WRIGHTS ON THE MOVE:
FOLLOW OVER SIX GENERATIONS
OF JAMES WRIGHT'S DESCENDANTS
FROM
DELAWARE TO VIRGINIA,
PENNSYLVANIA AND POINTS WEST

SANDRA WRIGHT KENNEDY
2007
WRIGHTS ON THE MOVE:

Follow Over Six Generations
Of James Wright’s Descendants
From
Delaware to Virginia, Pennsylvania
And
Points West

Written and Compiled
By
Sandra Wright Kennedy
2007
ERRATA

PAGE 7—John's Kent County land was bought from the Alford family and sold back to them. Future researchers may want to see if either his wife or mother's maiden name was Alford.

PAGE 38—Delete "s" after apostrophe in Hopkins'.

PAGE 65—Change Enoch's death date to 05 April 1846.

PAGE 68—Add "who" after Painter.

PAGE 84—Change footnote 347 to read: Washington County Historical Society compiled and published obituaries from the original newspapers. The Citizens Library Genealogical Records Group indexed the records. A copy was provided by the Citizens Library. The Wright's Church Cemetery survey lists Enoch's age at death as 70 years and 26 days and his death date 15 April 1846. The obituary places his death date as Sunday, 05 April 1846, which is probably correct.

PAGE 84—Add "d" to end of last line.

PAGE 85—Change 1801 to 1802 in the 2nd paragraph, 4th line.

PAGE 119—Change "is" to "was" in 2nd paragraph, 4th line.

PAGE 122—Add an "I" to "indiana" in 4th line under Miller Robinson.

PAGE 190—Delete the quotation mark in the 3rd paragraph under Martin Crow.

PAGE 232—Add died in "Rock Bluff, Nebraska, after 11 August 1890 when he received his Civil War Pension." to information on James Rankin (#825).

PAGE 367—Delete [--?]-- before Squire Boone. Squire was the given name of both Daniel's father and younger brother, not a title as had been assumed.

PAGE 390—Add page 32 to index entry on Virginia Continental Line.
Gratefully Dedicated To

FREDERICK J. BRAUN

and the

PETERS CREEK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The information in this report has come from many individual and institutional sources, which the compiler gratefully acknowledges. It is truly a collaborative effort representing many years of research by countless individuals.

My husband, Richard Kennedy, has assisted and supported my interest in genealogy over more than 30 years. His computer skills have solved countless problems. His patience and willingness to help me find answers to research questions have been invaluable. He has provided transportation to research sites near and far. Because I have limited vision, he has often scanned books and indexes when we visited research facilities and read hundreds of microfilm reels for me. This book would not have been possible without him. Our older son and his wife have also been very helpful obtaining research materials and proofing the book.

Fred Braun, of the Peters Creek Historical Society, has responded to numerous queries as well as supplied documents and unpublished materials from the Society’s files that have greatly enriched this book. Fred has also been a sounding board and encouraged the production of this book. He and his wife, Wyn, have become very special friends. Eileen and Bill Highbee have been particularly helpful in providing information about the Wright’s Church, of which she is a life-long member. They have spent many hours taking us around Washington County and discussing local history. Jean Thompson is the daughter of local historian, Noah Thompson, and has kindly provided copies of her father’s writings. Ruth Ann Seraly, who spent countless hours preparing the application for the Wright House to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has shared many details on the life of Enoch Wright and the Wright House discovered in her research.

Betty Deem, who is a direct descendant of Lydia (Wright) Laird and an excellent genealogist, has provided information on the Laird, Swartz and Sawin families. Her analysis of the ancestry of Joseph Sawin and his wife, who were Joshua Wright’s in-laws, is particularly beneficial. Betty and I are fifth cousins, who share a mutual enthusiasm for family history. Through genealogy she has become a dear friend.

Evelyn (Holderby) Sass, who is a direct descendant of Agnes “Nancy” (Wright) Barris, produced an excellent unpublished report, *Descendants of James Wright* that provided a wealth of information on the Barris family and their collateral lines. A copy of her work is in the Wright House Library. Chris Newton, who is a seventh great-grandson of James Wright, has contributed a lot of material on the Rankin family. Casey Woods supplied useful data on the White family. Casey has also transcribed the extensive journal of her husband’s ancestor, Judge John William Fletcher White, as well as his love letters to his future wife. Copies of these are in the PCHS library. Judge White was the brother of Joshua Enoch Wright’s wife.

Gail VanWye has been very helpful with VanWye research; Ira Nickle on the Crow, Robinson and Reno families. Sundree Meyer has provided details on John Alexander Wright and his descendants as well as John’s family photographs. Bobi Devore has a vast collection of information on the Devore family which she has shared. Sue (Cottrill) DeJournett has contributed information on the Dickson family. Virginia (Gibbins) Weber, who is a seventh great granddaughter of James Wright, has provided a photocopy of a family document and
the photograph of Catherine Hopkins. Dale McAllister, who is very knowledgeable about Rockingham County, Virginia, history and genealogy, provided maps and other information that was valuable.

Miss Kathryn Marvin and her niece, Yvonne (Noble) Davies, have lent insight on the Anderson and Rees families. Yvonne gave the compiler a book, which was originally purchased by Enoch Wright in 1830. It is now part of the PCHS collection. She also contributed numerous clippings from her mother’s files on various 20th century members of the family that have enriched the book.

Patricia Stavovy, Assistant Law Librarian at the Washington County Law Library, has provided valuable assistance. Barb Gibbs in the Washington County Clerk of the Courts Office helped decipher some cryptic notes on an old court document. Many libraries and historical societies have supplied useful information—the Washington Historical Society in Washington, Pennsylvania; the Washington County, Iowa, Genealogical Society; the Delaware Genealogical Society; the DAR Library in Washington, D.C; the Heinz Library and History Center in Pittsburgh; the Citizens Library in Washington, Pennsylvania, and the Orange County Public Library in Orlando, Florida, among many others. The military records and census data in the National Archives have been a priceless resource.

Internet resources such as Ancestry.com, Genealogy.com, Godfrey.org and the vast array of material available from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (familysearch.org) have been utilized extensively.

With deep appreciation to all,

Sandra Wright Kennedy
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“A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depends on the labors of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received and am still receiving.” Albert Einstein
CONTENTS & ILLUSTRATIONS

I—MOVING TO THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER, 1745.............................. 1

II—TAMING THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER, 1740-1770.......................... 5

DELAWARE MAP OF HUNDREDS............................................. 19
WRIGHT LAND ACQUISITIONS.............................................. 20

III—ACQUIREING LAND IN THE WILDERNESS, 1770-80.................... 23

WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1776 & 1781.................................... 51
ORIGINAL LAND OWNERS.................................................. 52

IV—STAYING OR CLAIMING NEW LAND, 1780-1840.......................... 53

ENOCH WRIGHT HOUSE.................................................... 93
WRIGHT'S CHURCH.......................................................... 97

V—MOVING BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI, 1840-1880........................ 99

CATHERINE (HOPKINS) WRIGHT............................................ 166

VI—SPREADING ACROSS THE CONTINENT ................................ 167

CATHERINE (WRIGHT) RANKIN'S FAMILY.................................. 333
VANWYE-GLOVER.............................................................. 338
JOSHUA Enoch WRIGHT'S FAMILY........................................ 339
BESSIE ANDERSON & DAVID REES........................................ 344
WRIGHT FAMILY REUNION................................................ 346
1876 PETERS TOWNSHIP LANDOWNERS.................................. 348
WASHINGTON COUNTY TOWNSHIPS TODAY............................... 349
PREFACE

This Wright family’s story is a microcosm of our nation’s history. James Wright and his son, John, moved from the eastern shore of the British Colonies to the Virginia frontier in the 1740s. John had 11 children, and died in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1762. Ten years later most of John’s family migrated to the virgin wilderness of southwestern Pennsylvania. Two of John’s sons, James and Joshua, acquired large tracts of land, fought Indians and served in the Revolutionary War. After about seven years in Pennsylvania, James moved to Kentucky where many of his descendants still live. Both men are believed to have been killed by Native Americans in separate incidents about 1781.

As the decades passed and the frontier moved west, so did members of this rapidly expanding family. Some stayed in Pennsylvania a few years and then pioneered in Ohio and Indiana. Others stayed for generations. In the 1840s a number of families settled in Missouri. The gold rush lured many to California. Men of the family fought and died on both sides during the Civil War. As America moved into the 20th century, more of the younger generation left family farms and sought careers in industry, business and the professions.

The Wright House, which was built by Joshua’s son, Enoch, was owned by Enoch’s descendants for over 140 years. It is now the property of the Peters Creek Historical Society. “The Museum of Western Expansion,” as it is called, seeks to show the pivotal role Southwestern Pennsylvania played in the growth of our nation. This book traces over six generations of the elder James Wright’s known descendants as they spread across the continent.

Although every effort has been made to present accurate information, please regard this book as a starting point for your own research. No family history is ever perfect or complete. If you have additional information or find errors, please contact me by email at swkennedy@aol.com. The collection of information on this family continues and may someday result in a supplemental volume.
FORMAT

The Arabic numbers are assigned as the individuals appear in the report. James is number one because he is the earliest known person in this family. The plus sign before a number indicates that more information about that individual is available under that same Arabic number in bold type in the next generation. If there is no plus sign, all that is known about the individual is given in the parents’ generation. The lower case Roman numerals denote birth order within that family. The superscript Italic numbers indicate the generation. Arabic superscript numerals are used for footnotes.

The plus signs in the sixth generation indicate additional information about that individual is in my database. If you would like the data I have about a particular individual, please contact me by email at swkennedy@aol.com.
I—MOVING TO THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER, 1745

1. James Wright was born about 1686, according to an estimate by Raymond Martin Bell. He probably came from Kent County, Delaware, before 1746. No Kent County land or tax records for James have been found.

The name “Wright” can be of English, Scots-Irish, Welsh or German derivation. DNA evidence indicates that this branch of the Wright family originated in India or Pakistan 20,000 years ago and probably more recently in Great Britain. Nothing definite is known of James’ life before his arrival in Virginia and little afterward. The abstract of the Augusta County Court record of 20 February 1746/47 states that he had been “dead over 30 days without will, has very small estate and Sheriff ordered to sell it.”

He and his only known child, John, were among the early settlers of what became the Harrisonburg area of Rockingham County, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The home sites that he and John chose were a part of Orange County until 1734, when Augusta County was formed. In 1778, Rockingham County was created out of part of Augusta.

Some have speculated that James was married to Mary Mitchell, who lived on the south fork of the Shenandoah River. This assumption is based on the fact that John Mitchell left property in his will to his second daughter, “Mary Right.” It seems unlikely that this Mary was the widow of James Wright since James died in 1746/47 and John Mitchell’s will was not proved until 20 August 1771. Also, the wording of the Augusta County Court order to sell James’ possessions seems to indicate a man who lived alone. Finally, if Mary were his mother, John Wright would have certainly made provisions for her in his will, which was written in 1762.

Virginia records show several men named “James Wright” in nearby areas. One of the most often cited is a James Wright and his son, John, who arrived in Frederick County, Virginia, about 1738. That James was a leader of the Hopewell Friends Community. He and his wife, Mary (Davis), are believed to have lived in Kent

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3 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III:120.
County, Delaware, before moving to Virginia. They and their children are listed in the New Garden Monthly Meeting records.\(^4\) Comparisons show that this was a completely different family. There was also a James Wright listed in Orange County records as early as 1737, but no link has been found.

It is possible that James and John came to Virginia about the same time (early 1740s) as the Harrison brothers, or that James preceded John. There is a record of a James Wright serving in the Augusta County militia under Captain John Smith in 1742, but it is not known if it was this James or another man by the same name.\(^5\)

In 1730, Jost Hite, John VanMeter and his brother, Isaac, were granted permission to develop large tracts of land in the Shenandoah Valley. Hite, who had been an active land speculator in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, began recruiting settlers to his new land in Virginia. Even ten years later, very few White men had seen this virgin territory “on the West side of the Great Mountains.”\(^6\) The Harrison brothers arrived in 1740 and selected choice home sites beside springs and creeks. Many friends and members of their extended families accompanied them or soon followed.

The author of *Settlers By the Long Grey Trail* believed that James Wright was a close kinsman of Mary Harrison, wife of Robert Craven(s). Both the Craven and Harrison families lived in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. No link has been found to the Oyster Bay Wright family and it appears unlikely that one exists.\(^7\)

There was, however, a close bond between Robert and John Craven, their wives and the Wrights. Perhaps the link was between James’ deceased wife and Mary Harrison. The Craven and Harrison families left Long Island and resided for some time in Sussex County, Delaware, before moving to Virginia. Other early settlers came from nearby areas of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

John Wright, and probably his father, came to Virginia from Kent County, Delaware.\(^8\) Perhaps they already knew, or were related to, many of their fellow pioneers. They may have moved to Kent County from Chester County, Pennsylvania. This speculation is based on the fact that the land that John owned in

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\(^5\) Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish*, II:507.


\(^7\) Letter, Harry Macy, Jr., The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, to Sandra W. Kennedy, 06 March 1999 explaining why it is unlikely that James Wright was a part of the Oyster Bay, Long Island Wright family.

\(^8\) Edward F. Wright, *Colonial Families of Delaware*, II: 245, citing KEDELR O:15. KEDELR is an acronym for Kent County, Delaware, Land Records.
Kent County was named Chester. It should be noted, however, that before 1684 there were records of land on Duck Creek named Chester. More research is needed. The following reference to a James Wright was found in Kent County Court records: "On 12 August 1746, whereas James Wright of Kent County lately in a Court of Common Pleas recovered against Joseph Butler last of same county yeoman a debt of six pounds, four shillings damages, by a writ Samuel Robinson then high sheriff seized in execution 200 acres in Murder Kill Hundred and sold that land at public vendue to Philip Brady (Bradey) who was the highest bidder for eight pounds, five shillings but not conveyed. Thomas Green esqr. now high sheriff conveys at the head of Choptank called Tankberry adjacent land of Hugh Dubrow of Philadelphia." If this record refers to the subject of this report, James was either absent from the hearing or moved shortly thereafter as James died in Virginia less than a year later.

**JAMES’ LAND IN VIRGINIA**

James claimed 175 acres at the head of the Dry Fork of Smith’s Creek on the east side of a tract of land belonging to Robert Cravens. King George II, through the auspices of the Royal Governor, Robert Dinwiddie, granted James 175 acres of land for the price of 20 shillings “good and lawful money.” A survey was made by Thomas Lewis on 09 March 1746/47. It was not legally patented until 16 August 1756, almost ten years after James’ death. Since the Augusta County Court was unaware of the existence of this property, it ordered James’ possessions sold by the Sheriff without the formality of probate. This land became part of his son’s property and was in turn devised to John’s son, James.

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

Daniel Harrison, who was a leader of the local militia and John Wright’s neighbor, built a two-story, stone house near the headwaters of the western branch of Cook’s Creek in 1749. When Indians were threatening, settlers gathered behind its thick walls for protection. A palisade fence surrounded the house. Although it was a private home, it became known as “Fort Harrison.” It is owned by the Friends of Fort Harrison, who seek to preserve and restore it.

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12 Augusta County (Virginia), *Surveyors Records, 1744-1799*, LDS film #30418. Survey is in Augusta County Survey Book no.1.
14 Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish*, II: 547.
15 Brochure published by Friends of Fort Harrison, P. O. Box 366, Dayton, Virginia 22821.
CHILD of James Wright is:

+ 2

i. John Wright was probably born about 1710, and died in 1762 in Augusta County, Virginia.
II—TAMING THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER, 1740-1770

2. John² Wright (James¹) was probably born between 1710 and 1717. He died between 27 September and 18 November 1762 in Augusta County, Virginia.¹⁶ He married Lydia [--?--], probably in Kent County, Delaware, about 1738. This date is based on the estimated birth date of Abraham, who is believed to have been their first child.

Lydia may have been born about 1718. She died sometime after 12 November 1784, when she gave power of attorney to her son-in-law, Henry Devore, in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.¹⁷

Thomas Lewis surveyed 248 acres on Cook's Creek in Augusta County for John in March 1746/47.¹⁸ At the same time John was listed with persons “processioned;” i.e., found living on the land.¹⁹ The date of his settling on this land is uncertain. “A year or two was usually required between the application for and the final issuing of a patent.”²⁰

A scrap of paper with the following notation was found in the basement of the Augusta County Courthouse. It was in the earliest box (August 1745- November 1746) of “Judgments.” If this record applies to this John Wright, it would place him in Augusta County several years earlier than 1746.

To the Worshipfull Court of Augusta County the Pet[itione]r of Richard James—Humbly, sheweth that John Wright—is Indebted to him the sum of three pounds five shill[ings] with interest from first of November 1743 by promissory note in Court produced and Refuseth to paym[en]t. Wherefore your Pet[itione]r prays Judgmt ag[ai]ns[t] him for the same and cost. J[e] and shall pray, Ju_____.

The route James, John and probably Lydia took to Augusta County from Kent County is unknown. A likely one would be by boat to Annapolis, Maryland, or Alexandria, Virginia, and then by wagon over the new “Pioneer’s Road” from Alexandria over the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the area near Winchester,

¹⁶ Augusta County Wills, 1742-1800: 193.
¹⁷ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book 1-A:322.
¹⁸ Augusta County (Virginia), Surveyors Records, 1744-1799, LDS film #30418.
¹⁹ Bell, The Wright Family, 1.
²⁰ Harrison, Settlers By the Long Grey Trail, 106.
Virginia, which was the western terminus and gateway to the Shenandoah Valley. The route follows closely the present day U. S. Highway 50.\textsuperscript{21}

**KENT COUNTY LAND**

Since John's land in Kent was named, Chester,\textsuperscript{22} and a number of families from Chester County, Pennsylvania, moved to Kent County in 1733, land records for both Kent and Chester were searched. There was a John Wright in Chester County, who served in the Pennsylvania legislature. That John had a son named "John." These men were older than the subjects of this report. A number of land records were found for that family, but none have been found to date in Chester County that is for this John.

"Kent County, originally a part of Whorekill District (created in 1664), became an independent territory under the name of St. Jones County. [Between 1682 and 1703, the Crown made Delaware a part of William Penn's territory.] In circa 1682, ... the name was changed to Kent County. Kent County was comprised of the following hundreds:\textsuperscript{23} Duck Creek, Little Creek, Murtherkill or Murderkill or Muspillion [and many other variations] and Dover."\textsuperscript{24} John's land was in Duck Creek Hundred.

It should be noted that a 1728 land transaction referred to "an ancient tract of land called Wrights Lott."\textsuperscript{25} This land was on the south side of Hudson's Branch about nine miles south of Dover. There was also a Wrights Crossroads settlement 11 miles southwest of Dover.\textsuperscript{26} It is not known if these place names have any connection to this Wright family. The following land records are included because they trace the ownership of what became John Wright's property and may be useful to a future researcher.

"17 February 1684—Deed. Arthur Alston of Ducks Creek, Kent County, Pennsylvania for valuable consideration already [sic] received sold to Thomas Boulstocke of same place ... a plantation tract of land upon which said Thomas Boulstocke now dwelleth called Chester containing 400 acres ... Witness: John Brinckloe, Richard Mitchell, William Fruland. Acknowledged 18 February 1684."\textsuperscript{27}

10 May 1744—Deed. Hugh Rowland and Rachel his wife of Kent Co., for 30 shillings sold to James Keith ... a tract of land (patent dated at Philadelphia 26 March 1684 granted for 800 acres to Arthur Alston) part of the tract called Chester a side of Duck Creek beginning at Alston's


\textsuperscript{22} On 17 February 1684, Arthur Alston of Ducks Creek Hundred sold 400 acres called Chester to Thomas Boulstocke.

\textsuperscript{23} HUNDRED is an old English term referring to a subsection of the county.

\textsuperscript{24} Wright, *Colonial Families Of Delaware*, II:v.

\textsuperscript{25} Brewer, *Kent County, Delaware Land Records*, III:88.

\textsuperscript{26} Notes made by Delaware Genealogical Society volunteer, Caroline Sparks.

\textsuperscript{27} Brewer, *Kent County, Delaware Land Records*, I:29, (citing Kent County case 246).
Branch ... Arthur Alston is since dead and the remaining part of the said tract unsold having been divided among his surviving children of which Thomas Alston being his eldest son had for his share 100 acres (two share) and whereas there is left after such division about 50 acres which doth belong to Rachel ye wife of Hugh Rowland, one of the daughters and heirs of said Arthur Alston, lying to the land that Thomas Alston sold to John Scott being his share now in the possession of William Blackson adjacent to the tract ye said Arthur Alston sold to a certain Thomas Bollock ... Hugh Rowland in case of his absence doth appoint Rachel Rowland attorney to make over this deed in open court. Witness Samuel Whitehart, James Whitehart, Jonathan Housman, John Moor, acknowleged 10 May 1744. Rachel declare that she voluntarily became a partie [sic] to the within deed. Attester Samuel Chew prothonotary. Perhaps there was a connection between John’s wife, Lydia, and the Alston family.

29 April 1752—Deed. John Wright and Lydia his wife of Augusta Co VA for 45 pounds sold to Moses Alford skinner of Kent Co. ... a tract of land pt/o a tract called Chester to Elenworths Br. To land of Elizabeth Cockrall, to land of Jesper Harward, to land of Isaac Elliott ... 170 a. Wit: Thomas Alford, Thomas Harrison. Ackn 12 Aug 1752.29

"29 April 1752—Power of Atty. John Wright and Lydia his wife both of Augusta Co, VA appoint Benjamin Chew atty at law and Richard Wells docer of physick [sic] both of Kent Co to ackn the [above] deed in open court. Wit: Thomas Alford, Thomas Harrison. Proved 12 Aug. 1752."30 No record has been found of when this land was acquired. It would be interesting to know how the money and paperwork were transmitted to John in Virginia.

"16 November 1752—Deed. Moses Alford of Kent County britches [sic] maker and Mary his wife for 65 pounds sold to Isaril Alston of same place ... a tract of land bought of John Wright being part of a tract called Chester bounded by Nicholes Powells to Ellingsworth Brady to James Keeth’s land, in the line of Jasper Harrod’s to Israel Alston’s field. 170 acres."31

28 Brewer, Kent County, Delaware Land Records, V:15, (citing Kent County case 65).
29 Brewer, Kent County, Delaware Land Records, VI: 81, citing Kent County Deed Book O: 151, case 344.29.
30 Kent County, Delaware Land Records, VI:81, citing Kent County Deed Book O: 151, case number 344.29.
31 Brewer, Kent County, Delaware Land Records, VI:87-88.
LAND ACQUISITIONS AND SALES IN AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

- March 1746/47—248 acres of land on the west side of Cook’s Creek surveyed for John Wright by Thomas Lewis.\(^{32}\)
- 20 August 1748—200 acres on Cook’s Creek bought from Samuel and Mary Harrison for five shillings. John was already in possession of the land paying one peppercorn\(^{33}\) for rent.\(^{34}\)
- 21 February 1750/51—200 acres on Cook’s Creek sold to Robert Cravens. It was land he had previously bought from Samuel and Mary Harrison.\(^{35}\)
- 21 February 1750/51—400 acres on Irish Road\(^{36}\) purchased from Robert and Mary Cravens.\(^{37}\) Irish Road is believed to be the current US11.
- 02 May 1752—400 acres on the head of the Dry Fork of Smith’s Creek on Irish Road purchased from Joseph Powel.\(^{38}\)
- 01 February 1757—John Wright and John Cravens paid 100 pounds to John (Jacob) Gardner for 310 acres on the East Fork of Cook’s Creek, a draft of Smith’s Creek.\(^{39}\) This land was close to the property that James Wright had been granted.\(^{40}\)
- 09 November 1760—John and Lydia Wright with John and Margaret Cravens sold 510 acres at the head of the East Fork of Cook’s Creek and a draft of Smith’s Creek for 40 pounds.\(^{41}\)
- 22 & 31 December 1760—Alexander Hite and Rebecca [--?] of Hampshire sold John the Hite Mill tract of 550 acres on both forks of Linville Creek for 150 pounds. John surveyed and patented it 22 April 1761. The property adjoined that of Jeremiah Harrison and Michael Waring [Warren].\(^{42}\)

David Ralston had already acquired land in this area from the Hites. The same day John bought his land, Jeremiah Harrison also purchased 400 acres from the Hites.\(^{43}\) A few months later Jeremiah bought another 270 acres at the spring that is at the head of the South Branch of Linville Creek.\(^{44}\) His property adjoined David Ralston and John Wright.\(^{45}\)

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\(^{32}\) Augusta County (Virginia), Surveyors Records, 1744-1799, LDS film #30418.

\(^{33}\) **PEPPERCORN**: a term which meant a nominal sum of money. Evans, *A to Zax*.

\(^{34}\) Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish*, III: 272.

\(^{35}\) Ibid, III: 291.

\(^{36}\) U. S. 11 is thought to follow in part what was once called Irish Road.


\(^{38}\) Ibid, III: 307.

\(^{39}\) Ibid, III: 345.

\(^{40}\) Harrison, *Settlers By the Long Grey Trail*, 261.

\(^{41}\) Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish*, III: 364.


\(^{43}\) Kaylor, *Abstracts of Land Grant Surveys*, 8

\(^{44}\) Kaylor, *Abstracts of Land Grant Surveys*, 8

John, Jeremiah Harrison and David Ralston appear to have been close friends. They had been neighbors in the Cooks Creek area before moving almost simultaneously to the Linville area. The records show their names often linked as they performed various civic duties. David Ralston’s presumed son, William, married John’s daughter, Sarah, and moved to Pennsylvania with other members of John’s family.

According to Bell, Wright’s mill site was located “seven miles north of Harrisonburg and one mile north of Edom on VA42, a mile west of I-81.” VA 42 goes through Harrisonburg and extends north to Broadway and beyond. John’s mill would have probably been about where Joe’s Creek branches from Linville Creek. Joe’s Creek was named for Joseph Linville.

Bell did not document the research that led him to that location. Dale McAllister, a very knowledgeable, lifelong resident of the area, is almost certain that the mill was at the headwaters of Linville Creek as that was where the Ralstons lived. David Ralston was Dale’s fifth great grandfather. That area is between Edom and the small community of Green Mount. This is supported by Jeremish’s second purchase of land on Linville Creek that was at its head and bordered John’s land.

10 September 1763—the land on Cook’s Creek was conveyed to Daniel Ponder and his wife, Jeremiah [--?--].

18 August 1766—300 acres on Linville Creek at the corner of Green’s and Harrison’s lands were sold to Josiah Davidson for 200 pounds.

On 19 August 1761, Daniel Smith was settling the estate of Jacob Sivers. Daniel paid John “for crying the vendue,” which probably meant conducting the estate sale.

**RELIGIOUS PRACTICES**

The religious practice of James and John are unknown. Although the established church prior to the Revolutionary War was the Church of England, the Royal Governor of Virginia had let it be known that he would be tolerant of dissenting sects moving into the Shenandoah Valley. Most of the early settlers in the area to which the Wrights moved were either Presbyterian or Baptist. Rev. James Ireland, a Baptist, arrived in 1748. A Presbyterian minister, Rev. Alexander Miller, came about 1757. The first church in the area was a log structure built in 1745 on Daniel

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46 Bell, The Wright Family, 1.
47 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III:403.
48 Ibid, III: 81.
49 Augusta County (Virginia), Will Book, 3:75.
Harrison’s land. It was called the “Chapel of Ease.” The church is no longer there, but the adjacent cemetery contains graves from as early as 1747. The first minister of Linville Baptist Church arrived in 1755. Several Harrison families were members of that church.

If they were Baptists, they may have been members of the Duck Creek Primitive Baptist Church in Kent County, Delaware. This tenuous speculation is based in part on the following citation: “Several Baptist families settled in this neighborhood in 1733 after which time services were held in private homes as a branch of the Welsh Tract [Primitive Baptist] Church.”

It is perhaps significant that the first Baptist Church in the Peters Creek, Pennsylvania, area was erected in 1773, shortly after the Wrights arrived. Although none of the Wright family were charter members, all three of Joshua’s children were members of that church at one time or another. Many of their descendants were active, lifelong members of Baptist churches.

**INTERESTING NEIGHBORS**

The Wrights had some neighbors on Linville Creek whose names have come down in history. “Three generations of Lincolns lived on Linville Creek, about two miles [three to five miles] north of the Wright Mill. The Lincolns likely visited Wright’s Mill. They [Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the president] came to Rockingham County about 1765 and moved to Kentucky in 1780. The Lincoln Graveyard is still visible.

Cornelies Bryan and his family were friends of the Boone family in Berks County, Pennsylvania. In 1744, they moved to the Linville Creek area of Augusta County. In 1751, Squire Boone, father of Daniel, and his family spent some time visiting the Bryan family on their way from Pennsylvania to settle in the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina. Daniel was about sixteen.

*What an exciting trip this must have been for the young lad! The women and children rode in wagons; the men and boys on horseback; the cattle*

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52 “The Ten Thousand Name Petition,” *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*, volume 35, (May 1997): 112. List of Linville Baptist Church members, who in October 1775, joined with many Virginia Baptists and other dissenters protesting rules established by the Church of England limiting their religious freedom. John and William Crow are listed as is a James Wright.
55 The name was originally spelled “Obryan” but changed to “Bryan.”
they drove before them. On this journey they forded streams, made camp daily and warded off inquisitive Indians. At the Bryan's, Daniel met the young Rebecca; her brother had married one of Daniel’s sisters, so they had much in common. Long after Daniel and his family settled in North Carolina, he continued to dream about the beautiful dark-haired maiden. In 1755, when she was barely seventeen, he returned to the Shenandoah Valley and claimed the fair Rebecca as his bride.

Kit Carson, the famous hunter and Western Scout, is said to have been a grandson of Daniel and Rebecca (Bryan) Boone. George Boone, grandfather of Daniel Boone, purchased 1500 acres from Jacob Stover, his son-in-law, on what is known as Boone’s Run in Eastern Rockingham County. Boone’s Run, near Massanutten Mountain, enters the west bank of the Shenandoah River about two miles above old St. Peters Church, which is thought to be the oldest church building in Rockingham County.

John was living on his Linville Creek property and operating the mill at the time he wrote his will. After his death, it was cited in county records as “Widow Wright’s Mill.” On 02 January 1766/67, Lydia and her son, James, were among many who signed a petition to have a road cleared from Adam Reader’s to Isaac Robertson’s from thence to Widow Wright’s Mill, from thence to Thomas Harrison’s in the great road to the Court House. This would be the petitioners’ route north or south to either the court house or market. The court authorized the road on 02 May 1767.

Soon after the explorations and settlements on the eastern side of ‘Peaked Mountain,’ migration began west of Massanutten. As early as 1734, settlers were located on Smith’s Creek and Linville Creek, in what is now the Linville District of Rockingham County.

A pioneer named William Linwell (Linvel) purchased 1500 acres in 1746 along a meandering stream. His land included the site of the present village of Edom, which was part of a land grant of 7009 acres made to four partners in 1739. The grant labeled the nearby stream as Linville Creek. Linwell was probably there as a squatter before purchasing the land. In early deeds the stream is sometimes referred to as Linvel’s Mill Creek. Linvel (or Linwell) built a small grist mill on the banks of the stream about a half mile below the present Edom.

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56 Earlier records refer to Massanutten as “Peaked Mountain.”
58 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, 1:429.
As sparsely populated as the area was in 1739, it is interesting to note that there were already named mills on Cook's Creek, Linville (Linwell's) Creek and the North River of the "Shenando."\(^{60}\)

**JOHN'S ESTATE**

John’s will was written 27 September 1762, when he was “very sick,” and probated 18 November 1762. His estate was appraised 05 January 1763, by John Cravens, Thomas Harrison and John Shalpman.\(^{61}\) In his will John left his wife, “Lidy, during her widowhood” the use of the mill property and a third of the rent from his other plantations. He left the following parcels of land to his children:

- **Abraham**—400 acres (including 100 acres that had been bequeathed to his deceased sister), which he sold in 1772. The land was called Bald Hill, which was a part of Bear Wallow.\(^{62}\)
- **James**—175 acres (the land originally belonging to John’s father) plus 30 acres adjoining Bald Hill, all of which James sold in 1772.\(^{63}\)
- **Joshua** [spelled Joshawah in the will]—170 acres, which he and his wife sold in 1772 to Handel Vance.\(^{64}\) The following data refers to this property. It was part of a patent of 1200 acres granted to McCay, Hite, etc. It was conveyed to John Wright, deceased, who devised it to his son, Joshua. It was delivered to William Vance in June 1776. Handel Vance, late of Lancaster County, was the grantee.\(^{65}\)
- **John**—130 acres and the mill, which he sold in 1777
- **His daughters** (Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Janet [spelled Jennet], Esther [spelled Easter] and Lydia) were given land in a tract called Parish Lines.\(^{66}\) In addition, they were to divide proceeds from the sale of two other tracts.
- **Unborn child**—100 acres (in Bear Wallow), which Abraham, who was her heir-at-law when the infant died, sold in 1772.\(^{67}\)

John was a relatively wealthy man. At the time of his death, he owned at least 1125 acres, 10 horses, 19 cows and calves and six sheep. Fourteen of his neighbors owed him money including Daniel Harrison, Michael Warren, Daniel Smith and Robert

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\(^{61}\) Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III: 73, 76; and Bell, The Wright Family, 1-3, 9-10.

\(^{62}\) Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III: 518.

\(^{63}\) Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III:547.

\(^{64}\) Ibid, III:546.

\(^{65}\) Ancestry.com, Virginia Land, Marriage, and Probate Records, 1639-1850, based on Chalkley.

\(^{66}\) This is probably a phonetic spelling of “Parish.” It may refer to the boundary of the Chapel of Ease Parish.

\(^{67}\) Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, II:518.
Craven's estate. John owed a total of 142 pounds, 14 shillings and 10 pence (including four pounds, six shillings for a coffin plank) to 50 individuals.\textsuperscript{68}

Michael Warren, John Hughes and Egniar Virden witnessed his will. Bondsmen were John Bowyer and Michael Warren. John Craven, Thomas Harrison and John Shalpman inventoried the estate. After his assets were sold, debts collected and debts paid, the net value of his estate equaled 207 pounds, seven shillings and five pence.\textsuperscript{69}

When a man died in the 1700s, his possessions, except land, were put up for sale called a "vendue." At John Wright's sale in the winter of 1762/63, his widow bought six sheep, a hoe and an axe. Elizabeth bought a young horse. Mary bought some pewter. James acquired an axe, maul and wedges. Joshua bought an old saddle.\textsuperscript{70}

\textbf{LYDIA'S PARENTAGE}

Lydia's parentage is unknown. Some have suggested her maiden name was "Grant." The basis for this supposition is an Augusta County Court case dated March 1770—Peter How vs. Grant. The suit states that Wingfield Wright and his brother, John, had each married a sister of John Grant. The John Wright cited in this case was living in King George County, Virginia, in 1764-65. The John Wright of this report had already died in Augusta County.\textsuperscript{71}

Considering the naming patterns of the time, Lydia's father's given name may have been "Abraham." There was a strong connection between the Wright and Miller families. James Wright, son of John, married Mary Miller in Virginia about 1765. On 13 May 1775, Martin Humble's estate was appraised by Abraham Miller, James and Joshua Wright.\textsuperscript{72} In 1779, Joshua signed a promissory note in which he swore, "I promise to pay Abraham Miller ..."\textsuperscript{73} Abraham was the half brother of James Wright's wife. Census records\textsuperscript{74} indicate that the Abraham Miller, who moved to Pennsylvania and loaned the money, was about Joshua's age—certainly not his grandfather.

There were also close ties to various members of the Smith family. In 1757, John Wright and Daniel Smith administered the estate of Randall McDonald.\textsuperscript{75}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{68} Bell, \textit{The Wright Family}, 3.
\item \textsuperscript{69} Chalkley, \textit{Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish}, III:73; and Bell, \textit{The Wright Family}, 1-3, 9-10.
\item \textsuperscript{70} Bell, \textit{The Wright Family}, 3.
\item \textsuperscript{71} Chalkley, \textit{Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish}, I:360.
\item \textsuperscript{72} Bell, \textit{The Wright Family}, 5.
\item \textsuperscript{73} Virginia (Gibbin) Weber, a direct descendant of James,\textsuperscript{7} owns the original promissory note and receipt dated 10 May 1779. Virginia graciously provided a photocopy to the compiler.
\item \textsuperscript{74} Abraham Miller's household, 1800 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Amwell Township, page 77, line 4, National Archives micropublication, roll 700, shows Abraham as being born no later than 1755.
\item \textsuperscript{75} Chalkley, \textit{Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish}, III:46.
\end{itemize}
land adjoined 200 acres owned by Daniel Smith. It was surveyed 25 May 1769. Daniel Smith was an executor of John’s estate. Abraham Smith, son of Capt. John Smith, was a prominent man in the area at the time the Wrights were there, but no relationship between him and Lydia was found in a preliminary search.

The birth order and dates are estimates made by Bell, probably based on the date their first legal document was signed or the birth dates of their first child. CHILDREN of John Wright and Lydia [--?--] are:

+ 3 i. Abraham Wright, described in his father’s will as the “eldest son,” was born about 1739, probably in Kent County, Delaware, and died in 1782, in Rockingham County, Virginia.

4 ii. Elizabeth Wright was born about 1741, probably in Kent County, Delaware. She was single when her father died. She inherited a part of the Perish Lines property. When John’s property was sold in 1763, she bought a young horse. Bell speculates that she may have married in Virginia. Nothing more is known of her. There was an Elizabeth Wright who married a Nathan Underwood in Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1797. That Elizabeth was the daughter of Obediah Wright. She would have been much younger than John’s daughter as the Underwoods had about ten children.

5 iii. Mary Wright was born about 1743, in either Kent County, Delaware or Augusta County, Virginia. Mary’s father left her part of the tract called Perish Lines. Mary was single in 1763, when she bought some of the family’s pewter at the estate sale. In 1778, a Mary Mills, Joshua Wright and James McMahon appeared in Augusta County Court and entered a bond for her performance as administratrix of the estate of John Mills, deceased. The Court ordered James Wright, John Wall and John Cox, or any two of them, to appraise the estate of John Mills, and report to the Court. Perhaps Mary was the sister of Joshua and James.

+ 6 iv. James Wright was born about 1745, and died about 1782, probably in Kentucky.

+ 7 v. Joshua Wright was born about 1747 in Augusta County, and died in 1781, probably in Ohio.

76 Kaylor, Abstracts of Land Grant Surveys, 52, citing Augusta County Survey Book, O-I:144.
77 Bell, The Wright Family, 7, 8.
vi. Sarah Wright was born about 1749 in Augusta County, Virginia. Along with her sisters, Sarah inherited part of Perish Lines. She probably married William Ralston. In 1777, William took the Oath of Allegiance to the Continental Army. David Ralston, who was probably the father of William, was one of John Wright's neighbors. Joshua Wright's estate papers show a brother-in-law named William Ralston.

From 1781-1785, William paid taxes in Peters Township (Washington County, Pennsylvania). In 1783, William lived in Peters Township and owned two horses valued at 16 pounds, two cows valued at six pounds and three sheep valued at one pound. On 04 March 1785, he had 400 acres surveyed and was awarded a Pennsylvania Warranty. He had probably lived on the land since settling in the area. Adjacent records show a John Roleston, Sr. and Jr. surveying several large tracts. The relation between John and William is uncertain. In 1790, William was living in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The household consisted of three males under 16, three males over 16 and four females.

vii. John Wright was born about 1749, in Augusta County, Virginia. John was described in his father's will, written in 1762, as 'an infant.' When most of his family moved to what became Washington County, Pennsylvania, he either accompanied them or stayed in Virginia operating the mill until it was sold in 1777.

A John Wright received a Virginia certificate for land in North Strabane, a part of what is now Washington County, in 1774. There is also a record of a John Wright obtaining a grant of 400

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79 This surname appears as either Ralston or Roleston in early records. It is indexed under Ralston.
82 Washington County probate file no. 1783.
87 In Colonial times the term “infant” referred to anyone under the age of majority.
88 “Dates of Settlement from Virginia Certificates, Washington County, Pennsylvania,” *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, v. 45:135 (September 1957). It is not certain that this land warrant was for the John Wright of this family.
acres in Shirtee on 18 March 1780. The second grant is less likely to be for this John if he left Washington County with James. In 1777, he and John Crow were subscribing witnesses to the will of Jacob Lamb and provided the bond for George Kitner, the Executor. He was also sworn in 1777 to appraise the estate of Jonathan Reed. In 1780, the Yohogania Court ordered that “John Wright be returned as Constable in David Andrews District in the room of Tobias Mattocks.”

There were at least two men named “John Wright” in the local militia during and after the Revolution. On 10 December 1783, a John Wright received land warrant no. 12090 on 100 acres for serving three years as a private in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. The Washington County DAR decorated the grave of a John Wright as a Revolutionary War soldier, but it probably is not this John. Since Abraham’s son, John, also moved to “Redstone,” some of these Washington County records may apply to him.

John remains a mystery. Joshua’s descendants seemed to have had no knowledge of him when the family histories were being compiled in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The name is so common that it is difficult to sort out with any certainty one particular man in the existing records.

It seems most likely that John went to Kentucky with his brother, James, and their friends, William Fields and the Crow brothers—William, Jacob and John. Squire Boone, brother of Daniel, testified in Lincoln County Court that he had heard Joshua promise his brother, John Wright, to buy John’s land. There are many references to men named “John Wright” in early Kentucky records. One record mentions the acquisition of 749 acres on the north fork of Licking and Lee Creeks in Fayette County, Kentucky, by a John Wright and Tilman Weaver on 08 July

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89 Ewing, *Virginia Grants For Lands*.
90 Crumrine, *Virginia Court Records*, 89.
91 Ibid, 104.
92 Ibid, 406.
93 Philip Fall Taylor and Samuel M. Wilson, *Kentucky Land Warrants for the French, Indian and Revolutionary Wars* (Greenville, South Carolina, Southern Historical Press, 1994), 14.
1784.\(^96\) Since James Wright also had land on Licking Creek, it seems likely that this record refers to his brother, John.

Janet Wright, spelled “Jennet” in her father’s will, was born about 1753, in Augusta County, Virginia, and died after 1789, when she and her brother-in-law, Joseph Sawin, were named administrators of her husband’s estate. Janet inherited from her father part of the tract called Perish Lines. Although no marriage record has been found, she was almost certainly the wife of Henry Sawin(s)/Sawings. They probably married in Augusta County, Virginia, before 1772.

No birth or baptismal record has been found for Henry, but some of his siblings were baptized in Dutch Reformed Churches in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, and Walpeck, New Jersey, between 1744 and 1754. Henry was probably born about 1748. He was the brother of Lydia (Sawin) Townsend, Charity Sawin, Joshua Wright’s wife.\(^97\) On 05 August 1775, Henry’s parents, Joseph Sawin and Catharina VanWye, Henry and Janet sold their 400 acres of land in Augusta County, Virginia,\(^98\) and both families moved to Pennsylvania. The land had been originally patented to Daniel Harrison and he sold it to Daniel Smith on 14 October 1765.\(^99\)

Henry and Joshua applied together for their Virginia certificates. In his certificate Henry stated that he had settled on Mingo Creek in Nottingham Township, (Washington County, Pennsylvania) in 1775.\(^100\) Henry received a warrant for 400 acres on the Monongahela on 18 February 1780 and a land grant for 400 acres on Mingo Creek on 29 March 1780.\(^101\) In 1783, he was taxed in Nottingham Township for 500 acres. His father received a land grant for 400 acres on Mingo Creek on 27 April 1780.\(^102\)

On 29 March 1780, Henry was a member of a Grand Inquest for the body of Yohogania County, Virginia. In 1782, he was taxed

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\(^98\) Augusta County (Virginia) Deed Book: 21:174.


\(^101\) Ewing, comp., *Virginia Grants for Lands*.

\(^102\) Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish*, III:544
on 500 acres. In 1783, his tax assessment was on 500 acres in Nottingham valued at 300 pounds, 2 horses worth 20 pounds, 4 cows at 12 pounds and 4 sheep at 2 pounds.\textsuperscript{103}

He was active in the militia, serving first as a private,\textsuperscript{104} then in 1782, as an ensign and in 1783, as a lieutenant under Capt. James Munn in the 1\textsuperscript{st} Battalion of the Washington County Militia. Henry administered Joshua’s estate.

