THE ANDREW SMITH AND JAMES SMITH FAMILIES:

PROGENITORS OF AARON SMITH OF HARRISON COUNTY, (now West) VIRGINIA

by Diane Hill Zimmerman
Joshua Fry–Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas Jefferson) map showing Opequon, Back Creek and Cacapon River areas and the Great Wagon Road. Published in 1751, it was the first time the entire Virginia river system was properly delineated, and the northeast-southwest orientation of the Appalachian Mountains was fully displayed, although John Lederer had suggested that alignment, even without the benefit of surveys, as early as 1672.
PREFACE

The information contained in this should provide a good guideline for your own research. However, as with any other information found on the internet or published in family histories, genealogies, etc., it is up to you to verify the accuracy of any information you choose to use in your own genealogy work.

I welcome any additions, corrections or other input that you may have.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to all those busy lovers of family history who created websites, digitized genealogical data, wrote books, preserved documents, memories and pictures, organized family reunions, shared information, toiled in libraries and court houses or otherwise collected and preserved family history in any form.

Special thanks to cousins Gary D. Smith and Brian Harbert of North Carolina. Gary took the time to scan old documents and pictures he inherited from Aunt Belle Smith and sent them to me ready to go on disks. Brian also scanned and forwarded many photos, including the one of Brown, from Loy Hill, which was taken by his uncle, Bob Harbert.

Many thanks also to the webmasters and contributors of Andrew Smith’s People and the Smith/Beale websites at MyFamily.com. Nearly all of the documents from the 1700s and 1800s and much of the information in this book came from these sites. I can’t travel or sit for hours in archives anymore so this book would not be possible without them. GOD BLESS THEM, EVERYONE!
INTRODUCTION

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY

New Jersey's reputation as the "Crossroads of the American Revolution" is well deserved, from Washington's headquarters in Morristown to the hundreds of battles fought on Garden State soil. But turmoil wasn't limited to the years of revolution. Each state had its birthing pains but few experienced the long, difficult labor of New Jersey.

Most of the following is extracted from History of the United States by Elson.¹

New Jersey's first inhabitants were Lenapes, an Algonquin tribe. The first Europeans were Swedes and Dutch from New York and Pennsylvania. In 1655 Peter Stuyvesant brought it under Dutch rule but in 1666, England claimed it. King Charles II sent a fleet that easily seized control and gave it to his brother, James, Duke of York.

To avoid the expense of Indian wars, land was purchased from the Lenapes before settlement. West Jersey was bought for hatchets, knives, needles, tobacco, rum, beer, kettles, 30 guns, shot and lead. The Lenapes lived among Europeans on Stony Brook until c.1725, then moved west, declaring: "Not a drop of our blood have you shed in battle---not an acre of our land have you taken without our consent."²

In the same year he acquired it, James disposed of the province to two of his friends, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and it was named in honor of the latter, who had been governor of the island of Jersey in the English Channel.

The next year Carteret began to send colonists to his new possessions. Philip Carteret, his nephew, was made governor. The new governor, with a company of emigrants, settled at Elizabethtown, so named in honor of Sir George's wife. A still larger number came from New England, especially from New Haven, because of the great dissatisfaction in that colony with its forced union with Connecticut. These Puritans founded Newark and adjacent towns.

Carteret created a form of government known as the "Concessions," which granted religious liberty to Englishmen in the new colony. It would be governed by a


²William W. Scott, Passaic and Its Environs, Vol. II. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc. N.Y. and Chicago 1922
governor, council, and an assembly of twelve to be chosen by the people, with no taxes to be laid without the consent of the assembly. A farm, free for five years, was offered to anyone "having a good musket . . . and six months' provisions," who should embark with the governor, or meet him on his arrival while those who came later were to pay a half-penny an acre quit-rent.  

The colony developed as a Proprietary System, like a corporation. London speculators dealt in "percentages of Proprietary Shares." Thereafter, any man who could afford to purchase shares would be a Proprietor and govern residents, a system predestined for abuse of power. Most Proprietors were corrupt and only interested in personal gain, so many disputes arose over land ownership. 

The first assembly met in 1668, and the severity of the code of laws adopted plainly indicated the Puritan domination of the colony. After a session of but five days it adjourned, and met no more for seven years. 

The first quit-rents fell due; but many of the settlers refused to pay, claiming to have received their lands from the Indians, the real owners, or basing their right to titles confirmed by Governor Nicolls of New York. The people rose in rebellion, elected an illegal assembly, and called James Carteret, illegitimate son of the proprietor, to be their governor.

But Sir George did not sustain his son, and the rebellious government fell . . . [In 1673] Lord Berkeley sold his interest in the province to two English Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge [Billings], who planned a Quaker refuge as in Pennsylvania. The latter soon became bankrupt, and his share passed into the hands of trustees, the most prominent of whom was William Penn -- and thus we are introduced to one of the most famous American colony builders. 

The province was soon after this divided into two parts: East Jersey, which was retained by Carteret, and West Jersey, which now belonged to the Quakers. The line between them was drawn directly from Little Egg Harbor to the Delaware Water Gap. William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania and Quaker leader, drafted a constitution.

Two wholly separate governments were now set up, and they were as different as white from black. The stern New England Puritans had settled in East Jersey in sufficient

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3 A rent paid by a freeman in lieu of the services required by feudal custom
numbers to color the laws according to their belief. These laws (enacted by the first assembly before the division) enumerated thirteen crimes for which the penalty was death. In West Jersey the government was exceedingly mild. The code of laws with the name of William Penn at the top gave all power to the people, and made no mention of capital punishment.

Edmund Andros was appointed governor of New York by James Stuart, Duke of York, in 1674. In the later seventies, he claimed authority over the Jerseys also, as the property of the Duke of York. He arrested and imprisoned Governor Philip Carteret of East Jersey, but the courts decided against Andros, and the Jerseys continued their own separate existence.

Also in 1680 George Carteret died, and two years later East Jersey was sold at auction to twelve men, one of whom was William Penn. Each of these twelve men sold half his interest to another man, and thus East Jersey came to have twenty-four proprietors, and they chose Robert Barclay, a Scots Quaker, governor for life. Everything went smoothly under their mild government— but this tranquility was soon to end.

When James II became King of England, he demanded the charters of the Jerseys on writs of quo warranto⁴, leaving the ownership of the soil to the people, and united East and West Jersey to New York and New England under the government of Andros.⁵ At the fall of the king and the expulsion of Andros, the Jerseys were left in a state of anarchy, and so it continued for more than ten years. The

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⁴English writ formerly requiring a person to show by what authority he exercises a public office, franchise, or liberty b: a legal proceeding for a like purpose begun by an information c: the legal action begun by a quo warranto.

⁵Sir Edmund Andros was Governor of the Dominion of New England 1686-1689. He practiced an arbitrary government in which he limited the legislature, restricted towns to a single annual meeting, and enforced toleration of Anglicans and the Navigation Acts. On April 18, 1689, the colonists violently rioted. They ran him out of town and caught him attempting to escape in women’s clothing. Andros was sent to England for trial in 1690, but was immediately released.

Andros was preceded as Governor of Massachusetts by my 9th gr. grand-uncle, Joseph Dudley, (son of Thomas Dudley, also an early governor and my 10th gr. grand-father) and succeeded by my 9th gr. grandfather, Simon Bradstreet.
heirs of Carteret and the Quakers laid claim to the colony and New York made a similar claim. After a long season of confusion it was decided to surrender the whole colony to the Crown, and in 1702 New Jersey became a royal province. Queen Anne, who was now the reigning monarch, extended the jurisdiction of New York's governor over New Jersey, and this arrangement continued for thirty-six years, when in 1738, the two colonies were finally separated. The colony was guarded, as it were, on the east and west by the two great colonies of New York and Pennsylvania, and it escaped those peculiar perils of frontier life with which most of the other settlements had to contend. This was doubtless the chief cause of its rapid growth. New Jersey was also singularly free from Indian wars, the people living on the most friendly terms with the red men, with whom they kept up a profitable trade in furs and game.

THE COXE AFFAIR

In 1685 Dr. Daniel Coxe acquired a majority of New Jersey shares. He used his political clout from his position as "Ciregeon (surgeon) and Doctor in Phisiq" and personal physician to the Royal Court for inside information. A ruthless speculator, he soon began a series of acquisitions and manipulations in New Jersey . . .

Adlord Bowie, agent for "Daniell Coxe, Esqr., Governor & Cheife Proprietor" of West Jersey, acquired a huge tract of land surrounding [but not including] Hopewell. It did include what is now North Trenton. This was bought from the Lenape Indians on March 30, 1688. Dr. Coxe directed his agents to subdivide and sell to settlers . . . As largest shareholder, Coxe declared, "The government of West Jersey is legally in me as full as Pennsylvania is in Penn . . . I therefore assume the title of Governor, and lay claim to the powers and authority therein annexed . . .." For several years he continued to govern from London.

On December 4, 1689, Hopewell itself was surveyed for Dr. Daniel Coxe who bought it estimated as "28,000 acres of wilderness inhabited by wild beasts and Indians." In 1691 Dr. Coxe, Esquire, Governor and Cheife Proprietor of the Province of West Jersey transferred the right of government and some of his land holdings in the Colony (to a company of businessmen) . . . the West Jersey Society of England which failed to execute a deed.

During this time, Thomas Revell, who had been appointed by a group of Proprietors as "Agent for the Honorable West Jersey Society in England" continued surveying and selling New Jersey land. The West Jersey Society distributed fliers on the northeast seaboard advertising "Fertile Land for Sale Cheap," offering to
residents in New England and in older New Jersey communities cheap land "lying above ye ffals of ye Delaware" (Hopewell) with inducements to buy farms by cash or mortgages.

In 1701 Dr. Coxe learned that New York (and New Jersey) was about to become a Royal Colony and that the West Jersey Society had not registered his transfer of the Hopewell tract to them. Using this inside information, in 1702, Dr. Coxe gave Hopewell to his son. "Dr. Daniel Coxe of London Doctor in Phisiq (conveyed his . . . tracts and proprietary rights to) Daniel Coxe of London, Gentleman, Son and heir apparent of the said Daniell Coxe Doctor in Phisiq."  

THE CORNBURY RING

"In 1702 the political event that Dr. Coxe anticipated occurred; the Jersey Proprietors relinquished their rights of government to the Crown. Dr. Coxe's good friend, Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, a cousin of Queen Anne, was accompanied to America by Dr. Coxe's son, Colonel Daniel Coxe. Together they composed the Cornbury Ring, which quickly became infamous for abusing government authority for personal profit. Both the Ring and the Proprietors fought to control land sales because whoever did also controlled the government — and had a handsome income.

As governor, Lord Cornbury changed the political climate, being allied with the Coxes against the West Jersey Society over ownership of large tracts of land, one of which included Hopewell Township. In 1706, Lord Cornbury and his Council (the upper House of Legislature, of which Colonel Daniel Coxe was a member) launched an attack on the proprietary faction, challenging their authority over the land system."  

Like so many of the early British governors in the colonies, Lord Cornbury was notorious for his greed and incompetence. But Cornbury had an added claim to fame - he dressed himself as a woman. Lord Orford reported that Cornbury, as Governor in America, opened the Assembly dressed in that fashion. When some of those about him remonstrated, his reply was, "You are very stupid not to see the propriety of it. In this place and particularly on this occasion, I represent a woman (Queen Anne) and ought in all respects to represent her as faithfully as I can."

6Ethel Stroupe, Origins of the Jersey Settlement of Rowan County, North Carolina, First Families of Jersey Settlement, Vol. 11, no. 1, February 1996, Rowan County Register.

7Ibid
This first cousin to Queen Anne, Governor of New York and New Jersey from 1702 to 1708, had his portrait painted wearing a ball gown and five o’clock shadow. (It now hangs in the New York Historical Society).  

"By now, settlers had cleared land and completed many improvements. Sturdy homes, barns and businesses had been built and fertile farmland was cleared, plowed and planted. A ferry to connect with the Philadelphia road was established. The Jersey wilderness was becoming a productive, English style, rural community of isolated farms joined by lanes and a few wagon roads.

In 1707 Colonel Coxe acted to reclaim the Hopewell tract he had conveyed to the West Jersey Society by persuading the Cornbury Ring to make a new survey of the Hopewell tract in his name.

Then, in 1708 the Coxes had a major setback: The Queen removed Lord Cornbury as Governor because of the disorder caused by his obvious corruption. He was called ‘a frivolous spendthrift’, an ‘impudent cheat’ and a ‘detestable bigot.’

The new Governor supported the Proprietors. Colonel Coxe was removed from Council and Assembly, and soon found the political climate so hostile that he returned to England where he was thrown into debtor’s prison. Then Lord Cornwell’s father’s died a timely death which made him an earl, immune to prosecution.

The West Jersey Society maintained its claim to the Hopewell tract without dispute until 1731 when Colonel Coxe again claimed Hopewell as his."

And thus the stage was set for one of the biggest frauds ever perpetrated.

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9Edith Stroup
1702 Map of East and West Jersey
All of my ancestors came from Western Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries and eventually settled, over two hundred years ago, in what is now Harrison County, West Virginia. My roots are deeply imbedded in West Virginia soil. No wonder it hurt when I had to pull them up.

The Andrew Smith and Roger Parke families left England in a quest for religious freedom. They found it, but paid an extraordinarily heavy price. Left behind was their homeland, loved ones, friends and the only culture they had ever known, as they set sail toward what they hoped would be a better life in the New World. They were among the first white settlers but lived in peace with the Natives. Roger Parke was one of the first doctors, using healing arts he learned from the Indians.

The families again set to work building homes and barns, clearing and planting fields where virgin woodland had been. They built churches and schools and were active in community affairs. Even so, they lost all that they had accomplished. They were forced, at the point of a sword, to abandon the farms in West Jersey they had sacrificed so much to acquire and worked so hard to improve, essentially losing several years of their life’s work. Their peaceful existence was left behind for life on the untamed frontier of Virginia, where some of them paid with their lives.

They were peace loving Quakers from Yorkshire, England, but they engaged in every war fought to defend their new homeland and

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10 One of very few Mayan books surviving Spanish bonfires.
were at the center of one of the greatest land swindles ever perpetuated on American soil (if you don’t count the confiscation of Native American lands).

Three men from the family were killed during the French and Indian War: John Parke, Sr., grandfather of Anne Parke; her father, John Parke Jr., and his brother George. John Sr. was killed in a raid; John Jr. and George had both enlisted in 1757 in the 1st Virginia Regiment and are listed in Virginia Colonial Soldiers; George as serving under Major John Connolly and Captain George Astorroll and John Jr. as a Sargent on the Muster Roll of Captain Thomas Speak.

Ten of my grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War. They were James and Aaron Smith, William Backus, Samuel Boggess, George Hill, John Wade Loofbourrow, Isaac and Benjamin Shinn, John Jarvis and Rhodam Rogers.

Many other of my ancestors were also Quakers from New Jersey and also paid a price: Thomas Harbert and his little daughter, Cecilia, were killed in an Indian raid. Barnes Allen’s cabin was burned, his wife barely escaping with her life. The Shinns were also Quakers. John Shinn had been imprisoned in England because he wouldn’t attend the Church of England.

The Smiths were my mother’s side of the family. They were an exceptionally close, loving and hard working family and a lot of what is good in me came from them. They were also community leaders, unfailingly kind, hospitable and unashamedly patriotic, loving their country almost as much as they loved their family.

It isn’t easy researching such a common name. Adding to the confusion, Mom is descended from two separate Smith families. The earliest I’ve traced on the first is James Smith (1732-1816) and Anne Parke, both of whom originated in New Jersey. Anne Parke’s grandmother, Sarah, was a member of the second (Andrew Smith 1643-1702) family. Sarah had married John Parke, son of my Parke emigrant, Roger. She was the daughter of Andrew and Sarah Foster Smith who also emigrated to New Jersey from Yorkshire. The two Smith families merged when James Smith married Anne Parke in New Jersey about 1751.

The Andrew Smith family were from Yorkshire, England. It always pleases me when I find an ancestor from Yorkshire as it is one of my favorite places. Ray and I traveled there many years ago, visiting the homes and villages of Yorkshire authors such as the Brontes and Beatrix Potter. However, our favorite author was James Herriot, a Yorkshire veterinarian. We toured the places he had written about and actually got to meet him.

Vets weren’t allowed to advertise so he chose Herriot as his pen name. His real name was James Alfred Wight, called Alf Wight and his wife’s name was Joan rather than the Helen of his books. He practiced in Thirsk, instead of the fictional Darrowby. He was born in Sunderland but grew up in Glasgow (maybe he chose his pen name from the Herriot Street found there) but joined a practice in Yorkshire and fell in love with the Yorkshire Dales. He described them so beautifully that we had to see for ourselves. He was right. I hadn’t gotten into family history research at that time so didn’t realize how many of my ancestors originated in Yorkshire. I would have enjoyed it even more if I had known.

We met Dr.(Wight) Herriot at his Surgery in Thirsk where he graciously autographed one of his books for me and another for my Aunt Lois, also a fan. We stayed in the Golden Fleece Hotel, mentioned in his books and just across the square from his Surgery. We tracked down his original residence, ate at his favorite pub, the Wensleydale Heifer (excellent food and artwork), and the little tea shop near his office. Here I chose a custard tart and was told by the waitress that it was also Herriot’s favorite. After his death the surgery was turned into a James Herriot Museum.

Herriot wrote of his experiences in a series of best-selling books that were also featured in a TV series and a movie. The combination of Yorkshire plus animals adds up to a thrilling read on my part. I’ve loved both since childhood.

Getting back to the subject at hand, I’ll continue with William Smith’s lineage and come back to James Smith and Anne Parke.

Much of the information from Yorkshire is shared by Pat Patterson who wrote, “Rosalie Coudray Smith did the research in England that showed the origin of our immigrant ancestor Andrew Smith who died in Hopewell, West Jersey. Since reading her Smith Gentes report ... I have been going through Yorkshire parish records available in NYC to try to add to the known records and line. Gloria Smith Padach's article in the Rowan County Register, 1994, should certainly be read by anyone interested in Andrew of Hopewell ... Colin Hinson has done a wonderful job of transcribing early Yorkshire records and posting them online at the GenUKi site. He gave permission for me to incorporate some of his Yorkshire transcriptions with mine that relate to this lineage. The digging goes on; more parish records are being made available on microfiche with ordering information online, and the Yorkshire GenUKi pages keep growing with records, histories and
The following genealogy up to Andrew Smith, the immigrant, is possible but the connections have not been proved. More research in England is needed to find more documentary evidence.

The Andrew Smith (Smyth) family’s lineage has been provisionally traced to William Smith\textsuperscript{13} b. abt. 1405 in Bradford, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. His wife is unknown. Child: William.

\textbf{WILLIAM (SMITH) SMITH}\textsuperscript{2}


A few land records were found for William’s family:
1) 20 June 9 [reign of] Henry VI (1431)\textsuperscript{14}: Release by Robert Tong, clerk, to William Smyth, of all his right in a messuage\textsuperscript{15} in Owlcotes. (The TONG family had large manorial holdings in the area.)
2) September 1464: Grant by Richard Baildon of Kexby and Alice Baildon his wife to Guy Baildon their son of lands in Farsley in the parish of Calverley late of Cecily Gybson.
3) 1 October 1464: Grant by Guy Baildon of Hustwayt to William Smyth of Owlcotes of lands etc in Farsley which he had of the gift of Richard Baildon his father, and Alice his wife.\textsuperscript{16}

\textbf{JOHN SMITH}\textsuperscript{3}


Will of John Smyth of Oveden (spelling unchanged); 13 Aug 1534. Halifax Parish - No. 189 in Halifax Parish wills. John Smith of Ovedden, within the parish of Halifax. To be buried in the Churche yearde of Saint John Baptiste at Halifax. To Alice Townhende,

\textsuperscript{12}Pat Patterson, as posted in the Smith family data at genealogy.patp.us/bio/andrewsmith.aspx


\textsuperscript{14}20\textsuperscript{th} of June, 9\textsuperscript{th} year of the reign of Henry VI.

\textsuperscript{15}A messuage is a dwelling, outbuildings, orchard, court-yard and garden.

\textsuperscript{16}Pat Patterson
daughter unto John Townhende xx s to be taken and delivered to the saide Alice of the holl goodes after my decease. I will that the reversion of all the holl goodes, dettes paide, be divided after my desease at the sight of four credible neighbors and the thyrde parte of all the said holl goodes I will hollye be deliverde to Agnes Smyth, my daughter, for and in full contintacione of all her porcione or childes part. And the reversione of all the saide goodes, legacye, detts, etc. paide. I give hollye to William Smith. my sone, wich saide William Smith I make my executer to dispose all the saide goodes as he thinke the most expedient for the health of my soule. These being witnesses: Thomas Shaye, Rycherd Hillingworth, William Hillingworth, and Rychard Wodde. Pr. Jun 26, 1535, by William Smythe, sone.17

William Smith

William Smith was b. abt. 1500 in Ovedon, Halifax Parish, West Riding, Yorkshire, England and d. at Ovedon. He md. Alice Townhende, who was b. abt. 1500 in Ovedon, dau. of John Townhende. Children: Andrew, William, Agnes and Alice.

William Smith


William was a “yeoman clothier” an 18th century middle-man who supplied raw wool to the individual hand-loom weavers within the domestic system, then collected their finished pieces for sale at the cloth hall. Some clothiers were also weavers and producers of cloth. Under the Weavers' Act [1555], clothiers in country districts were forbidden to keep more than one loom, and woollen weavers were forbidden to keep more than two looms. Many clothiers became very prosperous, and many were Quakers. As the export trade increased through Hull, many local clothiers moved from Halifax to live at the port.

Found in Yorkshire records: 7 January 30 [reign of ]Elizabeth (1587/8) William Smith, tenant for life of a moiety18 of Owlecotes now occupied by his son and heir Andrew to whom the reversion belongs, gives Andrew his life interest on his marriage with

17Pat Patterson

18A half; the better half; a small part; a lease; a share, portion, or quantity.
Andrew Smith was b. abt. 1556 at Owlcotes, Calverley, West Riding, Yorkshire, son of William Smith and Mrs. Margaret Grace. He d. 26 Oct 1611 at Owlcotes.

He md. abt. 1574, at St. Wilfrids Church, Calverley, Susanne Waterhouse, dau. of Laurence Waterhouse and Genet Brigg. Susanne was b. 16 Sep 1555 at Sircot, Halifax Parish, West Riding, Yorkshire, England and d. abt. 1620 in Farsley. Children: Alice, John, Daniel, Isaac and Andrew.

Found in Yorkshire records:
1) 26 October 9 James I (1611) Andrew Smith and Daniel Smith his son and heir to Christopher Nettleton. Lease of the messuage called Owlcotes for 1000 years. Same to same. Bond to perform covenants.
2) 28 April 11 James I (1613) Indenture between Christopher Nettleton and William Moore. The parties have purchased Owlcotes, the inheritance of Andrew and Daniel Smith, by a fine dated 23 Jan James I (1611) and a recovery dated 1 Jul 1610
3) James I (1612) Nettleton here undertakes to produce the relevant deeds in his custody when called upon.

John Andrew Smith

John Smith was b. 16 Feb 1578 at Owlcotes, Calverley, Yorkshire, son of Andrew Smith and Susanne Waterhouse. He d. 6 Jun 1640 at Farsley, Yorkshire.

He md. Margaret Burnley on 17 Nov 1600, at St. Wilfrids Church, Calverly. She was the dau. of William Burnley and Agnes Rayner. She d. 1622 at Farsley. Children: Daniel, William, John, Abraham, Joseph, James, Andrew and Margaret.

Will of John Smith: "In the name of god Amen the five and twenty day of May Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and fortie, John Smith of Farsley in the parish of Callverly being of good and perfect memorie do make this my will and testament in manner as following:
First I bequeath my soul into the hands of almighty god, my maker and redeemer; and my bodie to be buried in christian burial. Item my mind is that my funerall being discharged, out of my whole goods I give by legatie unto my son Daniell one clowke. Item I give to Joseph Smith, James Smith, Andrew Smith one little parlor which I have in my owne hand and possession to use during the term of the lease that William my son hath. The rest of my housing and ground for their own proper use as also one bed and cupboard one chest one range one chair with certain other

19Pat Patterson
20Pat Patterson
Item I give and bequeath to my wife Margaret Smith the third part of the rest of my goods moveable and unmovable and the rest of my goods I give to Daniell Smith, John Smith, William Smith, Abraham Smith, Joseph Smith, James Smith, Andrew Smith my sonnes equally to be divided amongst them and I do make Margaret, my wife, and Daniel Smith, John Smith, William Smith, Abraham Smith, Joseph Smith, James Smith, Andrew Smith my sonnes executors of this my last will and testament.

Jurat
Jonathan Smith
Witnesses: John Smith and Joseph Doughtey
Original will is in Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, St. Anthony's Hall, York, England."21

ANDREW SMITH SR.8
Andrew Smith was chr. 18 Jul 1619 at Calverley Parish, Farsley, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, son of John Smith and Margaret Burnley. He was bur. 16 May 1671 at Calverley Parish, Farsley. Married 17 Apr 1643 in Calverly Parish but wife unknown. Child: Andrew Jr.

Andrew's maternal uncle, Thomas Burnley, willed the following to his sisters sons: "To Andrew Smith of Farsley, another of my sister's sonnes, his heirs &c. my dwelling house in Farsley, and other edifices, barns, &c., &c., and one house called Smithy House, and a close called Charley Close, near Farsley Greene. To pay to Abraham, his brother, another of my sister's sons, L5, and L10 to Wm Smith, another brother.22

Andrew was also a clothier. Records show him as a member of Calverly Parish Church now in Pudsey township and as church warden for 1660-1661 and 1668-1669. He seems to have been the 7th of 8 children, all born in Farsley.23

Farsley, Pudsey, Owlcotes and Calverly are villages near each other in Yorkshire. Yorkshire was divided into three "Ridings" East, North and West. A Riding is derived from the Norse word "thriding," meaning a third part.

Andrew Smith's son, also named Andrew, is the immigrant. He and his family settled in West Jersey where he began rebuilding his life.

21 Pat Patterson
22 Ibid
23 Jeff Smith, Administrator at the Smith and Beall family website at MyFamily.com
Surprisingly, a lot of the history of my Smith and Parke ancestors from New Jersey is found in North Carolina. Edith Stroupe explained it well in *Origins of the Jersey Settlement of Rowan County, North Carolina*.


To satisfy her curiosity, the author mined facts with the help of librarians, genealogical societies in both places, and other descendants. Eventually, a story emerged of the Settlement's origins: it was older than expected, and its first settlers were Hopewell citizens who migrated after being swindled by Proprietors and Royal Governors . . . .

What these Jersey men endured in Hopewell directly affected the Yadkin's Revolutionary generation, explaining why Jersey Settlement had reacted so violently against North Carolina's corrupt Gov. William Tryon's sticky-fingered royal officials, John Frohock, Rowan Court Clerk and Edmund Fanning, King's Attorney, whose thievery and injustices caused the 1771 Regulator War (considered by historians the first true battle of the American Revolution), and caused Charles Lord Cornwallis to call central North Carolina "a hornet's nest of rebellion."24

Other historians consider the Battle of Point Pleasant in present day West Virginia as the first battle of the Revolution.

