NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
FROM
"THE WEST VIRGINIA ADVOCATE"
BY
DR. WILMER L. KERNS
(by permission of the author)
ON
FAMILIES OF
HAMPshire CO. WV
&
FREDERICK CO. VA
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A History: The Hott Family

Although this family name had a very humble beginning, descendants of George Hott have played a prominent role in this area. They have served as: commissioner, sheriff, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and apple growers. At least two descendants served as bishops in the United Brethren Church (now United Methodist), one college president and a host of professors and teachers in various schools. The first generations of the family were members of the German Reformed Church, but later in Virginia they affiliated with the United Brethren Church.

There were numerous marriages among the Hotts and Shanholtzers, and early connections with the Loy and Fries families. These relationships are explained in some detail in my book on the Shanholtzer family, if reader will consult that work.

The children of George and Magdalena (Shantz) Hott Sr. were: (1) George H., born Sept. 22, 1738 in Lancaster, Pa., shortly after arrival in 1738. He lived in the city or borough until 1772 when they sailed for America on the "Adventurer" and landed at Philadelphia, Pa. on Nov. 9, 1738. There were 65 males over the age of 10 on this ship from the Palatine. The earliest proven ancestor in this family line was George Hott Sr. who was born in 1766 in Germany and died in 1797 in Frederick County, Va. He married Magdalena Shantz.

George Hott Sr. settled with his family in Lancaster, Pa., shortly after his arrival in 1738. They lived in the city or borough until 1772 when they sailed for America on the "Adventurer" and landed at Philadelphia, Pa. on Nov. 9, 1738. There were 65 males over the age of 10 on this ship from the Palatine. The earliest proven ancestor in this family line was George Hott Sr. who was born in 1766 in Germany and died in 1797 in Frederick County, Va. He married Magdalena Shantz.

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Shanholtzer Reunion Draws 500 People

The first national reunion of the Shanholtzer family descendants was held on Sunday, June 20, at Hampshire Park, Romney. Five hundred descendants of Peter and Elizabeth Shanholtzer (1753-1816) came to the affair, believed to have been the largest family gathering in the history of Hampshire County.

Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns of Arlington, Virginia, who wrote the family history and helped plan the big event, remarked that the family reunion has always been a central event for the family. But as the older generations passed away, the newer ones lost a sense of relationship and family identity over the years. The national reunion, along with Dr. Kerns' book, helped to put the family back together again.

Rev. Bruce C. Shanholtz was the leader and one of the organizers for the occasion. He read from the Scriptures, Psalms 16: 5-11 and Jeremiah 12: 8-9, and offered brief comments that a good name is to be treasured.

Garry Shanholtz, Hampshire County Commissioner, gave a warm welcome to all who came. Delegate Dan Shanholtz then charmed the group with remarks about the state. He reminded us that June 20 was West Virginia Day as well as Father's Day and the national Shanholtzer reunion. Descendants who had not met Dan before were impressed with his down-to-earth, convincing comments about Wild, Wonderful West Virginia, and were proud that Dan is in the family.

Mrs. Shirley W. Kerns of Arlington, Va., served as the registrar. Mrs. Norma March of Burtonsville, Md., supervised the distribution of name tags and identification of attendees.

Shanholtzer Reunion

(Continued from page 1)

Others came from adjoining counties and 17 states, representing all sections of the country. Some of these who came a long distance were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Shanholtz of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mrs. Janet (Shanholtzer) Nave of Sunnyvale, Calif.; Maurice Shinholt Lanning of San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shull of Benson, Ariz.; Bill and Margaret Shanholtzer of Chelsea, Okla.; Patricia and Kimberly Hanson and Robert Millwood of Galveston, Texas; Glenn and Betty Lou West and Becky of Brighton, Colorado; Mr. and Mrs. Bones Shinolt and Chuck of North Vernon, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Max Shanholtz of Norris City, Illinois; Dr. Linda Haines of Arlington, Mass.; James Shanholtz and family from Pittstown, N.J.; Francis and Lillian Liposki of Freehold, N.J.; Emerson Compton and family of Flatwoods, Ky.; Betty (Shanholtz) Flesha and Sharon of Melvindale, Mich.; Bruce and Linda Ford of Durham, N.C.; Lindy L. Shanholtz of Gettysburg, Pa.; Jim R. Shinholt of Somerset, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Max Shull of East Springfield, Pa.; Ellis and Elsie Johnson of New Alexandria, Pa.; Julian Shanholtz of Worfordsburg, Pa.; Ronald L. Shanholtz of Huntingdon, Pa.; Don Shanholtz of Williamsburg, Pa.; Philip and Madge Laurella of Greensburg, Pa., plus a large contingency from Maryland. Many were fascinated with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Shanholtz who drove their camper from Kansas to Romney, their first visit to West Virginia. They recently celebrated their 56th wedding anniversary.

Dr. Kerns awarded Shanholtz family history books as prizes in four categories: (1) Mrs. Martha Shanholtz of Augusta, West Virginia, received one of the books for having the most descendants present, a total of 55; (2) Mrs. Lois Nuerberger of Erie County, Pa., born in October 1895, received the prize for being the eldest person in attendance, though Archie Guy Shanholtz was closer; (3) The youngest person was a three-month old descendant of Stella (Shanholtz) Montgomery of Hampshire County, and (4) Maurice S. Lanning of San Francisco received a gift book for coming the longest distance, though he won by only 21 miles over Janet Nave of Sunnyvale and by 147 miles over Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Shanholtz of Santa Barbara, Calif. Due to the closeness of this award, Dan Shanholtz presented Janet and Bob each with a copy of the West Virginia BLUEBOOK, as consolation.

Officers were elected so that this will be an annual event with an orderly transition with close-to-equai representation among the various branches of the family. Rev. Bruce C. Shanholtz will be president of the family association for 1984. The next reunion will be held on Sunday, June 26, 1983, at Hampshire Park. Ivan F. Shanholtz of Frederick, Md., will be president for the 1984 reunion; Dan Shanholtz of Springfield, West Virginia, in 1985; and Donald A. Workman of Cumberland, Md., the following year. Mrs. Nellie (Shanholtz) Miller of Keyser, W. Va., was elected Secretary; and George B. Shanholtz, Romney, Treasurer. Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns will continue to serve as family historian, archivist and advisor.

Truly this was an historic day, attested by the fact that people started gathering three hours before the reunion was scheduled to begin, and many remained behind after the concluding song “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” and the Benediction. We appreciate the fine job done by Rev. Bruce C. Shanholtz and the many who worked to make this reunion a success.
The History of the Adam Kern Family

By: Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns

Editor's Note: Dr. Kerns' column, reporting the history of different families of the region, is a regular feature of The Advocate. It's believed this column will assist many people who are tracing their genealogical roots and provide informative and entertaining facts to the general public.

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Adam Kern Sr. (ca 1731-1799) was one of several Kern families to emigrate from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during the 1700s. He settled on Hoed's Bridge, W.Va. 26711. His post office and schools have been closed. The old Valley Pike, later known as U.S. Route 11, has yielded to Interstate 81, the major traffic artery in the Valley.

Adam Kern was of German origin, and he has adhered to a single spelling of the name Kern. He was an owner of slaves. During the Battle of Kernstown, in March 1862, the old stone house of Adam was riddled by cannon balls.

Originally, the Kern family was affiliated with the German Reformed Church but joined the Methodist movement soon after it was established in this country. Several of his descendants became Methodist preachers in every generation and branch of the family, including pioneers to western states. In the early days preaching was not always a full-time pursuit. The Reverend Paul Kern served as a Bishop for the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church. Dr. John A. Kern was president of Southern Methodist University in Texas and a recognized theologian.

Some members of the family have excelled in the political realm. Howard Kern served as governor of Puerto Rico. John W. Kern Sr., a great-grandson of Adam was the vice-presidential running mate with William Jennings Bryan in 1908. Later he served with distinction as a U.S. Senator from Indiana. Two of his offspring have served as federal judges. Another was mayor of Indianapolis for a term.

Adam Kern Sr. was thrice married: (1) Marie Esther Moser on July 17, 1766, in York, Pa.; (2) Mrs. Ruth Snyder on April 18, 1788, in Frederick County, Va.; and (3) Mrs. Christina (Andrews) Enders on October 25, 1791. His seven children were all products from the first marriage.

The children of Adam and Esther Moser (Kern Sr.: (1) Nicholas (1788-1843); (2) John, born in 1770 and died as a young man. His wife and son moved to Kentucky. (3) Adam Jr. (1773-1855); (4) Samuel (1775-1828); (5) Henry (1775-1828); (6) Rebecca, born in 1777, unmarried; and (7) Jacob (1779-1843).

Space permits only a thumbnail sketch of the families of five of Adam's sons.


Adam Jr.: born Oct. 15, 1773, and died Oct. 23, 1855, at Kemstown, Va. He was a farmer and his home was open to preachers of different denominations. He married Ella Bennett on April 2, 1796, and Margaret Rittenour on May 10, 1807. Five children were born during the first marriage and 10 children during the second. (1) John Thompson, born Jan. 26, 1797, and died in Richmond, Va., at an advanced age. He married Rebecca T. Mason, and they lived in Romney, Va., where he was prominent in the affairs of Hampshire County from 1821 to 1865. In addition to his leadership in educational, literary and cultural activities, he served several decades as county commissioner. His name is in numerous court records as John Kern Jr., and many researchers have asked me to identify this John Kern. (2) Matilda, born Dec. 5, 1798. She married Andrew Himan. (3) Sarah "Sally", born Dec. 29, 1800. Sarah married Edward Hines. (4) James, born April 1, 1805. He married Ann — (5) Joseph, born April 1, 1805 and died July 21, 1851. Joseph married Elizabeth Hendricks, a widow, on Feb. 15, 1829. He went to Fairfied County, Ohio, in early life and died there but was buried at Kernstown. He was a farmer and married Mary Knopp. (6) Eliza, born Feb. 29, 1808. She married Mager Steele. (7) Zachariah, born Aug. 10, 1809. He married Sarah Ann Hamilton. (8) Nimrod, born May 10, 1810. He married Elizabeth Bently on Feb. 12, 1840. His descendants tended to remain in the area. (9) Ephriam, born April 21, 1811. He married John Rittenour on May 10, 1837. Their children were born during this marriage: (1) John Thompson, born Jan. 26, 1838, and married Mary Margaret. (2) James, born April 21, 1839, and married Mary Margaret. (3) Patrick, born April 21, 1840, and married Mary Margaret. (4) Matthew, born April 21, 1841, and married Mary Margaret. (5) John, born April 21, 1842, and married Mary Margaret. (6) Patrick, born April 21, 1843, and married Mary Margaret.

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More About the Kern Family History

By: Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns

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The last issue presented a biographical sketch and genealogy of Adam Kern Sr. (circa 1731-1799) and the families of his two oldest sons, Nicholas and Adam Jr. This article will complete the record on Adam Sr.'s other children and their families.

Samuel, fourth child of Adam Kern Sr., was born Nov. 14, 1775 at Kernstown, Va., and died July 1, 1857, near Strasburg, Va. He married Susanna Grabill, daughter of Christian Grabill, April 9, 1801. She was born Dec. 6, 1782, and died Nov. 21, 1856.

Samuel was a surveyor, inventor and farmer. His farm consisted of rich, river-bottom land along the Shenandoah River. He owned slaves which he later set free in 1863. Samuel invented surveyor's tools and various pieces of farm machinery, one of his patents sold for $3,000, a large sum of money.

Children of Samuel and Susanna Kern: (1) Rebecca, born Feb. 17, 1802, and died May 11, 1877, unmarried. (2) Jacob, born January 21, 1804, and died in Missouri. He married Mary Stover, on Sept. 20, 1838. They migrated to Missouri in three covered wagons, with a Stover family in October 1859. (3) Henry, born June 19, 1806, and died Aug. 8, 1839. Henry married Rebecca Jane Hockman. They were twin brothers. He married Sarah Ann, born Aug. 30, 1804. She married twice (Daniel Neff in 1826 and Abram Miller and settled in Indiana. (4) Lucy, born Dec. 25, 1806, married Rueben Hoover on Nov. 11, 1839. They raised a large family in Shenandoah County. (5) Jacob, born March 21, 1811, married Peggy Ann Rosenberger on Jan. 23, 1833. (6) John Nicholas, born May 2, 1812, and died in Indiana in 1854. He never married and he was buried at Kernstown. (7) Henry, born April 23, 1816, married Catherine Bowman on Oct. 17, 1838. (8) Samuel, born Feb. 14, 1820, married Clarissa Pirkey. They didn't have children.

Henry, fifth child of Adam, Sr., was born Nov. 14, 1775, and died Aug. 8, 1828, after his death his neck was broken by a horse. Henry and Samuel were twin brothers. Henry married Mary Richards, daughter of Elijah and Catherine Richards, on Sept. 17, 1801, in Frederick Co., Va. Rachael died Sept. 2, 1874, at the age of 94. The family owned a large plantation five miles west of Woodstock, Va.


The children of Jacob Kern: (1) Henry, born September 27, 1802, married Sally Wilson. They migrated to Indiana but returned to the Roanoke, Va., area prior to 1850. (2) Elizabeth, born September 14, 1804, and died January 20, 1887. She married Jacob Miller. Twelve of their sons served in the Union army from Indiana. (3) Isaac, born Nov. 11, 1806, married Katie Houseman. He was a blacksmith and Methodist minister in Scott Co., Va. (4) John, born Aug. 20, 1809 in Va. (5) Nicholas, born Oct. 20, 1811 and died April 15, 1890, in Indiana. He married Mary Ann Kern, daughter of Samuel. (6) Jacob Harrison, born Dec. 12, 1813, and died in 1900. His first wife was Nancy Liggett. He practiced medicine in Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. During later life, he returned to Hollins, Va., and his home was called Kerncliff. Jacob was interested in Kern family history, and his old letters were helpful in assembling this article. His son, John Worth Kern Sr., ran for vice-president in 1908, on the unsuccessful ticket with William Jennings Bryant. Later, he served as a U.S. Senator from Indiana, during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson.

William Jackson, born Aug. 21, 1817, and died young. (8) Emeline, born Oct. 15, 1825, and died in 1846 in Shelby Co., Ind. (9) Lewis, born June 4, 1831, and died in Indiana. Virginia Pfizer. He was a well-known doctor in Kokomo, Ind., and was honored as the "Dean of Indian physicians."
Family History

The Alkire Family

By: Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns

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The Alkire family is believed to be of German origin, probably from the Palatine. The name has been spelled numerous ways in the public records: Algire, Algier, Alquire, Alkier, Alkyre, and Alkire. Variant spellings of the names of early settlers in this country were commonplace, especially among those of German and Dutch descent.

This family was one of the earliest to settle in this area, perhaps as early as 1750 in the South Branch Valley near Moorefield, which is now Hardy County, W.Va. The first settler was one Harmonus Alkire who received a land grant from Lord Fairfax in 1765, according to an old letter written by a great-grandson. The name Harmonus is an unusual one and is believed to be a Dutch form of the name Herman. He was born in 1700 and died in 1796 in Mercer County, Ky. Harmonus married Mary Craymore, the last name being interpreted by some researchers as Kramer. Craymore and Kramer may be pronounced almost identically.

Like most settlers of German or Dutch origin, it is believed that the Alkire family made an intermediate stop in Pennsylvania prior to settling in Hampshire County.

Harmonus and Mary (Craymore) Alkire had at least four children: (1) William, born circa 1725, (2) Deborah, born in 1727, (3) Harmonus, II, born in 1730 and died in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He married Lydia Patten in 1751 in Hampshire County. He served as a Lieutenant in Lord Dunmore's War in 1774. His twelve children, born in Hampshire County, have been accounted for. Most migrated to Kentucky or Ohio. (4) Sarah, born circa 1732. There may have been other children.

Carl S. Alkire of Weatherford, Texas, has done extensive research on the Alkire name in the South Branch Valley, and has classified the family into "Three Branches." Both of us have researched for several years but, due to missing records, have been unable to prove the relationships. Due to his advanced age, he has requested that I arrange to print a sketch of the family heritage. A copy of his notes, mostly handwritten, has been deposited in the Hampshire County Library in Romney. He classified the three branches as: (1) Harmonus Alkire, Sr. (1700-1796), The Immigrant; (2) John Alkire (1750-1828), who settled in Harrison County, W.Va.; (3) Peter Alkire, Sr. (1773-1850) of Mineral County. Actually, theirs are not branches in a genealogical sense, because they represent different generations. John and Peter are probably descendants of Harmonus, Sr., but the missing link is yet to be found and proved.

The 1782-84 census for Hardy County shows a Harmonus (11), John, William, and Michael Alkire. This John married a Miss Henderson and moved to Kentucky late in life as did Harmonus, II.

Our main interest is Peter Alkire, Sr., born on March 10, 1773, in Hardy or Pendleton County, W.Va., and died on Sept. 30, 1850, at Fort Ashby in Mineral County.

Tradition says that he was a son of one William Alkire. Most, if not all, of the Alkires living in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia are descendants of Harmonus, Sr., but the missing link is yet to be found and proved.

Sarah Stump was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Wilson) Stump. George was born on April 8, 1744 and died on April 2, 1805. His wife Elizabeth Wilson was born on April 30, 1749. They were married on Aug. 16, 1768. George was a son of Michael Stump, the immigrant of Hampshire County, born circa 1684 in Germany and died in 1767 near Moorefield. Michael Stump was married to Catherine Whitecotton.
The children of Peter and Sarah (Stump) Alkire, Sr. were: (1) Elizabeth, born on Aug. 19, 1798, and died in 1850. (2) Solomon, born on Sept. 9, 1800, and died in 1881. He married Jemima Arnold and they raised a family. (3) John or Jonathan, born on Jan. 9, 1802. He married Elizabeth Neff on Aug. 23, 1823. (4) Mary Madeline, born on Aug. 19, 1804. (5) Peter, Jr., born on Aug. 26, 1810, and died on Jan. 20, 1903. He was buried at Three Churches, W.Va. He married Alcinda Howard

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Family History: The Alkires

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and Harriett Rebecca Smoot. Their children will be listed in the paragraph below.

(6) Sarah, born on Jan. 24, 1808. She married Jacob Daniel.

(7) Nimrod, born on April 13, 1813, and died on Feb. 11, 1900. He married a Miss Taylor and Mary E. (Fox) Reese.

(8) Hiram, born on May 27, 1816, and died on Jan. 21, 1893. He married Mary Ann Marker, a widow, on Sept. 11, 1840. Hiram donated land for a church to be built at Fort Ashby.