He sold his Pennsylvania land in 1786\textsuperscript{105} and moved back to New Jersey. He died intestate before 12 March 1789, when his estate was probated in Gloucester County, New Jersey. An inventory valued his estate at 131 pounds, 0 shillings and 7 pence.\textsuperscript{106} There were no known children from this marriage. No subsequent records of Janet have been found.

\textbf{+ 11} ix. Esther Wright (spelled Easter in her father’s will) was born about 1755, in Augusta County, Virginia, and died after 1794 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

\textbf{+ 12} x. Lydia Wright was born about 1757, in Augusta County, Virginia, and died before 1800 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

\textbf{13} xi. Female Infant Wright was mentioned in her father’s will as “the child that my wife is now big with.” Deed records show that the child was a female, who was born after her father’s death in 1762, and died in infancy. The acreage she was bequeathed became Abraham’s property as heir-at-law.

\textsuperscript{103} Pennsylvania, Comptroller General, 	extit{Tax and Exoneration Lists, 1781-1789}, FHL, microfilm no. 1027064.

\textsuperscript{104} Thomas Lynch Montgomery, editor, under the direction of Frank M. Fuller, 	extit{Pennsylvania Archives}, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, State of Pennsylvania, 1906), 8 volumes, series 5, IV: 420, 727.

\textsuperscript{105} Bell, 	extit{The Wright Family}, 6.

\textsuperscript{106} Gloucester County, New Jersey, 	extit{Will Book} 30, 138. Henry Sawin’s inventory was made by Joshua Smith and Amos Ireland, 12 March 1789. Henry died intestate. The transcribed record appears to read 1780. Gloucester County Surrogate Court confirmed the 1789 date in a letter to Betty Deem dated 23 March 2001.
DELAWARE MAP OF HUNDREDS

Map provided by the Delaware Genealogical Society.
WRIGHT LAND ACQUISITIONS
Augusta County, Virginia

Rockingham County, VA
November 1909

Modified 1901 map of Rockingham County supplied by Dale McAllister.

108
WRIGHT LAND ACQUISITIONS
Augusta County, Virginia

1. James' 175 acres on the Dry Fork of Smith's Creek
2. John's 248 acres on the east side of Cook's Creek & another 200 acres on Cook's Creek
3. John's 400 acres on Irish Road & another 400 acres on Irish Road at the head of the Dry Fork of Smith's Creek
4. John Wright's & John Craven's 310 acres on the East Fork of Cook's Creek

   John's 550 acres on both forks of Linville Creek (Hite's Mill) located
5. Either in the Green Mount area at the head of Linville Creek or
6. About where Joe's Creek flows into Linville Creek
7. Daniel Harrison's house in Dayton at the head of Cook's Creek
8. Lincoln Family Graveyard
9. Bryant property
III—ACQUIRING LAND IN THE WILDERNESS, 1770-80

3. Abraham Wright (John, James) was the oldest son of John and Lydia Wright. He was born about 1739, probably in Kent County, Delaware, and died about 1782 in the newly formed Rockingham County, Virginia. He married Susannah [--?--], probably in the 1760s.

On 16 March 1770, Abraham and nine other men purchased the estate of Nicholas Null. On 02 February 1772, Abraham and Susannah sold the 400 acres that he had inherited to Daniel Smith for 200 pounds. Abraham appears to have been a somewhat reluctant member of Captain Benjamin Harrison’s militia as he was cited four times for failure to report for muster between 1768 and 1779. Abraham is the only one of John’s children who is known to have stayed in Virginia when most of the family migrated to Pennsylvania.

On 25 March 1782, Abraham’s widow was appointed administratrix of his estate, which was proven 25 March 1783 in the Augusta County Court, but neither Augusta nor Rockingham County could find a probate record for Abraham. Handel Vance assisted Susannah as executor. Robert Craven, Thomas Hewitt and John Robinson posted a 500 pound bond.

On 06 May 1784, Susannah Right [sic] married Henry Peter Polsel in Shenandoah County, Virginia. The ceremony was performed by Baptist minister, Anderson Moffett. At that time the Polsel family was living near New Market,

109 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III:366, shows Abraham and his father witnessing a deed 22 December 1760, when Abraham would have been at least 21 years old.
110 Augusta County Wills, 1742-1800, book IV:293.
111 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, II:244.
114 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, II:369.
115 Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, II:369.
117 Information on the Polsels was provided by Dale McAllister. The spelling of the surname varies in the records. All entries in this report are spelled “Polsel.”
Virginia. Peter died before 24 October 1791 when executors for his estate were named. A list of tithables for 1792 shows Susannah owned three horses and her stepson, Peter Palcer, owned one. They lived near Muddy Creek in Rockingham County.\textsuperscript{118}

The only known CHILD of Abraham Wright and Susannah [--?] is:

14. i. John\textsuperscript{4} Wright was born about 1765\textsuperscript{119} in Augusta County, Virginia. On 29 August 1786, Peter Polser was granted 13 acres on Linville Creek adjoining John\textsuperscript{4} Wright, Jacob Eversole and [--?] Curry.\textsuperscript{120} John was residing in Rockingham County in 1801 when he and his mother sold additional property from his father’s estate.\textsuperscript{121} Rockingham was created out of Augusta in 1778.

An 1813 Virginia property settlement that involved the land Abraham had inherited from his father states, “John Wright moved from Rockingham to Redstone.”\textsuperscript{122} The present city of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River was originally named “Redstone.” If John stayed in Washington County, it is likely that some of the later records refer to Abraham’s son.

A John Wright and Elizabeth Erwin married on 03 April 1794 in Rockingham County.\textsuperscript{123} It is not known if this records applies to Abraham’s son, John.

\textbf{PIONEER LIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA}

Less than thirty years after their arrival in the Shenandoah Valley, most of this Wright family left the relative comfort and security of their homes in Virginia for the potential they saw in the rugged wilderness of what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania. This area in Southwestern Pennsylvania is part of the Allegheny Plateau, a series of ridges and valleys overlaying extensive coal deposits. They chose their home sites in the southern part of the Peters Creek Valley. Peters Creek

\textsuperscript{118} Information on the Polsels was provided by Dale McAlllister, email address Dale22850@AOL.com. The Polsel name was spelled several difference ways—Palcer, Palsel, Pausel and more recently Paulsel.\

\textsuperscript{119} The estimated birth date is based on the assumption that Polser’s land purchase refers to this John, who would have been at least 21 to be considered a land owner.


\textsuperscript{121} Chalkley, \textit{Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish}, II:244.

\textsuperscript{122} Chalkley, \textit{Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish}, II:244.

is a large and important affluent flowing into the Monongahela River. At the time of their relocation, and for some years to come, they regarded their new land as part of Virginia, not Pennsylvania.

“The early Virginia frontiersmen were rugged types, not totally oblivious to danger, but willing to risk it convinced that better things would be found somewhere in the wilderness to their West. They felt that the Indian had to give up his land to the white farmer since their use of the land was far more important than Shawnee hunting.”

“The early population of western Pennsylvania has usually been spoken of as chiefly Scotch-Irish, but recent studies show that there were really more of the English than of any other nationality.”

When the first white men came to what is now Washington County, they found the land in possession of the Delaware, Mingo, Iroquois and Shawnee Indians. Wild animals were in great number and this was the hunting ground of these tribes. Many Indian trails [which have evolved into today’s highways] crossed the County.

Settlement in present-day Washington County began about 1756, but it was not until 1769 that the region began to be occupied to any considerable extent; thereafter it proceeded rapidly. The first settlers, who were principally English, came from Virginia and Maryland by way of Braddock Road to Redstone Old Fort on the Monongahela River and thence westward into the county. For many years there was no road west of the Monongahela, hence the pioneers located close to the banks of the river and its effluents; later they advanced into the interior.

Those who lived east of the Monongahela River were not disturbed because the Indians looked upon them as Pennsylvanians, against whom they held no hostile feelings. William Penn had made a treaty with the Indians when he acquired this land and he never broke it. The Indians had a great love for

126 Construction of Braddock Road began in 1755 following a route through Maryland and Pennsylvania laid out by a young George Washington. It was the first road wide enough to accommodate wagons to cross over the Appalachian Mountains to the Monongahela River at the mouth of Redstone Creek at present day Brownsville, Pennsylvania. It was built for military use during the French and Indian War, but soon became a primary route for pioneers seeking new lands to the west.
William Penn. Those settlers who tried to settle West of the river were in great danger because they were regarded as Virginians against whom the Indians held a number of grievances, and were attacked savagely causing these settlers to flee eastward over the mountains or [back] across the Monongahela River until the Indian danger was over. 128

"Many of the Virginians who hoped to better themselves by acquiring lands and making homes in a new region had been used to the open hospitality of the South. They were friendly and gay and liked good living, horse racing, dancing, and gaming. It was chiefly the Virginians who among the early settlers in southwestern Pennsylvania, observed feast days and holidays, especially Christmas." 129

The Scot-Irish population of the county became more noticeable about 1773 and thereafter increased steadily; it came mainly from the Cumberland Valley and from other Scot-Irish centers in Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin Counties, but was augmented by a goodly number of immigrants coming directly from Ulster." 130 Many of the Scot-Irish were led by three Presbyterian ministers. They founded Buffalo, Amity and Canonsburg about 1775. One, the Rev. John McMillan, became a strong political leader.

The following passage is specifically about Tenmile; a small creek and community in Greene County just across the southern border of Washington County, about ten miles from the city of Washington. The description of life during the early days of settlement, however, is equally applicable to Washington County.

A picture of the loneliness of these pioneers has been the theme of the historian, but within five years after the first settlers came to the Tenmile, there were as many farms occupied in this section as there are today. One observer reports that in 1774 he watched a thousand families ... crossing the Monongahela River at Parkinson’s Ferry in a single day, to escape the threats caused by Lord Dunmore’s War.

Farms of the period were known as plantations, and, as in the South, most items needed for the family, were made or raised on the place. Thomas Mooney is said to have brought a loom all the way from Ireland to set up for his own use and for hire. Spinning and other tasks were done at home, but this does not mean that other industries did not develop nor that manufacturing was not done for profit. Tanneries were set up in several communities, flour and saw mills used all the available waterpower furnished by Tenmile and other creeks. One flour mill, at Carmichaels, operated by John Antil, would ship as many as a hundred and twenty barrels of flour to New Orleans each season. The account of one such expedition, with the mention of a previous one, prior to 1792 shows that even after building the flat boat to convey the flour, buying barrels from

128 Thompson, Early History of Union Township, 37.
129 Wright and Corbett, Pioneer Life in Western Pennsylvania, 27.
local cooperages, paying inspection fees and dues as well as the employment of five or six men, the interested parties made more than eight hundred dollars on the venture.

Rifles and guns were manufactured across the river from the present town of Crucible, and were sold for five pounds each. Woolen mills were set up at Clarksville [an earlier name for Tenmile], and some iron was smelted there. Felt hats were made at Waynesburg before 1800. And cooperages were present in large numbers to supply the various still houses, numbering as high as seventy at one time, with barrels for their products. Salt, paper, powder, and indigo for dyeing cloth, were the principal items brought in from the outside. Besides farming for a living, each man had some trade by which he could earn a few pounds or dollars needed to supply his few wants at the trading post. There was some market for the surplus products he raised. During the Revolution, parties were sent here from Fort Pitt to buy stores for the troops quartered at that place, and after the war a Captain Craig made frequent trips here for the army. Boat building on several streams entering the Monongahela included John Minor at Whiteley, John Armstrong at Muddy Creek, another at the mouth of Tenmile, and one at Rices Landing.131

The winter of 1779-80 ... was one of exceptional cold. In January 1780, the harbor of New York was frozen over so solidly that the British drove laden wagons on the ice from the city to Staten Island. The snow in February was four feet deep in the woods and in the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, stopping all supply trains from the east and the weather continued exceedingly cold for two months. The destruction of animals and birds was great, and the sufferings of the settlers intense. They began to do their part in winning the West under conditions sufficient to appall any but the stoutest heart.

The pioneer life was one that their descendants can never understand or appreciate and that in Western Pennsylvania during the years of the Revolution was unusually severe and trying.132

JURISDICTIONAL EVOLUTION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Until 1758, when the British seized control, southwestern Pennsylvania was part of colonial France and was controlled by French forces and their Indian allies from Fort Duquesne. When the British captured the fort, it was renamed Fort Pitt, which

became the city of Pittsburgh. In Colonial times both Virginia and Pennsylvania claimed the area that is, in part, present-day Washington County, Pennsylvania. The Crown was opposed to settlers occupying Indian lands. In February 1786, Pennsylvania specified the death penalty for any who had settled on Indian land and dared to remain. Although giving lip service to the Crown’s policy, Virginia seemed to encourage settlers to move north and northwest by reopening Braddock Road.

The Treaty of Fort Stanwix in the fall of 1768, as had been anticipated, put an end to the attempts to prevent the settlement of the country between the mountains and the Ohio. ... A flood of settlers poured into the Monongahela country from Virginia and Maryland, and most of them, apparently, expected to obtain titles to the land they occupied from Virginia. Under the land system of the Old Dominion, tracts of a thousand acres or more could be obtained by individual settlers at a few cents an acre.133

“Southwestern Pennsylvania was settled mainly in the five-year period from 1769 to 1774, and thus became, with the adjacent parts of [what is now] West Virginia, the ‘first English-speaking trans-Appalachian frontier.’ ... By midsummer of 1771 it was estimated that there were ten thousand families in the upper Ohio country.”134

Virginia’s policy, known as the headright system, granted fifty acres of land free to each family of immigrants. It encouraged settlers to move north and northwest of Virginia; thus settlement was, until after the Revolution, advancing more from the South than it was from the East. Virginia was interested chiefly in the settlement of her province. But Pennsylvania was more interested in profit from land and therefore bitterly resented the occupation, by Virginians, of lands she claimed as her own. A brief struggle followed between the interested parties before the dispute was settled in 1780 and Pennsylvania recognized the rights of settlers who had taken up Virginia grants.135

At the time the Wrights began to settle in what is now Washington County, Virginia considered it part of Augusta County, but Pennsylvania also claimed the area. Pennsylvania first included it in Bedford County. In 1773, it became part of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In 1775, Virginia declared it in the District of West Augusta, which was treated like a separate county. The court for West Augusta met at Augusta Town, now Washington, Pennsylvania. The Washington County Historical Society in 1905 placed a polished granite monument at the site that reads.136

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134 Buck and Buck, The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania, 144.
On This Spot Was Held in 1776  
The County Court for the District of West Augusta, Virginia,  
The First Court Held by any English-Speaking People  
West of the Monongahela River.

Virginia next created Yohogania, Monongahela, and Ohio Counties from the District of West Augusta. A log courthouse, “goal,” pillory and whipping post were erected for Yohogania County near the banks of the Monongahela. The land was owned by Andrew Heath, who operated a ferry nearby. Before the courthouse was built, the commissioners met in Heath’s home. Joshua was probably there for the first session of the court, which was held 27 October 1777. The courthouse was closed in 1780 by mutual agreement between Virginia and Pennsylvania.\textsuperscript{137}

In 1781, Washington County, Pennsylvania, was created. Finally, in 1785, the disputes were settled and the boundary established by the Mason-Dixon Line. Records for the Wright family can be found in many of these jurisdictions.

Even after the boundaries were established, there were efforts to create another county, which would have taken most of its land from Washington. Between 1799 and 1838 there were numerous unsuccessful petitions to the State Legislature.\textsuperscript{138}

Between 1774 and 1780 there was a petition to the Continental Congress asking for the creation of a separate state named, “Westsylvania.” James Wright’s name appears twice among the signers. Pennsylvania considered the petition treasonous.

The list of names included those of pioneer settlers of what are now Fayette, Washington and Greene Counties and perhaps Ohio and Monongalia Counties in Virginia. ... The names in this petition seem at times to be taken from the militia rolls and if circulated after 1780, contain names of persons deceased or moved from the district. " It also included young boys and signatures of men who could only make a mark. “There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the signatures were written by the prime agitators of the movement.\textsuperscript{139}

For many years there was intense rivalry between the Colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia for the loyalty of the citizens in this frontier area. Those, like the Wrights, who had migrated from Virginia, tended to stay loyal to Virginia. Those from Pennsylvania and elsewhere were loyal to Pennsylvania. Under the authority of Royal Governor Dunmore of Virginia, the following statement was issued, illustrating the strong feeling on both sides:

\textit{We hold it to be unlawful and of traitors talk to acknowledge any Ords. of Bedford County as lawful righteous, or patriotic and direct that moves be made}

\textsuperscript{137} Joseph Parry, \textit{Yohogania County, The Lost County: In the Wilderness Along the Monongahela River In the Area Between Peters Creek and Mingo Creek}, 1962, http://www.15122.com/YOHOGANIA/Lost%20County/lostcounty.htm

\textsuperscript{138} Alfred Creigh, \textit{History of Washington County From Its First Settlement to the Present}, (Harrisburg, PA, Singerly, 1871), 350.

\textsuperscript{139} Reader, \textit{Some Pioneers of Washington County}, 89-96.
to set aside any Ords. not favored by Dunmore’s Party. Be it known that no Ords. Will be tolerated that have not been set up by Virginia Authority and signed by, and under my Seal. Ords. Of Jacob Horn, Justie, [sic] March 11th, 1773. 

The same day at a meeting at Catfish Camp (now Washington, Pennsylvania) thirty-two men, including James Wright, swore an oath of loyalty to Virginia and the Crown.

Beginning in about 1772, James and Joshua with their wives and children, their mother and most of their siblings, extended family and friends began to settle in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Although the family’s oral tradition published in some local histories states that James and Joshua acquired their land from the Indians in 1764, no evidence has been found. Bell states, "Southwestern Pennsylvania became open for settlement in 1769. In 1772, (according to his Virginia land certificate) Joshua Wright settled on Peters Creek in what is now Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.”

The settlers probably came in several large groups of family and friends. The Braddock Road route suggested above would have accommodated wagons, ox carts, pack horses and so forth because it had been built for military use. An alternative route may have been from the Shenandoah Valley to the head of the Cheat River, and from there to the Monongahela River. The Indian trails were too narrow for wagons, so different routes may have been used by various groups. One can assume that some of the men had made prior trips to select and clear land, plant crops and build shelters in preparation for the arrival of their families.

Some local histories state that James and Joshua first saw this wilderness in 1764 when they served in Col. Henry Bouquet’s Army during the French and Indian War. This has not been proven, but it is a possibility. Bouquet's force was comprised of men from Pennsylvania and Virginia, including two companies that were raised in the Shenandoah Valley. It is also possible that the Wrights had only heard of the area from Daniel Boone and other trailblazers.

One can surmise from existing records that James and Joshua were literate, intelligent, ambitious men possessing all the skills necessary for the rugged pioneer life on which they embarked. During their brief lives, these capable woodsmen traveled through remote areas of what are now Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. Both exhibited good leadership skills and a strong sense of civic responsibility. They acquired large tracts of land in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, which provided a solid financial future for their children. Both men were killed, presumably by Indians, in separate incidents in the early 1780s.


141 Bell, The Wright Family, 4.
6. James\textsuperscript{5} Wright (John\textsuperscript{4}, James\textsuperscript{3}) was born about 1745, perhaps in Kent County, Delaware. Bell based James’ estimated birth date on the fact that James signed a petition on 02 January 1761, when he would have been at least 21 years old.\textsuperscript{142} James died about 1781.

Although no record has been found, he married Mary Miller probably about 1765, in Augusta County, Virginia. Their first child was born in October 1766. Mary, who was the daughter\textsuperscript{143} of John Miller and Hannah [--?--], was born 17 April 1750.

On 25 May 1769, Daniel Smith was granted 220 acres on Smith’s Creek adjoining James Wright.\textsuperscript{144} As previously stated, James sold his inherited land in Augusta County in 1772, not long before he and his family moved to the future Washington County, Pennsylvania.\textsuperscript{145} There, he acquired at least 800 acres. His name appears frequently in the county records as he served on numerous juries, appraised several estates, surveyed roads, acted as bondsman, was an officer in the militia and performed other civic duties. On 01 January 1775, he recorded his livestock brand of “a swallow fork in the off ear” at the Virginia Court for the District of West Augusta held at Fort Dunmore, Virginia.\textsuperscript{146}

**MILITARY SERVICE**

“The Indian problem in Virginia was still unsettled when the Revolution began.”\textsuperscript{147} Bell observed in an article about his own family’s participation in the Revolution, that the Scot-Irish, who generally lived on the frontier, had to fight two wars—one against the English and their American sympathizers and the other against the Indians.\textsuperscript{148} In the case of the pioneers in the Washington County area, the English at Fort Detroit were rewarding Indians who attacked the settlements on the frontier.

The first military service record found for James Wright lists him as a member of Captain John Smith’s company while he was living in the Shenandoah Valley.\textsuperscript{149} On 28 January 1777, he was listed as Captain James Wright when he attended the meeting at Catfish Camp.\textsuperscript{150} On 06 November 1777, the Yohogania County Justices recommended to the Governor of Virginia that James Wright be commissioned. On

\textsuperscript{142} Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, I:429.
\textsuperscript{143} Hannah’s will was recorded March 1793. In it she identified herself as the wife of John Miller and named her children. Mary’s second husband, William Fields, was named executor. Mercer County (Kentucky) Wills, book I:157.
\textsuperscript{144} Kaylor, Abstract of Land Grant Surveys, 1761-1791, 52.
\textsuperscript{145} Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III:547.
\textsuperscript{146} Crumrine, Virginia Court Records, 55.
\textsuperscript{147} Skidmore and Kaminsky, Lord Dunmore’s Little War of 1774, 15.
\textsuperscript{149} Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, II:508.
\textsuperscript{150} Walkinshaw, Annals of Southwestern Pennsylvania, II:114.
24 December 1777, James produced the governor's commission in court and took the oath as Captain of the Militia.\textsuperscript{151}

He seems to have acquired a reputation for energy and efficiency as a military officer even before his appointment ... for on September 8, 1777, after the Indian attack on Fort Henry, at Wheeling, when the destitute and panic-stricken inhabitants were endeavoring to escape from the region and were imploring military aid, David McClure, Lieutenant Colonel of Ohio County, Virginia, wrote General [Edward] Hand at Fort Pitt: 'I believe Captain James Wright could immediately raise a party of men to escort the inhabitants if he could get your Excellency's orders for it.' The use of the appellation Captain at this time would seem to indicate that James Wright possessed that rank before he was appointed captain of the Yohogania County militia—probably in the militia of the West Augusta District.\textsuperscript{152}

In 1781, James signed a petition to the Augusta County Court asking them to intervene with the governor regarding a Captain Long, who had been dismissed. The petition reads in part, "The most of us can, and will (if called upon), undertake to declare on oath that Captain Long behaved himself at the Battles of Hot Water and Jamestown as a good soldier and a noble officer." The petition further asks that the Court recommend to the governor that Captain Long be reinstated in his post. From this one can infer that James was a participant in those two Revolutionary War battles.\textsuperscript{153}

Militias were comprised of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 53. Each company was from a specific geographic region. Capt. Wright's company was under the command of Col. John Stevenson.\textsuperscript{154} A list of the men serving under Capt. Wright in September 1777 is published in the\textit{ Pennsylvania Archives}, Second Series, I: 676-678.

On 09 March 1784, James Wright was posthumously awarded military warrant number 2740 for 4,666.66 acres for his seven years service as a Captain in the Virginia Continental Line.\textsuperscript{155}

\textsuperscript{151} Crumrine, \textit{Virginia Court Records}, 115.


\textsuperscript{153} Chalkley, \textit{Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish}, I:525.


\textsuperscript{155} http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.
POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF KENTUCKY

Since both James and Joshua owned land in Kentucky and many of James’ descendants resided there for generations, it is important to understand how the counties were formed as the population grew and the original counties were subdivided. A particular parcel of land would change county affiliation as new boundaries were established.

What is now Kentucky was a part of the colony of Virginia from its creation in 1584. The Virginia colonial government first considered it part of Augusta County. Next, all of Kentucky was designated Fincastle County, Virginia. The first permanent English settlement west of the Alleghenies was Harrodsburg, established in 1774. It is now part of Mercer County. A year later, Daniel Boone founded Boonesboro in what is now Madison County. In December 1776, Kentucky County, Virginia, was created. In 1780, it was divided into three counties—Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln. In 1790, those three countries were subdivided into nine—Mason, Bourbon, Woodford, Fayette, Madison, Jefferson, Mercer, Nelson and Lincoln. By 1900, those nine counties had been subdivided into the present configuration. The counties formed from those early nine that are most often referenced in this report are as follows:

Part of Lincoln was taken to form Muhlenberg, Mercer, Hopkins and the southern half of McLean.
Part of Nelson formed the northern half of McLean as well as Washington, Ohio and Daviess Counties.
Part of Jefferson was taken to form Shelby County leaving a smaller Jefferson.

Kentucky became the fifteenth state 01 June 1792, and seceded from the Union to become part of the Confederacy on 20 November 1861.156

JAMES’ MOVE TO KENTUCKY

James’ initial Kentucky land acquisition was on Clear Creek in what is now Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky.157 It adjoined the property of Squire Boone (brother of Daniel) and known to the Wright family from the time the Boone family spent in the Shenandoah Valley).158 On 13 June 1775, James was the assignee of Thomas Hugart’s 1000 acres on a Governors Warrant in Fincastle County, Kentucky, on Licking Creek, a branch of the Ohio River. Thomas was the heir at law of William Hugart.159

157 Shelby County, Kentucky, was created out of Jefferson County 23 June 1792.
158 Beattie and Beattie, “Captain James Wright,” 89.
In 1779, James began disposing of his Pennsylvania property in preparation for the move to Kentucky. In July he resigned his position as road surveyor and John Cox was appointed in his place. On 16 September 1779, he sold some of his Peters Creek land to his brother, Joshua. On 18 February 1780, Joshua received a deed of assignment for 400 acres in Peters (spelled Petier) Township that may have been part of James' holdings.

The original bill of sale, written apparently by James Wright himself, by which he conveyed his Peters Creek land to his brother, throws an interesting light on the character and extent of James' education. It shows complete familiarity with legal terms and language. The deed contains the following words, "I quit claim to my brother against all save God Almighty, who being maker of the Universe, I cannot quit-claim against Him."

On 08 December 1779, he sold 400 acres in Ten Mile Settlement to Benjamin Stitts. "On April 26, 1780, Squire Boone appeared before the Virginia Land Commissioners who were sitting at St. Asaph's—that being the name then given to Logan's Station, a site within the limits of the present town of Stanford, [Lincoln County, Kentucky]—and spoke in behalf of James and Joshua Wright, who were then in Pennsylvania. The commissioners were adjusting titles to the unpatented lands in the district of Kentucky, and they decided, in response to the representations made by Squire Boone, that both men was entitled to a preemption of one thousand acres."

James and his family apparently moved to Kentucky shortly thereafter. They "did not remain long on the land near Shelbyville, but moved to a location in the newly formed Lincoln County where Danville now stands. [Lifelong friends from the Shenandoah Valley and Pennsylvania, William Field(s), John and William Crow, had already established their claims in that area.] The change was made some time prior to March 1, 1781, since on that date James secured a title bond from Captain John Crow, his recent companion-in-arms in the Yohogania County militia, for four hundred acres of land, and he is mentioned in the bond as being a resident of..."
Lincoln County. A portion of the present City of Danville is on the land described in the bond. By the terms of the bond, James Wright was to pay for the tract when he collected from Virginia the ‘money from said state, which was due him for service done.” James died before this land deal was fully consummated. James’ heirs sold the property to Thomas Barbee in the mid 1780s.

**CROW-BARBEE HOUSE**

The Crow-Barbee House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the oldest stone structure west of the Allegheny Mountains. Today it is called Old Crow Inn in honor of John Crow, who settled here in 1776. The estate was called Oakland by the Barbees, who lived in the house until 1874. The Adams family acquired it in 1899 and began to operate it as an inn in 1934. It is now used as a bed and breakfast, but public tours are available by appointment.

Crow first built a log cabin on the property in 1776 when he planted his first corn crop to claim the property. In 1777, he built a 1 1/2 story stone cottage at the rear of what is now the main house. The 19 foot square cottage has 18” thick, dry-stacked limestone walls. The beams are 3” x 12” cherry. The rafters in the half story attic are 4” x 5” cherry pegged at the peak and at the knee walls with walnut pegs. The rafters have been marked with Roman numerals so as to properly align the mortise and tendon joints on the ground prior to pegging in place at the roof peak.

It is believed that John Crow may have also built the addition to his stone cottage about 1780 as the craftsmanship and materials are very similar. The addition is a seven-bay, asymmetrical, two-story structure with the front door located in the fifth bay. This part of the house has 24” thick, dry-stacked limestone walls, reaching to a height of 40 feet. The woodwork and doors are made of black walnut and the floors are white ash. There are stone fireplaces in each room on the first and second floors as well as two of the three basement cellars. The third cellar was used for dairy and other cold storage. The Barbee family added two wings and a columned portico, which slaves spent eight years completing. This is the property that James Wright bought in 1781 shortly before his death, but the family may never have lived there.

**JAMES’ DEATH**

According to family tradition ..., he was killed by Indians in Kentucky. He may have been among those killed in September 1781, during the retreat of the settlers at Boone’s Station to the station on Beargrass established by Colonel William Lynn. The names of but few of the persons who perished...

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168 Beattie and Beattie, “Captain James Wright,” 90, citing a title and bond assignment by James’ son, John, to James Barbee, which was recorded in Mercer County Court, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 10 April 1810.

169 Information on the Crow-Barbee House was obtained on the Internet, http://www.oldcrow/history.htm. Ira Nickles provided a copy.
at that time are known. On the other hand, he may have been a victim of some isolated attack. The Indians were particularly aggressive then, and since he owned lands near Boone's Station and also at what is now Danville, he would probably have been going back and forth, thereby exposing himself. Whatever the cause may have been, his death occurred before June 18, 1782, for on that date Mary Wright, as his widow, was appointed administratrix of his estate by the Lincoln County Court. Mary's half-brother, Henry Miller, and William Crow were named the appraisers. James left no will, and this would seem to indicate that his death was unexpected, thus bearing out the tradition that he was killed by Indians.  

James' estate was first inventoried on 18 February 1783. Among the items listed were clothing, household furnishings, tools, three horses, 26 cattle, a book (Virginia Justice, Laws and Pamphlets), a Treasury Land Office Warrant for 3,666 acres, rifle, sword, a Negro wench valued at 60 pounds, and other possessions totaling 276 pounds, 3 shillings. The appraisers were Samuel Kirkham, James Brown and William Crow. The appraisal was presented to the court 22 June 1784.

Between June 1782 and June 1784, James' widow married William Fields. On 22 June 1784, they produced for the Lincoln County Court a secondary appraisal, which included thirty gallons of whiskey and other property valued at over thirteen pounds. At a court in Lincoln County on 15 February 1785, this inventory and appraisement were returned and ordered to be recorded. His estate was before the Court of Lincoln County for ten years. Mary relinquished her dower rights to 50 acres in Lincoln County on 20 March 1790.

**CHILDREN** of James Wright and Mary Miller are:

+ 15 i. Hannah Wright was born 27 October 1766, in Augusta County, Virginia. She died about 1833, in Beech Grove, Daviess>McLean County, Kentucky.

+ 16 ii. Eleanor Wright was born 31 October 1768, in Augusta County, Virginia and died 02 April 1857, in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri.

17 iii. John Wright was born 21 October 1770, in Augusta County, Virginia. After his father's death, he chose John Reed to be his

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170 Beattie and Beattie, "Captain James Wright," 90-91.
171 Lincoln County (Kentucky), Will Book A:77.
172 Lincoln County (Kentucky), Will Book B:30.
173 In addition to the sources given, details on descendants of James Wright came from a variety of Internet databases including the LDS International Genealogical Index [IGI], Pedigree File and Ancestral File.
174 Kentucky Family Records, (1974, IV:12-13. Some of the information for this article was taken from a book (no title given) by Isaac Ripperdan written in 1969 and from the files of the editor.
guardian. He was the heir-at-law of his father. In 1792, he transferred to Thomas Barbee his interest in the title bond for 400 acres that his father received from John Crow. The title was recorded in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1810. “According to family tradition, John never married, and was killed while still a young man, by a fall from a horse.”

+ 18 iv. Martha “Matheny” Ann Wright was born 29 October 1772, probably in Yohogania County, Virginia, and died after 1848 in New Washington, Clark County, Indiana.

+ 19 v. Jemima Wright was born 11 September 1774 in Yohogania County.

20 vi. Mary Wright was born 14 October 1777, in Yohogania County,

21 vii. Miller Wright was born 04 November 1779 in Yohogania.

22 viii. Betsey Wright was born 24 September 1781, probably in Danville, Lincoln County, Kentucky. She married John Milner. It is difficult to determine very much from pre-1850 census. There is an 1820 census record for a John Milner family in Lincoln County that may be for this couple. It shows three males under 10, two between 10 and 15, one between 16 and 26 and one between 26 and under 46. There was one female under 10, one 10 and under 16, one 16 and under 26, and one between 26 and 45. There were no slaves, but four foreigners, not naturalized. In 1820, both Betsey and her husband would have had about 39.

7. Joshua\(^3\) Wright (John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born about 1747 in Augusta County, Virginia, near present-day Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia. He was the third son of John and Lydia [--?--] Wright. No marriage record has been found, but he married Charity Sawin(s) sometime before 09 July 1772, when they sold the property that Joshua had inherited from his father\(^177\). Joshua probably died in the spring or summer of 1781.

Charity, who was the daughter of Joseph Sawin and Catharina VanWye, was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in Walpeck, Sussex County, New Jersey, on 09 June 1754. The witnesses were Charity’s uncle, Arthur VanWye, and his second wife, Cornelia Kermer.\(^178\)

\(^{175}\) Beattie and Beattie, “Captain James Wright,” 91.

\(^{176}\) John Milner’s household, 1820 U. S. census, Lincoln County, Kentucky, Crab Orchard, page 11, National Archives micropublication M-33, roll 25. (Ancestry.com).

\(^{177}\) Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish, III:546.

\(^{178}\) “Church Register of the Walpeck [New Jersey] Congregation,” New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, volume 40, (October 1909), number 4, 265. Charity’s mother’s
Local histories spell Charity’s maiden name as “Sauns” and state that she was related to John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. These same histories say that Joshua went to the Cumberland Valley to marry her. This often-repeated misinformation was no doubt supplied by family members almost a century after Charity’s death, and was based on their oral tradition. They spelled her name the way it sounded. Two of her descendants have “Sauns” as their middle name. It is possible that the family confused the Harrison family of Harrisonburg, Virginia, with the Harris family of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. To date, no connection to either the Harris or Harrison family has been found.

Shortly after selling their Virginia land, the family moved to what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania. Members of her family soon joined Joshua and Charity. In 1775, her parents and her brother, Henry, who was married to Joshua’s sister, Janet, moved to Washington County from the Shenandoah Valley. In 1779, Daniel and Lydia (Sawin) Townsend, came from Gloucester County, New Jersey. Lydia was Charity’s sister.

**JOSHDUA’S PENNSYLVANIA LAND RECORDS**

Some local histories state that Joshua bought his land in Pennsylvania from the Indians in 1764. This may be true, but no evidence has been found to support this claim, which seems to be based on family tradition. In 1772, Joshua applied for a Virginia certificate for land in Peters Township. When the boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania was settled, Virginia certificates were replaced by Pennsylvania land warrants. In 1788, Pennsylvania warrant 12-235 was granted to John Hopkins representing Joshua’s heirs for 381 acres, called Egremont, in Allegheny County. The next year Allegheny’s boundaries changed and the land reverted to being a part of Peters Township in Washington County. It was in the southeast corner of Peters Township, bordered on the south by Nottingham Township, on the east by Union Township and on the west by The Barley Field a part of John Hopkins’s land. Joshua’s land was not surveyed until 06 July 1786. In 1775, Joshua received a Virginia certificate for 158 acres, named The Balance, on Buffalo Creek in Union Township. His heirs inherited Pennsylvania warrant 59-420 in 1807. **Egremont and The Balance** were one piece of land separated only by the boundary between Peters and Union Townships.

Joshua borrowed money from Abraham Miller and wrote the following promissory note: “I promise to pay Abraham Miller or his heirs or assigns the just and full sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Pennsylvania money on demand for value of him received as witnesseth my hand this 20th day of May 1779.” It was signed by Joshua Wright and Henry Sawin, testator. Attached was the statement, “Received of

name is spelled “Verwey” or “Varway” on church records, but it is assumed that she was a part of the VanWye family and these are spelling variation of the same name.


me with noat [sic] the sum of fifty-five shillings today received by me this first day
of March 1780 in silver money.” It was signed by Abraham Miller. Henry Sawin
repaid the debt from Joshua’s estate.\footnote{181}

On 16 September 1779, Joshua bought James’ Peters Creek land.\footnote{182} Six weeks later
on 30 October 1779, Joshua sold, the 350 acres to his brother-in-law, Daniel
Townsend, with the following document:

\begin{quote}
Article of agreement, Witnesseth that I, Joshua Wright of Yohogania County,
Virginia, do hereby oblige myself to make Daniel Townsend of Gloucester
County, West Jersey a customary bill of sale for all my right of a certain tract
of land lying on the waters of Peters Creek in Yohogania County joining land
of Thomas James on the east by my own and Samson Beavers on the north
Richard Masters on the west Edward and William Mayhall on the south
containing four hundred acres be the same more or less for the sum of four
thousand five hundred dollars Pennsylvania money which I, Daniel Townsend,
promise to pay to Joshua Wright his heirs or assigns before the first day of
October next ensuing this present date.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirtieth day
of October 1779. Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Henry Sawins,
Joseph Sawins (his mark), Joshua Wright (seal), Daniel Townsend (seal)
Washington County ss:
Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for said
County, Henry Sawins one of the subscribing witnesses to the within instrument
of writing and made oath that he was present and saw the within Joshua Wright
and Daniel Townsend sign, seal and acknowledge the within instrument as
their act and deed in order to be recorded as such. Given under my hand and
seal this 2nd day of October 1782. Jno. Douglas. Recorded October 2nd 1782,
James Marshel, Recorder.\footnote{183}
\end{quote}

It is interesting to note that Daniel had a slave named “Boot.” It is not known if he
brought the slave from New Jersey or acquired him after moving to Pennsylvania.\footnote{184}

The land that had originally been claimed by James was bordered on the south by
John Hopkins’s land and a smaller section on the northwest corner of Egremont.\footnote{185}
Named The Sale, it was surveyed 13 March 1788 and on 23 March 1790, it was

\footnote{181} Virginia “Ginny” (Gibbins) Weber, provided a photocopy to the compiler. She is a 7th
great granddaughter of James Wright.
\footnote{182} “Dates of Settlement from Virginia Certificates, Washington County, Pennsylvania,” 135.
\footnote{183} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book 1-A, 38.
\footnote{184} Slavery in Pennsylvania, Washington County Slaveholders, T-Y (Ancestry.com)
\footnote{185} There is a small market town by this name in Cumbria County, Great Britain, in the
extreme northwest of England. Perhaps this is a clue as to the origins of this Wright family.
patented to Daniel Townsend on a warrant to accept. The patent number was 16-217.\(^{186}\)

On 14 October 1779, Joshua sold land to John and Henry Magner of Berkeley County, Virginia. There was a 1786 survey of this land. Joshua’s son, Enoch, signed the patent in 1806.\(^{187}\)

Stock was generally not enclosed, which made branding the only way to identify your animals from those of your neighbors. James registered his brand with the Augusta County Court at Fort Dunmore in 1775 as a “Swallow fork in the Off Ear.”\(^{188}\) He and Joshua probably shared that brand because Joshua did not register his until 1778 when James was planning to move. The Yohogania County Court recorded Joshua’s brand as a “Swolefork in the Left Ear.”\(^{189}\) Although the wording is different, the meaning is probably the same. James may have left his stock with Joshua when he moved to Kentucky.

**KENTUCKY PLANS**

Joshua probably planned to eventually join James and friends in Kentucky. He made a trip there with James in 1776, where he made some improvements to his land and raised a crop of corn. Joshua owned 400 acres near Shelbyville, Kentucky, on Floyd’s Fork of the Salt River a few miles to the west of James’ land.\(^{190,191}\)

“At a court held in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the 7th May 1782, [after Joshua’s death] satisfactory proof being made to the Court, that the following land warrants, were lost viz’t, one in the name of Joshua Wright for 3000 acres ... Orderd [sic] that Certificates of the Same be granted.”\(^{192}\)

**CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES**

In the 1700s, land owners were expected to assume leadership positions in their local government. Joshua took an active role in the development of his new community. He was appointed constable in 1775, made a Justice of the Peace in 1776, and served on the courts of Yohogania County from 1776-1780.\(^{193}\)

\(^{186}\) John H. Campbell, Peters Township Map: Connected Drafts Found at the Pennsylvania Department of Interior, September 1924, number 24.

\(^{187}\) Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, I-T:128, recorded 29 June 1805

\(^{188}\) Virginia Court Records in Southwestern Pennsylvania, Minutes of Court at Fort Dunmore, 55 (Genealogy.com).

\(^{189}\) Virginia Court Records in Southwest Pennsylvania, Minutes of the Court of Yohogania, 150 (Genealogy.com).

\(^{190}\) Beattie and Beattie, “Captain James Wright,” 89

\(^{191}\) Cook and Cook, Fincastle & Kentucky County, I, 129, citing Book A: 148.


\(^{193}\) Reader, Some Pioneers of Washington County, 27.
On 06 October 1773, the grand inquest of the Augusta court charged Joshua fifty pounds in recognizance of the appearance of William Hawkins at the next term to answer a true bill of indictment. Both men lived on Peters Creek.\(^{194}\)

The General Assembly of Virginia created Yohogania County out of part of West Augusta. On 23 December 1776, the first meeting of the Yohogania County Court was held at Catfish Camp, an Indian village (also called Augusta Town, now Washington, Pennsylvania). Joshua was among a group of thirty-three men appointed to a Commission of the Peace and a Commission of Oyer and Termine,\(^{195}\) which in lay terminology is a commission to listen and determine. The duties of the commissioners included all aspects of government—executive, legislative and judicial.

"The Court is of the opinion that Joshua Wright Gentleman is a proper person to be recommended to his Excellency the Governor to serve as Sheriff."\(^{196}\) Joshua and all the other Commissioners of the Peace, who were qualified, refused to serve because of the great difficulty they perceived in the execution of the office until a boundary was established between Virginia and Pennsylvania. Finally, on 28 April 1777, William Harrison agreed to serve and was unanimously approved by the court for recommendation to the governor.\(^{197}\)

On 27 April 1778, the court approved cutting a road from the Court House to Spencer point; Thence near Richardsons School House; Thence through Gabriel Cox's Land; Thence crossing Peters Creek near John Cox's to Benjamin Collings; Thence to Joshua Wright; Thence to William Stephensons; Thence to Thomas Cook's; Thence to said Mills; Ordered, that Gabriel Cox be appointed Overseer of the road from the Court House to Peters Creek, near John Coxes; James Wright, Overseer of the road from Peters Creek near John Coxes to opposite Henry Johnstons; and Nathaniel Blackmore, Overseer of the road from Henry Johnstons to Pentecosts Mills on Chartiers Creek, and that the Tithables\(^{198}\) within three miles of said Road (except the East side of the Monongahela River) work on, cut open and keep said road in repair.\(^{199}\)

This area included, but was not limited to, what is now Venetia Road and the site of the Wright House. On 27 July 1778, Joshua was appointed to receive the list of tithables within the districts of Capt. James Wright and Capt. Cook.\(^{200}\)

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\(^{194}\) Crumrine, History of Washington County, 152.
\(^{195}\) Crumrine, Virginia Court Records, 61.
\(^{196}\) Crumrine, Virginia Court Records, 74.
\(^{197}\) Crumrine, History of Washington County, 217.
\(^{198}\) TITHABLES—are those between the ages of 16 and 45 within three miles of the proposed road. They are required to clear and grade the road under the appointed supervisors—Alfred Creigh.
\(^{199}\) Crumrine, History of Washington County, 76.
\(^{200}\) Crumrine, History of Washington County, 174. In this capacity Joshua would be acting as a tax collector.
On 28 September 1778, the court ordered that Henry Newkirk, John Lewis, John Morrison and Henry Morrison, or any three of them being first sworn to view a road the nearest and best way from Fromans Mill on Mingo Creek into the road leading from the Court House to Pentecosts Mills between the Plantations of Joshua Wright and John Johnston and make report of the convenience and inconveniency to next court.\(^{201}\)

**MILITARY RECORD**

Before his move to Pennsylvania, Joshua was a member of the Augusta County militia. In 1771, he was cited once for failure to report for muster.\(^{202}\) Joshua is not listed in the *DAR Patriots Index*.\(^{203}\) There is, however, ample evidence in existing records that Joshua was an active patriot.