**TIMELINE OF SETTLEMENT OF HOPEWELL NJ**

1677 - Ships brought 230 Quakers from Yorkshire and London and they founded a settlement at Burlington. In late summer 1677, the Flie-Boate *Martha* of Burlington, Yorkshire, sailed from Hull in England bringing 114 passengers including two heads of families, Thomas Schooley and Thomas Hooten (Houghton), future residents of Hopewell. Tom Hooten wrote to his wife in Burlington, Yorkshire:

> New Jersey, 29th 8th month, 1677 [29 Oct 1677] My dear, I am . . . at the town called Burlington where our land is . . . ordered to be a town for the ten Yorkshire and ten London Proprietors. . . . I am to be at Thomas Olive's house till I can provide better for myself I intend to build a house and get some corn into the ground . . . The place I like very well, and I believe that we may live here very well . . . thou may take thy opportunity of coming this summer. Thomas

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24Ethel Stroupe, *Origins*
1677 - Andrew Smith moved from Farsley in the West Riding of Yorkshire to the East Riding, and then in March 1677, sailed from Kingston-upon-Hull on the Kent\textsuperscript{26}, Gregory Marlow, Master, with a group of Quakers and associates bound for West Jersey. The Kent docked on 16 Aug at Rancocas Creek on the Delaware River, West Jersey.\textsuperscript{27}

According to \textit{The History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America},\textsuperscript{28} my Shinn ancestor, John, was also on the Kent, though not listed as a passenger. He and his family were also Quakers from Yorkshire. The village of Shinnston in Harrison County, West Virginia, is named for his family. In Francis Bazley Lee's \textit{Genealogical and Personal Memories of Mercer County, New Jersey}, John Shinn is listed with Andrew Smith and Roger Parke as a resident of the first Yorkshire Tenth in 1684. Other residents in Trenton and vicinity are also listed.

The Kent was chartered by William Penn and most of its passengers were Quakers, or closely associated with Quakers. There were 230 to 270 (depending upon the source) passengers from Yorkshire and London onboard. There is no passenger list per se, but when the ship was held up in a New York port (while the governor made a fuss about a 'deed of transfer') the passengers petitioned for redress. That petition has supplied what is known of the Kent's passengers. Andrew's name was not among them.\textsuperscript{29}

"To some degree, my understanding of the ship's passenger list disparity is that, after it sailed down to London from Hull, the only passengers to be listed were those boarding at London, and this is the list that New York Port authorities signed off on.

\textsuperscript{25}Samuel Smith, \textit{The History of the colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey: containing, an account of its first settlement, progressive improvements, the original and present constitution, and other events, to the year 1721. With some particulars since; and a short view of its present state. Trenton, New Jersey: W.S. Sharp, 1877.}

\textsuperscript{26}Andrew's name is not listed among the passengers.

\textsuperscript{27}Smith, \textit{The Smith Gentes}

\textsuperscript{28}Josiah Hazen Shinn, \textit{The History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America}, Chicago: Genealogical and Historical Publishing, 1903.

\textsuperscript{29}Sally B. Bailey, as posted on Andrew Smith's People at MyFamily.com
Another addition to the pile of circumstantial evidence of Andrew's boarding in Hull is that he ended up in the so-called Yorkshire Tenth of West New Jersey. The Yorkshire purchasers settled the 1st tenth, from Assinpink to Rancocas, and the London purchasers settled the 2nd tenth, from Rancocas to Timber Creek.\(^{30}\)

1678 - On the "10th of the 8th month [10 October 1678] the ship Shield, Daniel Towes, Captain, was the first to sail this far up the Delaware River. After mooring to a tree, passengers landed on the Jersey side . . . including Thomas Revell and wife. Thomas Revell, 'Gentleman', a first Justice of the Peace, was appointed by a group of proprietors as 'Agent for the Honorable West Jersey Society in England' to survey and sell land and issue deeds."\(^{31}\)

**ANDREW SMITH JR.\(^9\) AND 1\(^{st}\) SARAH FOSTER 2\(^{nd}\) OLIVE PITT**

Andrew Smith Jr. was b. aft. 17 Apr 1643 in Farsley, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, son of Andrew Smith and Margaret Wilkinson.

He d. on 16 Jan 1702 in Hopewell, Hunterdon, New Jersey.

He md. 1\(^{st}\) abt. 1673, Sarah Foster. She was b. abt. 1650 in Farsley, Yorkshire, England and d. aft. 1677 in Yorkshire. Children:

Sarah, Thomas.

He md. 2\(^{nd}\) Olive Pitt abt. 1678 in St. Wilfrids Church, Yorkshire. She was the dau. of George Pitt and Olive Walker, b. abt. 1655 at Grimthorpe, West, Yorkshire, England and d. bet. 1689 and 1703 in Hopewell, Hunterdon, New Jersey. Children: Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah and Andrew III.

In those days, families used the same family names over and over. Sifting through them isn't easy. Ralph Ege said, "There were three Andrew Smiths in succession among the early settlers of Hopewell Township, all of whom distinguished themselves; but in the published histories of the family they have not included the first Andrew, giving the credit of naming the township to the second."\(^{32}\)

I think I'm descended through Andrew's marriage to Sarah Foster

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\(^{30}\)Gary Smith, administrator of Andrew Smith's People at MyFamily.com

\(^{31}\)Edith Stroup, Origins

though no documentary proof of the marriage has been found. A lot of data on the earliest family members is determined through the preponderance of evidence theory when concrete proof isn’t available. The only evidence of Andrew’s first marriage is found in the Andrew Smith bible. Written on the frontispiece is, “Sarah Foster booke,” meaning the book was the property of Sarah Foster. The birth of the daughter, Sarah, is directly below in the same handwriting so we can assume Sarah Smith was the daughter of Sarah Foster. Thomas’ name is listed just below. Some researchers, including me, have added Thomas to this marriage because the next child, Elizabeth, is the first child (and only) recorded in Quaker records as the daughter of Andrew and Olive Smith so, hopefully, Andrew’s second family starts with her.

This Bible was published in 1608 by Robert Barker who also published what became known as The King James Version of the Bible. The Smith Bible was found at the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) as follows:

On February 8, 2007, Jeff Smith wrote: "For quite some time I have been trying to find out what happened to the Andrew Smith Bible. I finally found it at the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS). Here is how it got there: The Bible was passed down in the Smith family and eventually became the property of James Morgan Smith. In 1948, James M. Smith decided that the Bible was too fragile to keep in his home, so he gave it to his minister, who in turn donated it to the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1976, Mrs. Bailey [Sally Bailey] and her husband traveled to Philadelphia to look at the Bible, but were not permitted to view it. James M. Smith was so angry when he heard this story that he took the Bible back and gave it to his daughter, who donated the Andrew Smith Bible to NEHGS in September 2004 (after investigating to make sure she had clear title)."

At this date the Bible is not available for research on the NEHGS web site. But Timothy Salas, curator at NEHGS, graciously agreed to scan these pages for his fellow archivist, Mark Valsame, a valued member of our site [Andrew Smith’s People at MyFamily.com] to whom he gave permission to post them on his website. Mark converted these pages to grayscale and placed the NEHGS Courtesy label on them. After receiving many requests for copies, Mr. Salas asked Mark for his URL so that it could be provided to those asking for copies that they might download them from Mark's family website. Mr. Salas plans to send the iconic Andrew Smith Bible to a conservator for stabilization and cleaning and for eventual posting on the NEHGS site.33

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33 Jeff Smith
Many thanks to Mark Valsame for making these pages available to the rest of us. There are several articles concerning this Bible in various issues of *The American Genealogist* which address the issue of Andrew’s marriage to Sarah Foster. There were a number of Fosters in the same area of Yorkshire as Andrew Smith. There is no mention of Olive in the Bible, only in the Burlington Book of Births as recorded for their daughter, Elizabeth. Copies of some of the Bible pages may be found on pages 65-71 of this document.

Andrew Smith’s children are listed in the Bible as:
Sarah Smith was borne the 28 of the nine month 1675 About the 10 hour before noon [28 Nov 1675]
Thomas Smith was borne about the 20 of November 1677
Elizabeth Smith was borne in the second month 1680 [The Burlington Monthly Meeting Records lists birth date as April 7, 1680]
Mary Smith was borne in the beginning of the 7th month 1682 [Sept.]
Hannah Smith was borne the last of the first month 1685 [March]
Andrew Smith Borne the 8th of the 12th month night 1689 [Feb.]

The Bible also records dates for his son Andrew (1689-1763) who md. Sarah Stout, and his grandson Timothy (1730-1796) who married Jane Lott. There are also references to the Pitt, Foster, Seale and Stout families and Grimthorpe, the village where Olive Pitt was born. It is apparent Andrew had a relationship to these families.

At the time of Andrew’s birth in 1643, England was in an even bigger uproar than usual. Oliver Cromwell had overthrown the Royalists and was ruling England but, by the time Andrew was eleven, the Monarchy and Parliament had been restored. Bishops were allowed to return and “Dissenters” (anyone who did not conform to the Church of England), were expelled or their worship and political activities severely restricted. The Great

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34Quaker Calendar – Up to and including 1751 the Julian calendar was used in England, Wales, Ireland and the British colonies overseas. In these places the year officially began on 25 March. As an example, 24 March 1750 was followed the next day by 25 March 1751. In 1752 the Julian calendar was changed to the Gregorian calendar; the year 1751 began on 25 March 1751 and ended on 31 December 1751, which was immediately followed by 1 January 1752. Quakers followed the English practice with one exception. They objected to using those names of days (Sunday to Saturday) and months (January to August) which derived from pagan gods, substituting numbers. Thus Sunday was for them "First Day." Until 1752, they had no difficulty with the months September to December, which derived from numbers, but for the other months, they wrote out First Month, Second Month, and so on. After 1752, all months were referred to by Quakers by their number. September became Ninth Month, which it now was, and so on.
Plague struck London in 1664, killing nearly 1.3 million people, more than three quarters of London's population. Then the Great Fire of London occurred, destroying about 70,000 houses and businesses and killing and/or displacing hundreds more.

Britain had been embroiled in religious controversy for a hundred years and some parts of the New World weren't a whole lot better. The Puritans enforced their harsh laws on all who wandered into their territory. Quakers, however, were very tolerant, believing all men were their brothers with unalienable rights and governing accordingly. Pennsylvania and West Jersey were havens for the oppressed of any color or creed.

There's not a lot of evidence of Andrew in Quaker records but in 1692 at the Friends Annual Meeting in Burlington, New Jersey, under consideration was the status of Quaker minister, George Keith, who was the cause of a schism in the membership. Andrew Smith signed a declaration stating that Keith was not guilty of division and should not be disowned. Andrew Smith and others broke with the Quakers and joined the *Keithian movement.35

*George Keith assumed he would inherit the mantle of Quaker leadership after the deaths of Fox and Barclay. He presented new rules as a basis of Quaker policy including a confession of faith for those seeking membership, the election of elders and deacons within each meeting and silencing persons who were unsure or unseasoned in their belief. He stressed the need for the Bible as a fountain for spiritual growth and less on hidden sources, i.e. "the light within." The new rules were rejected. Keith returned to England where he was "read out" of the meeting and joined the Anglicans.

The only mention of Andrew in the Burlington Quaker Meeting minutes is the recording of the birth of his daughter, Elizabeth, listed as the daughter of Andrew & Olive.

The earliest reference to Andrew Smith in court records is found in a petition of Quakers dated Dec. 5, 1678 concerning Henry Jacobsen's claim to Manticone Island in the Delaware River.36

On June 14, 1680, Andrew Smith is listed among the 29 freeholders and inhabitants of the jurisdiction of the Court of Burlington who are "due their suit." He was a freeholder with 200 acres.37


He was a plaintiff in a case against Samuel Oldale at the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County on Feb. 6, 1688. The case was withdrawn.  

Burlington County court records show that Andrew Smith was active in court affairs during the 1690s. He served as a member of the Grand Jury at the court sessions of Nov. 3, 1690, June 25, 1692, August 8, 1692, and Feb. 1692.  

On Feb. 1694 he was listed as an overseer of highways for Chesterfield in Burlington County. The following year on Nov. 4, 1695, he and John Rudderow were fined 10 shillings by the Burlington County court for non-appearance in a bill of indictment against William Lovejoy and Anne Penston, wife of Stephen Penstom.  

1681, 20 Jan - Revel surveyed for Peter Fretwell "above the ffals of Delaware" [Hopewell], and 200 acres for Andrew Smith "at the ffals" [Trenton] adjoining William Wood, per Daniel Leeds, and another 50 acres adjoining that tract.  

Also in 1681, Burlington County was divided into "Tenths."  

The falls of the Delaware were rapids. Ships couldn't sail any further up river.  

1682 - Hopewell officers: Thomas Revel, Provincial Clerk-recorder; Daniel Leeds, Surveyor; Robert Schooley & John Pancoast, Constables, Yorkshire.  

1685 - A large shareholder, Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, became involved in New Jersey affairs.  

1688 - Dr. Roger Parke served on the grand jury from that locality in 1688, and again in 1690, and was foreman of the grand jury in 1692, and in 1698 was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.  

1688 - Ralph Ege wrote, "To Andrew Smith may be given the honor of naming Hopewell township . . . . he was the progenitor of a distinguished family in the early history of  

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38 The Burlington Court Book, p. 96.  
40 Ibid pp. 176, 182.  
41 Revel’s Book of Surveys, 1680-1704, Liber A., p. 70.  
42 Ibid  
43 Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell
the township. In the deed of Cornelius Empson of Brandywine Creek . . . dated 20 May 1688, [it 'being part of a 1/24 share bought of Benjamin Padley, baker, of North Cave, Yorkshire on August 21, 1684."

'To Andrew Smith the tract called 'Hopewell.' When on February 20, 1699, application was made by the inhabitants north of the falls of the Delaware for a new township, they requested in the petition that it be called Hopewell.

The name may have originated in the fact that many of the early English emigrants were safely carried across the Atlantic in the ship 'Hopewell.'"

This tract was later occupied by Andrew's son Thomas Smith, one of the pioneers of Jersey Settlement in North Carolina and brother of Sarah who married John Parke, grandparents of Anne Parke.

1688 - Andrew Smith is listed as a professional surveyor.\(^{46}\)

1688 - The Council of Proprietors accepted the plan of Dr. Coxe, an Anglican, to disenfranchise the Quakers whose rights came from a deceased Proprietor: "All the deeds granted Edward Byllinge [Billings] . . . shall be adjudged and esteemed insufficient for the commission to grant warrants upon." The Council left land records in the hands of Thomas Revel. (At this point, Coxe and Revel were not at odds as they were later.)\(^{47}\)

1689, December 4 - Hopewell was surveyed and bought by Dr. Daniel Coxe . . . In 1691 he sold part of his holdings and transferred the right of government and some of his land holdings in the Colony to the West Jersey Society of England.

This first agreement excepted the Hopewell tract, but between 1692 and 1694 Coxe made a second agreement transferring it to the West Jersey Society -- which failed to execute a deed. The Society and Agent Revel continued selling land and developing the area.\(^{48}\)

1697 - Roger Parke of "Crosswicks Creek" . . . purchased in April, 400 acres of land of Thomas Revel, agent for the New Jersey

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\(^{45}\)Ralph Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell:


\(^{47}\)Edith Stroup, Origins

\(^{48}\)Ibid
Society. The survey is described by Mr. Revel as beginning at a white oak tree on the north side of Stony Brook at Wissamenson. At the same time [he purchased] another tract of 100 acres adjoining Thomas Tindal, for his daughter, Annie Parke. 49

1688-1698 - Some of Roger Parke's Quaker neighbors from Crosswick's settled south of him in Hopewell. . . . Surveys reveal the following: Jonathan Eldridge, 1688; Dr. John Houghton of Gloucester, 1693; John Wilsford, 1694; Widow Mary Stanisland, 1695; John Bryerley, Capt. Moses Petit & Benjamin Clark, surveys, 1696; Edward Hunt 200 acres in the Society's 30,000 acre tract, 1697; Andrew Smith for Thomas Smith, next to Roger Parke, 1698; John Gilbert, weaver, James Melvin near Thomas Stevenson, Nathaniel Pope, Edward Burroughs and George Woolsey, 1696. 50

1696 - A survey showed that Parkes "Stony Brook" tract adjoined land owned by John Moore, George Hutchinson, Sam Bunting, and Marmaduke Houseman. 51

1697, Apr. - Return of survey, to Andrew Smith for his son Thomas Smith, of 100 acres, next to Roger Park's 400 acres. On same date: Return of survey, to Andrew Smith for his son Thomas Smith, of 200 acres on the Northside of Stony Brook, between Joshua Ward & John Houghton. 52

Thus, Dr. Roger Parke and Andrew Smith became neighbors. About this time Roger's son, John, married Andrew's daughter, Sarah, and became my 8th gr. grandparents. The Parke and Smith families were to play a major role in the rebellion against Dr. Daniel Coxe and his cronies and in the settling of Old Frederick County in Virginia as well as the Jersey Settlement in North Carolina.

An old pathway led from Stony Brook over the Parke tract to an Indian village named Wissamensen. The Indians used this path to reach fishing and hunting grounds. Dr. Roger Parke traveled so often to Wissamensen to study medicine with medicine men and women that his path was called "Roger's Road."

Over this same path a detachment of Washington's army passed on June 23, 1778, to their encampment on the Golden and Hart farms, where they remained until the morning of the 25th, when they broke

49Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell
50NJ Land Records
51Ibid
camp and started on their march for Monmouth where they fought and won their great victory on the 28th. 53

1699, Feb. - The Burlington County Court received a "Petition of some inhabitants above the falls for a new township to be called Hopewell, as also a new road and boundaries of Said town ..." The Township's location was described c.1770 as:

Hopewell is situated 40 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, bounded on the East by the Province line, West by the Delaware River, on the North by Amwell Twp., and on the South by Assunpink Creek, and included the Indian village of Wissamenson at the head of Stony Brook, some miles north of the falls of the Delaware. 54

1700-1710 - Many new settlers came to Hopewell in this time period.

1702 - The Jersey Proprietors relinquished their rights of government to Queen Anne. Dr. Coxe's good friend, Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, was accompanied to America by Dr. Coxe's son, Colonel Daniel Coxe. With others, they composed the infamous Cornbury Ring. Queen Anne decreed that all her subjects had to be members of the Church of England.

1702, 28 Feb ... Baptized in Hopewell by Rev. Mr. John Talbot: John and Roger Parke, ye children of Roegr. Parke; Thomas, Andrew, Elizabeth, Mary and Hannah Smith, the children of Andrew Smith. [The Quaker religion was not recognized, so to receive legal rights, children had to be baptized into the Church of England]. This is recorded in the Register of St. Mary's Church, Burlington. This was the first Church of England mission in West Jersey, established 1702. 55

1703 - The will of the first Andrew Smith was dated 16 Jan 1703 and is not recorded, but is on file with the inventory of his estate in the

53 Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell

54 Morgan Edwards, A.M., Baptist Minister; fellow of Rhode Island College 1770-1792, Materials Toward a History of the Baptists (first pub. 1790)

office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. He resided within the boundaries of old Hopewell Township in the vicinity of the present site of the Hospital for the Insane now in Ewing Township.

His Will was proved 7 Mar 1703. He had signed his name in the presence of William Hixson, Caleb Wheatley and Joshua Ward, all of whom resided in the vicinity of the falls at that time. The executor's bond was signed by Thomas Smith, George Willis and Emanuel Smith. Appraisers included Roger Parke, the father of John Parke who married Sarah Smith mentioned in the will.\footnote{Eli F. Cooley and William S. Cooley, Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing, "Old Hunterdon County," New Jersey originally published Trenton, NJ 1883.}


When he says "my only son" in his will - he must mean not then married. Olive isn't mentioned so she must have predeceased him.

1707 - Colonel Coxe acted to reclaim the Hopewell tract he had conveyed to the West Jersey Society by persuading the Cornbury Ring to make a new survey of the Hopewell tract in his name.\footnote{Edith Stroup, Origins}

1708 - Lord Cornbury was removed as Governor and the West Jersey Society maintained its claim to the Hopewell tract without dispute.\footnote{Ibid}

1713 - Hopewell Township was absorbed into the newly organized Hunterdon County. In 1714 John Reading and William Greene were first assessors.

On modern maps, you will find Hopewell Township and Hopewell Boroughs in Mercer County.

1719/1720 - Trenton Township was formed from old south Hopewell. By now, the political climate had swung back to the Royalists. Colonel Daniel Coxe returned from his self-imposed exile in England, a wealthy and powerfully connected
man who built a mansion in Trenton. When a 1720s land boom increased profits, he tried to reclaim ownership of huge tracts, including Hopewell. In this period, both Coxe and the West Jersey Society sold land in the township. 60

1725 - Enoch Armitage, now a successful blacksmith, ruling elder and lay minister at Pennington’s Presbyterian church in Hopewell, wrote home to Yorkshire:
The produce we raise is Wheat and Rhye, Oats, Indian Corn & Flax . . . some Hemp . . . Tobacco only for our own use. The land nigh the brook affords as good Meadow I think as ever I saw in England . . . we can mow twice a year without tillage and have good crops . . . there is a Mill built on the next Plantation, and we are going to build a Chapell about a mile off . . . 61

At this point I’ll backup and complete the data I have on the Parke family.

THE PARKE FAMILY

JOHN PARKE1 AND ELLEN
John Parke was b. abt. 1540 in Richmond, Broughton, North Riding, Yorkshire, England. He d. 1 Jul 1606 at Allithwaite, South Cumbria, England.
He md. Ellen on 14 Jan 1558 at Allithwaite. She was b. abt. 1543 in England and d. 1580 in Cartmel, Lancashire, England. Child: John

SIR JOHN PARKE2 AND JANE
John Parke was b. abt. 1564 at Holker, Cartmel, Lancashire, England, son of John Parke and Ellen. He d. bef. 1675 at Holker.
He md. Jane on 1 Nov 1595 at Holker. She was b. abt. 1575 in Cartmel, Lancashire, England, and d. 18 Jan 1653 at Holker. Child: Allan.

ALLAN PARKE3 AND ELIZABETH
Allan Parke was b. 15 Dec 1606 at Firth, Cartmel, Lancashire, England, son of Sir John Parke and Jane. He d. 11 Aug 1667 at Cartmel.
Children: Ann, John, Roger, George, Jane, Thomas, Anne and James.

These are the parents of my Parke immigrant, Dr. Roger Parke, Quaker convert and the first or nearly the first white settler of

60 Edith Stroup, Origins
61 Ibid

26
The Fifty Men’s Compact

1731 - Calamity befell these honest and hard-working settlers [of Hopewell, NJ] when Colonel Coxe and other heirs of the late Dr. Coxe declared that most of Hopewell belonged to them, a claim without an honest basis, e.g., improper surveys or failure to pay — but the West Jersey Society lacked a court record proving Dr. Coxe’s transfer to them.

Dr. Coxe’s heir, Colonel Coxe, had enough political clout to induce Hunterdon’s Supreme Court to order High Sheriff Bennett Bard to serve perhaps a hundred or more Hopewell residents with writs ordering them to “Pay” for their land a second time or “Quit.” Those who failed to repurchase their own farms then received “Writs of Ejectment” which called them “Tenants” and “Trespassers” on Coxes land!

On April 22, 1731, in an impressive show of unity, fifty of the earliest settlers of Hopewell entered into a written agreement and solemn compact to stand by each other and test the validity of Colonel Coxe’s claim. They hired an attorney, Mr. Kinsey, and filed a counter suit naming Colonel Daniel Coxe as sole defendant. Not everyone in the township joined in the pact as they weren’t affected, having purchased from Coxe. Others considered it useless to fight a man as powerful as Colonel Coxe, so did not join in the law suit.62

LIST OF MEN IN FIFTY MEN’S COMPACT

Anderson, Bartholomew; Baldwin, Elnathan; Blackwell, Robert; Blair, John; Blackwell, Robert; Bonham, Nehemiah; Cornell, William; Crickfield, William; Curtis, Thomas; Drake, Benjamin; Evans, Thomas; Everitt, John; Fidler, John; Field, John; Furmar, Jonathan; Gano, Daniel; Gano, Francis; Hendrickson, John; Herrin, Isaac; Hinder, Tom; Hixon, John; Houghton, John; Houghton, Joseph; Houghton, Tom; Hunt, John; Hunt, Ralph; Knowles, Jacob; Larue, David; Melvin, James; Merrell, Benjamin; Merrill, John; Mershon, Andrew; Moore, Nathaniel; Oxley, Henry; Parke, Andrew; Parke, John; Parke, John Jr.; Parke, Joseph; Parke, Roger, Sr.; Parke, Roger Jr.; Price, Joseph; Reed, John; Reed, Thomas; Smith, Ralph; Smith, Richard; Smith, Thomas; Stout, Jonathan; Stout, Joseph; Titus, Ephraim; Titus, John; Woolsey, George.

1732, Aug. - The New Jersey Supreme Court issued Writs of Trespass & Ejectment against each settler who had not repurchased.

After a long and tedious trial at Burlington by Judge Hooper and a panel of twelve Quaker jurors, the verdict was against the West Jersey Society and the Fifty Men’s Compact . . . . No higher appeal was possible because Colonel Coxe was Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, a post he held till his death five years later.

62 Edith Stroup, Origins
settlers had three choices: pay, remove, or resist.  

This verdict caused the most distressing state of affairs in this township. Some moved away immediately, but the majority stayed, at least initially, and assumed the financial burden. Cattle and personal possessions were sold, and a great struggle began which impoverished many families for years to come. Then came the great excitement incident to ejecting the settlers from the farms which they, or their fathers had purchased, and on which they had built dwellings, barns and fences. Their lands had cost them only fifty cents per acre, it is true, but they had purchased them in good faith and spent the best years of their lives in clearing them. Many had mortgaged them to pay for the expense of improvement; consequently not being able to incur the additional expense, they were compelled to leave their homes and seek new homes elsewhere, risking for the second, and for some of them the third time, the perils of the wilderness.  

"Many, including most of the Parke family, refused to pay for the same lands twice and left the area in the early stages of a great out-migration, generally moving westward where new lands were being opened on the Virginia frontier. Some who were unable or unwilling to repurchase, stubbornly refused to vacate their homes — and were charged rent as "tenants" — rent they could or would not pay, and rent defaults created still more debts.  

The various resistance efforts would fill the colony's court dockets for years to come. Two of the dispossessed, Thomas Smith and John Parke, were brothers-in-law and community leaders, aged 58 and 60, perhaps able to repurchase had they wished, but they (and others) were so angry they no longer wished to live where the government was so corrupt . . . ."  

**Dr. Roger Parke and Anne Patison**  

Dr. Roger Parke was chr. 25 Jun 1648 at Cartmel Priory, Cartmel, Lancashire, England. He was b. bef. 25 Jun 1648 in Hexam, Northumberland, England, son of Allan Parke and Elizabeth. He d. abt. 1739 at Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.  

He md. Anne Patison on 10 Apr 1676 at Taylorbourne, Allendaile, Northumberland, England. She was b.10 Apr 1658 Taylorbourne, dau. of John Patison and Margaret, and d. in Hopewell. Children: Anne, John and Roger.  

"The marriage record for Roger Parke indicates that he was formerly from Cumberland County, England. Cumberland was very close to  

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63 Edith Stroup, *Origins*  

64 Ege, *Pioneers of Old Hopewell*  

65 Edith Stroup, *Origins*
Lancashire and it would not have been impossible for Roger to have left his home in Cartmel and venture off to new horizons in Cumberland County. The Quaker movement was getting started in Cumberland County.