(9) Mahalia Ann, born on Dec. 22, 1820, and died in 1878. She married Thompson Neff on Nov. 15, 1839.

(10) Elmira, born on Oct. 15, 1821. She married Thomas S. Wheeler and Jacob Daniels.

Peter Alkire, Jr. of Three Churches was twice married. Five children were born to his marriage with Alcinda Howard, and seven from his union with Harriett Rebecca Smoot. His children: (1) Martha Ann, born in July 1834. (2) Mary Frances, born in 1841. She married William Wills. (3) Sarah Margaret, born on June 20, 1844, and died on Feb. 10, 1943. She married Anthony J. Shanholtzer, son of John J. and Barbara (Tusing) Shanholtzer, on April 20, 1870. They had seven children and many descendants in the area. See the picture accompanying this article. (4) John William, born in 1846.


Most of the Alkires in the area are descendants through Peter, Sr.'s sons Solomon, Hiram, or Peter, Jr. Someone in the Alkire family ought to pick up this research and finish it for a publication.

NEW GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
DARNESTOWN, Md. — The Mid-atlantic Germanic Society, a genealogical society, has been formed for people of German descent. Anyone interested in genealogy is welcome, however.

Each year, the society will have two, day-long, luncheon meetings with guest speakers. Additionally, a number of workshops and seminar programs will be conducted throughout the year. The society is designed to provide services to enable members to develop genealogical research directed toward knowledge of their German ancestors.

Meetings will be held in various locations throughout the Mid-atlantic area. Anyone interested in the Mid-atlantic Germanic Society should write to: Beverly Hock, 13001 Meadow View Drive, Darnestown, Md., 20878.
Although I have a broad interest in the families who lived in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, my special interest is in the German families and English Quakers who settled on Timber Ridge in Hampshire and Frederick Counties and extending into Morgan County, W.Va. Some of the families who lived there prior to 1800 were: Parish, Oates, Slonaker, Lupton, Kackley, McKee, Peacemaker, Jenkins, Rosenberger, Cowgill, Fletcher, Whitacre, Hogue, Reid, Keiter, Buzzard, Mauzy, McDonald, Rogers, Darby, Heironimus, Kerns, Rogers, Giffin, Grove, Noel and Ullery.

Several of these families will be featured in future articles in this column.

Readers are invited to contribute information, especially old letters and Bible records and pictures of historical interest, to the writer.

In the Dec. 6, 1982, issue there is a typesetting error in the ninth paragraph of the article about the Alkire family. The paragraph should be as follows:

Tradition says that he was a son of one William Alkire. Most, if not all, of the Alkires living in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia and Western Maryland are descendants of this Peter, Sr. He married Sarah Stump on April 27, 1796, in Hardy County, W.Va. She was born on June 6, 1776, and died in 1853.
Christopher Slonaker, Sr. was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1840 in Hampshire County, Virginia. A History of the Slonaker Descendants in America, by James R. Slonaker, Ph.D., was published during the 1950s in Los Angeles. The Christopher Slonaker branch was included in this work, but few dates were given on the earlier generations.

Dr. Slonaker relied on several correspondents in Hampshire County to supply information, and he was unable to link Christopher to other Slonakers in America. This book has been out of print for a long time, and few copies are in circulation. Very few people were interested in genealogy during the 1950s; today it is the third-ranking hobby, just below gardening. A copy of the book has been deposited in the Handley Library in Winchester.

Using the Slonaker book as a primer, I have expanded the knowledge base, through further research and searching in public records. Tradition says that Christopher Sr., reportedly a pacifist, was drafted into military service during the Revolutionary War.

Christopher Sr. didn't object to driving a team of horses, when he was transferred to the fighting line, he deserted. He made his way through southern Pennsylvania to Maryland, where he crossed the Potomac River on the ice.

Carrying his rifle, drawing knife, crow and wolfhounds on his back, he proceeded through the mountains until he reached the point on Little Timber Ridge (just north of where U.S. Route 5 crosses the Virginia West Virginia state line, then known as the road between Winchester and Romney). He preferred high land because it was considered conducive to good health.

According to a great-grandson, Christopher was a tall, sturdy man with hazel-brown eyes, a fair complexion, and dark curly hair. He was a fighter by nature and would travel for miles to have a bout. Late in life, he was injured by a log, and his back was never strong again.

Here Christopher married Miss Ellen Noel, sometimes spelled "Null" in the records. It is believed that she was his "love" in York County, Pa., and that he pursued her to Hampshire County. She was probably a granddaughter of Joseph Noel, born in 1839 in either Pennsylvania or Maryland. Ellen (Noel) Slonaker was born in 1795 and died in 1872 in Hampshire County.

The Noels came to America in September 1736. Several of Joseph's children settled in Hampshire County between 1779 and 1785. According to the U.S. Census for Hampshire County in 1830, Ellen (Noel) Slonaker was listed on the deed. Likewise, his name was spelled "Christian" in the public records. When he purchased 150 acres on Timber Ridge, from John and Ann Mason on Aug. 4, 1799, he was listed as "Christian" on the deed. Likewise, his name was spelled "Christian Slonaker" in the 1810, 1820 and 1830 censuses for Hampshire County.

The Christopher Slonaker branch is that he changed his name — at least in the public records — after deserting from the army. Desertion was a punishable offense. Another possibility is that he gave his name as "Chris" to the various scribes, the census taker, clerk of the court and so forth, and they interpreted his name as Christian instead of Christopher.

Soon after his arrival on Timber Ridge, he built a log cabin for his family. It was a two-story structure, with a fireplace on each level. The house was occupied until 1900, and was standing until a few years ago. The accompanying picture shows the chimney and the remains of the house (located north of the Green Lantern Restaurant on the Hampshire County side of the Ridge). Christian and Ellen (Noel) Slonaker were buried under a cherry tree, beyond the house and in unmarked graves.

Christopher desired his name to be passed down through the generations. As an inducement, he gave his rifle, from the Revolutionary War, to his son, Christopher Jr., 1799-1863, with the stipulation that it be passed on to the son named Christopher in each successive generation. From Christopher Jr., it went to his son, Christopher, 1855-1881, of Cold Stream, Hampshire County, who in turn gave it to his son, John J. Christopher, 1887-1933, who handed it down to his son Moody F. Christopher-Slonaker, the present owner.

Moody was born in 1905, at Hangar Rock in Hampshire County and now resides in Winchester. Slonakers married frequently into the Oates, Parish, Lupton and Whittaker families. Michael, born in 1903, married Elizabeth, born in 1905, at Hangar Rock in Hampshire County. He was married to Mary, born in 1906, at Hangar Rock, Hampshire County. They married on Aug. 27, 1883. He lived on the old homeplace, then moved to Gano town, Berkeley County, W.Va. Many of his descendants live around Hedgesville, Jones Spring and Inwood. Others went to Ohio. Letters from several of Michael's children and grandchildren in Ohio were discovered in my grandfather Kerns' trunk. Grandpa was an in-law to Michael's branch of the family.
Family History
Focus on the Streit Family

By Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns

The name Streit has been spelled Strite, Strate, Strait, Straight, Street, Streit, and Stright in various records over the years. Those who are searching for the roots of their German ancestors must accept that names were translated in different ways, and there is no such thing as a pure spelling.

Our main interest is in the lineage of Christian's youngest child, Johann Leonard Streit, born on July 28, 1720, at Remebuch, N.J., and died in Washington County, Md., where his son-in-law the Rev. John George Young (1742-1793) was the first Lutheran pastor in the city of Hagerstown. Leonard was twice-married. The name of his first wife is not known to this researcher. A son from the first marriage, Christoph Streit, settled in Chester County, S.C. Leonard remarried to Catherine Reiner, widow of John Adam Reiner, on July 29, 1748, in Somerset County, N.J. A son from this marriage, the Rev. Christian Streit, is the primary subject of this article in that he was the first settler to bring the Streit name into this area. He was born on June 7, 1749, in Somerset County, N.J. and died on March 12, 1812, in Winchester, Va. He had the distinction of being the first Lutheran pastor who was born on American soil. The Rev. Streit was closely associated with the Muhlenburg family which pioneered the Lutheran Church in America. On Nov. 9, 1768, he received a B.A. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania and in 1771 a M.A. degree. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in October 1770, at Reading, Pa.

The Rev. Streit pastored several churches in eastern Pennsylvania, with very little recognition during his early ministry.

In 1776, he volunteered as a chaplain in Gen. Muhlenburg's 7th Virginia Regiment. Tradition says that he was imprisoned for several months in Charleston, S.C., and then released. During an interim period, he pastored a Lutheran church in Charleston before returning briefly to Pennsylvania. In 1785, he accepted a call to pastor in Winchester, Va., and the circuit of churches which accompanied the assignment, including Martinsburg. He has been credited with nurtur-
THE Present Hampshire County Courthouse. The Rev. Christian Streit's son-in-law, John B. White, was clerk of the Hampshire County Court from 1815 to 1861. Capt. C.S. White, Streit's grandson and White's son, was elected clerk in 1872 and held that position for several decades. Their respective terms spanned 75 years of the 1800-1899 century.

Focus on the Streit Family

(Continued from page 21)

three times; first to Anna Maria Christina Hoff who was born on Feb. 6, 1760, and died on Aug. 20, 1782. In his "Muhlenburg Journals," Volume 3, page 501, it states that Leonard Streit (her father-in-law) happened to make a visit from his home in Maryland to New Hanover, Pa., on the day she was buried in 1782. She was the mother of one son, John Melchoir Streit, born on July 9, 1779, and died at age three months.

The second marriage was to Salome Graef (Grove) on Feb. 19, 1783. She was born in 1765 and died on Jan. 6, 1788, from complications at childbirth. Their three children were: Catherine, born on April 7, 1784, and died at age seven days; Jacob, born on April 17, 1785; and Margaret, born on December 16, 1787, and died on Christmas Day of that year in Winchester.

Christian Streit's third wife was Susannah Barr, whom he married on Oct. 15, 1789, in Winchester. She was born on May 9, 1769. They were the parents of 12 children, as follows:

(1) Maria Elizabeth, born on Aug. 17, 1790, and died on June 30, 1853.

(2) Frederick Augustus, born on Aug. 31, 1791, and died on Nov. 26, 1815. He served in the War of 1812.

(3) John, born on March 4, 1793, and died on Oct. 31, 1794, in Winchester.


(5) Mary Bush was born on Oct. 28, 1796, and died on Jan. 18, 1871.

(6) Evalina Norton was born on Aug. 19, 1798, and died on April 3, 1875. One of these daughters married a Mr. Wilson, but I haven't been able to ascertain which one.

(7) Edward S. was born on Nov. 11, 1800, and died on June 28, 1817, unmarried.

(8) Henry was born on July 14, 1802, and died on Dec. 20, 1853.

(9) Philip Barham, was born on Sept. 3, 1804, and died on Oct. 9, 1860. He married Ann (McAllister) Glass on July 10, 1855. He was one of the foremost lawyers in the Romney bar during the 1820's. In 1830, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Hampshire County and served in this post for six years.
Then he went into manufacturing and introduced the first manufactured fertilizer in the county, on his farm on Jersey Mountain.

(10) William Hill was born on Oct. 23, 1806, and died on Aug. 6, 1882. Nancy Bell was his wife, and they had eight children. William was a merchant in Winchester, Va.

(11) Emily Susan was born on June 16, 1809, and died on Jan. 18, 1843. George W. Baker was her husband.

(12) Frances Ann was born on May 18, 1811, and died on Nov. 12, 1866. She married John Baker White of Romney, a veteran of the War of 1812. In 1815, he became the clerk of the Hampshire County Court, a position which he held until his death in 1862.

When the War Between the States broke out in 1861, Mr. White was harassed by Union troops because of his effective leadership on behalf of state's rights. Fearing his safety in Romney, he moved his family to Richmond, Va., where he joined the administration of Jefferson Davis. His son, Capt. C.S. White, was elected clerk of the Hampshire County Court in 1872, and served for several decades. Altogether this father-son combination occupied the clerk's office about 75 years of the entire century of the 1800-1899 period. It is fitting, therefore, that a picture of the Court House in Romney accompany this article.

Capt. C.S. White was called by his initials, and I surmise that they stood for Christian Streit. The reader should consult the History of Hampshire County by Maxwell and Swisher for more information on the prominent White family.

Finally, it should be mentioned that another Streit family migrated to the White Hall section of Frederick County, Va., around 1800, and was not directly descended from the Rev. Christian Streit. The immigrant to White Hall was Charles Streit (1782-1825) who married Catherine Fries, daughter of Martin and Catherine (Schaull) Fries, on Aug. 16, 1804.

This Charles was a son of one William Strait Sr. who died in Bedford County, Pa., in 1821. I have a copy of the Bible record of Charles and Catherine (Fries) Streit, and will share it with all interested readers. Inquiries on the Streit family will be welcomed, as my records on this family are in good shape.
Family History

The Ellis Pugh Family

Ellis was born in 1656 in Merioneth County, Wales. He became affiliated with the Society of Friends in early life. This religious group was severely persecuted, sometimes killed because of their beliefs and practices. Villagers in Ellis' hometown conducted witch hunts among the Friends. The "witches" were put to death. Ellis' fiancee was a victim of one of these hunts. She was placed in a "dunking chair" by the villagers, to see whether she was a witch or not. The fiancee drowned after an extended period of submersion in the water. It's difficult for us to understand why atrocities were committed by people who claimed to be Christians.

Apparently the religious persecution drove Ellis Pugh to search for another place to live. He decided to emigrate to America, with his wife Sinah and their small children.

This article is concerned with the Pugh family. Several Pugh families emigrated from Merioneth County, Wales during the 1686-1701 era, including Ellis, Robert, William and David Pugh. It is believed that they were brothers, based on naming and migration patterns, associations, religion, and place of origin in Wales. Descendants of Ellis and Robert Pugh settled in Frederick County, Va., prior to 1750. The scope of this genealogical history is limited to the family of Ellis Pugh. An article will be written on Robert's branch of the family at some future time.

In her book, Capon Valley: Its Pioneers and Their Descendants, 1698-1940, Miss Maud Pugh gave several conflicting accounts of the early Pugh families, with very few dates. This article clarifies and expands the family line of Ellis Pugh.

Photograph by Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns
They boarded the ship Amity, which left Milford Haven on Oct. 16, 1686, heading for Pennsylvania. A storm blew the ship from its course, and it arrived in Philadelphia six weeks later, on Jan. 2, 1687.

The family settled near Philadelphia, where they helped establish the Merion Monthly Meeting, as attested by the church records. However, Ellis was more active in the Radnor Monthly Meeting, as printed in F727, 1732, 1739, and 1799.

Annerch Ir Cymru, by Ellis Pugh, was printed in F727, 1732, 1739, and 1793. The translation was done by George Rubel and adjoining the lands of Walter and John Denny. He died in Back Creek Valley in 1721.

The first book printed in America, in the Welsh language, was Annerch Ir Cymru, by Ellis Pugh. It was a philosophical treatise on life and service. The publisher was Andrew Bradford, the father-in-law of Benjamin Franklin. The English translation of the title was Salutation to the Britons. English editions were reprinted in 1727, 1732, 1739, and 1793.

Ellis Pugh, who also sailed on the Amity, was the translator. Copies of this book are located in the libraries at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania and Duke University in Durham, N.C.

Soon after Ellis’ death, subscriptions were solicited in the Radnor Meeting to underwrite the publication cost of the book mentioned above. The record says, “...who in the time of his long sickness had composed diverse religious points contained in a few sheets accommodating to the understanding of illiterate, mean, people which he earnestly desired might be published in British tongue and sent to his native country (Wales), as Friends might see Service." He died near Philadelphia, Pa., where he was buried on Oct. 3, 1718.

The children of Ellis and Sinah Pugh were:
(1) Ellen born circa 1680, married David Meredith in 1599.
(2) Ellis, Jr., born circa 1682, married Mary Evans in 1708. Apparently they had no children.
(3) Thomas was born in 1685 and died in 1723 in Frederick County, Va. After his death, Jane was remarried, to Israel Mill in 1727. This is the branch of the family which came to Frederick County, Va.
(4) John was born on Oct. 16, 1688, and died on April 24, 1760. He married Jane Rees on March 8, 1711, and they resided in Chester County, Pa.
(5) Elizabeth, born in 1690, married Ellis Roberts.
(6) Job was born on May 4, 1693, and died on Dec. 21, 1757. He married Phoebe Evans on Feb. 15, 1716. I have been told that they were childless, but cannot certify whether they did or did not have children.
(7) Abraham was born on May 17, 1695, and died in 1711, unmarried.

Lewis. They migrated to Back Creek Valley and their male children were named: Michael, Malin, Eli, Jesse, and Ellis Pugh.

The children of Thomas and Jane Ann Rogers Pugh were:
(1) Jesse was born on Sept. 16, 1711, in Pennsylvania. He married Alice Malin (Mellin/Mollen?) who was born in Sept. 16, 1721. They emigrated from Grenned, Pa., to Frederick County, Va. in 1741. He purchased 400 acres of land from Thomas Lord Fairfax, Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia, on Jan. 2, 1752. The land was located on Back Creek. In 1793, Jesse deeded his land to his son, Job Pugh. The land was appraised by George Rubel and adjoining the lands of Walter and John Denny. He died in Back Creek Valley in 1793.
(2) Rogers, born on Aug. 14, 1713, married Sarah Hannum in 1740. They lived in Kent County, Del.
(3) Hannah was born on Nov. 1, 1716, and died in 1768. She married Mary Davis and they stayed in Pennsylvania.
(4) Michael was born on April 19, 1717. His wife was Hannah Davis and they lived in Philadelphia County, Pa.
(5) Catherine was born on Sept. 5, 1719. Her husband was Benjamin Rhodes.
(6) Azariah was born on Oct. 27, 1721. Hannah Bales, his wife, was born on Jan. 31, 1729. They migrated to Frederick County, Va. in 1746, then moved to Newberry County, S.C. during the Indian wars.
(7) Thomas was born on March 19, 1723, and his wife was née Jane (Rogers) Pugh (Continued on page 13).
Editor's Note: Dr. Kerns' column, reporting the history of different families of the region, is a regular feature in The Advocate. Readers are encouraged to submit their questions or comments to: Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns, c/o The West Virginia Advocate, P.O. Box 171, Cabin Creek, W.Va., 26711.

By Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.
The roots of the LaFollette family can be traced back to France. According to Robert H. LaFollette, an attorney in Albuquerque, N.M., the name came from King Charles LeFollet who reigned as king of France from 933 to 922 A.D. His official title in history was King Charles III, but he was popularly known as Charles the Simple or Charles the Fool (Le Folate). Charles III married Eadgifu, granddaughter of Alfred the Great. In his book Three Thousand Years With the Crusading Lafollettes (1970), Robert LaFollette claims kinship to a broad range of royalty in Europe. The book was intended to provide a broad historical background of the related houses, dynasties, and empires (kings, dukes, etc.) from which the LaFollette family descends. Although it was not written in the genealogical form of "Abraham begat Isaac", it should be of interest to those researching the family.
The LaFollette family lived under King Henry IV who issued the Edict of Nantes. This meant that the would have to either join the Catholic Church or lose their civil liberties. They declared allegiance to the Crown of England and religious liberties for the French Huguenots. Their parents were George and Jemima Minchome LaFollette, Sr. William and Elizabeth (Pu) Kale, on April 7, 1769, at Morrisville, N.J. They were affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. After serving in the Revolutionary War, Joseph married Mary Kale, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pugh) Kale, on April 7, 1795, in Frederick County, Va.

The name was spelled LeFollet, the Simple or Charles the Fool (LeFollet). Charles III married Eadgifu, granddaughter of Alfred the Great. In his book Three Thousand Years With the Crusading Lafollettes (1970), Robert LaFollette claims kinship to a broad range of royalty in Europe. The book was intended to provide a broad historical background of the related houses, dynasties, and empires (kings, dukes, etc.) from which the LaFollette family descends. Although it was not written in the genealogical form of "Abraham begat Isaac", it should be of interest to those researching the family.

(Continued from page 5)

was composed primarily of Huguenot settlers from the Isle of Jersey. Unfortunately, the French and Indian Wars were just commencing in this county. The LeFollettes were targets again for the oppressors, this time due to their pledge of allegiance to the Crown of England. John the immigrant died in New Jersey in 1760. The Kail History says that he was burned at the stake, but no reference or documentation was offered to support the statement.
The children of John LeFollette were:
1. Joseph was born in 1745 and died in 1834 in Putnam County, Indiana. A bronze plate, honoring his service in the Revolutionary War, was placed in the courthouse in Greensville Co., Ind. His first marriage was to Lydia Carter on Jan. 18, 1764, in Morristown, N.J. The had one son, Isaac, born on June 6, 1769. It's possible, though unlikely, that this is the same Isaac who married Mary Kale in 1785 in Frederick County, Va. This family migrated from Hampshire County, Va., to Guernsey County, Ohio, during the early 1800s. After the death of Lydia, Joseph remarried to Phoebe Goebel on May 1, 1771, and they had at least nine children. After service in the Revolutionary War, Joseph migrated to Frederick County, Va., and lived for a period of time in "West Virginia", probably Berkeley County. From here the family moved to Nelson County, Kentucky, then to Indiana. A book has been written on Joseph's branch of the family, titled Early LaFollette History, by Robert E. LaFollette, M.D., of New Albany, Ind.
2. William married a Miss LaFollette near Winchester, Va. He served in the Revolutionary War, and it is believed that he went to Kentucky.
3. Isaac, according to one source, was born in 1750, in New Jersey, and died in 1849 in Ohio. Researchers do not agree on the identity of this Isaac. I've done a detailed evaluation of the works of those who have conducted primary research, as well as a study of the records in the courthouses in Winchester, Va., and Romney, W.Va.

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Unless new sources of data are found, the puzzle might not be solved. This Isaac was not the same one who married Mary Kale.

(4) George married Jemima Minthorn on April 20, 1769, at Morrisstown, N.J. They were affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. After serving in the Revolutionary War, George lived in Frederick and Hampshire counties, Va. From there, he went to Kentucky, then to Ohio, where he died in 1841. He was the father of at least three sons: Isaac, George, Jr., and William. It is believed that this Isaac married Mary Kale, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pugh) Kale, on April 7, 1795, in Frederick County, Va. George, Jr. was twice-married: Sarah Stansbury in 1806 and Hannah Moore in 1803 in Frederick County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky. William married Jane McKeen and remained in Hampshire County, Va. Apparently they migrated to Kentucky.

The late Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin is a direct descendant of John LeFollett, the immigrant to America. His ancestors lived in this area for a brief period during the late 1700s.

A U.S. post office was established at Lafollettsville, W.Va., in Hampshire County, on July 13, 1877. Jefferson Shocke was the first postmaster. He was followed by Miles E. Harford on May 18, 1880; Richard T. LaFollette on Aug. 21, 1882; Jonathon Brill on April 17, 1891; and William T. Miller on Feb. 5, 1892. The post office was discontinued on July 20, 1894. All mail for the residents of Lafollettsville was transferred through the post office at LeHew, W.Va. This information is housed in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

William H. LaFollette was born in New Jersey in 1774 and died in Hampshire County in 1857. His parents were George and Jemima (Minthorn) LaFollette, Sr. William married Jane McKeen, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth McKeen, Sr., of Timber Ridge, on Jan. 8, 1795, in Frederick County, Va. Jane was born in 1778. Both were buried in the "LaFollette Burying Ground", sometimes known as the Racey Cemetery in Hampshire County.

The LeFollette family lived under King Henry IV who issued the Edict of Nantes on May 2, 1558, declaring civil and religious liberties for the French Huguenots. Their hometown was Tours, France, located about 100 miles southwest of Paris. The family was engaged in silk manufacturing for three generations when King Louis XIV, on Oct. 16, 1685, revoked the Edict of Nantes. This meant that they would have to either join the Catholic Church or lose their civil liberties. The LeFollettes decided to abandon their properties, of considerable value, and flee to the Isle of Jersey, located in the English Channel. A son of this LeFollette family which fled was named Jean (John), and it was he who brought the name to America around 1750.

John LeFollette, the immigrant, moved his family to a Huguenot settlement in New Jersey. This colony, located west of Newark, was sometimes known as the "Racey Nursery", located near Newark, New Jersey. This colony, located west of Newark, was sometimes known as the "Racey Nursery", located near Newark, New Jersey. This colony, located west of Newark, was sometimes known as the "Racey Nursery", located near Newark, New Jersey. This colony, located west of Newark, was sometimes known as the "Racey Nursery", located near Newark, New Jersey.
According to Doris Rogers Holcomb of Ontario, Calif., William was a large, dark, powerful man. Jane was blind for several years before her death. They lived on the Lohman’s Branch of the Cacapon River, about five miles from Capon Springs. The land was first owned (patented) by Elisha Dick of Alexandria, Va.; then by John D. Sutton who sold it to the LaFollettes. William built a long, log cabin with a sturdy stone chimney.

The best source for information on families in this area is Mr. Ralph L. Triplett of Gore, Va. The following records were provided by him to share with the readers of this column. The children of William H. and Jane (McKee) LaFollette were:

1. Ann was born in 1796. She married William McKee, a first cousin, on Sept. 16, 1819.
2. Elizabeth, born in 1798, married Michael Lorr Capper.
3. Bartholomew was born in September 1803, and died in 1837. He married Eleanor Brill, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brill, on Nov. 14, 1825.
4. Mary was born in 1806. She married: (a) Philip Grove on Oct. 7, 1825, (b) Thomas Murphy, and (c) James Morrison on Oct. 13, 1857.
5. James was born in 1809. He married: (a) Margaret Brill, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brill, and (b) Nancy (McCoy) Dearington.
6. John, born circa 1808, married Frances Pennington. He lived next to his father’s homeplace.
7. Amos was born on Sept. 25, 1810, and died on Jan. 19, 1890, at Nero, W.Va. He married: (a) Sarah Maria Racey on March 9, 1835, and (b) Rachel Spaid, daughter of John and Hannah (Anderson) Spaid, on Aug. 31, 1841.
8. Jemima was born on Nov. 6, 1814, and died on March 19, 1876. She was named after her paternal grandmother. Jemima married Hiram Spaid on April 29, 1832.
9. Silas died at age eight.
10. Margaret was born on Aug. 6, 1816, and died on July 28, 1893. She married Isaiah Anderson.
11. Silas was born on Aug. 15, 1826, and died Sept. 5, 1908. He married: (a) Elizabeth Spaid, daughter of John and Hannah (Anderson) Spaid, on Feb. 10, 1848, and (b) Sarah Jane Johnson.

Descendants should have no problem in tracing their ancestry back to one of the children of William and Jane (McKee) LaFollette. If assistance is needed, either Mr. Triplett or I will be willing to respond to queries. His address is: Mr. Ralph L. Triplett, Route 1, Gore, Va., 22637.

The log cabin built by pioneer William H. LaFollette has been remodeled and modern siding hides the original logs. However, the “cabin” has housed eight generations of LaFollettes, some were born in the house and later died there. Standing in front of the “cabin” are (left to right): Donald W. LaFollette, holding his daughter, Samantha, who represents the eighth generation associated with the “cabin”; Margaret Spaid LaFollette (Donald’s grandmother) and A.R. LaFollette (Margaret’s son).
Family History — The Kackley Family

By: Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph. D.

Dr. Kern's column, reporting the history of different families of the region, is a regular feature in The Advocate.

Readers are encouraged to submit their questions or comments to: Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns, c/o The West Virginia Advocate, PO Box 171, Capon Bridge, W. Va., 26711.

Editor's Note: In the Oct. 3 "Family History" there are several typographical errors which were not detected by a proof reader:

In the 16th paragraph (regarding Elizabeth and George Whiteman), "Frederick, Va." should read Frederick County, Va.

In the 21st paragraph (regarding John and Ruth McKee), "April 15, 1824," should read April 5, 1824.

In the 55th paragraph (regarding Robinson McKee and his wife Mariah), "LaFayette County, Miss." should read Lafayette County, Mo.

The Advocate apologizes for these errors.

Jacob Kackley was the first person to bring his name to the area. He settled at the eastern foot of Big North Mountain, near Mt. Williams in Frederick County, Va., possibly as early as 1740-41.

Kackley was born in 1702 in Steinheim, Wurenberg, Germany; came to America between 1727 and 1735, probably landing at Philadelphia, Penn.; lived in what is now Lancaster County, Penn.; then emigrated to Frederick County, Va.

In 1750 he built the "Kackley Plantation House", mentioned in his will in 1788. The house is now a part of the Shawnee Land Lodge in Frederick County. If the claim is correct, this is one of the oldest existing structures in the area.

Jacob Kackley, Sr. voted for George Washington in 1761, when Washington ran for the House of Burgesses.

According to the diary of the Rev. Christian Streit, Kackley died on Feb. 16, 1788, near Mt. Williams, Va., and was buried in a nearby cemetery of St. John's Lutheran Church. His wife was named Alice. She was born in 1717 and died in 1805, at the age of 88 years. She, too, was buried at St. John's.

The Kackley's were neighbors to the Zane, Brill, and Orndoff families. Elias, George, and Jacob Kackley purchased items at the sale of John Orndoff in 1799.

The house built, circa 1800, by Abraham and Christina Kackley, near Capon Bridge. Religious services were conducted at the house, during the 1820s and the 1830s. The house faces U.S. Route 50, and a Kackley family burial ground is hidden in woods near the opposite side of the highway. The Rev. Christy Sine was a frequent guest at the house.

The name has been spelled Cackley, Kackley and Keeckley. All three spellings are used by descendants today. The most common usage in this area is Kackley. The Rev. Christy Sine, a learned man, spelled it Kackley in his journal.

A town in Kansas was named Kackley in the 1880s, after Joseph Kackley (1839-1904) who migrated there from Capon Bridge, W.Va. A village in Pocahontus County, W.Va., was named Cackleytown, after Valentine Cackley who immigrated to Greenbriar Valley in 1778. In Frederick County, Va., Kackley's Run flows down the Great North Mountain through Rosenserger, Va., into Hogue Creek.

The children of Jacob and Alice Kackley, Sr. were:

(1) John, born July 30, 1741, died April 23, 1823, in Pleasant City, Noble County, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Whiteman, circa 1768-69. Both were buried in the Lyons Cemetery. John was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He had a family of eight children as follows:

(a) Rachel, born March 28, 1770, married Michael Yost, son of John Yost, on May 5, 1793, in Frederick County, Va. They migrated to Jefferson County, Ohio.

(b) Elizabeth, born Dec. 1, 1771, died Sept. 10, 1865. She married John Millhine (1770-1856) on Dec. 25, 1797. (Note: The name Millhine appears to be a variant spelling of Milburn.)

The children of Jacob and Alice Kackley, Sr. were:

(1) John, born July 30, 1741, died April 23, 1823, in Pleasant City, Noble County, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Whiteman, circa 1768-69. Both were buried in the Lyons Cemetery. John was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He had a family of eight children as follows:

(a) Rachel, born March 28, 1770, married Michael Yost, son of John Yost, on May 5, 1793, in Frederick County, Va. They migrated to Jefferson County, Ohio.

(b) Elizabeth, born Dec. 1, 1771, died Sept. 10, 1865. She married John Millhine (1770-1856) on Dec. 25, 1797. (Note: The name Millhine appears to be a variant spelling of Milburn.)
The Kackley Family History

(c) Isaac, born in 1772, died May 4, 1849, in Noble County, Ohio. He married Catherine Millhone on April 10, 1800. She was born in 1773 and died April 20, 1853.

(d) Benjamin, born in 1773, died Sept. 1861, in Noble County, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Kackley, daughter of Elias and Catherine Kackley, his first cousin.

(e) Sarah, born circa 1775, married John Drake.

(f) Jacob, born circa 1778, married Anna Bachelor on Aug. 26, 1800. He was called "John" in his father's will.

(g) Margaret, born circa 1783, married Abraham Boucher on March 5, 1812. They migrated to Ohio.

(h) Hannah was born on April 17, 1785, and died on April 5, 1861. Her husband was George Reed Johnston.

(2) Valentine was born in 1743 at Mt. Williams, Va., and died in 1825, at Cackleytown, Bath County, Va. (now known as Millpoin, Pocahontas County, W.Va.), married Mary Frye of Capon Springs, Hampshire County, Va. In 1777, they were among the first settlers in the Greenbrier Valley of Virginia (now W.Va.). See the History of Pocahontas County, W.Va. This branch of the family spelled the name Cackley. Their 10 children were

(a) Rebecca married John S. Ewing on Sept. 24, 1801. They had 11 sons, and the youngest was named Eleven Ewing.

(b) Jacob who died young.

(c) Mary married Travis W. Perkins on May 13, 1814, and they migrated west.

(d) Levi was born Dec. 21, 1786. He married Nancy Bradshaw on Dec. 30, 1813.

(e) Anne, born Aug. 17, 1788, married Thomas Hill in either 1805 or 1809.

(f) William married Jane Gay on Feb. 28, 1815.

(g) Alice married Samuel M. Gay on March 19, 1817.

(h) Joseph F. married Susan McClure, and they migrated to Ohio.

(i) Benjamin married Fanny Mc Keever on Oct. 1, 1818.

(j) Valentine, Jr. married Mary Moore, and they migrated to De Witt County, Ill.

(k) Benjamin was born circa 1746 in Frederick County, Va., and died in Dec. 1780. He married Catherine Rudolph of Hampshire County. Benjamin died from wounds received in the Battle of Quebec during the Revolutionary War.

(l) Elizabeth was born circa 1750. We haven't found a record of her marriage.

The Kackley family was one of the more colorful ones in Hampshire County.
The Family History of the Kackleys

(Continued from page 11)

County. It consisted of two floors, unlike the typical two-room log cabin of the early 1800s. Old, log structures are rapidly disappearing from the area. During recent years, I have seen stacks of logs on Sandy Ridge, along major highways and side-roads, and also in mountainous sections of the county. Sometimes, the cabins are dismantled and sold to people who live in urban areas.

The Kackley burial ground is located on property across the road, on a knoll in the woods east of the log house. The field stones, with no visible inscriptions, have eroded during the past 130 years. The decayed remains of a wooden fence enclosure are visible only if one is aware of the cemetery.

As many cemeteries on private land, it has been neglected and forgotten. Thanks to the existence of trees, the Kackley graveyard has survived the plow — the most common enemy.

Abraham was one of the early and strong supporters of the Christian/Disciples church movement in Hampshire County. On Jan. 1, 1824, he was ordained a deacon by the Rev. Christy Sine. He preached in homes and at campsites throughout Hampshire County.

The Rev. Sine referred to Abraham as "Father Kackle" in his journal, a designation of position and respect. While doing the Lord's work, the Rev. Sine was a frequent overnight guest in the Kackle household during the 1820s, averaging several nights per month. Services were held there, by candlelight, with neighbors coming in to form the "congregation."

Descendants of Abraham still reside in the Capon Bridge area, while others are scattered throughout the country. The children of Abraham and Christina (Whissen) Kackle were:

(1) Catherine, born in 1794, married Gabriel McDonald (son of Benjamin) on Feb. 1, 1816.
(2) Jonathan who died in 1823.
(3) Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1799, married John McMorris (son of David and Nancy (McDonald) McMorris) on July 31, 1819. He was born on June 20, 1799. After his death, Elizabeth married a Mr. Bean.
(4) Mary "Polly" was born on March 15, 1797, and died on May 23, 1862. She married Daniel or David Anderson on July 25, 1820.
(5) Elias was born July 28, 1798, died April 10, 1875. He is buried at Capon Chapel. He was twice-married: Mary Anderson on April 10, 1825, and Margaret Calvert (daughter of Jesse and Sarah Calvert) on Aug. 4, 1864. Margaret was only 21 years old at the time of her marriage to Elias, then in his 67th year.
(6) Margaret was born May 16, 1805, and died Christmas Day, 1839. She was buried at the Timber Ridge Christian Church. She married the Rev. Christy Sine, son of William and Margaret (Christy) Sine. They met during one of the Rev. Sine's pastoral calls to the Kackle residence.
(7) Maria Christina was born Oct. 3, 1807, and died April 4, 1875. She married Amos Spaid, son of John and Hannah (Anderson) Spaid.
(8) Hamilton Jefferson was born in 1814. He married Margaret Parsh. They lived on his father's land for some years before migrating to Coles County, Ill.
(9) Eliza Jane was born April 28, 1815. She married James Giffin.