On 28 January 1777, Joshua was listed as “Captain Joshua Wright” when he attended the meeting at Catfish Camp. John Neville, Gabriel Cox and James Wright were also listed as captains at that meeting.\(^{204}\) Moses Coe (who ran a mill on Chartiers Creek) and Daniel Steel were also present as ensigns.

The county military officers for Ohio and Yohogania counties were appointed ... March 4, 1777 [included Captains] James and Joshua Wright. ... At this council, Colonel Dorsey Pentecost was chosen president, Colonel Isaac Cox, vice-president, and Colonel David McClure, secretary. The council took into consideration the distribution of lead, powder and flints that had been sent on at the direction of Governor Patrick Henry, some of it coming up the Ohio River, in a cargo in charge of Captain Gibson.\(^{205}\)

On 29 April 1777, “Joshua Wright was applied to by the Court to Swear into his Captain’s commission, but he refused as he was a Lieutenant of a former Nominal Company.”\(^{206}\) On 01 October 1779, however, the court swore in Joshua as a captain in the Yohogania Militia and read into the record his commission from the governor.\(^{207}\)

\(^{201}\) Richard William Loveless, *Records of the District of West Augusta Ohio County, and Yohogania County, Virginia*, (Columbus, Ohio, State University Printing Department, 1970) section II:260.  
\(^{203}\) As women seek to join the Daughters of the American Revolution, they must prove their direct descendency from someone who served in some capacity in the Revolution. Since no one has joined using Joshua as their ancestor, he is not in their *Patriots Index*.  
\(^{205}\) Ibid, II:111, 112, 114.  
\(^{206}\) Crumrine, *Virginia Court Records*, 83.  
\(^{207}\) Crumrine, *Virginia Court Record*, 391.
On 08 December 1777, Joshua was paid 150 pounds, 16 shillings, eight pence for "pay, etc. of sundry companies of Yohogania." On 08 June 1778, Joshua was paid 250 pounds, six shillings, five pence "for sundry persons for Yohogania Militia."\textsuperscript{208}

Joshua’s probate file contains certificates assessing the value of eight pack horses that he provided for United States service on 01 April 1779. Hezekiah Applegate\textsuperscript{209} received the horses for his brigade that same day and promised to either return the horses when they were no longer needed or pay their full value. The horses had an average value of 160 pounds each. John Davis and either William Moss or Charles Dolemone (sp?) were the appraisers. When Joshua’s estate was settled, some outstanding debts were deemed uncollectible. Among those listed was “Hezekiah Applegate, 50 pounds of pot metal.” Another page lists debts unlikely to be collected lists Hezekiah owing two pounds, ten shillings.\textsuperscript{210}

There is an entry in a DAR report that names Joshua as a Revolutionary War patriot, who is buried in an unknown grave site in Washington County. It is unlikely that Joshua is buried anywhere in Washington County as he died while on a trip down the Ohio River and his body was not found.\textsuperscript{211}

**JOSHUA’S DEATH**

As noted by Leckley, there was a risky, but potentially profitable, practice of taking boatloads of salable goods to market in New Orleans. Joshua and two other men left on a flatboat trip down the Ohio. Their destination was either to Kentucky or New Orleans, but they never returned.

It is difficult to determine the truth since apparently no one survived the trip to tell the story. It is known that the Delaware Indians were being quite aggressive at the time, and they sometimes burned captives at the stake. A sensational book about Col. William Crawford’s 1782 death at the hands of Indians alleged that Simon Girty was present when Crawford was burned at the stake.\textsuperscript{212} This popular book may have influenced the family’s oral tradition about Joshua’s death. It’s also possible that the deaths of Joshua and his companions were due to robbers or a boating accident and had nothing to do with Indians. Variations of the family’s story as published in five local histories contain explicit details of a questionable nature.

\textsuperscript{208} Family Tree Maker, *Military Records: Virginia in the Revolution and the War of 1812* [computer file, CD #121] (Novato, California, Broderbund, 2000), 525, 526.

\textsuperscript{209} Hezekiah Applegate is listed in the DAR Patriots Index as a Private in VA/PA service. There is no pension record for him or his heirs.

\textsuperscript{210} Washington County (Pennsylvania) probate file dated 1783 for Joshua Wright.


In connection with the original history of this [Peters] township, we may state that John [Joshua] Wright, father of Enoch Wright, Esq., N. Powers and another man [Pomeroy] started with produce to New Orleans, and below Wheeling were attacked by the Indians in ambuscade; after wounding several Indians, Wright and Pomeroy were captured, Powers being wounded was killed, but Wright was burned at the stake after being taken to Sandusky.\(^{213}\)

Joshua Wright was not only a farmer, but he was what was known in those days as a New Orleans trader. He would take a flat boat loaded with grain and furs down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, where he would sell the cargo, and return [by land] with many articles necessary for the settlers in the wilderness of Washington County. It was a long journey of many dangers and hardships, and a man's life was constantly in peril from wild Indians, bandits, floods and fever. Only the most daring engaged in this occupation.\(^{214}\)

In the spring of 1783, Mr. Wright started with two other men in a flat bottomed, square prowed boat to take produce to New Orleans. He was decoyed ashore by a white man and captured by Indians. He was taken northward through Ohio, and at a point near Sandusky was made to run the gauntlet and was burned at the stake.\(^{215}\).

In 1783, [1781] Joshua Wright, while on his way with two other men to New Orleans with a boat load of provisions, was attacked by the Indians, who shot the two companions, and Wright, bravely defending himself to the last, shot several of the Redskins with his own musket and those of his slain companions. Overpowered by numbers, however, he was finally captured, and taken to a point near Sandusky, Ohio, where he was made to run the gauntlet and was burned at the stake. It was supposed that he was decoyed to this tragic fate by Simon Gerty, the white renegade from Fort Pitt.\(^{216}\)

The best market at that time was the distant one of New Orleans, and the custom was for several men to combine their interests, build a flat boat, load their wheat and other salable produce thereon and brave the dangers of the long trip down the Mississippi. While his children were small, Joshua Wright started with two neighbors on this perilous journey, which ended in mystery and probably in tragedy, for none of them were ever heard from

\(^{213}\) Creigh, History of Washington County, 243. This is the only account found to date that names Joshua's companions.

\(^{214}\) Forrest, History of Washington County, 238.

\(^{215}\) Reader, Some Pioneers of Washington County, 27.

\(^{216}\) Thompson, Early History of the Peters Creek, 127.
afterward. It is pretty well established that they were captured by Simon Girty and his band of Indians, and burned at the stake.\textsuperscript{217}

The following is a brief sketch of the infamous Simon Girty, the man many were quick to assume was complicit in Joshua's death. In 1756, when he was fifteen, a French military group accompanied by Delaware, Seneca and Shawnee Indians captured Simon Girty and his family. Simon was adopted by the Senecas and taken to upstate New York. He learned their language and developed into an expert woodsman. As a result of a treaty Simon and his brother were turned over to the British at Fort Pitt. Simon worked for a successful trading firm, owned by George Morgan, serving as a scout, hunter and interpreter. He developed a relationship among the various tribes as an honest man—faithful as an interpreter of their languages and respectful of the varying and complex subtleties of tribal etiquette. In March 1778, Simon Girty and two other white men, who had lived and worked among the Indians, defected to the British and began serving as spies. This made him fiercely hated among the Americans on the frontier. From then on every white man, who was seen accompanying Indians, was immediately assumed to be Simon Girty.\textsuperscript{218}

\textbf{JOSHUA'S ESTATE}

[Joshua's death] "was sometime in 1781, probably spring or early summer. In March 1781, Henry Sawin borrowed 3229 [pounds], 11 [shillings], 8 [pence] from Joshua. When the 1782 tax lists were made up in the fall of 1781, Joshua was dead. His name was not listed. Letters of administration were granted to Henry Sawin on 03 July 1782. The bondsmen were John Munn and Daniel Townsend; witnesses were James Ledlie and Thomas Parkinson." \textsuperscript{219}

"At the time of his death Joshua owned [his land and a log house,] 3 horses, 9 head of cattle, 8 sheep, 5 hogs, 12 books and a Negro man, who was sold to Charity for 166 pounds and 15 shillings. Joshua had 17 acres of cleared fields planted in corn, wheat, oats and flax. After the sale of his goods on 03 September 1782, and the settlement of his debts, the value of his estate was 537 pounds, 0 shillings, 8 pence, which equals $1432.00 [in 1987 value]." \textsuperscript{220} When Joshua's land was surveyed for his heirs on 29 January 1786, he had 381 acres.

\textsuperscript{217} The History of the Joseph Wright Family Compiled By Some Of His Descendants, (Privately printed, 1914), 1-2.
\textsuperscript{218} Timothy Truman, The Story of Simon Girty: The Renegade (Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 4 Winds Publishing Group, 1989), 2 volumes.
\textsuperscript{219} Bell, The Wright Family, 5. In writing about the money borrowed by Henry Sawin, Bell notes that this was a time when inflation was running at 140%. In 1780, eighty dollars in paper equaled one in silver. The 3229 figure cited was in Continental currency. In specie it was worth 23 pounds, 1 shilling, 4 pence. This highly inflated money was the origin of the expression, "Not worth a Continental damn."
\textsuperscript{220} Bell, The Wright Family, 5.
Three pages of his probate record contain a list of items sold to various members of the community. Since Joshua died intestate, all of his property was put under guardianship for his three children, who were considered orphans. As his widow, Charity had to buy at the estate sale the goods she needed to maintain her household. She could continue to live in their house with the children, but financial matters were out of her control. In addition to the purchase of the slave, Charity bought the following: wooden and pewter dishes (20 pounds), a grinding stone (6 shillings), a table (15 shillings) bed and bedding (1 pound, 8 shillings, 6 pence), a horse, horse gear, hunting saddle and shay (17 pounds, 4 shillings), five hogs (4 pounds, 6 shillings), bake oven (2 pounds, 11 shillings), bees (1 pound, 10 shillings, 6 pence), three chairs (4 shillings), wheat and flax.

One page, dated 02 April 1782, shows Charity repaying a debt of sixty pounds, five shillings to James Wright for money Joshua borrowed on 16 September 1779. At the time Charity signed this document, she was probably unaware that James had also died.

Another page certifies that on 28 May 1783, William Crow appeared before John Cowan, a Justice of the Peace in Lincoln County, Virginia, (now Kentucky) to say that he had heard Joshua Wright promised his brother, John, that he would pay a bond of one hundred fifty-six pounds for land on Mingo Creek. James Wright provided security for the money.

One interesting page is an itemized list of Joshua’s account with a local cobbler. It included mending and making sundry shoes and other leather goods. The last item is three gallons of whiskey at a cost of 12 shillings. Apparently, the cobbler also made and sold whiskey.

Another page that is too faint to decipher completely was signed by both John Wright and James Wright with their wax seals. It involves a transaction with Samuel Devore. Money was borrowed or loaned because “real interest” was to begin accruing on 01 April 1778 and the money was due in 1781.

Before the establishment of commercial banks, people often borrowed money from friends and family. The probate record includes Henry Sawin’s list of those men who had settled their debts with Joshua’s estate and a list of those debts that would probably never be collected.

“Comes in Henry Sawin Administrator of Joshua Wright deceased an account of his administration by which it appears that there is a balance of one hundred and eleven pounds and four shillings and one farthing in the hands of the said administrator subject to distribution according to law. Besides outstanding debts as of accounts in

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221 Washington County (Pennsylvania) probate file dated 1783 for Joshua Wright.
222 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound.
the Registers Office amounting to one hundred and forty pounds one shilling and five pence said to be doubtful as to the recovery thereof.\textsuperscript{223}

The last pages of the probate file list various payments for court, clerk and attorney fees. Of particular interest was payment to the town cryer to publicize the estate sale (vendue) and a clerk to record the items as they were sold. The sale lasted two days. The family believed that Charity’s bravery saved the settlers from Indians and that this is documented in the Pennsylvania Archives. An index check of the first three series showed no listing for Charity (Sawin) Wright.

\textbf{ORPHANS COURT RECORDS}

Records show that a survey was done on Joshua’s property on 29 January 1788. His children inherited 381 acres the management of which required a guardian.\textsuperscript{224} The following items were found in the Washington County Orphans Court records:

"By the court—the court appoint Hugh Scott & John Hopkins guardians of the persons and estates of Lydia, Enoch & Agnes Wright minor & orphan children of Joshua Wright late of Peters township deceased."\textsuperscript{225}

"The court do appoint John Devore guardian of the person and property of Lidia [sic] Wright daughter of Joshua Wright (above the age of fourteen years) pursuant to her own choice."\textsuperscript{226} John was the husband of Lydia’s aunt, Esther Wright.

"Pursuant to the choice of Enoch Wright minor son of Joshua Wright late of Washington County deceased being above the age of fourteen years the court do appoint Samuel Sayers of Nottingham Township guardian of the person and property of the said Enoch."\textsuperscript{227}

"Pursuant to the choice request of Enoch Wright son of Joshua Wright deceased and above the age of fourteen years the court appoint [sic] John Laird guardian of the person and property of the said Enoch. Benjamin Parkinson who was appointed on the 3rd of November 1790 resigning."\textsuperscript{228} John was the husband of Enoch’s sister, Lydia.

\textsuperscript{223} Washington County (Pennsylvania), Orphans Court Book, A:42, 18 November 1786. The reference to page 39 regards the appointment of a new guardian for Joshua’s daughter, Lydia.
\textsuperscript{224} Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, XXVI:621.
\textsuperscript{225} Washington County (Pennsylvania), Orphans Court Book, A: 14 (date not noted).
\textsuperscript{226} Washington County (Pennsylvania), Orphans Court, Book, A: 39 (date not noted).
\textsuperscript{227} Washington County (Pennsylvania), Orphans Court Book, A: 81, August 1790.
\textsuperscript{228} Washington County (Pennsylvania), Orphans Court Book, A: 92 (date not noted).
CHARITY’S SECOND MARRIAGE

Charity, the widow of Joshua, is believed to have married a “Mr. Colvin, who lived on Pigeon Forge.”

Some local histories indicate that Charity’s second marriage was to Vincent Colvin. His will, dated 02 September 1811, names his wife, Elizabeth. There was a Luther Colvin from Virginia, who settled on Pigeon Creek in 1769. He was living there in 1778 when he was appointed road surveyor. He is not listed in the 1790 census. There are other men named Colvin listed in the 1790 Washington County census, but the details are too vague to determine their ages. In 1805, Enoch sold land to a Joseph Colwell. There is a 1790 census record for Joseph in Washington. It shows two males under 16 and one over. There are five females.

It is possible that Colwell was his mother’s second husband and the name became distorted in the family’s oral tradition.

CHILDREN of Joshua Wright and Charity Sawin are

+ 23 i. Lydia Wright was born about 1772 in either Augusta County, Virginia or in Pennsylvania. She died in Washington County about 1836.

+ 24 ii. Enoch Wright was born 10 March 1776 in Peters Township, and died there 15 April 1846.

+ 25 iii. Agnes “Nancy” Wright was born in Peters Township in November 1779, and died in North Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

11. Esther Wright (John, James) was born about 1755 in Augusta County, Virginia, which would have made her about six years old when her father died. He spelled her name “Easter” in his will. With her sisters she inherited part of the tract known as Perish Lines. About 1773, she married John Morris Devore in what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania. Her death date is unknown, but her last child was born in 1794. Some online sources incorrectly give her name as Esther Harris Wright and state that she was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

229 Crumrine, History of Washington County, 859.
232 Bell, The Wright Family, 8.
John was the son of James/Jacobus Devore and his first wife, Evje Dingenman. John was baptized 07 November 1750 in the same Dutch Reformed Church in Walpeck, Sussex County, New Jersey, as Charity Sawin.

When James and his family moved to Washington County, they settled on the banks of the Monongahela River. On 23 February 1773, the Yohogania County Court licensed him to operate a ferry across the Monongahela from his home to the mouth of Pigeon Creek. The rates established by the court were: four pence half penny per head of neat cattle, the same for a person on foot, two shillings and sixpence for a man with a horse. In 1782, the ferry was taken over by Parkinson, who lived across the river. James also operated a store there that was a branch of Furnier's store. John Devore is listed among inhabitants of Nottingham Township in 1781. The 1782 tax list for Nottingham Township shows John owned 300 acres, two horses, three cows and four sheep with a valuation of 256 pounds. After Joshua Wright's death, John Devore served as guardian for Joshua's daughter, Lydia Wright. John died about 1803 in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Esther's nephew, Enoch Wright, bought some of John Devore's land at a sheriff's sale on 20 June 1815.

CHILDREN of Esther Wright and John Devore, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 26 i. Catharine Devore, who was born about 1774, and died 15 April 1839 in Coshocton County, Ohio.

+ 27 ii. Elizabeth Devore was born 02 October 1776 and died 05 December 1829 in Buffalo Township, Washington County.

28 iii. James Devore was born about 1778. In 1805, James sold his interest in his inherited land to John Wolfe, husband of his sister, Elizabeth.

29 iv. Adam Devore was born about 1781 and died in Natchez, Mississippi. He was a boatman on the Mississippi River.

233 Crumrine, *Virginia Court Records*, 525.
234 International Genealogical Index (IGI). A number of researchers seem to concur that John was baptized in the Walpeck DRC. Baptismal records from the Walpeck Church have been found for all of his siblings.
238 *Tax and Exoneration Lists, 1781-1789 for Washington County, Pennsylvania*, LDS microfilm #1027064.
240 Ibid, 8.
241 Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Grantee Index, T-W, 1781-1924*, LDS #852986.
30  v. Lydia Devore was born about 1784. She married Caleb Russell and they moved to Champaign County, Ohio.

+ 31  vi. Eve Devore was born about 1787.

32  vii. John Devore was born about 1790. He married [--?--] Woods.

33  viii. Mary Devore was born about 1792. She married Jacob Painter.

34  ix. Sarah Devore was born about 1794. She married Eleazar Barr.

12. Lydia³ Wright (John², James¹) was born about 1757 in Virginia, and probably died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, before the 1800 census. She married Henry Devore about 1774 in what is now Washington County.²⁴² Henry was the son of James/Jacobus Devore²⁴³ and Evje Dingenman and was an older brother of Esther’s husband, John. Henry was born on or before 21 August 1748, when he was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in Walpeck, Sussex County, New Jersey.²⁴⁴

He died after the 1830 census probably in Nottingham Township, Washington County. He applied for his Virginia land certificate in Nottingham Township in 1772.²⁴⁵ The 1782 tax list for Nottingham Township shows Henry owned 600 acres, two horses, three cows and ten sheep with a total valuation of 394 pounds. In 1783, Henry owned 600 acres, one horse, four cows and nine sheep with a value of 479 pounds.²⁴⁶ Henry’s mother-in-law, Lydia, gave him power of attorney in 1784.²⁴⁷

CHILDREN of Lydia Wright and Henry Devore, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 35  i. Jacob' Devore was born about 1777, and died 07 January 1835.

36  ii. David Devore was born about 1781.

+ 37  iii. Arthur Devore was born about 1783, and died about 1847 in Delaware County, Ohio.

+ 38  iv. John Devore was born about 1785.

+ 39  v. Andrew Devore was born about 1792 and died about 1830.

²⁴² Bell, The Wright Family, 8.
²⁴³ Crumrine, Virginia Court Records, 525.
²⁴⁴ IGI (International Genealogy Index, a database on the LDS website).
²⁴⁵ “Dates of Settlement from Virginia Certificates, Washington County, Pennsylvania.”
²⁴⁶ Tax and Exoneration Lists, 1781-1789, LDS microfilm #1027064.
²⁴⁷ Bell, The Wright Family, 8.
WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1776 & 1781

Counties of the District of West Augusta, VA c. 1776

WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1781/2
WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA
ORIGINIAL LAND OWNERS
IN PART OF PETERS TOWNSHIP,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA

\[248\]

\[248\] Campbell, Peters Township Map
IV—STAYING OR CLAIMING NEW LAND, 1780-1840

15. **Hannah** Wright (*James*¹, *John*², *James*¹) was born 27 October 1766 in Augusta County, Virginia, and died about 1833 in Beech Grove, Daviess County, Kentucky. She first married *John Brents* about 1783 in Kentucky. He was born 03 February 1761 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and died in May 1787. For his service as a captain in the Revolutionary War, his heirs were first granted 133 acres on Hickman Creek in Fayette County on 22 September 1795. Later, they received 1,000 acres on Beech and Rolling Fl. Watercourse on 27 October 1797, and on 29 November 1897 another 980 acres. Both of these parcels were in Washington County, Kentucky.

Hannah’s second husband was **James Lynn**. They married 08 July 1788, in Nelson County, Kentucky. James was born after 1745, the son of Andrew Lynn and Rachel Crow. He died before 1832 in Beech Grove. During the Revolutionary War, James was a captain in the Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Rangers under the command of his brother, Col. Andrew Lynn. For his service in the war, James was awarded 160 acres in the southeast quarter of section 26, township 5, range 1, which was west of the Tennessee River. Hannah and James are buried in Beech Grove Cemetery, McLean County, Kentucky.

The James Lynn, William Wright and William Tibbs families moved to Beech Grove, which was then in Ohio County, Kentucky, about 1807. In 1810, James’ household consisted of two males under 10, one male 20 to 44 and one 45 and over. There were four females under 10, one 10 through 15 and one 45 and over. He had two slaves. On 02 November 1811, John Handley deeded James 1,000 acres of land

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250 Daviess County was formed from Ohio County in 1815. McLean County was formed out of Muhlenberg, Daviess and Ohio Counties in 1854.
251 Ancestry.com One World Tree entry from the Brit Olam Wright/Waltrip Tree.
253 IGI.
256 Ohio County, Kentucky was formed in 1798 out of Hardin County. It is south, southeast of Daviess County and east of McLean and Muhlenberg.
at $2.00 per acre.\textsuperscript{257} James received another grant of 160 acres.\textsuperscript{258} He owned nine slaves at the time of his death.\textsuperscript{259}

CHILDREN of Hannah Wright and John Brents, who were all born in Kentucky, are:

+ 40 i. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{5} "Betsy" Brents was born 13 September 1784 in Nelson County, Kentucky, and died 28 August 1851 in Ohio County, Kentucky.

41 ii. Mary Ann Brents was born 10 May 1787 in Nelson County, Kentucky, and died 11 March 1866 in McLean County, Kentucky. She married William Waltham Tibbs 01 November 1804 in Green County, Kentucky. He was born about 1780, and died about 1852. They were enumerated on the 1850 census next to John Wesley Lashbrook, her niece's husband. Mary E. Hamm, age eight, was living with the couple.\textsuperscript{260}

CHILDREN of Hannah Wright and James Lynn are:

+ 42 i. James\textsuperscript{5} Lynn was born about 1789, and died about 1825 in Daviess County, Kentucky.

+ 43 ii. Benjamin Lynn was born about 1791, and died about 1825 in Daviess County, Kentucky.

+ 44 iii. Nancy Lynn was born about 1791, and died before 1840 in Daviess County, Kentucky.

+ 45 iv. Hannah Lynn was born about 1793, and died before 1840 in Daviess County, Kentucky.

+ 46 v. William Henry Lynn was born 07 January 1798 in Kentucky, and died 23 May 1876.

+ 47 vi. John Lynn was born about 1801 in Kentucky, and died about 1850.

\textsuperscript{257} Ohio County (Kentucky), Deed Book, AA: 379.

\textsuperscript{258} Kentucky Land Office, Old Kentucky Land Grants, "Grants West of the Tennessee River (1822-1858)," section 26, southeast quadrant, township 5, range 1-E, Book 9: 303 (Genealogy.com).

\textsuperscript{259} Kentucky Land Office, Old Kentucky Land Grants, page 844 (Genealogy.com).

\textsuperscript{260} William Tibbs' household, 1850 U. S. census, Daviess County, Kentucky, District 2, page 428, dwelling 125, family 127, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 198 (Ancestry.com).
Isaac Lynn was born about 1802 in Kentucky. He married Polly Ann Ellis on 07 March 1834 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Isaac died at age 36 (about 1838). No other information has been found.

Eleanor “Nellie” Lynn was born about 1803 in Kentucky, and died before 1836 in McLean County, Kentucky.

Andrew Lynn was born 05 September 1806 in Kentucky, and died 15 September 1883 in Green County, Kentucky.

Eleanor* “Ellender” Wright (James 3, John 2, James 1) was born 31 October 1768 in Virginia, and died 02 April 1857 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri. Eleanor was also known as “Ellender,” “Ellen” or “Nellie.” She first married William Wright about 1785. William was of no known relation to Eleanor or the man by the same name who married her niece, Elizabeth Brents.

Her second marriage was to Jacob Crow on 28 April 1787 in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He was the son of Walter Crow and Mary Stuart and a younger brother of James Wright’s lifelong friend, William Crow. Jacob Crow was born 03 April 1759 in New Castle, Delaware, and died 25 April 1823, in Mercer County, Kentucky. The Crow family had a close relationship with the Wright family in both Virginia and Pennsylvania, before their move to Kentucky. It’s also possible that the families knew one another in Delaware. Jacob was a captain in the Virginia militia during the Revolutionary War, but is not listed in the DAR Patriots Index.

JACOB CROW’S WILL

In a will dated 17 April 1820 and probated in June 1823, Jacob left one-third of his estate, both real and personal, including his mansion house, to his wife during her life.

I give to the heirs of my son James Crow 200 acres in Daviess County, Kentucky, being the land they live on and with what property I have already given them amounting to 600 dollars. I give to my daughter Nancy Brumfield 200 acres in Daviess County on which she and her husband live and with the property I have already given them amounting to 600 dollars. I give to my son John Crow 200 acres in Daviess County on which he now lives and with what property I have already given him amounting to 600 dollars. I give to my son Walter Crow 200 acres in Daviess County being that which he made improvement on the whole amounting to 600 dollars. I give to my daughter Polly Leachman, [and her daughter] Nancy Ellender Leachman 200 acres being the land that my daughter Polly and her husband George lived on, but should Nancy Leachman die without an heir and if it should turn out that George Leachman is to be heir to that amount, ... I give to my son Benjamin Crow 40 dollars in addition to 560 which he has already received. I give to my son William 430 dollars in addition to 170 which he has already received. I
give to my son Daniel Crow 580 dollars in addition to 20 which he has already received to be paid him at age 21 or when he marries [sic]. I give to my son Henry Crow 580 dollars in addition to 20 which he already received to be paid him at age 21 or when he marries [sic].

I will and desire that my Negroes and all my personal estate which is not otherwise disposed of to be sold on a credit of 20 twelve months and if my wife Ellender Crow and those of the legatees who may be of the age of 21 years think proper the tract of land on which I now live may be sold on a credit of 4 equal annual payments with the incumbrance [sic] of my wife Ellender Crow's third. And I further will and devise that all my out lands lying in Daviess County be sold at public sales on such credit as my executors may deem necessary and when such sales are made the proceeds thereof is to be paid over agreeably to the provisions of this will and all the remainder to be equally divided between the heirs of James Crow allowing them one equal part, Nancy Brumfield, Nancy Ellender Leachman, Walter Crow, Jacob Crow, Benjamin Crow, Daniel Crow and Henry Crow share and share alike and for the faithful performance of this I hereby nominate my wife Ellender and son Walter Crow executors. Witnesses Samuel Ewing, James Kenley and Hiram Kenley.

CHILDREN of Eleanor Wright and Jacob Crow, who were born in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, are:

+ 51  i. James Crow was born 01 July 1788, and died in Danville 31 August 1822.

+ 52  ii. Nancy "Ellender" Crow was born 21 July 1790, and died 09 May 1859.

+ 53  iii. John Crow was born 30 March 1792, and died 11 July 1874 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri.

+ 54  iv. Walter Crow was born 17 January 1793, and died 17 October 1850 in Marysville, Yuba County, California.

+ 55  v. Mary "Polly" Crow was born 23 November 1795, and died before 1820 in Kentucky.

+ 56  vi. Benjamin Crow was born 05 December 1797, and died 22 August 1881 in Perryville, Boyle County, Kentucky.

57  vii. Jacob Crow was born 05 December 1797, and died after 1848, probably in Missouri. A Jacob Crow married Emily Myers on 02 October 1835 in Lincoln County, Kentucky. It is not

261 Jacob Crow's will transcribed by Gladys Boswell May of Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky. (Rootsweb).
known if it is this Jacob. In 1848, he patented 80 acres in Pike County, Missouri.

+58 viii. William Crow was born 11 February 1800, and died in February 1883 in Curryville, Pike County, Missouri. On 23 April 1827, he married Louisa Kenley in Mercer County. Between 1835 and 1852, William patented 269 acres in Pike County, Missouri.

+59 ix. Henry Crow was born 08 July 1802, and died 21 August 1883 in Bell Center, Wisconsin.

60 x. Eleanor “Nellie” or “Ellender” Crow was born 16 June 1804. She married [--?--] Crumbaugh about 1825.

61 xi. Daniel Crow was born 21 February 1806, and died about 1836 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri. He is buried in the Old Ashley Cemetery.

18. Martha “Matheny” Ann\(^4\) Wright (James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 29 October 1772, and died after 1848, in New Washington, Clark County, Indiana. Martha married Joseph Robinson\(^{262}\) in Mercer County, Kentucky. Joseph was born 06 April 1763 in Albemarle County, Virginia, and died 06 September 1834 in New Washington.\(^{263}\)

**MILITARY SERVICE**

In 1779, Joseph was drafted into the Virginia Militia at Albemarle County for three months, but he served much longer. At first, he was under Capt. John Collerel. In 1780, in Bedford County, Virginia, Capt. Frigg was his superior. The same year he also served under Capt. Cummings. The next year he was under the command of Capt. Jacob Crow, who married Eleanor Wright. Crow's company was under the command of Gen. Lawson, Col. Linch and Maj. Calloway.

On 15 March 1781, Joseph participated in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse (North Carolina) under the command of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. It was the largest, most hotly contested action of the Revolutionary War’s climactic Southern Campaign. Greene suffered a tactical loss, but Cornwallis won at the cost of over 25% of his army. Seven months later Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington.\(^{264}\)

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\(^{262}\) Some members of the Robinson family spell the name “Robison” or “Robertson.” All entries have been made under “Robinson.”

\(^{263}\) Ira Nickle, inickle@sc.rr.com, and Betty Cox, email becox@vcl.net, supplied most of the information on the Robinson family.

After the war, Joseph moved to Kentucky. He applied for a marriage bond on 25 April 1789 in Mercer County, Kentucky. He and William Fitch signed the bond and Nat. Hart witnessed it. Their wedding on 01 May 1789 was witness by: Martha's mother, Mary (Miller) Wright Fields, and step-father, William Fields, her sisters, Eleanor (Wright) Crow and Elizabeth (Wright) Milner. Joseph's brother, William Robinson, and Jacob Crow, Joseph's former commanding officer, also attended.

Joseph and Martha first lived in Shelby County, Kentucky. Joseph, A. McGaughey, Squire Boone (Daniel Boone's brother) and George Wilcox appraised the estate of John McClain in Shelby County on 19 July 1804. They moved to Clark County, Indiana, in 1813.

Joseph applied for a military pension 04 November 1833 in Clark County. Rev. David Montgomery, Rev. Andrew Everman and Rev. Jonathan Harris swore affidavits supporting his claim. He was subsequently awarded a pension of $40 per year, which he collected in Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.265 After Joseph's death, Martha applied for a widow's pension on 05 April 1842. On 04 March 1848, she was awarded pension #W9635, which provided her $40 per year. The pension was sent to her youngest son, Jackson, in New Washington, Clark County, Indiana, with whom she probably lived.

CHILDREN of Martha Wright and Joseph Robinson, who were all except the youngest born in Shelby County, Kentucky, are:

62  i. Mary Robinson was born 20 March 1790. She married William C. Ray 27 January 1820, in Clark County, Indiana.266 In 1840, Mary was apparently a widow, the head of a large family in Clark County. Her household included one male from five to 10, one from 10 to 15, two from 15 to 20 and one from 20 to 30. There was one female from five to 10, one from 10 to 15, one from 50 to 60 and one from 60 to 70. She was enumerated next to a Robert Robinson, relationship unknown.267

+ 63  ii. James Robinson was born 30 April 1792.

64  iii. William Robinson was born 30 April 1792.

65  iv. Nancy Robinson was born 05 September 1794.

+ 66  v. Elizabeth Robinson was born 01 December 1796.

67  vi. John Robinson was born 15 February 1799. He married Levisa Cummings 11 November 1825, in Clark County, Indiana.

265 Ira Nickle citing Joseph's daughter, Mary (Robinson) Ray.
266 Indiana Marriage Records Index, 1845-1920 (Ancestry.com).
+ 68 vii. Martha Robinson was born 12 June 1801, and died about 1858.

+ 69 viii. Jemima Robinson was born 20 September 1803.

+ 70 ix. Miller Robinson was born 12 March 1806.

71 x. Matheny Robinson was born 30 May 1809. She married Jonathan Davis 30 May 1829 in Scott County, Indiana. No other record of them has been found.

72 xi. Jackson Robinson was born 10 August 1816, in Clark County, Indiana.

19. Jemima Wright (James, John, James) was born 11 September 1774 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. About 1790, she married James McPike, who was born in Virginia about 1761, and died in Mercer County, Kentucky, about 1792. James was killed by Indians while fighting alongside his brother. His estate was appraised 31 January 1793.268

CHILD of Jemima Wright and James McPike is:

73 i. William McPike was born 15 October 1791 in Mercer County.

23. Lydia Wright (Joshua, John, James) was born about 1772, possibly before her parents left Virginia. In 1786, when she was over 14, the court appointed John Devore as her guardian.269 John was the husband of her father’s sister, Esther Wright. In 1815, Lydia joined the Peters Creek Baptist Church by transfer.270 Lydia died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, between 01 March 1836, when she deeded land, and 19 June 1838, when her brother bought her property on Peters Creek from her heirs.271 No probate record for her estate has been found.

She married John Laird in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1788. John, who was the son of James Laird, was born about 1770, and died in Washington County between 12 September 1836, when his will was written, and 12 November 1836, when it was probated.272

268 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Patsy Spradley Davis, email patsy_davis99@yahoo.com.

269 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Orphan Court Book A: 39. The guardian’s role was to look after the child’s financial interests, not to assume from the surviving parent the care and nurturing of the child.


271 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book 2-V.

272 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Will Book, 5: 288, file number 64.
Some sources say there is evidence that John and his father were in Washington County as early as 1782. In 1789, he was asked to serve as a constable. He was still serving in this capacity in 1794. John was appointed guardian of Lydia’s brother, Enoch Wright, in 1791. On 15 June 1796, John was made executor of his father’s estate, and was one of the men who inventoried it. In 1798, the tax assessor listed John as a blacksmith with a 12’ x 12’ shop. There were other Laird families in Washington County, but the relationship between them, if any, is unknown.

**CENSUS RECORDS**

In 1790, John Laird’s household consisted of one male over 16 and one under as well as one white female. No 1800 census record has been found for John or Lydia. In 1810, there were three males under 10, one between 16 and 25 and one 45 and over. There were two females under 10, two between 10 and 15, one between 16 and 25 and one between 26 and 44.

The Lairds separated about 1815. In 1820, John’s household contained two males between 16 and 25, one between 26 and 45 and one 45 and over. Lydia’s household had two males under 10, one male 10 and under 16, two between 26 and 45. There was one female under 10, one between 10 and under 16, three between 16 and under 26, one between 26 and 45, one 45 or older. There was also one foreigner, not naturalized.

John’s household in 1830 was comprised of one male between 60 and 70 and one female 15 to 20 and one 50 to 60.

**LAND RECORDS**

There was more than one John Laird in Washington County buying and selling land during the same time period. Without examining each deed it is difficult to determine whether or not it involves this couple. The following are known to be for John and Lydia.

Enoch Wright and his wife sold 136 acres adjacent to his property on Peters Creek to John Laird on 13 August 1807 for $13.33. The deed was recorded 26 October 1813. On 21 August 1807, John and Lydia Laird sold their share of two pieces of land in Peters Township to Enoch Wright for five pounds. One parcel, called The Balance contained one hundred fifty-eight acres that was granted by the

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273 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Probate File, #138579 for James Laird.


Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Lydia, Enoch and Agnes Wright as heirs of the late Joshua Wright.\textsuperscript{279} The other parcel containing three hundred acres, called The Agreement was also part of her father’s estate.\textsuperscript{280} The deed was recorded 01 January 1814.\textsuperscript{281}

In December 1807, John and Lydia Laird, Enoch Wright and others were involved in negotiations with Daniel Hamilton over land on Pigeon Creek. This land had been purchased for Joshua’s heirs by Jonathan Leet. He made the following deposition at the hearing, “I bought of a tract of land surveyed December the Sixteenth Anno Domini 1807 for the heirs and representatives of Joshua Wright, deceased, and David Hamilton Esquire situate on the waters of Pigeon Creek in Washington County.” A referee helped settle the dispute. Enoch et al were awarded 185.2 acres and David Hamilton was given the remaining 111 acres.

On 03 October 1812, John and Lydia Laird sold a 26-acre parcel on Mingo Creek to John Bryan of Nottingham Township for $400.00. Henry Sawin and Joshua Wright were granted the original patent, which they named Greenwood. At the time of the sale it was known as Ginger Hill. The deed was recorded on 14 June 1814.\textsuperscript{283}

A few months later on 01 January 1814, Enoch Wright bought land from John Laird on Peters Creek.\textsuperscript{284} On 31 May 1815, another deed was recorded when John and Lydia sold land in Peters to Abraham Ward, who was enumerated next to Lydia in 1820.\textsuperscript{285}

**MARITAL SEPARATION**

On 08 May 1815, John and Lydia signed a separation agreement. Enoch Wright and his sister, Lydia, were on one side. John Laird and John Hopkins were on the other.\textsuperscript{286} The couple’s minor children were divided. John, with the assistance of John Hopkins, assumed responsibility for James, John and William. Lydia and Enoch agreed to raise Jane, Catherine and Hester. John was discharged from any future financial support of Lydia and their daughters. Each was expected to raise, educate, clothe and maintain the children in their care in a decent manner without any interference from the noncustodial parent. It was further agreed that John’s share of their land would be his to use during his lifetime. Upon his demise, the land

\textsuperscript{279} Pennsylvania Patent Book, 59: 420, 01 April 1807. A patent is the final official deed from the state, which conveys clear title and all rights to the private owner. When the boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania was settled, land grants from Virginia had to be recertified in Pennsylvania.

\textsuperscript{280} Pennsylvania Patent Book, 12: 255.


\textsuperscript{282} It’s possible that John Bryan was part of the family who were John Wright’s neighbors in Virginia and close friends of the Boone family.

\textsuperscript{283} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 1-X: 369.

\textsuperscript{284} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 1-Y:47.

\textsuperscript{285} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 1-Y:622.

\textsuperscript{286} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 1-Y:606-607.
would be divided among all the children except Joshua, who had already been given a share of his parent's land. James, John, William and Charity, who were minors, were to stay with their father and be raised in a decent and respectful manner by him and John Hopkins, a brother of Joseph Wright's wife, Catherine Hopkins.

Joseph Moss was hired to draw as straight a line as possible between the two halves of the property at the equal expense of each. The division excluded the cabin where Jesse McPherson lived. No copy of the survey has been found. The land was to be conveyed the following April first. If John transferred the property in seven months instead of a year, Enoch agreed to pay him $1000. Both parties were to have equal use of the coal bank for their families and John's blacksmith shop. Lydia was given use of the fruits of the old orchard as needed. In the division of the land, John was to retain the buildings and orchard.

John Laird immediately signed a deed of trust for Lydia's half of the land to Enoch on 08 May 1815, and Enoch paid him the $1000. Lydia's share was described in the following manner: "one half of a tract of land adjoining Enoch Wright on the south and west, said Laird on the north and Abraham Ward on the east to be laid off at an equal distance on the line adjoining Wright on the west and on the line adjoining Ward on the east and Wright on the south so he, the said Laird, or anyone claiming thro' [sic] from, by or under him may not at any time hereafter hold or set up any claim to the said half tract of land ..." Since the buildings on the property went to John, Lydia had a brick house built on her share of the divided property at 747 Venetia Road. In a deed dated 01 March 1836, Lydia sold her brother her house and 123 acres of land adjoining his property for $4,180.70. Living on the premises with her at the time of the sale were her son, William, her daughter, Catherine, and Catherine's husband, William Taylor. All of her surviving children, except Joshua and Roseann signed the deed. John Swartz, the husband of her daughter, Nancy, signed as Roseann's guardian. Joshua Laird had been given his share of the family property before 1815 and had sold it to Enoch in a deed dated 15 June 1838 and recorded four days later.

**JOSEPH'S MOVE INTO LYDIA'S FORMER HOME**

Before the 1840 census, Joseph Wright and his family moved from the Wright House into the four-room, two-story brick house that Lydia had built adjacent to Enoch's property. Shortly before Enoch's death, Joseph purchased from his father twelve more acres of land between their properties. No other record of a property transfer from Enoch to Joseph has been found, but it seems likely that Enoch gave the house and land to his son after he acquired it from Lydia's heirs.

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287 Perhaps this "old orchard" had been planted when Joshua was living on the land in the 1770s.


290 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 3-D:496, recorded 02 May 1846.
JOHN LAIRD’S WILL

John’s will was written 12 September 1836, and probated 12 November 1836. No land is mentioned in the will. In it he left $1.00 to each of his children, with the exception of James, who had died in 1832, and John, Jr. who probably died before 1836. Roseann was given the bed, bedstead, and bedding she was using as well as a cow. William, who was named executor, was bequeathed the remainder of his personal property. Witnesses were Elijah Townsend and William C. Wallace. Elijah was Lydia’s first cousin. William was probably Catherine Hopkins’ cousin.

William Wallace, Elijah Townsend and Robert Philips presented the inventory of John’s estate to the court on 09 December 1836. John’s list of belonging offers an interesting glimpse into his life in the early 19th century. He had $45.00 in cash. The animals listed included a gray mare, a two-year old colt, two cows, one calf, seven head of sheep, three hogs and seven geese. He left a small stack and three bushels of wheat, two stacks of oats, eight bushels of buckwheat, six bushels and one pot of corn, two and a half acres of wheat in the ground, and one stack of hay. The implements listed were a set of smith tools, grinding stone, kettle, three sets of drawing chains, one pair of hobbles, sheep shears, one barrel and one tub of miscellaneous contents, one saw, two augers, one froe and one lot of harrow teeth. His household goods were two beds and bedding, a table, churn, big crock, dishes and flatware, cutting knife, flat iron, five books, razor, coffee mill, washing tub and two small tin buckets. His clothing, which was valued at $3.00, consisted of a coat, pantaloons and hat. He also had thirty pounds of wool, twelve barrels of various sizes, two bags, one pair of saddlebags, a lantern, iron rod and three crooks, a sled, saddle and bridle.

The birth order of this couple’s children is not definite. Joshua is thought to be their first-born child. His mother, who was born about 1772, was probably about 17 when she married. The birth dates are estimates. Some are based on later census records when they could be found. The CHILDREN of Lydia Wright and John Laird, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

74   i. Joshua Laird was probably born before 1790. This is based on the presence of a male under sixteen listed in his parents’ home in 1790. On 06 June 1837, he sold 123 acres to Enoch Wright for $373.28. He probably died between the 1840 and 1850 census. Although no record has been found that names Joshua’s wife and children, the census records indicate that he had a family. In 1830, his household contained one male under five, one between 20 and 30 and one 30 to 45. There was one female under five and

291 FROE—a tool used by 1) a hoop bender; 2) a basket maker; 3) a gate hurdle maker. Evans, A to Zax.
64

one between 20 and 30. In 1840, there was one male under five, one between 10 and 15 and one between 40 and 50. There were three females between five and 10 and one 30 to 40.