Various church records have been checked in Cumberland and Lancashire Counties, and after ruling out several Rogers, the circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that Roger Parke of Hopewell, West Jersey, was the Roger christened June 25, 1648, the son of Allan and Elizabeth Parke of Frith, Cartmel, Lancashire, England. Children of Allan Parke named in the Will of 1667 were: Roger, George, Thomas and James. Children Ann, John and Jane died as young children and were not named in the will, but church parish records indicate they were christened as children of Allan Parke. [The oldest daughter, Ann, died the same day she was born. They later had another daughter named Ann who isn’t listed.]

Not much is known of the Patisons of Taylorbourne except they were Quakers and had lived in Allendaile for several years as record is found of their younger children buried there. They did come to America with Roger. John and Margaret had other children - one being a daughter Mary who married William Hixson also of Crosswicks. We find his name in conjunction with Roger Parke. John Hixson moved up to the Hopewell area and lived near John Parke I.

No record in New Jersey has ever been found of Ann Patison Parke. We do not know if she was able to make the journey to America in 1682 or if she might have died on the voyage. Her name does not appear in any legal documents involving Roger Sr. though he is shown to be married in the 1722 tax schedule of Hopewell. There is no record of a second marriage or any other children, other than the three mentioned. She may have died in Hopewell in 1731.

The Priory Church of Cartmel is a very beautiful old parish which dates back to medieval times. We personally explored the inside of the church and were allowed to take some pictures. I then walked through the old cemetery that adjoins the church. The grounds are well kept with many old unreadable tombstones . . . guarded by a calico cat that has been living in the cemetery for many years. Of course, it was impossible to read some of the oldest tombstones, but the grounds were kept up. 66

66Cecilia Parke, past lineage leader of the Parke Society.
a heavenly voice.

It was begun in c.1189 by William Marshall who later became Earl of Pembroke and Regent of England. Marshall stipulated that the foundation should remain a priory, and never be elevated to an abbey so the people would always have a right to worship. Little did the founder realize how this minor condition would save the Priory Church from complete destruction 350 years later [When Henry VIII destroyed most Catholic religious institutions.]

The name ‘Cartmel’ is a place name of Scandinavian origin, meaning ‘Sand bank by Rocky ground.’ The ringing of the Priory bells is an integral part of the worship. They are appreciated by both worshipers and the local community. They are rung regularly for services, festivals and weddings, as well as to ‘ring in the new year’.

"Roger Parke was christened in the Priory Church in Cartmel, England. He didn’t become a Quaker until the time of his marriage to Ann Patison in 1676, which was recorded in the Digest of Quaker Marriages for Cumberland and Northumberland Counties, England and also in the Holmes Monthly Meeting. He purchased 200 acres of land in Crosswicks, West Jersey, before he left England in 1682, possibly in the ship Greyhound, though he is not listed on any passenger list. The deed is dated May 25, 1682. His Letter of Removal to the Chesterfield Meeting near Burlington, West Jersey was dated June 1682 and indicated he probably left England on the next available ship."  

In 1685, Roger purchased 200 acres from Anthony Woodhouse, Burlington County, West Jersey. In November 1686, Roger, late of Hexham, sold the 200 acres of land that he had purchased in 1682 from Mr. Byllinge, to John Watkins of Middlebrook. On June 12, 1697, Roger purchased 400 acres of land along Stony Brook in Hopewell, which had just opened up to settlement. He also had 100 acres surveyed for his daughter, Anne.

Ralph Ege, author of Pioneers of Old Hopewell believes this Anne Parke never married though others believe she was the Anne who married a Merrill.

Roger Parke was one of the first white settlers to put down roots by Stony Brook in Hopewell where he lived in harmony with the Indians who had loved and tended this part of the earth for hundreds of years. He built a beautiful home but his pride was in the large herbal garden he cultivated, some of the herbs surviving for a hundred years or more. Many of the herbs weren’t local but imported from other states when he learned of their medicinal value.

It is not known if he studied medicine in England, but he must have had at least a rudimentary knowledge. At any rate, he was interested

67Cecilia Parke

68Edith Stroup, Origins
enough to learn to use medicinal herbs from the Indians at the nearby village of Wissamenson, traveling there so often that his route was called "Rogers Road." This is present day Route 31 between Hopewell and Trenton. A lasting friendship developed with the Lenni Lenape tribe and they lived in peace to their mutual benefit. After Dr. Parke's death the tribe maintained their village and respect for white people for many years.

In 1684, Roger became a Proprietor and Freeholder. In 1688 he served on the Grand Jury. He also held the positions of Justice of the Peace and Constable for several years.

In the Account Book of William Penn, a Quaker, it stated that in 1685, he had paid Roger Parke, nine pounds and so many shillings to cure a Negro.

The Parkes later became members of the First Presbyterian church of Hopewell. Roger Parke Jr., helped purchase the land for the church in 1731.

Ralph Ege was born on November 23, 1837, in the house erected by Dr. Parke about 1715 on the north side of Stony Brook. A part of the Parke land had been purchased by Samuel Ege, great-grandfather of Ralph Ege, and remained in possession of the Ege family for nearly one hundred years. He wrote of the memories fostered through living in that environment. The following is excerpted.

"Roger Parke, who was popularly known among the pioneers as 'Old Doctor Parks,' studied the Indian practice of medicine ..., and the early settlers came to him for many miles around.

[The name 'Rogers Road' lasted for many years as] in 1752 the overseers of the road of the township of Hopewell were presented for not repairing a certain road called 'Roger's Road.' In the oldest deeds it was known as the 'Wissamenson' or 'Wissomencey Indian path'.

It is an old tradition that when he first settled there, the Red men of the forest still had their wigwams and held their Powwows on the banks of Stony Brook at that point ... the old Indian medicine men had taught Doctor Parke their mysterious arts of healing, and that the herbs and plants which flourished in such great variety all about the place, had, many of them, been planted by him and their leaves, blossoms, bark and roots, used in his practice.

... to my youthful imagination, the man who had the courage to live among a barbarous and savage race was an immortal hero, [I wonder how barbarous they could be if he learned life saving skills from them] and deserved a more imposing monument than the rough sand stone
in the old family graveyard, which bore the simple and very vague inscription, 'R. P. 1755, A. 91.' [Either Mr. Ege misread the inscription or it’s for someone else as there is record of his birth in 1648 and in 1755 he would have been 107, possible but improbable.]

One of my earliest recollections was of the old garden, which occupied a part of the same spot as at the present, devoted to beds of herbs, both annual and perennial, some of which bore large showy flowers, while others were very insignificant, proving that they had been planted for use, rather than beauty. The dilapidated old fences were overgrown with a thicket of vines and shrubbery, which also had their uses in the old doctor’s time; but in the writer’s boyhood, was a favorite summer resort for the robins and catbirds . . .

Some of the herbs in this garden were not native to this locality, but had been brought in and transplanted; and the Larison family, who were descended from Dr. Parke and succeeded him on the homestead, were familiar with their uses and had carefully guarded them while they remained on the farm . . . the herbs were called by the old people, ‘Old Doctor Park’s Yarbs’ . . . A few still survive on the farm, to recall the memory of the famous old doctor, who had here stewed and brewed the bitter concoctions, which won for him the distinction of being the pioneer physician of old Hopewell.

So far as known he was the only physician in this region for many years, and rode on horseback over these hills and mountains, when very few houses stood between the Delaware and the Millstone, and all the country to the north was still the home of the Lenni Lenape. On these long lonely rides his saddle bags were well supplied with an assortment of remedies for both external and internal treatment.

He had his cere-cloth, salves, ointments, washes (or liniments), plasters and poultices for external application and besides these his pills and powders which were used on all occasions. These latter, the old doctors called their ‘pukes and purges,’ but in the more polite usage of our times, would be termed emetics and cathartics. His constant companions were the lancet and horn cup for bleeding and cupping, which were considered indispensable to the outfit of every doctor and ‘chirurgeon’ of ‘ye old time.’

His home was a Mecca for the afflicted, who made long pilgrimages to be treated for cancers, ulcers, catarrh, rheumatism and other diseases, not too severe to admit of the patient making the journey on foot or on horseback, as we must not lose sight of the fact that in Dr. Parke’s day there were no wagon roads.

One of the popular modes of treatment practiced by the Indian medicine men, and doubtless by Dr. Parke also, was the ‘sweating and plunging’ remedy, which was invariably resorted to in obstinate cases which refused to yield to ordinary treatment. It was heroic treatment and in some instances, where the patient was low in vitality or the diagnosis of the medicine man was at fault, it was attended with fatal results. Yet it was said that they performed some wonderful cures, which seemed little less than miraculous.

The mode of treatment was to heat a large stone red hot, and then cover it with a heavy tent of skins, tightly sewed together (such as
were used by them in winter) then place the patient inside in a perfectly nude condition. The stone was then frequently wet with water until it caused the perspiration to 'stand out like beads,' and in this condition the patient would be hurried to the nearby brook and plunged in, only for a moment, when he was taken back in the tent or hut, and covered with skins or blankets, until the perspiration was more profuse than before, if possible.

Doctor Parke was an influential member of the Society of Friends, and may have been a relative of the noted author and zealous Quaker preacher, James Parke, who was born on the border of Wales in 1636, and was contemporary with George Fox, the distinguished founder of the Society.

There is a tradition in the family that Roger Parke, Jr. found a nugget of silver on the farm while digging a post hole, had it examined and pronounced genuine silver but his descendants weren't able to find any more.  

Ralph Ege also mentioned some barite mines "in the corner of Stony Brook Road" near the Parke home. He called them baryta mines. They have long been abandoned and largely forgotten. During the Revolutionary War the residents in the area used them to hide their goods and sometimes themselves.

Susan Avery, lineage leader of the Dr. Roger Parke line for the Parke Society wrote concerning incorrect information being circulating concerning this line: "Dr. Roger Parke married only once - to Anne Patison. The reference to a Robinson is totally erroneous with absolutely no basis in fact. We have his marriage record to Anne. The Sophia Clause who married a Roger Parke ... in Massachusetts is a totally different Roger Parke.

Dr. Roger Parke had only three children that we are aware of (some people have his children mixed up with children of his son Roger Parke) and they are John, Anne and Roger.

By 1735, Roger Parke Sr. and Jr., John Jr. and Jr., Andrew and Joseph, were given eviction notices to vacate the land they had lived on for more than thirty-five years. Many of the Parkes soon left the area except for Roger Parke, Jr., and at least three of his children. Son William who married Sarah Jewell; Keziah who married James Larison and Grace who married Jacob Stout, evidently remained in the Hopewell area. Others moved to other areas in Hunterdon County, taking their records with them."

Dr. Roger Parke did sign the compact but remained in New Jersey. He would have been eighty-three at the time and died four years later. The loss of his herb garden would have been doubly tragic and he was

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62Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell

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certainly too old to start over. He is buried in the Parke/Larison family graveyard, which no longer exists.

Eventually, Roger Parke, Jr.'s children began to move into northern Hunterdon County where land was offered for sale. However, Roger was able to keep his 200 acres of land in Hopewell until his death. In the 1740s, the land was put up for public auction and Jacob Stout and his wife, Grace Parke Stout purchased the land. Several years later, the land was transferred to James and Keziah Parke Larison. Both Grace and Keziah were said to be the daughters of Roger Parke, Jr.¹

**JOHN PARKE, SR.**¹ AND **SARAH SMITH**¹⁰

John Parke was b. abt. 1678 at Hexam, Northumberland, England, son of Roger Parke and Anne Patison. He d. bef. Nov. 1756 in Frederick County, Virginia. (now Hampshire Co., WV)

He md. Sarah Smith abt. 1699 at Hopewell, Hunterdon, New Jersey, dau. of Andrew Smith and Sarah Foster, b. 28 Nov 1675 at Farsley, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. She d. abt. 1759 in ,Frederick, Virginia. Children: John, Andrew, Roger and George.

John Parke married Sarah, daughter of the first Andrew Smith who bought land in Hopewell in 1688. He had the most to lose of all the evicted residents, having owned 600 acres.

[Concerning losing their property through the 'Coxe Conspiracy', John Parke refused to pay for his land a second time and refused to vacate, as did Thomas Smith], "until forcibly evicted by Sheriff Bennett Bard - who then rented their homesteads to two yeoman named O'Guillon and Collier. This so enraged Smith and Parke that in July 1735 they took their revenge, in the traditional manner of the citizens of Old England who over the centuries had developed ways to express contempt whenever there was no legal recourse: A dishonest official was 'Hanged in Effigy,' and a man whose actions the community considered despicable was 'TARRED and FEATHERED.'

Since the perpetrators of this 'land grab,' Colonel Daniel Coxe, Judge Hooper, Sheriff Bard, Governor William Cosby and lawyer Murray, were out of their victims reach, Thomas Smith and John Parke made a different plan - but before taking action, sent their families to safety,

¹Cecilia Parke
probably across the river to Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In the dead of a July night, Smith and Parke and ten or more friends, slipped into the woods behind the homes where they had grown up, prepared a vat of melted tar and a barrel of chicken and turkey feathers, then broke into their former homes and took a 'Tar and Feather' revenge on the interlopers who occupied them! These acts were considerably more than mere personal revenge: 'Tar and Feathers' showed utter contempt for Coxe's dishonest officials. Tar was almost impossible to remove, so it publicly shamed the two who sought to gain from injustice, while burning their former homes and barns reduced profits to Colonel Coxe.

Their rebellion finished, Smith and Parke escaped across the Delaware, and their 'ten or more friends' went back to their Hopewell homes, perhaps to toast the night's lively events in good English ale. Public sympathy was surely with these rebels because, in spite of great desperation in the community for money and common knowledge of the identities of the dozen or more perpetrators, nobody ever came forward to claim the large reward.

These rebellious acts generated the expected response for Smith and Parke did not wait for High Sheriff Bennet Bard to pursue nor for Governor Cosby to declare them outlaws. Before dawn, they had crossed the Delaware river, and were safely beyond the reach of New Jersey's royal officials. Also escaped for debt: Thomas Palmer, William Hixon, James Latham, Benjamin Merrill, John Palmer, Ralph Parke, Jr., James Gould, Joseph Parke, Albert Opdyke, Hezekiah Bonham, Thomas Mayberry.

In the next few years, some stayed in Hopewell, but others followed Smith and Parke west after selling their improvements to newcomers from Long Island and elsewhere for barely enough to make a new start. Between 1731 and 1760 about half of the families of Hopewell's 'Fifty Mens Compact' moved where land was cheaper and the government more trustworthy. These rebellious acts generated the expected response from the royal officials they had very deliberately insulted. At the August 1735 term of Hunterdon County's Superior Court, Mr. Murray, Attorney for the Coxe heirs, reported: Several persons of Hopewell had, in a riotous and outrageous and violent manner, and by night assaulted ye persons who by virtue of his Majesties writ, were by the Sheriff of Hunterdon County put into possession of the several houses and plantations of the persons named
in the complaint."  

According to *Hardy County History to 1990*, Roger Parke's sons, George, John and Roger, [actually, John Sr. 's sons] came to Frederick County, Virginia (now Hampshire County, West Virginia) and took up residence on the Cacapon River on a Fairfax land grant in 1745.

Hampshire County was taken from Frederick County on May 1, 1754. Frederick County had been a subdivision of Orange County. The original geographic area of Old Frederick County was subsequently divided into twelve counties: Frederick, Shenandoah, Clarke, Warren and Page Counties in Virginia and Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Grant and Mineral Counties in West Virginia.

A Thomas Smith and John Parke are mentioned in a 1747 road order for the construction of a road near the Cacapon River.  

John Parke Sr. was in Old Frederick County by 1735, settling first on Back Creek and then on the Cacapon River where he later received a Fairfax land grant for the land he had improved near what is now Capon Bridge, Hampshire County, West Virginia. His land was surveyed by eighteen year old George Washington on Thomas Edward’s Mill Run and recorded April 10, 1750.

Tragically, he didn’t fare well here either. John was cruelly murdered at age eighty in a raid possibly led by Chief Killbuck, who was marauding at that time. His family had “forted up” but he went back to check on the livestock. According to family lore, he was killed and leaned against a post or beheaded and his head fixed to a post as a warning to others. John Parke established a crossing over the Cacapon River that is now known as Kales Ford. Susan Avery added, “I was there in May and took many pictures of John's land and the Cacapon River area and around Capon Bridge in Hampshire Co.”

The name Cacapon is taken from the Shawnee, "Cape-cape-de-hon," meaning "river of medicine water." Cacapon, like "Monongahelia" has variants, Capon being one. It’s hard to figure because the definition of capon is a castrated chicken.

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40 Edith Stroup, *Origins*

41 *Frederick County, VA Court Order Book 2, 1745-1748*, p. 208.
Thanks to Susan’s directions, Ray and I were able to drive by John Parke’s farm. If you’d like to do the same, just take River Road at the bridge in Capon Bridge. At right is a picture of the house currently on Parke’s land. The current owner isn’t very sympathetic to genealogists so we didn’t walk over it. Susan and her cousin had already located the river ford, springs and the cemetery. They cleaned up the cemetery, took pictures and righted what stones remained. The cemetery was in terrible shape since it was unfenced and cows are allowed to trample it. It is now fenced but it was too late to save the grave stones of John and Sarah Parke.

Susan further said, “The graveyard is behind and to the right of that house - now owned by Phyllis Baker. John’s son, George Parke, inherited the land and then he was killed by the Indians in 1757 and his wife Elizabeth Arnold (we think) married Aaron Ashbrook - she then sold the land to George Kale.”

She also told us of Hook’s Tavern and we drove by there. It would make a great bed and breakfast. Ray and I dreamed of operating such an establishment but by the time we had the time, we didn’t have the energy. This area is a beautiful, serene place. I highly recommend spending some time there.

**SEVERAL GROUPS RELOCATE TO VIRGINIA’S VALLEYS**

Grace Garner tells of a group of about twenty young men who came down from Bucks County, Pennsylvania; that on the way southward he and his fellow travelers considered well the lands through which they passed, some settling for periods of a few months to a few years in southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware before their final settlement in Frederick which was later to become Hampshire County. This was in the days when young George Washington was surveying various tracts for Lord Fairfax.

John and Roger Parke were among them, along with George Nixon, Aaron and John Ashbrook, John Smith [Thomas Smith had a son, John] and Jonathan and Richard Arnold, Jr., Sylvanus Smith [neighbor of John Parke, Sr.], Samuel Brown, John and Samuel Woodson, Samuel Pritchard, David, Joseph and Thomas Edwards, Even Pugh Jr. and Jacob Pugh, Benjamin Phipps, John Keith and others. - and sooner or later, these men were interrelated by marriage ties. Because they liked this part of the country, they decided to locate here and rode back home to marry the girls of their choice and bring them back to this beautiful valley, sometimes with parents.
and other family members.  

Morgan Bryant, an Irish protestant, and Alexander Ross, an Irish Quaker, were living in the Quaker community in Bucks/Chester Counties. The partners visited the Shenandoah region about 1729. They appeared before Governor William Gooch of Virginia and applied for a grant of 100,000 acres of land, “lying on the west and north side of the River Opeckon and extending thence to a Mountain called the North Mountain and along the River Cohongaruton [Cacapon?] and on any part of the River Sherundo [Shenandoah] not already granted to any other person.”

An application for 20,000 acres “joining on the south side of the Line of the Province of Pennsylvania and on the west side of the Boundary of my Lord Baltimore’s Grant for the province of Maryland and joining to the Lands lately entr’d for by John Robinson Esqr.” was approved April 23, 1735, on condition that they provided a certain number of settlers. Before it was approved, Bryant and Ross settled seventy families in the Upper Shenandoah Valley on Opequon Creek, an area that in 1738 became Frederick County, Virginia. “Leave was granted them to Survey . . . one thousand Acres for each Family.”

Their removes weren’t over yet. Morgan Bryant led another migration to the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina where they became neighbors of the Boone family. This settlement became known as "Bryant's Settlement." Joseph Bryant, the oldest of Morgan Bryant's children, had a daughter Rebecca who, on August 14, 1756, became the bride of young Daniel Boone. The ceremony was performed by Squire Boone who was a Justice of the Peace in Rowan County.

About 1732 another guide, Jost Hite, opened the first wagon road as far as Winchester, settling his group of Pennsylvania Germans on a different stretch of Opequon Creek. Comparison of records for early settlers in the upper Valley shows many with surnames identical to those in New Jersey’s “Coxe Affair” including the two opportunistic yeoman, Duncan O’Quillon and John Collier, who after being beaten, tarred and feathered, realized they were not welcome in Hopewell. The greatest concentration of New Jersey migrants [including John Parke] was along Back Creek

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43 Executive Journals of Council of Colony of Virginia.
(the next creek west of Opequon) in a small, mountain community where a peak was fortuitously named by its early settlers "Jersey Mountain."44

"It has been difficult to document John Parke and the other Back Creek settlers because they didn’t secure the services of a surveyor nor receive a land grant during the decade of the 1730s. They had come from New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, rugged individualists in search of low-cost land. They independently staked out claims for prime land along the narrow valleys of Back Creek, without governmental interference. Some of these claims were later surveyed by Orange County surveyor James Wood, who later surveyed the 1735 grants that constituted the Bryant-Ross Settlement.

It is believed that Back Creek Valley was settled during the 1732-1735 era, based on a network of circumstantial evidence. First, tradition says that Jeremiah Smith and two friends explored Back Creek Valley in 1730 and returned to their homes in New Jersey to prepare their families to emigrate. Second, names of Back Creek settlers were among the first persons listed in the index of Orange County Surveyor James Wood’s book. In fact, these surveys at Back Creek were accomplished before the 1735 surveys of the Bryant/Ross Settlement.

In the Capon Bridge area of Cacapon Valley, Joseph Edwards and Richard Arnold migrated from Chester County, Pennsylvania about 1735. They were later joined by the Parke, Mills, Dillon, Caudy and other families."45

Jeremiah Smith was the most renowned Back Creek settler. He accompanied Owen and Isaac Thomas from New Jersey and established the first farms in the area. The Thomas brothers were gone by 1755, but Jeremiah Smith remained on Back Creek where he became well-known and left many descendants. He was a heroic frontiersman who helped tame the frontier wilderness of Old Frederick County, fighting with distinction during the French and Indian War, and was a leader of economic development during times of peace.

Not much is known about Smith’s origin or early life. His first wife and son were kidnapped by Indians and he never saw either again, though he looked and longed for them till the end of his long life. His son was raised by Indians and never wanted

44Edith Stroup, Origins

45Wilmer L. Kerns, PhD, Frederick County Virginia: Settlement and Some First Families of Back Creek Valley 1730-1830. Baltimore [Maryland]: Gateway Press, c1995.

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to return to white civilization and his wife had died before she could be ransomed.

I have looked for a connection between James Smith and Jeremiah Smith but couldn’t find one. He may be of the same family but not a direct descendant.

It’s frustrating to obtain this much data on these groups but very little on James Smith. He may or may not have been a part of the problems in West Jersey. He may or may not have been in Pennsylvania with the Quakers. DNA evidence proves he definitely wasn’t related to Thomas Smith, brother of Sarah. However, he was definitely in the Shenandoah Valley at the same time and lived in Parkes Valley, near the Parkes. Wilmer Kerns\textsuperscript{46} wrote, “James came to Hampshire County during the Colonial period, settling in the vicinity of Parks’ Valley, north of U.S. Route 50.” James Smith and John Parke both applied for and received land grants.

A young 19-year-old George Washington had surveyed property parcels for the Parkes and Smiths and they received a Fairfax land grant for the land that they were already ‘on’ and deeds issued.\textsuperscript{47}

**FAIRFAX LAND GRANTS**

In 1649, land holdings in the New World were granted by King Charles II to some half-dozen noblemen. Almost 100 years later when Lord Fairfax (1693-1781) acquired the grants, they contained 5,282,000 acres and became known as the Northern Neck Land Grants. They included the 22 counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Stafford, King George, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison, Clarke, Warren, Page, Shenandoah and Frederick Counties in Virginia; Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties in West Virginia, roughly comprising the eastern panhandle and the South Branch Valley.

The Fairfax Line, a survey made by Mayo and Savage in 1736, was approved in 1745 but a new survey was ordered. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Lewis and others


\textsuperscript{47}Susan Avery
composed the new survey party. On October 23, 1746, the survey party reached the landmark now known as the Fairfax Stone, located at the junction of Grant, Tucker and Preston counties in West Virginia at the headspring of the North Branch of the Potomac River.

Unfortunately, the same high elevation and steep slopes that made this mountain area a safe haven for refugees beyond the reach of royal law, also made farming difficult, beyond a mere subsistence level. After living several years in these beautiful mountains, many ambitious men began looking elsewhere.

Furthermore, the upper Valley was no longer a safe haven. Indian raids and war threats necessitated the construction of frontier forts and the conscription of militia.48

By May 1741, Bladen County, North Carolina, issued deeds on the Great Peedee (Yadkin). It was no accident that the Hopewell group chose its north bank to found their "Jersey Settlement," an area described as: "Ten square miles of the best wheat land in the south," located in (modern) Davidson County, near Linwood. It was composed of many people from New Jersey who had sent an agent there to locate and enter the best land still open to settlement.49

Parke and Smith were now elderly, their kinsmen middle-aged, and, in view of their New Jersey experiences, they were not interested in a new migration that made them "squatters."50

Thomas Smith, brother-in-law of John Parke I, was among those who went to North Carolina but James Smith and John Parke did not. John Parke’s neighbor was Sylvanus Smith, so there is a possibility that he's a relative of James, but no evidence of this relationship has been found. John Parke Jr. and James Smith

48Edith Stroup, Origins


50Edith Stroup, Origins
lived in nearby Parke Valley. Anne Parke, daughter of John Jr. and Mary Parke and granddaughter of John Sr. and Sarah Smith Parke, met and married James Smith. They are the parents of Aaron Smith, founder of the large Smith clan of Harrison County, West Virginia.

It's my philosophy that you can't know your ancestors without being familiar with the history of that time. To that end, and because both John Parke Sr. and Jr., as well as George Parke, were killed in this conflict, a brief account of the French and Indian War is included.

GEORGE WASHINGTON OPENS THE WAR

The confrontation at Fort Necessity in the summer of 1754 was the opening battle of the war fought by England and France for control of the North American continent. This action was also the first major event in the military career of George Washington, and it marked the only time he ever surrendered to an enemy.

The French, who considered the Ohio a vital link between New France (Canada) and Louisiana, advanced southward and westward from Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, driving out English traders and claiming the Ohio River Valley for France.

In 1753, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent an eight-man expedition under George Washington to warn the French to withdraw. Washington, then only 21 year's old, made the journey in midwinter of 1753-54. The French refused to withdraw, setting the stage for the events that took place at Fort Necessity.

The Governor also sent a small force of Virginia soldiers to build a fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahelia Rivers, where Pittsburgh now stands. They were driven off before it was finished and the French then built a much larger fort they called Fort Duquesne.

THE GREAT MEADOWS OR FORT NECESSITY

In early April 1754, George Washington, newly commissioned lieutenant colonel, started westward from Alexandria with part of a regiment of Virginia frontiersmen to build a road to Redstone Creek on the Monongahelia. He was then to help defend the English fort on the Ohio. When told the fort was in French hands, he resolved to push onto Redstone Creek and await further instructions. His force was well beyond Wills Creek when Col. Joshua Fry, commanding the expedition, arrived there with the rest of the Virginia Regiment near the end of May.

Washington assumed command of the regiment upon Fry's death and arrived at the Great Meadows, as Fort Necessity grounds were then called, on May 24. Three days later Washington and 40 men set out to find a group of French soldiers that had been spotted by his scouts.

In a surprise attack, Washington won this first skirmish with
the French. Knowing that the survivors would carry the alarm to Fort Duquesne, Washington undertook to fortify his position at the Great Meadows. During the last two days of May and the first three days of June, he built a circular palisaded fort that he called Fort Necessity.