Many thanks to Mrs. Christine Garst, the Kackle family historian. She is in the process of writing a family history for publication. Christine is still seeking information on descendants, especially those who reside in this region. Frequently, people do not respond to a call for information when a family history is being compiled. Later, these individuals complain about being omitted from the book. Write to Christine Garst at Route 1, Box 141, Webber, Kansas 66970.
Monday, December 5, 1983

Family History

The Heare Family

FAMILY HISTORY — The Heare Family

By: Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

Dr. Kerns's column, reporting the history of different families of the Eastern Panhandle and Northern Virginia region, is a regular feature in The Advocate.

Readers are encouraged to submit their questions or comments to Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns, c/o The West Virginia Advocate, P.O. Box 171, Cacapon Bridge, W.Va., 26711.

The roots of the Heare family go back to Ireland. Adam Heare was the progenitor of the name in Hampshire County. Although tradition says that he was a direct immigrant from Ireland, it's possible that he was not the first generation in America. Hare was an old name in Virginia.

The name is commonly spelled Heare and Hare, and occasionally Hair or Hear.

Adam, the immigrant, was born on Nov. 12, 1760, and died on April 8, 1816. His wife was Margaret Todd. Her family came from Scotland. She was born on Jan. 28, 1771, and died on July 17, 1844. Both were buried in the cemetery behind the Mount Bethel Primitive Baptist Church at Three Churches, W.Va.

The first generations of Heares were committed to the Presbyterian Church. Adam Heare was one of the trustees who established a cemetery for the Romney Presbyterian Church founded in 1792. Located on the southwestern hillside of the Indian Mound Cemetery, this was one of the older burial grounds in Romney. Very few of the old tombstones are extant.

A discussion of the cemeteries of Romney can be found in The History of Hampshire County, by Maxwell and Swisher, on pages 419-429.

Heare was a pioneer and church leader in the Mount Bethel Presbyterian Church, located on Branch Mountain in Hampshire County. It was first called Mountain Church. He was the first named elder.

Mount Bethel was established in 1792, with the Rev. John Lyle as the first pastor. The present building is said to be the oldest existing church structure in Hampshire County, dating from 1833. The old logs are now covered with weatherboards.

Three Churches, W.Va., received its name from the three churches: Mount Bethel Presbyterian, Mount Bethel Primitive Baptist and Branch Mountain Methodist Church.

The post office was established at Three Churches on Jan. 20, 1887, when the post office at Jersey Mountain, W.Va., was abolished. Mrs. Mary V. Blue was appointed the first postmistress, followed by William Saville on Dec. 10, 1891, and William Rannells on March 18, 1904. The post office operated continuously, except for a five-year period during World War II, when the mail was handled through the Romney Post Office.

Heare settled on three tracts of land located about seven miles northeast of Romney. A church record at Mount Bethel, dated 1812, referred to his residence as being at "Little Capon." One of the three tracts, containing 36 acres, was "patented" directly by Heare; a second, with 66 acres was purchased from Peter Case(y); and a third tract was purchased from John Wallace.

Heare left no will. Probably he died suddenly during the well-
The History of the Heare Family

known epidemic which swept through the country during 1816 and 1817.

In 1833, these lands were purchased by Matthew Heare, one of the six heirs. The land sold for approximately $5 per acre. Mrs. Heare was not mentioned in the settlement.

The documentation for his family composition can be found in Deed Book 22, on page 68, in the Hampshire County Courthouse.

The children of Adam and Margaret (Todd) Heare were:

1. Nancy was born circa 1791 and died in 1817, possibly from the epidemic.

2. Elizabeth was born circa 1793. She married La Rue (Larew), believed to have been a son of Noah Larew (Larew).

3. James was born Nov. 12, 1795, died May 10, 1875. He married Abigail Pownell. He was born April 12, 1799, and died March 6, 1887.

4. Matthew was born March 31, 1800, died Nov. 17, 1880. He married Mary Ann Pownell, daughter of Charles, on Nov. 25, 1825. After her death in 1843, he married Martha Buckman. They raised a large family, from both marriages. Matthew purchased his father's land in 1833 for $900. The land had appreciated to $2,000 when the 1850 census was taken. One of their sons, James L.H. Heare, married Zulemma Shanholtz, daughter of Silas and Joanna (Patterson) Shanholtz, on March 27, 1861. Some of the Heares who remained in Hampshire County are descendants of this James.

5. Martha was born July 14, 1802, died Oct. 24, 1886. She married Jacob Pepper, son of John, in 1827. It just occurred to me that the 1880 census gives the birthplace of parents of each person enumerated. Since Martha would have been on the 1880 census, it would tell whether her father Adam was born in Ireland or one of the states in this country.

6. John Lyle was born in 1805, died on June 4, 1855. He was a blacksmith. On Oct. 20, 1825, he married Eliza Powelson, daughter of Ryner and Elizabeth Powelson. After his death, Eliza migrated to Mercer County, Ill., with daughter Emily Poland, who married Jacob Shanholtzer on Sept. 5, 1854.

7. Mary was born April 6, 1806, and died July 6, 1893. She married Isaiah Pownell, son of Elisha and Abigail Pownell. He was born April 12, 1799, and died March 6, 1887. Both were buried at Three Churches.

The children of James and Abigail (Pownell) Heare were:

a. Sedena Margaret, born March 17, 1817, died Dec. 8, 1907. She married Daniel Loy, son of William and Mary (Horn) Loy, in 1837. They raised 12 children, several miles southeast of Augusta, W.Va.

b. Francis Lyle was born on March 15, 1819. He married Grace Ann Shingleton in 1844 and they raised seven children.

c. Eliza Pownell was born on March 15, 1819, a twin brother of Francis L. He married Matilda Jane Pownell (one person says Shingleton) in 1845. She was born on Nov. 25, 1825. They had eight children.

d. Emsey Rachel, born in 1821, married Harrison Lee in 1840.

e. Isaiah James Todd was born in 1824, died in 1894. He married (1) Eva Parks in 1846 and (2) Hannah Emily Poland in 1865. Hannah died in 1866, while giving birth to twins, and he married (3) Mary Ellen (Park) Loy in 1867.

f. John A.G. was born in 1826, died in 1894. He married Elizabeth Ann Poland, daughter of Peter Poland at Grassy Lick, on Jan. 2, 1850. They had eight children. See "Skirmish at Peter Poland's" in History of Hampshire County, by Maxwell and Swisher, pages 585-587.

g. Mary Ann, a twin, was born in 1826 and died in her youth.

h. Jasper Nathan was born on Sept. 2, 1831, died in 1913. He married (1) Mary M. Walker in 1858. They had two children before her death on Sept. 27, 1881. (2) Emma Cheshire. They are buried in the Roch Oak Cemetery in Hardy County.

i. Martha Ellen was born Sept. 2, 1831, and died Jan. 10, 1921. She married James Craven Poland on Sept. 4, 1857. She was a twin sister of Jasper Nathan.

j. Jonathan Washington was born Oct. 18, 1833. He married Mary Catherine, daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) Poling, on Jan. 26, 1854. She was born on Aug. 28, 1837.

k. Isaac James Starkey, was born in 1834 and died in 1894. Unmarried. Most of the sons of James and Abigail (Pownell) Heare served in the Grassy Lick Militia during the Civil War.

This article is dedicated to the memory of Robert S. Shanholtzer, who died on July 22, 1963, in Santa Barbara, Calif. He was a researcher of the family, descending from John Lyle Heare. During the past three years, Bob made two trips to Hampshire County, attending reunions and searching for relatives.

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Family History: More About The Slanes Of The Region

The West Virginia Advocate

Monday, January 16, 1984

The Slanes

By Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

Dr. Kerns' column, reporting the history of different families of the Eastern Panhandle and Northern Virginia region, is a regular feature in The Advocate. Readers are encouraged to submit their questions or comments to Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns, c/o The West Virginia Advocate, P.O. Box 171, Cacapon Bridge, W.Va., 26711.

Another chapter has been written on the Slane family history, since publication of an article in The Advocate in May 1983. The Slane article elicited more response, nationwide, than any family presented in this column.

Correspondents have contributed bits and pieces of new information. Also, an old graveyard has been called to my attention. After analysis of the new data, and further research, we have come closer to identifying the first three known generations of the family.

Daniel Slane, the immigrant from Ireland, was born circa 1738. Although of military age, there is no known record of service in the Revolutionary War, at least not in Virginia.

Neither was he on the 1782 census for Hampshire County, nor did he pay personal property taxes that year. Very few families escaped this tax, unless they owned no cows, sheep, or personal property. Almost every family owned, at least, a horse for farming or transportation purposes.

Slane first appeared on the Hampshire County census in 1784, taken by Col. Elias Poston. Eight people lived in the household. It's a reasonable assumption that he immigrated to Hampshire County in 1783.

In 1790, Slane purchased 170 acres of land on Sandy Ridge. The previous owner was Joseph Bean, according to the old deed. Bean abandoned the land sometime prior to 1790 because of delinquent payment of taxes. It is believed that he was the same Joseph Bean who went to that section of the Ohio territory which later became Licking County.

Slane borrowed money from James Largent to pay for the land, not wanting to pass a good opportunity. Two of his sons were married to daughters of Largent. Slane's heirs repaid the money in 1798.

Mr. Roger A. Stubbs, 3020 Watertown Road, Long Lake, Minn., 55356, has researched the Slane family for many years. In a recent letter to me, he stated that he assisted Miss Maud Pugh with her book.

According to Mr. Stubbs, the grave of immigrant Daniel Slane, buried in 1785, is located "75 feet from Cacapon River bridge, on U.S. 50, east side of the river, east side of the bridge. ...The graves were not marked, and were run over by wagons to obliterate the diggings from Indians. There used to be a grove of locust trees that grew up there, but only the stumps remain." Tradition says that a number of the first settlers were buried at this site. However, there are reasons for suspecting these claims might be based on, or influenced by, legends.

The children and grandchildren of Daniel and Ann Slane were:

1. James, born circa 1763 in Ireland, died circa 1829 in Hampshire County. He married Margaret Largent, daughter of James and Margaret (Stephens) Largent, on Feb. 19, 1786. James was a farmer and lawyer in the North River section of the county. The children of James and Margaret (Largent) Slane were:
   a. Elias, born in 1786, married Nancy Poston, daughter of Col. Elias and Rebecca (Cheshire) Poston. She was born in 1786 and died on June 13, 1840, in Delaware County, Ohio. She was buried in the Old Liberty Churchyard Cemetery. They have many descendants, known as "The Delaware County branch."
   b. Margaret "Peggy," no further information about her is known at this time.
   c. Mary, born circa 1790, married Jacob Loy, son of Daniel and Christina (Millisagle) Loy. They migrated to Ohio in 1823, according to a descendant in California.
   d. Daniel, born circa 1791, in Hampshire County, married Sarah Royce, daughter of Daniel Royce of Spring Gap. They migrated to Ohio.
   e. Peter married Barbara Freshour.
   f. William, no further information is known about him at this time.
The Slanes

By Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

Family History (Continued From Page 10)

Their children, not listed by order of birth, are reported to have been:


b. William, born in 1797 in Hampshire County, died on June 27, 1879. He married Dorothea "Dolly" Smith, born in 1796 "in Va." and died on Jan. 17, 1881. They were buried in the Swisher Cemetery in Licking County, Ohio.

c. Hugh, Jr., was born circa 1798. He was twice married: Jane Ellison and Suzanne Stranger.

d. James, born circa 1801, married Mary (possibly a Pugh). They lived in Hocking County, Ohio.

e. Martha married Amos Adams of Fairfield County, Ohio.

f. Daniel, no further information about him is known at this time.

g. John, who resided in Carroll County, Ind.

h. Archibald, born in Hampshire County in 1807, died in 1889 in Carroll County, Missouri. His first wife Elizabeth --- died prior to 1850. He remarried in 1851 in Carroll County, Ind. to Charlotte Patterson.

i. Benjamin, born in 1773, died on Sept. 29, 1842, in Hampshire County. He married Delilah Poston, daughter of Col. Elias and Rebecca (Cheshire) Poston, on Nov. 8, 1803. She was born in 1783 and died on March 31, 1850. Their children were listed in the May 1863 article, and will not be repeated.

j. Jane, born in 1778, died in Sept. 1851 in Iowa. Her husband was Samuel Poston, son of Col. Elias Poston. Roger A. Stubb has a list of the Poston children. I was informed that a Mrs. R.J. LaShell of Junction City, Kansas, has compiled a genealogy on the descendants of this branch of the family.

Although more research needs to be done in county records, this supplement provides a structural framework, not previously available.
Family History: The Bruce Family

By: Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

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FAMILY HISTORY: The Bruce Family Of Old Virginia

Do you know that stocks and pillories were used as a form of punishment in Frederick County, Virginia during the 1700s? One dictionary definition of a pillory is, "A wooden framework erected on a post, with holes for securing the head and hands, used to expose an offender to public derision." A stock is defined as, "An old instrument of punishment, consisting of a framework with holes for the ankles and sometimes the wrists of an offender exposed to public derision."

The two forms of punishment are very similar. The offender stood upright for a pillory, without mobility of his head or wrists. The stock was just the opposite — the offender sat in a framework which denied mobility of the feet and legs. These were usually placed in public squares, where the general public would ridicule and laugh at those imprisoned. Most of us have seen pictures of this kind of punishment being administered in New England, but few associate it with this area.

The person who built the stocks and pillories in Winchester was John Bruce, the progenitor of one of the oldest families in this area. According to a court record, dated Oct. 12, 1744, a payment of either 5 pounds and 15 shillings of British money or 1,840 pounds of American tobacco was authorized to John Bruce for building the stocks and pillories. As an aside, this was a good measure of the value of tobacco in 1744, which was used in Virginia as an exchange for currency.

As a reminder, most of the Eastern Panhandle was a part of Frederick County during the 1740s, including Hampshire, Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, Mineral, Grant, Hardy. After the first settlers arrived in 1732, the population increased meteorically. By 1750, there were about 5,000 people in Frederick County.

The estimated 1750 population of Virginia was 101,452 whites or 231,033 for both whites and negroes. Virginia included not only its present boundary, but the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Western Pennsylvania, as we know them today. Those who are interested in colonial populations should read Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970, published in 1975 by Bureau of the Census, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

One of my current projects is to identify the family names who lived here prior to 1750, especially those who remained in the area. Only a small fraction of these families owned land, or were entered in the court records. Revolutionary War soldiers frequently gave their birthplaces when they applied for pensions in other areas. I have been surprised at some of the names in the records. Many of these people migrated after the war, and their names are now unheard in Frederick County. Also, my database has been enhanced by descendants of former residents, usually Bible records or family notes. It remains to be seen as to whether an almost complete list will be obtained. If so, I will publish it in one of my columns in The Advocate.

John Bruce, the immigrant to Frederick County, was born circa 1690, probably in Scotland. It is believed that he immigrated to Chester County, Pa., in 1730. He was mentioned in the Orange County, Va., records as early as 1734. This was prior to the establishment of Frederick County, and when it was under the jurisdiction of Orange County. Bruce was listed as a juror in Frederick County in April 1744.

John Bruce's will was filed in Frederick County on Nov. 1, 1748. Sarah was mentioned as his wife. Some Bruce researchers contend that his first wife was Margaret Griffith.

Old wills show that some of the most prominent settlers died during the winter of 1747-1748 in Frederick County, including John Bruce. A sizeable proportion of the population was "wiped out" during a terrible epidemic.

My research of families shows an unusually high number of deaths during the years 1816-1818, 1859-1862, 1872, 1879-1882 and 1917-1918. I suspect that these were worldwide phenomena not limited to this area. Without scientific data, I can only report my empirical observations, corroborated by fellow researchers. We have not included in the mortality data those persons killed in wars.

The Bruces settled in the eastern section of present-day Frederick County, near the four-way intersection of Frederick and Clarke counties, Va., and Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, W.Va. (today's boundaries). Brucetown, a small village know for its flour mills, was named after this family.
I have searched far and wide for an account of the old Bruce family of Frederick County. There are many references and quotations, but no genealogy that I know of. Recently, I learned that Ms. Violet Bruce, 1520 Laserra Road, Fort Worth, Texas, 76134, is writing a book on the family. We have corresponded for more than six months, and I am convinced that she is doing a bona-fide job of representing her family as the family historian. She is still soliciting information, for the research process is not quite complete. Details on the cost of her book, where to order, etc. will be given in one of my columns, when the information is available. If Ms. Bruce follows through in presenting information on some of the old allied families of Bruce, viz, Ross, Littler, McCoy, Neill, Harvey, Jolliffe, McMahon, Chenoweth, et al., this might very well become the genealogical publication of the 1980s for this area.

I am indebted to Ms. Bruce for the following information. (I have spent a great deal of time verifying and making several minor additions to this part of her text.)

The children of immigrant John Bruce were:

1. Mary, born circa 1710, and probably died, before 1772, in Frederick County, Va. She married John Albin, circa 1738. A suburb of Winchester is named after the Albin family.

2. Margaret married Richard Carter.

3. James was born circa 1720 in Scotland. He married Margaret McMahon, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Blair?) McMahon, in 1774. The McMahons (MacMahan) family were early settlers in Frederick County. (Regarding another early form of punishment in this area, William McMahon was paid 2 pounds, 10 shillings by the Frederick County Court on Dec. 2, 1746, to build a pit seven feet deep and six feet square with stone walling. The contraption was called a ducking stool, and was supposed to have a soothing, cooling effect on such as a hot temper or an irate housewife's strained nerves. See "History of Lower Shenandoah Valley" by J.E. Norris, Virginia Book Co., 1972.)

James Bruce was a house carpenter and allegedly built the first frame-house in Winchester.

The oldest, living descendants of John Bruce. Alma Loretta (French) Amenzo (left) is 101 years old. She was born June 28, 1882, in Crawford County, Kan., and now resides in San Antonio, Texas. Maud (French) Varnes (right), Alma's sister will celebrate the 97th anniversary of her birth on Feb. 26. She was born Feb. 26, 1887, in Crawford County, Kan., and now resides in Fort Worth, Texas. Their mother was a Bruce. John Bruce, the immigrant, was their great, great, great, great, great grandfather. James Bruce; their great, great, great, great, great grandfather; built a "ducking stool" for the Frederick County court, in 1746. (The published photo was taken five years ago.)
In October 1745, Elizabeth King was ordered by the court to become a servant to James Bruce for three years, as punishment. The "sentence" was divided into three parts: One-year for having a child; one-year to pay a fine which Bruce paid for her; and one-year to pay for child maintenance or "keeping the child".

