Settlement, Randolph Co., Va. on Feb. 6, 1821. His father died before he was a year old, but his mother married again, to Joseph Teter (a first cousin of her first husband), who became the only and well beloved father of the young Daniel. It was he who inspired Daniel to obtain a fine education and eventually to enter the ministry.

It was at the Pittsburgh Annual Conference held at Steubenville Ohio on July 10-17, 1844 that D. P. Mitchell was first admitted on trial to the Methodist ministry. Later he passed through the various stages of circuit riding and settled charges, Presiding Elder, etc. He came to have important churches in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and later still in Kansas. He became perhaps the most widely known Methodist minister in Kansas and was also active in politics, being candidate for governor and for Congress. He was a member of the first Board of Regents of the State University. He died suddenly on August 24th, 1881 at Halstead, Kansas. He was sixty years old.

D. P. Mitchell had married, on Sept. 24, 1847, at Blairsville, Pa., Eliza Ann Baker, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Baker and his wife Martha Harrold. She was born in Indiana Co., Pa. on Aug. 23, 1824; and died in Emporia, Kansas, July 12, 1894.

Their children were as follows:
Children of D. P. and Eliza Ann Baker Mitchell:

1. Henry Baker, born in Coshocton, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1848; died in Fort Hall Indian reservation, Idaho, Oct. 27, 1896. Married Sadie Carr. Their only son (who grew up) was Daniel P. Mitchell, who was born in Topeka, Kans. Jan. 2, 1874, and died Feb. 2, 1955. For many years he was one of the executives of the Victor company, with home in Woodbury, N. J. His wife was Susan Pettingill and they had three children.

2. Mary Virginia, born in Adamsville, Ohio, March 4, 1850; died in Emporia, Kansas, May 8, 1911. She married Lyman B. Kellogg, and there were three children, among them: Joseph M. Kellogg, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kansas, born Sept. 26, 1885.


7. Sarah Elizabeth, born in Salem, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1860; died in Independence, Kansas, Feb. 28, 1939. Married George T. Guernsey and had children: George T. Guernsey Jr, now living in Cape Girardeau, Mo; Jessie (Mrs. Mulford Martin) now living in Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Harold (who died in boyhood). She was prominent in all sorts of organizations and women's activities, culminating in long terms of office in the D. A. R. (Regent, President General, etc).


10. Dannetta Patrikettta, born in Leavenworth, Kan. Dec. 13, 1866; died in Emporia, Kansas, Sept. 10, 1944. She married Jonas E. Eckdall. (No children). She also was a prominent teacher (in Art) and in D. A. R.; Colonial Dames.