The rest of the Virginia regiment arrived at the Great Meadows on June 9, along with supplies and nine swivel guns. Further reinforcements were Capt. James Mackay's independent Company of regular British troops from South Carolina. He soon had 393 officers and men. His attempt to retain his Indian allies wasn't successful. Fort Necessity was further improved with trenches outside the stockade. On the morning of July 3, a force of about 600 French and 100 Indians took up positions in the woods. Washington withdrew his men to the entrenchments. Rain fell throughout the day flooding the marshy ground. Both sides suffered casualties, but the British losses were greater than French and Indian losses.

After several hours of fighting, in the evening the commander of the French force requested a truce to discuss the surrender of Washington's command. Near midnight, after hours of negotiation, the terms were reduced to writing and signed by Washington and Mackay. The British were allowed to withdraw and the French burned Fort Necessity.\footnote{nps.gov/archive/fone/fonehist.htm}

The following year Washington joined another British expedition to the Forks of the Ohio under the command of General Edward Braddock.

**BRaddock's Defeat or the Battle of the Monongahela**

Braddock's impressive force was approximately 1,400 men. The British faced a French and Indian force, estimated to number between 300 and 900. The Battle of the Monongahela has often been described as an ambush. The encounter was actually a meeting engagement, where two forces clash at an unexpected time and place. The quick and effective response of the French and Indians - despite the early loss of their commander - led many of Braddock's men to believe they had been ambushed. However, French documents reveal that the French and Indian force was too late to prepare an ambush, and had been just as surprised as the British.

**Hero of the Monongahela**

Colonel Washington, although he had no official position in the chain of command and was very ill, was able to impose and maintain some order and formed a rear guard, which allowed the remnants of the force to disengage. This earned him the sobriquet
"Hero of the Monongahelia."

The expedition was marked by administrative incompetence at every level. Virginia did not have the necessary resources of provisions or transport. Braddock compounded his problems by insulting and ignoring the advice of his senior officers. The expedition would have foundered completely without the help of Pennsylvania through the agency of Benjamin Franklin in providing the minimum adequacy of horses and wagons.

It would have been more appropriate for the expedition to approach Fort Duquesne through Pennsylvania which had the necessary resources and a more direct route. Dinwiddie and other prominent Virginians were concerned that the road be built through Virginia in the interests of the Ohio Company. Governor Sharpe of Maryland had advised a methodical advance establishing forts at intervals. Braddock ignored this advice other than building a rough fortification at Little Meadows in the early stages of the march.

**INADEQUATE PROVISIONS**

The expedition was plagued by the shortage of supplies and by this time the troops were near to starvation, suffering from scurvy through living on salt beef provided by the Royal Navy. There was no forage and the horses were dying in numbers. Quantities of flour were damaged by heavy rain. Progress was painfully slow as the army was required to cut a twelve-foot wide road with bridges. On the worst day in the early part of the march it took 18 hours to cover 3 miles.

Water was a problem and the army suffered from endemic fevers. Washington was struck down and left at Bear Camp, catching up with the army in time for the battle. Defensive precautions during the march seem to have been good and there were few casualties to the hostile Indians.

The troops set off from the western bank of the Monongahelia on July 9, 1755, for the final day's march, apparently without the previous elaborate system of outlying pickets, as it was assumed there was to be no resistance and the fort would be found abandoned. All were in high spirits and the drummers played the Grenadiers March. They were wrong.

A party of some 300 Indians and around 30 French colonial troops came down the path and attacked the advanced party of Lieutenant Colonel Gage and three companies of foot. Firing broke out and the Indians fanned out down the flanks of the army in a horse shoe attack. The almost total lack of discipline and training in the British and American troops was fatal. The main body of troops came up from the rear and collided with Gage's retreating companies. The troops formed a mass into which the Indians fired.
FRIENDLY FIRE

It seems that most of the casualties in the British Force were inflicted through the troops shooting each other. At the rear of the column the wagon drivers [including a young Daniel Boone] cut their teams free and fled. By sunset, the surviving British and American forces were fleeing back down the road they had built.

The defeat unleashed a wave of Indian attacks on Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, many settlers being killed or abducted. Indian raids reached almost to Philadelphia. Defense of the three colonies was left to the local administration. The Royal Government had failed in its most important function - protection of its citizens - and would never have the same standing.

ILL, BUT STILL FIGHTING

George Washington, in spite of incapacitating illness, helped the dying Braddock and his wounded aides from the field and rode 30 miles after the battle to bring help from Colonel Dunbar’s force. Washington had, before the march from Will’s Creek began, ridden to Williamsburg and back to obtain money for the soldiers pay. It is widely claimed that the battle was lost because the British troops were required to fight in formal European formation while the American troops used a more appropriate fighting order. There are clear references in the authorities to American soldiers fighting among the trees.52

Braddock was carried off the field in his own silk sash, which was converted into a hammock. Tradition says that this hammock was fastened to the pommels of two saddles, and the General carried between the troopers’ horses.53

FAMOUS LAST WORDS

General Braddock’s last words are reported to have been, “We shall know how to fight them next time.”

Col. George Washington wrote, “When we came there, we were attacked by a party of French and Indians, whose number, I am persuaded, did not exceed three hundred men; while ours consisted of about one thousand three hundred well-armed troops, chiefly regular soldiers, who were struck with such a panic that they


behaved with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive. The officers behaved gallantly, in order to encourage their men, for which they suffered greatly."

In a letter to his mother he wrote that he was uninjured but "I had four bullets shot through my coat and two horses shot under me."

The French weren't repulsed from the Ohio Valley until 1758 when Fort Duquesne was finally captured. More about this later on.

The British had suffered a series of defeats in the war's opening years, but, in 1758, the tide was about to turn.

**THE FALL OF FORT DUQUESNE**

Brig. Gen. John Forbes was given the command of the expedition against Duquesne. His force consisted of 1200 Highlanders, 350 Royal Americans, 2700 provincials from Pennsylvania, 100 from Delaware (then called the Lower Counties), 1600 from Virginia, 250 from Maryland, 150 from North Carolina, and about 1000 wagoners and laborers.

Virginians wanted to go by Braddock's Road, already cut through the wilderness, but Philadelphia business interests won the day. A new route would have to be cut through Pennsylvania.

Forbes was very ill and unable to keep up with the army so he lagged behind with the advance guard commanded by Colonel Bouquet. Instead of marching like Braddock, at one stretch to Fort Duquesne, burdened with a long and cumbersome baggage-train, Forbes planned to push on by slow stages, establishing fortified magazines as he went, and advancing with all his force when within easy distance of the fort.

**WASHINGTON NEARLY KILLED BY HIS OWN MEN**

George Washington had a little known encounter with the French a few miles west of Fort Ligonier that could have changed the course of American history.

French military forces aided by Ohio Indians had raided Forbes' horses and cattle near the British outpost along Loyalhanna Creek. Before withdrawing to the west, the raiders killed or seized about 200 animals. Forbes then ordered out Col. Washington's 1st Virginia Regiment to track down the raiders in the area surrounding Two Mile Run, just south of present-day Route 30 in Ligonier Township. Lt. Col. George Mercer's 2nd Virginia Regiment was deployed by Forbes to help Washington's men further surround and detain the enemy.

Shortly after Washington's men captured three of the raiders, Mercer's men approached in the lingering fog and the half-light of dusk, and gunfire erupted as the two Virginia regiments mistook each other for the enemy.
Washington tried to end the confusion-fueled carnage happening around him. Slicing through a corridor of flashing weapons-fire, he struck upward the firearms of his provincials with his British silver-mounted small sword. When the firing finally ceased, two British officers and 38 other soldiers were killed or wounded.

A CHARMED LIFE

Astonishingly, Washington did not suffer a scratch. J. Martin West, the curator of the Fort Ligonier Museum and author of annotated notes included in the book, George Washington Remembers - Reflections on the French and Indian War said, "[Washington] is, by far, the most important figure that this country has ever produced, and he was almost lost at the hands of his own men."

The book examines an eleven-page document titled Remarks penned by Washington in 1787, almost thirty years after his service during the French and Indian War. Washington notes in Remarks that "... having survived all the battles of the French and Indian War ... and all the battles of the American Revolution, the closest I ever came to death was at the hands of my own men."

Having narrowly escaped injury or death during the friendly fire incident, Washington must have felt his mission was accomplished when he saw the smoldering remains of Fort Duquesne. He promptly resigned from the military, having completed five years of service during the campaign.

During that time, Washington had several other brushes with death. One came during Gen. Edward Braddock's defeat at the Battle of the Monongahelia in 1755, when [two of] Washington's horse[s] was shot out from under him and musket balls ripped his uniform coat.

"He seemed to have had a charmed life when it came to the battlefield," says Don Higginbotham, a history professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and contributor to George Washington Remembers. "I think military history, in general, is a good example for us of how good fortune, luck and chance affect history overall."

The Indians came to believe Washington was supernaturally protected from harm, says Alan Irvine, a sociology professor at the University of Pittsburgh and professional storyteller who wrote Blood on the Moon: The French and Indian War in Pennsylvania.

Washington himself believed God had singled him out for some special cause, says Irvine, adding that Washington's horse was knocked out from under him a total of twenty-six times during combat.

JOHN PARKE, JR. AND MARY

John Parke, Jr. was b. abt. 1703 at Hopewell,
Hunterdon, New Jersey, son of John Parke and Sarah Smith. He d. 14 Sep 1758 at Fort Duquesne, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

He md. Mary (surname unknown) abt. 1725 at Hopewell. She was b. abt. 1706 in Hopewell and d. abt. 1779 at , Rowan County, North Carolina. Children: Abigail, John III, George, Anne, Allan, Ebenezer, Rachel, Moses and Noah.

John Parke’s wife’s surname is unknown though she is often listed as Mary Davis. Mary did not marry John Davis until after John Parke Jr.'s death in 1758.

John Parke Jr. was recorded as a Sergeant on the Muster Roll of Captain Thomas Speak in the First Virginia Regiment in September 1758, possibly enlisting to avenge his father’s cruel murder. Susan Avery thinks that John “was so outraged by having had his father killed, even though he was almost 80 years old, that he signed on with George Washington whom he knew from the days when George was their surveyor. John Jr. was said to have been a chain carrier for Washington in 1750.” George Parke also enlisted but nothing is known about where and how he died. We do know he served under Major John Connolly and Captain George Astorroll.

John Jr. is listed on a schedule of soldiers to be paid through an act of assembly, passed March 1758, the 31st year of the reign of King George II. Annexed to this act was a schedule for Frederick County with the names of the militia officers and soldiers, and the citizens who furnished provisions to that militia. John Parke received £4.00.00.

John’s enlistment was most likely a "resign up" to the Virginia Militia as an earlier record has been found of a John Parke/e enlisting October 1756, Frederick County, Virginia.54

John Jr. was killed on 4 Sep 1758 in the Battle of Grant’s Hill at Fort Duquesne, located at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahelia Rivers merge to create the Ohio River. In 1770, his son, John III, filed a petition, as eldest son, for John Jr.'s land as he had left no will. His mother, Mary, had by then remarried to a Davis. This would coincide with the dates of deeds and another petition filed by John III to recover his grandfather, John Park Sr.'s, land.55

54Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, Virginia's Colonial Soldiers, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., IN. Research by Mrs. Evelyn Potter Park and Dr. Margaret Park.

55Susan Avery
John Jr. had 250 acres north and west of Capon Bridge by abt. 2 miles.

In George Washington's survey book there is a survey for 135 acres on Mill Run, a branch of the Cacapon River, granted to John Park Jr. Dec. 29, 1750.

In Dyers Index a John Park (must be John III 1735-1816) was granted 224 acres on Edwards Run in Hampshire in 1796, b. 5, p. 27. Also was granted 153 acres on L. Cacapon in 1800, b. 5, p. 266.

Concerning the Fairfax land grant to John Parke, Feb. 9, 1770; the Land Warrant to John Parke III states that John Parks II being dead, his son, John Parke III is proved Heir-at-law. Deed to issue in the name of said John reserving 1/3 to Mary Davis, widow of John Parks.

Deed to John Parke III from Lord Fairfax in Frederick Co., dated Nov. 15, 1771 for 182 acres originally granted to his father, John Park Jr. in 1753. John Park certifies "I am eldest son and heir of a tract of land of my father John Parks, Sr. [actually Jr.], he dying without a Will. Witnesses: Roger Park, brother to John Park II. [John III's uncle]

Jonathan Curtis assigned a tract of land (wherein he now lives on Dry Run) containing 68 acres to John Parke on 11 Jul 1757.

Jonathan Curtis' son, Job Curtis, sold a tract (where he lives on head of Mackays/McCoys Branch [also called Dry Run]) containing 373 acres to John Parke also on 11 Jul 1757.56

THE BATTLE OF GRANT’S HILL – JOHN PARKE IS KILLED

Before the arrival of Forbes at the Loyalhanna, Bouquet had sent out Major James Grant, of the 77th Highland regiment, with thirty-seven officers and eight hundred and five privates, to reconnoiter the fort and adjacent country. His instructions were to approach not too near the Fort, and in no event to take the risk of an attack.57

Grant did risk an attack that became known as the Battle of Grant’s Hill. It was one of those gigantic military debacles that caused unnecessary death and suffering to the men involved. This is probably where John Parke Jr. lost his life.

Grant, in three days, was within twelve miles of the Fort without being discovered. The detachment halted here until three o’clock in the afternoon. The troops then quietly marched to a


57akvalley.com/history/forts/duquesne/duquesne.shtml
point about two miles from the Fort, where they left their baggage under charge of Captain Bullitt, two subalterns, and fifty men. It was already dark, and late in the night, Major Grant appeared with his troops at the brow of the fatal hill which still bears his name, between the two rivers, about a quarter of a mile from the fort.

There was no movement in the fort so Major Grant supposed that the forces in the fort must be small, and determined to make an attack. Two officers and fifty men were directed to approach the fort and fall upon the French and Indians that might be outside, if not too many. They saw none nor were they challenged by the sentinels. As they returned, they set fire to a large storehouse, but the fire was discovered and extinguished. At break of day Major Lewis was sent with two hundred men, principally American regulars and Virginian volunteers, to take post about half a mile back, and lie in ambush in the road on which they had left their baggage. Major Grant was jealous of Major Lewis and wished to have the glory for himself . . .

Four hundred men were posted along the hill facing the fort, . . . and Captain McDonald's company marched with drums beating toward the enemy, in order to draw a party out of the fort. As soon as the garrison were aroused, both French and Indians sallied out in great numbers to the attack.

They . . . immediately separated into three divisions. The first two were sent directly under cover of the banks of the river to surround the main body under Major Grant; the third was delayed awhile to give the others time, and then displayed themselves before the fort, as if exhibiting their whole strength.

The attack commenced, and Captain McDonald was immediately obliged to fall back . . ., Major Grant received and returned a most destructive fire . . . he suddenly found himself flanked on all sides . . . The Provincial troops concealing themselves behind trees made a good defense, but the Highlanders who stood exposed to the enemy's fire without cover, fell in great numbers, and at last gave way and fled. The provincials, not being supported and being overpowered by numbers were compelled to follow.

LEWIS AND BULLITT TO THE RESCUE

Lewis realized that Grant was in trouble and hurried to his defense. On arriving he found Grant and his detachment surrounded
by the Indians. He attacked so vigorously that a passage opened through which Grant and some of his men escaped. Lewis and his brave provincials became enclosed with the Indian lines and many men were killed or wounded.

Major Grant, retreated to the baggage where Captain Bullitt was posted with his forty Virginians. As soon as the enemy came up, Captain Bullitt attacked them with great fury for a while, but not being supported and most of his men killed, he was obliged to give way. The resistance shown by this little company served to check the pursuers, giving many the opportunity to escape.

Major Grant and Captain Bullitt were the last to desert the field. Captain Lewis was taken prisoner but was protected from bodily injury by a French officer. Grant, who had wandered all night with a few of his men, came in on the morning after the engagement, and surrendered himself.

While Grant and Lewis were prisoners, the former addressed a letter to Gen. Forbes giving a detailed account of the engagement and attributing the defeat to the ill conduct of Lewis. This letter, (inspected by the French who knew it to be untrue) was handed to Major Lewis. Exasperated at this charge Lewis bestowed on Grant some abusive epithets and challenged him to the field. Grant declined the invitation and Lewis, after spitting in his face in the presence of several of the French officers, left him to reflect on his baseness.

60 Captain Bullitt led part of his company with Colonel Washington's expedition in 1754 that ended with defeat at the Battle of Great Meadows; he was also with the failed Braddock Expedition. The third try in 1758 also started badly, but ended in success. Bullitt led a militia company in the Forbes Expedition and was part of the large advance party commanded by Major James Grant. After Grant refused advice on wilderness fighting, his party was ambushed by the French and their Indian allies on September 21, 1758. They took heavy losses but Bullitt rallied the militia and counterattacked. He then led more than half of the original party back to their main force.

61 akavalley.com

62 Alexander Scott Withers, Chronicles of Border Warfare or a History of the Settlement by the Whites, of North Western Virginia, and of the Indian Wars and Massacres in that section of the State with Recollections, Anecdotes, etc. Parsons, West
In this conflict, which took place on the 14th of September 1758, two hundred and seventy were killed, forty-two wounded and several taken prisoners. It was, says Washington, in a letter to the Governor of Virginia, "A very ill-concerted, or a very ill-executed plan, perhaps both; but it seems to be generally acknowledged, that Major Grant exceeded his orders and that no disposition was made for engaging."\(^{63}\)

**ASHALECOA, OR THE GREAT KNIFE**

The French had always depended on the aid of the Indians. . . but it was the custom of the Indians, after a battle, whether successful or not, to go home. Colonel James Smith\(^{64}\), at that time a prisoner who had been adopted into one of their tribes, in his very valuable narrative, says, that after the defeat of Grant, the Indians held a council, but were divided in their opinions. Some said that General Forbes would now turn back, and go home the way that he came, as Dunbar had done when Braddock was defeated—others supposed that he would come on. The French urged the Indians to stay; but it was hard for the Indians to be absent from their families at this season of the year and a great many returned home to their hunting. The Indians said if it was only the red coats they had to do with, they could soon subdue them, but they could not withstand Ashalecoa, or the Great Knife, which was the name they gave the Virginians.

Forbes concluded, late in the year as it was, to advance. On the 13th of November, Colonel Armstrong with one thousand men was sent forward to assist Colonel Washington and his Virginians in opening the road. Friendly Indians were kept out as scouts, and the greatest vigilance was exercised to avoid surprise. Washington and Colonel Armstrong opened a way by cutting a road to within a day's march of the fort. On the evening of the 24th, the detachment encamped among the hills of Turtle Creek.

That night they were informed by one of the Indian scouts that the fort was burnt and abandoned by the enemy. A troop of horse was sent forward immediately to extinguish the burning. At midnight the men on guard heard a dull and heavy sound booming over the western woods as stores of ammunition were blown up. In the morning the march was resumed, the strong advance guard leading the way. It was dusk when they emerged upon the open plain and saw the remains of Fort Duquesne.

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\(^{63}\)akvalley.com

\(^{64}\)Not my James Smith. See page 86.
PETTICOAT WARRIORS

... they entered upon an Indian race path, upon each side of which a number of stakes, with the bark peeled off, were stuck into the earth, and upon each stake was fixed the head and kilt of a Highlander who had been killed or taken prisoner at Grant's defeat. As soon as the Highlanders came in sight of this horror, a slight buzz was heard in their ranks, which rapidly swelled and grew louder and louder. ... maddened by the insult ... which they well understood, as they had long been nicknamed the 'petticoat warriors' by the Indians, their wrath knew no bounds.

... immediately the whole corps of the Highlanders, with their muskets abandoned, and broad swords drawn, rushed by the provincials, swearing vengeance and extermination upon the French troops who had permitted such outrages. But the French had fled, and the wrath of the Highlanders ... subsided into a sullen and relentless desire for vengeance. 65

On November 24, the French commander had recognized that he faced total disaster if he were to resist. Under the cover of night, the French withdrew from Fort Duquesne, set it afire and floated down the Ohio River to safety. The British claimed the smoldering remains on November 25. A contingent of British forces remained on the site and began to construct the new Fort Pitt, named in honor of the secretary of state who had done so much to fashion a winning war strategy. 66

The capture of Fort Duquesne coincided with the fall of Fort Frontenac and the fortress at Louisbourg. Considered together, they marked a great turning point in the war. The lesson was not lost on the Indian allies, many of whom deserted the French cause at this time.

Fort Pitt would be known as Fort Dunmore for a brief time in the early 1770s to honor the royal governor of New York and Virginia, but would revert to its earlier name during the War for Independence. The village that developed around

65 akvalley.com

66 u-s-history.com/pages/h1195.html

53
the fort was called Pittsburgh.

**GRANT'S HILL HAUNTED?**

The area where this battle was fought is considered to be haunted by some. The Fort Pitt Museum at Point State Park is the site of the Battle of Grant's Hill. Security Guards have seen people on the monitors that were not there. Objects have disappeared from the museum. Strange sounds have been heard from empty parts of the museum. A reenactor was murdered there during the early 1970s.67

I have the DVD "George Washington's First War: The Battle for Fort Duquesne" filmed on location. It's a very good and entertaining history lesson. Another DVD, "The Forest Ran Red" covers the previous period of the French and Indian War. Both can be purchased at amazon.com.

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67Shadowlands Haunted Places Index - Pennsylvania.
Alfred (James Herriot) Wight at door of surgery in Thirsk, (Darrowby) Yorkshire

Reconstructed surgery in Herriot museum.

Partners in practice Tristan & Sigfried Farnon (Donald & Brian Sinclair) with James Herriot.

Dr. Alfred Wight aka James Herriot

Diane at same front door of surgery.

Dr. Wight's car used to reach his patients on back country roads during the 1930s.

Alley behind surgery
Market day in Thirsk. Golden Fleece Hotel, where we stayed, in background.

Our room at Golden Fleece furnished with two hot water bottles.

Wensleydale Heifer
A tired Diane leaning on sign.

Yorkshire heather. Ray on top, rental car at bottom.

Ray by Yorkshire milepost.

Ancient Roman milepost

Walking signs on moor.
St. Wilfreds Church, Calverly. The Smith family worshiped here from c. 1400 until at least the late 1600s. I'm afraid the only trace of the Smiths locally is in the parish records. G. Smith

Another view of St. Wilfreds Church, Calverly, Yorkshire.

St. Wilfrids dates back to 1154 AD. It boasts this Medieval East Window, Norman Arched Window, Saxon Tomb Covers, Jacobean Font Cover. On the bottom row left to right are the crests of: Thornhill, with unidentified family above, Markenfield, with lozenge above, Calverley impaled Tempest, with a kneeling Calverley above, Tong, with St. Catherine above, and the Duke of Lancaster, with the arms of Edward III just above. G. Smith

Typical scene in West Yorkshire. G. Smith
Allithwaite, Cumbria, Yorkshire. G. Smith

St. Mary’s Church, Allithwaite. G. Smith

Felkirk Church. G. Smith
Whitby, Yorkshire, home port of Captain Cook.

We were giggling about this sign when three tanks came zooming over the hill toward us.

Church in Thirsk. James and Helen Herriot (Wight) were married here.

We were treated to an impromptu serenade by bell-ringers practicing in church tower in back. We had stopped by nearby River Avon for a picnic.

Diane by ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire.

Farmer's Grange & Druid's Hall near Stonehenge.
Andrew Smith purchased land and settled his family below the 'ffalls of the Dellaware'. He bought his selection under the auspices of the proprietor of that tenth of West New Jersey called the Yorkshire Tenth. After arriving in the area, Yorkshire purchasers settled the 1st tenth, from Assinpink to Rancocas, and the London purchasers settled the 2nd tenth, from Rancocas to Timber Creek; areas indicated on the map. G. Smith.
Andrew Smith's property, Hopewell, lay just about opposite the 'W' of 'West' on this map, at the falls of the Delaware River. This was not far from where George Washington and his Colonial troops crossed nearly a century later, on Christmas Eve, 1776 to capture Trenton from the Hessian soldiers. G. Smith
Thomas Revell House, 213 Wood St., Burlington, NJ (moved from #8 East Pearl St) the oldest building in Burlington Co.-constructed 1685 by George Hutchinson and sold to Thomas Revell who used it from 1696 to 1699. Now occupied by Annis Stockton Chap. DAR.

Stony Brook Friends Meetinghouse. G. Smith

Burlington Old St. Marys 1702

Burlington St. Marys interior

House of Andrew Smith II (1689-1767) in Hopewell, NJ, along Harbourton Rd..

Built 1683. The first Burlington Friends Meeting House served for 100 yrs. Was seized during the Rev. War & used as a barracks. The present Burlington Meeting House was constructed in the mid-1780's by the Quakers to replace the original. S. Avery

Dr. Roger Parke's land & Stony Creek

Taken and posted on Smith/Beale website by Susan Avery.
Title page of Andrew Smith's Geneva 1608 Bible.

"The Geneva Bible was the English Bible first brought to America, and the first version to add numbered verses to each chapter and margin notes. It was the Bible of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and is the version quoted many times in William Shakespeare's plays. This edition may be further identified as, "1608 Geneva Bible, 4to [quarto], The Bible Translated According To The Ebrew And Greeke, often referred to as the 'Breeches Bible'. Published by Robert Barker London 1608. Geneva version. Bound with The Booke Of Common Prayer Robert Barker 1608; & Two Right Profitable And Fruitfull Concordances Robert Barker 1608; & Whole Booke Of Psalmes Company Of Stationers 1608." Here also is seen practice work of the fancy esses that were inscribed over the initial letters of Sarah Smith's name on page 1. Posted on Smith/Beale website.
Riddle inscription in Andrew Smith’s bible.
Here is Timothy Smith's family, last to make entries in the bible.
Another page with family dates.
Family of Andrew Smith II.
Andrew Smith was born September the 4th 1709, Deceased ye 20th of March 1794
Jonathan Smith was born April the 30th 1711, Deceased ye 20th of August 1791
George Smith was born February the 20th 1712/13, Deceased
Charles Smith was born November the 30th 1714, Desesed August the 12th 1718
Anna Smith was born January the 28th 1716, Deceased August 27th 1777 wife of John Titus
Charles Smith was born December the 30th 1718, Desesed August 8th 1744
Mary Smith was born September the 14th 1720, Deceased March 23, 1757 wife to Jonathan Hunt
Joseph Smith was born July the 24th 1722, Desesed August 19th 1744
John Smith was born July the 14th 1724, Desesed September the 7th 1744
Thomas Smith was born November the 7th 1727, Desesed September 3rd 1744
Timothy Smith was born November the 20th 1730, Desesed February 19th 1796"
This is the page with Sarah Smith's birth date.
Poem in Andrew Smith’s Bible, translated by Carolyn McGuire. Posted on Smith/Beale website.
Map of Washington’s crossing the Delaware River the night of December 25, 1776 into New Jersey, below the Falls where Andrew Smith had his farm. They surprised and routed the Hessian mercenaries at Trenton and commenced a re-invigorated campaign: Stony Brook is the creek along which Dr. Roger Parke had his land. G. Smith

Great Wagon Road is the solid line the Smith/Parke group followed to North Carolina. The dotted line is the route through the Cumberland Gap followed by those who settled in Kentucky. S. Avery.
Fort Edwards museum.

River Road by John Parke I land.