The children of James and Margaret (McMahon) Bruce were:

a. William born Feb. 25, 1745, in Frederick County, died Aug. 20, 1818, in either Nelson or Union County, Ky. He married twice: Polly Lucas Perciful in 1771 and Sally Harris in 1807. William served in the Revolutionary War.


c. Margaret, born circa 1751, died before 1808 in Nelson County, Ky. She married David Cox in 1768 in Hampshire County, Va. He was a son of Isaac and Susanna (Tomlinson) Cox. David was born in Hampshire County in 1745 and died Nov. 18, 1820, in Nelson County, Ky.

d. Jane, born circa 1754, died either 1813 or 1814 in Nelson County, Ky. She married William Marshall in 1789.

e. Nancy, born circa 1756, married Samuel Perciful.


g. James Jr., born April 2, 1760, died Jan. 6, 1835, in Harrison County, Ind. He married Polly Runyon on March 15, 1778.

h. George, a twin brother, was born April 2, 1760, and died after 1800, (probably in Nelson County, Ky.). His first wife was Mary Barnett. Later he remarried to Mrs. Biggs, (a widow).

On Jan. 25, 1797, and probated on June 30, 1800, in the Frederick County Court. He married Rachel Littler, daughter of Samuel Littler. Her Father was an early settler in this area. She was born circa 1730 at Nottingham, Penn., and her estate was appraised in Frederick County on Aug. 28, 1821. Rachel was disowned by the Quakers on Oct. 6, 1777, for neglecting to attend meetings and for "Joining the Methodists".

On June 1, 1761, George Bruce purchased 252 acres of land from Mary (Ross) Littler, (widow of John Littler). The land was located on both sides of Evan Thomas Run, a branch of Opquon Creek.

Bruce was one of the early supporters of Methodism in the Shenandoah Valley. In The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury. Volume I, page 404, an entry for Saturday, June 2, 1781, states that Asbury, "Preached at Martinsburg; after returned to brother Bruce. He is a lily among the thorns." On the following day, Asbury "preached to about 150 serious people, and was blessed in meeting class."
According to Douglas O'Connell, in his "History of the Brucetown (Va.) Methodist Church", 1969, the grist and flour mills which once stood along Brucetown Run, disappeared during the early 1940s. George Bruce owned one of the early grist mills on this run.

The children of George and Rachel (Littler) Bruce were:
- a. Mary married Ebenezer Walker on May 8, 1763, in Frederick County, Va.
- b. Sarah married Lewis Walker on March 17, 1776, in Frederick County, Va.
- c. Ann, born circa 1757, died circa 1780 in Frederick County. She married John Montgomery in 1757.
- d. Leah married William Harvey.
- e. George Jr. married Elizabeth (?). They had no children.
- f. James, born April 20, 1762, in Frederick County, died Feb. 28, 1826, in Highland County, Ohio. He married Lydia Jolliffe, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Walker) Jolliffe, on Nov. 6, 1783. She was born on May 9, 1766, in Frederick County. After her death, James remarried to Anna Bond (Job) Cross, on Sept. 8, 1811, in Berkeley County, Va. Anna's parents were Morris and Lydia (Bond) Job. Eight children were born to each of James' marriages.
- g. Rebecca married John Chenoweth, Sept. 21, 1790, in Frederick County, Va.
- h. Mary McCoy married Thomas Brownfield, son of Charles Brownfield.
- i. James McCoy was born in 1762 and was killed in action during the Revolutionary War. (See Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd Series, Volume 3, page 709.)
by Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

I skipped writing this column last month because of a need to evaluate the presentation of this series.

Several painful errors slipped into the text of the article "Pioneers To Hampshire County", in the December 1933 issue. I have a deep pride in the reliability of my research finding in the field of historical genealogy; therefore, I want to offer my apology, and then make several corrections. Typographical errors, which did not alter the facts, will be ignored:

Moses Pettit died in March 1837, not 1873.

The wife of John Kale was Elizabeth Pugh, as stated. However, later in the same paragraph, her name is mistakenly given as being Elizabeth Rogers.

The name of Jacob Jenkins, Sr.'s wife was Elizabeth Rogers, as stated.

The most serious error in the article was some information I accepted from a correspondent without cross-checking my files. Had I looked in the folder on Robert Pugh, before submitting the article, the error could have been prevented. Here was a Bible record which showed Mary Pugh (1762-1849) as a daughter of Robert and Mary (Edwards) Pugh, and not Jacob Pugh (born Aug. 18, 1725).

Perhaps a good place to commence this article is with the Bible record of Robert Pugh, Jr., who was born Oct. 7, 1730, (probably in Pennsylvania). He was one of the first pioneers to come to this area. He settled near North River, just north of U.S. Route 50. The Wolfords and Hendersons moved to this land on a much later date. Some of the land is near Hoy, W.Va., (no longer a post office).

Robert was a son of Robert and Sarah (Evan) Pugh, Sr., whose children were: (1) Jonathan-born in 1720, (2) John-born in 1722, (3) Jacob-born on Aug. 18, 1725, (4) Joseph-born on June 28, 1726, (5) Evan-born on April 2, 1729, and (6) Robert, Jr.- born Oct. 7, 1730.

Since I plan to write a family history article on this Pugh family, I will limit this presentation to the Bible record, (to set the record straight): Robert Pugh, Jr. married Mary Edwards of the famous first family of Fort Edwards (near Cacapon Bridge). The children of Robert and Mary (Edwards) Pugh, Jr. were:

1. Sarah, born on July 7, 1758.
2. Samuel, born on April 1, 1758.
3. Lucy, born on Nov. 14, 1763. (She married James Hiett, born on April 25, 1757.)
4. Jesse, born on March 18, 1760. (He married Martha Hiett.)
5. Mary, born on Jan. 27, 1762. (She married John Chenoweth.)
6. Elizabeth, born on April 6, 1766.
8. Hannah, born on Nov. 13, 1769.
9. Robert, born on Jan. 12, 1772. (He married Margaret McDonald.)
10. Eleanor, born on April 27, 1774. (She married Nathan Gard.)
12. Amy, born on Sept. 27, 1778, married and migrated to Ohio.

(Note: I realize that Pugh is one of the main families being researched in this area. Thanks to all who have written to me about this family.)

Another pioneer, Jonathan Higby, came to Hampshire County from Connecticut. Higby was born in Connecticut, in 1788, and died in 1878. He married Prudence Marple, daughter of David and Margaret (Purtlebaugh) Marple, in 1836 in Hampshire County. (Source: a descendant in Texas.)

Thomas Hollingsworth, born circa 1661 in Ireland, came with his parents to America on Aug. 14, 1683. He settled in New Castle, Del. (then in the Province of Pennsylvania). His son Abraham (1688-1748) came to Winchester, Va. in 1733. His historic house, known as Abraham's Delight, is a well-known landmark in Winchester. The Hollingsworth family was one of the very first to settle this area.

Thomas Hollingsworth was one of the first white persons to die in Frederick County (then Orange). While visiting his son, Abraham, in 1733, he went on a hunting
expedition with member of the Ross settlement: During the hunt, he was killed by a buffalo (near North Mountain, beyond the present community of Hayfield). (Source: Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr., by J. Adger Stewart, John P. Morton and Co., Inc., 1925.)

Michael Slump, first settler with this name, was born circa 1683 in Germany. Prior to 1750, he settled in Old Hampshire, near the present site of Moorefield in Hardy County. He died there in 1767. Slump married Catherine Whitecotton in 1740. She died in 1783, in Hardy County. Their children were: (1) Michael, Jr., born in 1741, died in 1799. He married Sarah Hughes. (2) George, born April 8, 1744, died April 22, 1805. He married Elizabeth Wilson. She was born on April 30, 1749. (3) Leonard was born in 1749, died in 1828. He married Elizabeth See in "Hardy County". (4) Catherine married Jacob Brahe. (5) Elizabeth married Felix Welton and (6) Magdalene married a Mr. Yoakum. (Source: Mr. O.P. Sammons, Dennison, Texas, deceased in 1975.)

John Darby was born in Pennsylvania in 1785. He came to the Bloomery area of Hampshire County at a young age. He married Sarah Kerns, daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Cowgill) Kerns, Jr. Sarah was born in either 1791 or 1792. Darby has been described as an eccentric man with a "funny nose". He raised a family and lived beyond the age of 85. The Darby's were supporters of the Episcopal Church at Cold Stream. Darby's Nose, a small mountain near Cold Stream, was named after this John Darby. He was my great, great, great uncle. (Source: Kerns family research records.)

Robert Allen was born circa 1695 in Ireland and died in 1769 at Kernstown, Frederick County, Va. He married Deborah Montgomery. It is believed that he was the "father" of the Allens who settled in Hampshire County, near Cacapon Bridge, during the Revolutionary War. His children were: (1) John, who was born in 1732 in Ireland, and died in 1794 in Kernstown. He married Ann Polk (or Polik). (2) Thomas, who was born in Armagh, Ireland, on Aug. 30, 1734, and died in Shenandoah County, Va., on July 15, 1822. He married Abigail Miller, daughter of William and Catherine (DuBois) Miller, on Dec. 3, 1765. Thomas served in the Revolutionary War as a colonel. (3) Robert, Jr., who was born in 1736 in Ireland and died at Kernstown in 1791. Martha was the first name of his wife.

Two other Allen children, David (born in 1738 near Winchester) and Rebecca (Allen) Givens (born in 1746), migrated to Kentucky.

Judging from the above dates, the Allen family came here circa 1737. Recently, I read in a Walton Newsletter, published in Massachusetts, that a history of the "Shenandoah Allens" had been published. I assume this is the same family. (Source: Some Early Settlers, Mary Cousins McCabe, St. Louis, Mo., 1921.)

Philip Wilkins was born March 29, 1795, and died Sept. 29, 1872. He married Mary Cunningham. She was born in 1800 in Shenandoah County, Va., and died in Hardy County, W.Va., on January 29, 1885. (Source: A descendant whose name and address will be given on request.)

Thomas Littler, son of Joshua and Debra (Oldham) Littler, was born Oct. 10, 1734. His father, Samuel, was one of the first settlers in Old Frederick County, Va.

Thomas was disowned by the Quakers in 1762, "for frequenting places where there was music and dancing."

He married a girl named Magdalene. This was the same woman referred to as "widow Littler" in the unpublished journal of the Rev. Christy Sine. Sine conducted a religious service at her home, starting at 4 p.m. on July 24, 1823, in Hardy County.

Thomas migrated from Frederick to Hardy County, Va., in 1780. He died in Hardy County, close to the Hampshire County line, in 1817. (See Will Book 2, page 317 in the Hardy County Courthouse.)

After leaving "widow Littler's" place in Hardy County, the Rev. Christy Sine went to Abraham Littler's house (her son). Abra-

Continued on Page 29
ham was born July 24, 1780, in Hampshire County. He died on Aug. 21, 1844, in Crawford County, Ohio, where he migrated in 1832. He married Sarah Moore, who was born on Nov. 9, 1783, and died Sept. 9, 1838. Sarah was a niece of the Rev. Timothy Smith who preached a funeral sermon, which is mentioned in the Rev. Sine's journal. (Next month I will present a nutshell account of the Rev. Christy Sine in the "Family History" column.) (Source: miscellaneous and reliable.)

The Ward family of Hampshire, Frederick, Berkeley, and Morgan counties, Va., descends for one Joel Ward. He was born in 1727, in England, and died on Feb. 4, 1785. His wife, Eleanor, was born, in Ireland, in 1740 and died on Aug. 13, 1802. (Source: An old family Bible owned by Mrs. Dorothy Becker, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Smith is the most common name in America, according to a bicentennial exhibit by the Social Security Administration in 1976. I receive many queries on this name and can't resolve many of them.

At least four different branches of the Smith family settled in this area during the 1700s: (1) Charles Smith either came with Jost Hite during the first settlement of 1732 near Winchester, or he came shortly afterward. We find his name, later, in Hampshire County, after the county was formed. Possibly, General John Smith of Revolutionary War fame, was one of his descendants.

(2) Jeremiah Smith (1711-1786) was the famous Indian fighter who came from New Jersey to Back Creek in Frederick County. He was referred to as Capt. Smith, by Samuel Kercheval who wrote: History of the Shenandoah Valley in 1833. (A good source on this Smith family is History of Upper Back Creek Valley, by Ralph L. Triplett, Esq., 1983. The price of the paperback edition is $18.)

(3) Another Smith family migrated from the Tidewater Section of Virginia. Several persons have written to me about this family branch, and I am still researching it.

(4) James Smith came to Hampshire County circa 1777 and is credited with being the "father" of the majority of the Smiths who now reside in Hampshire and Hardy counties. This James Smith was born in 1732, to Aaron and Ruth Smith, in Trenton, N.J. He married Anne Parke, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Parke. Three children were born to this marriage. After her death, circa 1750, he remarried to Mary Capen (or Capon). One of their children was the Rev. Timothy Smith, who was born circa 1757 and died on April 2, 1853, in Hampshire County.

James Smith died in 1819, in Hampshire County. This particular Smith family had roots in Ireland.

Mrs. Iris Kline of Augusta, W.Va., and others, are researching this Smith branch. Since there is a good possibility of my writing — at a later date — a history of this family in my "Family History" column, I will not give more details now.

The Leith family, Scotch in origin, came to the Bloomery District of Hampshire County with a Powell family during the 1790s. Leith's Mountain bears the name of this family. James Leith was born on Nov. 17, 1760, in Loudoun County, Va., to James and Mary (Goran) Leith, Sr. He married Sarah Rust and they raised seven children. James, Jr., served in the War of 1812. He died in 1848 in Hampshire County, near Bloomery.
Historic Records Of Hampshire County: The Lost Records

By: Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

March 9, 1984

Hampshire County was formed from Frederick County on May 1, 1751. Previously, Frederick County had been formed from Orange County, in 1738.

In their book, History of Hampshire County, Maxwell and Swisher erroneously stated, on page 82, that Hampshire County was formed from Augusta County, Va.

Because of aggressive Indians and a lack of facilities in Romney, the Hampshire County Court was held in Winchester, until 1757.

In 1759, a large number of Hampshire countians fled the county to escape the Indian raids. The resultant depopulation was so serious some leaders feared that Hampshire County could not be rebuilt by the remaining citizens.

The first clerk of the court of Hampshire County was Gabriel Jones Esq. He was called the "King's Attorney," and he served as the personal attorney and administrator of Fairfax.

During this early period, perhaps no other county in Virginia had a more competent beginning, or a more efficient system for public records management.

One needs only to review some of the old deeds in the court house in Romney to recognize both the precision and quality of the documents, which were written in the finest style of penmanship.

Unfortunately, during the Civil War a large number of the records were either lost or destroyed. All of the marriage books dated prior to 1865 are missing. None of the birth records or death records survived the war.

However, starting in 1853, Virginia state law required counties to collect birth and death records and send a duplicate of the records to Richmond. (The main purpose of this article is to present some of those "lost records.")

Some of the old will books are gone, as well as many other valuable records. Duplicate copies of the real and personal property tax lists of the county, for the period 1782 through 1850, are in the Virginia State Archives in Richmond. These can be obtained, on microfilm, through an inter-library loan.

Deed books are considered to be the most important records in a county. All of these books were preserved - thanks to both the shrewd planning and efforts of some early leaders.

In 1861, two of the most politically powerful men in Romney were John Baker White, who had been clerk of the court since 1814, and John Kern, who served as the county commissioner for several decades.

When the Civil War started, in 1861, West Virginia had not been formed, and the territory that now composes the state was then part of the Confederate State of Virginia.

On June 20, 1863, West Virginia became the 35th state and gave its support to the Union, as a border state.

J.B. White was sympathetic to the Union, when the Civil War began. He was, however "on the fence," and he debated both sides of the issues. Because of his frankness and lack of commitment to either side, during the early stages of the war, the Union armies made both him and the Hampshire County Courthouse targets for harrassment. (Being a patriot, White supported the official position of his state.)

In 1861, the Yankees set out to destroy the public records of Hampshire County. Upon learning of these plans, White packed the most important books into a wagon and sent them to Winchester; thus, he thwarted the enemy.

Shortly afterwards, White assumed a post in the administration of Jefferson Davis, in Richmond. White was followed by Kern. Kern died, in office, in 1862. Kern died shortly afterwards, in Richmond.

Before his death, White told his son Christian Streit White, a captain in the Confederate Army, to preserve the safety of the public records of Hampshire County that were in Winchester.

Subsequently, fierce battles were fought throughout Northern Virginia, including Frederick County and Winchester. (In fact, during the period of the war, possession of Winchester alternated 78 times between Union armies and Confederate armies.)

In 1863, Capt. C.S. White received intelligence which revealed that the Yankees were planning to destroy the Hampshire County records that his father had taken to Winchester for safe keeping.

Capt. White secured the records and took them to Front Royal, Va., with the Yankees in hot pursuit.

From Front Royal, the records were taken to a cave near Luray, Va. (This cave is believed to have been what is now known as Luray Caverns.)

Somehow, during the autumn of 1864, the Yankees learned that the record books were in Luray, and they set out to destroy them.

Again, Capt. White learned about the Yankees' mission of destruction. He rushed to Luray with a military unit and caught the Yankees in the process of destroying the records.

By the time he arrived, the Yankees had begun attempting to destroy the records and had already slashed several pages from a couple of record books.

Engaging the enemy, White and his men fought to preserve the valuable records. After winning the battle, White and his 150-man military unit took the record books to a secret hideout in North Carolina.

When the war was over, White went to North Carolina, retrieved the books and hauled them to Staunton, Va. From there, the books were sent, by express coach, back home to Romney.

In 1872, C.S. White - rescuer of the records - became clerk of the Hampshire County Court.

This war history of the books is based on a first-hand account which White, reportedly, gave to Maxwell and Swisher.

The big question is: What happened to the host of records that were left behind in the courthouse in Romney? (Supposedly, for the duration of the war.) They are still missing, including the marriage records covering the period back to the Revolutionary War.
I've heard many persons attempt to give a satisfactory answer to this question. However, none of their answers are acceptable. For example, some persons claim that the records were burned, during the Civil War, when the courthouse went up in flames. Persons who make this claim know little about the Civil War history of Hampshire County — the courthouse was never destroyed by fire during the war.

Maxwell and Swisher claim that soldiers used the courthouse as a stable, during the war, and the records which were left in the building were scattered and lost.

My hypothesis is that the majority of the lost records are in the hands of unsuspecting, private citizens, and the records are scattered throughout the nation — waiting in some attics, closets, and basements to be rediscovered.

I base my hypothesis on facts such as:

Both individual records and entire books of records could have been strewn, as trash, throughout the courthouse and, or, on the courthouse lawn, and citizens could have picked them up and taken them to their homes.