+ 75 ii. Nancy Emma Laird was born between 1794 and 1800, and died between 1840 and 1849 in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

76 iii. Roseann Laird was born about 1795 and died after 1867. She is named in her father’s will in 1836. She was under the guardianship of John Swartz, husband of her sister, Nancy, in March 1837. She apparently shared with her siblings in the financial distribution after the sale of her mother’s property. Roseann was probably mentally retarded as she was an adult under guardianship, yet was able to work as a domestic in 1860. No formal guardianship record was found in either Washington or Butler County.

In 1860, Roseann was listed in the household of her sister, Hester, where she had probably moved after Nancy’s death. When John Swartz died in 1867, he left a bequest to his sister-in-law, Hester. This was probably intended as a trust for the care of Roseann.

+ 77 iv. Charity Laird was born about 1799, and died 23 November 1863 in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull County, Ohio.

78 v. John Laird was probably born between 1800 and 1810. He was listed in the division of minor children between his parents in 1815. John stayed with his father, but he is not listed in his father’s will indicating that he probably had died.

+ 79 vi. Jane Laird was born about 1802, and died after 1850 in Bartholomew County, Indiana.

80 vii. Catherine Laird was born about 1803. She married William Taylor. They were living on her mother’s property and signed the deed when the land was sold in 1836.

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297 1988 letter from Betty Deem stated that her mother, Jean Elizabeth (Swartz) Deem, a granddaughter of Joseph Swartz, left a hand-written note saying that Joseph’s mother was Nancy Emma Laird.
81 viii. James Laird was born about 1804, and died in his 28th year on 18 June 1832. James is buried in the Wright’s Church Cemetery.

+ 82 ix. William Laird was born about 1809, and died after 1850.

+ 83 x. Hester “Hettie” or “Esther” Laird was born 18 June 1812, and died after 1870 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

24. Enoch Wright (Joshua, John, James) was born 10 March 1776 on his parents’ farm in the Peters Creek area of Washington County, Pennsylvania, the only son and middle child of Joshua Wright and Charity Sawin. He was educated in the local schools and worshiped at the Peters Creek Baptist Church. He died 15 April 1846.

"Enoch ... was a lad of but seven years [it should be five] when his father left home to return no more. John Hopkins and Hugh Scott were appointed guardians for the Wright children, and fulfilled the trust well, so that when they became of age, their property was valuable. Enoch proved himself a capable man of affairs, and greatly increased his holdings by wise investments and foresight in business."

As stated above, Hugh Scott and John Hopkins were initially appointed guardians of all three of Joshua’s children. Samuel Sayers was made Enoch’s guardian in August 1790. Next, Benjamin Parkinson was named guardian, but he resigned 03 November 1790. In 1791, Enoch chose his older sister’s husband, John Laird, as his guardian.

At the Washington County Quarter Session of March 1794, Rachel James charged Enoch with bastardy. She was about four months pregnant at the time. Enoch, who was a minor, was ordered to answer the charge at the September Session. His uncle, Daniel Townsend, posted a 300 pound bond ensuring Enoch’s appearance in September. The courthouse has no record of a September session, but a note in the file mentions the fourth Monday of September and states that Enoch sent in 300 pounds. Rachel was born 06 September 1772, making her three and a half years older than Enoch. No record has been found that they married either before or after their son was born in August, but they lived together the rest of their lives.

RACHEL’S PARENTAGE

Local histories state that Rachel was a member of the family that established the James Church; i.e. Robert James and Catherine Gallagher, but her parents are not named. Robert, the son of Richard James, was only ten when Rachel was born. That James family moved from Monmouth County, New Jersey, to Washington County in 1786. It is possible that Rachel was Richard’s daughter and Robert’s sister.

298 History of the Joseph Wright Family, 3.
Richard is said to have had ten children of which only Robert and his brother, William, are known.

It seems more likely that Rachel was the daughter of Thomas C. James and Mary Downey. Several James researchers believe that she was the sister of Mary James, who was born 12 July 1780 and known to be a daughter of Thomas. Thomas may have come from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, but he was in Washington County by the mid 1770s. He served in Capt. Wright's militia company during the Revolution. In 1779, John Hopkins and his wife sold Thomas part of a tract of 352 acres called the Barley Field, which was warranted, surveyed and patented in 1788. This land adjoined that owned by Daniel Townsend. If there is a link between the two James families, it has not been established.

"Rachel was a widow for fourteen years. She was familiarly known in the family as 'Granny.' She was a woman of direct and forceful speech; not an educated woman, but one whose life was an influence against subterfuge and petty deceit. An accident in 1844 crippled her for the rest of her life. A few years later she lost her eyesight. With all these afflictions, she was cheerful and uncomplaining. Rachel died 20 October 1860, in Nottingham Township. Enoch and Rachel are buried in the Wright's Church Cemetery.

WHISKEY REBELLION

In 1791, at the request of Alexander Hamilton, Congress levied an excise tax of four pence per gallon of distilled liquors. The tax imposed a heavy burden on the farmers of Western Pennsylvania, who disposed of their surplus grain by converting it into whiskey, which could then be easily transported to market. A packhorse that carried four bushels of rye could carry the equivalent of twenty bushels when it was converted into whiskey. An added economic problem for the farmers was caused by the Spanish closing the port of New Orleans to grain shipped by river.

There was widespread opposition to the tax. Insurgents, led by David Bradford, took action against both the revenue agents and any citizens who paid the tax. One collector was tarred and feathered. An officer sent to arrest the offenders was whipped, tarred and feathered and his horse and money were confiscated. Another was branded, tarred and feathered. In 1794, President Washington ordered 15,000 militia to put down the insurrection. In November of that year, a militia company came into southern Washington County and arrested about eighteen men. The prisoners marched through mud and snow for thirty days to reach Philadelphia. They were finally released without a trial and returned home. [Enoch] participated in the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794, opposing the rising, as he was in favor of paying the tax imposed, and firmly held to his
position, even in the face of threatening letters received, some of them conveying notice that his buildings would be burned [if] he did not join the insurrectionists. He was by no means easily persuaded, but finally he reluctantly united himself on the side of the Rebellion and after the shooting of one man, he entered with zeal into it.\textsuperscript{302}

**MILITARY SERVICE**

Although Enoch’s grandson-in-law provided the information, the following published quote is probably not true. “Enoch Wright ... served in the army during the Indian War in Pennsylvania, about 1814.”\textsuperscript{303} Indian uprisings in Southwestern Pennsylvania were no longer a threat in 1814. He may have become a member of the local militia beginning at age 18, but no record has been found of any military service.

There was an Enoch Wright who was a private during the War of 1812 in the 4\textsuperscript{th} Pennsylvania Militia (Rush’s Detachment) but it is not known that it was this Enoch from Washington County. None of the biographical material found about Enoch presents any indication of military service.

There was an Enoch Wright, who lived in Washington County and participated in the American Revolution when Joshua’s son was an infant. There is no known connection between these two families. The given name “Enoch” was prominent in the area. There was a Fort Enoch established by the head of the Revolutionary’s family very soon after the arrival of the first settlers.

**COURT CASES INVOLVING ENOCH**

August 1799 Term, Case #78\textsuperscript{304}—John and Lydia Laird vs. Alexander McKain, et al, who pleaded not guilty. Records of the case are missing. Only the archive envelope remains. The notes on the envelope are hard to decipher, but it seems that McKain had moved to Kentucky owing money to the Lairds for land he had leased. A deposition was to be taken in Kentucky and the case would resume in 1800. Enoch Wright also participated in this case, but his role is unclear.

May 1800 Term, Case #143\textsuperscript{305}—Enoch Wright vs David Hamilton David leased land from Enoch and was arrears in his rent. The extant record is only an envelope with some notes on it. They are very difficult to read, so the outcome of the case is unknown.

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\textsuperscript{302} Thompson, *Early History of the Peters Creek*, 127.

\textsuperscript{303} A. T. Andreas, *History of the State of Nebraska*, (Chicago Illinois, Western Historical Company, 1882), 775. Thomas Rankin, husband of Enoch’s granddaughter, Catherine H. (Wright) Rankin provided the information to Andreas.

\textsuperscript{304} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Court House, *Ejectment and Miscellaneous Records*.

\textsuperscript{305} Washington County (Pennsylvania) Court House, *Ejectment and Miscellaneous Records*. 
February 1801 Term, Case #22—Enoch Wright vs. Samuel and Moses Devore
The only record found on this case consisted of some notes on half a sheet of paper. It appears that the Devores were leasing land from Enoch and were behind on their rent. The capital debt was 42 pounds, 10 shillings, but there were other charges amounting to 10 pounds, 30 shillings. The latter may have been court costs.

February 1801 Term, Case #23—Enoch Wright vs. Moses Devore
The notes on this case are on the same sheet of paper as case #22, but they are more difficult to read. It is unclear how much Moses had to pay Enoch, but the court found in Enoch’s favor.

May 1803 Term, Case 23—Enoch Wright vs. Richard Smith, et al
Summons were served on Richard Smith (a lessee of Enoch Wright) William Stiler, David Hamilton, John Arbuckle and Oliver Brannon. James McCall was mentioned, but not served with a summons. Someone named Addison appeared in place of David Hamilton and Oliver Brannon and pleaded not guilty on their behalf. Their case was to go to trial. Depositions were to be taken from the others. The outcome is not known.

As stated earlier, in December 1807, John and Lydia Laird, Enoch Wright and others were involved in negotiations with David Hamilton over land on Pigeon Creek. A referee helped settle the dispute. Enoch et al were awarded 185.2 acres and David Hamilton was given the remaining 111 acres.

On 13 October 1810, John Laird charged Enoch and Rachel with assault and battery. The grand jury heard the case on 21 October 1810. John, who was Enoch’s brother-in-law, claimed they did “beat, wound and ill treat the said John Laird so that his life was greatly despaired of, and other wrongs to him the said John Laird then and there, did to the great damage of the said John Laird and against the peace of God and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, etc.” The grand jury returned a true bill of indictment, which is an endorsement of the charges based on the evidence presented. The printout of the microfilmed court record is difficult to read, but it appears that Enoch may have pleaded no contest and paid a fine before the case came to trial.

During the March 1814 term of the Washington County Court of Common Pleas, Enoch recovered $316.00 plus interest and court costs from the following two men, who had defaulted on a loan. John Devore was the son of his aunt, Esther (Wright) Devore, and Jacob Painter was John Devore’s brother-in-law, the husband of Mary (Devore) Painter.

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306 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Court House, Ejectment and Miscellaneous Records.
307 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Court House, Ejectment and Miscellaneous Records.
308 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Court House, Ejectment and Miscellaneous Records.
309 These appear to be stock phrases and may not represent the actual event.
310 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Court House, Clerk of the Court.
311 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book 1-Z:246-248.
A misdemeanor charge was filed against Enoch on 12 March 1822. As no court record could be found, the person making the charge and its nature are unknown.\(^\text{312}\)

**CIVIC SERVICES**

Enoch was appointed constable at the March 1796 court session. He held that position at least through 1797. He was appointed to be Justice of the Peace for Washington County District Six on 09 March 1808. It granted him the “full right and title to have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdiction and authorities and to receive and enjoy all and singular the lawful emolument\(^\text{313}\) of a Justice of the Peace ...”\(^\text{314}\) He continued to serve through the 1816-1817 tax year. The following year he was taxed in the Hamilton District and did not serve again as a Justice until 1819-20. There was another gap in service in 1822-23 and 1823-24. He was a Justice in 1824-25, but not 1825-26. He served continuously from 1826-27 through 1837. Enoch’s 1830 commission to be a Justice of the Peace states that District Six is comprised of Peters and Nottingham Townships and the town of Mount Pleasant.\(^\text{315}\) In 1841-42, Enoch was named a Road Viewer in the Washington County tax records.

Enoch was often addressed as “Squire Wright” or “Enoch Wright, Esquire.” This honorific was most often used for those engaged in the legal profession. Although Enoch had no formal training as an attorney, his service as a Justice of the Peace prompted the use of this title, which first appears on the county’s 1808-09 tax roll after his initial appointment.

Enoch was “a leader in every good public movement. The church he built [in 1823] stands as a monument to his philanthropy.”\(^\text{316}\) He gave both the land and the money to build the church and graveyard. “[He]... served as county commissioner, was director of the poor, and during his incumbency he superintended the building of the first poor house in the county.”\(^\text{317}\)

“Enoch Wright was a capable man, possessed of a large amount of real estate, on a part of which Finleyville was built, and was a very wealthy man for his times. He was a [Notary Public and] Justice of the Peace [in Peters Township] for over 30 years, County Commissioner, and Director of the Poor, and took an active part in the Whiskey Insurrection, though at first was opposed to it.”\(^\text{318}\)

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\(^{312}\) Washington County (Pennsylvania) 1810 Quarter Session.

\(^{313}\) **EMOLUMENT**—a noun meaning “Salary, wages, and benefits paid for employment or an office held.” *The Concise Law Encyclopedia*, (Lawencyclopedia.com, 2004).


\(^{315}\) Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book 2-N:400.

\(^{316}\) *History of the Joseph Wright Family, 3 Commenorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, (Chicago, Illinois, J. H. Beers, 1897), 942

\(^{317}\) Reader, *Some Pioneers of Washington County*, 27, and Crumrine, *History of Washington County*, 893, only list Enoch serving Nottingham Township as a Justice of the Peace 29 March 1808 and 16 October 1830.
Although Enoch had a well-deserved reputation for being charitable, he was also a careful businessman. Enoch kept meticulous notes on every transaction—even the expenditure of $0.37 for a used book! As recently as 1952, his account books were in Bessie (Anderson) Rees' house and probably still are. Their discovery would be a tremendous historical asset.

HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR HOUSE

Early colonial care for the poor originated back to the Poor Law in England in 1601. In 1705, the first poor law was passed in Pennsylvania. It was based upon English law, which established “Overseers of the Poor” for each township. These positions were unpaid appointments. A second solution to handling the poor was to establish an almshouse to shelter the insane, physically handicapped, including the poor. When Washington County was formed March 28, 1781, thirteen original townships were created. Within a few years the newly formed government appointed or elected Overseers of the Poor in each township. As early as 1785, as recorded in the Quarter Session Docket (1781-1794) of the Clerk of Courts office, township officers were listed as Overseers of the Poor, Constables, Supervisors, and Appraisers (Tax Collectors).

“A house of employment and relief for the poor of the county” was created by a special act of the Commonwealth passed April 6, 1830, for Washington County and approved by Governor George Wolf. A select group was appointed as commissioners for the poor house and given the task of determining a site for the county home. Those commission members were as follows: General James Lee, Cross Creek Township; Alexander Reed, Washington Township; Colonel Joseph Barr, Nottingham Township; General Wallace McWilliams, Buffalo Township; Zephaniah Beall, West Bethlehem Township; William Patterson, Ten Mile; David Eckert, Esquire, Washington Township. After intense research, the committee chose a site of 172 acres of land in Chartiers Township and North Strabane Township, 1 ½ miles north of Washington.

On August 19, 1830, the land was sold by Robert Colmery and his wife, Maria, for two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars, or sixteen dollars per acre. The tract was originally owned by the Swearingen Family. Thomas Swearingen inherited the tract from Andrew Swearingen. Thomas eventually sold it to John Cooke in 1801. Then the deed transactions were transferred to Joseph Swearingen, Joseph Henderson (sheriff) and Robert Colmery.

321 Creigh, History of Washington County, 39
322 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Quarter Sessions Docket (1781-1794), 96, Clerk of Courts Office
323 McFarland, 20th Century History of Washington County, 265
324 Creigh, History of Washington County, 265
325 Crumrine, History of Washington County, 468
Pennsylvania Act No. 154 of 1830 gave provisions for the home's incorporation, title, privileges, directors' duties, and employment of attendants bonded out (stewards, matrons, physicians, surgeons, etc.) necessary for maintaining the home. The directors were accountable to render an annual financial report to the county commissioners, subject to audit. Some other provisions in the statute provided the directors to make rules, etc., for government of the home, monthly inspections, admittance procedures, etc.  

After purchasing the land, bids had to go out to erect the poor house. William Hunter, John Watson, and Stephen Wood, Directors of the Poor, advertised in January 15, 1831 for bids. Adjoining acres of land were purchased in 1832, 1861, 1865, and 1867 to increase the size to a total of 209 acres. Part of the acreage acquired came from the Wallace patent and land belonging to John L. Cooke and his wife, Catharine. The original house, built by 1832, was eventually replaced in 1874. Through the years it was known as the County Almshouse, the Poor House, and the County Home. Located near the Chartiers Valley Railroad and Washington and Canonsburg (electric) Railway, it was a quarter mile from the Arden station.

A superintendent was appointed to oversee the day-to-day duties. A board of directors was elected to assist with financial management and other important issues. An oath, filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, was required of each elected director. Their main duty was to provide some form of employment for the poor in the county. The directors employed a variety of people, to help maintain the home and land belonging to the county home. A farmer was employed to direct the agricultural tasks. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and hay were raised. Livestock consisted of beef and dairy cows, pigs, and horses. All the work was done by the inmates of the institution. During its existence, besides a farmer, the county home also employed a minister, solicitor, watchman, boiler men, engineer, gardener, laundress, baker, cook, seamstress, physician, hospital nurse, and aides.

"... the first twenty years of its existence the entire cost of the purchase of the land, erection of buildings, support of inmates and all other expenses pertaining to the institution amounted to $107,104, averaging per year $5289. During the next seven years the cost was $52,995.28, averaging per year $7570.15; the next eleven years the entire cost was $64,583.19, averaging per year $5871.19. The last item includes the purchase of two parcels of land, amounting to $3500."

From 1872-1874, a newer building was erected, replacing the original home built in 1831. The newer brick building had a basement, was three stories high and had ninety-seven rooms. In time, the directors had an electric plant built to provide lighting. As the home was modernized, it had hot and cold running water and was

326 Laws of Pennsylvania of the Session of 1829-30, 256-262  
327 Crumrine, History of Washington County, 468  
328 Creigh, History of Washington County, 266  
329 McFarland, 20th Century History of Washington County, 211  
330 Crumrine, History of Washington County, 468  
331 Creigh, History of Washington County, 266
heated by steam heat. Water was supplied by three wells and two springs. A reservoir held water from the wells and springs just north of the home. Fire plugs were placed on the outside of the building for fire safety.

In the twentieth century, changes brought about by welfare legislation and economic factors, the county homes were closed by the 1960. When the Washington County Health Center was built, the local newspaper covered the official opening of the new Health Center, April 4, 1977, on its front page. All the residents of the county home were vacated and transferred to the County Health Center by vans or ambulances to safely accommodate their needs. They were the first residents of the Washington County Health Center. The historic home stood vacant until it was destroyed in the 1990s. The land it stood on has since been sold.

Future Washington County researchers may be interested to know that the following records from the Washington County Home have been microfilmed and are available at the Washington County Law Library:

- Admissions to the Washington County Home, 1842-1947 with some years missing.
- Minutes of the Washington County Home, 1876-1937
- Washington County Home Account, July 5, 1900-January 2, 1908
- Washington County Home Deaths, 1904-1921; January 1, 1922-May 27, 1945; April 1947-1993
- Washington County Home Cemetery—not all names are recorded
- Washington County Home Almshouse Register, 1856-1912
- Washington County Children’s Home Commitment Record, April 4, 1884-May 24, 1909
- Washington County Children’s Home Receiving Docket, 1895-1912
- Washington County Children’s Home Directory
- Directors of the Poor, The County Home and the Children’s Home of Washington County, PA. History, April 5, 1830-August 1924
- Washington County Home: Outdoor Relief, 1875-1912

**ENOCH’S INVOLVEMENT IN THE POOR HOUSE**

Directors of the Poor were elected by the people in Washington County, Pennsylvania. In the early years, one of the three directors was rotated annually after the election was held. A list of former directors compiled in 1943 shows all three directors for 1830. After that, only one director per year is listed. Enoch was a director in 1831, but he probably also served in 1832 and 1833. Family tradition is probably accurate in stating that he supervised the building of the first Poor House.

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332 Observer Reporter, 04 April 1995
333 A List of Directors compiled by a former director in 1943 is available in the Washington County Law Library.
ENOC'H'S PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PITTSBURGH

The following description of Enoch's involvement in Pittsburgh was written in 1914 for the History of the Joseph Wright Family by his great-granddaughter, Lucinda Catherine Wright, a Pittsburgh teacher.

The Wright family figured prominently in the early history of Western Pennsylvania, particularly in that of Pittsburgh. The first brick building on the North side—Allegheny City—which stood at the corner of Park Way and Federal Street, on the site of which the [department] store of Boggs and Buhl now stands, was erected and owned by Enoch Wright. He also owned one of the properties on Smithfield Street on which the Pittsburgh Post Office is located.

During the early part of the nineteenth century, through the War of 1812, when Pittsburgh was a village, the only traffic across the rivers was from Smithfield Street, on a ferry owned by Enoch Wright and Andrew Hurd. They leased the ferry, buildings, and improvements to Robert Shanahan.

Where the ferry landed on the South side, stood the old stone residence of Enoch Wright, which was sold many years afterwards to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a depot, and on which property the Pan Handle Depot is now located.

In 1816, an act was passed by the Legislature to erect bridges across the rivers at Pittsburgh and the Court appointed three prominent men to decided on an equitable price for the properties at the South-side of the proposed bridge [over the Monongahela River], owned by Enoch Wright and Jacob Beltzhoover, together with the ferry opposite, owned by Enoch Wright and Andrew Hurd.

Enoch Wright was a useful member of the borough of Pittsburgh, being foremost in pushing improvements by which it was benefited, and in no less light was he prominent than by doing for his neighbor as himself, in assisting them financially during those early struggling times, as many of their descendants have testified.

In 1809, Enoch served as one of the executors for the estate of William Thompson of St. Clair Township, Allegheny County. A list of Allegheny Borough officers shows that Enoch served a term in office in 1829. The Pittsburgh city directory showed no listing for Enoch, Andrew Hurd or Robert Shanahan.

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334 Andrew was an uncle of Enoch’s daughter-in-law, Catherine (Hopkins) Wright.
335 History of the Joseph Wright Family, 12, 13.
337 John E. Parks, Recollections of Seventy Years and Historical Gleanings of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, (Boston, Massachusetts, Rand Avery & Company, 1886), 14.
338 Directory of Pittsburgh and Its Vicinity For 1813-1837, LDS microfilm #207338.
PITTSBURGH SITES UPDATED

All of the landmarks mentioned have since disappeared. A letter written 03 April 2001, by Richard Price, a Researcher at the Sen. John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center, contains the following details:

Jacob Beltzhoover and Enoch Wright owned property on the Monongahela River on the south side of Pittsburgh. In the early 1800s Jacob's son or grandson, Henry, operated a popular hostelry called the ‘Old Stone Tavern.’ This tavern may have occupied the ‘old stone house’ once owned by Enoch Wright. In modern Pittsburgh there is a residential neighborhood and avenue named for the Beltzhoover family. The Smithfield Street Bridge crosses the river at about the location of the Old Stone Tavern. At the other end of the bridge was the old Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Depot. An office building now occupies that land with a restaurant in what used to be the waiting room for the station. There is also an upscale shopping center called Station Square.

There is no longer any Park Way on the North Side because the Boggs and Buhl department store and everything in that area has been razed and replaced with apartments and commercial development. A major interstate now runs through the area, and the Allegheny Riverfront area is currently in the process of being totally redeveloped for two sports stadiums and a riverfront park.

The Smithfield Street Post Office has been gone for about forty years. It is now the site of a parking garage associated with two skyscrapers built during a phase of the downtown redevelopment. The Pan Handle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad thrived for many years, but no longer exists. It was a division that traveled west of Pittsburgh toward the panhandle of West Virginia and Ohio. The line originated in what is now downtown Pittsburgh and then traveled across a bridge (a bridge in the original location is still in existence) and along the Monongahela River where there was a Smithfield Street depot, no longer in existence.

CENSUS RECORDS

In 1800, Enoch's household included two males under 10 and one between 26 and 44. There was one female under 10 and one 16 to 25. Enoch and Rachel's only surviving child, Joseph, was born in 1794. Although it is not proof, these numbers indicate that another son and daughter may have been born between 1794 and 1800. No other children have been documented. In 1810, there were two males under 10, three between 16 and 25, and two in the 26 to 44 age range. There was one female

339 On 10 April 1845, a fire destroyed a quarter to a third of Pittsburgh including the Monongahela Bridge. Perhaps the Smithfield Street Bridge was the replacement for that bridge.
Some of the people listed in this household may have been employees and their children. Enoch is also said to have assisted many of his neighbors and relatives, perhaps with temporary housing and/or financial assistance.

In 1820, the household had grown considerably. By that time, Enoch had built the Wright House. Also, at least one of the two log structures that were there in 1798 stood in back of the Wright House. Joseph, who had married and had three daughters under 10, was living with his parents. In addition, there were a number of employees living on the property. There were eight males between 16 and 26 and three between 26 and 46. There were three females under 10, one between 10 and 16, two between 16 and 18, one 26 to 45 and one 45 and up. Four people were foreigners, not naturalized. Two members of the household were engaged in agriculture and four in commerce. It is possible that the older woman listed in this census was Enoch’s mother, Charity Sawin, who would have been about 66.

By 1830, Joseph’s family included his wife, three daughters and four sons. Enoch’s household census included two males under five, one five to 10, three between 20 and 30, one between 30 and 40 and one between 50 and 60. There was one female under five, two between five and 10, two between 15 and 20, one between 20 and 30, one between 30 and 40 and one between 50 and 60.

By 1840, Joseph and his family had moved out of the Wright House. There are five households listed between Joseph and Enoch. Enoch’s census lists only one male age 60 to 70, one female 50 to 60 and one 60 to 70.

After Enoch’s death in 1846, the 1850 census shows Rachel (James) Wright, 79, and a Nancy Thomas, 35, who was probably Rachel’s caretaker, living in the Wright House. Rachel’s grandson, Joshua Enoch Wright, and his family were also living in the house, although they are listed as a separate household. Joshua, who had inherited his grandfather’s house, valued his real estate at $10,000. One household separated Joseph from the Wright House. Two other grandsons, to whom Enoch had also bequeathed farms, were living in close proximity.

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In addition to the acreage that Enoch inherited, he bought and sold many tracts during his lifetime. His active participation in county government probably made him aware of properties that were coming on the market. He also had numerous land transactions with various relatives. In 1816, he paid Thomas Hopkins and his wife, Catherine Hurd, (his daughter-in-law’s parents) $3,000 for land on the south side of the Monongahela River. Catherine had inherited this land from her father, William Hurd, who had bought it in 1793.\(^{346}\)

In 1817, Enoch Wright paid Andrew Hurd for land on the south side of the Monongahela River adjoining the above parcel. Andrew, who was an uncle of Joseph’s wife, had inherited this land from his father.\(^{347}\)

On 14 January 1822, Enoch was involved in the transfer of land in Beaver County to Joseph S. Barris in trust for Joseph’s brother, William B. Barris, in compliance with the wishes of Enoch’s sister, Agnes “Nancy” (Wright) Barris, who was deceased.\(^{348}\)

In 1822, Enoch deeded land to the Monongahela Bridge Company for $800. The deed reads in part: “...a certain lot or piece of ground situated in St. Clair Township, Allegheny County and State aforesaid at the South West end of the bridge over the Monongahela River—beginning at low water mark at the upper corner of the abutment of said bridge thence along the Upper Wall of said abutment and wing to the extreme end thereof and from thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the alley or public road which passes in front of Enoch Wright’s stone house thence Westwardly down said road or alley to Jacob Beltzhoover’s lot. Thence Northwardly along the line between said Jacob and Enoch to said river at low water mark and thence up the same to the place of beginning. Being a part of the same lot conveyed by Andrew Herd\(^{349}\) and Thomas Hopkins and Catherine his wife [Joseph’s in-laws] to the said Enoch Wright Esq.”\(^{350}\)

Washington County land purchases made by Enoch, shown with the deed book number and page number, are listed below. Transactions recorded after Enoch’s death on 15 April 1846 are carrying out provisions of his will.\(^{351}\)

- 25 August 1800 from Willis Barris ux, volume.1-Q: 57. Willis was the husband of Enoch’s sister, Agnes.
- 29 June 1805 from Henry Magner al, v. 1-T:128 in Peters Township

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\(^{346}\) Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 22:277-278.

\(^{347}\) Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 24:78-80.

\(^{348}\) Beaver County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 16:376.

\(^{349}\) Records for the Herd family vary in spelling. All are entered in this report as “Hurd.”

\(^{350}\) Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 29:370-372.

\(^{351}\) Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantor Index 1781-1924, LDS #862502.
21 August 1807 from John Laird and Lydia Wright, 342 acres in Peters Township for five pounds, Patent Book 12:255. John was the husband of Enoch’s sister, Lydia. This land was part of Lydia’s inheritance from her father, Joshua Wright.

29 September 1807 from Henry Magner, v. 1-T:811 in Peters Township

December 1807 Enoch was involved in negotiations with John and Lydia (Wright) Laird over partition of lands inherited from Joshua Wright’s estate.

21 March 1808 from Henry Magner, v. 1-U:162 in Nottingham

21 March 1808 from James McCallister ux, v. 1-U:162 in Peters Township


20 June 1815 from John Devore by sheriff, v. 1-Z:246 in Buffalo Township. John was the son of Enoch’s aunt, Esther Wright.


29 December 1815 from Elizabeth Bradford, v. 1-Z:466 in Nottingham Township

17 June 1816 from Thomas Hopkins al, v. 2-A:222 in Pike Run. Thomas was the father-in-law of Enoch’s son, Joseph.

29 August 1817 from Daniel Berry ux, v. 2-B:331

25 June 1818 from James Cunningham ux, v. 2-C: 206 in Nottingham Township

27 March 1821 from Thomas Hopkins by sheriff, v. 2-E:235 in Pike Run.

29 April 1822 from Sarah Bryan, v. 2-F:203 in Fallowfield Township

23 September 1823 from James Mitchell, v. 2-G:255 in Pigeon Creek.

19 February 1836 from John Farlan ux, v. 2-S:239 in Nottingham Township

29 March 1836 from Thomas Boals ux, v.2-S:409 in Peters Township.

29 March 1836 from William McMillan ux, v. 2-S:411 in Peters Township.

19 June 1838 from Lydia Laird al, v. 2-V:317 in Peters Township.

19 June 1838 from Joshua Laird, v.2-V:319 in Peters Township. Joshua was Enoch’s nephew.

12 November 1838 from Bethsheba Gas al, v. 2-W :105 in Peters Township

19 May 1845 from L. P. Hitchcock al, v. 3-D:32 in Nottingham Township

02 May 1846 from Abraham Millinger al, v. 3-D:490, Peters Township

Listed below are land sales by Enoch and Rachel:352

24 April 1801 to Peter Sharp, volume 1-Q: 337, Nottingham Township

13 April 1805 to Joseph Colwell, volume 1-T: 69

11 March 1807 to James McCailester al, volume 1-T: 536, Pigeon Creek

13 May 1808 to Adam Gault, volume 1-U: 231

13 May 1809 to James McCallister al, volume 1-U: 537, Pigeon Creek

20 March 1810 to Thomas Hamilton, volume 1-U: 849, Peters Township

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352 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantee Index, T-W, 1781-1924, LDS #852986.
> 26 October 1813 to John Laird, volume 1-X: 563, Peters Township.
> 29 May 1815 to John Laird al, volume 1-Y: 606, Peters Township
> 29 December 1815 to Samuel Gaston, volume 1-Z: 468, Peters Township
> 17 June 1816 to Andrew Hopkins, Trust al, volume 2-A: 224, Pike Run.
> 14 February 1818 to Samuel Gamble, volume 2-B: 520, Nottingham Township
> 29 May 1818 to John Ackison, volume 2-C: 151, Nottingham Township
> 13 March 1819 to Henry Ackley, volume 2-D: 138, Nottingham Township
> 29 May 1822 to John Morton, volume 2-F: 204, Fallowfield Township
> 23 April 1825 to Joseph Pollock, Jr., volume 2-H: 653, Pigeon Creek
> 17 April 1833 to John Cox, volume 2-P: 389, Nottingham Township
> 20 March 1834 to Edward Webb, volume 2-R: 39, Nottingham Township.
> 02 May 1846 to Darthula (Wright) Miller, volume 3-D: 492, Peters Township
> Darthula was Enoch’s oldest granddaughter. On the same day land was deeded to James Miller, husband of Darthula, volume 3-D:495.
> 02 May 1846 to Joseph Wright, volume 3-D: 496, Nottingham Township.
> 02 May 1846 to Thomas Storer by Trustee, volume 3-D: 497, Nottingham Township. Thomas was a great-grandson of Enoch Wright.

TAX RECORDS

The United States 1798 Direct Tax shows that Enoch Wright was taxed on two houses and 239 acres valued at 16 shillings, five pence. This first federal tax on Washington County residents included a “window pane tax.” The low value assigned to Enoch’s houses indicate they were probably log structures without glass windows. By 1800, Enoch had 339 acres, three horses and two cows for a valuation of $2,857. The number of acres and quantity of stock varied from year to year. Beginning in 1809, Enoch maintained an office on his property, where he served as justice of the peace and tended other business matters. From 1810 through 1821-22, he was taxed on two stills. From 1823 through 1832, he owned a distillery. Beginning about 1832, stock, bonds and money held at interest were also listed among his assets. Some years beginning in 1815, a dog is listed in the tax records. One yoke of oxen is listed starting in 1826.

ENOC WRIGHT HOUSE

Perhaps as early as 1808 and certainly by 1815-16, Enoch and Rachel built a brick two and a half story farmhouse with one and a half story kitchen wings on each end. The house is a duplex built on the land where Enoch was born in 1776 and had

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353 This was a part of the agreement made between John and Lydia Laird when they separated.
355 Washington County Law Library papers and microfilm tax records read by Ruthann Seraly.
356 Fred Braun wrote this description.
inherited from his father. The Wright House was erected on a sandstone foundation. All interior and exterior walls are of bricks hand made and fired on the farm. Harder bricks were used for the outer walls; softer ones for the inside. Horsehair strengthened the plaster. A framed panel in the second floor ceiling reveals the lath and plaster construction.

Originally, there were twelve fireplaces in the house—one in each room. With sparks from the chimneys a constant fire hazard, a stairway from the attic provided easy access to the roof via a trapdoor. When the roof was re-shingled years ago, the trapdoor was sealed, but the “stairway to nowhere” remains as a curiosity.

Above each kitchen is a room with a small fireplace that is not accessible from anywhere inside the house. These rooms can only be reached by enclosed stairways that lead from outside doorways that face the back yard. Because of the Wrights’ strong opposition to slavery, we know that the rooms were never slave quarters. They may have been servant or farm labor quarters. Some have suggested that they might have housed runaway slaves as part of the Underground Railroad as Joseph was a staunch Abolitionist.

It is interesting to note that the upper room on the west side has round logs for rafters. The one on the east side has rough-sawn lumber rafters. The speculation is that the round logs came from the earlier of two log structure that were on the property in 1798—perhaps the original one built by Joshua when he came to Pennsylvania. We know from local histories that one log structure remained in back of the Wright House into at least the late 1800s.

A spring house, located across Venetia Road from the house, was the source of drinking and cooking water until the 1950s. There is also a barn on that side of the road. Both are still standing although in very poor condition. Until the 1950s, there was another large barn on a hill behind the Wright House. Gutters on that barn drained into a cistern which collected rainwater for bathing and other household uses. The barn is gone, but the cistern remains on the property. There were two outhouses in back of the house, but they are no longer there.

The windows and porch railing were replaced by the Society a number of years ago. A restoration architect has since informed them that they are more representative of the Victorian era and not what would have been original to the house.

When Enoch died in 1846, his will provided for Rachel to continue living in the house. He deeded the property to his oldest grandson, Joshua Enoch Wright, who was already living there with the senior Wrights. No evidence has been found that any Wrights lived there after Rachel’s death in 1860 and Joshua Enoch’s move to Washington in 1861. The house became rental property. On 06 November 1914, there was a family reunion and a group photo taken in front of the house. The booklet, *History of the Joseph Wright Family Compiled By Some of His Descendants*, was distributed to those attending. In 1897, Joshua Enoch Wright sold the property to his niece, Bessie Anderson.
Enoch and Rachel's only surviving child, Joseph, his wife, Catherine (Hopkins), and their children lived in the Wright House with his parents until about 1838, when they moved to a house on the west side of the Wright House. It occupied land that originally belonged to Joshua Wright and had been inherited by Enoch's older sister, Lydia. Enoch purchased the home and land from Lydia's heirs in 1837. No transfer of ownership from Enoch to Joseph has been found. The building date of that house is unknown, but the original structure was probably built about 1816.

The house that Lydia had built eventually became the property of Joseph and Catherine's youngest daughter, Charity. Charity's daughter and only surviving child, Elizabeth "Bessie" Eleanor (Anderson) Rees, inherited the house and the sizable Anderson estate.

The Andersons, and later the Rees family, employed Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marvin as farm manager and housekeeper. When Bessie died without issue in 1957, most of her estate was left to members of the Marvin family. The house that Lydia had built and all its furnishings were bequeathed to Miss Kathryn Marvin.

In 1975, the Wright House, which by then was in very poor repair, and 1.3877 acres were sold for $1.00 to the Peters Creek Historical Society by Hannah and Kathryn Marvin. The Society has restored the house and maintains it as a museum. Clothing and a few other items belonging to Wright descendants along with some furniture, photographs and handmade quilts are on display. One interesting artifact is a small book, *Confessions of Faith*, which Enoch bought on 23 May 1830 for $0.37. His handwritten notes on the endpapers indicate he bought it from the clerk of the First Baptist Church in Pittsburgh. Another family heirloom in the Wright House collection is a right-handed framing axe, which is said to have belonged to Enoch, but it may have been the property of his grandson, Enoch N. Wright.

One of the bedrooms contains a coal mining exhibit. Another room displays an exhibition of Indian artifacts. One bedroom houses a library of local and family histories and some of Joseph Wright's religious books. Another bedroom is called Charity's bedroom. Although Charity never lived in the house, the bed and coverlet are believed to have been hers.

In 2003, the Society was given a 16.5' x 20' log house that is thought to be about the same vintage as one that Joshua built (ca 1780). It was disassembled from its original location southwest of Claysville in Washington County, moved to land in

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359 The axe was a gift to the Society by Marcia (McMurray) Landsdown.
back of the Wright House and reconstructed. It is an excellent historical addition to
the property. There is a distinction made between log cabins and log houses. Cabins
were more crudely and hurriedly built of round logs. Log houses were carefully
crafted of squared logs.

The Wright House was officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places
on 01 June 2007. The Museum of Western Expansion at the Wright House is at
815 Venetia Road, Venetia. Public tours are available by appointment. You may
contact PCHS at P. O. Box 208, Venetia, Pennsylvania 15367.

WRIGHT’S CHURCH

Enoch was a devout member of the Peters Creek Baptist Church in Library,
Pennsylvania. In 1823, Enoch and Rachel provided the land and money to build a
church and graveyard on Mingo Church Road near their home. Like the Wright
House, the church was built of bricks made on the property and fired in two nearby
kilns. It is thought that Enoch’s original intent was to provide a replacement to the
Baptists’ log sanctuary in Library where he worshiped.

Enoch’s son, Joseph, was converted to the Methodist-Episcopal faith at a camp
meeting and became a minister of that faith in 1835. Some local histories state that
Enoch became a Methodist, too. Actually, he was an active, lifelong member of the
Baptist Church at the time of his death as shown by the following entry in the
Baptist Church minutes of 01 May 1847: “A vacancy has occurred in the board of
trustees by the death of E. Wright, accordingly Samuel Boyer was appointed.”

Rachel joined the Peters Creek Baptist Church by transfer in 1815.

Joseph’s 1851 will stated in part, “Second. I will that the lot of ground of 80 perches
marked off as a place for interning the dead be forever used as a public burying
ground. Third. I will that the Brick Meeting House and lot attached marked by
corner stones be appropriated as a house of public worship for members of the
Methodist Church residing in the neighborhood and when not occupied by this to be
free for other protestant denominations provided that no slave holding or pro slavery

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360 Register #07000466. Ruth Ann Seraly made the application on behalf of the PCHS.
361 The original Peters Creek Baptist Church was a log structure built in 1773 on the property
of Robert Estep. Although none of the Wright settlers signed the founding covenant, this
might have been their place of worship. In 1788, the congregation moved to the Cox
property. In 1810, the congregation moved to their present site in Library, Pennsylvania, now
known as South Park. A brick sanctuary was built in 1829. A much larger edifice was erected
on the same property in 1884. The ancient graveyard is adjacent to the church. Fred Braun of
the PCHS noted, “This is a large and prosperous church today. It includes a full Christian
school and several impressive buildings.” The history of the early church came from Barbara
362 Citizens Library Indexing Group, Early Records and Cemetery Records of Peters Creek
Baptist Church, Library, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Organized 1773, (Washington,
Pennsylvania, typescript, 1992), page 132.
preacher be ever permitted to officiate, lecture or preach in said house and provided also that said property shall be kept clear of all debts, liens or mortgages ...”

A major storm on 20 January 1854 severely damaged the original Wright’s Church. The following article appeared in a local newspaper a few days later.

> About four o’clock, on last Friday evening we were visited with a regular Norwester [sic] accompanied with thunder, lightning and hail, the heavens being overcast and the wind blowing to the tune of a hurricane! Large quantities of rain fell—the gutter being suddenly converted into little rivulets! The creeks and runs were swollen and we presume more or less damage has been done by the wind and flood. We have no recollection of any such winter storm ever occurring in our time, in this region. Had not the accumulation of mud, rubbish and cinders in our streets been of more than ordinary magnitude, the violence of the rain might have accomplished a good deal more in the way of cleaning them! But, alas the work proved too Herculean even for this miniature deluge to effect [sic] much. If this storm has been general we may expect to hear of considerable damage done elsewhere.363

The roof of the church was blown off and the walls spread. “All the money for repairs was collected the day after the storm by David Connelly of the Mingo Church from the neighboring congregations, who subscribed promptly and liberally as a sort of Thank offering for their own escape from disaster. Long iron bolts were used to secure the walls and the roof was replaced.

There was much sociability among the different churches in the early days. Few ... of the churches had services every Sunday, so when they had no preaching at their own church, they went somewhere else. Although they had no way to go but on horseback or to walk, distance held no terrors for them. ... Any number of people could be mentioned who went eight and ten miles regularly to attend divine services. The circuits were larger in those days. This church was at one time part of the Canonsburg charge and was served by a senior and junior preacher, something like the large city churches of today who have their assistant pastors. What these godly men received as salary we know not. No doubt it was pitifully small. A steward’s book of the years 1878-1883 inclusive is in existence. The salary during that time was raised from $175 to $250 per year.

Lamps replaced candles in about 1860. After the Civil War, the original pine benches were replaced with pews. One of these pews and three chairs from the original church are still used at the altar of the newer sanctuary. An organ was

363 “The Storm of Friday,” Washington Reporter, 25 January 1854. It was reprinted in Keyhole, volume XVIII, (April 1990) number 2. A photocopy was provided by Eileen Higbee, a lifelong member of the Wright’s Church and a member of the Peters Creek Historical Society.
Installed in 1876. Maintenance of the old church was limited to an occasional coat of paint, new paper and carpet.

Located as it is in the very heart of the strong-hold of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, our church has always had a struggle to survive. Sometimes the future looked dark. At one time workers were so scarce that one man [Alexander Hopkins Anderson, brother of Bessie] held the office of Sunday School Superintendent, Class Leader, Trustee and Steward. ... At another time the finances were so low and the receipts from the 'penny collection,' as the morning offering was called in the old days, so small that for one whole winter there was no money to pay a janitor; ... so Mrs. Anderson [Bessie’s mother] cleaned the church and ... [Bessie’s brother, Alexander] built the fires. For years the good women met every summer and gave the building a thorough cleaning, of course, without pay. The music has always been given without pay. These and many other services have been given out of the goodness of people’s hearts.364

The old sanctuary served the congregation well for 100 years. The last service was held 29 May 1922 and the building was razed. A much larger building was erected at 788 Venetia Road across from the Wright House. The cornerstone was laid in 1922. Once again, the bricks were made by hand from clay on the property and fired in nearby kilns. A tent adjacent to the site of the new church was used for services until the dedication of the new building 13-27 May 1923.365

When Charity (Wright) Anderson died in 1925, a pipe organ was installed and dedicated to her memory. She had been the church organist for many years. The pipe organ was replaced with an electronic organ a few years ago. In 1998, the congregation celebrated its 175th anniversary. The graveyard, which is adjacent to the site of the original church on Mingo Road, is maintained by volunteers from the church.