S. Avery

Button & buckle unearthed at Ft. Edwards

FORT EDWARDS
Troops from this fort under Captain Mercer were ambushed in 1756 and many were killed. The French and Indians later attacked the fort but the garrison, aided by Daniel Morgan and other frontiersmen, repulsed the assault.

Memorial to Fr. & Indian War soldiers at Fort Edwards.

Historical marker-Ft. Edwards

Did John Parke I build this cabin situated on his land?

Memorial to Fr. & Indian War soldiers at Fort Edwards.

John Parke III home on John Parke II land.

Huge tree stump in yard of home built on John I land. Tree must have been there when he was.

Another large tree stump in yard of John Parke I land.

Back Creek near Blowing Springs.

Susan Avery
Hampshire County near John Parke's farm. S. Avery

John Parke's tract of 400 acres along the Cacapon River in Hampshire Co. WV - Pond formed from natural spring (one of many on the land) S. Avery

Hook's Tavern, Capon Bridge, WV

Parke graveyard on John Parke I farm, behind and at right of current home. John and Sarah Parke are buried here but their stones have been destroyed by cattle and time. S. Avery
Survey completed by George Washington for John Parke dated April 21, 1750. Found in Washington’s papers in National Archives. Silveneus [sic] Smith was John Parke’s neighbor and possibly a relative of James Smith. Posted on Smith/Beale website by C. McGuire
April 5th.
John Heith desires to Enter where he lives on T.Capecohon. 200
20. D. Francea desires to Enter where he lives on T.Capecohon 200
21. D. Enroch Enroch desires to Enter for his Mile at the Forks of Capecohon 100
22. D. Mary Daceo desires to Enter where he lives on a branch of T. 200 near the Forks.
23. Also 200 on the head of Sleepy Creek joining Jacob Jenkins' Ferry. 200
24. Jacob Jenkins desires to Enter where he lives on T.Capecohon 200
25. John Parke just desires to Enter a place commonly known by Rogers'. 200
26. John Parke desires to Enter above his Survey on Capecohon 200

Document concerning Fairfax Land Grant for John Parke Sr. and John Parke Jr. Posted on Smith/Beale website by C. McGuire
Battle of Fort Necessity

Fort Necessity reconstruction

Fort Necessity log foundation

French & Indian War battle
Death of General Braddock

Frontier forts.
Braddock’s Battlefield
Fort Duquesne blockhouse at Point Park in Pittsburgh.

Fort Edwards, near Capon Bridge, WV is nearest John Parke and James Smith plantations. This is where the Parke and Smith families would “fort up” when threatened with an Indian attack.
The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia in order to obtain in the present season what our Sovereignty, for the consideration of the sum of for the purchase of these acres hereafter reserved, have granted to the said John Parke, 250 acres in Hampshire County a certain tract of land in the Town of Smith/Beale

Deed for Fairfax land grant of 250 acres in Hampshire Co. to John Parke, Sr. Posted on Smith/Beale website by Carolyn McGuire
Deed for Fairfax land grant for 182 acres in Hampshire County to John Parke Sr dated Nov. 15, 1771. Posted on Smith/Beale website by C. McGuire
I saw behind me those who had gone, and
before me, those who are to come. I looked
back and saw my father, and his father, and
all our fathers, and in front, to see my
son, and his son, and the sons upon sons
beyond.

And their eyes were my eyes.

Then I was not afraid, for I was in a
long line that had no beginning, and no
end. We found that we were one, born of
Woman, Son of Man, had in the Image,
fashioned in the womb by the Will of God,
the Eternal Father.

How Green Was My Valley by Richard Llewellyn

When I lived in Parkersburg, West Virginia, I spent a goodly
amount of time on Route 50 traveling to Clarksburg. I always got
a thrill when I noted the towns and little roads connecting to
Rt. 50 that were named for my ancestors. The town of Smithburg
was about halfway. It was named for the sons of Aaron Smith,
Aaron Jr. and Barnes, founders of the community. Next came Halls
Run, followed by Marshville Road, Jarvisville Road and Davison
Run. I've mentioned before how deeply my roots are imbedded in
Harrison County history - as these West Virginia "Country Roads"
testify.

There have been many attempts to find the father of James
Smith (1732-1819), the earliest Smith ancestor I've discovered in
this line, and many theories formed.

Wilmer Kerns\(^68\) wrote that "the Powell and Smith families
emigrated from New Jersey to Hampshire County during the 1750s"
and that "... the father of James Smith, was Aaron Smith and

\(^68\) Wilmer Kerns, Historical Records of Old Frederick and
Hampshire Counties, Virginia: Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books,
his wife was Ruth."

Other sources state the father’s name was Thomas. No evidence of either of these can be found though many have looked.

Yet another source has listed the parents of James Smith as John Smith, b. 17 Dec 1700 at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England and d. 10 Jan 1760 at Egg Harbor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey. The mother is listed as Mary Smith b. 30 Mar 1703 at Leeds Point, Atlantic County, New Jersey, and d. 15 Feb 1771, also at Egg Harbor City. They also listed this James Smith’s children who are completely different from my James Smith’s children. It appears that two James Smiths were combined, a problem with such common names from the same area.

Several internet sites state that Aaron Smith was baptized on Aug. 1, 1706 at St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, England with no documentation or reasoning for the conclusion so someone may have had a fit of fancy based on very little facts.

Don Smith of Monroe, Utah has spent years and paid a thousand dollars to a professional genealogist to track down James Smith’s parents without avail though his research has garnered a ton of genealogical data on the family. He’s descended from Moses Smith, son of Aaron and Sarah Allen Smith. Moses migrated to Knox County, Indiana.

Here’s another family fable as told by Lloyd B. Smith:
Aaron Smith (b. 1682) came from England to America with William Penn and located on a farm in New Jersey. His son, James Smith, was born in New Jersey. When he became of age, he migrated to Winchester, Virginia and settled on a farm. Married Ruth Ann Parks [I don’t think her first name was Ruth, I’ve only seen it as Anne] of Winchester. They had seven children, [actually three - he had seven more by 2nd wife] the oldest was Aaron Smith.

Aaron Smith was born on his father's farm in Winchester, Virginia. On his 21st birthday in March, 1772, he left home. His possessions consisted of a horse, a saddle, a flint-lock rifle and a small amount of cash. With this equipment he rode West for 200 miles, mostly on Indian trails, through heavy forest, over the Allegheny Mountains and staked out a 400 acre rich timber claim in the Monongahelia River valley at the mouth of Simpson Creek. By that fall he had a log house built and rode back to Winchester, married Sarah Allen, took her on the horse behind him and they rode back to begin a new settlement, known by the old timers, as the Smith Settlement on Simpson Creek. He and his family became influential in this part of

69 Kerns, Historical Records

84
Virginia.

He and his wife, Sarah are buried in Laurel Point Cemetery just across the road from his home. He was a Methodist and anti-slavery. He built the first Simpson Creek Methodist Church. [The Laurel Point Cemetery is now called the Smith Chapel Cemetery by the Harrison County Historical Society.]

My mother (Sarah Denham Smith b. 1834) and I visited here in 1906. The log cabin had grown to a large house (photo on p. 130) but now was going to ruin. The tombstones made of sandstone were weathered but could be deciphered. My father had told us of a water fall that was on my grandfather's (Aaron's) farm. I found it when I was there in 1906. The water had a fall of about 10 feet into a small stream that ran through the pasture.

My favorite Indian story was told by my father when I was a small boy: "Early one autumn morning Aaron's boys ran into the house to ask their father to have the gun to shoot a wild turkey that was gobbling behind a log in the woods not far from the front door. Aaron went to the door and listened. He remarked that he had better get that turkey. He ran, took the gun, went out of the back door and disappeared in the woods. Soon a shot rang through the woods, and Indian jumped up from behind the log and fell over dead." 70

Ellouise Smith, Contact Person for Group 17, Haplogroup R1b1b2, at the Northeastern Smith DNA Project, kindly answered my query concerning James Smith's parentage as follows: "You are correct in your understanding that the parents and siblings of James Smith (c.1732) are unknown. Some former researchers, my grandfather among them, believed James' father was Aaron Smith who was born in Ireland around 1703; and that Ruth was his wife. There is another legend, however, that states that Smith was the 5th generation in America. If the Aaron to which the legend refers was the son of James (and I believe that to be the case) then James was 4th generation, not second. So far we have found nothing to indicate the possibility, let alone the probability, of either of these being true.

Others say that the original immigrant was indeed named Aaron Smith and that he came to the colonies aboard the ship "Deal" along with William Penn. I don't have my notes with me, and don't

70 Smith-Beale website as told by Lloyd B. Smith, son of Jacob Harrison Smith and Sarah Denham, son of Jacob and Anna Wamsley Smith.
remember the exact year, but it was around 1682. I searched the ship's lists and found a couple of transcriptions for that particular sailing and can testify there was no Aaron Smith listed. There was a William Smith and, if I remember correctly, a Robert Smith. There is a lack of proof and a justifiable basis for doubting the validity of this statement.

We have proved the relationship between distant cousins who are descended from James through his son, Aaron. These relationships were previously documented, so the DNA has served the purpose only of confirming the documentation - proving there was no hidden parentage in their cases.

W. Jeff Smith, of California, has joined me in the search for the origins of James - recorded sources as well as DNA - and has actually done more along those lines recently than I have. We both have to put it aside for varying lengths of time at random periods due to other demands on our time and energies. In addition, both of us are pretty well confined to doing our searches via the internet.

There were two more James Smiths who have been confused with my ancestor about the same age in the Hopewell, NJ, Frederick County, VA and Pennsylvania areas at the same time as my James Smith.

1) Major James (abt. 1730 - 1781): The most common misconception has my James Smith being the son of Thomas Smith, brother of Sarah Smith who married John Parke and the grandparents of Anne Parke who married James Smith. This theory is prevalent in the LDS Pedigree Files and many other databases. DNA evidence has disproved this. You can read more of this DNA study at the Northeastern Smith DNA project at smithconnections.com/index.cgi.

This James, son of Thomas, was called Major James, his military rank. He was born in Hopewell, New Jersey, and lived in Old Frederick County Virginia for a time before migrating to Rowan County, North Carolina. He was married to Clara Anderson. They had left with the other's who were forced out of their Hopewell, NJ homes by Daniel Coxe and the Cornbury conspiracy. He died of smallpox while a British prisoner in Camden prison, South Carolina, on 6 May 1781.

2) Col. James (1737 - 1812): was also a military leader, born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He married Anne Wilson in 1763. After they moved to Westmoreland County, PA, his wife died. He then married a widow, Margaret Rodgers Irvin, and moved to Kentucky. He died in 1812 in Washington County, Kentucky.

He was with General Braddock when he was defeated in attempting to capture Fort Duquesne in 1755, and was captured by Indians and adopted into their tribe. He left an interesting
account of his captivity and the rest of his life in An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the life and Travels of Colonel James Smith, (Late a citizen of Bourbon County, Kentucky) During His Captivity with the Indians in the years 1755-1759. Philadelphia: J. Grigg, 1831. You can read or download this book at Google.com.

Sylvanus Smith was a neighbor of John Parke, Sr. so James may be related to him. Another candidate is Jeremiah Smith, a well-known resident of this area of Frederick County.

The search for James Smith’s parents continues.

JAMES SMITH I and 1) ANNE PARKE and 2) MARY CAPEN

James Smith was born abt. 1732 in Trenton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey and d. bef. 15 May 1819 at Lower Simpsons Creek, Monongalia (now Harrison, WV) County, Virginia.

He md. 1) Anne Parke, abt. 1751 in Trenton, Hunterdon, New Jersey. She was b. abt. 1732 in Hopewell, Hunterdon, New Jersey, dau. of John Parke Jr. and Mary and d. abt. 1754 in Hampshire County, Virginia. Children: Aaron, William and James Jr.

James md. 2) abt. 1755, Mary Capen, parents unknown, b. abt. 1733 in New Jersey and d. abt. 1819 in Harrison County, Virginia. Children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Timothy, Rhoda, Ann, Phoebe and Ruth.

If the James Smith family was Quaker at one time, they changed when they came to what is now Harrison County, West Virginia. They founded the Smith Chapel Methodist Church which still exists today with an active congregation. The Smiths were a large family that left many, many descendants. I’m continually running into Smith cousins even here in Utah.

James and some of his children, including his oldest son, Aaron and oldest daughter Elizabeth, who married Levi Shinn, were among the first settlers of the Simpsons Creek area near Bridgeport, WV and in what is now the town of Shinnston. Elizabeth and Levi Shinn were the founders of Shinnston and their log house (picture p. 130) still stands and was used as a home until a few years ago. The Shinnston Genealogical Society provide maintenance and hold their meetings there. Most of the Smiths are buried in the Smith Cemetery on Simpson’s Creek Road where a roadside monument honoring them is also found.

James Smith had connections to at least two of the earliest leaders of our county, George
Washington and Patrick Henry. After his wife's father, John Parke Jr., was killed while serving in Col. George Washington's regiment during the French and Indian War, his mare was impressed. James Smith went before the court to get the horse back to the family. These documents are part of George Washington's Papers at the National Archives. Photocopies of these documents may be found on pages 122-123. His land in Hampshire County was surveyed by a young George Washington and his land grant approved by Patrick Henry.

The James Smith family is supposed to be related to James Madison and Patrick Henry according to A Genealogical and Personal History of the of the Upper Monongalia Valley, edited by Barnard L. Butcher with resources etc. by James Morton Callahan. I haven't been able to verify the connection.

An affidavit dated 1771, by James Smith before Adam Stephen, Justice of the Peace, stated that he was married to Ann, daughter of John Parke, Jr. and that his father-in-law made no Will. Another affidavit with no date states "Reserve 1/3 to Mary Davis, widow of John Park, Jr." This is proof that James Smith did marry Anne Parke and that her mother's first name was Mary. She didn't marry Mr. Davis until after her first husband's death. It is about this time, that John Park II and children dropped the "e" from their name and some added an "s". A copy of this document is on page 121.

James Smith was granted the following land in Hampshire County but bear in mind there were at least two James Smiths. I think the grants on Tear Coat Creek were to Major James:

1769 - 25 acres - N. River in 1769 - Book 6, p. 546
1788 - 202 a. - Tear Coat Creek in 1788 - Book 8, p. 76
1791 - 639 a. - N. River - in 1791 Book 4, p. 14
1792 - 208 a. - N. River in 1794 - Book 4, p. 405
1797 - 100 a - Tear Coat Creek - Book 5, p. 149
Total 1,174 acres.\footnote{Edgar B. Sims, state auditor, Sims index to land grants in West Virginia, Charleston, West Virginia, 1952.}

North River converges with the Cacapon River at the Forks of Cacapon. It and Tear Coat Creek are in the same area as the John Parke land.

In a Hardy County Deed (Hardy was taken from Hampshire County) dated 9 Jun 1792; James Smith and wife Mary Smith of Hampshire Co. to Jacob Baker of Hardy Co. 220 acres for 110 shillings on
the Lost River of Cacapon, land originally granted to James Baker and he to said James Smith. The land is adjacent to William Warden.

1780, Nov. 7: Under Grantor-Grantee - Smith, James (wife Mary) of Hampshire Co. to Abraham Powell of Hampshire Co. (lease and release) 429 a. on Dillons Run; rec: 22-24-2780 Wit: none\(^72\) [Dillons Run Road is parallel to Cacapon River Road, home of John Parke. Dillons Run was formerly known as Luptons Run. James’ daughter, Sarah, married a Lupton.]

1785, Nov. 8: Smith, James of Hampshire Co. 371 a. on Dillons Run; Wit: Isaac Parsons, John Bosler, Abraham Powell. To Isaac Lupton of Hampshire Co.\(^73\)

1790, Sept. 10: Smith, James, of Hampshire Co. Release of mortgage on 400 a. in Hampshire Co; rec. 9-16-1790. Wit: Andrew Woodrow to Samuel Baker of Hardy Co.\(^74\)

1796, July 18: Smith, James, Sr. and Smith, Mary, of Hampshire Co. 246 a. on South Branch; rec: Wit: None. To Thomas Tucker, Jr. of Hampshire Co.\(^75\)

1772 - James Smith, 142 a. branch of Simpson Creek, (Harrison County) ad. John Nutter.\(^76\)

James Smith’s will reads as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. On the 15th day of June, one thousand eight-hundred fifteen, I, James Smith, late of the county of Hampshire, but now residing in Harrison County in the State of Virginia, calling to mind, the uncertainty of this life, and being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make, ordain, and constitute this, and this only, my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, to-wit: I commit my soul to Almighty God, my Savior and Redeemer, and my body to the earth, to be decently buried, and where it hath pleased God to bestow on me certain lands in the County of Hampshire and Monongalia, these I dispose of as


\(^73\)Ibid

\(^74\)Sims Index

\(^75\)Ibid

hereinafter mentioned.

My will and desire is that my wife Mary Smith hold her interest in all my lands during her natural life (if she chooses to do so) and to leave them clear of incumbrance at her death.

My will is that my daughter Elizabeth, who married Levi Shinn, my daughter Ann, who married Abraham Powell, my daughter who married Samuel Lupton and my daughter Rody, who married Joseph Fry, have no part or parcel of my estate, either real or personal (nor their legal representatives). I having given to them at and since their marriage all that part of my estate I allotted them, with this exception only (viz) I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Rody Fry the sum of forty dollars and no more.

Item - I will and direct, order and direct my executors hereinafter named to sell all my lands for the highest price that can be obtained in money, or so equalize the value of all the lands by sworn apporators [appraisers?] and divide the lands, of the value of them in money into five equal parts, amongst my five children, viz: Aaron Smith, James Smith, Timothy Smith, Phoebe, who married William Fry, and Ruth who married James Moore, and my executors, 2nd to have and to hold the amount of the sale money or the value of the land, as the case may be, and to who each portion of land may be allocated, entered on the records of Hampshire Court House, specifying to each of the five legatees, their share of the money or land, and that my executors shall be fully prepared in two years from my death to pay off the legatees, which estate is to be enjoined by them forever.

Item - I will and decree that my executors assume the character of trustees, and take under their care such part of my estate as shall fall to the share of my daughter, who married William Fry, and such estate given her in proportion to her reasonable wants for her support and maintenance and education of her children, at such time as she need and requite, and the remainder at her death, if any, to be divided among her surviving children.

My will is that my executors pay my funeral expenses, just debts, and the legacy to Rody Fry, and all the proper just charges to be allowed by the court of the five legatees, for the distribution of the estate, before the legatees are paid off and each legatee to bear an equal portion.

Item - I do hereby ordain, constitute and appoint my two sons James and Timothy Smith executors of this my last will and testament.
In witness of I have hereunto set my hand and seal the
day and year above written.
James Smith {seal} Testee. John B. White”

From a handwritten Family Group Record found in Hampshire
County library: "On 22 Mar 1819 five witnesses who reside in
Harrison County are commanded to appear in Hampshire County,
Virginia court. Probate 15 May 1819 in Hampshire County,
Virginia”

James Smith was in the 4th, 8th and 12th Continental Lines during
the Revolutionary War. He is one of ten of my grandfather’s who
served. They were James and Aaron Smith, William Backus, Samuel
Boggess, George Hill, John Wade Loofbourrow, Isaac and Benjamin
Shinn, John Jarvis and Rhodam Rogers. Thomas Harbert was in the
Colonial army and was a captain in the Virginia militia. His
sons, Samuel, Edward, William, Thomas and John, were also in
active combat with the Indians during this time. The British and
Indians were allies so any engagement with the Indians were a
part of the war. Western Virginia was known as the “back door of
the revolution.”

Ray and I visited Apple Pie Ridge, (named for the Hessian
soldiers who came to buy apple pies from the Quaker housewives)
near Winchester, VA, former home of my Harbert ancestors, and
Cacapon River Road near Capen Bridge, West Virginia, home of John
Parke, Sr. and Jr., as well Parke’s Valley also near Winchester,
Virginia, home of John Parks III and other Parke descendants as
well as James Smith. We found the area to be absolutely
beautiful. I don’t know why they’d want to leave it but I was
judging its beauty and they were farmers who depended on the soil
to feed and support them. Crops don’t grow as well in higher
altitudes and, in the absence of chemical fertilizer, it’s even
more difficult. Secondly, their families were large and they
wanted enough land to be able to will each child a farm.

As Quaker families settled in this area, orchards, wheat
farms and cattle farms sprang up. These Quaker’s named their
meeting “Hopewell” after the original Hopewell in New Jersey. The
Hopewell Meeting house they built is still standing.

I discovered that Grandfather Aaron Smith, son of James, was
acquainted with Grandfather Thomas Harbert, who settled on Apple
Pie Ridge, near Winchester. They probably both knew my Davison

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77 Hampshire County Court Records, Book 6, p. 3361

78 Shirley Smith Amalong of Star Rt. Box 377, Pearce, AZ.

79 Pension record in National Archives, Washington, D.C.
family as shown in the Promissory Note stored in Envelope 30, Monongalia Court Records at Colson Hall Library in Morgantown. It is labeled (incorrectly) "James Russell, administrator of Annanias Davison" but should read, "Russell vs Harbert" and is dated 1778. In it, "Thomas Harbert is held and firmly bound with Annanias Davison of Dunmore County, Virginia in the sum of seventy pounds, payment to be well and truly made. I bind myself and my heirs firmly and by those present sealed with and dated this 13th day to April 1776."

![Signature](image)

**Aaron Smith and Sarah Allen**

Aaron Smith was b. 28 Mar 1751 in Hopewell, Hunterdon, New Jersey, son of James Smith and Anne Parke. He d. 11 Oct 1826 at Lower Simpsons Creek, Harrison, Virginia.

He md. Sarah Allen on 1 Nov 1772 at Winchester, Frederick, Virginia. She was b. 3 Apr 1753 in Frederick, Virginia, dau. of Joshua Allen and Elizabeth Barnes. She d. 6 Apr 1837 at Lower Simpsons Creek, Harrison, Virginia.


The journal of Absalom Wamsley Smith (1819-1904), son of Jacob Smith, son of Aaron contained valuable information concerning Aaron Smith as well as the area and time of his childhood and young adulthood. Absalom had converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints church and migrated to the Salt Lake Valley:

"Grandfather Aaron Smith and Sarah Allen were married in 1772. Shortly after they were married they settled on Simpson Creek, one and one-half miles from the mouth, where it empties into the West Fork of the Monongahelia River. It being a new county, they had to commence making a home in the heavy timber. The first thing he did was to build a log cabin to live in.

Soon after, while grandfather was away working, quite a distance away in the timber, there was a large bear that had scented some meat that grandmother was cooking. It came to the house, the door being shut, this brown bear went to the chimney and began to climb up. Fortunately there was a gun in the house and grandmother, being a woman of great
courage, took the gun, went out and shot the bear and killed it.

Here they lived and raised a large family and died at a good old age at their home place. The land contained ninety acres covered with heavy timber, a portion of the land being on the creek bottom. The timber was mostly sugar maple, mixed occasionally with black walnut, hickory, chestnut, and sycamore, bordering the creek. On the upland were white, red, black and yellow oak, and white chestnut, poplar, hickory, beech, and a great many other varieties, too numerous to mention. This land was given to [my] father [Jacob Smith] at the age of twenty-one by my grandfather, Aaron Smith, to make a home.

In the year 1833, Nov. 13th, I and my brother Elisha, were returning home from a corn husking, from Uncle James Smith's about eleven o'clock at night. I noticed in the sky numbers of stars falling from the heavens, from the southeast direction. We watched them for a few moments and they increased very fast. We were much excited over the strange experience, but we went home. The stars continued to fall, but we went to bed without informing my father of the strange phenomena, with the intention of getting up after taking a short sleep. About two o'clock in the morning I got up, and the stars or meteors, as they were called by some, caused me to call my father and the rest of the family. They were all greatly surprised at the sight. Many of the neighbors saw it and were greatly frightened. Some said they thought the world was coming to an end. This continued till daylight, then they disappeared.

I will give a short description of the schoolhouse where I went to school. It was built of rough logs about eighteen by twenty feet square, covered with what we call clapboards in that country, with a door on one side and a large fireplace on the other end, about six feet wide, for burning wood. The seats were made of rough slabs with four legs to hold them up the proper height, the seats without any backs. Long narrow windows were on the side of the house. They were made by cutting out a log out of the wall, on each side. This would leave room for glasses 8 by 10 inches. When finished, this window, as made, was one foot by eighteen feet in length. Under these were the writing desks. They were made by boring holes in a log, the right proper height, under the window on each side of the building, then inserting long pins of wood eighteen inches long, to support the boards that formed the desk for writing.

The girls sat on one side of the room, and the boys on the other. No charts, maps or blackboards were on the wall. The books I used were the old Webster's spelling book, Pike's arithmetic, the English and National Reader, and we wrote with slate and pencil, and with paper and goose-quill pens. This formed my outfit for school. This outfit was very different from the privileges our children have in getting an education at the
present time 1893."

Fortunately, Grandmother Sarah was a brave and independent woman or she wouldn’t have survived on the rugged frontier. Woman couldn’t count on having a man around to defend them.

The following account was in the Clarksburg Telegram, Sunday Feb. 4, 1933. The lady in the article called grandmother is also Sarah Allen Smith, my 5th gr. grandmother.

PETTICOATS
Well, they were worth wearing way back in the year 1777.
By Nellie M. Owens

It was almost noon time on a day in the early spring of 1777. Such a day as comes only to the states that lie in the borderland between the north and the south. A day when the water comes from the sod beneath our feet and while we know that ice and snow may yet ascend upon us but also that nature has proclaimed her eternal promise of another springtime.

Grandfather, whose name was Aaron Smith, had long awaited such a day for supplies were exhausted in the little settlement along Simpsons Creek. He had left at dawn with the other men from the settlement for the upper waters of the Monongahelia. Only a few men remained to guard the women and children. The winter of 1777 had been a particularly hard one although the settlers had remained unmolested by the Indians but they feared a renewal of hostilities with the coming of spring. Grandmother and two children had remained in the care of a faithful colored slave and his wife and careful instructions had been given for their safety.

CRY OF ALARM
They were churning in the doorway on this particular morning when a neighbor rode up to the gate bidding them to hurry to the fort. The Indians were coming. A horse was hastily saddled and a bag of provisions prepared and placed across the horse. Grandmother took the baby on her lap and the other child was placed on the horse behind her. After telling the colored people to follow her, the journey to Powers Fort, three miles away, was started.

Powers Fort was built in 1772 by Major John Powers the noted Indian fighter. It was built in a bend of Simpsons Creek on what is now known as the John Lowe farm about three miles north of the present town of Bridgeport. Major Powers secured the Tomahawk rights to the land from the
trapper, John Simpson [for whom Simpson’s Creek is named]. The fort was a small one built of logs of the stockade type and barely large enough for the protection of the settlement.

PIONEER COURAGE

In order to reach this fort, grandmother must cross the river. When she reached the ford, she found the stream swollen with the recent thawing and completely out of its banks. One fancies that for a moment she faltered, that her mind flew to grandfather as he pictured the loss of his wife and children. Perhaps she even thought of the red peony that she had carried across the mountains from New Jersey and planted in the yard which would bloom for the first time this year. But grandmother was made of stern material. She had come here as a bride in 1772 and all the resourcefulness of the pioneer woman was [within her]. Dismounting her horse, she removed her petticoat, a voluminous affair of homespun linen and placed a child in each end and tied the openings with strings taken from the bag of provisions. This she placed across the saddle and quickly mounting she urged her horse into the swollen river where he swam to the opposite shore carrying grandmother and her babies to safety.