Additionally, some soldiers could have taken some records, or some entire books, for souvenirs. Probably, some soldiers used some pages from some books of records to start campfires, or for other purposes. Because of the size of the individual books, however, it is almost impossible — without an extreme amount of effort and patience — to infuse an entire book, as a one-step process, and destroy it.

If my hypothesis is correct, there are many persons who have some of these lost records. Probably, in many cases, the records have been handed down for several generations, without either a prior possession or the present possessor being fully aware of the need for the records to be returned to the archives of Hampshire County.

Another possibility exists. Some, or all, of the lost records might have been stored in the courthouse of another, nearby, county, where they still lie — buried in some catacomb, or some dust-filled corner, and forgotten.

If anyone has any of these papers or any of these books in their possession, or knows the whereabouts of such documents, they should — please — contact: Mrs. Nancy Feller, Hampshire County commission clerk, Romney, W. Va.; Warren E. Dullere, editor of The West Virginia Advocate, P.O. Box 171, Cacapon Bridge, W. Va., 28711, phone: (304) 856-3651; or me, c/o The West Virginia Advocate. We will see that the records are restored to their proper place, and you will have performed a valuable service.

During recent years, I have read various accounts, in some newspapers and genealogical journals, which reported that some lost public records had been found by a private citizen and returned to the appropriate courthouse.

One such incident made headlines, several years ago, when a Fairfax County, Va., Order Book was discovered on a shelf in a rare book store in New York City. The book contained a historical account pertaining to the slaves of Gen. George Washington and other unrecorded, historical facts. I don't recall how the book was "lost."

Another incident involved the so-called "burnt records" of Rockingham County, Va., which were discovered, some years ago, in a private residence in the eastern part of the county and were returned to the Rockingham County Courthouse. Although the edges of some of the books had been burned, the books were an important find.

I have found many old records in many strange places; so my hypothesis is not unsound.

Having presented this background, I want to now present a sample of "lost records" originally created during the 1850s. These records were found in the Virginia State Archives in Richmond and are mostly vital data about deaths that occurred in Hampshire County.

Most of the following persons were buried in unmarked graves in Hampshire County. Writers have speculated on (or disputed among themselves) questions about the various individuals' family origin, marital status, parents' names, age, date and place of death, and other important questions asked by family historians. In most cases, these records are a last resort, or the one-and-only officially known document of its kind:

- James Kelso was born in Ireland on July 8, 1774. He parents were William and Jane Kelso. He and his wife, Anne, resided on Timber Ridge in Hampshire County. He died on Sept. 5, 1854.
- Pierce Noland was born July 5, 1777, in Fairfax County, Va. He came to Bloomery when he was a young boy. Later, he settled in Spring Gap, where he died on Jan. 4, 1853, of "paralysis." His wife reported his death to Commissioner James Caudy, in Romney. Caudy submitted a copy of the death record to the state of Virginia.

(The Noland cemetery is at Little Capon. I have been through the graveyard, on several occasions, yet I never found a grave marker for Pierce Noland. Many Stumps are buried in the cemetery, and I have a complete record of their names.)

The most exciting bit of information found in the "lost record" is that Pierce's parents were Charles and Elizabeth Noland of Fairfax County, Va. This bit of intelligence settles a long-standing dispute among family historians. Most of them — I might add — had incorrectly speculated.

- The wife of Amos Poland was Comfort Hopkins. She was born in 1778, in the Eastern Shore of Maryland. She died of "paralysis" in 1853, "at South Branch."

(Adams Poland must have been well-liked. I note in various records that some people named their children after him.)

- It's now official that Louvania [Kerns] Whitacre was a daughter of Nathan, Sr., and Sarah [Whitacre] Kerns. Her husband was Enoch Whitaker: son of George. Louvania was born in 1823 in Frederick County, Va., and she died in 1853, at Cold Stream in Hampshire County.

- David Moreland was killed July 8, 1854, by lightning, at Spring Gap. At the time, he was 38 years, eight months, and 28 days old. His parents were William and Eleanor Moreland of Dillon's Run, and he was a farmer. His wife, Parsena, survived him. (Deaths caused by persons being struck by lightning were a very common occurrence during the 1800s, especially in the Augusta-Spring Gap area.)

- Margaret Wolford, the wife of Henry Wolford, died of "diphtheria" on Aug. 26, 1854. At the time of her death, she was 67 years, six months old. She was born at Tear Coat, and she was a daughter of Abraham and Margaret Rinehart.

- Thomas Slane died on Aug. 14, 1858. He was 54 years, four months, and 19 days old at the time of his death. He was born in Ireland. His daughter, Maria Fabs, reported his death to the county commissioner. In her report, she stated that her father's parents were Daniel and Nancy [Anne] Slane. This is further confirmation that Daniel Slane's children were not born in Hampshire County but were born in Ireland.

- John Arnold died on Aug. 20, 1854, at the age of 64. His parents were Zachariah and Catherine Arnold. His wife was named Catherina.
John Johnston was born in Morgan County [sic] to William and Elizabeth Johnston, on Jan. 6, 1780. He died Sept. 26, 1854, at Great Cacapon, Va., was caused by "diabetes."

Okey Johnson's wife, Nancy, died Sept. 1854 at Patterson's Creek, at the age of 65. She was born in Hampshire County, and she was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hullenback.

Two children of Thomas Smith, both unmarried, died in April 1853, "on the Tear Coat." Anne Smith died April 2, at the age of 53 years, 11 months, and two days. She lived on the home-place. James Smith died April 28, at the age of 55 years and 15 days. The reported cause of his death was "pneumonia." He was a farmer.

Daniel A. Anderson died sometime during 1856, at the age of 70. It was reported that he died "of dropsy." Nothing more is known about him at this time, except that he died in Hampshire County.

Elizabeth [Slonaker] Oates, a daughter of Christopher Slonaker Sr., was born on Aug. 16, 1788, in Frederick County, Va. Her husband was Jacob Oates. They lived near the top of Timber Ridge, on the Hampshire County side of the ridge. She died July 16, 1854, at her home.

John Cooper, son of Leonard and Christina Cooper, died Jan. 1853, "at the head of the Potomac." At the time of his death, he was 42 years old. Nothing further is known about him at this time.

Mary [Day] Busby died April 1855, in Romney, at the age of 87. She was born in 1768, in Culpepper, Va. Her husband was William Busby.

Largent is not only one of the oldest names in this region but it's also one of the most difficult families to trace, genealogically speaking. I have collected several notebooks of information, hoping to soon publish an article about the family. However, much of the information is unproven and without documentation to back up the family compositions and so forth. I need some assistance from descendants.

Largent names were given repetitiously from generation to generation: John, Lewis, Thomas, Joseph, William and James were the more common names in the family.

Census takers and also courthouse lawyers distinguished the various Largents by adding the first name of their father. For example, when possible, they designated various Largents as "Lewis Largent of John," another as "Lewis Largent of Thomas," another as "Lewis Largent of Lewis." This system created a problem when there were two Lewis Largent of Johns, and so forth.

In some records, it's not clear whether a named John Largent is the grandfather, or his son John, or whether the document is referring to one of his two grandchildren named John.

Neighbors and friends had another solution for handling problems posed by the names of various Largents. They simply gave them distinguishing nicknames. For example, John Largent, who was born in 1782 and came to Hampshire County from Kentucky, was known as "Mad River John." Another John Largent, who was born circa 1758 and resided in Little Capon, was known as "Big Neck John."

Little is known about the family of "Big Neck John," except that he married Mary Offord and raised four children at Little Capon. Therefore, I was elated to find, among the "lost death records" the report of the death of his daughter Susan.

Susan A. Largent was born June 11, 1791, at Little Capon. She died July 8, 1854, at Spring Gap. The reported cause of her death was "dropsy." Although she never married, she was the mother of John C. Largent. (Without this record, we would not have known the identity of John C. Largent.)

Anyone can review these "lost records" at the Virginia State Archives. An archivist might tell you that all of the West Virginia records were sent to Charleston. If this occurs, be persistent until someone helps you locate the microfilm.

When I was writing the history of the Shanholzter family, back in the 1970s, I copied from the original record books only those records which interested me at the time. Now, the records are on microfilm, and researchers aren't allowed to check out the original books.

Recently, I went over the records again and found that about one-half of the information on the microfilm is unreadable. It appears that either water was spilled on the original book or I need a new pair of glasses.

My notes from the 1970s have been misplaced; however, I remember seeing, in the original book, the death record of a McVicker woman who lived to be 100 years old. She died in the 1850s.

Several other death records are no longer legible; however, some of these are recorded in the Shanholzter book. For example:

- Eliza Haines, daughter of John and Rachel Haines, died Nov. 14, 1854, at Mouser's Ridge. She married Abraham Saville, son of Oliver and Mary Saville, on June 9, 1827, in Hampshire County.

This feature article represents only a sample of the "lost death records" for the period 1853-1860. On the same microfilm roll are birth and marriage records:

One of the last marriages performed by the Rev. Christy Sine (see "Family History" feature in this issue) was on Dec. 31, 1857, only a few months before he died. The "lost records" disclose that this was the wedding of:

- John W. Sirbaugh, son of Jonas and Mary [Kerns] Whitacre, who married Mary C. Sirbaugh, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Sirbaugh, on that date.

Several months before John's and Mary's wedding, the Rev. Sine performed another wedding ceremony for another Sirbaugh, on Sandy Ridge:

- James W. Sirbaugh (Mary's brother) married Esther McDonald, daughter of George and Mary McDonald, on Sept. 10, 1857.

Other "lost marriage records" disclose that:

- Jefferson Smith, 40, married Sarah Ellen Wolford, 21, on Sept. 18, 1859. He was a son of Jacob and Catherine Smith.

- William Saville, 27, son of John and Rebecca Saville, married Elizabeth Hott, 17, on Feb. 24, 1859. Her parents were John and Catherine Hott. The marriage was performed by the Rev. George Loy.

- One of the "lost" marriage records states that one of John S. Kidwell's daughters (the name of the daughter is illegible) married a son of Charles and Mary E. Patterson on March 8, 1859. Are there any descendants who can provide additional information about this?

I must ask for the understanding and patience of some of the many readers of The Advocate who have written to me. I am very much in arrears in answering these letters because it is unusual for me to receive 10-12 letters a day.

Historical research and genealogical research are my avocations; therefore, I cannot devote as much time to them as I would like. Regardless, I much appreciate your letters. I am very excited about some of the information readers of The Advocate have sent me. I hope more readers will correspond with me. Finally, I will, eventually, find time to respond to all of the letters that I receive. Thank you for your patience.
Family History: Saga Of The
Rev. Christy Sine

By Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

Editor's Note: Dr. Kerns' column, reporting the history of different families of what is now the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia and the Northern Virginia regions, is a regular feature in The Advocate. Readers are encouraged to submit their questions or comments to: Dr. Wilmer L. Kerns, c/o The West Virginia Advocate, P.O. Box 171, Cacapon Bridge, W.Va., 26711.

The Rev. Christy Sine was a pioneer preacher of the Christian Church in Frederick and Hampshire counties, Virginia. He was born on July 5, 1798, in York County, Pa., and died near Gore (Frederick County), Va., on April 14, 1858. He was married three times, and he fathered 17 children.

The Sine family is said to have come from Germany to New Jersey, during the mid-1700s. Christy's parents were William and Margaret (Christy) Sine. William was born in 1763 and died in 1842 in Monongalia County, Va., (now West Virginia).

Another branch of the Sine family settled, earlier, in Shenandoah County, Va., and descendants migrated to Hardy and Hampshire counties. These Sines, although probably related, distantly, are not descendants of William Sine.

After a brief residence in Greene County, Pa., William Sine moved his family to Monongalia County Va., where he purchased land in the spring of 1814.

At the age of 15, Christy Sine went to work in a glass factory. Exposed to rough characters, he started swearing and participating in some of the vices of the 1815 era, such as gambling. The Sines were very pious and church-going people.

In the latter part of 1818, Christy Sine took a shearing job in Cumberland, Md.

However, a tension — known as "conviction" — was building up in his soul. He found himself torn between either living a Christian life or scoffing at religion.

On three occasions, Christy attended Methodist quarterly meetings in Cumberland, to persecute the persons who were worshipping. It was not uncommon for intruders to interrupt religious services during this era, sometimes threatening the preacher with physical harm.

Christy returned to Monongalia County in the fall of 1819, where he became a school teacher.

On Dec. 8 of that year, he was invited to attend a meeting of "The New Lights," to hear a sermon by the Rev. Isaac McBride. This independent religious group was similar to today's Pentecostals, who "cast out demons" and "get slain in the spirit." Christy wanted to make a commitment that night, but he was afraid to touch the Rev. McBride's hand "for fear that I would fall through the floor."

After attending more McBride meetings, he finally received the assurance of his salvation on June 4, 1820.

Shortly thereafter, McBride formed a Christian Church in Monongalia County, which Christy joined. He always credited McBride as being his "spiritual father."

Sine became enthusiastic about religion and attended as many church services and camp meetings as he could.

He started preaching sometime during the latter part of 1820, and he was ordained a deacon in July 1821. by McBride and the Rev. David Wallace.

Sine decided on the ministry on April 29, 1822, after having a dream about souls being in distress, agony and in a tormented state. The Lord told him, in his dream, "Now, you know it is your duty to warn and teach them."

Sine commenced his ministry on foot, by walking to western Pennsylvania and through various parts of Virginia (now some of these regions are part of West Virginia). He had no possessions other than the clothes on his back and a Bible.

In one of his first services, a man brought a large club to church intending to beat Sine over the head when his back was turned. Fortunately, two men seized the club from the would-be attacker.

At Muddy Creek, Pa., he was beaten with a stick while preaching, then pelted with stones after he sat down.

It is unclear how Sine ended up at Timber Ridge, now the dividing line between Virginia and West Virginia. It is believed that the Rev. McBride was originally from Hampshire County. His name, and the names of some former residents of Hampshire County, was mentioned in the Rev. Sine's journal. Some mentioned names were: Robert Hawkins, widow Elizabeth Rogers, John Wallace, and J. Burkleimer.

As a matter of interest, the Rev. Isaac McBride contracted a terminal case of tuberculosis. He moved to Georgia on Aug. 17, 1824, hoping that a different climate would improve his health — he never returned.

Sine first came to Hampshire County on Wednesday, July 9, 1823. He walked 17 miles from "Carters" in Allegany County, Md., to Springfield, Va., (now West Virginia). His first sermon in Springfield was interrupted by a Mr. Newman, who was drunk. (It is believed that this man was the John C. Newman who later became a Methodist preacher.) Some of the congregation became alarmed, and they departed. Sine was able to finish his sermon but was, later, advised to hide overnight in the home of a sympathetic Christian, changing the original plans for housing.

The following morning, Newman gathered a mob, on the streets of Springfield, to search for Sine. However, Sine escaped — undetected — and walked six miles to Peter Aller's house on Branch Mountain.

The next day; Friday, July 11, 1823; the Rev. Sine arose early and walked 15 miles to the residence of "brother Hawkins" on Sandy Ridge. With the help of a Mr. Kidwell, who lived two miles from Hawkins, Sine announced that his first sermon would be preached the following Sunday at the "meeting house" on Sandy Ridge. This was the informal
Beginning of what later crystallized into the Disciples of Christ and Christian denominations in the area. (A history of these churches is the subject for another article.)

As a result of the first sermon, one person was baptized and one person joined the church. One year later, the "meeting house" was called "the school house on Sandy Ridge."

Sine was reputed to be an excellent teacher. Perhaps he can be credited with being the first educator in the eastern part of Hampshire County. He lost no time in finding a place to hold school. The first year, 1823-1824, he used "the meeting house in Parks Valley" to conduct a school. We will never know the extent of his influence in lifting the standards and way of life of an entire area.

The salvation of souls, however, was his major calling and concern. Most of the church services were held in private homes, on any day of the week. He soon found facilities for public meetings, including: the Concord Meeting House near Yellow Springs; the Christian Meeting House on Timber Ridge (now the Timber Ridge United Church of Christ); the Rodgers schoolhouse (believed to have been the old Quaker meeting house on Mill Branch) near Bear Garden Mountain; and the meeting house in Parks' Valley. Camp meetings were also used as a center for religious activity. Sine had no fixed income, no permanent residence nor possessions. In his own words, "I trusted the Lord for food and raiment." He moved from place to place and stayed overnight as a guest of local residents. This changed later, after his marriage into the Kackley family.

His mode of transportation was walking, sometimes for miles in knee-deep snow, to keep his commitments.

When long trips were necessary, he had a number of friends who would loan him a horse.

On June 2, 1825, he borrowed a horse from Amos Johnson of Back Creek, in Frederick County, to ride 12 miles to Winchester, to obtain a license from the court to perform marriages.

Occasionally, genealogists confuse the Rev. Christy Sine with the Rev. Christian Streit, who died in 1812. Both men had the same initials. (See the article on the Streit family in the Feb. 1983 issue of The Advocate.)
emphased in his journal, during an era when many people were intolerant.

His last years were spent at the Ebenezer Christian Church, near Gore, Va.

The Honorable Michael Foreman, clerk of the court, Winchester, Va., is a Sine descendant. Recently, he gave me an old picture of Sine, which will appear in the published journal. Sine was a distinguished appearing man, similar in appearance to former President James Monroe and other Old Virginia gentlemen. Also, we have an old picture of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ, or "Camppbellites," in 1827. The picture was taken in Winchester, Va., circa 1840, during one of his visits with Sine.

The most congenial home in eastern Hampshire County was Abraham Kackley's, where Sine spent many nights. Later, he married Margaret Kackley, daughter of Abraham and Christina [Whissen] Kackley, on May 15, 1825. She was born on May 18, 1805, and she died on Dec. 25, 1839. Both she and Christian were buried in the cemetery at Timber Ridge Christian Church in High View, W.Va. (See article about the Kackley family, in the November 1983 issue of The Advocate.)

Sine remarried to Nancy Murphy, daughter of Thomas Murphy, on June 25, 1840. She was born on March 11, 1815, and she died on Nov. 15, 1851.

Seven months later, on June 6, 1852, Sine was married to Cassandra Fletcher, daughter of James and Catherine [Ullery] Fletcher. She was born on June 29, 1823, and she died on Dec. 27, 1914. She was buried in the Ebenezer Christian Cemetery.

Three children were born to this union. The youngest child was born just a few weeks before Sine died on April 14, 1858.