A bronze plaque erected in 1914 by Wright descendants is in the entryway of the church. It honors Enoch’s gift of the land and the original church as well as Joseph’s gift of the church to the Methodist denomination. Several stained glass windows memorialize deceased individuals connected to the Wright family, including Joshua Enoch Wright, Alexander G. Hopkins, David M. Anderson, Alexander H. Anderson, David and Bessie (Anderson) Rees.

When Bessie died in 1957, she bequeathed about 33 acres of woodland to Wright’s Church. It is a narrow strip of land along a ridge extending east from Wright’s Church Cemetery and south of Peters Creek. Most of the trees on this property are virgin white oak. Her will stipulates that the trees were not to be cut until 50 years after her death.366

365 Information furnished by Eileen Higbee.
OBITUARY

Saturday, April 11, 1846, Butler Herald
Died on Sunday morning last at his residence in Peters Twp. Enoch Wright in his 71st year. Was born on the farm where he died. Had accumulated a very large estate and had distinguished himself by aiding young men embarking in business. He had erected at his own expense a public Meeting House in the neighborhood of his residence open for use of every branch of the Christian church.367

WILL OF Enoch WRIGHT

Enoch's will was written on 30 March 1846 just sixteen days prior to his death.368 He had amassed a lot of real estate over the years from which he provided for his wife and gave substantial legacies to each of his grandchildren. Grandsons Joshua Enoch and Enoch N. Wright were named executors.

- His wife, Rachel (James) Wright, received the use of her bedroom and its contents, the use of the kitchen and sufficient coal for her needs. Their grandsons, Joshua, Enoch and Joseph, were to pay her forty dollars each per year. If additional funds were needed to keep her comfortably until her death, they were to sell the eight-day clock. If the clock were not sold, on her death it was to become the property of Joshua.

- Joshua Enoch was given the Wright House, the out-buildings and farm containing 200 acres and eight perches369 where he and his family were already living with his grandparents. This land was surveyed and its boundaries marked 11 December 1800.

- Enoch N. was given the house and farm where William Carroll was living. It contained 259 acres and eleven perches and was surveyed 11 December 1800.

- Joseph was given the house and farm occupied by Benjamin Higby. The farm consisted of 228 acres and 180 perches and was surveyed 04 December 1800.

- Hopkins Wright was given a small farm of twenty acres and fifty perches, occupied by James Sheets. A survey of this property was done 11 December 1800. Enoch also bequeathed $1,000 each to Joshua, Enoch an

367 Washington County Historical Society compiled and published obituaries from the original newspapers. The Citizens Library Genealogical Records Group indexed the records. A copy was provided by the Citizens Library. The date of the obituary publication is probably an error. Enoch died Sunday, 15 April 1846.
369 PERCHES—160 square perches equal one acre.
Joseph to be held in trust for Hopkins and paid with interest when Hopkins reached 21.

- Granddaughters Darthula (Wright) Miller, who was a widow when Enoch wrote his will, and Catherine (Wright) Rankin as well as Thomas Richard Storer, son of deceased granddaughter, Lucinda (Wright) Storer, had previously received lands from Enoch.

- Granddaughters Margaret Ann, Mary Eleanor and Charity Sauns Wright were to each receive an equal distribution of the proceeds from the sale of his lands in the Allegheny City Diamond area and the south side of the Monongahela Bridge.

- The balance of his estate was to be divided equally between his son, Joseph, and his grandsons Joshua, Enoch and Joseph.

**CHILD** of Enoch Wright and Rachel James is:

+ 84  i. Joseph^5 Wright was born 04 August 1794 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 30 November 1851.

25. Agnes^4 "Nancy" Wright (Joshua^5, John^4, James^3) was born in November 1779 in what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 26 March 1831 in North Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. She is buried in the Providence Baptist Graveyard in North Sewickley. She married Willis/Wyllys Barris about 1796 in Washington County. He was born between 1772 and 1773. He died before 08 June 1836 in Beaver County and is buried in North Sewickley Township.

Willis sold land to Enoch Wright, his brother-in-law, on 25 August 1800. That is probably about the time they left Washington County and moved to North Sewickley Township. On 29 August 1802, Willis joined the congregation of the Providence Baptist Church in North Sewickley. They were away for awhile. Agnes joined the Peters Creek Baptist Church by transfer in 1802, then rejoined the Providence congregation by letter on 25 June 1808. It is not known where Willis was between 1801 and 1803. He is listed on the North Sewickley tax lists in 1804, 1805, 1808 and 1809.

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^370 Early records have various spellings of “Barris.” All his descendants in this report are listed as “Barris.”

^371 Evelyn (Holderby) Sass, a Barris descendant, supplied much of the information on this line. Her email address is evelynsass@aol.com.

^372 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantee Index, T-W, 1781-1924, LDS #852986.

^373 Citizens Library Indexing Group, Early Records and Cemetery Records of Peters Creek Baptist Church, Library, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Organized 1773, (Washington, Pennsylvania, typescript, 1992), page 132. Her name was spelled “Nancy Bares.”
In 1820, Willis’ household had two males between 10 and 16, one between 16 and 18 and one 45 and up. There was one female under 10, one between 26 and 45, one person engaged in agriculture and one in manufacturing.\textsuperscript{374}

In 1830, there was one male under five, one between five and 10, one between 20 and 30 and one between 50 and 60 in Willis’ household. There was one female between 15 and 20 and one between 50 and 60.\textsuperscript{375}

\textit{CHILDREN} of Agnes Wright and Willis Barris are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[+ 85] i. Joshua Wright\textsuperscript{3} Barris was born May 1797 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 11 January 1848 in Marion Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
  
  \item[86] ii. Lucy Barris was born about 1799 in Washington County. Providence Baptist Church records show a “Lucy Burrace baptized 14 November 1810.” Lucy Barris is on the membership rolls of that congregation through 1825. On 14 May 1825 Lucy and William Buchannon were dismissed by letter. Four days later Agnes was dismissed by letter and Willis was “excluded.”\textsuperscript{376}

  The 1830 census shows William Buchannon’s household with one male between five and 10, one between 15 and 20, one between 30 and 40 and one between 50 and 60. There was one female under five, one between five and 10, one between 20 and 30 and one between 30 and 40.\textsuperscript{377}

  \item[+ 87] iii. Joseph S. Barris was born 25 July 1800 in Washington County, and died 26 August 1874 in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa.
  
  \item[+ 88] iv. Enoch Wright Barris was born 12 January 1803 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania and died there 10 March 1833.
  
  \item[+ 89] v. Isaac R. Barris was born between 1805 and 1806 in Beaver County, and died there before 12 June 1839.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{374} Willis Burroughs’ [sic] household, 1820 U. S. census, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, North Sewickley Township, National Archives micropublication M-33, roll 96:122. (Ancestry.com).


\textsuperscript{376} Notes made by Evelyn (Holderby) Sass.

vi. Ludlow Barris was born about 1810 in Beaver County, and died there in September 1833.

vii. Nancy Barris was born about 1812 in Beaver County, and died there about 1832. She married Archibald Mecklin 08 July 1831.

viii. William B. Barris was born between 1821 and 1822 in North Sewickley Township. He first married Clarissa Ann Long on 25 April 1848, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His second wife was Dealey French. They married 16 August 1874 in Christian County, Missouri.

On 08 June 1836, William appeared in the Beaver County Orphans Court seeking a guardian to take care of his property and estate. Sampson Piersol was appointed guardian. Sampson was the father-in-law of William’s brother, Joshua Wright Barris.

26. Catharine Devore (Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1774 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 15 April 1839 in Coshocton County, Ohio. She married John “Big John” Wolfe about 1790 in Washington County. He was born about 1772, and died 04 September 1828 in New Castle, Coshocton County. They are buried in Mizer’s Farm Cemetery in Knox County, Ohio. Big John was the son of John Peter Wolfe and Elizabeth Ashbaugh, who had come from the East Hanover, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, area to Washington County where they acquired 100 acres. John Peter and his family moved to Ohio before 1813. Big John was a first cousin to Elizabeth Devore’s husband, Little John.

CHILDREN of Catherine Devore and John Wolfe, who were all born in Washington County with the exception of Simon, are:

i. Elizabeth Wolfe was born about 1791 and married William Lynch.

ii. Peter Wolfe was born about 1791, and died about 1827.

iii. James Wolfe was born about 1797, and died 11 March 1851 in Ohio.

iv. John “Blathering John” Wolfe was born about 1800, and died about 1869 in Indiana.

378 Christian County (Missouri), Marriages 1859-1878, 72.
380 The spelling of Ashbaugh was later changed by some members of the family to Ashbrook.
George Wolfe was born 07 July 1803, and died 05 January 1837.

Absolom Wolfe was born about 1805, and died 08 July 1863.

Adam Wolfe was born 09 December 1807, and died 20 March 1892 in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana.

Hester “Hetty” Wolfe was born 09 December 1809, and died 03 March 1877 in Knox County, Ohio.

Susannah L. Wolfe was born about 1812.

Mary Wolfe was born about 1815.

Simon Wolfe was born about 1816 in Ohio, and died 11 June 1869 in Knox County, Ohio.

Elizabeth Devore (Esther Wright, John, James) was born 02 October 1776, and died 05 December 1829 in Buffalo Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. About 1793, she married John “Little John” Wolfe, who was born 06 February 1773 probably in Washington County, and died there 16 April 1857. John was the son of John Jacob Wolfe and Barbara [--?--], who moved from East Hanover Township, in what is now Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, about the time of Little John’s birth. The family acquired 400 acres in what was then Donegal and is now Buffalo Township.

CHILDREN of Elizabeth Devore and John Wolfe, who were all born in Buffalo Township, are:

Jacob Devore Wolfe was born 28 September 1794 in Buffalo Township and died about 1860 in Coese, Whitley County, Indiana. Jacob was a minister. He married Nancy [--?--], who was born about 1810. They had no children.

Hester “Hetty” Wolfe was born 06 April 1797, and died 17 February 1882 in Columbus, Ohio.

Abraham Wolfe was born 01 June 1799, and died in Buffalo Township 17 December 1874.

Henry Kline Wolfe was born 09 November 1801, and died 25 October 1842.

John Wolfe was born 02 December 1803, and died 16 February 1886 in Blooming Grove Township, Richland County, Ohio.
vi. Isaac Wolfe was born 02 May 1806, and died 27 January 1831.

vii. Elizabeth Wolfe was born 31 January 1809, and died 18 January 1876.

viii. James Wolfe was born 26 January 1812, and died in Washington County 10 July 1890.

ix. Samuel Wolfe was born 20 November 1814, and died 31 March 1845.

x. David Wolfe was born 22 March 1817, and died 16 September 1847.

31. Eve Devore (Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1787 in Washington County, and died about 1856 in Jasper County, Indiana. She married Silas Hale 13 November 1807 in Greene County, Ohio. He was born about 1785 in Versailles, Wood County, Kentucky. Eve is buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery in LaPorte, Indiana.

CHILDREN of Eve Devore and Silas Hale are:

i. John Devore Hale was born about 1808.

ii. Sarah Hale was born about 1810.

iii. Mariah Louise Hale was born 13 February 1814 in Wayne Township, Champaign County, Ohio.

iv. Almira/Almyra was born about 1816.

35. Jacob Devore (Lydia Wright, John, James) was born about 1777 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 07 January 1835. He married Katherine Ely about 1808. She was the daughter of Michael Ely and Christina, a sister of John Peter Wolfe. Katherine was born 11 November 1785 in Pennsylvania, and died 25 November 1857 in Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio. Jacob's will was probated 13 January 1835.

CHILDREN of Jacob Devore and Katherine Ely, who were all born in Washington County, are:

i. Lydia R. Devore was born about 1809.

381 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Will Book 5:170.
382 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.
ii. Peter Devore was born 01 June 1811.

iii. Henry Devore was born about 1812.

iv. Rosanna Devore was born 20 August 1815, and died July 1877 in Delaware County, Ohio.

v. Wright Devore was born 19 January 1818, and died 12 August 1846 in Marion County, Ohio.

vi. Eli Devore was born about 1820.

vii. Jacob Devore was born 15 July 1822.

viii. Moses Devore was born about 1824 in Washington County, and probably died there between 1880 and 1900.

ix. Stephen H. Devore was born about 1832.

36. Arthur Devore (Lydia Wright, John, James) was born about 1783 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1847 in Delaware County, Ohio. He married Lydia Townsend about 1815, the daughter of Daniel Townsend and Lydia Sawin. Lydia died before 1882.

In 1820, Arthur was living in Nottingham Township. His household included one male under 10, one 26 and under 45. There were two females under 10 and one between 26 and 44. One person was engaged in agriculture. By 1840, Arthur and his family were living in Ohio. His household contained one male under five, one 20-29, one 60-70. There was one female 10-15, one 15-20 and one 50-60.

Although census records indicate there were more, the known CHILDREN of Arthur Devore and Lydia Townsend are:

i. Magaret Devore was born 09 May 1816, and died 30 July 1836 in Ohio. She was buried in the Drake Cemetery in Waldo, Marion County, Ohio.

ii. Daniel Townsend Devore was born about 1820, and died 30 November 1914.


38. John⁴ Devore (Lydia³ Wright, John², James¹) was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1785. He married Barbara Wolford, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1788. John and his wife moved to Knox County, Ohio, before 1840.

The 1840 census shows one male between 20 and 30 and one between 50 and 60. There was one female between 40 and 50. In 1850, John and his son were farmers. John’s real estate was valued at $1000. John Wolford, 25, lived nearby. He was probably related to Barbara.

The only known CHILD of John Devore and Barbara Wolford is:

129 i. Henry⁵ Devore was born about 1811 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1850, he was living with his parents and working as a farmer.

39. Andrew⁴ Devore (Lydia³ Wright, John², James¹) was born about 1792 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there about 1830. He married Abigail Steele about 1822. She was born about 1805 in Redstone, Pennsylvania, and died 15 June 1867 in Washington County.

On 07 October 1831, Abigail married John Lash. It is believed that Abigail raised the son of her daughter, Lydia, John Henry Devore.

CHILDREN of Andrew Devore and Abigail Steele, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 130 i. Henry⁵ Devore was born about 1823, and died between 1872 and 1880 in Richland, Ohio County, West Virginia.

+ 131 ii. Lydia Ann Devore was born about 1825.

+ 132 iii. Celia Eliza Devore was born 10 November 1827.


387 Some family members believe Abigail’s maiden name was Stickle according to Bruce Lash, email blash@cox.net.


390 Information on John Henry Devore came from Bruce Lash, email blash@cox.net.
iv. Alexander Devore was born 20 March 1830, and died in Washington County 04 March 1907.
ENOC WRIGHT HOUSE

FLOOR PLAN
Scale Drawing by Fred Braun
West side view of Wright House

Back view of Wright House
Log house of approximately the same vintage as one Joshua Wright built. Moved from another site and erected behind the Wright House

Google Earth view of Wright House (center) with log house in rear On Venetia Road in Peters Twp, PA
Spring house across Venetia Road with Wright House in the background. It served the house with potable water until the 1950s.\(^\text{391}\)

\(^{391}\) Photograph by Ruthann Seraly.
WRIGHT'S CHURCH\textsuperscript{392}
Original, 1823-1922
Current, 1923-Present

\textsuperscript{392} Photos contributed by Eileen Higbee.
V—MOVING BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI, 1840-1880

40. Elizabeth "Betsy"⁵ Brents Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born 13 September 1784, in Nelson County, Kentucky. She died 28 August 1851 in Ohio County, Kentucky. On 09 October 1800, Elizabeth married William Wright in Green County, Kentucky. He was born 10 January 1776 in Culpeper, Virginia, the son of Richard Wright and Sarah [--?--]. William died 02 March 1848 in Beech Grove, Kentucky. He is not known to be a part of this Wright family.⁵Elizabeth and her sister and their families moved with their mother, stepfather and their children about 1807 to Beech Grove.

CHILDREN of Elizabeth Brents and William Wright are:

+ 134  i. James B.⁶ Wright was born 18 October 1801 in Kentucky and died 29 April 1829 in Beech Grove, Kentucky.

+ 135  ii. John Wright was born 08 April 1804 in Green County, Kentucky, and died 02 March 1886.

+ 136  iii. William Wright was born 11 September 1806 in Kentucky.

+ 137  iv. Joshua Wright was born 18 March 1809 in Beech Grove, Kentucky.

+ 138  v. Mary Tibbs Wright was born 02 October 1811 in Beech Grove.

+ 139  vi. Sarah Wright was born 05 June 1814 in Beech Grove, and died 10 October 1847.

+ 140  vii. Mary Elizabeth Wright was born 02 April 1815 in Beach Grove, and died 31 May 1858 in Calhoun, McLean County, Kentucky.

+ 141  vii. Franklin Wright was born 18 May 1819 in Beech Grove.

⁵Kentucky Family Records, volume IV:12, 13. Additional details supplied by Betty Cox and Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Sara Finegan, email address britolam@aol.com.
viii. Elizabeth Wright was born 15 June 1822 in Beech Grove, and died March 1890 in Kentucky

ix. George Wright was born 13 July 1825 in Beech Grove. He was a Confederate soldier. 394

x. Charles Wright was born 09 March 1826 in Beech Grove.

42. James 5 Lynn (Hannah 4 Wright, James 3, John 2, James 1) was born about 1789 in Green County, Kentucky, and died about 1825 in Daviess County, Kentucky. He married Mary “Polly” Armstrong 15 May 1810 in Ohio County, Kentucky. James’ estate was administered by James B. Wright, a half-nephew, who was appointed in November 1825.

CHILDREN of James Lynn and Mary Armstrong are:

i. Hannah 6 Lynn was born about 1811 in Ohio County, Kentucky and died after 1850. She married John T. Timmons on 24 June 1829 in Daviess County, Kentucky. They had no children.

ii. William H. Lynn was born about 1811 in Ohio County, and died about 1886 in Texas.

iii. Polly Lynn was born about 1813 in Ohio County. She married Hiram Henry Hadley, who was born about 1811.

iv. John Wesley Lynn was born 28 May 1814 in Ohio County, and died 11 May 1875.

v. Sarah Lynn was born about 1817 in Daviess County, Kentucky, and died there before 1850.

vi. Charlotte Lynn was born about 1819 in Daviess County, and died there before 1847.

vii. Nancy Lynn was born about 1821 in Daviess County, and died there after 1850.

viii. James W. Lynn was born about 1823 in Daviess County, and died about 1860 in McLean County, Kentucky.

394 Historical Data Systems, comp. Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers lists two men named George Wright who enlisted in the Confederacy from Kentucky. One enlisted 14 September 1861 as a private. The other as a quartermaster on 30 July 1862.
ix. Elizabeth Lynn was born about 1823 in Daviess County, and died after 1860 in Webster, Breckenridge County, Kentucky.

43. Benjamin⁵ Lynn (Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1791 in Green County, Kentucky, and died about 1842 in Daviess County, Kentucky. He married Martha Ann Slaten 23 February 1827 in Hopkins County, Kentucky. She was born 01 November 1809 in Hopkins County, and died there before 1850. She is buried in the Hopkins County Cemetery.

CHILDREN of Benjamin Lynn and Martha Slaten, who were all born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, are:

154 i. Hannah Elizabeth⁶ Lynn was born about 1828.
155 ii. Julia Ann Lynn was born about 1830.
156 iii. William M. Lynn was born about 1832.
157 iv. Martha Lynn was born about 1834.
158 v. Mary L. Lynn was born about 1836.
159 vi. James D. Lynn was born about 1838.
160 vii. Nancy E. Lynn was born about 1840, and died in Saline County, Illinois. She married Hugh Jefferson Slaten⁹⁵ about 1856.
161 viii. Benjamin Lynn was born about 1841.

44. Nancy⁵ Lynn (Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1791 in Green County, Kentucky, and died before 1840 in Daviess County, Kentucky. She married John Handley 03 February 1807 in Ohio County. He was born about 1791 in Kentucky. On 02 November 1811, John Handley deeded to James Lynn 1,000 acres of land at $2.00 per acre.

CHILDREN of Nancy Lynn and John Handley, with estimated birth dates, are:

162 i. John⁶ Handley was born about 1808.
163 ii. William Handley was born about 1810.

³⁹⁵ "Slaton" is also spelled Slaton, Sladen and Slaten. All members of this family are entered as "Slaten."
³⁹⁶ Dodd, Jordan, Kentucky Marriages to 1850 [database online].
³⁹⁷ IGI.
iii. Samuel Handley was born about 1812.

iv. Emily Jane Handley was born about 1814.

v. Martha Ann Handley was born about 1816.

vi. Elinor Handley was born about 1818. She married Robert Hopkins after 1837.

vii. Elizabeth Handley was born about 1820. She married William H. Amos about 1839.

viii. Benjamin Handley was born about 1822.

ix. Sally Handley was born about 1824.

x. James Handley was born about 1826.

xi. Rachel Handley was born about 1828. She married W. W. Hughes about 1845. He was born about 1825.

xii. Mariah Handley was born about 1830. She married Ellis Morgan, who was born about 1828.

xiii. Felix Handley was born about 1832.

45. Hannah⁵ Lynn (Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1795 in Green County, Kentucky. She first married James Hobbs 11 October 1811 in Ohio County. He was born about 1793. Her second marriage was to James Evans in August 1826. He was born about 1795.

CHILDREN of Hannah Lynn and James Hobbs with estimated birth dates are:

175 i. Charlotte⁶ Hobbs was born about 1813 in Ohio County, Kentucky, and died in Henderson County, Kentucky before 1850.

176 ii. Job Hobbs was born about 1815 in Ohio County.

177 iii. Hannah Hobbs was born about 1817 in Ohio County.

178 iv. James Hobbs was born about 1822 in Daviess County, Kentucky.
CHILDREN of Hannah Lynn and James Evans, all of whom were born in Daviess County, Kentucky are:

179 i. James Evans was born about 1835. He married Jane [--?--] about 1858. She was born about 1840.

180 ii. Mary Evans was born about 1836.

46. William Henry\(^5\) Lynn (Hannah\(^4\) Wright, James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 07 January 1798 in Kentucky and died 23 May 1876 in Birmingham, Van Buren County, Iowa. He married Elizabeth Wallace 26 December 1826 in Hartford, Daviess County, Kentucky. She was born 27 March 1798 in Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, and died 23 September 1857 in Birmingham.\(^{398}\)

CHILDREN of William Lynn and Elizabeth Wallace, who were all born in Gibson County, Indiana, are:

181 i. Polly Ann\(^6\) Lynn was born 27 February 1829.

182 ii. Nancy Elizabeth Lynn was born 31 January 1831.

183 iii. Sarah Jane Lynn was born 31 January 1833.

184 iv. James Arthur Lynn was born 20 February 1835.

185 v. Harris Chapman Lynn was born 21 October 1836.

186 vi. Martha Ellen Lynn was born 08 February 1839.

187 vii. Louise Lynn was born 23 March 1841.

47. John\(^5\) Lynn (Hannah\(^4\) Wright, James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born about 1797 in Kentucky, and died after 1850. He married Martha Downs, who was born in Virginia about 1803. In 1850, they were living adjacent to William Tibbs and John Wesley Lashbrook. In addition to the named children, the household included Ellen Knight, age 22, as well as William Knight, age seven, and Emily Knight, age one. It is possible that Ellen was an older daughter of this couple. A servant, James Fraser, age 18, was also listed.\(^{399}\)

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\(^{398}\) Ancestry One World Tree.

\(^{399}\) John Lynn's household, U. S. 1850 census, Daviess County, Kentucky, District 2, page 428, dwelling 178, family 130, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 198. (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of John Lynn and Martha Downs, who were all born in Daviess County, are:

188 i. William Lynn was born about 1831. He is listed as a laborer on his father's 1850 census.

+ 189 ii. Elizabeth Lynn was born about 1833.

190 iii. Hannah Lynn was born about 1836.

191 iv. James M. Lynn was born about 1836.

+ 192 v. Nancy Lynn was born about 1840.

+ 193 vi. Rufus Lynn was born about 1843.

49. Eleanor "Nellie" Lynn (Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1803, and died between 1839 and 1850 in Daviess County. She married Solomon Brand 15 October 1821 in Daviess County. He was born about 1801 in Kentucky, and died after 1850.

In 1850, Solomon was listed as a farmer in Daviess County, Kentucky, with the children named below. His property was valued at $1000 and he owned eight slaves—three adults and five children.

CHILDREN of Eleanor Lynn and Solomon Brand are:

194 i. Jane Brand was born about 1827.

195 ii. Andrew Brand was born about 1829.

+ 196 iii. Isaac Brand was born about 1830.

197 iv. William Brand was born about 1833.

198 v. Sarah Brand was born about 1835.

199 vi. Nancy E. Brand was born about 1839.

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400 Dodd, Jordan, Kentucky Marriages to 1850 [database online]. (Ancestry.com).
50. Andrew^5 Lynn (Hannah^4 Wright, James^3, John^2, James^1) was born 05 September 1806 in Green County, Kentucky, and died 15 September 1883, in McLean County. His first marriage was to Sophia May Rust 27 October 1831. She was the daughter of Isaac Rust and Mary Anthony. Sophia was born 22 July 1813 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, and died there 14 November 1834. Andrew married his second wife, Harriott Pitt, 03 September 1840 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Benjamin Pitt and Mary [--?--]. Harriott was born 22 September 1818 in Muhlenberg, and died 14 January 1901 in McLean.

CHILDREN of Andrew Lynn and Sophia Rust, who were both born in Muhlenberg County, are:

+ 200 i. Isaac Jefferson^6 Lynn was born 15 August 1832.

  201 ii. Jacob Andrew Lynn was born 05 July 1834

CHILDREN of Andrew Lynn and Harriott Pitt, who were all born in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, are:

  202 i. Harriott F.^6 Lynn was born about 1844. She married A. J. Garst 13 September 1865 in McLean County, Kentucky. He was born about 1842.

  203 ii. James Lynn was born about 1846.

  204 iii. Mary E. Lynn was born about 1847, and died before 1860 in Muhlenberg.

+ 205 iv. William H. Lynn was born about 1850.

+ 206 v. Sophia Mary Lynn was born about 1853, and died 03 April 1937 in McLean County.

  207 vi. Charles M. Lynn was born about 1853 and died before 1881 in McLean County, Kentucky.

+ 208 vii. Eunice Caroline Lynn was born about 1857.

51. James^5 Crow (Eleanor^4 Wright, James^3, John^2, James^1) was born 01 July 1788 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 31 August 1822 in Mercer County. He married Rhoda Stemmons 25 October 1810 in Mercer County. She was born 25 March 1792 in Danville, and died 19 February 1881 in Pike County, Missouri. She is buried in Old Ashley Cemetery in Pike County. Jacob Crow left James' heirs 200 acres of land in Daviess County. They may have had a son
named James, as someone by that name patented 299 acres in Pike County, Missouri, in 1848. Rhoda lived with her son, Jacob, in 1850.

The following story shows Rhoda’s courage and strength:

In 1827, [Rhoda] in company with her brother-in-law, Walter Crow, came to Pike county, making the entire trip from Kentucky here on horseback, to look at these wild western lands, and to determine whether or not she thought it best to move her family to Missouri. They finally determined to settle in Pike county, and here she lived happily with her children until 1881, when she quietly passed away.

CHILDREN of James Crow and Rhoda Stemmons, who were all born in Mercer County, are:

+ 209 i. Nancy Crow was born 06 August 1811, and died 10 May 1847 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri.

+ 210 ii. Harriet Crow was born about 1813, and died about 1847 in Pike County. She married Napoleon Bonaparte VanWinkle.

211 iii. Sarah Crow was born 18 December 1815.

+ 212 iv. Jacob Lewis Crow was born 11 May 1818, and died 27 September 1887 in Pike County.

+ 213 v. Martin Crow was born 13 July 1820, and died 29 October 1907 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

52. Nancy “Ellender” Crow (Eleano Wright, James, John, James) was born 21 July 1790 in Danville, Mercer County, and died 09 May 1859. She married Obadiah Brumfield on 11 February 1807 in Mercer County. He was born about 1785 in Washington County, Kentucky, and died there 25 February 1836. They are both buried in the Old Union Cemetery, Boyle County, Kentucky. There is a marriage record for a Nancy Brumfield, who married a Burkley Overstreet, but it is not believed to be the same Nancy.
The 1810 census of Obediah’s household shows two males 16 to 25 and one female in the same age range, which do not precisely match their birth dates. No record has been found for either Nancy or Obediah in the 1820 census. In 1823, Nancy’s father willed her 200 acres in Daviess County, Kentucky.

In 1850, Nancy was enumerated as a separate household, but adjacent to her son, James. Her portion of the land was valued at $3500. Nancy owned five female and two male slaves in 1850. After emancipation, many adopted the name “Brumfield” and settled in Perryville, Boyle County, according to the 1870 census.

**CHILDREN** of Nancy Crow and Obediah Brumfield, who were all born in Kentucky, are:

+ 214 i. William Brumfield was born about 1807.
+ 215 ii. James Brumfield was born 05 November 1808.
+ 216 iii. Richard Berry Brumfield was born about 1809.
+ 217 iv. Eleanor “Ellen” Brumfield was born 30 October 1810.
+ 218 v. Samuel Brumfield was born about 1815.
+ 219 vi. Female Brumfield was born about 1825.

53. John Crow (Eleam Wright, James, John, James) was born 30 March 1792 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 11 July 1874 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri. He married Mary “Polly” Little 08 October 1812 in Daviess County. Mary was born 28 January 1792 near Perryville, Mercer>Boyle County, and died 15 April 1889 in Ashley.

In 1820, John and Mary, two sons under 10 and a female slave lived in Daviess County. In 1823, John’s father willed him 200 acres in Daviess County.

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409 Obediah Brumfield’s household, 1810 U. S. census, Ohio County, Kentucky, Ohio, page 100, National Archives micropublication roll 8. (Ancestry.com).
410 Nancy Brumfield’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Kentucky, Boyle County, District 1, page 320, dwelling 73, family 78, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 192. (Ancestry.com).
411 1850 U. S. census, Slave Schedule, Kentucky, Boyle County, District 1, household 4 [database online] (Ancestry.com).
412 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Mark Buckland, email woodrowmb@aol.com.
413 Weant, comp., *Pike County Missouri Deaths*. (Ancestry.com) provided birth and death information.
Kentucky. After leaving Kentucky, the family lived about a year in Boone County, Missouri. The 1830 census shows the family living in Pike County. Their household included one male under five, one 10-15, one female under five, two between five and 10, one 10-15 and one 15-20 in addition to John and Mary.415 The 1840 census shows John and Mary with one male 10-15, two 20-30, one female five-10, one 10-15 and two 15-20.416

A meeting was held in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on 26 March 1842 to nominate candidates for the legislature and county officers. John Crow was one of the men representing Cuivre Township. John’s brother, Walter, was nominated for county court judge.417 In 1844, John and probably his brother, Walter, built the courthouse in Bowling Green.418

In 1850, John, Mary, Eliza, Mary Ann and James lived on a farm valued at $2000. James was a student.419 A farm laborer from Ireland was part of John and Mary’s household in 1860. The land was valued at $7800 and their personal property was worth $5000. A Joseph Crow, 28, was nearby. His relationship is unknown.420 In 1870, John and Mary were each 78. Their daughter, Myriam, and her daughter were living with them. The land was worth $9000 and their personal property, $1200.421 When the reunion of early Pike County settlers was held in 1882, 91-year old Mary was the oldest settler in Ashley Township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The following article about John Crow was published in a county history:

Among the early settlers of Ashley township none were better known or more highly respected than [John Crow]. ... Mr. Crow enlisted and took an active part in the War of 1812. His services were recognized by the government, and during his life he received a pension for the service rendered, and since his death Mrs. Crow receives the same as the widow of a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1813 Mr. Crow’s family removed to Davis [sic] county where they lived until 1824, when they came to Missouri, first

417 History of Pike County, Missouri, 241.
418 History of Pike County, 819. On page 177 the date for building the courthouse is given as 1822. It is unlikely that the Crow brothers were in the area that early.
420 John Crow’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Ashley Township, page 0, dwelling 20163, family 20137, National Archives M-653, roll 639. (Ancestry.com).
settling in Boone county, where they stayed but twelve months, when they removed to Pike and settled on a farm near the site of the present town of Ashley. At this time there were but few settlers, neighbors were few, and the improvements meager and poor. Mr. Crow built the customary log cabin in which they contrived to summer, without either window or door. Louisiana [Township] was at this time the trading point for this settlement, and for even the smallest article the settlers were compelled to travel twenty miles. At Mr. Crow's cabin was held the first religious exercises in the neighborhood, Rev. James W. Campbell occasionally preaching there by appointment. Mr. Crow was among the first to agitate the question of building a church, and to his zeal and energy much of the early interest exhibited in both education and religious matters is to be attributed. He was a man of great energy and activity, and by his efforts and perseverance he succeeded in acquiring a good property.422

CHILDREN of John Crow and Mary Little are:

220 i. Elizabeth6 Crow was born 09 August 1813 in Kentucky.
221 ii. Jacob Crow was born 03 November 1816 in Kentucky.
+ 222 iii. Elmira "Myriam" L. Crow was born 16 November 1820 in Kentucky.
223 iv. Eleanor Crow was born 13 December 1822.
224 v. Emily Harrison Crow was born 23 July 1824.
+ 225 vi. James Thomas Crow was born 14 April 1827 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri, and died about 1904 in Jacksonville, Illinois.
226 vii. Eliza Melvina Crow was born 31 May 1829 in Ashley.
227 viii. Mary Ann Crow was born 02 April 1833 in Ashley.

54. Walter5 Crow (Eleanor4 Wright, James3, John2, James1) was born 17 January 1793 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 17 October 1850 in Marysville, Yuba County, California. He married Susan Pritchett 11 January 1816 in Mercer County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Isaac Pritchett and Rachel VanMeter. Susan was born 16 September 1799 in Mercer County and died in December 1832 in Pike County, Missouri.423

422 History of Pike County, Missouri, 845-46.
423 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jerry Orr, email jerryorr@comcast.net provided information on Walter and his family.
Walter’s father willed him 200 acres in Daviess County, Kentucky. Walter and his mother served as executors of Jacob’s estate. In 1842, Walter was nominated for the position of county court judge, but he lost in the general election. In 1844, he probably worked with his brother, John, building the courthouse in Bowling Green, Missouri. Between 1830 and 1852, he patented 853 acres in Pike County, Missouri.

Early in 1849, Walter and his two youngest sons, Lewis and Clinton, left to look for gold in California. Walter’s brother, Henry, went with them as did other Pike County men. In December, Walter returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama while Lewis and Clinton continued to mine in California. According to various accounts, it took about 53 days to sail from San Francisco to Panama, where you had to go by land across the Isthmus then take another vessel to New Orleans and back to Ashley.

In February of 1850, Walter organized and led a cattle drive to what is now Stanislaus County, California. Other family members joining Walter on this trip were William and Louisa Crow’s son, James, and their son-in-law, Walter Caldwell. James and Rhoda Crow’s son, Martin, and their son-in-law, Forman Long, also joined the group. Other friends and neighbors made a total of 50 men—most motivated by gold fever. A diary of the trip was kept by Cyrus Loveland, a cowboy. It was titled, California Trail Herd, and can be read online on the excellent Crow web site, which includes many other interesting details on various members of this family.

Although many men had left for California, they were listed on the 1850 Pike County census. Under occupation the enumerator wrote, “to the mines” for Walter and his sons, James, Benjamin and Alfred. Walter’s land was valued at $5000. His son, John Bradford Crow, remained in Missouri. He was a farmer with land valued at $900. Walter’s household also included John B.’s first wife, Parthenia Eastin, and Walter’s daughter, Susan.

Walter and some of the others were working at the mouth of the Feather River when Walter died. He was buried at the confluence of the Feather and Sacramento Rivers. A number of Walter’s children made their permanent homes in that part of California and became successful ranchers.

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424 History of Pike County, Missouri, 241.
425 History of Pike County, Missouri, 819. On page 177 the date for building the courthouse is given as 1822. It is unlikely that the Crow brothers were in the area that early.
CHILDREN of Walter Crow and Susan Pritchett are:

+ 228 i. Isaac Pritchett Crow was born 21 October 1816 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 07 October 1907 at Crow’s Landing, Stanislaus County, California.

229 ii. William Henry Crow was born 15 September 1819 in Mercer County.

230 iii. James Addison Crow was born 11 December 1820 in Mercer County.

231 iv. Margaret E. Crow was born 19 October 1822 in Mercer County.

232 v. Benjamin Hamilton Crow was born 27 February 1824 in Mercer County, and died between 1907 and 1910 in Crow’s Landing, Stanislaus County, California. He is buried in Hill Ferry Cemetery, in Newman, California. He married Emily J. “Emma” Patchett 10 October 1858 in Napa, Napa County, California. Emily was born about 1834 in Kentucky, and died in Crow’s Landing 22 December 1920. The couple had no children.

In 1870, Benjamin was a rancher in Stanislaus County with land valued at $12,000 and personal property worth $46,000. He was enumerated near other members of his family. The 1900 census shows Benjamin and Emma living on their farm, which was free of mortgage. Benjamin Patchett, 24, and his family was enumerated next to Walter, probably on Walter’s land. Patchett was probably related to Emma—perhaps a great-nephew.

A 1907 newspaper article identifies Benjamin as a Chief Ranger investigating a series of arson-set fires. A 1916 article states that Benjamin deeded his ranch in Stanislaus County, California, to his nephews, Ben T. and Roy F. Crow in September 1865. They sold the 333 acre ranch, which was three miles northwest of

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428 Some sources give his death date as 18 September 1906, but the 1907 newspaper clipping listed in the footnote below states that he was living on 07 September 1907.
429 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Linda Crow, email wheezy@inreach.com. (Pritchett, Crow, VanMeter site).
430 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted Linda Crow, email wheezy@inreach.com.
Newman, to E. H. Waggenheim 22 March 1916. Emma's guardian was Virginia Patchett.\textsuperscript{434} Emma was listed in the 1910 census living at 2306 Market Street in San Francisco with two other women—Mary A. Nash, and her daughter, Virginia Pastredt. [sic]\textsuperscript{435} Emma was Mary's sister-in-law.\textsuperscript{436}

\textbf{233} vi. John Bradford Crow was born 22 September 1825 in Danville, Mercer County, and died 21 December 1893 in Oakland, Alameda County, California.

\textbf{234} vii. Alfred McDowell Crow was born 25 May 1827 in Pike County, Missouri, and died 15 August 1884 in Modesto, Stanislaus County, California. He first married Sarah Stark 18 April 1853 in Carson City, Ormsby County, Nevada. She was born 19 January 1827, and died 01 January 1863 in Shaw’s Flat, Tuolumne County, California. Sarah is buried in Old Shaw’s Cemetery. Secondly, he married Martha “Mattie” L. Hicks on 20 September 1865.

\textbf{235} viii. Lewis Jacob Crow was born 27 March 1829 in Pike County, and died after 1910 in California.

\textbf{236} ix. Clinton Pike Crow was born 16 February 1831 in Pike County, and died 03 June 1918 in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.

\textbf{237} x. Susan Eleanor Crow was born 20 August 1832 in Pike County. In 1850, she was living with her brother, John.

\textbf{55. Mary “Polly” Crow} (Eleanor\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 23 November 1795, in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky. She died before 1820 in Kentucky. She married George Leachman 10 August 1812 in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky.\textsuperscript{437} George was born 26 October 1794, and died 02 May 1866 in Calhoun, McLean County, Kentucky. After Mary’s death, George married Matilda Robinson on 23 October 1819 in Nelson County, Kentucky. They had 12 children.\textsuperscript{438}

\textsuperscript{435} This is probably Virginia Patchett.
\textsuperscript{436} Mary A. Nash’s household, 1910 U. S. census. San Francisco County, San Francisco, Assembly District 34, page 9B, enumeration district 93, dwelling 162, family 180, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 97. (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{437} IGI.
\textsuperscript{438} Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Gail Meeks, email address vgmeeks@aol.com.
CHILDREN of Mary Crow and George Leachman are:

238  i. Nancy Ellender Leachman was born about 1811 in Kentucky. Nancy's grandfather, Jacob Crow, willed her 200 acres in Daviess County, Kentucky.439

239  ii. William Crow Leachman was born 02 March 1815 in Kentucky, and probably predeceased his grandfather.

56. Benjamin Crow (Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born 05 December 1797 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 22 August 1881 in Perryville, Boyle County, Kentucky. He first married Elizabeth "Eliza" Rogers 24 November 1824 in Mercer County.440 She was born about 1810 in Kentucky, and died after 1850. On 17 June 1870, Benjamin married Jane Davis in Boyle County. She was born about 1810 in Kentucky.441

In 1850, Benjamin, Eliza and the three children named below lived in Boyle County on a farm valued at $5000.442 The 1860 census shows Benjamin as a merchant with a home valued at $2200 with $10,000 worth of personal property. Eliza Crow, 20, lived with him. Either the enumerator erred in his wife's age, which would have been about 50, or a 20 year old Eliza was some other relative. She is not likely to have been a daughter as she was not listed on the 1850 census.443

CHILDREN of Benjamin Crow and Elizabeth Rogers, who were all born in Boyle County, Kentucky, are:

240  i. Martha A. Crow was born about 1832.

241  ii. Margaret C. Crow was born about 1834.

242  iii. Nancy B. Crow was born about 1836.

58. William Crow (Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born 11 February 1800 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died in February 1883 in Curryville, Pike County, Missouri. He married Louisa Kenley444 23 April 1827

439 Ira Nickles supplied information on Henry Crow, Susan Ripperdan and their children.
441 West, Family Data Collection—Marriages.
444 Although Louisa's parentage has not been found, the Kenley family probably lived near William's grandfather, Jacob Crow. James and Hiram Kenley witnessed Jacob's will in 1823.
in Mercer County. She was born about 1808 in Kentucky, and died between 1860 and 1870 in Pike County. They are buried in the Old Ashley Cemetery, Pike County.

Jacob's will provided his son $430 in addition to the 170 acres he had already received. The 1830 census shows the young couple with a son and daughter under five.Enumerated nearby were Rhoda (Stemmons) Crow, Obediah Brumfield, and Joseph Kenley.  

In the early 1830s, the family moved to Pike County, Missouri. Between 1835 and 1852 William patented 269 acres there. By 1840, William's household included one male between 15 and 20 and one between 40 and 50. There were two females under five, one between five and 10, one between 10 and 15 and one between 30 and 40.  

In 1850, William and Louisa were living on a farm valued at $1500. The following children were listed in the household: James, Ann Eliza, Nancy, Mary, and Elvira, William and Louisa. William's mother, who was 81, their married daughter, Lucinda, and her husband, Walter Caldwell, were part of the household as were Forman Long and his five children. James, Walter and Forman had all gone to the California gold fields.  

William and Louisa's household included Elvira, William, Nancy and her two young children in 1860. William's farm was valued at $2500 and his personal property at $1000. By the time the 1870 census was taken, Louisa had passed away. William, his son, William, and his daughter, Louisa, were living together. Father and son were farming land valued at $4000. His daughter, Nancy, and her two children were sharing the property. Her real estate was valued at $1500. In 1872, William retired from business and moved to Bowling Green, where he lived until 1880 when he settled in Curryville.  

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446 William Crow's household, 1840 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, page 84, National Archives roll 228 (Ancestry.com).
448 Wm. Crow's household, 1860 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, town of Bowling Green, page 0, dwelling 294, family 294, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 639 (Ancestry.com).
In 1880, William and his daughter, Louisa, were caring for William's 10 year old granddaughter, Ida McMillan. It is not known which of William's daughters was Ida's mother.

**CHILDREN** of William Crow and Louisa Kenley are:

+ 243  
  i. Lucinda{6} E. Crow was born 30 January 1828 in Mercer County.

+ 244  
  ii. James A. Crow was born about 1830 in Mercer County, and died in Pike County, Missouri, after 1910.

  iii. Ann Eliza Crow was born about 1834 in Missouri.

+ 246  
  iv. Nancy B. Crow was born about 1836 in Missouri.

  v. Mary E. Crow was born about 1838 in Missouri.

  vi. Elvira Crow was born about 1840 in Missouri.

  vii. William Henry Crow was born about 1842 in Missouri.

  viii. Louisa Crow was born about 1846 in Missouri.