THAT GOOD CREAM

Near evening the colored folks walked into the fort, the man carrying the churn of cream upon his head. When grandmother remonstrated him for this he replied, “Law missus, you tink I’se gwine let dem Injuns get our good cream?

There’s another intriguing tale of adventure as told by Lloyd B. Smith about his father, Jacob Harrison Smith:

When he was about 18, dad, with four other men with a horse apiece, and a pack horse, started to California. They went over the trail, up the Platte River. After getting into the desert beyond the Rocky Mountains the going was increasingly difficult. The horses died one by one from lack of grass and water until only one was left. When they came to a pool covered with green scum they would scrape the scum off and drink. What few pools they found were mostly clear but that clearness meant alkali and it was fatal to drink. As they neared the last mountain range one man could go no farther without water. They put him in the shade of a sage bush and bid him goodbye. But that day they came to a stream of pure water. They went back with water.
The man survived and went on with them. Their food ran out and they picked up bacon rinds and scraps they found in the dust of the trail. Finally, they saw a jack rabbit sitting in the shade of a bush. They gave their best marksman the only gun they had. He laid down and aimed carefully while the others held their breath. He killed the rabbit. They tore the skin off and divided the meat and ate it raw. As they were going down the last slope toward the Sacramento River, they met a drunk miner. He asked how much for the horse and they said $100.00. He weighed out the gold. Looking back they saw the man and the horse staggering up the hill.

Jacob remained in California a few years: made his fortune, came back by boat and crossed the Isthmus of Panama on Mule back, He was taken off the boat and put in a hospital at Havana with Malaria Fever. Being in a foreign country, speaking a foreign language and being uncertain about what would happen to him, he sent his gold to New York by express. He recovered, but was never able to learn what became of the gold. From Havana he went to Iowa where he farmed for a few years making trips to Kansas in the fall, hunting buffalo and selecting farm land of which he obtained 4 or 5 quarter sections.

In 1859 he went back to Virginia, married Sarah Rosanna Denham and returned to Kansas via the Ohio and the Missouri Rivers. They built their prairie home on the SW quarter of Section 24, Township 17, Range 22, Miami County, Kansas (at that time Likens County, Kansas Territory). This quarter section was Indian land for which he paid $1.25 per acre. There was no ploughed land nearer than a mile away.

He was commonly known as "Prairie Smith" or "Honest Smith" in those days. Both were true pioneers and individualists. Father was instrumental in a move for a stone school house located a mile and a quarter away. All the children got their elementary schooling there. Mother organized a Sunday School in a private home some three miles away. This eventually developed into the Plum Creek Rural Church, now in use. Both were Methodists and all the children joined as they grew up. The two went through all the privations of pioneers, prolonged drought, the grasshopper year when all the vegetation was stripped bare, besides blizzards, prairie fires and the Civil War. Father was a calvary man in the Kansas Militia while mother remained in the isolated
prairie home alone with two small children. Through it all they enjoyed life, encouraged by their abiding faith in their God and their Country, never doubting that they would see the day when their boundless prairie would be fully occupied and blossom like the rose. They both lived to see their hopes fulfilled and to see their family grown, educated and gone from the home.

Sarah Rosanna Denham Smith b. 1834 was the oldest child of John Bown Denham and Elizabeth Smith Denham, the daughter of James Smith (b.1773) a first cousin to my father, making my father and mother second cousins.

SMITH CHAPEL

Smith Chapel has been rebuilt three times but has existed as a place of worship since the late 18th century. Following is a transcript from a Clarksburg newspaper concerning the church:

THIRD CHURCH - The Smith Chapel along Meadowbrook Road near Bridgeport is the third Methodist church built on the site. The current one was constructed in 1905-06.

SMITH CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ON MEADOWBROOK ROAD GAINS HISTORIC STATUS.

Smith Chapel

Smith Chapel United Methodist Church located on the Meadowbrook Road, Bridgeport, was voted at the West Virginia annual Methodist conference to be honored as one of the historical church sites in West Virginia. The church will be assigned an historical site number and will be presented a special plaque signifying its placement on the registry of the United Methodist General Commission of Archives and History.

Aaron Smith established a settlement in the region in 1772. The community of Smith Chapel was so named because Aaron Smith and his family were instrumental in the construction of the meeting house which served as the first church and school for the area. That meeting place has been rebuilt two times. The congregation of Smith Chapel now holds regular worship services in the church that was built in 1905-06. Classrooms and multi-purpose rooms have been added to the original structure. Smith Chapel community has one of the oldest continuing Methodist congregations worshiping in Harrison County.

Descendants of Aaron Smith still live in the community near the original site on which he settled prior to the Revolutionary War. The Aaron Smith family and the Watters Smith family, for whom the Harrison County state park was named, were related.
[I’ve never found evidence that this is true]. The Smiths have played roles through many generations.

A consecration service planned for August will include previous pastors of Smith Chapel, members former members, friends and residents of the area are invited to attend the celebration of this special occasion. Additional information for this service will be published later.

A special thanks is given the church historian Miss K. Esther Sutton. To have Smith Chapel considered for this honor, pertinent material was researched and compiled by Patricia R. Mauller.

In Dyer's Index for Monongalia County Aaron Smith was granted 400 acres on Simpson's Creek in 1784, Book 1, p. 287.

Granted 244 acres on Simpsons Creek in 1784, book 1, p. 288. 

Granted 19 3/4 acres on Simpsons Creek in 1828, b. 6, p. 54.

Granted 15 acres on Shinn's Run in 1849, b. 6, p. 250.

Granted 286 acres on waters of Simpson's Creek in 1786, b. 1, p. 571 and 308 acres on Simpsons Creek in 1786, b. 1, p. 609.

Saran Allen Smith is tied to the family in three ways. Her father’s second wife was Mary Swiger, widow of John William Swiger, one of the founding families of Brown. Joshua's son and Sarah’s brother, Barnes Allen, married Eve Swiger, the daughter of his stepmother, Mary Swiger Allen. Gr. Gr. Grandpa Joseph Thompson’s mother was a Swiger from this family.

Sarah Allen's family moved from New Jersey to what is now Hampshire County, West Virginia and there she met and married Aaron Smith before moving on to Simpsons Creek. The Allen family were also a prominent family in early Harrison County history. More will be written about them further on.

Aaron served in the American Revolution in Captain Riddick's 4th VA Regiment commanded by Robert Lawson and later by Captain George Wall's Company, 4th, 5th and 12th VA Regiments commanded by Colonel John Nelville, and in 1779 to Captain Stith's Company under the command of John Nelville. According to the muster rolls, Aaron served at Valley Forge in March, April and May 1778.

His father-in-law, Joshua Allen, appointed Aaron and his son, Barnes Allen, power of attorney concerning his inheritance from his father William
Aaron Smith is also listed as taking the inventory for the will of John Wright in Burlington Co. New Jersey on 11 Nov 1782. Perhaps John Wright is a relative of Isabella Wright who married Thomas Harbert in New Jersey.

Aaron's will is found in Will Book 4, p. 124, of Harrison County Court Records. Dated June 14, 1826.

In the name of God Amen.

I, Aaron Smith of the County Harrison and State of Virginia, Revoking all others declare this to be my last will and Testament. I give my eldest son, James Smith, in addition to what I have already given him a few acres of land lying on the west side of the place he now lives, the line agreed to by us. The said James Smith to give the use of the sawmill until it should be rebuilt.

My sons, Aaron Smith, Joshua Smith, Levi Smith, William Smith, Moses Smith, Timothy Smith, Isaac Smith and William Smith, having already portioned them with land and other property as their several necessities required, I wish them to have none of the property I now hold. I given unto my daughter Elizabeth Hartman fifteen acres of land on each side of the run the whole thirty acres including the place she now lives with house and other property attached thereunto bounded on the east by James Smith's land to have and to hold the said land her and her heirs forever. I give my much beloved wife Sary Smith one half of the place I now live on excepting the property of James Smith's few acres and Elizabeth's thirty acres with the house and other property thereunto attached to have and to hold the said land during her life. After her death I give the same to my son Elias Smith. I likewise give my son this said Elias Smith the balance.

of the place I now live on also one hundred and sixty of
mountainous land for the same I have a patent bounded on
the east by land formerly belonging to Jacob Reese on the
west by the place I now live on to have to hold the said
land his heirs and assigns forever. I give all my personal
property of every description after my debts are paid and
funeral expenses defrayed to my wife Sary to dispose of as
she thinks proper during her life and at her death I
appoint Joshua Smith and Jacob Smith to be my executors of
this my last will and Testament.
Witness my hand and seal this fourteenth day of June Anno
Domino one thousand eight hundred and twenty six. (14 Jun
1826)
Aaron Smith {seal}
Signed sealed and delivered by the said Testator as and for
his last will and Testament in the presence of us Attest:
David B. Smith
Samuel H. Morris
Isaac Shinn, Jr.
Benj. Shinn

Isaac and Benjamin are my 4th and 5th gr. grandfathers,
respectively.

JAMES ALLEN SMITH and SARAH CUTRIGHT
James Allen Smith was b. 30 Jun 1773 at Lower Simpsons
Creek, Harrison, Virginia, son of Aaron Smith and Sarah
Allen. He d. 31 Mar 1835 at Simpsons Creek, Harrison,
Virginia.
He md. Sarah Cutright on 18 Mar 1792 at Simpsons Creek,
dau. of Abraham Cutright and Ann. She was b. 3 Apr 1753 at
Frederick County, Virginia: d. 6 Apr 1837 at Simpsons
Creek.
They are both buried in the Smith Cemetery, Simpsons
Creek Road, Harrison, West Virginia.
Children: John, Sarah, Isaac, Rachel, Aaron, Rohanna,
James and Elizabeth.

Very little information is available on this couple but I do
have a copy of the original marriage bond agreement between
Abraham Cutright and Aaron Smith Sr. (Photocopy on p. 128).

Know all men by these present that we, Aaron Smith Senior and
Abraham Cutright are held and firmly Bound to His Excellency,
Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia, in the Just and full sum of Fifty pounds, Current Money, to which payment will and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves and their Executors and Administrators firmly and severally by these Presents setting our hands and Seals this 27 Day of March 1782.

The Conditions of the above obligation is such that should there be no lawful cause to obstruct said James Smith's marriage to Sarah.

The Cutrights were even earlier settlers in Harrison County (now Upshur County) than the Smiths. The men were well known hunters and Indian fighters, especially Sarah’s gr. uncle, John Cutright. They were originally from Holland where their name was Van Kortrecht. More is written about this family further on.

ISAAC SMITH\textsuperscript{5} and MARY “POLLY” DAVISSON

Isaac Smith was b. 15 Jan 1796 at Lower Simpsons Creek, Harrison, Virginia, son of James Allen Smith and Sarah Cutright. He d. 23 Jan 1884 at Little Rock Camp, Harrison, Virginia.

He md. Mary “Polly” Davisson on 16 Jan 1818 in Harrison County. She was b. 22 Dec 1799 in Greenup County, Kentucky, dau. of Josiah “Long Si” Davisson and Lucretia “Annie” Shinn. Polly is a nickname for Mary. She d. 9 Nov 1882 at Little Rock Camp, Harrison, Virginia. They are both bur. at Olive Branch Cemetery, Olive, Harrison, West Virginia.


Captain Isaac Smith was a respected community leader. I can only surmise why he was called Captain because he was only in the federal military for a brief time, during the war of 1812, as a private. The actual war ended three days after he joined but he wasn’t mustered out immediately. No one knew the agreement ending the war had been signed in England until six weeks had passed. He was probably a Captain in the militia or it may have been a term of respect.

An article featuring Isaac was in The Countryman newspaper concerning the 4\textsuperscript{th} of July celebration at Rock Camp.

Celebration at Rock Camp, July 4, 1846.
At an early hour a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the sugar orchard of Captain Isaac Smith near the mouth of Little Rock Camp Creek, numbering three hundred and fifty.
The meeting was called to order by Samuel D. Smith (son of Isaac), Andrew Davison (brother of Mary, Isaac's wife) was chosen President, Felix R. Coffman, Vice President, John B. Davison (brother of Mary), Secretary and John W. Stout, Marshall, assisted by Captain Isaac Smith. The gentlemen were then paraded and marched to a convenient shade - here they were arranged in Military order, the rifle men in front. The ladies were then paraded and escorted by the Marshall and brought in front of the first platoon, when by order of the Captain the rifles were discharged in regular order amid the cheers of the Company. The procession was marched to the stand and the Declaration of Independence was read by Samuel D. Smith. The orators of the occasion were James L. Smith (son of Isaac), Matthew J. Orr and Allen Martin. Dinner being announced and the procession being formed with the Military Company in front, next the ladies, with the music at their head and the rest of the audience marched in regular order to the tables. The President took his seat at the head of the table, the ladies occupying one side and the gentlemen the other, the tables being loaded with an abundance of provisions. After dinner a number of toasts were offered and received with applause, some of them being proposed by the ladies, which were very appropriate. Then followed frames, music, dancing, social converse and thus ends a glorious happy day. Some information is available from his pension records at National Archives, as follows:

Service Pension War of 1812 Survivor's Brief, Claim No. 31.650 Act of March 9, 1878. Original Case. A handwritten application for a pension dated March 9, 1878, excerpts following: Isaac Smith, aged 82 years, a resident of Rock Camp Creek swears he was a private in the company commanded by Capt. Jacob Israel in the 111 Regiment of Virginia Militia commanded by Isaac Booth in the War of 1812. That he was ordered into service with his company, it being a Volunteer Rifle Company on or about the 13th day of February AD 1815 for the term of three months and was continued in actual service in said War of 1812 for the term of twenty four days and was honorably discharged at Bridgeport in the County of Harrison and State of Virginia on the 8th day of March AD 1815. That since his discharge from said service he has resided as follows. Viz. on Smith's Run in the County and State aforesaid for about four years and removed to Knox County in the State of Indiana where he lived four years or
upwards and returned in the year 1824 to Simpsons Creek near his former residence on Smith's Run in the County of Harrison, Virginia where he remained on about one year and then removed to his present residence on Rock Camp Creek where he has remained ever since.

Description at time of his enlistment viz Age 19 years, occupation, farmer, birthplace, Smith's Run, Harrison, Virginia. Height five feet eleven inches, Hair Black, Eyes Grey, Completion, Dark.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the pension to which he is entitled under the provision of section 4736 to 1740 inclusive, Revised Statues, and the Act of the 9th of March 18-8 and hereby appoints John H. Shufflesworth of Clarksburg WV his true and lawful attorney to prosecute his claim. Isaac Smith, Claimant. Witnesses W. P. Goff and ---- Goff.

Attorney J. Shuttleworth of Clarksburg WV. Application filed April 8, 1878 under Capt. Jacob Israel of the 111 Regt Va Militia from on or about the 13 day of Feb 1815 and was discharged on the 8 day of March 1815. Record evidence of service, 3d Auditor report shows service of Isaac Smith in Capt. Israel's Co. Va Mil. from Feb 15 to March 3 1815. Length of service, 17 days in all. Three days prior to Feb. 1715. Nathan Goff and Waldo P. Goff testify to identity. Rejected July 11 1878 to a pension of eight Dollars per month. Rejected on the grounds of insufficient service. Bounty Land Claim 21227 - 160 - 1855 issued. Rejection July 15, 1878.

Another application was approved -

Service Pension, War of 1812, Survivor's Brief. Claim No. 31650, Act of March 9, 1878, Rejected Case, Reopened from Act of March 11, 1848. Claimant: Isaac Smith; Post Office, Sardis; County, Harrison; State West Va; Rank, Pvt; Captain, Jacob Israel' Regiment, Militia; State, Virginia. Application filed April 8, 1878. Alleged service, In Capt. Israel's Company, Virginia Militia, 111 Regt. Col. Booth. Record evidence of service, 3rd audit reports Isaac Smith served in Capt. Jacob Israel's Co. Va. Mil from Feb 15 to March 3 1815; Length of service, 17 days; Identification witnesses Nathan and Waldo P. Goff. Proof of identity, age, signature and residence agrees with soldier who received WV 21227.160.5.5. He names Atty who procured his warrant and files official --- of issue of ----. Also for P.M. Letter. Submitted for admission from Dec. 22, 1883 to a pension of Eight Dollars per month from March 9, 1878 the date of Act. No pension previously applied for. Bounty Land Claim Wt 21227 160 55. Approved January 2, 1884 for admission.
In the pension record was a handwritten letter:
Wm. W. Dudley Commissioner of Pension,
Washington, D.C. Dear Sir: By request of
Mr. Isaac Smith of this vicinity who is
unable to write on account of his
eyesight, being nearly blind. now in his
88th year will say in answer to your
letter of Oct. 20th that he wishes me to
enclose the letter received by him from
the Commissioner dated Apr 27th 1855
which explains itself. As to his land
warrant the party who got the warrant
for him was J. Reed of Clarksburg W.Va. who is now dead. As
the party preparing affidavits he does not remember. I am
Yours Respy, R. S. Ogden, Postmaster.

He donated the land for Olive cemetery and is buried there. Recorded in Deed Book 50, p. 36. On 28 Mar 1867
Isaac Smith and Mary, his wife, conveyed 239 acres and 20
poles on Rock Camp to William J. Newlon. Isaac and his wife
reserved "their title to the graveyard lot, as now
enclosed, with the privilege of passing to and from it,
from the highway and all persons who
wish to bury their friends thare [sic]."

His 2\textsuperscript{nd} Granddaughter, Reva Smith
Ashcraft, said that Isaac and family
returned to Rock Camp from Indiana in
1825. He had built a flatboat on
Simpsons Creek and floated down river
to Vincennes, perhaps near his Uncle
John and Aunt Susannah or Great-uncle
Moses. Another note said that Isaac
moved back to the Fairmont area of West
Virginia from Indiana when Samuel D. was six years old, then up
to Ziesing and then to Simpsons Creek. From there he "laid a
warrant" on Little Rock Camp (2/3 of it) and part of Big Rock
Camp.

A letter from Frank O. Smith is on page 149 of the Journal of
Florence and I visited a grandson [of Isaac and Mary Davisson
Smith] at Olive. His name was Eli S. Smith born 4 Feb 1862. On 5
Apr 1896 he had married Victoria L. Linville who was born in
1867. He lived by himself and was working on a building near his
home. To get his mail he had to walk on a swinging bridge and up
a steep bank, which we crossed with difficulty. A few years later, he was found wading around in the flood and was sent to his son's place in Schenectady, New York. He told us his grandfather Isaac Smith in 1820 built a houseboat at the mouth of Simpson Creek, and took his wife Mary and one child Edith, and settled down in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then went over to Vincennes, Indiana, and lived there until after his first son was born 1 Nov 1820."

My great-grandfather, Isaac Smith . . . settled at Olive, West Virginia. He had twin sons, Eliander and Alender. My grandfather Alender married Quintilla Ogden . . . My father, George Ellsworth married Ida May Griffin and had five children. My mothers parents, C. Lafayette and Nancy Gifford Griffin bought 250 acres of farmland at the mouth of Rock Camp on Tenmile Creek at the Twin Bridges. My parents, George and Ida Smith, bought this property and my father's brother, Eli built them a beautiful two story house. Our home was one of the better built structures in that area. Our transportation consisted of a surrey with the fringe on top, a beautiful red sleigh, a large sled and wagon. We raised our own vegetable, livestock and sugar cane, and made molasses. One night when Merrill and I were teenagers and it was our turn to watch the fire and keep the big kettle full of maple water, to make maple syrup and candy, the sky suddenly lit up and it looked like great waves of fire. It was not long until the whole household was awake. We thought the world was coming to an end, but Dad assured us that it was the Great Northern Lights.

My sister, two brothers and I walked a mile to a one room schoolhouse on Catfish Run. I completed eighth grade and took an entrance exam for high school. I then walked three miles to Sardis High School and graduated in 1928. I wanted to become a nurse, but the Depression hit. I always liked taking care of the sick. At age twelve, I took care of my invalid Grandmother Griffin, who was a diabetic and had a leg amputated.

A warm memory was Mother keeping boarders. She was a wonderful cook, and teamsters would drive extra miles to stay at our home. One night, eighteen men stayed and were willing to sleep on the floor for Mom's cooking. Some were working on an eighteen inch pipeline being laid from Hastings through our property. Some were drillers that went in and on tower. We had a wonderful Christian home and they were treated like family. Dad's rules were no drinking or swearing. We often gathered around the piano to sing. With boarders and a large family, there was a lot of work. There were three hot meals to prepare plus homemade pies, cakes and bread to bake and eighteen dinner pails to pack.
Dad sold the house to his niece, Rose Jones. When the banks closed and everything collapsed during the Depression, Rose couldn't keep it. We went back to the old home, but couldn't save it. Ransel Johnston bought the house and his daughter Mary and husband Willis Phillips lived there. They sold it to Dick Brammer and the house was torn down in 1980.\[82\]

In Dyer's Index for Harrison County Isaac Smith was granted 485 acres on Big Rock Camp Run in 1835, book 7, p. 87.

- Granted 185 acres on Grass Run in 1843, b. 7, p. 417.
- Granted 300 acres on Right Fork Grass Run in 1846, b. 7, p. 507.

- On 8 Dec 1848 Isaac Smith sold Eli H. Estlack 300 acres on Grass Run.
- On 5 Aug 1852, by a decree of Harrison Circuit Court, John B. Denham, commissioner for the estate of Jesse Marsh, sold Isaac Smith 114 acres, Grass Run (DB 38, p. 89).
- On 26 Jan 1853 Isaac Smith, Mary, his wife, and Edith Ann Marsh sold Eli H. Estlack the 114 acres, Grass Run (DB 38, p. 290). Edith Ann was entitled to dower as the wife of Jesse Marsh. She and Isaac received $300.
- On 20 Jun 1851 the Commonwealth of Virginia granted Isaac Smith and John Hannah 55 acres on Falling Timber, a drain of Little Rock Camp Run (Survey Book 6, p.300).

Mary "Polly" Davison also came from a respected and numerous family who laid the foundations of Clarksburg. Her uncle Hezikiah donated the land for the first court house and her uncle Daniel built the first cabin in a chain of cabins that became the fort in Clarksburg. His "ordinary" was used as an overflow area to hold court. The Davison cemetery is still maintained in downtown Clarksburg. More about them later.

**SAMUEL DAVISSON SMITH\(^4\) AND 1\(^{st}\) CHARLOTTE MARSH 2\(^{nd}\) ROSA STOUT**

Samuel Davison Smith was b. 1 Nov 1820 in Vincennes, Knox, Indiana, son of Isaac Smith and Mary "Polly" Davison. He d. 6 Mar 1911 at Little Rock Camp,

\[82\]Mary L. Newlon, *Northern Harrison County History* p. 228.
Harrison, West Virginia.

He md. Charlotte Marsh on 10 Jun 1841 in Harrison County. She was b. 26 Jun 1813 in Harrison County, dau. of Isaac Marsh and Atha Hurst. She d. 25 Dec 1891 at Little Rock Camp. They are both buried in Olive Branch Cemetery, Olive, Harrison, West Virginia.


He md. 2) on 1 Dec 1892 in , Harrison, Virginia, Rosa A. Stout, daughter D. D. Stout and Mary. She was b. 9 May 1850 in , Harrison, Virginia and d. 14 Aug 1922 in , Harrison, West Virginia. They had no children.

Samuel D. Smith was granted 430 acres on Little Rock Camp Run in 1848, b. 7, p. 536.
Sam'l, Jas. & J. Smith were granted 298 acres on Grass Run in 1848, book 7, p. 531.
Granted 92 acres on Waters of Grass Run in 1850, b. 6, p. 115.83

The following is an article from West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia by Jim Comstock:

Samuel D. Smith is a native of Indiana, born in Knox county November 1, 1820. His parents were both Virginians by birth, born in Harrison county, his father Isaac Smith, born January 15, 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Davidson, born December 22, 1800. She died on the 9th of November, 1882. Samuel D. Smith was three years old when his parents made their home in Harrison county, and he has lived here ever since. It is about fifty-seven years since his father, Isaac Smith moved on the waters of Rock Camp, now in this district, and at a later date he here owned from 800 to 1,000 acres of land. Samuel D. Smith now owns 150 acres of land in Sardis district, and has given to each of his six children 50 acres. He was the first supervisor after the organization of the district, in 1864, serving one year; was township treasurer 1869-70. He is now clerk of the board of education, an office he has satisfactorily filled for six years. He is a licensed minister of the Baptist faith, and has been called at

different times to a pastorate, which he always declines, preferring to serve gratuitously. June 10, 1841, in Harrison county, Samuel D. Smith wedded Charlotte Marsh and their children were seven: Lucetta C. Born May 13, 1842, died June 20, 1869; Alcibiades, October 13, 1844, lives in Kansas; Milton M., August 30, 1846, lives in this county; Isaac B., May 30, 1848, lives in Lyon county, Kansas; James N., July 26, 1850, and Loria A. (Whiteman), February 8, 1852, lives in Sardis district; Millard F., September 29, 1853, lives at home; Charlotte Marsh was born in Harrison county, June 26, 1813, a daughter of Elijah and Atha (Hurst) Marsh. Her parents were born in Maryland, her father in 1760, and her mother in 1777. He died in 1839 and his widow long survived him, dying in 1871. Three brothers of Mr. Smith, James L., Josiah P., and Elias E. Smith were soldiers in the Federal army, war of 1861, serving two years each in the 6th Virginia Infantry, and passing through the war unharmed. Samuel D. Smith’s address is Brown’s Mills, Harrison county, West Virginia.

Uncle Lowell Smith told this story: Samuel D. was a lay minister for the Baptist Church and also led the singing. The problem was he didn’t know anything about music but he tried hard to learn from a book. One time a professional minister visited him so Samuel D. told him about his struggles with music. "I simply don't know anything about it," he complained. The minister replied, "Ah, but admitting you know nothing is the first step to learning."

He was also active in minor politics of the district. I have a log book from Uncle Lowell with Sardis Township 1865 minutes signed by Samuel D. and I. N. Harbert, a Superintendent. There are notes on the boundaries of precincts signed by Isaac Smith as a committee member. A section on Orders on the Township indicates Samuel D. drew $1.00 and $3.00 for services rendered. Names of other men in the Township, are included, many of whom I recognize.

According to Aunt Lois Arbogast, he was a schoolteacher, a preacher and a squire.

Samuel married Rose Stout late in life. She had been hired to be his housekeeper and it was a common arrangement for couples like this to be married as they were living in the same household. In a picture, he is holding a flower from the bush behind him. I find that endearing.

JAMES NEWTON SMITH³ AND FLORENCE OR FLARRIE ADELINE SHAVER

James Newton Smith was b. 26 Jul 1850 at Little Rock Camp, Harrison, Virginia and d. 2 Mar 1931 at Little Rock Camp, Harrison, West Virginia.
He md. on 1 May 1878 at, Harrison, West Virginia, Florence or Flarrie Adeline Shaver, daughter of John M. Shaver and Harriet Howard. She was b. 23 May 1861 at Koons Run, Marion County, Virginia and d. 25 Nov 1929 at Little Rock Camp, Harrison, West Virginia.


Aunt Lois said when she was eight or nine that her Grandpa Smith called her and her siblings into a private room, one at a time during the Christmas season, and told them he wanted them to be good people and gave each of them a dime. This must be the equivalent of a grandfather's blessing. It was unusual for him to talk with the children, one on one.

She also related a story about seeing him at the Brown train station. It was the custom for anyone who went to the store to check the station, next door, to see who was coming or going on the train. She was startled to see her grandpa, usually dressed in work clothes, "dressed to the nines." He was going to Clarksburg on the morning train, apparently on business, and came back on the evening train. She said he was about her dad's height, only stockier.