The children of Christy and Margaret [Kackley] Sine were:

1. Flavius Josephus, who was born March 29, 1836, and died Aug. 14, 1908. He married Margery Almira Spaid. (Additional information on this family is given below.)

2. Eliza Ann, who was born on Nov. 25, 1827, and died July 20, 1869. She married Jacob Good, son of Felix and Rachel [Orndorff] Good. (See article about the Good family published in the April 4, 1883, issue of The Advocate.)

3. Lorenzo Dow, who was born Nov. 10, 1829, and died June 10, 1876.

4. Sarah Marie, who was born Jan. 21, 1832. She married Jefferson McKee, son of Joseph and Sidney P. [Capper] McKee. (See the McKee family article published in the Oct. 1983 issue of The Advocate.)

5. Amanda Catherine, who was born Feb. 9, 1834, and died Dec. 15, 1900.

6. Mary Virginia, who was born Nov. 7, 1836. She married Otway Anderson.

7. William Adolphus, who was born March 3, 1839, and died Jan. 18, 1920.

The children of Christy and Nancy [Murphy] Sine were:

2.a. Oliver Hazzard, who was born Oct. 11, 1841, and died in 1936 in Covington, Ky.

2.b. Margery Jane, who was born March 19, 1843. She married a Mr. Ramsey.

2.c. Julie Minerva, who was born Jan. 16, 1845, and died Aug. 18, 1889. She married a Mr. Bradford.

2.d. Alphus Christy, who was born April 9, 1847.

2.e. Almira Elizabeth, who was born Aug. 3, 1849, and died Dec. 20, 1851.

2.f. Thomas Jefferson, who was born Nov. 2, 1851. (He was a twin.)

2.g. Emma Elizabeth, who was born Nov. 2, 1851. (Thomas Jefferson Sine's twin sister.)

The children of Christy and Cassandra [Fletcher] Sine were:

3.a. Frances Louiza, who was born March 13, 1853, and died May 30, 1894. She married Levi Whitacre, son of Wilson and Rachel [Kerns] Whitacre on Nov. 15, 1870. (See article about the Whitacre family in the March 1983 issue of The Advocate.)

3.b. James Addison, who was born on Feb. 22, 1855.

3.c. Lucy Alice Pauline, who was born Feb. 28, 1858, and died Sept. 24, 1929. She married J. Norval Baker on Feb. 6, 1879, in Frederick County, Va.

Judging from the dates above, Sine's first two wives died because of childbirth complications. Although 17 children is not a record for one-man, it shows that Sine was a "stallion," still going strong when he died during his 60th year.

Presumably, Sine's success in fathering was because he married younger women, who were seven, 17, and 25 years younger, respectively.

Ralph L. Trippe, Esq., Route 1, Gore, Va., 22637, has been a student of the Sine family for many years.
both in the classroom during the early 1900s and as a genealogical historian of the family.

The following recipe for homemade sausage was written by Mr. Triplett:

“This recipe came from Germany with the Sine emigrants to New Jersey. It is now in [the] possession of Ralph L. Triplett, who in years past used it at butchering time. This sausage is from the meat of a hog freshly butchered. [sic]

“From the Sine first family, [the recipe has] come down the line through Christy Sine, to his son Flavius Sine, then Byron Frank Sine (son of Flavius).

“The writer’s mother and father (Triplett) used to go each fall to where Professor B.F. Sine lived near Rock Enon, Va., and help with the butchering. Hence, that is where we got it and used it.” [sic]

Another section of the recipe deals with preparation of the meat:

“The meat used in this sausage is from the trimmings of the various parts of the hog’s body, when being cut up for storage. Trimmings from hams, shoulders and middlings (now called bacon). [sic]

“The trimmings are supposed to be as close to 50 percent fat as possible. [sic]

“Step 1: Near all trimmings have rind attached. This is supposed to be cut off as follows: Place the piece [of] skin or rind skin down on a flat table surface, or better on a smooth wide board. Hold the piece by the edge of the rind and with a sharp butcher knife, insert it between the meat part and the rind. If the knife is sharp, it is no trouble to push it on through to the end of the piece. The rind is put aside into a pan, later to be made into cracklings. Here I speak of cracklings, not chittings. [sic]

“Step 2: The rind pieces are now cut up in pieces to be ingested by the sausage grinder. After all is cut up in a pile, use the following recipe for 100 pounds of meat: two pounds of salt; six ounces of black pepper; and two ounces of ginger. If sage is wished, it can be used instead of ginger. [sic]

“Mix the above thoroughly before grinding. If testing is wished, take a small piece of the ground meat, and try it to see if it suits your taste. It is important to weight the meat. The 100 pounds is for rined meat. [sic]

“Old timers use the cracklings for corn pone baking. The rinds are placed in a big flat pan and put into the oven until all the grease is out of them. The grease, of course, is the same as lard, and used in cooking.” [sic]

“Unless you have had some experience in butchering hogs, the Sine recipe for sausage might be perplexing. However, Triplett believes that some record should be made to preserve this old recipe. Because of space limitations, I’m presenting the genealogy on only one of Christy Sine’s 17 children:

Flavius Josephus Sine was born on March 29, 1826, and died Aug. 14, 1908. He married Margery Almira Spaid, daughter of Frederick and Priscilla Spaid, who was born Oct. 28, 1834, and died June 20, 1914. Both Flavius and Margery were buried in the cemetery of the Timber Ridge Christian Church.

The picture accompanying this article was taken at the old Sine-home-place, which was located a few feet within the Frederick County, Va., boundary, at High View, W.Va. The old house, now gone, was situated several hundred yards from the present parsonage of the Timber Ridge Christian Church.

At one-time, we thought this old house to have been Christy Sine’s. My research, however, shows that Flavius J. Sine purchased it from the Frederick Spaid family, without any involvement of Christy Sine.

The children of Flavius J. and Margery A. [Spaid] Sine were:

1. Lorenzo Dow, who was born Nov. 11, 1852, and died July 19, 1937. He married Sarah Jane Bender on Aug. 9, 1877.

2. Mary Katrina, who was born May 13, 1854, and died July 8, 1864.

3. Frederick Adolphus, who was born May 16, 1858, and died May 12, 1862.


5. Edgar Christy, who was born Feb. 11, 1860, and died June 1, 1913. He married Effie Garrett, daughter of Samuel G. and Susan E. Garrett, on May 14, 1890. She was born on Jan 25, 1872. They have many descendants in this area.
More Pioneers Of Old Virginia:

McCoy, Edwards, Caudy and Taylor

By: Wilmer L. Kerns, Ph.D.

When this series of articles was planned, last fall, my intention was to produce a list of pioneers whose names are not found in publications. Most of the so-called “rare information” I have discovered consists only of the name of a person, vital dates, and geographic location.

My idea was to pass on some vital data, in raw form; so that family-tree researchers would have the most important pieces of information. For example, the name and vital dates of an ancestor. Information given in this column would come from miscellaneous sources and categories; in contrast, findings from a more developed system of research would be presented in my other column “Family History.”

However, after the first article appeared in the Nov. 1983 issue of The Advocate (rare data series), it became apparent that some members of the public are more interested in the early history of the region than they are in “straight” genealogical data.

Much of my data consists of just “dry bones” genealogical data: names and dates. Perhaps the best medium for transmitting this kind of information would be a genealogical publication, rather than a newspaper column. Furthermore, at the rate of one-column per month, it would require more than 20 years to present only the data base.

I am neither a historian nor a genealogist, by either training or occupation. My college major was mathematics. The hobby of family history allows one to delve into other disciplines, such as sociology, anthropology, psychology, archaeology, economics, history, commerce and cultural geography, as well as statistics and mathematical puzzles. Fortunately, my formal education included several of these cognate areas.

“Genealogy” seems to be an ill-defined field, especially since the recent surge in its popularity as a hobby. If my correspondence can be used as a gauge, the most common notion of “genealogy” is the tracing of a lineage, from a descendant to an ancestor.

Some individuals are interested in tracing all their lineages, including maternal, to see how many names can be accumulated.

Hence, if a person were successful in tracing all lineages in their family-tree for 13 generations, he or she would have identified 16,382 different family names or ancestors. (This is based on a geometric progression with a ratio of two for each generation.)

Consequently, some individuals view this as a giant puzzle to be solved, similar to filling in words in a crossword puzzle. For others, it is part of a process toward religious salvation. Additionally, there are other motivations, such as searching for one’s identity, or “genealogical genetics.”

The field of genealogical history, however, is broader in scope than any of the above because the dimension of history is added, both tradition and fact. Ralph L. Trippett of Gore, Va., is a good example of a person who does this kind of research.

Family history, therefore, is the most comprehensive research approach, for it searches for the earliest known ancestor and then accounts for all descendants (grouped by family unit and by generation). Each family unit is viewed as a social unit within a broader community.

Strictly speaking, family history does not focus on only one-ancestor, or only one-lineage, but studies the entire family. Equal recognition is given to both those who “have” and those who “have not.”

Some areas of interest to a family historian are: land ownership, nationality, religious belief and practice, military service, intermarriages, migrations, educational achievement, wealth and poverty, occupations, longevity and mortality rates, naming patterns, traditions, political involvement, and participation in community affairs.

My book about the history of the Shanholtzer family is an archetypal approach to the study of family history.

Frederick T. Newbraugh, a well-known historian, of Berkeley Springs, W.Va., has an excellent grasp of the three forms of research mentioned above.

He is not only a very able genealogical researcher but is also the best informed secular historian in his area.

Newbraugh wrote and published a three-volume work about the history of Morgan County, W.Va., titled: Warm Springs Echoes. (Morgan County was formed in 1850, from parts of both Hampshire and Berkeley counties, Va.)

Newbraugh has tremendously influenced me through his writings and our personal contacts — especially on that frontier where history and genealogy confront each other.

In keeping with the primary intent of this column, and my objective of placing on public record previously unpublished historical information about the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia and Northern Virginia, the following intelligence — derived from primary, documentary sources — is presented:

Pioneers James McCoy

James McCoy was one of the first settlers of that region between High View and Gore, Va., along what is now Virginia State Route 623. On Oct. 10, 1753, a Fairfax grant of 389 acres to McCoy was signed.

The surveyor of McCoy’s land, John Mauzy, described the land as being “…on both sides of McCoy’s Ridge, on the draught of Jeremiah Smith’s Creek, a main branch of Back Creek…”

Because he was the first person to settle on deeded land in that section of Frederick County, McCoy had no neighbors near any of the boundaries of his rectangular-shaped property. In fact, he lived in isolation, in what was described as a wilderness through which only only hunters, explorers and Indians occasionally passed.

McCoy’s closest “neighbor” was probably Capt. Jeremiah Smith. Proof of this comes from the fact that “Jeremiah Smith’s Creek” was already on most 1753 maps of the region; also, Smith is mentioned in the first Order Book of Frederick County, dated 1743.
Several other families settled with Capt. Smith, probably during the late 1730s, near the foothill of McCoy’s Ridge in Upper Back Creek Valley.

McCoy died during the late 1750s. Possibly he was killed during a battle with Indians, sometime during 1756-1757. He left neither heirs nor descendants, according to the Proprietor’s Office (Lord Fairfax). No will or estate settlement was recorded for McCoy in the Frederick County Courthouse in Winchester, Va.

It’s possible that James McCoy was related to the early McKay family, which settled in Frederick County during the 1730s. The name McKay is spelled various ways in various records: “McCoy,” “McKay,” and “McKee.”

By 1761, James Candy, the well-known Indian fighter of Hampshire County, had married the widow of James McCoy.

Candy expected to inherit the 369 acres which had been granted to McCoy, by virtue of his marriage to widow McCoy. However, John Capper claimed that he had purchased the land from McCoy prior to McCoy’s death. Capper, however, could not prove ownership because he had neither a deed, a grant nor a legal transfer.

This dispute created a feud between Candy and Capper, which continued for several years. Finally, Lord Fairfax decided to settle the dispute, and he called both Candy and Capper into his office on the last Saturday of Nov. 1762.

After hearing both sides of the case, Fairfax was sympathetic to all parties involved: to Capper for paying for land that he didn’t get; to Mrs. Candy (previously the widow McCoy), in deference to her late husband; and to Candy — no doubt because of his valued services as an Indian fighter.

A new survey was presented on Nov. 26, 1782, and, referring to this document, Fairfax granted Candy 165 acres, and Capper was granted 204 acres of McCoy’s original 369 acres.

Candy will be the subject of an article in one of the future issues of The Advocate. A very old survey of Candy’s land in Cacapon Bridge has been discovered, which identifies him as “James Candy of Orange County, Va.” This recently discovered survey precedes related surveys which were done by George Washington in 1750.

The editor and publisher of The Advocate, Warren E. Dulliere, and I both believe that a Candy’s Fort existed at what is now Cacapon Bridge at least during the 1737-1751 era (if not later). Facts related to this belief will be published after documentary and archaeological evidence has been thoroughly analyzed.

Sources: Northern Neck Surveys, Fairfax grants, unpublished letters and memoranda.

Edwards Family Pioneers

My research regarding Joseph Edwards Sr. (ca. 1690-1782), who is credited with having built historic Fort Edwards at what is now Cacapon Bridge, W.Va., is not proceeding according to my original completion schedule. I’ve learned that several Edwards families were in old Frederick County, Va., prior to 1750. It must be remembered that the boundaries of old Frederick County included all of the present-day counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Mineral, Hampshire, and Hardy counties, W.Va., Frederick County, Va., plus portions of other counties.

In their zeal to trace back to Joseph Edwards Sr., genealogical researchers have ignored a broader knowledge base of other Edwards families who settled in old Frederick County. Consequently, an abundance of erroneous information has been circulated. Few researchers, if any, seem to be searching through the primary documents, which are available.

Before proceeding, I must point out that I am neither an Edwards descendant nor an authority on the Edwards family. My main interest stems from my perception of the role Joseph Edwards Sr. played in the early history of the region.

An article about Joseph Edwards Sr. and his descendants will be published in The Advocate after my research is completed.

For now, I will present some preliminary information on other Edwards families who settled in old Frederick County during the 18th century. (The value of this discussion is to separate the known descendants of Joseph Edwards Sr. (the fort-builder) from other Edwards families.)

The following information comes from my miscellaneous notes and my collection of documents:

One John Edwards died in "Frederick County, Va.,” in 1748. He could have been the father, or brother, of Joseph Edwards Sr., or he could have been neither.

A Peter Edwards married Elizabeth Lebow and resided in "Frederick County” during the 1700s.

During the late 1700s, a James Edwards lived in what is now Hardy County, W.Va.

Additionally, several Edwards families have been identified as having been early settlers in Rockingham and Shenandoah counties, W.Va.

Several persons named Jesse Edwards are mentioned in the early records of Hampshire County; also Joseph Edwards Sr. (the fort-builder) had a grandson who was named Jesse.

Another Jesse Edwards settled along the South Branch of the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Springfield, about 1780. This Jesse Edwards was born in Bucks County, Pa., on March 4, 1756. He served in several Revolutionary War military units from both Pennsylvania and Virginia. He married Catherine [Beekman] Skillman, the widow of John Skillman. Catherine was a daughter of Christopher and Sarah [Cox] Beekman of New Jersey.

The subject Jesse Edwards died Nov. 2, 1856, in Scioto County, Ohio, at the age of 100. A more detailed history of this Edwards was given to me by Don Newman of Cincinnati, Ohio. Newman’s quoted source is Echo of Hardin History, by Helen Christian, published by Vantage Press, pages 128-129.

According to Newman:

Jesse was very closely associated with the Newman family, both in Hampshire County and in Ohio. In Hampshire County, Jesse traded slaves with the Newmans, and Jesse is buried in a Newman family cemetery.

I have not eliminated the possibility that this Jesse Edwards might have been a grandson of Joseph Edwards Sr. (the fort-builder); although this is unlikely.

Not all of Joseph Edwards Sr.’s children have been identified. It is possible that one his children went to Pennsylvania, during the Indian Wars, where this Jesse was born.

I’m reasonably certain, however, that the grandson Jesse mentioned in the 1782 will of the Joseph Edwards Sr. was a different person than the Jesse Edwards now being discussed.
Controversy surrounds various accounts about a Joseph Edwards Jr. (1718-1796) of "Frederick County, Va." About one-half of the Edwards family researchers claim that he was a son of Joseph Edwards Sr. (the fort-builder).

My first inclination was to agree with this claim. However, without going into circumstantial detail, I have since concluded that this Joseph Jr. was a member of another branch of the Edwards family.

The two Josephs, Joseph Jr. and Joseph Sr., could have been related but not as a father and a son.

Joseph Edwards Jr. staked out 400 acres of uninhabited land in "Frederick County" in 1743. He resided on the land as a squatter, before applying for a Fairfax grant. (The Proprietor's Office used the terminology "seated about five years" rather than squatting.)

In 1748, a survey of 400 acres was completed by William Bayless, and Joseph Edwards Jr. received a Fairfax grant, dated in Jan. 1749, "in the twenty-third year of his majesty King George the second's Reign."

Joseph Jr. was born in 1718, according to his testimony given during a 1770 court suit against Fairfax. He died about 1796, in Berkeley County. (The same place as "Frederick County, Va." when the land grant was issued in 1749.)

I believe that Joseph Edwards Jr. married the widow of John Abrell, his former neighbor, during the mid-1770s. A record of his first marriage has not come to my attention, yet. Some of the Edwards children migrated to South Carolina.

Bayless's 1748 survey of 400 acres for Joseph Edwards Jr.'s Fairfax grant is shown below. An interpretation of its historical significance follows:

At a later date, when Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke counties were formed, Bayless's survey gained significance because, according to my interpretation:

- The area on the upper side of "Opechon" is now a part of Berkeley County, W.Va.
- The area on the lower side of the survey (opposite side of the creek) is now in Jefferson County, W.Va.
- The line from point "A" of the survey to the "Opechon" is the same as the common boundary now between present-day Frederick County, Va., and Berkeley County, W.Va.

In 1748, John Abrell was the only neighbor of Edwards. Abrell's land was upstream from Edwards's land and was in both Frederick and Clarke counties, Va. At that time, all of this territory was called "Frederick County, Va." Those persons who are researching the very early settlers should study the geography and history of such boundaries.

**Pioneer Daniel Taylor**

This account is a gem, "hidden" in a Montgomery County, Mo., public record: Book "E", Volume 8, page 88, on file in the Montgomery County Courthouse. The record tells us not only about the mobility of one pioneer, Daniel Taylor, but it also provides a first hand account of some of the early history of West Virginia (then Virginia).