59. Henry{5} Crow (Eleanor{4} Wright, James{3}, John{2}, James{1}) was born 08 June 1809 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 21 August 1883 in Bell Center, Crawford County, Wisconsin. Henry is buried in the Whiteaker Cemetery in Bell Center.

He first married Susan Ann Ripperdan 24 November 1829 in Missouri. She was born 02 June 1813 in Harrodsburg, Lincoln County, Kentucky, and died in March 1846 in Missouri. His second wife was Lois Katherine Kast, whom he married about 1856. She was born in 26 November 1829 in Medina, Ohio, and died 25 August 1901 in Medina, Medina County, California. She was first married to John Henry Miller by whom she had one known child, Obed Edmund Miller, who was born in 1852.

**CHILDREN** of Henry Crow and Susan Ripperdan are:

251  
  i. Nancy Eleanor{6} Crow was born 21 August 1830.

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{450} William Crow's household, 1880 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, town of Bowling Green, page 583, enumeration district 137, dwelling 111, family 132, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 709 (Ancestry.com).

{451} Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Margaret Mayer McClure, email Magg3212@cox.net.
ii. James W. Crow was born 19 October 1833.

iii. Margaret Crow was born 28 June 1835.

iv. Susan Mary Crow was born 12 May 1839.

v. Isaac E. Crow was born 13 July 1841 in Ohio.

vi. Henry Dodge Crow was born 08 January 1844 in Ohio.

CHILDREN of Henry Crow and Lois Kast:

i. Louisa M. Crow was born about 1857. The 1860 census gives her birth place as Ohio. The 1870 census says she was born in Wisconsin.

ii. Rosella Kast Crow was born about 1859. She married Dawson Alonzo Buckmaster. The 1860 census gives her birth place as Ohio. The 1870 census says she was born in Wisconsin.

iii. Adelbert/Delbert Kast Crow was born about 1861 in Crawford County, Wisconsin.

iv. Leslie Crow was born about 1863 in Crawford County.

v. Lester Kast Crow was born about 1864 and was not listed on the 1870 census.

vi. Benjamin Kast Crow was born about 1868.

63. James^{5} Robinson^{453} (Martha "Matheny" Ann^{4} Wright, James^{3} John^{2}, James^{1}) was born 30 April 1792 in Kentucky, and died after the 1840 census was taken in Clark County, Indiana. He first married Frances Troutman 07 September 1821 in Clark County, Indiana. She was the daughter of Leonard Troutman and Anna Sageser. Frances was born about 1804, and died about 1822 in Clark County. James married his second wife, Mary Cummings, on 30 December 1822 in Clark County.

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^{453} Robinson is also spelled "Robison," "Robson" and "Robertson." All are entered in this report as "Robinson." Much of the information on this family came from Ira Nickle's, email inickle@sc.rr.com, unpublished research on the Robinson family. Betty Cox, email bcox@vel.net, also contributed data.
She was the daughter of Hugh Cumings. Mary was born between 1790 and 1800 in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

The 1830 census indicates that James had two sons—one born before 1825, and one born between 1825 - 1830. He had two daughters born before 1825 and one between 1825 - 1830. His wife was in the 20 - 30 age range and he was in the 30 - 40.\(^{455}\) When the 1840 census was taken, James’ household included two males under five, two between five and 10, one between 10 and 15, one between 15 and 20, one between 20 and 30, one between 50-60. There was one female between 15 and 20 and one between 40 and 50.\(^{456}\) A James Robinson was listed nearby who was between 30 and 40. In 1840, James’ brother, John, who was executor of his estate, sent James’ four daughters, who were under age 14, (listed below) to live with their aunt, Jemima (Robinson) Montgomery, in Missouri.

Known **CHILDREN** of James Robinson and Mary Cummings, who were all born in Clark County, are:

- 263 i. Jane Robinson was born about 1823.
- 264 ii. Mary Ann Robinson.
- 265 iii. Minerva Robinson.
- 266 iv. Thursey Robinson.

**66. Elizabeth** \(^{5}\) “Betsey” Robinson (Martha “Matheny” Ann\(^{4}\) Wright, James\(^{3}\), John\(^{2}\), James\(^{1}\)) was born 01 December 1796, in Kentucky. Her first marriage was to Calvin Spencer on 09 November 1814, in Clark County, Indiana.\(^{457}\) Secondly, she married Calvin’s brother, Walter Spencer, on 11 August 1820 in Clark County. In 1830, the household was comprised of two males under five, one between five and 10, one between 10 and 15 [William R.] and one between 40 and 50. There was one female between five and 10, one between 10 and 15 and one between 30 and 40.\(^{458}\)

Elizabeth and Walter moved to Fulton County, Illinois, where they bought land on 16 March 1835, from John and Margaret Miller. The coal bank on the property was to be equally divided between them and Jacob Miller, Sr. The Millers were the parents of Mary Ann Miller, whom William would later marry.

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\(^{454}\) Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., *Indiana Marriages, 1802-1892* [database online] lists both of James Robinson’s marriages.

\(^{455}\) James Robison’s household, 1830 U. S. census, Clark County, Indiana, Northeast of the State Road, page 22, National Archives micropublication roll 288 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{456}\) James Robinson’s household, 1840 U. S. census, Clark County, Indiana, National Archives micropublication roll 75:240 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{457}\) *Indiana Marriages to 1850*.

\(^{458}\) Walter Spencer’s household, 1830 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, page 278, National Archives micropublication roll 30 (Ancestry.com).
When the 1840 census was taken, Walter and his family were in Franklin County, Illinois. The household included one male under five, one five to 10, two 10 to 15, one 15 to 20 and one 50 to 60. There was one female five to 10, one 15 to 20 and one 40 to 50.\footnote{Walter Spencer's household, 1840 U. S. census, Franklin County, Illinois, page 257, National Archives micropublication roll 59 (Ancestry.com).}

In 1843, Walter and Elizabeth moved to Polk County, Missouri. Elizabeth's son, William, followed in 1856. By 1850, only Walter, Elizabeth and their 15-year old son, Walter, remained in the household. Walter was farming 600 acres.\footnote{Walter Spencer's household, 1850 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, District 71, page 45, dwelling 582, family 582, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 411 (Ancestry.com).} In 1860, Walter and Elizabeth owned $1600 worth of real estate, which Walter farmed, and $1500 in personal property. Their son, his wife and first child lived with them. Walter helped his father on the farm.\footnote{Walter Spencer's household, 1860 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, Bolivar Post Office, page 0, dwelling 240, family 239, National Archives micropublication M-643, roll 641 (Ancestry.com).}

**CHILD** of Elizabeth Robinson and Calvin Spencer is:

+ 267 i. William R.\textsuperscript{6} Spencer, who was born about 1815, probably in Indiana.

**CHILD** of Elizabeth Robinson and Walter Spencer is:

+ 268 i. Walter\textsuperscript{6} Keen Spencer was born 14 August 1836 in Fulton County, Illinois.

68. Martha\textsuperscript{5} Robinson (Martha "Matheny" Ann\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 12 June 1801 in Kentucky, and died about 1858 in Jennings, Scott County, Indiana. She married David McClain 10 January 1829 in Clark County, Indiana.\footnote{Indiana Marriage Records Index, 1845-1920, OS page 1415852 (Ancestry.com).} He was the son of William McClain and Rebecca Spencer, presumably the sister of Calvin and Walter. David was born 05 June 1803 in Kentucky.

In 1850, David was farming land valued at $1,000 in Scott County, Indiana. Listed in the household were the four children named below and a seven-year old boy named Louis Davis. The relationship between the boy and the McClain family is unknown. There are other McClain and Davis families living in close proximity.\footnote{David McClain's household, 1850 U. S. census, Indiana, Scott County, Jennings Township, page 196, dwelling 79, family 79, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 171 (Ancestry.com).} By 1860, Martha had died and David had remarried a woman named Permelia.

\footnotetext[459]{Walter Spencer's household, 1840 U. S. census, Franklin County, Illinois, page 257, National Archives micropublication roll 59 (Ancestry.com).}
\footnotetext[460]{Walter Spencer's household, 1850 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, District 71, page 45, dwelling 582, family 582, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 411 (Ancestry.com).}
\footnotetext[461]{Walter Spencer's household, 1860 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, Bolivar Post Office, page 0, dwelling 240, family 239, National Archives micropublication M-643, roll 641 (Ancestry.com).}
\footnotetext[462]{Indiana Marriage Records Index, 1845-1920, OS page 1415852 (Ancestry.com).}
\footnotetext[463]{David McClain's household, 1850 U. S. census, Indiana, Scott County, Jennings Township, page 196, dwelling 79, family 79, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 171 (Ancestry.com).}
(Sanders) Murphin, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1815. The household included David’s youngest daughter, Lavinia, Louis Davis and five children from his wife’s first marriage. Martha’s brother, Miller Robinson, and his wife lived next door. David’s farm was valued at $2,800.\textsuperscript{464}

By 1870, all of David and Martha’s children were out of the family home. Permelia’s two youngest children had either been adopted by David or just assumed the use of his name. They are William J., age 16, and Permelia Alice, age 12. Phoebe [--?--] Sanders, who was born in New Jersey about 1781, is part of the household. She is almost certainly David’s mother-in-law. David’s farm was valued at $3,000. Two of Martha’s brothers were living on adjacent properties—Miller and James Robinson. There was also a Jackson Robinson, who was too young to be Martha’s brother by the same name, but obviously related.\textsuperscript{465}

Known \textit{CHILDREN} of Martha Robinson and David McClain, all of whom were born in Indiana, are:

269  
i. James\textsuperscript{6} McClain was born about 1830.

270  
ii. Mary Ann McClain was born about 1833.

271  
iii. John McClain was born about 1836.

272  
iv. Luvisa “Visa” McClain was born about 1843.

\textbf{69. Jemina\textsuperscript{5} Robinson} (Martha “Matheny” Ann\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3} John, James\textsuperscript{5}) was born 20 September 1803 in Kentucky, and died after 1880 in Missouri. She married \textbf{Samuel Montgomery} 17 August 1826 in Clark County, Indiana.\textsuperscript{466} He was born 01 October 1803 in Tennessee, and died after 1880 in Missouri. Samuel and Jemima appear to have moved from Indiana to Tennessee shortly after their marriage as their first nine children were born there. By 1850, Samuel was farming in Barry County, Missouri where they lived the rest of their lives. The first twelve children listed below were named with Jemima and Samuel.\textsuperscript{467} In 1860, Samuel’s land and personal property were each valued at $1000. The following were

\textsuperscript{464} David McClain’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Indiana, Scott County, Jennings Township, Austin Post Office, page 1060, dwelling 1097, family 1062, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 294 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{465} David McClain’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Indiana, Scott County, Jennings Township, Austin Post Office, page 1060, dwelling 1097, family 1062, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 294 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{466} Indiana Marriage Records Index, 1845-1920, Book B, page 84 (Ancestry.com). Jemima’s name is spelled “Gemima.”

\textsuperscript{467} Samuel Montgomery’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, District 5, page 212, dwelling 294, family 294, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 391 (Ancestry.com).
included in the household: Elizabeth, James, Malinda, Joshua, Dicey, Margaret, Eliza, Robert, John and William.\textsuperscript{468}

The 1870 census shows Samuel and Jemima with the following children: Elizabeth, Dicey, Margaret, Eliza, Robert, Rebecca (listed under her married name, “Howerton”) and James, a carpenter. Samuel’s farm was worth $1200 and his personal property was $600.\textsuperscript{469} The last census record found for either Samuel or Jemima was the 1880. These adult children were living with their parents: Elizabeth, Malinda, Dicey, Eliza and Robert. Samuel and Robert were farming. Sarah and her family were living next door.\textsuperscript{470}

\textit{CHILDREN} of Jemima Robinson\textsuperscript{471} and Samuel Montgomery.

273 i. Sarah\textsuperscript{6} Montgomery was born in Tennessee about 1827. She married Archey B. Harrell 21 December 1854 in Barry County, Missouri.\textsuperscript{472} He was a blacksmith, born in Tennessee about 1824. There were no children living with them in 1880. They were enumerated next to her parents.\textsuperscript{473}

274 ii. Elizabeth J. Montgomery was born about 1830 in Tennessee. She never married, lived with her parents until their deaths and then remained in their home probably until her death after 1910. In 1900, Elizabeth was listed as the head of the household which included sisters, Malinda, Dicey and Amanda. Amanda’s son, Thomas J. Stamps, and a boarder completed the household. Their brother, Robert, and his family lived next door.\textsuperscript{474} In 1910, only Elizabeth, Malinda and Dicey remained in the home.\textsuperscript{475}

\textsuperscript{469} Samal [sic] Montgomery's household, 1870 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Shoal Creek Township, Cassville Post Office, page 730, dwelling 74, family 75, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 757 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{470} Samuel Montgomery's household, 1880 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 361, enumeration district 7, dwelling 178, family 195, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 673 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{471} Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., Missouri Marriages, 1851-1900 listed marriage records for these children.
\textsuperscript{472} Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., Missouri Marriages, 1851-1900.
\textsuperscript{473} A. B. Harrell’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 361, enumeration district 7, dwelling 177, family 194, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 673 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{474} Elizabeth Montgomery’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 6A, enumeration district 8, dwelling 114, family 114, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 838 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{475} Elizabeth Montgomery’s household, 1910 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 9A, enumeration district 11, dwelling 17175, family 178, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 707 (Ancestry.com).
iii. Rebecca Angeline Montgomery was born in Tennessee about 1831. She married Jackson Howerton 22 December 1859 in Barry County. Rebecca and Jackson were listed in the 1860 census living adjacent to his parents, Jackson and Hannah [--?--] Howerton, in Liberty Township. Rebecca was living with her parents in 1870. No other record has been found for Jackson. In 1900, Rebecca was living with her nephew, Joseph T. Montgomery, in Barry County. Her brother, James, was also part of that household.

iv. Amanda Montgomery was born in June 1832 in Tennessee, and died after 1900 probably in Missouri.

v. Thomas C. Montgomery was born about 1835 in Tennessee.

vi. James Montgomery was born about 1836 in Tennessee.

vii. Malinda Montgomery was born about 1837 in Tennessee, and died in Barry County after 1910. She never married and lived with her parents and then with her sister, Elizabeth.

viii. Joshua Montgomery was born about 1839. Joshua was living with his parents in 1860. No other record has been found.

ix. Dicey Almira Montgomery was born about 1841 in Tennessee, and died after 1930 probably in Barry County, Missouri. Dicey is listed with her parents or with her sister, Elizabeth, through the 1910 census. Beginning in 1920, she is enumerated with her nephew, Samuel Marvel Montgomery and his family. Each census except the 1910 lists her name as Dicey Montgomery. That year she gave her name as “Dicey LeGrand.” She said she had been married 24 years, but had no children. No other record has been found under the name Dicey LeGrand.

x. Margaret Montgomery was born about 1843 in Missouri. Margaret was living with her parents in 1870, but no other records have been found.

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Samuel J. Montgomery was born about 1847 in Missouri. Samuel may have died in childhood as he is not listed with the family in 1860.

John R. Montgomery was born 1848 in Missouri, and died after 1880.

Eliza A. Montgomery was born about 1851 in Missouri. She was single and living with her parents when the 1880 census was taken.

Robert Montgomery was born about 1852 in Barry County, and died there after 1920.

William J. Montgomery was born about 1853 in Barry County.

Miller Robinson (Martha "Matheny" Ann Wright, James, John, James) was born 12 March 1806 in Kentucky. He and Louisa Welch were married 21 April 1836 in Jefferson County, Indiana. Louisa was born 25 January 1818 in Jefferson County, Indiana.

The 1840 census shows they had a boy and girl under five. No 1850 census record has been found, but in 1860, Miller's farm was worth $1200 and his personal property was valued at $600. He and Louisa were living alone, but the next household enumerated included their six known children, who ranged in age from one to 20. Nancy had married and had two children, but no husband was listed. David McClain was living on the other side of Miller.

In 1870, Miller and Louisa's three youngest children were living with them. The value of the land and personal property remained the same. No other census records have been found.

CHILDREN of Miller Robinson and Louisa Welch, who were all born in Indiana, are:

Nancy J. Robinson was born in April 1840.

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479 Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., Indiana Marriages, 1802-189 (Ancestry.com). Louisa's name was spelled, "Louiza."


482 Miller Robinson's household, 1870 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Jennings Township, Austin Post Office, page 357, dwelling 800, family 785, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 357 (Ancestry.com).
ii. Jackson Robinson was born about 1843. He enlisted as a Private on 23 December 1863 and mustered out on 10 January 1864. He married Elivira [--?] about 1870. She was born in Indiana about 1853. They were enumerated next to his father in 1870. His personal property was valued at $500. Jackson was selling sewing machines.

iii. John Robinson was born about 1845.

iv. James Robinson was born about 1851.

v. William Robinson was born about 1851.

vi. Mary A. Robinson was born about 1859.

75. Nancy Emma Laird (Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born between 1794 and 1800 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died between 1840 and 1849 in Butler County. She married John Swartz between 1816 and 1820 in Washington County. John was born 25 October 1792 in Dauphin, now Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and died between 22 January 1867 and 07 February 1867 in Jackson Township, Butler County. His parents, Johann George Swartz and Anna Margaret Brunner, moved to Washington County about 1803. John and Nancy moved from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Butler County about 1824. John was a prosperous farmer and owned a mill in Zelienople. They are both buried in the Zelienople Borough Cemetery in Jackson Township.

CENSUS RECORDS

Nancy and John had a son, Joseph, who was born in 1822. Although he is not known to have had older brothers, there is some evidence that they had a son, George, named after his paternal grandfather. He was probably one of the two boys born between 1810 and 1820 listed on the 1820 census where John’s age is between 26 and 44 and Nancy’s age is 15 and under 26.

In 1830, the Swartz household had one male five to 10 years old (Joseph), one 10 and under 15, who could not be either of the two boys born before 1820, and one 30 years old. 

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483 Historical Data Systems, comp., *American Civil War Soldiers* (Ancestry.com)
and under 40, who was John. If George lived to adulthood, he may have resided in Circleville, Ohio. He was not named in his father’s will. The female 10 and under 15 was probably Lydia, and the one 30 and under 40 was Nancy.

There is a Lydia Swartz buried in the Zelienople Borough Cemetery, who may be John and Nancy’s daughter. A published survey of that cemetery gives her death date as 20 March 1850 with a question mark and an age at death of 29-5-6. If she was part of this family and the tombstone record is accurate, she would have been born 14 October 1820.

When the 1840 census was taken, there was one male between five and nine, two between 15 and 19, one between 20 and 29, and one between 40 and 49. There was one female 10 to 14, one 30 to 39 and three 50 to 59. John became the guardian of Nancy’s sister, Roseann Laird, before 1836. If she lived with John and his family after her father’s death, Roseann, who was about 45, may have been counted in the 50 to 59 group. Ages given in the 1840 census were to be as of 01 June of that year. If the enumerator followed the guidelines and the cemetery information is correct, Lydia would have been 29. Nancy should be in the forty to fifty age group. There are probably errors in the age ranges given for the females.

In 1850, the census lists John, 58, a farmer with real estate valued at $6800, his son, Joseph, 28, a farmer, Joseph’s wife, Elizabeth, 26, and their two children. When the 1860 census was taken, Joseph was listed as head of household. He was a 38-year old farmer with $13,250 in real estate and $4300 in personal property. Elizabeth was 35 and they had six children. Joseph’s father, John, was a 68 year old “gentleman” with $2000 in personal property. There was also a farm hand named Joseph Walters. John probably lived with Joseph the rest of his life.

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488 Jean Elizabeth (Swartz) Deem’s (mother of Betty Deem) notes, ca 1925-1930 mentioned the possibility of a son named “George” as part of this family. No other records have been found.
489 Butler County Historical Society, Butler County Cemetery Inventory, volume 4:6.
491 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, II:317-318.
LAND RECORDS

On 26 December 1816, John purchased land in Columbia, Washington County, from John Neal and his wife for $100.

Johann George Swartz, father of John, conveyed to Joseph Caldwell and John Swartz land in Williamsport, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on 19 October 1822. Joseph Caldwell was the husband of John’s sister, Sophia Catherine Swartz, who was born 28 July 1794. On 02 June 1835, John and Nancy sold that property to Joseph Caldwell for $400. It consisted of “... half of lot 21 on First Street from Washington Street 30 feet along First Street then through the middle of the lot 200 feet to Cherry Alley, then 30 feet along Cherry Alley back to Washington Street and 200 feet to the point of beginning.” Joseph Caldwell already owned the other half.

John and Nancy Swartz moved from the Mingo Creek area of Washington County to Butler County, Pennsylvania, about 1824 and bought 200 acres of timber land at $2.00 an acre.

On 07 April 1828, John and Nancy, Joseph Caldwell and his wife sold rural land in Nottingham Township that Johann George Swartz had conveyed to them 19 October 1822. It was sold to Henry Yong for $700.

On 09 May 1835, John and Nancy sold land to Josiah Allen in Columbia, Washington County, for $10.00. On 26 May 1835, Joseph Caldwell and his wife, John Swartz and his wife sold land in Columbia to Josiah Allen for $25.00. On the same day they sold land in Pleasantville to William Fleming for $125.00.

JOHN’S WILL

John’s will was written 22 January 1867 and admitted for probate in Butler County 07 February of that year. His will states that he was very sick. The only child named in John’s will was his son, Joseph. Also named were Joseph’s wife and children, and a sister-in-law, Hettie (Laird) Pritchard. Hettie had probably taken over the care of...
Roseann when Nancy died. The $200.00 that John left her was probably for the care of her sister.\textsuperscript{505}

**CHILDREN** of Nancy Laird and John Swartz are:

294  
i. Male Infant\textsuperscript{6} Swartz was born before 1820 in Washington County. This son probably predeceased his father.\textsuperscript{506}

295  
ii. Male Infant Swartz was born before 1820 in Washington County.\textsuperscript{507}

296  
iii. Lydia L. Swartz was possibly born 14 October 1820 in Washington County. She died unmarried 20 March 1850 in Zelienople, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

+ 297  
iv. Joseph Swartz was born 22 February 1822 in Washington County and died 27 September 1893 in Springville, Erie County, New York.

298  
v. Male Infant Swartz was born between 1825 and 1830 in Butler County. He was only listed in the 1840 census and may not have been a member of this family.

77. Charity\textsuperscript{5} Laird (Lydia\textsuperscript{4} Wright, Joshua\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born about 1800 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She died 23 November 1863 in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. Charity and Abram VanWye were married Tuesday, 25 May 1819 in Nottingham Township by her uncle, Enoch Wright, in his capacity as Justice of the Peace.\textsuperscript{508} Abram was the son of Arthur VanWye and Mary James, who is believed to have been the sister of Enoch’s wife, Rachel James. Abram was born 25 February 1797 in Washington County, and died 02 May 1854 in Weathersfield Township. Abram served in the frontier militia during the War of 1812.

In the spring of 1834, the Abram VanWye family moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, settling in Weathersfield Township. His initial purchase comprised 150 acres of land, but at the time of his death, he owned 400 acres. Abram and his brother, James, lived near one another in Ohio. Enoch Wright VanWye, son of James, lived with this aunt and uncle for part of his youth.\textsuperscript{509}

\textsuperscript{505} Butler County (Pennsylvania), *Will Book*, 0:466.

\textsuperscript{506} This may be George Swartz.

\textsuperscript{507} This may be John Swartz.


\textsuperscript{509} Enoch Wright VanWye, *The History of the VanWye Family Family* (unpublished typescript, 1902)
Enoch Wright VanWye wrote the following in his book, *History of the VanWye family* in 1902:

Abram VanWye, my old respected uncle, was the most perfect and upright man that I ever knew, a man that tried to live a perfect life in the sight of his God and in the sight of man, a man of strong passions which he learned to subdue and control. A man of strong mental faculties, a man well informed, away above the average for his day, not an enthusiast but prudent and conservative in all his affairs, charitable toward all, not bigoted in the least, but he was industrious, temperate, sober, prudent, and kind to all a pattern for his fellow men if they would but follow in his footsteps. His influence was great and always for the good. In religion and education he was always in front taking an active part and his influence is still going on and will continue until the end of time.

The 1850 census shows Abram, his wife and the following children: Nancy, Amanda, William, Joseph, Darthula, Almira and Sabine. Their son, John, and his young family lived on one side of Abram and their daughter, Lydia (VanWye) Dunlap, lived on the other. Abram’s real estate was valued at $10,00.\(^{510}\)

His will named his wife, Charity, children: Charles, John, Amanda, William, Joseph W., Darthula W., Almira, and Sabrina; son-in-law, Hiram Dunlap, and grandson, John A. Hunter. Charity and Abram are buried in the Mausoleum of the Union Cemetery, Niles Township, Trumbull County.\(^{511}\)

After Abram’s death, Nancy’s household included six of her children: Nancy, William, Joseph, Darthula, Almira and Sabrina [entered as Lavine] in addition to the four children of her deceased daughter, Mary J. (VanWye) Hunter. Nancy’s sons, William and Joseph, managed the farm.\(^{512}\)

**CHILDREN** of Charity Laird and Abram VanWye are:

+ 299  i. Charles\(^8\) VanWye was born 28 March 1820 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He died 26 April 1886 in Trumbull County, Ohio.

+ 300  ii. John VanWye was born 13 March 1822 in Washington County, and died 16 December 1845 in Weathersfield.

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\(^{511}\) Gail VanWye supplied much of the information on the VanWye family, email gailvw@aol.com.

iii. Lydia VanWye was born 02 June 1824 in Washington County, and died 07 August 1854 in Weathersfield.

iv. Mary Jane VanWye was born about 1827 in Washington County, and died about 1855 in Weathersfield.

v. Nancy VanWye was born 22 October 1828 in Washington County, and died 12 April 1906 in Trumbull County.

vi. Catherine VanWye was born 26 June 1831 in Washington County, and died 04 October 1847 in Weathersfield. Catherine was the first of five of Abram and Charity's daughters to die of tuberculosis.

vii. Amanda VanWye was born about 1833 in Washington County, and died 07 April 1850 in Weathersfield.

viii. William V. VanWye was born about 1834 in Weathersfield, and died 27 November 1863 in Ringgold, Georgia. He was living with his mother in 1860 and working as a farmer. In 1861, he enlisted as a Private for three months in the 7th Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Company H. He reenlisted as a Corporal in the same company and was promoted to Sergeant. His service during the Civil War is noted on his grave in the Memorial Cemetery, Niles Township, Trumbull County.

ix. Joseph Wright VanWye was born 16 April 1837 in Weathersfield, and died there about 1921.

x. Darthula VanWye was born about 1839 in Weathersfield, and died 08 August 1921 in Bristolville, Trumbull County, Ohio.

xi. Almira VanWye was born about 1840 in Weathersfield, and died there 12 September 1861—the last of five daughters to die of tuberculosis. Her will left the property inherited from her father to be evenly divided among her surviving siblings. The family tradition is that she was President William McKinley's friend, confidant and first love. Due to her illness she refused his offer of marriage. Her brothers continued to be friends with William until he moved to Washington. It is said that he was sitting on the VanWye front porch in Weathersfield when he received the telegram advising him of his nomination and the need to return to Canton.

Sabrina/Sabine H. VanWye was born 06 September 1844 in Weathersfield. When the 1880 census was taken, Sabrina was listed under her maiden name, single, working as a dressmaker, and living with her sister, Darthula. Sometime after that she married Thomas C. Radcliffe probably in Trumbull County. In 1910, she was a widow living at 407 East Market Street in Howland Township. She was listed as a separate household, but at the same address as Thomas W. Qualey. She was unemployed, but had her own income. She had borne no children. She died 30 June 1919 in Trumbull County.

79. Jane Laird (Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born about 1802 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1844 in Bartholomew County, Indiana. She married James VanWye 25 December 1822 in Washington County. This son of Arthur VanWye and Mary James was born 24 June 1800 in Washington County, and died about 1868 in Ohio. The family moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1832. In 1840, the family consisted of three males five and under, two from five to 10, two from 10 to 15 and one from 30 to 40. There was one female five to 10, one 15 to 20, one 30 to 40 and one 60 to 70. About 1842, they moved for a brief time to Indiana judging by the approximate birth dates and places of their youngest children. After Jane’s death, James moved back to Trumbull County, probably for family support in caring for the children. There he married Jane [--?--] on 23 November 1848. She had been previously married to [--?--] Saunders as three of her children were living with them when the 1850 census was taken. The following children from his first marriage were part of his 1850 household: Nancy, Charles, William, Rachel and Charity. There were no known issue from his second marriage.

CHILDREN of Jane Laird and James VanWye are:

+ 311 i. Mary VanWye was born 14 October 1823 in Washington County.
ii. Lydia VanWye was born about 1824 in Washington County, and died 07 September 1854 in Trumbull County. She married James Gafney in Indiana. He was born in Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana.

iii. John VanWye was born about 1826 in Washington County, and died before 1902. He married Emma McConnell.

iv. James D. VanWye was born about 1828 in Washington County, and died before 1902.

v. Enoch Wright VanWye was born 08 July 1830 in Washington County, and died 10 April 1903 in Boynton, Sullivan County, Missouri.

vi. Arthur VanWye was born about 1833 in Trumbull County, and died after the 1850 census, but at an early age.

vii. Nancy VanWye was born about 1834 in Trumbull County. She died after 1850, but probably at a young age.

viii. Charles VanWye was born about 1836 in Trumbull County. He also died after 1850, but probably at a young age.

ix. Isaac VanWye was born about 1838 in Trumbull County. Enoch wrote in 1902, “My brother, Isaac, I do not know what became of him, as he left Kansas in 1865 and started for the then wild west and we have not heard of him after; he may be living yet and if he is he would be about 65 years old at this time.”

x. William H. VanWye was born about 1841 in Trumbull County, Ohio, and died about 1902. He married Lucy Garrison, who was born in Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana.

xi. Rachel C. VanWye was born about 1842 in Trumbull County. Rachel died after 1850, but at an early age.

xii. Ellen VanWye was born about 1843 in Bartholomew County, and died after 1902. She first married Arthur McCullough on 20 May 1869 in Missouri. He was born about 1839 in Sullivan County, Missouri. Secondly, she married Joseph McEwen some time after 1872.

xiii. Charity VanWye was born about 1844 and died after 1850.
83. Hester⁵ “Hettie” or “Esther” Laird (Lydia⁴ Wright, Joshua⁴, John², James¹) was born 18 June 1812 in Washington County, and died after 1870 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. She married Daniel Pritchard between the time her father’s will was written in September 1836 and when she signed a deed in March 1837. Daniel was born about 1802-1803 in Maryland.

In 1840, the household had one male age five to 10 and one male 30 to 40. There was one female five or under and one 15 to 20.⁵¹⁹ The young male in the home was Browning W. Pritchard, a son by a previous marriage, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1833. Browning died in Freeborn, Minnesota, 19 June 1910.⁵²⁰ In 1850, Daniel was a farmer in Middlesex Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his real estate was valued at $811. His household included his wife, Browning, and their two oldest daughters.⁵²¹

In 1860, Daniel was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at $1500 and personal property worth $400. Their daughter, Tabitha, was not listed. In her place is Liza Ann, who is the same age Tabitha would have been. Other daughters were Virginia and Esther Emma. Also included in the household was Hester’s sister, Roseann Laird, age 65, working as a domestic.⁵²² John Swartz, husband of Hester’s deceased sister, Nancy, named “Hettie” Pritchard in his will in 1867, probably to provide funds for the care of Roseann Laird, his former ward.

When the 1870 census was taken, the family had moved to Beaver County and Daniel’s occupation was listed as “gentleman.” The family’s real estate was valued at $2500 and their personal property at $800. Roseann was not with the family and had perhaps died. Tabitha, age 24, is listed with her sister, Esther Emma, 13. Tabitha’s age in 1850 was 11.⁵²³

CHILDREN of Hester Laird and Daniel Pritchard, who were probably all born in Butler County, are:

324 i. Tabitha⁶ Pritchard was born about 1839.

325 ii. Virginia Pritchard was born about 1842.

326 iii. Esther Emma Pritchard was born about 1857.

84. **Joseph** Wright (*Enoch*, *Joshua*, *John*, *James*) was born 04 August 1794 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 30 November 1851. He married **Catherine Hopkins** 06 November 1814 in Washington County. She was the daughter of **Thomas Hopkins**, who served as a Private in Maryland during the Revolutionary War, and **Catherine Hurd**, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, with her father, **William**, and two brothers, **Andrew** and **John**. When Thomas and 16 year-old Catherine married without her father’s consent, her father was so angry that he did not reconcile with her until after the birth of her sixth child.

Catherine was the granddaughter of **John Hopkins** and his wife, **Eleanor Wallace**. They migrated from what was then a part of Frederick County and is now part of Montgomery County, Maryland. Their sons, **Thomas** and **Alexander**, and daughter, **Elizabeth**, who was the wife of Eleanor’s cousin, **William Wallace**, accompanied them. **Catherine Hopkins** was born 25 April 1796 in Washington County, and died there on 25 November 1862. Both Joseph and Catherine are buried in the Wright’s Church Cemetery.

The following biographical sketch was written by family members for the booklet that was distributed at the 1914 Wright family reunion.

*Joseph Wright attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, but ill health prevented his graduation. He acquired while there, however, an insatiable thirst for knowledge and throughout his life was a constant student, having no taste for agricultural pursuits or the common affairs of life. He became well versed in several departments of knowledge, especially in those of literature and theology. He could well be called a linguist, being familiar with the ancient languages, as well as with his own tongue. He wrote a manuscript [for a] book entitled A Hebrew and English Dictionary: Containing All the Words of the Hebrew Bible, With Their Pronunciation and Meaning; Also All Their Roots, by Joseph Wright, Minister of the Gospel, December 1840. [After his death the manuscript was stored in a shed which was destroyed in the same storm of 1854 that damaged the Wright’s Church.] He was licensed a local Preacher of the M.E. Church early in life, and made it a rule to preach somewhere every Sunday. He was employed as a supply, and rode through several counties doing circuit work. His sermons, in keeping with the times, partook largely of the nature of theological discussions. It was not uncommon for him to preach two hours, and he was known to preach for three hours. When nearly forty-one

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524 Thomas served in the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1803 and the State Legislature in 1810. Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania from 1799-1822.

525 Although Thomas is frequently referred to as “Colonel” in local histories, no record has been found to explain the source of this title.

526 Local histories refer to Thomas as a “Captain,” but no record has been found of when he attained that rank. The National Archives only has a record of his eight months service in the 5th Maryland Regiment in 1780.

527 *History of the Joseph Wright Family*, 5.

528 *History of the Joseph Wright Family*, 5.

years of age and the father of nine children, he was admitted to the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, at its session in Pittsburgh in 1835. He continued in the effective relation for six years, and then preached as a supply for three years, sustaining a Supernumerary relation, and in 1844 was Superannuated.\textsuperscript{530}

Joseph and Catherine wanted the best education possible for their children. Although Joseph provided a lot of the instruction himself, a private tutor was hired at times to teach the children. Joseph started to teach his oldest son, Joshua, Hebrew before he was ten, requiring him to rise at four or five o’clock to begin his lessons. One can imagine that Joseph was a strict disciplinarian and demanded academic excellence. All their children except Hopkins, who was mentally handicapped, received some college level instruction.

After living in his father’s duplex for many years, Joseph and his family moved about 1838 into what had been his Aunt Lydia (Wright) Laird’s house. The four-room, two-story brick house at what is now 767 Venetia Road was expanded to eight in about 1844. Two more rooms were added some years later. Their youngest daughter, Charity, was born and lived in that house her entire life. Charity’s daughter, Bessie, who was also a lifelong resident, inherited the house upon her mother’s death. In 1957, she willed the house and its contents to Kathryn Marvin.\textsuperscript{531}

“When Joseph Wright died in 1851, four of his children were under age. For them, ‘Uncle Alex’ [Alexander G. Hopkins, their mother’s brother] filled the father’s place tenderly and conscientiously, and to the older ones he was companion and friend; a man of keen mind, quick wit, and with a talent for story-telling rarely equaled; his conversation was a delight to those who grew up under his care.”\textsuperscript{532}

Alexander Hopkins lived with his sister until her demise. Afterward, he continued living in the house with her daughter, Charity, and her family. When he died at age 81 on 14 July 1891, his death notice contained the following poem:

\begin{verbatim}
One less at home!
The charming circle broken—a dear face
Missed day by day from its usual place,
But cleansed, saved, perfected by grace,
One more in heaven.

One less on earth!
Its pain, its sorrow and its toil to share,
One less the pilgrim’s daily cross to bear,
One more the crown of the blessed to wear,
At home in heaven!
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{530} History of the Joseph Wright Family, 3-5.
\textsuperscript{531} Information was provided by Fred Braun of the Peters Creek Historical Society.
\textsuperscript{532} History of Joseph Wright Family, 11.
CENSUS RECORDS

Since Joseph and his family shared his father’s home, they were enumerated as part of Enoch’s household. Joseph does not appear as a separate census entry until 1840. By then he had moved four households away from Enoch’s house. In 1840, the family consisted of one male five or under, one between 10 and 15, two between 16 and 20, two 20 to 30 and one 30 to 40.533 There was one female five or under, two between five and 10, one 15 to 20 and one 40 to 50. There were also two free colored males 10 to 20 with a total of three people engaged in agriculture.534

In 1850, Joseph’s real estate was valued at $6000. In addition to Joseph and Catherine, Margaret, Mary Ellen, Hopkins and Charity comprised the household.535 By 1860, Catherine was a widow whose real estate was valued at $6000 and personal property at $1000. Living with her were her handicapped son, Hopkins, youngest daughter, Charity and a granddaughter, Marjory [Margaret Eleanor] Wright, the child of Joseph Thornton Fleming Wright and Maria Hindman. A. G. Hopkins [Alexander], who was Catherine’s brother, was also part of the household.536

LAND RECORDS

Joseph owned property in Allegheny County on the south side of the Monongahela River. He sold a part of this land to Charles Taylor and William Sand. The remainder was willed to his wife. In 1863, the executors of Catherine’s estate sold the property to her son, Enoch N. Wright, for $200.

Joseph obtained Washington County land from the following individuals:537

- 17 June 1816, appointed trustee for his mother-in-law, Catherine (Hurd) Hopkins, volume 2A: 220
- 17 June 1816, release by his father-in-law, Thomas Hopkins, volume 2A: 221
- 17 June 1816, land in Pike Run from Enoch Wright, volume 2A: 224
- 24 June 1822, land in Peters Creek from Thomas Hamilton ux, volume 1F: 261
- 11 July 1823, land in Nottingham Township from William Chambers, volume 2G: 182

533 This is an error. He should be in the 40 to 50 group.
537 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantee Index.
TAX RECORDS

From 1816 to 1820 Joseph was taxed on one horse and one or two cows. In 1820, he acquired 95 acres of land which he held for the rest of his life. The assessed acreage varied from 94 to 112, but most years was 95. Beginning in 1839 and continuing until his death, Joseph had investments and a coal bank as part of the property for which he was taxed. In 1840, he had four pigs in addition to horses and cows. In that year he was listed as a clergyman. In 1841, a carriage was added to his holdings.

WILL OF JOSEPH WRIGHT

Joseph, who had never enjoyed robust health, wrote this will in 1848 and passed away three years later.

Know all men by these presents that Joseph Wright Minister of the Gospel of Peters Creek, Washington County and the state of Pennsylvania of sound mind, proclaim this my last will and testament revoking all others hitherto made.

First. I commit my soul to God, my Maker, and my body to dust to be buried in a Christian like manner.

Second. I will that the lot of ground of 80 perches marked off as a place for interring the dead be forever used as a public burying ground.

Third. I will that the Brick Meeting House and lot attached marked by corner stones be appropriated as a house of public worship for members of the Methodist Church residing in the neighborhood and when not occupied by this to be free for other protestant denominations provided that no slave holding or pro slavery preacher be ever permitted to officiate, lecture or preach in said house and provided also that said property shall be kept clear of all debts, liens or mortgages otherwise ...

Fourth. I will that all my just debts be paid out of my personal estate.

Fifth. I will that a deed or quitclaim be made by my executor to my son Joseph T. F. Wright for the fifty-five acres more or less formerly owned by McKinney
and by him deeded to me as guardian of my son Joseph conditional that said
Joseph shall himself when he comes to the age of twenty-one years shall himself
bring receipt to me or my executors for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars
with interest from the first day of October last, being the amount I paid on said
place at the time I obtained said deed from said McKinney or if said Joseph
should not be living, it is provided that the said sum be receipted by his heirs or
administrators or assigns as above named, therefore I will that said deed or
quitclaim be made to my son his heirs or assigns agreeable to the conditions
above specified that is that a receipt be given to my executors by the said
Joseph, his heirs, executors, or administrators for the above sum of nineteen
hundred dollars with interest from the first day of October last.

Sixth. I will that my Grandson Thomas Storer be sent to some college of
learning when he shall have attained the age of sixteen and receive a liberal
education and afterward if he should live be maintained in the study of some of
the learned professions until he graduates in said profession and to be decently
maintained through his whole course of study (provided he lives) until he shall
graduate as above named after that I will him one hundred dollars worth of
books and one hundred dollars in cash. This part of my will in relation to my
grandson Thomas Storer is agreeable to an Article existing between myself and
Thomas Storer senior, the grandfather of said Thomas Storer. And as said
Article provided that I am to have the use and proceeds of a certain hundred
acres deeded by my deceased father to said Thomas Storer, my grandson
(provided he should live) from the time my said grandson shall have attained
sixteen years of age therefore I will that the proceeds of said farm be
appropriated to the maintenance and education of my said grandson until he
shall attain the age of twenty-one years and that if more money or means
should be necessary for his maintenance and education it shall be from out of
my estate. [Thomas fulfilled his grandfather’s expectations by becoming a
physician.]

Seventh. I will that the entire balance of my estate be left to my beloved wife
Catherine to be disposed of at her death as she judges proper providing that
she wills it to none but my children or grandchildren. I certify appoint my wife
Catherine and my son Joshua Wright the executors of this my last will and
testament.

In solemn confirmation of which will and testament I have hereunto set my
hand and shall this eleventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and
forty eight. Signed Joseph Wright. Witnessed by Alexander Hopkins and John
Bower.\(^{538}\)

\(^{538}\) Washington County (Pennsylvania), Will Book, 7:201, file number 154,
probated 09 October 1851.
WILL OF CATHERINE (HOPKINS) WRIGHT

Catherine was 66 when she died. She had been a widow for eleven years. Her will reflects a wise and loving woman. Joseph T. F. Wright, her fifth child, had disappointed the family by getting himself so deeply in debt that he had to forfeit all his possessions. His mother, therefore, left his share of her estate to his children.

I, Catherine Wright of Peters Township, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. That is to say, I wish that my funeral may be conducted without unnecessary parade or ostentation and that the expense thereof together with all my just debts be fully paid.

In reference to the property which I possess both real and personal as well what I have received in my own right from the estate of my mother as what was bequeathed to me by my late husband, Rev. Joseph Wright, I make the following dispositions and in making this disposition I endeavor to do justice and equity between my children and grand children and to carry out the instructions of my late husband and faithfully execute the trust reposed in me by him in his last will and testament.

First immediately after my decease, I will and direct, that my executors hereinafter named sell, either at public or private sale, as to them may seem best all my real... [The last line on this page was cut off the printout]... property, household furniture, etc. (which are to remain as hereinafter provided for) and to reduce to money all bonds, notes, etc. which proceeds together with all bank stock and bridge stock shall be equally divided among my following children. Viz: Darthula Miller, Catherine Hopkins, Joshua Wright, Enoch Wright, Margaret Ann Wright, Mary Ellen Wright, and Charity Wright and the children of my son Joseph T. F. Wright, the said children taking the share.

Second. I will and bequeath all my farming stock, such as horses, cattle, cows, hogs etc. and all farming implements together with all my household and furniture except as hereinafter mentioned to my three daughters Margaret Ann, Mary Ellen, and Charity to be equally divided between them.

Third. My grandson Thomas Storer I think is amply provided for under the will of his great grandfather Enoch Wright and his grandfather Joseph Wright. I therefore leave him nothing in this will except the Latin and Greek books in the Library and such other classic books as he may need in his college course, and when he shall arrive at twenty-one years of age, a bed and bedding and a cow. I also devise the provisions in the will of his grandfather to be faithfully obeyed, and the house and place where I now live may be regarded as his home during the vacations in his college course.
Fourth. I will and direct that the balance of the books be equally divided among my children except Joseph whose children are to receive his share, and my daughter Charity who shall receive in addition to her share the family Bible and Hymn Book.