Gr. Grandma Smith gave birth to sixteen children but lost the first three to death. The first two were boy and girl twins; Aunt Lois said their names were Floris and Doris, but the names on their birth certificates are Gale and Lillian. Elsewhere they are named Gillian Gale and Lillian May. According to the death certificate they "were born alive with no deformity" but died shortly after birth. The third child was another girl named Florence who died of pneumonia at about six months. The twelfth child, Bertha Merle, died at six months - so much sorrow for a loving mother to bear but it was a common occurrence.

According to Uncle Lowell, his Grandpa Smith was a kind, gentle person. He never heard him come up with a harsh word to anyone or anything. He always treated his animals like they were special pets. He would pet his calves and lambs and call them "Little Eebah," his special name for young animals. Still he butchered them when necessary. He said he had to eat so he could butcher anything. He lived to be 81; he was eleven years older than Grandma Smith.

I believe Gr. Grandma Smith's real name is Florence. On her son Howard's tombstone it is Florrie and on her own it is Flarrie. Reva
Ashcraft's records shows it as Florrie. On daughter Hattie's marriage certificate it is Florence, on her own death certificate it is Florrie A., on Charley P. Smith's delayed birth certificate it is Flarris. On the death certificates for the twins it is Flarrie. However, she named her third daughter, Florence, which indicates this is the correct name. Also her daughter, Hattie, named her daughter, Florence.

Aunt Lois remembered her well. She said Gr. Grandma was a kind hearted woman and that Grandma Mary Smith loved and admired her. She always wore high-top shoes laced up tight and rarely left home in her later years, due to palsy. When she was younger she used to walk to Brown to shop. Aunt Lois related a story of her and her brothers asking her for candy during one of these trips but being given little colored soaps as a joke. She also said her daughter Belle had a disposition just like her, very, very pleasant.

My Grandma Smith recalled that she came to help her nurse Charley, Lowell and Harley when they had the flu in the great pandemic of 1918. Grandma was worn out from taking care of them and an infant Lois, when she looked out the window and saw her mother-in-law coming toward the house. She said it was like an angel coming. She stayed until everyone was better.

She used Wild Cherry snuff but was very ladylike about it. She frayed a little stick into a brush and used that to put a small amount between her lip and gum. No one ever knew she had it in her mouth. Most people used snuff or another tobacco product at that time.

They had a morning glory type phonograph that played cylinder records and let the grandchildren play with it. They had "Uncle Josh" comedy records that they loved and lots of music recordings.

Aunt Mittie had a picture of her when she was young but it is under glass in a frame and a stain has glued it to the glass. I had it copied thru the glass and it turned out pretty well. She was beautiful as a young girl as well as in her older years. Later pictures show her still slender and pretty after the birth of sixteen children.

I don't recall meeting any of grandpa's siblings except Belle, Hattie, Eugene and Golden. I saw them fairly often. I must have met the others but, being young, wasn't impressed enough to remember. Claude lived near Brown so he must have stopped in, and Millard lived in Wolf Summit, near Clarksburg, but I have no memory of him. There are pictures of Frank visiting with Grandpa Smith at Brown but I don't remember him either. Emma rarely left her home at the mouth of Caldwell Run so I have no recollection.
of her.

Millard was the first child to live to adulthood. He spent most of his life in Wolf Summit, just outside Clarksburg, with his wife, Maude. Their only child, Mamie, married Robert Rittenhouse.

Iva Alice was called Allie, and figured prominently in Aunt Hattie’s brief diary that Uncle Lowell gave me. She apparently was Hattie’s favorite sister and they were quite close. Allie married Earle Johnson during the short time span of the diary, and the romance was a focal point. The entry for the wedding date and place reads: “Alice, Earle, Belle, Uncle Bruce and I went to Clarksburg today. Alice and Earle were married this afternoon at the Deison Hotel by Rev. Bird. Belle came up and staid (sic) all night (apparently Hattie is at Uncle Harman’s). Papa took us to Brown in the sled and then came over after us. Alice is now Mrs. Earle Johnson.”

Hattie also relates how they “put in a quilt” and finished it in one day and that they talked their brother Charley into helping but laughed at his efforts. Allie lived in Marion, Ohio in her later years. They had five children: Maude Marie, Lillian Lorainne, Paul Smith, Jeannette Alice and Bessie Belle. I seem to remember that Earle was a minister.

Belle was the care giver in the family. She took care of her parents until their death and apparently inherited at least part of the family farm. I saw Aunt Belle quite often and remember her well. She was tall and soft spoken, always with a smile – she looked a lot like Grandpa Charley. Her life couldn’t have been too pleasant since she had to depend on her family to give her a home, but she was always friendly and likable. She inherited her mother’s disposition.

Aunt Belle was a wonderful cook and everyone looked forward to anything coming from her kitchen. It’s surprising that she didn’t marry. She was known for her kind, gentle manner and was very pretty. She may have felt obligated to look after her folks and missed the opportunity to marry when she was young. I have a picture of the Smith family with Belle wearing a light colored dress with dark buttons up the front and one of the Harbert family with Grandma Mary wearing the same dress. Either it was a hand me down from Belle to Grandma (the dress is longer on grandma as Belle was taller) or they made dresses from the same pattern and fabric.

After her parents died Belle lived with various relatives. In the 1920 census she is living with her grandfather, Samuel D. Smith. When Uncle Harley lived down the
hill by the railroad tracks, Belle stayed with them for two or three years to help when the children were small. It was a small, two bedroom house so she must have slept in the room with the children.

Cousin Gary remembers a pivotal moment in his, and probably Aunt Belle’s life.

The Great Smokehouse Fire

My great-aunt Belle stayed several times with us for long periods, probably starting in the late forties, to assist Mom while she was busy filling the house with babies and caring for me and Shirley.

Aunt Belle was a wonderful lady who never spoke much but was quite pleasant and very capable even in her early sixties. She always seemed to be the one her family could depend on when care giving was needed. She never married but seemed to me to be quite content in life.

After Aunt Hattie died from a heart attack in the late 1970s, my parents fixed a place of her own in their home where she lived out her life and passed away at age ninety. It was during this time I came to realize what a huge Pirate baseball fan she was. Had I known this earlier I would have taken her to Pittsburgh to see a major league game, as she had never seen one.

It was probably during her first stay, caring for us that I discovered how exciting it was to start a fire in the smokehouse that was only about five feet from the right rear corner of our house. Our house had no attic or basement for storage so everything was thrown in the smokehouse. It was very unorganized and cluttered. It was built on top of the cellar house and was just a few short steps from a back kitchen door.

Once day Mom and Dad picked up Grandma Smith and "went to town" leaving Aunt Belle to watch over us. Grandma had promised to buy me a little coin purse and I was looking forward to that.

I decided this was the perfect time to share this thrill with my younger sister, Shirley. Aunt Belle was busy in the house when I invited Shirley to share in this new found excitement. We went into the smokehouse and I told her that starting a fire was nothing as I had done it before, so I started a nice little (at first) fire. I remember Shirley being a little hesitant about this new found adventure but she went along with it as I assured her I could put it out anytime.

It became more and more thrilling as the small fire I started in a stack of magazines and newspapers starting
getting bigger and bigger and hotter and hotter. It wasn’t long before the fire began to spread to other things but I was confident I could control it like before – but after it got close to a stored hammock I knew it was time to put it out.

I began to beat the flames but the fire didn’t go out as it did before. Instead it was getting bigger! Knowing I needed help, I ran out of the building and to the back kitchen door and yelled for Aunt Belle. She came to the door and asked me what I wanted. I remember I was too scared to tell her I had started a fire so I just asked her to come to the smokehouse. To my dismay, she told me she was busy right then and to go back to playing.

I ran back into the smokehouse and once again tried in vain to quell the flames. By now, I was in a major panic and once again ran to the back kitchen door and yelled in a terrified scream, “Aunt Belle! Aunt Belle!” This time when she came to the door, she saw what the commotion was about. Well, this started a response by a woman in her sixties like had never been seen before or since, I suppose.

She ran out of the house and picked up Shirley and ran with her into the house, then ran back into the smokehouse with a water bucket and started beating the flames like she was fighting a wild attacking animal. She shoved the bucket into my hands and told me to go to the creek and bring back water which she threw onto the flames, then shoved the bucket back to me without slowing down from beating the flames.

She was a very modest woman but was working so hard that a time or two her dress flew up and I could see what color panties she was wearing. She never gave up trying to defeat my “thrill” and finally won over the fire and saved not only the smoke house but probably the house itself.

After she got her breath things started to settle down. She never said much to me but it was easy to see she had been put through an quite an ordeal as we waited for my parents to come back from town.

When they arrived Mom could tell something was wrong by the expression on our faces. Aunt Belle calmly told them what I had done. I thought it probably as my last night on earth once they realized what a dangerous stunt I had pulled on Shirley and the house. I figured I would die without getting my little coin purse either.

Mom had used a switch on me several times in the past but when she really felt I needed an education she’d wait and ask Dad to administer it. When Mom heard what I had done she was furious and right then and there told Dad to punish me. I knew I was dead then, but what happened next
defies all known logic.

Mom was beside herself with anger but when she demanded Dad punish me what does he do? He started laughing! That made Mom even more furious but he just kept on laughing. He didn’t show any anger at all. He just laughed and got ready to take Grandma Smith home.

Grandma was sympathetic and loving to me because she knew Mom was going to tear into me just as soon as she and Dad left so she went ahead and gave me the coin purse she had bought for me. Sure enough, just as soon as they left, Mom took the switch to me. Better her than Dad I guess. Regardless, she lit a fire on my behind which permanently cooled my desire to have anymore “thrills” with fire.

Belle lived several years with her widowed sister, Hattie, in her big white house by the Wallace High School football field. Hattie owned the field and either rented it or just let the team play there. After Hattie died, Uncle Harley turned his garage in a room for Belle and included her in all family activities. He had moved his family to their beautiful, red brick home on Bennett’s Run and the older kids were married with homes of their own.

Belle embodied all the best qualities of the Smith family and was happy to serve others. She and Hattie seemed compatible. Hattie’s husband was many years older and died several years before Belle came to stay. Hattie’s only child had died young so I’m sure she was glad to have Belle’s company.

Lee, as Herman Jeru was known, (understandably) was the one chosen to go to Akron to investigate his brother, Howard’s, death. He and Hattie were Grandma Mary and Grandpa Charley Smith’s escorts when they got married in Oakland, Maryland. He was a family oriented man and very good looking. His son, Howard Glen, named for brother Howard, was a member of the LDS church as is his other son, Don. I don’t know about their sister, Vivian or if Lee had converted. Howard Glenn had a child, John Conrad, who married in the Washington DC temple.

Reva said they worked in the Family History Center in Akron after they retired and also at extracting names from court house records. I believe Jean moved to Arizona after Howard’s death. He went by Glen but was nicknamed “Pete”.

Lee’s obituary reads:

Herman J. Smith, 86, of Peru, Indiana, a former resident of Clarksburg, died at 8:20 p.m. Monday, January 17, in the Wabash County Hospital, Wabash, Indiana. He was retired from the Erie Railroad. He was born Sept. 18, 1890 at Rock Camp, a son of the late James N. Smith and Florrie
Shaver Smith.

Surviving are his widow, Elva Ashcraft Smith, whom he married in 1922; one daughter, Mrs. Vivian Butler, Peru; two sons, Howard Smith, Akron, Ohio and Donald Smith, SLC, Utah; three brothers, Frank Smith, West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and Claude and Golden Smith, both of West Virginia; two sisters, Miss Belle Smith, Lumberport, and Emma Hinstead, Brown; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Five brothers and five sisters are deceased.

Hattie was short and plump, unlike most of her siblings who were tall and mostly skinny. Emma is also built "low to the ground" in the pictures I have of her as a girl and Allie is built like Belle. Hattie also had a more privileged upbringing because she lived most of the time with her Uncle Harman Shaver and his wife, Harriet Louise (Aunt Lou) Parrish, who were childless. It was the custom of the time for a couple with several children to share one or more with childless relatives.

Uncle Harman was well to do and lived in a nice house in Wallace, possibly the one Hattie owned later in life. Aunt Hattie was able to get a better education and enjoy more luxuries than her country siblings. They lived in Shinnston for awhile and later moved to Wallace. Hattie’s husband, Bruce Moore, was several years her senior and she outlived him by twenty-five years. Bruce had a blacksmith shop near the railroad overpass in Wallace. Their only child, Florence, also died very young, when she was only twelve, of acute peritonitis from gangrene due to a ruptured appendix.

Hattie drove a tiny Crosley station wagon, the only one I've ever seen. Janet says Aunt Hattie promised her the little car but I don't think Hattie left a will and it went to someone else, I think to Ray, Grandma Smith's brother. Janet is still upset over this. Gary told me of an interesting website, The Crosley Story, worth a look-see.

In the years before Hattie’s death she had trouble with a leg that was grossly swollen and covered with sores. She never would see a doctor but would say it was getting better or she wanted to try a different (home) treatment. All the Smiths were paranoid about doctors.

She was a sweet lady and pleasant to visit though I rarely did as I was young and not as interested in old ladies as I am now. Uncle Lowell was the executor of her estate and gave me an old notebook he found that contained a diary she kept for about six months in late 1909 and early 1910. It is extremely interesting and I got some important dates from it. More importantly, it is a reflection of family life of the times.
Emma married Onda Hustead and lived at the mouth of Caldwell Run all her life. Apparently, Onda wasn’t good to her and seldom allowed her to leave the house. They had three children: Clair, Harold and Treva. My mom and her sister and brothers used to play with the Husteads. Treva was one of the little girl pallbearers for Adeline, Claude’s little girl who drowned in the well.

Eugene was a WW I veteran and was injured in some way (perhaps gassed) which affected his breathing. He was invalided out and received a pension. He wasn’t supposed to exert himself and he seemed to do this very well. He and Aunt Ethel could usually be found sitting on their porch, watching the world go by. They used to live on the hill above the school but moved in Willie Robinson’s house in the alley after Willie died. There was a little bit more world to watch there, but not much. They occasionally came to grandpa and grandma’s who were generous in sharing garden produce. They loved to talk but I usually just kept walking as I didn’t find them very interesting.

Ethel used to ask Mom to give her permanents and cut her hair. Mom had no training in either procedure but did her best. Mom found her very tedious. She always seemed to be talking about her female troubles. Mom said she was working in the garden one time when Ethel came and started complaining and mom took it as long as she could before she said, "Well, Ethel, maybe you're pregnant", and left the garden. Ethel was in her sixties at the time. Ethel was good at not exerting herself also.

Eugene was a superb baseball player, especially at hitting, like the other boys in the family. Uncle Lowell related this story: "Uncle Eugene had just come back from the service and was sitting in the stands at Wallace when the rival team needed a substitute player and called on Eugene to pinch-hit. He hit a home run and they won the game, which the only time the Olive team was defeated. There were so many hard feelings that the team disbanded."

Eugene and Ethel only had one child, Reva, also a Family History researcher. Reva shared all of her data with me and gave me a tremendous boost in my own research. Reva married Harlan Ashcraft and lived in Toronto, Ohio. They had two daughters, Nancy and Linda. Nancy was burned to death in a lab fire while attending college in Elkins. She was the same age as me.

Eugene and Lee's wives were sisters, Ethel and Grace Ashcraft.

Howard Glen died at age twenty of myocarditis, acute, and inflammatory rheumatism (as per his death certificate) while living in a boarding house at 404 Wabash Street in Akron, Ohio. He had lived in Akron for two years while he worked in the tube room of the Goodyear Tire Company in Akron. I have a copy of a
letter from the Goodyear Relief Association stating they sent a check for $1000.00 from the Aetna Life Insurance Company to James N. Smith of Wallace, the beneficiary. Also a copy of an account of Howard G. Smith as follows: Wallace Bank $150.00, Billow Undertaker from Akron $140.95, Estlack, Undertaker $5.00, M. W. Smith $40.00, Eugene Smith, $40.00, J. N. Smith, $65.00.

The family truly mourned for Howard because he died alone so far away from home. They probably didn’t even know he was ill as someone would have gone to him if they’d known. His mother was especially sorrowful. One time Aunt Lois wanted to play a record, "The Empty Chair" on their record player about a son who had died but someone came in and told her to take it off because it would make their mother cry. Lee went to investigate his death to make sure there was no foul play but there didn’t appear to be. He had been seen by a doctor.

They shipped him home by train and Uncle Lowell was at the depot when they unloaded his casket. He is buried with his parents and siblings at the Brown IOOF cemetery.

Claude lived near Brown most of his life. I don’t ever recall meeting him but did hear him spoken of occasionally. He and Golden made moonshine together and were pretty much birds of a feather. Uncle Harold really liked Claude because he helped him learn the ropes in the coal mine. He was a good natured guy but he drank a lot. He called his wife, Lena, the “Battle-ax” after a character on Amos and Andy. They didn’t get along but then he never was faithful. He had an ongoing affair with another man’s wife and had children by her. Lena divorced him after they’d been married for fifty years. She and Claude had seven children: James Edward, Raymond Wilson, Eugene, Ernest David, Josephine Adeline and Dorma Jean plus an unnamed stillborn baby girl.

Claude’s little girl, Adeline, was just a toddler when she fell in the cistern in the wash house at the Smith farm and drowned. It was a bricked up spring with steep walls, apparently built up like a well, and had been there for many years. Aunt Belle saw her fall but couldn’t get her out because she couldn’t swim. Uncle Harold and Claude were away working for the WPA. When they got the news Claude turned around and cried. Louise, Lois and cousins Reva Smith and Treva Hustead were pall bearers. The little coffin was very heavy and Lois was afraid they’d drop it but they didn’t.

Her obituary reads as follows:
BABY DROWNS IN OPEN WELL - Mother Witnesses Tragedy; Six-Year-Old Brother Makes Vain Attempt to Rescue Girl—While playing around an open well near her home on Little Rock Camp, ten miles from Salem, Adeline Smith, twenty-two-month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Smith, stepped on a loose board and fell into the well at 9:15 yesterday morning. The twenty-foot well was filled with about ten feet of water.

Mrs. Smith, the mother, was standing nearby and witnessed the tragedy. She placed a ladder in the well and her six-year-old son, Raymond, climbed down into the well, but as unable to rescue his sister. The body was recovered about thirty minutes later by Harvey Bailey and Harlan Brammer, who were working on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation project nearby.

Members of the Clarksburg fire department were summoned and they applied their inhalator in an effort to revive the child but it was of no avail. Besides the parents the child is survived by three brothers, Raymond, David and Eugene.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist church at Brown at 2:00 this afternoon in charge of the Rev. John A. Loy. Interment will be made in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Brown.

Aunt Lois said her mom and dad got tickled at Raymond one time as they were sitting in the front room. Raymond had spent the night, sleeping in the back room, and gotten up early and was singing a song. He was embarrassed when he realized the others had heard him. He ducked his hand and said, "Would be a damn good song if I could remember the rest of it."

Golden was the black sheep of the family. He was a hard worker but never married or had a home of his own; he bummed room and board off whichever of his siblings would put him up (or put up with him). He mostly lived with Claude but stayed with Grandma and Grandpa Smith for many years, off and on. Grandma hated to clean up after him as he rarely bathed and his sheets and clothing would be horrible to wash.

Golden was a handsome charmer who earned a buck anyway he could, usually by making moonshine. Uncle Lowell said he would buy a 100 pounds of sugar (a principal ingredient in moonshine) at Smith’s store in Brown, heave it to his shoulder and walk the several miles over the hill to the Smith’s home on Rock Camp Run without breaking into a sweat. He was the in service during WW II but didn’t come home until years later. His trunk had been shipped to Grandpa Smith’s and was fascinating for little children to sort through. No one knew where he was but suspected
he was in prison somewhere. He just showed up one day with no explanation.

Grandpa kicked him out when he was discovered in bed with a boy. Politically correct or not, no one in Brown tolerated homosexuality. He worked in the store for Aunt Lois and Uncle Harold for a time and was kicked out for the same reason. He left the store on a busy evening when Harold and Lois were out and took a boy upstairs. He was caught when they came back home.

When I asked Grandma to send my piano music to Parkersburg, where I was living, Uncle Golden hitchhiked down to bring it to me. I was never comfortable with him but he was never out of line with me.

Uncle Golden died alone in a little shack on the hill above Brown school. Uncle Lowell arranged a funeral and he was buried in Brown cemetery with his parents and siblings. Black sheep or not, he was still family.

Frank was the baby and did visit with Grandma and Grandpa Smith occasionally. He lived near Pittsburgh in Floreffe, Pennsylvania with his wife, Mary, and three children; Dorsey Frank Jr., Doris E. and Ronald J.

I love getting to know and honor my ancestors and feel very blessed to be the beneficiary of their sacrifice and achievements. They made possible my birth and comfortable lifestyle in this blessed land.
L-R: Claude, Charley, Millard, Hattie, Frank, Eugene, Belle and Golden.

L-R: Charley, Hattie, Eugene, Millard, Belle & Frank Smith.

Belle & Hattie in their kitchen in Wallace.
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY


JOHN PARK, heir at law of John Park, Jun² of Frederick, for whom surv²;
10 Oct.1753 - 30 Oct. 1753; 182 a. on Tho¥ Edwards Mill Br of Cacapon;

9 Feb. 1770 - This is to certify that I, John Parker, am Eldest son &
heir of John Park, Sen², he Dying without a will. Wit: Roger Park &
Jama Coddy. Affidavits attesting to above taken from Joseph Edwards;
and Alexander White sd he had known John Park, Sen², & his family
from his earliest memory & John, Jun² was son of John, Sen².
N.d. - Reserve 1/3 to Mary Davis, Widow of Jno Park. 1771 - James
Smith (before Adam Stephen, JP) sd he was married to Ann, daughter of
John Park, Jun² & that his father in law made no will.

THOMAS PARSONS, 30 Jan. 1761 - 9 Mar. 1761; 45½ a. on head of Daniel

JAMES PATTEN of Frederick; 15 Feb. 1752 - 25 Mar. 1752; 157 a. on dr of

JAMES PATTEN of Frederick; 15 Feb. 1752 - 25 Mar. 1752; 100 a. on dr of

JOHN PEARSALL, 30 Jan. 1761 - 2 Apr. 1761; 174 a on North Br. Pot². CC -

JOHN PEARSALL, heir of Job Pearsall for whom surv², escheated from Jo-
seph Hamlin; 10 Sept. 1769 - 17 Nov. 1769; this being part of a larger
tract (Lot 11) granted Joseph Hamlin for 289 a. by this office 7 June
1749. Hamlin died intestate without known heirs (See following affi-
davits.). 230 a. on Pattersons Crk; adj. Christ (Lott 10), Parker
(Lott 12), Bagley (part of Lott 11 Bagley bought of Joseph Hamlin),
Beaver (Lott 9) house drawn on 230 a. tract. CC - Garrett Reasoner &

The following notes are from numerous 1769 affidavits in a dispute
after Hamlin's death. John Parker sd Hamlin solicited Edward Purslee
to come live with him but Purslee inclined to go to Carolina. Tho²
(X) Queen sd Hamlin told him Job Pearsall would get his land if he out-
lived him. Henry Cyger declared the same. Job Pearsall had his im-
provements on Hamlin's place appr² by Robert Bell (?), John Carpenter
& Michael Diebolt (GS) - at $80. Usa Crist, wife of John Crist, sd
Hamlin told her that whosoever lived on his plantation & maintained
him would have it. Elizabeth Seaver sd Hamlin told her his land
should be divided equally between two orphans, a boy of Ann Pursell
alias Hampton named Jonathan & the other a girl belonging to Eliza-
beth Begley alias Brannon alias Persall named Bathia Brannon. John
Ramsey sd he asked Hamlin if he had no children to leave his land &
Hamlin said he had but they were so far off that Before they came to
prove themselves Hairs y² costs y² trouble would overgo y² profit.
It had been Pearsall's home in sickness y health for a long time &
Hamlin was determined to make old M¢ Pearsall his Hair & that sum
time before he had determined to give it to Bagley's Wifes daughter.

Typescript of Hampshire County Court Records. Second paragraph states James Smith married
to Ann Park, daughter of John Park, Jr. Copied from Joyner Manuscripts and posted on
Smith/Beale website by C. McGuire.
Certificate James Smith heir to John Park for a mare impressed ____ valued at £6. To be lain before the court ____ to take up____ paying the money
Nov. 2 ____[1756?]

From Smith Beale website, posted by Carolyn McGuire: "This is to certify that John Park's Mare was found for an Empress [impress] from Col. Washington to Col. Stephens (she being valued at £6.0)
Fort Edwards
April 29th 1756

Henry [Harris?]
Interpretation by Susan Avery, Carolyn McGuire and Ellouise Smith of the Andrew Smith’s People website. This document concerns the Roane mare belonging to John Parke Jr. and impressed by Col George Washington.

October 17th, 1756
I sine over the within
to James Smith
November 2 day viz Allen Park
This day James Smith came before me
the s _____ and made oath that the
within roane mare prest [impressed] at Fort Ewad [Edwards]
was never returned to the oner [owner] nor ady [adjutant or attorney]
general my hand this day and year above
Tho. [Thomas] Swearingean
Lacking the original papers, I went to the Official Valley Forge site where you can search for soldiers who are documented. I found Aaron Smith's muster roll there. Carolyn McGuire

Valley Forge
Mar. 1778-Apr 4, 1778

Valley Forge
May 1778-June 6, 1778

Camp Paramus
June 1778-July 12, 1778

Camp Ramapoe,
Aug 1779-Sep. 8, 1779

Posted on Smith/Beale website by Cheryl Haught

http://valleyforge.com/rol/1778/04/04?Name=Aaron

Lacking the original papers, I went to the Official Valley Forge site where you can search for soldiers who are documented. I found Aaron Smith's muster roll there. Carolyn McGuire

Camp Roberson's Farm
Sept. 1778-Oct. 5, 1778

Camp Middlebrook
Dec 1778-Jan. 14, 1779
Military Warrant authorizing survey of 200 acres for Aaron Smith. Many thanks to Jeff Smith and Carolyn McGuire (of the Smith/Beale website) who downloaded this from the Library of Virginia. It is no longer available as a free download. Awarded for services for the war as a Soldier of the Virginia Continental line. Dated 19th day of March 1783.
Aaron Smith granted 160 acres in Harrison Co., VA on the waters of Simpsons Creek near his surveys of 308 a. & 296 a. Signed by James Monroe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Dated Nov. 14, 1800.

Patrick Henry granted Aaron Smith 296 acres in Harrison Co. on NE of settlement survey.

Aaron Smith granted 308 a. on waters of Simpsons Creek.
Patrick Henry granted 244 a. in Monongalia Co. To Aaron Smith in Monongalia Co., WV 1784, part 1. From Smith/Beale site.

Patrick Henry granted 400 a. to Aaron Smith in Monongalia Co., VA. 1783, part 1.

All items from Smith/Beale website.

Patrick Henry granted 244 acres to Aaron Smith in Monongalia Co., VA. 1784, part 2.

Patrick Henry granted 400 a. to Aaron Smith in Monongalia Co. VA. 1783, part 2.
This is the Friends Meeting house in Frederick Co. where Samuel Lupton and Sarah Smith (Aaron’s daughter) would have been married in 1772.

Ray and I toured these Civil War trenches at Fort Mill Ridge in 2009 in Hampshire County, west of Romney. They are said to be among the best preserved trenches remaining from the Civil War. They are strategically located to command the Northwest Turnpike through Mechanicsburg Gap and also the river approaches to Romney. Gr. Gr. Grandfather Joseph Thompson’s Battery E was stationed here for a time.
Part of Aaron Smith’s land near Bridgeport. Jeff Smith

Another part of Aaron Smith’s land. J. Smith

Monument after being cleaned. Too bad descendants is misspelled. J. Smith

Aaron Smith Sr., original marker. J. Smith.