Taylor is the family name of some of the early settlers of Frederick and Hampshire counties. There were several branches of this family, but I don't have all of the details.

One Taylor family came here in 1750, from an area in New Jersey that is about 40 miles from New York City. In this family unit, there was one Daniel Taylor. He is the one who gave this history, while applying in 1854 for a pension for service during the Revolutionary War.

Taylor was born on Sept. 18, 1748, and he was reared in Frederick County frontier territory, possibly near North Mountain. By the time he reached "manhood," he had learned to be a house carpenter.

In 1770, in search of adventure, he left his family and moved to the "Greenbrier River settlement." A previous settlement, known as Levels, had been wiped out by Indians in 1756.

A group of pioneers; from Augusta, Frederick and Hampshire counties; set out in 1770 to rebuild the "Greenbrier settlement" from scratch. The Kackleys, McNeills, and several families from the Capon Springs area of Hampshire County were part of this group.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, the settlement at Greenbrier was very small and could produce no more than 30-40 men for military service. Because of its close proximity to the wilderness, Greenbrier was very vulnerable to attack by Indians who inhabited lands to the west and south of the settlement.

Therefore, Capt. John Cook organized a militia and ordered that a fort be built. Taylor, being experienced in construction work, was one of the key builders of the fort. The fort was completed in 1776 and was named Fort Defiance. It was situated at a place called "The Little Levels," about one and a half miles from the Greenbrier River.

Fort Defiance was not attacked. Probably because it was surrounded by open terrain, and the Indians were not anxious to expose themselves to gunfire from the fort. However, according to Taylor, several men who ventured away from the fort were killed by Indians.

Fourteen miles from Fort Defiance, there was another fort known as Fort Donaldson. About 1777, an estimated 300 Indians attacked Fort Donaldson, but it was successfully defended.

For about six years, Taylor was associated with both Fort Defiance and Fort Donaldson, as a ranger, a guard and a spy; also, he served as a military trainer for young men who enlisted to serve during the Revolutionary War. As a spy (or scout) he collected intelligence about Indian plans and activity.

Taylor would have gone away to fight the British, during the Revolutionary War, but the Board of War sent orders that the fort and settlements at Greenbrier were to be maintained, as a line of defense for other settlements in the interior.

The officers of the militia were: Capt. John Cook, Lt. George Clendenon, and Ensign John McNeill. Presumably, these men were a loose-knit unit of the Continental Line Army.

In 1783, Taylor returned to Frederick County, with his wife of 12 years (married time). He remained in Frederick County for 2-3 years, before returning to Greenbrier.

Taylor stayed at Greenbrier for a couple of years, but because there was no longer a war to be fought and few combat encounters with Indians, he soon went in search of a new frontier. In 1789, he moved his family to near Bardstown, Ky., and remained there for 20 years.
In 1809, he moved to the frontier west of the Mississippi River and settled on land which is now in Montgomery County, Mo. (The Missouri Territory was not formed until 1812, and Missouri did not become a state until 1821.)

This historical information about pioneer Taylor was provided by Mr. Frank A. Taylor, P.O. Box 247, Meridian, Miss., 339301. He is a great-great-great-great-grandson of Daniel Taylor, and he wants to know the names of Daniel’s parents. If you can help him in his search, please write to him.

Plat plan of William Bagless’s March 29, 1781, survey of 400 acres for Joseph Edwards Jr.’s Fairfax Grant. John Abell’s land is designated at the left boundary, “waste” land is shown as surrounding the remaining three boundaries.
Until recently, little was known about the origin of the first Oates family of this region. However, I have made some discoveries, during my research of the history of this family, and I believe some of these are major discoveries worth sharing.

Since the early 1800s, the Oates name has been well-known in this region. Unlike some families, many members of the Oates family have, over the years, produced a large number of male offspring who have propagated the family name.

The immigrant ancestor was Jacob Oates (ca. 1758-1831). His wife's name is not known, at this time.

For many years, I have referred to Jacob Oates as "the mystery man" because there is no record of him having ever purchasing land in either Hampshire or Frederick counties. There is, however, evidence that he was a landowner— but not under the name Oates. Therefore, this article is intended to disclose the real Jacob Oates, who, I believe, disguised his true identity by using the assumed name "Jacob Hauver."

There is circumstantial evidence which suggests that Jacob Oates, the immigrant, was in this area as early as 1782. He did not, however, pay either real or personal property taxes until after 1800, in either Frederick County or Hampshire County— at least not under the name Jacob Oates.

During that time, a person could have evaded tax collectors for a year or two, but no county resident could have avoided paying taxes for over 20 years, not even a cave man. This fact led me to believe that Jacob Oates, prior to 1805, used an alias; thus, one of my reasons for having designated him "the mystery man."

Now, through a detailed study of land transactions which occurred from 1790 — 1812, some of the mystery surrounding Jacob Oates has been solved. (The area involved in this research includes that land which is on the north side of U.S. Route 50, and westward from the Virginia-West Virginia state line to the general region in which the old, log house once occupied by Abraham Kackley is situated. This house is near the intersection of Route 50 and Smokey Hollow Road. (See the Kackley family history article in the Nov. 1983 issue of The Advocate.) Basically, the area is in the general region of Timber Ridge and in part of the most eastern section of what is now Hampshire County, W.Va.)

When Jacob Oates settled on Timber Ridge, circa 1782, he was known as "Jacob Hauver." In various records, the name Hauver is spelled: "Huber," "Hubar," "Haber," "Huvar," "Hoover," and "Hawver." With this knowledge, we can trace the man known, from about 1782—1783, as "Jacob Hauver;" to his metamorphic transformation, during the early 1800s, to Jacob Oates; then, to the time of his death in Hampshire County in 1831.

Photograph Source: Ralph L. Triplet! Esq. Rare, previously unpublished photograph of Ellen Oates of Gore, Va. She is a descendant of Jacob Oates (ca. 1758-1831). The family lineage between Ellen and Jacob has yet to be established. It's estimated that Ellen was born sometime during the 1860s.
According to the 1784 census of Hampshire County, accomplished by Col. Elias Poston, 14 persons were then living in the household of "Jacob Huber." At this time, it is not known whether this "Jacob Huber" was the Jacob Hoover who helped establish Capon Springs, or whether he was Jacob Oates. Further research will enable us to make this distinction.

In 1793, "Jacob Hauver" purchased 111 1/2 acres of land from his neighbor Christopher Slonaker. (Reference: Hampshire County Deed Book 9, pages 241-243.)

The name "Oates" first appears in public records for the year 1802. During that year, an indenture was made regarding purchase of land by Jacob Oates, or "Jacob Hauer," from Jonathan and Jane Parkins. It seems that the man known as "Jacob Hauver" decided, about 1802, to change his name. (A process which eventually took 10 years for him to complete.) For example, we find the use of both names "Jacob Hauver" and "Jacob Oates" separated by a disjunction on the same land record. The record seems to be saying, "Take your choice of either name, for they are one and the same person."

In 1810, "Jacob Hauver" identified himself to a census taker as being Jacob Oates. However, as late as 1811, he was still referred to as "Jacob Hauver." (Proof of my latter statement can be found in Hampshire County Deed Book 17, page 155, which records James Nelson's purchase of land that adjoined land owned by "Jacob Hauver" (or Jacob Oates). My major breakthrough came about through a detailed study of land transactions regarding land that adjoined the land of "Jacob Hauver" (or Jacob Oates).

We know that "Jacob Hauver" was closely associated with his neighbor Christopher Slonaker. According to tradition, Slonaker deserted from a Pennsylvania militia unit during the Revolutionary War. Reportedly, Slonaker and "a friend" made their way through the backwoods of south-central Pennsylvania to Maryland and crossed the Potomac River on mid-winter ice. This is believed to have occurred during the 1782-1783 winter. By following mountain trails, they eventually reached a place on Timber Ridge, where they ended their flight, unpacked their meager belongings and settled. (See the Slonaker family history article in the Jan. 3, 1983, issue of The Advocate.)

The unidentified "friend" of Christopher Slonaker was probably our mystery man, who later became known as Jacob Oates.

My hypothesis is that both Slonaker and "Jacob Hauver," or "Jacob Hauver," or Jacob Oates deserted from their militia unit and came to what is now Hampshire County to avoid detection.

If members of the present generation of the Oates family know about this, they have kept it a closely guarded secret. Also, if anyone knows of a different, or similar, version of this claimed sequence of events, I would be most interested in talking with him or her.

The reason for my intense interest in the Oates family is because: (1) Jacob Kerns (ca. 1739-1811), my immigrant ancestor, was a close neighbor of "Hauver" (or Oates). (2) Jacob Kerns, Christopher Slonaker and "Jacob Hauver" (or Jacob Oates) all came to Timber Ridge about 1782. (3) All three men purchased land from the John Mason tract on Timber Ridge. (4) Slonaker, "Hauver" (or Oates) and Kerns were all German, or of German descent. (5) All three men seem to have been pacifists, and neither of the men left behind either a family history or any clue that would point toward his prior residence (except for the Slonaker tradition previously related).

The big question is: What was the name given to Jacob Oates when he was born? Was it Jacob Oates, Jacob Huber, Jacob Hauver, or was it something else? The answer involves some very sophisticated research, but the question is answerable.

There were numerous intermarriages between members of the early Kerns family and members of the early Oates family, especially between members of second and third generations of each family. Moreover, as indicated by the various components of the following families, there were also intermarriages between members of Slonaker families and members of Oates families.

The known children of Jacob Oates were:
1. George Oates, who was born circa 1782. He married Catherine Slonaker, daughter of Christopher and Mary Ellen [Noel] Slonaker. George and Catherine had six children, and George was the "father" of the Oates families that settled in Parks' Valley in what is now Hampshire County, W. Va. One of George's daughters migrated to Highland County, Ohio, during the 1850s.
2. Jacob Oates Jr. was born in 1784, and he died on Feb. 21, 1876. He married Elizabeth Slonaker, daughter of Christopher and Mary Ellen [Noel] Slonaker. This family resided at Back Creek, Frederick County, Va.
3. Christopher Oates, who was born circa 1786, married a Mary (surname unknown at this time). Some of Christopher's immediate descendants settled in what is now the Gore District of Hampshire County. (I'm searching for an old, Oates graveyard, where members of this family are buried. This graveyard is referred to in some historic records. Does anyone know where it is situated?)
4. John Oates was born circa 1792 and died in 1824 in Frederick County, Va. He married "Mary Oates" on April 2, 1814. (Either the name "Mary Oates" is a transcribing error in records in the Frederick County Courthouse or Mary was a widow of one of John's brothers. A third possibility is she might be a distant cousin of John's, and she came from Pennsylvania to this region.)
5. Peter Oates was born in 1800. He married Sarah Kern on Feb. 12, 1820. Her parents were Nathan and Rachel [Reid] Kern Sr.
6. Mary Oates was born in 1802. She married Robert Nelson, on Feb. 27, 1820.

Jacob Oates might have had as many as five additional children, whom I have yet to identify. Not all of these children lived to reach adulthood and several probably never married. Regardless, I believe that it is important to share what I know, thus far, about this family; so that other researchers can construct a more complete family history. For this reason, I have made an exception in this case and have included some of my research notes in this report.

As I continue to research the family history of Jacob Oates, I would appreciate contact with descendents of his — especially those who have information to contribute. I have additional information about the third, fourth and fifth generations of his family, and I will share this knowledge with interested persons.
The Queen family emigrated from Loudoun County, Va., to Hampshire County sometime during 1802. Two brothers, John and Jonah Queen, purchased 241 acres near Little Capon Mountain, in February 1802, from James Larimore. The land was adjacent to real estate owned by John Copsey and Casper Rinker.

During one period, the name Queen was spelled "Q'Queen." It is not known when the family emigrated from Ireland to America. There are records, however, of a John Queen in both Frederick and Loudoun counties, Va., prior to 1750.

The first proven ancestor was John Queen Sr., who — according to tradition — was born circa 1725 in Donegal, Ireland. His wife was named Mary. John died in Loudoun County, Va., in either 1801 or 1802. His children are listed in his will (see Loudoun County Will Book "G", page 379).

After Queen's death, most of his children migrated to Hampshire County.

The children of John and Mary Queen Sr. were:
1. Elijah Queen migrated and additional information has not been discovered.
2. Rosannah Queen married Samuel Hatten of England. They lived in Hampshire County for nearly 20 years, then migrated to Cabell County, Va.
3. Jane Queen married John Martin of Hampshire County.
4. Mary Queen (nothing more is known about her at this time).
5. Jonah Queen was born March 5, 1755, and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, on Feb. 19, 1847. It is believed that Jonah and John Jr. (see below) were twin brothers. Both men served in the Revolutionary War. Jonah married Catherine March (1787-1845). In 1809, Jonah and Catherine Queen sold their land in Hampshire County and settled in Ohio.
6. John Queen Jr. was born in Loudoun County, Va., sometime during 1755 and died in Hampshire County May 12, 1842. His wife was niece Chloe Carrick. Queen's Ridge in Hampshire County is named after this man, and the Queens who now reside in Hampshire and adjoining counties are descendants of this branch of the Queen family. (A more detailed record of John Queen Jr. follows this list.)
7. Martha Queen died, unmarried, in Hampshire County sometime during 1835. Her will was probated Nov. 24, 1835, in Romney.
8. Elizabeth Queen migrated to Hampshire County after receiving a share of her father's estate. It is believed that she was the mother of Zilpha Queen who was born sometime during 1794. Zilpha married Philip Shanbrotzer (son of Peter and Elizabeth Shanbrotzer Sr.).

John Queen Jr. (1735-1842) achieved a distinguished military record during the Revolutionary War. On Sept. 24, 1832, he appeared in open court in Romney to give a deposition about his war record. To claim a pension during that time, a veteran was required to describe his war experiences before the justices of the court. Then, the application was sent to Washington, D.C., for review and approval. Queen was granted a pension of $50 per month.

The Hampshire County justices who heard Queen's case were: John Kern Jr., David Pugh, Samuel Davis, and William Donaldson. Character references for Queen were his long-time friends and neighbors: The Reverend John Arnold, John Stump, Christopher Heissell, John Casey, and Reuben Davis.

In such cases, as a rule, character witnesses were cross-examined by presiding justices, to protect the integrity of the pension system. This safeguard was adopted because during the Revolutionary War records were organized by military unit, rather than a record about each soldier; therefore, any person could fabricate a war record and claim a pension.

During his hearing, Queen stated he had fought in the Battle of Yorktown, and he had witnessed the surrender of General Charles Cornwallis. He also claimed he knew General George Washington personally, and, also, General Wayne and General Green.

Descendants of John Queen Jr. are eligible to join the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), on the basis of his proven military service during the Revolutionary War.

The children of John and Chloe (Carrick) Queen Jr. were:
1. Precious Ann Queen was born on Dec. 31, 1785, in Loudoun County, Va.; and died sometime during 1816. She first married Henry Powell, son of James and Mary (Reeder) Powell, of Hampshire County. He was born Nov. 12, 1781, and died sometime during 1815 in Norfolk, Va., either while serving or having served during the War of 1812. (Although the peace treaty of the War of 1812 was signed Dec. 24, 1814, at Ghent, this news did not reach America until Feb. 14, 1815, and the U.S. ratified the treaty Feb. 17, 1815.) Precious Ann married Henry's brother, James Robert Powell, circa 1816.
2. Mary Constance was born sometime during 1789. She married Matthew Brown, sometime during 1812, and they reared a large family.
3. Absalom was born sometime during 1791 and died sometime during June 1869 in Lincoln County, W.Va. His wife was named Elizabeth.
4. Walter was born sometime during 1794. He and his wife, Sarah, were in Wayne County, Va., when the 1850 census was taken.
5. Stephen was born March 1, 1800, and died sometime during 1870. He married Mary Moreland (daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Moreland) Feb. 8, 1827. She was
born Nov. 28, 1803, and died Dec. 31, 1861. (This branch of the Queen family remained in Hampshire County, and their family Bible record is given following this.)

6. John Queen III was born sometime during 1805. He married Sarah (maiden name unknown).

7. Elizabeth Queen married Elijah Fletcher Jan. 20, 1828. They lived on Timber Ridge.

8. Martha Queen was born sometime during 1809. She married George Hott (son of David and Catherine (Shanholtzer) Hott). They were residing in Wayne County, Va., when the 1850 census was taken. It's believed that they later migrated to Missouri.

9. Sarah was born sometime during 1813. She married John Smoot. Many of their descendants remained in Hampshire County and married members of the Isen, Fultz, Hott, and Shanholtzer families.

Perhaps the major value of this article is the preservation of the previously unpublished family Bible record of Stephen and Mary (Moreland) Queen. Although I have researched this family, not all of my notes are in one place. I have added information to the Bible record, where I was certain of the facts. (Most family Bible records are not circulated but remain in private hands. In cases where courthouse records have been lost, an old, family Bible record is a rare and original source of information.)

The children of Stephen and Mary (Moreland) Queen were:

1. Elizabeth was born Nov. 12, 1827, and died on June 5, 1870. She married Silas Haines (son of Isaac Haines) on Nov. 11, 1847, in Hampshire County. Isaac Haines was born sometime during 1785 and died sometime during January 1850. Isaac's father, Joseph Haines, was born sometime during 1763 and died sometime during February 1850, according to the mortality schedule of the U.S. census.

2. Chloe was born Dec. 8, 1828.

3. Sarah was born March 18, 1830.

4. Harriett was born March 7, 1832 and died Nov. 19, 1865. She married Philip Shanholtzer (son of Philip and Zilpha (Queen) Shanholtzer) June 1, 1860.

5. Mary Jane was born Aug. 27, 1833. She married a Mr. Moreland (first name unknown).

6. John was born March 9, 1835.

7. Margaret was born Sept. 24, 1836.

8. Deborah was born Aug. 21, 1838.

9. Richard was born Nov. 6, 1840 and died March 1, 1849. His physician listed the cause of Richard's death as "a sore throat" (probably the cause was what we now call strep throat or scarlet fever).

10. Zilpha was born Sept. 24, 1843.

11. Stephen Jr. was born Oct. 6, 1844 and died Dec. 7, 1870. The 1870 mortality schedule cites a "knee wound" as being the cause of his death. According to family tradition, he died of blood poisoning caused by spider webs which were applied to an open knee wound caused by an ax cut.

I am searching for a more complete family record of the above family unit. If anyone has proven marriage records of the children of Stephen and Mary Queen Sr., please write to me in care of The West Virginia Advocate.