Fifth. The surveying instruments I will and bequeath to my grandson Joseph F. Miller.

Sixth. In reference to the home farm where I now live, my will is that it remain unsold till the death of my son Hopkins Wright, and that my three daughters Margaret A., Mary Ellen, and Charity live in the home and receive the rents, issue and profits of the farm, and that my son Hopkins live with them. If one of the said daughters should marry and leave, move away, the other two remaining and receive the rents, etc. And if two of these should marry and move away, the other to remain and receive the rents, etc. If all should marry and move away the rents and profits to go for the support of my son Hopkins, if necessary; if not necessary, to be divided equally among the rest of my children. But if the said Hopkins should become unruly or dangerous or if it should be thought unsafe or imprudent for him to remain at home with my daughters then my will is that he be sent to some insane asylum and if what ever left him by his grandfather should not be sufficient for his support after exhausting it entirely, I direct that the home farm be sold for his necessary support.

Seventh. After the death of my son, Hopkins, I will and direct my Executor hereinafter named to sell the home farm at either public or private sale as they may deem best and the proceeds to be divided equally among my children to wit: Darthula, Catherine, Joshua Enoch, Enoch N., Margaret Ann, Mary Ellen, Charity and the children of Joseph or if any of them should then be dead their children to receive the share that their parents would have received if living. Joseph's children to receive the share...

Lastly, I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son Joshua...\

CHILDREN of Joseph Wright and Catherine Hopkins, who were all born in Peters Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 327 i. Darthula Wright was born 28 March 1816, and died before 28 March 1874 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

+ 328 ii. Catherine Hopkins Wright was born 04 April 1818, and died 03 April 1900 in Broken Bow, Blaine County, Nebraska.

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539 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Will Book 8:382, file number 212, probated 12 December 1862.
iii. Lucinda Sewell Wright was born 13 March 1820, and died in Washington County 07 December 1845.

iv. Joshua Enoch Wright was born 04 May 1822, and died 05 December 1903 presumably in Allegheny County.

v. Enoch N. Wright was born 28 July 1824, and died 23 November 1890 in Jackson Township, Washington County, Iowa.

vi. Thomas Andrew Wright was born 18 March 1827, and died the same summer.

vii. Joseph Thornton Fleming Wright was born 09 June 1828, and died 06 June 1872.

viii. Margaret Ann Hopkins Wright was born 14 December 1830, and died 08 December 1901.

ix. Mary Eleanor Wright was born 30 November 1833, and died about 1905, perhaps in Iowa.

x. Hopkins Wright was born 03 April 1836, and died 23 December 1895. He is buried in the Wright’s Church Cemetery. An inventory of the cemetery gives his death date as 1836, but this is disproved by census records and his parents’ wills. Hopkins had a “brain fever” in childhood, which left him retarded.

His grandfather provided Hopkins with a farm of 29 acres, on which James Sheets was a tenant. Joseph was appointed a trustee for this land and his three older brothers were to pay Hopkins $1000 each upon his reaching the age of 21. The above land was conveyed in 1840 in preparation for the provisions of Enoch’s will.

In 1860, Hopkins was living with his widowed mother when the census enumerator classified him as an idiot. In 1880, he lived with his sister, Charity, in what had been his parents’ home.

xi. Charity Sauns Wright was born 28 May 1840, and died 10 March 1925 in Washington County.

85. Joshua Wright {Barris (Agnes Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born in May 1797 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 11 January 1848 at age 50 in Marion Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Piersol about 1816 in Beaver County. She was born there 05 February 1801, the
daughter of Sampson Piersol and Susannah Kastor, and died 29 May 1848 in Marion Township, Beaver County. Joshua was a minister. He and Elizabeth are buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Marion Township.

In 1830, Joshua and his family were living in North Sewickley with a son and daughter under five. Susannah was between 10-15. Joshua and Elizabeth were between 30 to 40. Joshua's brother, Enoch, lived next door.

CHILDREN of Joshua Barris and Elizabeth Piersol, who were born in Beaver County, are:

338 i. Susannah Barris was born about 1817, and died in Christian County, Missouri. She first married George Piersol on 07 November 1833. George's relationship to her mother's family is unknown. Secondly, she married [--?--] Wilson. Lastly, she married George F. Howard on 13 November 1873 in Christian County, Missouri.

+ 339 ii. Sampson Piersol Barris, who was named for his maternal grandfather, was born 05 August 1819, and died 04 April 1888 in Lawrence County, Missouri.

+ 340 iii. Willis William Barris was born between 1820 and 1825 in North Sewickley Township, Beaver County. He died in Butler County about 1847.

+ 341 iv. Nancy Barris, who was given her paternal grandmother's nickname, was born about 1823, and probably died 06 May 1872 in Jefferson County, Iowa.

+ 342 v. Elizabeth Barris was born 07 November 1825, and died 07 May 1908 in Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa.

87. Joseph S. Barris (Agnes Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born 25 July 1800 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Joseph, who was a Methodist-Episcopal minister, died 26 August 1874 in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. He

540 Clarence E. Pearsall and Hettie May Pearsall, History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family in England and America, (San Francisco, California, H. S. Crocker Company, 1929) 3 volumes, III:1452 lists Elizabeth Piersol as a daughter of Sampson Piersol and Joshua Buris [sic] as her husband and Sampson Piersol Buris as their son.

541 Robert Closson and Mary Closson, Beaver County Cemeteries, (Apollo, Pennsylvania, Closson Press, 1982), 3 volumes, I: 68, shows Joshua Barris buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, which was created out of part of Sampson Piersol's farm. The Piersols are also buried there.


543 Christian County (Missouri), Marriages 1859-1878, 68.
married Mary Peppard, who was born about 1804 in Pennsylvania. Her parents were probably Jonathan Peppard and Rebecca [---?---], early residents of Beaver County. Mary died 05 July 1878 in Davenport. She and Joseph are buried there in Pine Hill Cemetery.\textsuperscript{544}

"J. S. Barris, Conference Relations: Admitted on trial, Ohio Conference 1824, Became a member on trial of the Pittsburgh Conference at its organization 1825, Full connection 1826, Deacon 1826, Soule; Elder 1828; Became a member of the Erie Conference at its organization 1836. Withdrew on account of difference with his Conference as to the best method of solving the slavery question, 1839 became a preacher in the Congregational Churches."\textsuperscript{545}

There is an 1840 census record from Ashtabula County, Ohio, for a Joseph S. Barris, but it is unknown if it refers to this particular man. The household included one male 30 to 40, one female 10 to 15, one 15 to 20, one 30 to 40 and one 60 to 70.\textsuperscript{546}

The 1850 census shows Joseph and his wife caring for Willis' two daughters, Lucy and Mary Elizabeth, after their mother's death. Also listed were "Rebecka Pard," 73, and Sarah Wiley, 22. Rebecca was Jane's mother and the "Pard" was the enumerator's misunderstanding of "Peppard."\textsuperscript{547} She was also with them in 1860. Sarah was probably a servant.

In 1860, Joseph and Mary lived in Erie County, New York. Their granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Barris, who was a seamstress, as well as 85-year old Rebecca "Bspord," comprised the household. Joseph was a Congregationalist minister.\textsuperscript{548}

By 1870, Joseph and Mary were living in Iowa. Their granddaughter, Lucy A. (Barris) Rives, and her seven-year old son, Joseph S. Rives, lived with them. Joseph continued to work as a minister and Lucy was a music teacher. The house was valued at $1500 and their personal property was worth $1200.\textsuperscript{549}

\textsuperscript{544} Birth and death dates of Joseph and Mary were taken from cemetery records.
\textsuperscript{545} Conference Book for the United Methodist Church, (1972), 153.
\textsuperscript{546} Joseph S. Barris' household, 1840 U. S. census, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Monroe Township, National Archives micropublication roll 370:173 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{547} Joseph S. Barras' [sic] household, 1850 U. S. census, Orleans County, New York, Town of Gaines, page 161, dwelling 8386, family 8392, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 575 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{548} Joseph Barris' household, 1860 U. S. census, Erie County, New York, Evans Township, page 72, dwelling 609, family 604, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 751 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{549} Joseph S. Barris' household, 1870 U. S. census, Henry County, Iowa, Salem Township, Mount Pleasant Post Office, page 304, dwelling 48, family 48, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 395 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Joseph Barris and Mary Peppard are:

343 i. Willis Hervey Barris was born 09 July 1821 in Brush Creek, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He died 10 June 1901 in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa.

344 ii. R. Amanda Barris was born about 1823, and died 25 April 1848 in Alexander, Genesee County, New York. She is buried there in the Alexander Village Cemetery. She and Dwight Chichester, a minister, received a marriage license on 11 October 1843 in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He died after 1848, probably in New York.

345 iii. Joseph Barris was born about 1841. He died about 1843 in Old Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and is buried in the cemetery there.

88. Enoch Wright Barris (Agnes Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born 12 January 1803 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died there of consumption on 10 March 1833. He was a major in the militia. He married Ann [--?--], who was born 28 January 1805, and died 11 September 1863 in Beaver County. They are buried in Providence Baptist Graveyard, North Sewickley. Ann, Jane and Nancy were listed as members of the Providence Baptist Church in 1850.

In 1830, Enoch and his family were living in North Sewickley adjacent to his brother, Joshua. The family consisted of a boy and girl, both under five. The parents were between 20 and 30. In 1850, Ann's household included her three youngest children. The 1860 census shows Ann and her younger daughter, Nancy, living in a house valued at $2500 with personal property worth $200. Living with them was eight year old Ann Jackson. It is possible that the young Ann is the daughter of Jane B. Barris.

CHILDREN of Enoch Barris and Ann [--?--], who were all born in Beaver County, are:

346 i. Jane B. Barris was born about 1827.

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550 Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Marriage Book 4: 234.
552 Ann Barris' household, 1850 U. S. census, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Marion Township, page 183, dwelling 90, family 90, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 750 (Ancestry.com).
ii. Enoch Wright Barris was born January 1828.

iii. Willis L. Barris was born about 1830, and died between 6 and 15 August 1881 in New Brighton Township, Beaver County.

iv. Nancy Ellen Barris was born about 1833 and was still living at home in 1860.

89. Isaac R. Barris (Agnes Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born between 1805 and 1806 in Beaver County, and died intestate there before 12 June 1839. He married Elizabeth Ann [--?--]. Isaac was the second minister to serve the Providence Baptist Church. After Isaac's death, Elizabeth married Samuel Hazen and resided in Franklin Township.

CHILD of Isaac Barris and Elizabeth [--?--] is:

i. Rosanna Cecelia Barris was born about 1836 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1858.

90. Ludlow Barris (Agnes Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born about 1810 in Beaver County, and died there in September 1833.

CHILD of Ludlow Barris is:

i. Andrew McIntosh Barris was born between 1829 and 1833 in Pennsylvania. Andrew's uncle, Joseph S. Barris, was appointed guardian.

95. James Wolfe (Catherine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1797 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 11 March 1851 in Ohio. He married Sarah Meredith 11 September 1825, probably in Washington County. She was born about 1804 in Pennsylvania.

In 1830, James and Sarah had a son and daughter under five years of age. No 1840 census record was found, but in 1850, they were living in the same area with the ten children named below. James was a farmer with land valued at $5000.

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554 James Wolfe's household, 1830 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Bedford Township, page 40, National Archives micropublication roll 129 (Ancestry.com).
555 James Wolfe's household, 1850 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Bedford Township, page 16, dwelling 12, family 12, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 670 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of James Wolfe and Sarah Meredith, who were probably all born in Bedford, Coshocton County, Ohio, are:

352 i. Isaac\(^6\) Wolfe was born about 1828. In 1850, his occupation was listed as trader.
353 ii. Mary Wolfe was born 04 September 1831.
354 iii. Elizabeth Wolfe was born about 1833.
355 iv. Lydia Wolfe was born about 1835.
356 v. Adah Wolfe was born about 1837.
357 vi. Delilah Wolfe was born about 1839.
358 vii. William Wolfe was born about 1841.
359 viii. Lewis B. Wolfe was born about 1843.
360 ix. James Wolfe was born about 1845.
361 x. Sarah Wolfe was born about 1847.

96. John “Blathering John”\(^5\) Wolfe (Catherine\(^4\) Devore, Esther\(^3\) Wright, John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born about 1800 in Washington County, and died about 1869 in Indiana. He married Sarah Dillon 10 December 1818 in Coshocton, Ohio. She was born about 1799.

CHILDREN of John Wolfe and Sarah Dillon are:

362 i. Thomas\(^6\) Wolfe was born about 1820 in Coshocton, Ohio, and died about 1898 in Indiana.
363 ii. Emily Wolfe was born about 1822 in Ohio.
364 iii. Freeman Wolfe
+ 365 iv. Kate Wolfe was born about 1824 in Ohio.

97. George\(^5\) Wolfe (Catherine\(^4\) Devore, Esther\(^3\) Wright, John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 07 July 1801 in Washington County. He married Sarah Ann [—?—] about 1829. She was born about 1794 and died about 1844.
CHILDREN of George Wolfe and Sarah Ann [--?--] are:

366  i.  Simon⁶ Wolfe.
367  ii.  Adam Wolfe
368  iii. Margaret Wolfe

98. Absolom⁵ Wolfe (Catherine⁴ Devore, Esther³ Wright, John², James¹) was born about 1805 in Washington County, and died 08 July 1863 in Coshocton County, Ohio. He married Mary Saucerman 27 August 1829. She was born about 1811 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1860.

In 1860 Absolom, Mary, George and Eliza were living on a farm in Ohio valued at $4000. His personal property was worth $1167.⁵⁵⁶ Ten years later the widowed Mary and her youngest daughter were living next to George and his family.⁵⁵⁷

CHILDREN of Absolom Wolfe and Mary Saucerman are:

370  i.  Catherine⁶ Wolfe.
371  ii.  Elizabeth Wolfe
+ 372  iii. George S. Wolfe was born about 1835 in Ohio.
373  iv. William Wolfe was born about 1836 in Ohio. In 1850, he was living with his aunt, Hester (Wolfe) Kemmer, and her family.
374  v. Eliza A. Wolfe was born about 1845 in Ohio, and died after 1900 probably in Ohio. She married [--?--] Crowther, but had no children.

99. Adam⁵ Wolfe (Catherine⁴ Devore, Esther³ Wright, John², James¹) was born 09 December 1807 in Washington County, and died 20 March 1892 in

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⁵⁵⁷ Mary Wolfe’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Perry Township, West Carlisle Post Office, page 209, dwelling 72, family 71, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1185 (Ancestry.com).
Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana. He married Elizabeth Elliott 26 April 1832. Elizabeth was born in New York about 1812, and died in Muncie 12 April 1885.

Adam and Elizabeth were in Muncie by 1860 with the following children: Sabrina, Emaline, Frances and Clara. In addition, three presumably unrelated people shared the household. Adam listed his occupation as broker. His land was worth $25,000 and his personal property was valued at $77,000.

In 1870, Adam's occupation was listed as merchant and rancher. His land was valued at $75,000 and his personal property $109,000. Included in the household were his wife and daughter, Frances, as well as a domestic servant. The 1880 census shows Adam, Elizabeth and Frances. No occupation was listed for Adam.

CHILDREN of Adam Wolfe and Elizabeth Elliott, who were born in Westfield, Knox County, Ohio, are:

+ 375 i. Sabrina Wolfe was born 15 August 1833, and died 17 July 1917 in Marion County, Indiana.

376 ii. Saphrona Wolfe was born 05 February 1837 and may have died young. No other records have been found.

377 iii. John Emerson Wolfe was born 14 March 1839. No other records have been found.

+ 378 iv. Emeline Wolfe was born 17 October 1840, and died 02 December 1884 in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana.

379 v. Frances Amelia Wolfe was born 24 October 1842. Frances was still living with her parents in 1880. She probably never married. No later records have been found.

380 vi. Albert Elliott Wolfe was born 26 November 1844. No other records have been found.

559 Indiana Deaths, 1882-1920, Book H:50.
vii. Mary Alice Wolfe was born 11 April 1847. No other records have been found.

+ viii. Clara "Caddie" Estelle Wolfe was born 08 January 1851, and died 11 October 1906 in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana.

ix. Edward Leslie Wolfe was born 11 June 1853. No other records have been found.

100. Hester Wolfe (Catherine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born 09 December 1809 in Washington County, and died 03 March 1876 in Knox County, Ohio. She married Samuel Kemmer 03 September 1832. Samuel was born 13 May 1806 in Monongahela, Virginia>West Virginia, and died 03 April 1886 in Knox County.

In 1850, Samuel, Hester and the eight children named below lived on a farm valued at $3000. Hester's nephew, William Wolfe, 14, was also part of the family.  

CHILDREN of Hester Wolfe and Samuel Kemmer, who were all born in Knox County, Ohio, are:

i. Elizabeth Kemmer was born about 1833.

ii. John Camera born about 1835, and died about 1855.

iii. Nancy Kemmer was born about 1836.

+ iv. Catherine Kemmer was born 04 November 1838 and died 19 January 1920 in Union Township, Hardin County, Iowa.

v. Martin Kemmer was born about 1842 and died 16 April 1864 in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Martin enlisted as a private in the Union Army 11 September 1862. He reenlisted on 14 February 1864.

vi. Mary Jane Kemmer was born about 1843.

vii. Lydia Kemmer was born about 1846.

+ viii. Samuel W. Kemmer was born about 1849 and died before 1900.

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101. Susannah L.\textsuperscript{5} Wolfe (Catherine\textsuperscript{4} Devore, Esther\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born about 1812 in Ohio, and died about 1897, probably in Green County, Wisconsin. She married John Saucerman 21 October 1830 in Ohio. John was born about 1806 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He probably died in Green County, Wisconsin between 1850 and 1860. John was probably a brother of Absolom’s wife, Mary Saucerman.

In 1840, Susannah and John were living in Coshocton County, Ohio. They had two sons and a daughter under five and two sons between five and 10. There was also a female between 16 and 20 in addition to Susannah, who was in the 20 to 30 category.\textsuperscript{565} Before 1849, the family moved to Wisconsin. In 1850, John was farming land valued at $2400. Their children included all of the ones named below except the youngest.\textsuperscript{566}

By 1860, John had died and Susan was operating the farm with the help of her six youngest children. Her land was worth $7000 and her personal property had a value of $600.\textsuperscript{567} In 1880, Susannah was the only member of her family living on the farm. A man named Philip Allen and his family shared the house. He and one of his sons worked the farm.\textsuperscript{568}

The first seven children were probably born in Coshocton County, Ohio. CHILDREN of Susannah Wolfe and John Saucerman, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Child Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>392 i</td>
<td>George Saucerman</td>
<td>about 1832</td>
<td>No record has been found for him after 1850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393 ii</td>
<td>Barnabas Saucerman</td>
<td>about 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394 iii</td>
<td>Catherine Saucerman</td>
<td>about 1836</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395 iv</td>
<td>John Saucerman</td>
<td>about 1838</td>
<td>Died 15 December 1901 in Lafayette County, Wisconsin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{565} John Saucerman’s household, 1840 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Perry Township, page 337, National Archives micropublication roll 387 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{566} John Saucerman’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Green County, Wisconsin, Cadiz Township, page 277, dwelling 51, family 51, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 999 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{568} Susan [sic] Saucerman’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Green County, Wisconsin, Cadiz Township, page 49, enumeration district 134, family 246, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1428 (Ancestry.com).
viii. Martin M. Saucerman was born about 1849 in Cadiz, Green County, Wisconsin, and died after 1910 probably in Stephenson County, Illinois. Martin married Alice Jane Leonard 10 October 1882. In 1880, he was living with his brother, John, and studying medicine. In 1910, he and his wife were caring for an unrelated 15 year old boy. They had one child, but the sex and name is unknown. They were living in Rock Grove Township where Martin practice medicine. No other records have been found.

ix. Mary E. Saucerman was born about 1851 in Cadiz.

102. Mary Wolfe (Catherine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1815 in Ohio, and died there between 1870 and 1880. She married Martin Mowery 13 November 1834 in Ohio. He was born about 1814 in Ohio, and died there after 1880.

The 1850 census shows Martin, his wife, the four children named below and Margaret Wolfe, 16, living on a farm valued at $1400 in Bedford. Margaret was Mary's niece.

In 1870, Martin's household included his wife, William, Susanna and nine-year old Mary Wolfe. Susanna was teaching school and William was helping on the farm. The relationship between Mary and the child bearing her name is unknown. The farm was valued at $2400 and their personal property was worth $320. Martin was a retired farmer in 1880. His son, William, and his wife were living with him and William was operating the farm.

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569 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Leslie Edmunds, email darryl_leslie@msn.com.
570 John W. Martin's household, 1880 U. S. census, Stephenson County, Illinois, Winslow Township, page 343, enumeration district 190, dwelling 13, family 13, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 253 (Ancestry.com).
572 Martin Mowery's household, 1850 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Bedford Township, page 22, dwelling 90, family 90, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 670 (Ancestry.com).
573 Martin Mowery's household, 1870 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Bedford Township, page 20, dwelling 62, family 58, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1185 (Ancestry.com).
574 William Mowery's household, 1880 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Bedford Township, page 22, enumeration district 41, dwelling 163, family 167, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1003 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Mary Wolfe and Martin Mowery, who were probably all born in Coshocton County, Ohio, are:

401  i.  John Mowery was born about 1840.

+ 402  ii.  William Mowery was born about 1841.

403  iii.  Susanna Mowery was born about 1844. In 1870 she was living at home and teaching school.

404  iv.  Hester J. Mowery was born about 1847.

103. Simon Wolfe (Catherine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1816 in Ohio and died 11 June 1869 in Knox County, Ohio. He married Nancy Kemmer 17 October 1837 in Ohio. She was born about 1818 in Ohio, and died there 28 May 1894. Nancy was probably the sister of Samuel Kemmer.

In 1850, Simon was a 32 year old farmer, who owned $2000 worth of land. Living with Nancy and him were the first eight children listed below with the exception of Mary Ann and Lydia. By 1860, Simon’s land was valued at $6000 and he had $700 in personal property. Their household included all but Samuel and Mary Ann, who had married, and their youngest two, who had not been born.

The 1870 census lists Nancy, James, Emanuel, Lorenzo, and Dorcas, as well as her married daughter, Mary Ann, and her infant son. Nancy was unable to write. Her farm was valued at $3000 and her personal property at $200. Mary Ann was listed as a separate household on the same property, which was valued at $1000. Nancy’s son, John, and his family were enumerated next door. In 1880, Nancy and her two youngest children were living on the farm. Her son, John, was living nearby.

CHILDREN of Simon Wolfe and Nancy Kemmer, who were all born in Knox County, Ohio, are:

+ 405  i.  Samuel C. Wolfe was born 11 August 1838.


ii. Martin Wolfe was born about 1840.

iii. Mary Ann Wolfe was born 12 Oct 1841.

iv. Nancy Wolfe was born about 1842.

v. John J. Wolfe was born 13 September 1843.

vi. Jacob Wolfe was born 27 Jun 1744.

vii. Lydia Wolfe was born about 1848.

viii. Catherine Wolfe was born about 1849, and died before 1860.

ix. James Wolfe was born about 1853.

x. Lemuel Wolfe was born about 1854, and died before 1860.

xi. Emanuel C. Wolfe was born in October 1856.

xii. Benjamin Wolfe was born about 1859, and died before 1870.

xiii. Lorenzo Wolfe was born about 1860.

xiv. Dorcas Ellen Wolfe was born about 1862.

105. Hester "Hetty" Wolfe (Elizabeth Devore, Esther Wright, James) was born 06 April 1797 in Nottingham Township, and died 17 February 1882 in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. She married George Wilson probably between 1815-1820 in Pennsylvania. George was born between 1780 and 1790, and died after 1830. He may have been related to Isaac John Wilson, who married Hester's cousin, Lydia Devore. In 1830, George was enumerated next to Hester's father. George's household included three males under five, three five to 10, one 10 to 15. There was one female 20 to 30.579 No other record for George has been found. Hester was living with her son, Robert, and his wife in Columbus in 1860.580

Although it appears that they had at least seven children, the names of only three are known. CHILDREN of Hester Wolfe and George Wilson, who were all born in Pennsylvania, are:

i. Orlando Wilson was born between 1815-1820.

ii. Levi E. Wilson was born about 1824.

iii. Robert Wilson was born about 1826. He married Jennie [--?--], who was born about 1836 in Ohio. In 1860, Robert, was a steward on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. They had no children in 1860. No other records have been found.

118. Lydia R. Devore (Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 14 September 1806 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died after 1870 probably in Ohio. She married Isaac John Wilson. He was born about 1809 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1870 probably in Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio.  

The 1830 census for Washington County lists Isaac in the 20 to 30 age range, a female under five, who is probably Elizabeth, and a female 20 to 30, who is probably Lydia. A few years later the family moved to Ohio. In 1850, the census shows the family living in Cardington. Isaac was a shoemaker with $600 worth of real estate. In addition to the children listed below, Lydia’s mother, Katherine, and Lydia’s youngest brother, Stephen, and another young man, John E. Berringer, lived with the family. Stephen and John were also shoemakers—perhaps Isaac’s apprentices.

In 1860, John and Lydia’s household included Elizabeth, a seamstress, Mary, a teacher, Martha, a domestic servant, and Lydia Rosana, who was only 10. Isaac’s land was valued at $1200 and his personal property at $267.

The last census record found for either Isaac or Lydia was the 1870. Isaac was farming land valued at $1600 and had personal property worth $500. He and Lydia were sharing their home with a 16 year old girl named Lydia J. McConnagay.

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581 Information on this family from Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Susan Thomas Sandy, email susandy@aol.com.
CHILDREN of Lydia Devore and Isaac Wilson are:

422 i. Elizabeth Wilson was born about 1830 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

423 ii. Catherine Wilson was born about 1831 in Westfield, Morrow County, Ohio.

424 iii. Peter Wilson was born 23 May 1833 in Westfield.

424a iv. Robert Wilson was born 30 Mar 1835 in Westfield. In 1850, Robert was a shoemaker. He died 20 December 1922 in Toledo, Ohio.

425 v. Mary L. Wilson was born about 1840 in Westfield.

426 vi. Martha J. Wilson was born 27 February 1843 in Westfield.

427 vii. Lydia Rosana Wilson was born 21 September 1850 in Westfield, and died 04 August 1861 in Cardington, Ohio. She is buried there in Glendale Cemetery.

119. Henry Devore (Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 20 August 1808 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth [--?--] about 1832. She was born in Pennsylvania about 1814. They both died after 1870.

In 1850, Henry and Elizabeth were living in Morrow County, Ohio, with the following children: Jane, Jacob, Adam, John, Alcinda, Mary and Henry. Henry was a farmer with real estate valued at $2000.

By 1870, Henry had moved his family to Kansas. He was living next door to his sons, Jacob and John, and near his son, Adam. Henry's household included his wife and son, William. Henry owned $6,000 in real estate and $1000 in personal property. This was the last census record found for either Henry or Elizabeth.

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586 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jihawman@earthlink.net.
587 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jihawman@earthlink.net.
588 Henry Devore's household, 1850 U. S. census, Morrow County, Ohio, Lincoln Township, page 26, dwelling 358, family 361, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 716 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN\textsuperscript{590} of Henry Devore and Elizabeth [--?--] are:

428 i. Jane\textsuperscript{6} Devore was born 25 October 1833 in Pennsylvania. She married Marion Eldred.

+ 429 ii. Jacob W. Devore was born 26 December 1835 in Pennsylvania, and died in October 1877 in Franklin County, Kansas.

430 iii. Ruth Ann Devore was born 27 March 1838, and died in infancy.

+ 431 iv. Adam Devore was born 03 December 1839 in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and died 18 February 1912 in Rantoul, Franklin County, Kansas.

+ 432 v. John Devore was born 05 January 1843 in Lincoln Township, and died 05 June 1930 in Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

+ 433 vi. Alcinda Devore was born 03 April 1844 in Lincoln Township.

434 vii. Mary Elma Devore was born in October 1847 in Lincoln County.

435 viii. Henry Devore was born 01 March 1850 in Lincoln Township, and died there 18 October 1850.

436 ix. Elizabeth Devore was born 01 March 1852 in Lincoln Township.

+ 437 x. William Henry Devore was born 22 November 1855 in Lincoln Township, and died 15 December 1918 in Oklahoma.

121. Rosanna\textsuperscript{5} Devore (Jacob\textsuperscript{4}, Lydia\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 26 August 1815 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in July 1877 in Delaware County, Ohio. She married Samuel White in March 1835. Samuel was born in Delaware about 1809, and died after 1880.\textsuperscript{591}

It appears that Samuel and Rosanna settled in Delaware County, Ohio, shortly after their marriage as all their children were born there. In 1840, they had a son and two daughters under five—probably Mary, Catherine, and Sylvan. George White and James White were enumerated on either side of Samuel. They were probably brothers.\textsuperscript{592}

\textsuperscript{590} Names, birth and death information from Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.

\textsuperscript{591} Some data from One World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net

\textsuperscript{592} Samuel White's household, 1840 U. S. census, Delaware County, Ohio, Brown Township, page 208, National Archives micropublication roll 391 (Ancestry.com).
In 1850 and 1860, all six children named below were listed. Samuel was a farmer. By 1870, all of the children except Sylvanius had left home. Samuel's land was valued at $6000 and his personal property at $4500. The land that Sylvanius owned was worth $1500. When the 1880 census was taken, Samuel, who was a widower, his youngest son and his family were living with him. The enumerator noted that Samuel had a "crippled back."

CHILDREN of Rosanna Devore and Samuel White, who were all born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, are:

438 i. Mary White was born about 1836.

439 ii. Catherine White was born about 1838.

440 iii. Sylvanius White as born about 1840.

441 iv. Leah White was born about 1842.

442 v. Jacob White was born about 1846.

+ 443 vi. William Wesley White was born about 1850.

122. Wright Devore (Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 19 January 1818 in Nottingham Township and died 12 August 1846 in Marion County, Ohio. He married Editha Wyatt 12 September 1839, the oldest daughter of Samuel Wyatt and Lovina Brundige. Editha was born 17 June 1820 in Ohio, and died there 07 November 1882. In 1850, the widowed Editha was living on her mother's farm with her son, Samuel D. W. Devore. Cyrus was not listed.

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593 Samuel White's household, 1850 U. S. census, Delaware County, Ohio, Brown Township, page 304, dwelling 2876, family 2887, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 675 (Ancestry.com).


597 Wright and Editha's son, Samuel, was born in Ohio 08 February 1844 and died 22 March 1860. This information was not found until late in the production of this book. Listing him after Cyrus would have required manual renumbering of all subsequent listings.

598 Lovina Wyatt's household, 1850 U. S. census, Marion County, Ohio, Waldo Township, page 1, dwelling 3, family 3, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 708 (Ancestry.com).
CHILD of Wright Devore and Editha Phillips is:

i. Cyrus W. Devore was born 20 June 1840. In 1860, Cyrus and his first cousin, Sanford W. Devore, were living with Cyrus’ mother and her second husband, Michael Philips. The boys worked as farm laborers.599 Cyrus enlisted in the Ohio Infantry, 96th Regiment, Co. C and was killed 11 January 1863 at Arkansas Post, Arkansas.600 His mother was awarded his Civil War service pension, number 310296.601

123. Eli Devore (Jacob4, Lydia3 Wright, John2, James1) was born 05 January 1820 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Esther Ann Grandy about 1842. Esther was born in New York 04 October 1823 and died after 1870. Some researchers state that Eli moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and died there 21 April 1898. These same records indicate that he married Caroline A. Harris on 04 September 1890 there after Esther’s death. Caroline was born in December 1828 in Ohio. This information may be accurate, but it has not been corroborated.602

The 1850 census shows Eli, his wife and their two oldest children living on an Ohio farm valued at $2000. His brother, Jacob, lived next door with his family and their mother, Katherine.603

In 1860, Eli continued to farm land in Cardington adjacent to his sister, Lydia. His real estate was valued at $1200 and his personal property at $470. His household included the children listed below except Sanford, who was working on a farm in Illinois, and their three youngest children.604

In 1870, Eli and Esther were still farming in Cardington. Their land was valued at $6000 and their personal property at $800. All their surviving children except Sanford were living at home.605

599 Michael Phillips’ household, 1860 U. S. census, Marion County, Ohio, village of Waldo, page 413, dwelling 735, family 735, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 1006 (Ancestry.com).
600 Historical Data Systems, comp., Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers, source 17,156.501.
601 National Archives and Records Administration. Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934 [database online (Ancestry.com)].
602 One World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.
603 Eli Devore’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Morrow County, Ohio, Cardington, page 388, dwelling 564, family 567, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 716 (Ancestry.com).
605 Eli Devore’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Morrow County, Ohio, Cardington Township, Cardington Post Office, page 298, dwelling 139, family 134, National Archives.
CHILDREN of Eli Devore and Esther Grandy, who were all born in Cardington Township, Morrow County, Ohio, are:

+ 445 i. Sanford W. Devore was born 31 August 1842, and died 25 March 1906.

446 ii. Ann Eliza Devore was born about 1847.

447 iii. Loretta M. "Lucy" Devore was born about 1851, and died after 1925, possibly in Iowa.

448 iv. Catherine "Kate" E. Devore was born about 1852.

449 v. Eli L. Devore was born about 1856.

450 vi. Charles C. Devore was born about 1858, and died between 1860-1870 in Cardington.

451 vii. Esther L. Devore was born about 1860.

452 viii. Henry B. Devore was born about 186.

453 ix. Hiram Devore was born about 1863.

454 x. Adelbert Devore was born about 1865.

124. Jacob⁵ Devore (Jacob⁴, Lydia³ Wright, John², James¹) was born 15 July 1820 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died after 1910 in Henderson County, Illinois. He married Harriet Shippey⁶⁰⁶ 19 September 1844 in Ross County, Ohio. She was born about 1821 in Ohio, and died after 1900 in Henderson County. In 1850, Jacob, his wife, their son and Jacob's mother were living next to his brother, Eli. By 1870, Jacob and his family had moved to Henderson County, Illinois. Jacob was a farm laborer with personal property worth $120. Harriet was keeping house. A Robert Devore, 17, lived with them and worked as a day laborer. Delavan was not listed with the family.⁶⁰⁸ When the 1880 census was taken, Jacob and Harriet were living on a farm in Sagetown.⁶⁰⁹
CHILD of Jacob Devore and Harriet [--?--] is:

+ 455 i. Delavan D. Devore was born about 1848 in Ohio, and died after 1920 probably in Henderson County, Illinois.

125. Moses Devore (Jacob4, Lydia3 Wright, John2, James1) was born 10 April 1825 in Nottingham Township, Washington County. About 1846, he married Margaret [--?--], who was born in Pennsylvania about 1824. Both died between 1880 and 1900, probably in Washington County. The young couple had a three-year-old daughter and he worked as a laborer in 1850. Ten years later the couple's first three daughters were listed. Moses was a basket maker with personal property valued at $200. In 1880, only their youngest daughter was still living at home. Moses continued working as a basket maker.

CHILDREN of Moses Devore and Margaret [--?--], who were all born in Washington County, are:

456 i. Elizabeth Devore was born about 1847.

457 ii. Margaret Devore was born about 1852.

458 iii. Rebecca Devore was born about 1858.

459 iv. Ida Devore was born about 1867.

128. Daniel Townsend Devore (Arthur4, Lydia3 Wright, John2, James1) was born about 1820 in Pennsylvania, and died 30 November 1914 probably in Wapello County, Iowa. He first married Harriet Kester about 1847. She was born in Virginia—West Virginia about 1827, and died 02 October 1898 in Iowa. Secondly, he married Elizabeth E. [--?--] about 1901 in Iowa. She was born about 1850 in Iowa. She had given birth to three children during her first marriage with two still living in 1910. Daniel and Elizabeth had no children.


In 1880, Daniel, his wife, their son, Dorman, and a boarder were living on a farm in Locust Grove, Iowa.\(^6\) By 1910, Daniel and Elizabeth were living in Wapello County, Iowa. Daniel had “his own income.”\(^5\) Daniel was listed in the 1895 Iowa State Census living in Eldon Township, Wapello County, Iowa.\(^6\)

By 1910, Daniel and his second wife were living in Wapello County. They had been married 11 years. Elizabeth had three children by her previous marriage, with two surviving. Daniel had his “own income.”\(^6\)

**CHILDREN** of Daniel Devore and Harriet Kester are: \(^6\)

471 i. Frank\(^6\) Devore was born about 1848, and died about 1945. He married Rosa [--?--], who was born about 1855, and died about 1955.

+ 472 ii. Allen R. Devore was born about 1853 in Ohio. He is assumed to be Daniel’s son as he was living next to him in Iowa when the 1880 census was taken.

+ 473 ii. Dorman B. Devore was born about 1856 in Ohio, and died after 1930 in Wapello County, Iowa.

474 iii. Arthur Devore was born about 1884 in Iowa. No records have been found.

130. Henry\(^5\) Devore (Andrew\(^4\), Lydia\(^3\) Wright, John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born about 1823 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died between 1872 and 1880 probably in Richland, Ohio County, West Virginia. He married Keziah [--?--) about 1846. She was born about 1827 in either Virginia or West Virginia, and died after 1880.

In 1850, Henry was a miller in Fallowfield Township, Washington County. He and Keziah had two young sons, Henry and Andrew.\(^6\) In 1860, Henry was a miller in

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\(^6\) Iowa State Census, 1895 [database online] (Ancestry.com).


\(^6\) Daniel and Harriet are believed to have had at least four more children whose names are unknown.
Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Either the 1850 or 1860 enumerator erred in noting their oldest son’s age. In 1850, Henry was three and in 1860 he was ten. The family had five sons and a daughter. Their personal property was valued at $500.  

By 1870, the family had moved to Richland, Ohio County, West Virginia, where Henry was a farmer. His personal property was valued at $500. Margaret, Enoch and Moses were living with them. Sometime during the next ten years Henry passed away. Keziah continued to live on the farm with three sons—Enoch, Moses and Samuel. The two older boys were farm laborers.

CHILDREN of Henry Devore and Keziah [--?] are:

475  i. Henry Devore was born in either 1847 or 1850 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

476  ii. Andrew Devore was born about 1848 in Washington County. He enlisted as a Private in the Union Army 12 November 1861. He served in the 85th Pennsylvania Regiment, Company E. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, 29 July 1862.

477  iii. James Devore was born about 1852 in Pennsylvania.

478  iv. Margaret Devore was born about 1854 in Pennsylvania.

+ 479  vi. Enoch Devore was born about 1856 in Pennsylvania.

+ 480  vi. Moses Devore was born in February 1860 in Pennsylvania.

481  vii. Samuel S. Devore was born about 1871 in Richland, Ohio County, West Virginia, and lived there his entire life. He never married. In 1900, he lived with his brother, Enoch, and worked as

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622 Historical Data Systems, *Amery an Civil War Soldiers*
In 1910, he lived in Samuel D. Hughes' household and worked as a farm laborer. By 1920, Samuel was living alone in a rental house near Riley and Delaplain Roads and worked as a tool grinder. The 1930 census shows him boarding at the home of Edward Jones, a dairy farmer, near Stone and Shannon Roads and working in a tool factory.

132. Lydia Ann Devore (Andrew⁴, Lydia³ Wright, John², James¹) was born 10 November 1827 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, and died 20 January 1893 in Dunningsville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. When she was 16, Lydia gave birth to a son she named John Henry. Some say that David Lash, son of John Lash, was the child's father. This seems unlikely as he would have only been ten-years old when John Henry was conceived. The boy's father is uncertain, but it may have been John Henry Finder, a bound boy raised by Lydia's mother, Abigail Steele. She and her second husband, John Lash, raised John Henry. There was an estrangement between Lydia and her mother. Lydia never visited her mother or her two half brothers after she left home even though she only lived about five miles away.

Lydia married James Madison Crookham about 1846 probably in Washington County. He was born 27 May 1824 in Williamsport, Washington County, and died 31 January 1913 in Ripley, Brown County, Illinois. He was the son of James Crookham and Hannah Perry.

In 1850, James was a shoemaker with $300 in personal property. His household included Lydia, Matthew, George, James' mother, a day laborer and a young woman named Nancy Gildersleave. No 1860 census was found, but in 1870 the family was living in Finleyville where James was a farmer with $2500 in real estate and $275 in personal property. In addition to the parents, the family included George, Mary, Viola, Perry, Francis, Elvira, Elmer and Charles. George was helping on the farm.

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627 Bruce Lash, email blash@cox.net.
By 1880, James, Lydia and the following children were living on a farm in Union Township, Pennsylvania: Mary, Frank, Elvira, Charles and Minnie. Mary was teaching school and Frank was an apprentice blacksmith. Sometime after Lydia’s death, James moved to Illinois where in 1900 he lived with a cousin, Mary A. Wright, a 77-year old single woman.

CHILD of Lydia Devore is:

482 i. John Henry Devore was born 05 May 1844 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was living with his maternal grandmother in 1850 and 1860. By 1860, he was using the name “Henry Lash.” No other record has been found.

CHILDREN of Lydia Devore and James Crookham, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 483 i. Matthew Estep Crookham was born 09 November 1847 and died about 1923 in Chico, Butte County, California.

484 ii. George Washington Crookham was born 22 August 1849.

485 iii. Annabelle Crookham was born 21 August 1851.

486 iv. Viola M. Crookham was born 07 February 1855.

487 v. Perry James Crookham was born 26 January 1857.

488 vi. Francis Wayland Crookham was born 12 December 1859.

489 vii. Elvira A. Crookham was born 13 June 1862.

490 viii. Elmer Ellsworth Crookham was born 16 February 1865.


634 One World Tree (Ancestry.com).
133. Alexander Devore (Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 20 March 1830 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 04 March 1907. He first married Martha J. Thomas on 15 January 1851, in Washington County. She was born in Pennsylvania about 1832, and died about 1865. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Robb on 11 October 1867 in Washington County. She was born in August 1845 in Washington County, and died between 1910 and 1920. Beers states that Alexander had three marriages. The first marriage was supposedly to [---?---] Steele, of Redstone, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children. This seems highly unlikely since he was only 21 when he married Martha Thomas. Beers is probably referring to Alexander's mother, Abigail Steele, who had five children by Andrew Devore.

This biographical sketch from a county history book relates some details of Alexander’s life.

Mr. Devore began life on a farm, at the age of sixteen years, without a penny to pay his expenses. He worked for board and clothes until twenty-one years of age, when his employer, Andrew Crouch, gave him $100. With this small amount as capital he rented a farm, and then began saving his money until able to purchase one. When the [Civil] war began, he secured many recruits for the army, and on February 14, 1865, sent as his own substitute one Matthew Crookham, [the son of his sister, Lydia] who received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. In 1865 Mr. Devore bought sixty-seven acres in Somerset township, which he sold after the war was over. He then purchased the home place of eighty acres in Nottingham township, to which he has added from adjoining farms, now owning 207 acres of well cultivated land worth from $80 to $90 per acre, and has erected a fine house and barn on the place. Mr. Devore has engaged somewhat extensively in stock, and "Jennie" now has over 300 sheep, twenty head of different stock of cattle, and twelve horses, of the best grade of stock. In 1860, Alexander was a farmer with no land value, but $1,000 in personal property. The first five children listed below and a domestic servant comprised the household. By 1870, Alexander's fortunes had improved. He had remarried. His land was valued at $7,900 and his personal property was worth $1385. The family

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635 Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 399.
636 Jennie may be a reference to his daughter, Elizabeth Jane.
637 Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 399.
included all his children from his first marriage except William and Andrew who had died, and the first two children from his second marriage. Adam Devore, age 25, and his family were enumerated next to Alexander. Adam was a second cousin, once removed.\textsuperscript{639}

The 1880 census shows 55-year old Alexander, his wife and ten children living on the farm in Nottingham—Liverton and Nancy remained from his first family as well as the first eight children from his marriage to Elizabeth.\textsuperscript{640} 1887 must have been a devastating time for the family as five of their children died between 17 November and 21 December. A single grave stone marks the death of the five.