Sarah Smith wife of Aaron Smith Sr. "IN MEMORY OF SARAH SMITH WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 6th 1837 AGED 84 YEARS. Jeff Smith

Aaron Smith Jr., (1774-1830) son of Aaron and Sarah Allen Smith.
Aaron Smith's cabin was added onto by him and by Elias and then Jefferson Johnson Smith. This photo shows the house as it looked in JJS's day. From the entry hall there were stairs going up right in front of you. You could see all the upstairs room doors from the entry as there was a railing all around and the entry was 2 stories high. The room on the right of the entry was the "parlor"- the room on the left was the dining room. Aaron's original cabin was the den behind the stairs on the first floor. I was only five when the house burned, so that's all I can remember about it, really! Karen Smith Pennebaker
This is what Smith Chapel looked like until the addition was put on in the 1960s. This is "opening day" in May 1906, the first time the congregation worshiped in the church. The picture was found by a Bridgeport antique dealer, in a trash can! Owner: Dick Duez, Bridgeport. Poster: Karen Smith Pennebaker

Smith Chapel. Road in front is Aaron Smith Drive.

Interior of Smith Chapel. Jeff Smith

Looking down on the Smith Chapel Church. Probably all of this land was owned by Aaron Smith Sr.

Sketch of original Smith Chapel hung inside church. J. Smith

Smith Chapel with street sign stating "Aaron Smith Drive." J. Smith
Indenture (formal agreement) between Moses and Sarah Shinn and Isaac and Aaron Smith dated August 15, 1839 for 150 acres of land located at Little Rock Camp. I don’t think the Aaron is the first Aaron who married Sarah Allen because he died in 1826. It’s probably Aaron III (1801-1881), son of James Allen Smith and Sarah Cutright. From Belle Smith’s papers. Scanned by Gary D. Smith
Land Grant to Samuel D. Smith, James S. Smith and Josiah P. Smith for 298 acres of land on Grass Run near Ten Mile Creek. Dated August 31, 1848. Scanned by Gary D. Smith.
Page 1 of deed stating that Isaac Smith bought 140 acres on Grass Run from
Jesse Marsh’s estate on August 5, 1853. Scanned by Gary D. Smith
Page 2 of deed between Isaac Smith and Jesse Marsh's estate.
Virginia

Harrison County Court Clerk's office August 8, 1852
This deed was this day duly acknowledged in open office by grantees and admitted to record

Albert P. Chapman clk


Page 3 of deed.
This instrument being this 10th day of November eighteen hundred and fifty five between Isaac Smith and Abigail this wife both of the County of Washington and State of Virginia of the one part and Samuel D. Smith of the County of Washington and State of Virginia of the other part WITNESSETH that they in form and consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars two thousand receive in hand the residue in three annual installments the first due on the first of November 1857 paid by the said Samuel D. Smith as grantee herein and due to the said Samuel D. Smith his heirs and assigns forever all that certain parcel of land with its appurtenances lying and being in the County of Washington on the waters of Little Rock creek now owned and occupied as follows to wit Beginning at a white oak corner to a survey of 150 acres made for Shazer Sherwood three fifths 18 poles to stone and pointers next 85 1 145 poles to two white oaks 18 6 45 poles to black oak N 59 1 36 poles to a chestnut oak N 54 1 36 poles to a black N 10 18 83 poles to a white oak N 23 5 10 to white oak N 5 2 74 poles to a white oak N 7 2 40 poles crossing the right hand fork of Little Rock creek run a West Brooch 16 3 16 5 to a stake in a line of reference of the said Washoe Survey 80 0 40 poles to a black 84 18 85 poles to a black oak S 14 6 10 poles to the beginning one hundred and two acres more as well he have and herein the above described parcel of land with its appurtenances the said Samuel D. Smith his heirs and assigns forever to and for the only proper use and at the behest of the said Samuel D. Smith his heirs and assigns.

Page 1 of legal document for land sale between Isaac & SD Smith dated Nov. 5, 1855. Scanned by Gary D. Smith
forever own the said Isaac Smith for himself;
his heirs to do hereby covenant to agree with the said
Samuel D. Smith his heirs and assigns forever. That
who will forever warrant and defend the above
described tract of land to the said Samuel D.
Smith his heirs and assigns forever against
all persons and claims whatsoever. In testimony
whereof, the above stated Isaac Smith and Mary
his wife have hereunto set their hands and
sealed this day and year first above writing.

Isaac Smith

Mary Smith
Virginia. Marion County Court Clerk's Office.

It is remembered, that this deed was duly acknowledged before me in my office by grantees. Valentine Hynson (the second attorney having had the deed fully explained to her), and apart from the balances and having declared that she had willingly accepted the same (and not under duress), in the name of Virginia, on the 10th day of July, 1833.

Albert W. Hynson

Page 3 of deed between Isaac Smith and Samuel D. Smith.
I, FERNANDO A. ROBINSON, Clerk of said Court, do certify that Isaac L. Marsh is entitled to the sum of two dollars and forty cents, for one day attendance at said Term, and necessarily travelling seven miles to the Court house, and same in returning, and seven cents for expenses, at the suit of Isaac L. Marsh and Reuben S. Hardesty.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of June, 1868.

I hereby certify that Isaac L. Marsh is entitled to reimbursement of expenses to testify in the behalf of Lucetta C. Smith in a law suit. Dated June 5, 1868. Isaac is son of Jesse and Edith Smith Marsh. Edith is the daughter of Isaac Smith. Lucetta is daughter of Samuel D. Smith.

Check to F. M. Harbert in amount of $363.00 Signed by S. D. Smith. Dated July 2, 1895. F. M. is probably Francis Marion Harbert.

Order from Magistrate D. W. Kemper for Samuel D. Smith to pay A. J. Kincaid $6.00 dated Dec. 29, 1891 at Browns Mills. Kemper’s office was what later became the Ladies Aid Hall in Brown. He was also a cabinet maker. Lowell Smith’s granddaughter has a chest he made.
We the undersigned trustees of the Dye school certify that Bartlett and Smith has furnished the following for the use of said school and is entitled to an order on the Sheriff of Harrison Co. For same. 4 bx. Crayon -$ .40; 1 Broom - $.30; 1 pane glass - $.10; 1 coal hod - $.50 Total: $1.30. Signed A L. Barnes and Porter Lyon, Trustees

Teacher, Alma Bartlett, "begs leave to submit a summary of free school, Cunningham Run, in Eagle District for period 10 Dec 1884 to 8 Jan 1885."
These “cures” were among James N. Smith’s documents saved by Belle Smith, scanned by Gary D. Smith.

For laying your hand on anything tomorrow
Pain(?) you will use these words.
Warm or under warm you must die sick or well This is to be done three times.
For stopping blood these words: You shall live. Christ was born in Bethlehem, was baptized in Jordan and was buried in Jerusalem. Blood you shall stand stand stand.
For stopping mortification or to bring out fine use these words. O you glorious man you can for cold and hot burn at the same time you use the words go round the burn with your fingers and blow your breath over it. This is to be done three times.

Samuel D. Smith’s homestead at Little Rock Camp.
Fort Worth Jan. 29-20
Hello mother how are everybody well I hope there isn't much work here just at present
I couldn't get work in Ranger so I came here but so many oil men have come in here to get work that everything is full up the only thing I can find here is construction work but there are too many nigs and mex in the gang for me.
I am going to Ranger tomorrow and then to Eastland to see about work.

the reason why work shut down is because the rain has made the roads impossible.
I saw arnold archie Jones and blank swiger at Ranger and
went to Desidonia tuesday to try to get work.
Eugene is working ten miles out of Ranger on cleaning out tools everybody seems willing to take any kind of work until the roads dry up. Virgil Cunningham came here two weeks ago and hadn't got work up until sunday. Earl isn't working either so arnold said so you know things must have shut down.
Ranger is something fierce
nothing but mud and its
the next thing is glue
and the water isn't as good
either it tastes bitter.
People here in fort worth
don't stop for sunday nothing
seems wide open. I have been
in several shows and never took
my overcoat of and then wasn't
too to warm it went down to
twenty above last night I got as
cold as I would at zero at home.
Eugene's address is Ranger care
Sun oil 60. Good by
From Howard
James N. Smith with oldest and youngest sons. L-R: Frank, James and Millard Smith.

Aaron Smith Jr. 1796-1830

Samuel Davisson Smith & 2nd wife Rosa Stout. Notice he is holding a flower from the rose behind them. He looks like he's not comfortable with this so the photographer might have given it to him.

Charley Smith & ?

Charley P. Smith & Mary Alice Harbert
Smith family at Lowell’s 1945. L-R front: Harley Smith with Shirley; Linda & Kim Smith; Diane Hill; Gary Smith. Rear: Mittie Shomo Smith, Louise Smith Hill with Janet; Lois Smith Arbogast, Ila Cornwell, Harold Arbogast, Mary Harbert Smith, Billie Hill, Belle, Lowell, & Charley Smith. This is probably the first time the family got together after the men came home from WW II.

Annual Smith reunion at Samuel Davisson’s place at Little Rock Camp. About 1937.
Charley & Mary Smith

Some Smith's at Brown in 1942. L-R front: Mary with Kim; Lois with Diane; Lowell with Linda; Behind: Louise, Golden, Mina.

Frank & Mary Smith

Eugene & Ethel Ashcraft Smith

Belle & Hattie Smith at a park, dressed up as is typical for the time.
Olive baseball team: L-R Front: Lee Smith, (?), Flave Hannah (?), Rear: Charley Smith, (?), Hallie Harbert, Chet Whiteman.

Charley Smith in Olive baseball uniform with his other favorite team.

Charley working as teamster in oil fields. Looks like the same team of horse as at right.
Young blades: Lee Smith in Middle, Charley Smith on end, right. Could be Chet Whiteman on left end and Flave Hannah next to Charley.

Was with Belle’s papers but not identified. The older couple in middle is James N. And Flarrie Smith. Couple in rear left (or front right) looks like Millard and Maude Smith; couple behind Flarrie may be Claude & Lena; couple rear right may be Allie & Earle Johnson or Hattie & Bruce Moore with dau. Florence; couple sitting to right of J. N. & Flarrie could be Charley & Mary with Harley & Lowell between them. Couple at front right may be Emma & Harold Hustead with Clair, Harold & Treva.
This was with Belle Smith's papers but not identified. Man sitting in chair looks like the tallest man in picture below. I suspect it is Isaac Smith and family.

In Belle’s papers but not identified. Man 2nd from right looks like Samuel D. Smith so others are probably his brothers and sisters. The older man in middle may be Isaac, father of Samuel D.

Mary Alice Harbert Smith.

Charley Parker Smith
Smith School Students 1903: Reva Ashcraft was able to identify some students. The picture was taken by big rocks on Samuel Davisson Smith's place. Emma Smith is 3rd from left in 1st row standing; Eugene Smith is boy next to her and Arnold Strother is next to him. Belle Smith is 3rd from left in back row and Georgia Whitman Brammer is 6th from left in back row. Boy with sign is one of Fillmore Smith's boys and another of his boys is 3rd from right in middle row standing.
-R: Belle Smith, Hattie Smith Moore, Emma Smith Hustead. Frank Smith in back. Taken on the porch of Hattie's home in Wallace. Notice Hattie's right leg is four times as big as the left.

Bruce Moore's blacksmith shop in Wallace.
1886 Lake Atlas: Shows north part of Simpson district running along E. side of Simpsons Creek between Bridgeport and West Fork R. Plots locations of following Smith houses: William, Mrs. S.A. (2 houses), J.J. (2 houses) and Jefferson J; also shows Smith Chapel Church and the cemetery, as well as a cluster of buildings (possibly a company town?) belonging to Jarvis & Smith; also includes locations on W side of Simpsons Creek (Coal District) for houses of Wesley Smith and Wm. V. Smith.
*From Byron Smith of the Smith-Beale MyFamily.com site.

I have spent years searching for the actual lands that were granted to James Smith from Lord Fairfax in 1756 and 1769. A neighbor of mine here in Martinsburg, WV is a professional land surveyor with a keen interest in the original Fairfax grants of this region. He is a Dutchman named Galtjo L. Geertsema and when we met I told him of my search. It turned out that he had plotted out James' land on a USGS topographical map following the description of the surveys in the grants. He had also plotted out the adjoining grants for the entire Yellow Spring USGS topographical map, including the lands of Josiah Arnold on the north and Levi Ashbrook to the south. I have since been able to visit this place and confirmed the location of the "Pavement of Rocks" that George Washington describes as the starting point of the survey on the opposite side of the North River. The inclusive survey that joins the original 1756 grant of 400 acres with the 1769 grant of 25 acres was issued by the State of Virginia in 1791 after a 1772 survey. The "Jeep Trail" in the lower right corner of this view of the map is the old wagon road from Winchester to Moorefield. The next place it runs through as you follow it to the northeast is Parks Hollow and Millbrook on Dillons Run.

The lands are still very green and rural. There has been no strip-mining or any other modern destructive exploitation of the topography other than a few ugly modern structures near the road. (There is no coal in Hampshire County. Just lime stone and shale.) The surrounding mountains (and even parts of the valley floor and riverbed) are still just like James and his family would have seen them during the time they lived there.

It appears that there are a number of present owners of this land area now. It has been subdivided many times in the last two hundred years. North River Road (a two-lane hard surface secondary highway) runs through it. I have only driven along that stretch of North River Road and looked at the lands from my car. . . . I hope to go back and investigate more of the area around the jeep trail ford in North River near the south end of the grant area. (Early Hampshire County Minute Books from 1788-1791 have orders for county road overseers to care for county roads. Some of these orders reference "James Smith's ford," and the roads from "James Smith's plantation" to the Hardy County line. I now know what they are talking about.) If there are any buildings there that date to ca. 1800 or before, I will certainly let everyone know about them. I have suspected that James may have built his first house on the east side of North River, and later homes near that ford or on the "road" that leads to it on the west side of the North River. It is also very possible that all traces of James' homes and farm structures have been completely destroyed by time and later owners. I will see what I can find.

I did not have a camera with me when I was there so I do not have photos yet. I plan to make another trip up there soon as the leaves have fallen off the trees and I can now see the buildings that would otherwise be invisible. I also need to investigate the small cemetery (marked on the map as "Cem") at the south end of the grant area just to the west of the North River Road. It will be interesting to see how old it is and the names that are on the markers. I doubt that any Smiths will be buried there but it is always worth a look.
This is the North River at the end where it meets North River Road on the lands granted to James Smith by Lord Fairfax in 1756. The camera is pointing to the southeast. Taken & posted by Byron Smith on Smith/Beale site.

Looking across North River just below the James Smith Ford on Fairfax grant to James Smith. The old road to Winchester in now a jeep trail and can be seen through the trees on the other side of the river. Byron Smith

A View of James Smith's 1756 Fairfax land grant standing near the southern boundary line looking north. Byron Smith

View of James Smith's 1756 Fairfax land grant standing near the southern boundary looking west, northwest. Byron Smith

This is the James Smith Ford on the North River. It is located on the original 400 acre 1756 Fairfax land grant to James Smith and is referenced in the Hampshire County Order Books (for road work projects) of the late 1780s and early 1790s as "James Smith's Ford" on the road to Winchester. There is a modern poured concrete causeway over the original natural stream bed of the ford. Byron Smith.

View of James Smith's 1756 Fairfax land grant taken near the southern boundary line looking toward Short Mountain in the west. Byron Smith.
Survey for James Smith dated April 1750 completed by George Washington. Posted on Smith/Beale site by Carolyn McGuire
Fairfax land grant to James Smith for land in Frederick County (now Hampshire), Virginia. From Smith/Beale website.
Aaron Smith’s original will. Posted on Smith/Beale website by Carolyn McGuire.
The Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of
Hampshire Harrison County

Greeting

You are hereby commanded to summon Benjamin Wilson, Samuel H. Morris, William Wilkinson, John Wilkinson, John Reynolds, subscribing witnesses to the last will and testament of James Smith deceased, to appear before the Justices of our said County Court at the Court-House thereof, on the Monday after the Second Tuesday in May next, to answer, testify and speak as to the execution of said will.

And have then there this writ. Witness, JOHN B. WHITE, Clerk of our Court at the Court-House, the 22nd day of March 1819 and in the 43rd Year of the Commonwealth.

(signed) S. B. White

Sarah Smith

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Sarah Smith, of Fairfax County, State of Virginia, being advanced in age and weak in health, but clear in mind and disposing memory, doth thank God and calling to mind the uncertainty of life and being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me with:

I desire as my project is all debt at this time except a saddle and bridle and a bed and bedding and all the clothes and after my decease and out of the moneys arising there from all the just debts and funeral expenses be paid,

After payment of debts and funeral expenses I give to my son Samuel Smith one dollar
I give to my son John Smith ten dollars
I give to my sonJames Smith one dollar
I give to my son Levi Smith one dollar
I give to my son Moses Smith one dollar
I give to my son Eliahu Smith one dollar
I give to my son William Smith one dollar
I give to my son Elias Smith one dollar

Also I will and bequeath to my son Barnes Smith and dau. Elizabeth Hartman to get the residue of my estate to be equally divided be between the two except the saddle.
Second page of Sarah Allen Smith’s will. She signed with a mark so apparently she can’t write.
In the name of God whom we serve and adore, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, James Smith, late of the County of Hampshire, late of the State of Virginia, being of sound mind and memory, do make ordain and constitute this and this only to be my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following: I commit my soul to Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my body to the earth to be decently buried, and whereas it hath pleased God to bestow upon me certain lands in the County of Hampshire and the town of Deering as hereafter mentioned.

My will and desire is that my wife, Mary Smith, my executors, may be my executors during her lifetime, during her life of the above to dispose and to have those lands of inheritance at her death.

My will is that my daughter, Elizabeth, who...
My Will is that my Daughter Elizabeth, who married Levi Sevier, my Daughter Jane who married Abraham Powell, my Daughter Sarah who married Samuel Scantlebury and my Daughter Abigail who married Jonathan Troy have no part or parcel of my Estate, whether Real or Personal, nor their Legal Representatives, having given to the thing at and since their marriage all that part of my Estate I allotted for them with this exception only, viz. I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Abigail Troy the sum of forty pounds (£40) more, I will order and direct that my Executors hereafter named do sell all my lands for the highest price that can be
Be it remembered, that on (remainder of text illegible).

James Smith will, top, page two.
amongst her surviving children.

My will is that my executors pay my funeral expenses, settle my just debts and the legacy to Mary Troy and all the proper just charges to be allowed by Court or the heirs legates for the distribution of the estate. Before the legates are paid of I each legate to have an equal part on.

I do hereby ordain constitute and appoint my two sons James Smith and Henry Smith executors.
Of this my last Will and Testament hereby do make and declare and renounce all former wills and Testaments by me herebefore made hereby declaring this and this only to be my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the day and year before written.

Signed sealed and pronounced by the subscriber to be his last Will and Testament in the presence an hearing and at his desire and request to wit

Subscribe his name W.

James Smith

James Smith

Samuel H. Morris

William Wilkinson

John Wilkinson

John Reynolds

James Smith will, page three.

Appoint a Deputation to the Committee met at Brown's Mill June 20, 1865, consisting of Allen R. Baker, Ambrose O. Brown, and John Johnson, who were appointed as a deputation to the Committee to report to the Committee the result of their labors. All at the Brown's Mill, June 20, 1865.

Sardis Twp. minutes, Met at Clarksburg office Feb. 17, 1866 & at Brown's Mill May 24, 1866.

Sardis Township minutes. Met at Brown's Mill June 20, Aug. 11, 1866.

Sardis Twp. minutes. Met at Brown's Mill June 20, May 23, 1867.
Sardis Twp. minutes. Oct. 11, 1866 & Sept. 12, 1867.

West Virginia, Harrison county Circuit Court, December Term 1886

Receipt for payment to L. H. Smith for attendance as a witness in suit of Noah Harbert and William Davis in Dec. 1886.

Sardis Twp. minutes. Met at Smith’s Schoolhouse March 20, 1869.

Must be those attending meeting, not dated.
Uncle Lowell Smith gave me a very old minute book for Sardis Township. They met to divide the township into five precincts for road construction. The Supervisor was Samuel D. Smith and the Road Commissioners were Isaac Smith, Madison Stier and Justine Rittenhouse. The clerk was Jefferson Robinson. Spelling unchanged.

Minutes of Township Meeting of Sardis Township Harrison Co. W.Va.

The first Township Meeting of Sardis Township met at Sardis on the 9th day of April, 1864 and a quorum being present and voting the House was called to order by the Supervisor on motion and seconded that we appoint Commissioners to lay the Roads off in precincts on motion that we appoint Isaac Smith Justine Rittenhouse and Madison Stire Com. To lay off the Roads in precinct and report at the next meeting.

On motion adjourned to meet the 23rd of April 1864 to receive the report of Com.

S. D. Smith Sup.

Robert Miller Clerk

Agreeable to adjournment the meeting met 23 of April 1864 being a quorum present the House was called to order by the Supervisor. Motion 1st that we Receive the report of the Com. Of Roads the Report was read received and adopted on motion. We adjourned to meet the 28th of April 1864 at the Annually Town Ship Meeting.

S. D. Smith Sup.

Robert Miller, Clerk

The Precincts were:

No. 1: Bounders as follows: Beginning at the Township line at the creek below the mouth of Gregers run thence South with the Side Line to the head of Gregers run to the (Cole or Cob) Township line thence with same to the head of Catfish Thence with the ridge between Catfish Run and Tenmile Creek thence down the same including Phillip Swentzels thence down the creek to the beginning inclusive.

No. 2: Beginning at the (blank) Running with the Township line to head of Elk Lick Run thence with the ridge to a point to the mouth of Little Rockcamp thence up by the Meeting house to the top of said ridge running with said point to the ridge thence with said Ridge dividing the waters from flag runs and Isaac creek from Rockcamp runs to the ridge between tenmile creek and Isaac's creek thence with the same to Township line Inclusive.

No. 3: Beginning at the mouth of Little Rock Camp run thence south with the Line of No. 2 to head of Elk lick run thence with Township line to Doddridge line on with Same to head of Rock Camp. Thence with the Ridge dividing tenmile and Rockcamp to No. 2 thence with Same to the
Beginning Inclusive.

Precinct No. 4:
Beginning at the line of Lands of T. Smith and A. Rittenhouse thence with the Ridge between Right hand ford of Tenmile and Rock Camp and Isaac Creek to Township line thence North with Township line to head of little Elk thence with the Ridge between Little Elk and Big Elk runs to A. Rittenhouse line thence with his line to the Beginning inclusive.

Precinct No. 5
Beginning at line of No. 4 on lands of T. Smith and A. Rittenhouse thence west with the Ridge between Rockcamp and tenmile to Township line thence North and East with the Township line to the head of Big Elk thence with the Same South to the head of Little Elk to line of No. 4. Thence with the Same to the beginning Inclusive
Signed
Isaac Smith
Madison Stire
Justine Rittenhouse
Commissioner of Road

Copyed by Jefferson Robinson, Clerk/Sec.

Orders on the Township:

No. 1. Robert Miller $3.00
2. Samuel D. Smith 1.00
4. Samuel D. Smith 3.00
5. S. M. Ogden 3.00
6. Jefferson Robinson 1.70
7. Madison Stire May the 29, 1866 6.00

Annually township Meeting met at Sardis. The house was called to order by the Superintendent on motion that we appoint the Township Committee on motion we appoint Simen Allen Phillip Swentzel L. E. Bennett J. M. Roby R. S. Ogden Township Committee for 1869.
On motion and Seconded that each voter Shall vote for the Surveyors of Roads of his own precinct only resolved that the vote on the Township Hall shall be by Ballett.
On motion adjourned

Robert Miller Clerk

S. D. Smith Sup.
"The secret of strength is found where roots go deep; It is then, the boughs can stretch high."
Benjamin Franklin

LIST OF BOOKS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE JAMES N. SMITH FAMILY
Now in the library of Gary D. Smith of North Carolina.

The older couple in the above picture are Flarrie and James N. Smith. Others unidentified.

I was surprised to see that Gr. Grandpa J. N. Smith had gone to the World's Fair in New York in 1886. He bought the following:

**History of the United States ca. 1886.** (Handwritten on flyleaf - J. N. Smith's Book bought June 6, 1886 at the New York World's Fair for ten cents. November 13, 1888. J. N. Smith)

**Pure Gold- For the Sunday School - A New Collection of Songs - Prepared and Adapted for Sunday School Exercises by Rev. Robert Lowry and W. Howard Doane.** Published by Bigelow & Main, NY 1871.

**The Teachers' Assistant, A System of Practical Arithmetic wherein the several rules of that useful science are illustrated by a variety of examples. A large proportion of which are in FEDERAL MONEY the whole designed to abridge the labor of teachers and to facilitate the instruction of youth compiled by Stephen Pike, published by McCarty and Davis, Philadelphia. 1838.**


**Graystark - The Story of a Love Behind a Throne by G. B. McCutcheon, George Barr, Herbert S. Stone & Company. Eldridge Court, Chicago MDCCCCI (Mrs. J. B. Moore, Wallace West Virginia 1901 on flyleaf)**

**The Master's Call - A Collection of New Songs and Standard Hymns - for the use of Sunday School, Young People's Societies, Devotional Meetings, etc. by E. S. Lorenz. Lorene and Co. Publishers, Dayton, Ohio copyright 1901. (Miss Belle Smith,
Wallace W.Va. R.F.D. #2 handwritten on flyleaf.)

Alexanders Male Choir - The International Association Quartette
Copyright 1912. (On flyleaf J. N. Crandall)

Christian Service Songs - 1939. Published by the Rodeheaver Co

Meservey's Bookkeeping - Keeping Single Entry by A. B. Meservey,
(Edwin Alkire, Mt. Storm, on flyleaf)

Friends in Feathers and Fur by James Johnnot; American Book
Company

The Call to Praise - Children's Division Hymnal - Hingham Baptist
S. J. Primary Dept. March 1945 - Homer Rodeheaver Co. Copyright
MCMXXIX

Houghton Mifflin Co., NY; copyright 1886. Stamped Smith School
Library #52. Handwritten 8th grade.

Main, N.Y. copyright 1867. (Handwritten, James N. Smith, June
4th, 1880)

Tabernacle Hymns Number Three - Tabernacle Pub. Co. Chicago 1940
(Miss Belle Smith written on flyleaf)

Chicago. Copyright 1911. Includes stories by Shakespeare; R. W.
Emerson; Edgar A. Poe; R. Burns, W. Wordsworth. (Mr. Golden Smith
Wallace West Va. On flyleaf) 77. Eclectic Educational Series
(Friend Allie Smith on flyleaf)

Co. Chicago copyright 18

How the World is Fed by Frank George Carpenter American Book
Company, N.Y., Chicago, Cincinnati 1907. (Smith school library
#122 on flyleaf)

Japanese Folk Stories and Fairy Tales by Mary F. Nixon-Roulet;
American Book Co., N.Y. Chicago, Cincinnati 1908. Eclectic
Readings (#111 Smith School Library, Grade 5)

Elementary English Book Two by Lillian G. Kimball; American Book
Co. (1911) Intended for seventh and eighth grade.

Coal Camp Girl by Lois Lanski (1959) J. B. Lippincott Co., N.Y.


Pentecostal Hymns Three and Four