In 1900, Alexander and Elizabeth had four children living at home—Owen, Oscar, Maude and Angeline. Louella and Cora had died. Owen and Oscar were farm laborers. Maude and Angeline were in school. After Alexander’s death, Elizabeth lived with her son, Oscar, and his family.\textsuperscript{641}

CHILDREN of Alexander Devore and Martha Thomas, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[+ 494] i. Jonathan Thomas\textsuperscript{6} Devore was born in March 1852.
  \item[+ 495] ii. Abigail Anne Devore was born about 1853.
  \item[+ 496] iii. Elizabeth Jane “Jennie” Devore was born in December 1856.
  \item[+ 497] iv. Liverton David Devore was born in November 1858.
  \item[498] v. William Devore was born about 1859, and died before 1870 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
  \item[499] vi. James S. Devore was born 03 June 1860.
  \item[+ 500] vii. Nancy Belle Devore was born about 1863.
  \item[501] viii. Andrew Devore was born about 1864, and died before 1870 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{639} Andrew Devore's household, 1870 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Nottingham Township, page 276, dwelling 118, family 119, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1463 (Ancestry.com).


CHILDREN of Alexander Devore and Elizabeth Robb are:

+ 502 i. Edwin L. Devore was born in July 1868, and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1937.

503 ii. Curtis B. Devore was born in November 1868. He died 21 December 1887, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Washington County.

504 iii. Charles A. Devore was born in March 1870 and died 14 December 1887. Charles was also buried in Fairview Cemetery.

505 iv. George Devore was born about 1873, and died before 1893.

506 v. Mary Frances Devore was born in March 1874. She died 13 December 1887 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery.

+ 507 vi. Owen Wilson Devore was born 30 June 1875, and died 04 June 1958 in Fresno County, California.

508 vii. Louella Devore was born in January 1877. She died 19 November 1887 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery.

+ 509 viii. Oscar Clarence Devore was born 22 February 1878, and died in Washington County in February 1979.

510 ix. Cora B. Devore was born in July 1881, and died in Washington County 07 November 1887. She was probably buried in Fairview Cemetery.

+ 511 x. Maude Ella Devore was born in January 1883, and died 13 March 1972 in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio.

512 xi. Angeline Lydia Devore was born in February 1886, and died after 1893.

Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 399. Those children, who have estimated birth dates, were found on the 1880 census. Those who died after 1893 were living when this book was published in 1893.
Catherine (Hopkins) Wright
1796-1862
Wife of Rev. Joseph Wright

\(^{643}\) This photograph was provided by Virginia "Ginny" (Gibbins) Weber.
VI—SPREADING ACROSS THE CONTINENT

134. James B. Wright was born 18 October 1801 in Kentucky, and died 29 April 1829 in Beech Grove, Kentucky. He married Jane Allen 02 September 1824 in Beech Grove. She was the daughter of Robert Allen and Amelia Howard.

CHILDREN of James Wright and Jane Allen are:

+ 513 i. Mary Jane Wright was born 25 July 1825 in Kentucky, and died 11 June 1879 in McLean County.

514 ii. Nancy Wright was born 02 October 1826. She married Thomas M. Gates, a physician.

515 iii. James Wright was born 25 August 1828, and died in infancy.

137. Joshua Wright (Elizabeth Brents, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born 18 March 1809 in Beech Grove, and probably died about 1849 in Daviess County, Kentucky. He married Martha “Patsy” Waltrip 22 October 1839 in Beech Grove. She was the daughter of Joseph Waltrip and Henrietta Prior. Martha was born in February 1820 in Daviess County, and died 06 December 1890 in Clarkton, Dunklin County, Missouri. By 1850, Martha was the head of the household. She and the children named below were living next to her brother, Luke Waltrip.

CHILDREN of Joshua Wright and Martha Waltrip, who were born in Daviess County, Kentucky, are:

+ 516 i. John Wright was born about 1841, and died 16 April 1896 in Clarkton, Dunklin County, Missouri.

+ 517 ii. William “Billie” Charles Wright was born 24 August 1844, and died 07 March 1907 in Daviess County.

644 Patsy Wright's household, 1850 U. S. census, Daviess County, Kentucky, District 2, page 426, dwelling 99, family 101, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 198 (Ancestry.com).
iii. Mary Jane "Janie" Wright was born 18 February 1845, and died in Daviess County about 1921.

iv. Franklin "Frank" B. Wright was born about 1847.

v. Elizabeth "Bettie" Wright was born 15 May 1849, and died 16 November 1870.

138. Mary Tibbs Wright (Elizabeth Brents, Hannah Wright, James, John, James') was born 02 October 1811 in Beech Grove, Kentucky, and died between 1887 and 1900. She first married William T. Patterson 15 December 1830 in Daviess County. William, who was a physician, died between 1840 and 1849 in Kentucky. An 1840 census that is presumed to be for this William indicates they had three sons—two were born between 1831 and 1835 and one between 1835 and 1840. One son was not listed with his mother in the 1850 census.  

Secondly, Mary married Isaac B. Riggs. Isaac was born in Washington County, Kentucky, about 1804, the son of William H. Riggs and Ann Nancy Staton. He was previously married to Delilah Atherton and had grown children. He is believed to have died about 1885 in McLean County, Kentucky.

Two sons from Mary’s first marriage were living with the newly married couple when the 1850 census was taken, but none of Isaac’s children were listed in their home. Isaac was a farmer who claimed $500 worth of personal property. There were a number of other Riggs households listed nearby. The 1850 slave schedule lists an Isaac R. Riggs as the owner of a 12-year old male in District 2, Daviess County. This may be the same person and the middle initial is an error.

In 1860, Isaac, Mary and Lucy were living on their farm valued at $3750 with personal property worth $1529. Isaac enlisted in the 17th Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Company C of the Union Army and served between 02 October 1861 and 23 January 1865. On 03 March 1880, he received invalid pension #347505, certificate #29814. On 04 August 1887, his widow received pension #358863.

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645 William Patterson’s household, 1840 U. S. census, Daviess County, Kentucky, Panther Creek, page 36, National Archives micropublication roll 1099 (Ancestry.com).
646 One World Tree, submitter unknown. (Ancestry.com).
651 NARA, Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934.
In 1870, Isaac, Mary and 19-year-old Lucy were living on their farm, which was valued at $2,000, with personal property worth $1,000. Mary’s personal property was worth $450. Other Riggs families were nearby. The 1880 census shows Isaac and Mary caring for her niece, Margaret Wright, 14, believed to be the daughter of Mary’s brother, John. A 12-year-old boy described as a laborer was also living with the family.

**CHILDREN** of Mary Wright and William Patterson are:

521  
  i. Unknown Male 7 Patterson was born between 1831 and 1835 in Kentucky.

522  
  ii. John Patterson was born about 1835 in Kentucky.

523  
  iii. George Patterson was born about 1840 in Kentucky.

**CHILD** of Mary Wright and Isaac Riggs is:

524  
  i. Lucy 7 Riggs was born about 1851 in Daviess County, Kentucky.

139. **Sarah** 6 Wright (Elizabeth 5 Brents, Hannah 4 Wright, James 3, John 2, James) was born 05 June 1814 in Beech Grove, Ohio>Daviess>McLean County, Kentucky, and died 10 October 1847. She is buried in the William Wright Family Cemetery in McLean. She married John Wesley Lashbrook 02 September 1833 in Daviess County, Kentucky. He was the son of James B. Lashbrook and Rebecca Birkhead. John died 03 March 1864 in Rock Island, Illinois.

After Sarah’s death, the 1850 census shows John and the four children named below in Daviess County, Kentucky. He was a farmer with property valued at $1300. He lived next door to William Tibbs and his wife, who was Sarah’s aunt, Mary Ann “Polly” Brents, and close to John Lynn, Sarah’s half uncle. By 1860, John, Ajax, Sarah, Surilda and her husband were living together. The farm was valued at $4650.

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653 Isaac [sic] Riggs’s household, 1880 U. S. census, McLean County, Kentucky, Calhoun Township, page 301, enumeration district 21, no dwelling or family number, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 430 (Ancestry.com).
654 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jamie Hoene.
Jacob Rudy’s household was the next house enumerated. Jacob was the husband of Sarah’s niece, Mary Jane Wright.

John was a Private in Johnson’s Kentucky Calvary and was captured by Union forces. The Rock Island (Illinois) Confederate Prisoner of War Camp housed over 12,000 men during the Civil War. Of those, about 2000 died from smallpox, pneumonia and other medical ailments. John is buried there in grave number 1113. His son, Ajax, also died serving the Confederacy.

CHILDREN of Sarah Wright and John Lashbrook, who were all born in Kentucky, are:

+ 525  
  i. Elizabeth Lashbrook was born about 1837.

+ 526  
  ii. Surilda/Syrilda/Sarelda Lashbrook was born about 1839.

527  
  iii. Ajax J. Lashbrook was born about 1842, and died 03 January 1863 in Kentucky. He died while serving in the 8th Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Company H during the Civil War.

528  
  iv. Sarah Lashbrook was born about 1845. Sarah married John Thompson 23 January 1866.

140. Mary Elizabeth Wright (Elizabeth Brents, Hannah Wright, James John James) was born 02 April 1815 in Beech Grove, and died 31 May 1858 in Calhoun, McLean County, Kentucky. She married Andrew “Andy” Waltrip, the son of Joseph Waltrip and Henrietta Prior. Andrew was born 12 March 1813 in Breckenridge, Kentucky, and died 05 August 1859 in McLean County. Both are buried in Mt. Liberty Cemetery in Daviess County.

In 1850, Andrew and Mary were living on a farm valued at $700. The household included the children named below, as well as John Wright, a 63-year old laborer, and Catherine Wright, 57, who were born in Virginia. Their relationship to Mary’s father, if any, is unknown.

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657 Rootsweb
658 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jamie Hoene.
659 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jamie Hoene.
660 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jamie Hoene.
661 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jamie Hoene.
662 Andrew Waltrip’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Daviess County, Kentucky, District 2, page 423, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 198 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Mary Wright and Andrew Waltrip, who were all born in Daviess County, are:

+ 529 i. Martha Ann Waltrip was born 26 January 1841.

+ 530 ii. Garland O. "Rufus" Waltrip was born 20 August 1843 and died 14 November 1887 in McLean County.

+ 531 iii. David Andrew Waltrip was born 25 January 1848, and died 08 December 1913.

142. Elizabeth Wright (Elizabeth Brents, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born 15 June 1822 in Beech Grove, and died March 1890 in Kentucky. She married Joseph Thomas Wright, who was born 15 May 1813, in Virginia, and died in Daviess County 23 July 1856. Joseph's parentage is unknown.

In 1850, Joseph was a 37 year old farmer in Daviess County, Kentucky, with $1000 worth of real estate. Their household included Franklin, James, Levi, Susan and Lyman as well as George Wright, 25, and Peus Nevitt, 28, who were laborers.  

In 1860, Elizabeth was listed as the head of the household—a farmer with $500 in real estate and $700 in personal property. Franklin, their oldest son, was a 20 year old farmer with $1350 in real estate and $350 in personal property living with his mother and siblings (except Lyman) listed below. Nancy Wright, 22, was listed in the household, but not in the previous census. She may not be a child of this couple, but related in some other manner—perhaps to Joseph.  

When the 1880 census was taken, Elizabeth was caring for a grandson, Joseph, 13. They lived on a farm owned by James Thompson and his wife, Mollie.

CHILDREN of Elizabeth Wright and Joseph Wright, who were all born in Kentucky, are:

532 i. Nancy Wright was born about 1838.

533 ii. Franklin Wright was born about 1840.
iii. James H. Wright was born about 1842. James’ children are listed under his wife, who was his first cousin, Surilda/Syrilda/Sarellda Lashbrook.

iv. Levi H. Wright was born about 1845.

v. Susan F. Wright was born about 1848.

vi. Lyman Wright was born about 1850 and probably died before 1860.

vii. Mary T. Wright was born about 1852.

viii. Joseph A. Wright was born about 1856.

146. William H. Lynn (James, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1811 in Ohio County, Kentucky, and died in Texas about 1886. He married Louisa Jane Logan about 1835 in Hopkins County, Kentucky. She was born about 1815 in Hopkins County, and died about 1885.

In 1840, William was enumerated next to his brother, John Wesley. William's household had one male and one female under five and one male between five and ten. There was a woman between 40 and 50 in addition to the parents, who were in the 20 to 30 age group. In 1850, William, Louisa, the first six children named below and a farm laborer were living on a farm in Hopkins County, Kentucky.

William received title to 308 acres in Robinson, Tarrant County, Texas, on 08 August 1857. No 1860 census record has been found, but the children’s birth places given on census records indicate the family spent some time in Texas in the early 1850s, then returned to Kentucky about 1855. They were in Texas in 1856, but went back to Kentucky in 1857. On 04 May 1863, William obtained title to 160 acres in Robinson, Tarrant County, Texas, where they apparently made their permanent home. It is not known if William retained title to the 1857 land in Texas.

In 1870, the family was living in Tarrant County. The household included the following children: Sophia, Martha, Isaac, William, John, Walker, Millie, and

668 Texas Land Title Abstracts, patent volume 16, file #3218, patent #150 (Ancestry.com).
669 Texas Land Title Abstracts, patent volume 17, file #716, patent #56 (Ancestry.com).
seven-year old Thomas. William's farm was valued at $4000 and his personal property was worth $3000.670

The 1880 census shows William, Louisa, their son, William, a niece, Martha E. Lynn, 35, and a farm laborer. Martha was the daughter of William's brother, James Wesley Lynn.671

CHILDREN of William Lynn and Louisa Logan are:

540  i.  James Wesley7 Lynn was born about 1835 in Kentucky and died in Texas. He married Susan Ashby 01 April 1852 in Hopkins County.672 She was born about 1834, the daughter of Peter Ashby and Nancy [--?--].673

541  ii.  Jerome Culver Lynn was born about 1837, and died about 1861. He was named for the husband of his Aunt Charlotte Lynn.

542  iii.  Sophia Lynn was born about 1839.

543  iv.  Thomas Lynn was born about 1841, and died before 1870.

544  v.  Owen Marshall Lynn was born about 1841 in Kentucky, and died 02 October 1909.

545  vi.  Martha Lynn was born about 1845.

546  vii.  Malvira Lynn was born about 1848.

547  vii.  Isaac Marion Lynn was born about 1854 in Texas.

548  ix.  John Lynn was born about 1855 in Kentucky.

549  x.  William Lynn was born about 1856 in Texas.

550  xi.  Walker Lynn was born about 1857 in Kentucky.

551  xii.  Millie Lynn was born about 1860 in Kentucky.

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670 Wm. Lynn’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Tarrant County, Texas, Precinct 1, Fort Worth Post Office, page 485, dwelling 197, family 197, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1605 (Ancestry.com).


672 Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900 (Ancestry.com).

673 Peter Ashby’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Hopkins County, Kentucky, District 2, dwelling 442, family 442, National Archives micropublication M-432 (Ancestry.com). Page and roll numbers were not given.
174

552  xiii. Thomas Lynn was born about 1863 in Texas, and died there before 1880.

148. John Wesley⁶ Lynn (James⁵, Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born 28 May 1814 in Ohio County, Kentucky, and died 31 May 1875 in Silent Run, Hopkins County. He is buried in Silent Run Cemetery. He married Nancy Logan 13 August 1835.⁶⁷⁴ She was born about 1808 in Hopkins County, Kentucky, and died about 1866. Nancy, who was the daughter of James Logan and Nancy Staton, was probably the sister of Louisa Logan.

The 1840 census shows John enumerated next to his brother, William. John’s household had one boy and two girls under five.⁶⁷⁵ In 1860, John was a merchant with $900 worth of real estate and $4000 in personal property. Their household included the four children listed below.⁶⁷⁶

CHILDREN⁶⁷⁷ of John Lynn and Nancy Logan, who were all born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, are:

553  i. Sarah⁷ L. Lynn was born 25 June 1836.

+ 554  ii. Isaac Marion Lynn was born 02 November 1837, and died 26 February 1915 in Hopkins County.

555  iii. Mary J. Lynn was born about 1839.

556  iv. Martha E. Lynn was born 10 January 1843. In 1880, Martha was single, 35, and living with her uncle, William H. Lynn.

149. Sarah⁶ Lynn (James⁵, Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1817 in Daviess County, Kentucky, and died there before 1850. She married Alfred Taylor about 1836. He was born about 1815.

CHILD of Sarah Lynn and Alfred Taylor is:

557  i. Sophia⁷ Taylor was born about 1838 in Kentucky.

⁶⁷⁴ One World Tree.


⁶⁷⁶ John W. Lynn’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Hopkins County, Kentucky, Chalk Level Post Office, page 106, dwelling 714, family 716, National Archives micropublication M-653. No roll number was given (Ancestry.com).

⁶⁷⁷ One World Tree entry from an unknown submitter showed children’s birth dates.
150. Charlotte\(^6\) Lynn (James\(^5\), Hannah\(^4\) Wright, James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born about 1819 in Daviess County, Kentucky, and died there before 1843. She married Jerome Culver about 1836. He was born about 1815 in Connecticut. After Charlotte’s death, Jerome married Sallie W. Anderson on 07 November 1843. After giving birth about 1845 to a son named Jerome Culver, Sallie died. Jerome next married Nancy Glenn on 13 December 1847. Nancy was born about 1827 in Daviess County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of David Glenn and Sarah Randolph. In 1850, Jerome was a farmer with $300 in real estate. Jerome, Nancy, Mary J. and five-year old Jerome were listed. Also part of the household was Joseph Hall, 20, a laborer.\(^{678}\) The family was enumerated next to Charlotte’s sister, Nancy. The 1850 slave schedule shows Jerome owned two males, 12 and 19.\(^{679}\)

**CHILDREN** of Charlotte Lynn and Jerome Culver are:

- 558  i. Mary J.\(^7\) Culver was born about 1837.
- 559  ii. Sophia Culver was born 11 May 1839, and died 21 October 1871 in McLean County.

151. Nancy\(^6\) Lynn (James\(^5\), Hannah\(^4\) Wright, James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born about 1821 in Daviess County, and died there after 1850. She married William Henry Bassett about 1839 in Daviess County. He was born about 1819, the son of Abner Bassett and Nancy Galloway.\(^{680}\)

In 1850, William was a thirty year-old laborer in Daviess County with a wife, 28, and the seven children named below. He owned no real estate. Nancy could not read or write.\(^{681}\) Some researchers say that Nancy died about 1854 in Kentucky. No other records have been found.

**CHILDREN** of Nancy Lynn and William Bassett, who were all born in McLean County, are:

- 560  i. Charlotte\(^7\) Bassett was born about 1840. She married George Scarborough 09 August 1855 in McLean County, Kentucky.\(^{682}\) He was born about 1838.
- 561  ii. James Bassett was born about 1842 in Daviess County.

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\(^{678}\) Jerome Culver’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Daviess County, Kentucky, District 2, page 425, dwelling 90, family 92, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 198 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{679}\) 1850 U. S. census slave schedule (Ancestry.com).

\(^{680}\) One World Tree.

\(^{681}\) William H. Bassett’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Daviess County, Kentucky, District 2, page 425, dwelling 91, family 93, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 198 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{682}\) Dodd, Jordan, comp., *Kentucky Marriages 1851-1900* (Ancestry.com).
iii. John Synette Bassett was born 14 November 1844 in Daviess County, and died 28 May 1912 in McLean County.

iv. Elizabeth Ann Bassett was born about 1844. She married James D. Forehand on 06 May 1869 in McLean County. In 1870, the young couple lived in Rumsey with personal property valued at $300. Elizabeth's sister, Nancy, lived with them. Enumerated nearby was Jeremiah Forehand, 44, who was probably related. No other record has been found.

v. Martha Jane Bassett was born 07 February 1846.

vi. Nancy Bassett was born about 1849. She married James T. Highley 06 May 1873 in McLean County. James was born about 1846 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, the son of James H. Highley and Julia Ann Brown.

vii. Mary E. Bassett was born about 1849 in Daviess County. She and Nancy were twins.

152. James W. Lynn (James, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born 27 September 1823 in Daviess County, and died about 1860 in McLean County. He first married Lucy Ann Coffman 22 October 1843 in Hopkins County, Kentucky. The daughter of Isaac Coffmann and Mary Harbour, Lucy was born 22 March 1822 in Hopkins County, and died 18 November 1856 in McLean County. In 1850, James was a farmer, but no land value was given. The first five children (except John) listed below were named in that census. After their parents' deaths, Isaac, Mary J. and Anna lived with their maternal grandparents.

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683 One World Tree.
684 Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900.
686 One World Tree.
687 One World Tree.
688 One World Tree.
689 One World Tree.
690 One World Tree.
James’ second wife was Nancy Y. Walker. They married 12 January 1859 in Hopkins County. She was born about 1835 in Tennessee, the daughter of William E. Walker. After James’ death Nancy and her infant daughter moved back to her parents’ home. In 1870, they were still living with her father and Nancy was teaching school. They were enumerated next to James’ sister, Elizabeth Lynn, and her family.

**CHILDREN** of James Lynn and Lucy Coffman, who were all born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, are:

567 i. Julia A. Lynn was born about 1843 and probably died before 1860.

568 ii. John A. Lynn was born about 1844 and died before 1850.

569 iii. Isaac J. Lynn was born about 1847.

+ 570 iv. Mary J. Lynn was born about 1849.

571 v. Anna “Annie” Lynn was born 04 October 1852.

572 vi. Letitia H. Lynn was born 30 July 1856, and died 03 November 1856.

573 vii. Infant Lynn was born 30 July 1856, and died 24 November 1856.

**CHILD** of James Lynn and Nancy Walker is:

574 i. Martha E. Lynn was born in Hopkins County about 1860.

153. Elizabeth Lynn (James, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1823 in Daviess County, and died after 1860 in Webster, Breckenridge County, Kentucky. She married Isaac Shelby Coffman 31 January 1843 in Hopkins County, Kentucky. He was born about 1817 in Hopkins County, Kentucky,

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693 The 1860 census gives her middle initial as “U.” One World Tree uses “Y.”
694 Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900.
696 W. E. Walker’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Hopkins County, Kentucky, page 0, dwelling 519, family 519, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 374 (Ancestry.com).
698 One World Tree.
a brother of Lucy Coffman, wife of Elizabeth's brother, James. In 1860, Isaac was farming in Webster County, Kentucky. They had $600 in personal property. The first seven children named below were listed.\footnote{The 1870 census shows the family farming in Hopkins County with land and personal property each worth $1000. The children listed were Sarah, Alice, Vincent, Martha, Laura, Robert and William.} In 1880, Elizabeth and Isaac were caring for their four-year old granddaughter, Inez M. Whitsell, in addition to their two youngest sons. Their son, Vincent, lived next door. They were again enumerated near William Walker and his family.\footnote{CHILDREN of Elizabeth Lynn and Isaac Coffman, who were all born in Hopkins County, are:

575 i. Mary F.\footnote{Coffinan was born about 1844, and married James Cook 12 February 1866 in Hopkins County.} Coffinan was born about 1844, and married James Cook 12 February 1866 in Hopkins County.\footnote{Isaac S. Coffman's household, 1860 U. S. census, Webster County, Kentucky, page 0, dwelling 1017, family 1911, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 399 (Ancestry.com).}

576 ii. Mildred C. Coffinan was born about 1847 and probably died before 1870.\footnote{Isaac Coffman's household, 1870 U. S. census, Hopkins County, Kentucky, Fisher Springs Precinct, Madisonville Post Office, page 115, dwelling 30, family 30, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 471 (Ancestry.com).}

577 iii. Thomas D. Coffinan was born about 1849, and married Ann M. Burnett in Hopkins County on 25 March 1869.\footnote{Isaac S. Coffman's household, 1880 U. S. census, Hopkins County, Kentucky, Fisher Springs District, page 392, enumeration district 196, dwelling 178, family 178, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 420 (Ancestry.com).} He may have moved to Clinton County, Illinois.

578 iv. Sarah J. Coffinan was born about 1852, and may have died between 1870 and 1880.

+ 579 v. Alice E. W. Coffinan was born about 1854, and died in Henderson County after 1920.

+ 580 vi. Vincent H. Coffinan was born about 1857, and died 04 December 1926 in Webster County, Kentucky.\footnote{This female child of Isaac and Elizabeth's was enumerated with the family under the name "Michell." A One World Tree entry has her name as "Mildred." No other record for either name has been found.}

581 vii. Martha Elizabeth Coffinan was born about 1859.}

699 Isaac S. Coffman's household, 1860 U. S. census, Webster County, Kentucky, page 0, dwelling 1017, family 1911, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 399 (Ancestry.com).


702 Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900.

703 This female child of Isaac and Elizabeth's was enumerated with the family under the name "Michell." A One World Tree entry has her name as "Mildred." No other record for either name has been found.

704 Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900. (Ancestry.com)

705 Commonwealth of Kentucky, Kentucky Death Index (Ancestry.com).}
Laura Coffman was born about 1862, and died between 1877 and 1880.

Robert Coffman was born about 1864.

William Coffman was born about 1870.

Charlotte Hobbs (Hannah Lynn, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1813 in Kentucky, and died there before 1850. She married Woodward Frazier 02 December 1830 in Henderson County, Kentucky. He was born about 1806 in North Carolina.

In 1840, Charlotte and Woodward were living in Henderson County. There were two males under five, one five to 10 and one 30 to 40. There was one female five to 10 and one 20 to 30. There were a number of other families with the same surname listed nearby.

By 1850, Charlotte was no longer listed. Elizabeth Frazier, 38, of North Carolina and presumably related to Woodward, was keeping house. The children listed in the household were Sarah, Alexander, Elizabeth, Job, Benjamin and Hannah. On 30 December 1857, Woodward married Rebecca Thompson in Henderson County.

By the time the 1860 census was taken, Woodward had moved to McLean County, Kentucky. Rebecca was not listed and had probably died. Mary, William, Hannah, Samuel, 11, and Nancy, 6, were included in his household. Woodward and Rebecca were presumably the parents of Samuel and Nancy. Woodward was a wheelwright with $100 in personal property.

In 1870, Woodward was listed as a laborer. Living with him were Samuel and Nancy. Neither Woodward nor Samuel could read or write.
CHILDREN of Charlotte Hobbs and Woodward Frazier, who were probably all born in Henderson County, are:

+ 585 i. James H. Frazier was born about 1832. Details on James and his family are listed under his wife, Elizabeth Lynn.

+ 586 ii. Mary Sarah J. Frazier was born about 1834.

+ 587 iii. William Alexander Frazier was born about 1836.

588 iv. Elizabeth Frazier was born about 1837.

589 v. Job Frazier was born about 1838.

590 vi. Benjamin Frazier was born about 1842.

591 vii. Hannah Frazier was born about 1843. She married W. L. Coats on 07 August 1861 in McLean County, Kentucky.

189. Elizabeth Lynn (John, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1834 in Kentucky. She married James H. Frazier about 1854. He was born about 1832, the oldest son of Charlotte Hobbs and Woodward Frazier, making them first cousins, once removed. Ages are based on the 1870 census.

CHILDREN of Elizabeth Lynn and James Frazier, who were all born in McLean County, are:

593 i. George F. Frazier was born about 1856.

594 ii. James David Frazier was born about 1859. He married Jane Frazier on 17 July 1884 in McLean County. Their relationship, if any, is unknown.

595 iii. John W. Frazier was born about 1862.

596 iv. Isaac L. Frazier was born about 1866.

597 v. William T. Frazier was born about 1866.

598 vi. Martha S. Frazier was born about 1869.

712 Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900 (Ancestry.com).
714 Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900. (Ancestry.com).
Woodie B. Frazier was born about 1871.

192. Nancy⁶ Lynn (John⁵, Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1840 in Kentucky, and died between 1861 and 1866 probably in Illinois. She married Hugh Jefferson Slaten⁷¹⁵ 29 July 1856 in McLean County. He was born about 1830 in Hopkins County, Kentucky, and died 01 February 1890 in Wilmer, Cherokee County, Oklahoma. Hugh was the son of Isham Browder Slaten and Sophia B. Kirkwood.

The only census record found for this family was the 1860 when Hugh, Nancy and Josephine were living with Arnold Taylor, 44. He was a farmer with land valued at $3972 and personal property worth $1505. Arnold had three young sons and no wife. Perhaps Nancy was caring for the children and Hugh was assisting on the farm. Hugh and Nancy had personal property valued at $150.⁷¹⁶ Shortly after the 1860 census was taken, Nancy and Hugh moved to Illinois where their two younger children were born.

Hugh married his second wife, Jerucia A. Durham, on 05 August 1866 in Saline, Illinois. They had seven children before her death in Kansas in 1880. A few months later he married Martha Ann Lewis by whom he had four children.⁷¹⁷

CHILDREN of Nancy Lynn and Hugh Slaten are:

+ 600 i. Josephine⁷ Slaten was born 21 July 1857 in McLean County, and died 21 January 1880 in Liberty, Montgomery County, Kansas.

+ 601 ii. Isome Newton Slaten was born 08 July 1861 in Harrisburg, Saline County, Illinois, and died 01 October 1942 in Independence, Missouri.

iii. Grant Slaten was born about 1862 in Saline County. Nothing more is known of Grant. He may have died in infancy.

193. Rufus⁶ Lynn (John⁵, Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born in January 1843 in Kentucky, and died between 1910 and 1916 in Dunklin County, Missouri. He married Arabell VanHorn 21 October 1869 in McLean County.⁷¹⁸

She was born 08 April 1859 in Ohio County, Kentucky, and died 08 May 1932 in Pulaski County, Arkansas.⁷¹⁹

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⁷¹⁵ There are several variant spellings of the name, but all are entered here as “Slaten.”
⁷¹⁷ Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Shari Sitz, email sharisitz@gmail.com.
⁷¹⁸ Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900 (Ancestry.com).
MILITARY SERVICE

Rufus enlisted as a Private on 02 October 1861 in the Union Army's 17th Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Company C. He reenlisted on 04 January 1862, and was promoted to full corporal on 01 March 1864. He mustered out on 23 January 1865 in Louisville, Kentucky. 720 On 05 August 1890, he received invalid pension 867-90?, certificate 930869. His widow received pension 1061-345, certificate 808631 on 23 February 1916. 721

In 1880, Rufus and his wife were enumerated with the first four children named below. Rufus was a farmer. 722 Judging from the birth places of their children, the family moved to Dunklin County, Missouri, shortly after the 1880 census. In 1900, the following children were enumerated: Henry, Emma, Janie, John and Mary. James and Hugh may have died as no record except the 1880 census has been found. 723

In 1910, Arabell said she had given birth to nine children and six survived. The name of the ninth child is unknown. The three youngest children were living with their parents. 724 After Rufus’ death, Arabell and her youngest daughter remained on the farm. Neither was employed outside the home. 725

By 1930, Arabell and Mollie were paying $20.00 a month to rent a house at 1920 West 13th Street, in Little Rock, Arkansas. The reason for their move to Arkansas is unknown. Arabell was 79 and unemployed. Mollie was a seamstress. 726

720 Historical Data Systems, comp., Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers, unit number 770 770.
721 NARA, Civil War Pension Index, roll T-288.
722 Rufus Lynn’s household, 1880 U. S. census, McLean County, Kentucky, Jobs Legislative District, page 320, enumeration district 22, dwelling 223, family 230, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 430 (Ancestry.com).
723 Rufus Lynn’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Dunklin County, Missouri, Union Township, page 12A, enumeration district 49, dwelling 233, family 239, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 85. (Ancestry.com).
724 Rufus Lynn’s household, 1910 U. S. census, Dunklin County, Missouri, Union Township, page 20B, enumeration district 73, part 2, dwelling 198, family 199, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 780 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Rufus Lynn and Arabell VanHora are:

603 i. Mattie P. Lynn was born about 1870 in McLean County, Kentucky.

604 ii. James Lynn was born about 1872 in McLean County, and may have died before 1900.

+ 605 iii. Henry M. Lynn was born in May 1877 in McLean County, and died after 1930 perhaps in Oklahoma.

606 iv. Emma Lynn was born in May 1879 in McLean County.

607 v. Hugh Lynn was born about 1880 in McLean County, and may have died before 1900.

608 vi. Janie Lynn was born in November 1881 in Dunklin County, Missouri.

+ 609 vii. John V. Lynn was born in November 1886 in Dunklin County and died after 1930 perhaps in Missouri.

610 viii. Mary “Mollie” P. Lynn was born in Dunklin County in August 1889. She died 08 January 1938 in Union County, Arkansas.  

196. Isaac Brand (Eleanor “Nellie” Lynn, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1830 in Kentucky. He married Sarah E. about 1857 in Missouri. She was born there about 1829. No records have been found for this couple after 1870.

Isaac moved to Missouri between 1850 and the time he married. In 1860, Isaac was a miller with real estate valued at $11,700 and personal property worth $500 living in Castor, Missouri. He and Sarah, their two oldest children, Isaac’s sister, Nancy, and 12-year old Thomas Hopkins comprised the household. Nancy’s real estate was valued at $400 and her personal property was worth $2800. The Slave Schedule shows that Isaac was a slave owner.

By the time the 1870 census was taken, Isaac had suffered substantial financial loss. He was a 41-year old miller with personal property valued at only $200. The three children named below were listed.

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727 Arkansas Death Index, 1914-1950 [database online], roll 1934190, page 2160 (Ancestry.com).
729 Isaac Brand’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Stoddard County, Missouri, Castor Township,
CHILDREN of Isaac Brand and Sarah [--?--] are:

+ 611  
  i. Albert J. Brand was born 07 March 1858 in Missouri, and died 23 October 1900 in Chandler, Lincoln County, Oklahoma.  

612 ii. Clara S. Brand was born about 1859 in Missouri.

613 iii. Jefferson Brand was born about 1863 in Missouri.

200. Isaac Jefferson Lynn (Andrew, Hannah Wright, James, John, James) was born 15 August 1832 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, and died 04 October 1903 in McLean County. His first marriage was 09 March 1854 to Mary Ann "Polly" Ellis. She was born 29 April 1837 in Muhlenberg County to John Ellis and Nancy Edgecombe. Mary Ann died 12 April 1864 in McLean County. Isaac and Mary Ann are buried in the Ellis Cemetery in McLean County.

Isaac’s second marriage was to Martha Langdon Jordan 01 February 1865 in Calhoun Precinct, McLean County. She was the daughter of Langdon Jordan and Martha Galloway. She was born 01 December 1847 in Daviess County, and died 11 March 1934 in McLean County.

The 1870 census shows Isaac, Martha, all of his children from his first marriage except Freedonia and Jacob, who had died, and the two oldest children from his marriage to Martha. Isaac was a farmer with real estate valued at $1800 and personal property worth $500.

CHILDREN of Isaac Lynn and Mary Ellis, who were all born in McLean County, are:

+ 614  
  i. Sarah Jane Lynn was born 28 March 1855, and died 03 February 1938.

+ 615  
  ii. Nancy O. Lynn was born 22 January 1857.

616 iii. Freedonia Ellen Lynn was born 20 August 1848, and died 20 December 1860.

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Ancestry World Tree, entry submitted by Loren A. Thurman, email address lthurman@megabits.net.

Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900.

One World Tree entry submitted by June Pickup, email pickup@omuqline.net.

Dodd, Jordan, comp., Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900.

iv. Sophia Mary Lynn was born 07 April 1860.

v. John Andrew Lynn was born 25 December 1861, and died 10 May 1910. He married Alene McCartney, who was born about 1888.

vi. Jacob R. Lynn was born 16 October 1863, and died 08 April 1865.

CHILDREN of Isaac Lynn and Martha Jordan, who were all born in McLean County, are:

i. Woodie Ann Lynn was born 01 November 1865, and died 05 May 1926 in Hopkins County.

ii. Martha Emmaline “Emma” Lynn was born 08 April 1869, and died 28 April 1934 in Hopkins County.

iii. Susan “Susie” D. Lynn was born 12 August 1871, and died 26 April 1957 in Monticello, Arkansas.

iv. Ruth Ada Lynn was born 21 November 1874, and died about 1937 in Central City, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky.

v. Edward Lynn was born about 1875.

vi. William Hannible Lynn was born 10 January 1878, and died 05 March 1907 in McLean County.

vii. Victoria Lynn was born 12 March 1881, and died 10 June 1961 in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas. She married William Weir after 1920 and he died before 1930. When the 1920 census was taken Victoria was single and living in Arkansas with her sister, Susan. By 1930, she was a widow living with a cousin and his wife in Little Rock. Their rental house was at 2901 Marshall Street. She was employed as a nurse.

viii. Lemuel Potter Lynn was born 18 February 1884, and died 15 October 1950 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

ix. Martha L. Lynn was born 09 December 1883, and died about 1888 in McLean County.

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735 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Sharon Davis, email shadavs@sbcglobal.net.
736 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by June Pickup, email pickup@omuqonline.net.
205. William H.⁶ Lynn (Andrew⁵, Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1850 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. He married Lucy J. Austin 20 December 1876 in McLean County. She was born about 1858, the daughter of William H. Austin and his wife, Mary.⁷³⁸ No 1880 census record for this family has been found.

CHILDREN of William Lynn and Lucy Austin, all of whom were born in McLean County, Kentucky, are:

   629  i. Anna L.⁷ Lynn was born about 1878. She either died soon after her birth or is the same child as Anna B.

   630  ii. Anna B. Lynn was born about 1879.

206. Sophia Mary⁶ Lynn (Andrew⁵, Hannah⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born 07 March 1854 in Muhlenberg County, and died 04 December 1920 in McLean County. She married Robert Ellis Stringer 06 August 1872 in McLean County. He was born 14 July 1848, the son of Robert Stringer and Nancy Ellis. Robert died 19 April 1928 in McLean County.⁷³⁹

In 1880, Robert and Sophia were living on a farm with their two oldest children and a laborer.⁷⁴⁰ The 1900 census shows Sophia, Robert and their two youngest surviving children. Sophia had given birth to eight children, but only four survived. They were renting a home and Robert was a mail carrier.⁷⁴¹

CHILDREN of Sophia Lynn and Robert Stringer, who were all born in McLean County, are:

+  631  i. Charles D. Stringer was born 23 October 1873, and died 18 September 1944.⁷⁴²

+  632  ii. Rudy A. Stringer was born 16 July 1875, and died 09 April 1920.

⁷³⁹ Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Andi K. Vincent, email andriak1969@hotmail.com.
⁷⁴⁰ R. E. Stringer’s household, 1880 U. S. census, McLean County, Kentucky, Sacramento Legislative District 2, page 264, enumeration district 19, dwelling 109, family 111, National Archives micropublication, T-9, roll 430 (Ancestry.com).
⁷⁴² One World Tree and Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Gilbert D. Stewart, email gstew59@bellsouth.net.
iii. Infant Stringer was born 21 January 1877, and died 25 January 1877.

iv. Infant Stringer was born 23 March 1879, and died 26 March 1879.

v. Malcolm Earl Stringer was born 25 December 1880, and died 08 September 1898.

vi. Cleva Stringer was born 11 December 1884, and died 14 April 1945.

vii. William Raleigh Stringer was born 17 December 1886.

viii. Rea Cary Stringer was born 11 August 1889, and died 08 November 1890.

208. Eunice Caroline\(^6\) Lynn\(^7\) was born about 1857 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, and died 29 January 1921 in McLean County. She first married J. I. Wilcutt 05 April 1873 in McLean County. He was born about 1855 in Kentucky. They evidently divorced a few years later as records of second marriages for both have been found. Eunice next married J. M. Rust 26 June 1881 in McLean County.\(^8\)

CHILD of Eunice Lynn and J. I. Wilcutt is:

i. Harriott F.\(^7\) Wilcutt was born about 1878 in McLean County.

CHILD of Eunice Lynn and J. M. Rust is:

+ 640 i. Willie Vera\(^7\) Rust was born 05 June 1890 in McLean County, and died there 07 April 1923.

209. Nancy\(^6\) Crow was born 06 August 1811 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 10 May 1847 in Ashley, Pike County, Missouri. She married George Renner 12 November 1840. George was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, 26 January 1812 and at age 11 came to America with his parents.

After Nancy’s death, George married Patsy Jones on 21 March 1849 in Pike County.\(^7\) In 1850, George, Patsy and the three children named below lived on a

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\(^7\) One World Tree.

\(^8\) Dodd, Jordan, Kentucky Marriages.

\(^7\) Dodd, Jordan, Missouri Marriages to 1850 (Ancestry.com).
farm valued at $800. George and Patsy had four children, the youngest being Moses, who was born 15 April 1862.

CHILDREN of Nancy Crow and George Renner, who were all born in Pike County, are:

641 i. James Renner was born about 1842.

642 ii. George Renner was born about 1843.

643 iii. Martin Renner was born about 1845. Nine days after he was enumerated in his father’s home in 1850, Martin was living with his uncle, Jacob Crow.

210. Harriet Crow (James, Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1813 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died about 1847 in Pike County, Missouri. She married Forman Long 27 November 1832 in Pike County.

The 1840 census shows Forman, his wife and two daughters under five. In 1850, Forman had gone to the gold mines in California. The children named below and their mother lived with their great uncle, William Crow. No other record of Forman has been found.

CHILDREN of Harriet Crow and Forman Long, who were all born in Pike County, Missouri, are:

644 i. Nancy Long was born about 1836.

645 ii. Sally Long was born about 1838.

646 iii. Elizabeth Long was born about 1840.

647 iv. Rufus Long was born 02 July 1844, and died 20 October 1865 in

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746 George Renner’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Cuivre Township, page 250, dwelling 142, family 142, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 409 (Ancestry.com).

747 Jacob Crow’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Cuivre Township, page 182, dwelling 280, family 280, National Archives micropublication M-532, roll 409 (Ancestry.com).

748 Dodd, Jordan, Missouri Marriages to 1850. His name is spelled “Foreman.”

749 Firman [sic] Long’s household, 1840 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, page 87, dwelling and family member not shown, National Archives micropublication roll 228 (Ancestry.com).

New London, Ralls County, Missouri. In 1860, he was living in the home of Abraham McPike in Ralls County. Rufus is buried in the Ralls County Cemetery. Rufus married Elizabeth E. Smith on 23 May 1865 in New London, Mississippi County, Missouri.

648 v. Jacob Long was born about 1847. In 1860, Jacob was living in Martin Crow's home. Jacob's relationship to this Martin, who was 89, is unknown. Rufus' uncle, Martin Crow, had probably gone to the gold fields as his wife, and children were also part of this household.

212. Jacob Lewis Crow (James, Eleanor Wright, James, John) was born 11 May 1818 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 27 September 1887 in Pike County, Missouri. He married Katherine Shaw 04 May 1843 in Pike County. She was born about 1823 in Missouri, and died 19 July 1885 in Pike County.

The 1850 census shows Jacob as a farmer with land valued at $1000. Living with him were his wife, their two oldest daughters, his mother, Rhoda, brother Martin, and his nephew, Martin Renner.

CHILDREN of Jacob Crow and Katherine Shaw, who were all born in Pike County, are:

649 i. Virgil Crow was born about 1843, and died before 1850.
+ 650 ii. Sarah Ellen Crow was born 17 July 1847.
651 iii. Isabell Crow was born 23 August 1849.
652 iv. Robert Martin Crow was born 02 September 1851.

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751 Abraham McPike's household, 1860 U. S. census, Ralls County, Missouri, Spencer Township, page 0, dwelling 320, family 321, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 642 (Ancestry.com).
752 Ralls County (Missouri), Records, I (Ancestry.com) The cemetery is located about 6 1/2 miles west of New London, Missouri, on a farm originally owned by Jeremiah Vardeman, a Baptist preacher prominent in that faith in the early 1800s. (Ancestry.com).
755 Weant, Missouri Newspaper Death Index (Ancestry.com).
756 Jacob Crow's household, 1850 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Cuivre Township, page 182, dwelling 280, family 280, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 409 (Ancestry.com).
v. John Valentine Crow was born 14 February 1854.

vi. Ruann Crow was born 20 February 1856.

vii. Emma “Emily” Frances Crow was born 28 February 1857.

viii. Walter Jacob Crow was born 05 December 1863.

ix. Charles Leftredge Crow was born 05 December 1863. He was Walter’s twin.

213. Martin Crow (James, Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born 13 July 1820 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 29 October 1907 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. He married Hannah Louisa Hendricks 18 October 1855 in Pike County, Missouri. She was born in June 1835 in Missouri, and died in October 1916 in Kansas City. Martin’s obituary refers to him as a judge.

In 1850, Martin was living in his brother, Jacob’s, household. No record for Martin has been found in the 1860 census as he had probably gone to California. His mother, wife, and two oldest children were living in the home of 89-year old Martin Crow, whose land and personal property were each valued at $6000. Also included in the household was 13-year old Jacob Long, son of Forman Long and Harriet Crow. Enumerated on each side of Martin were Hendricks families, who were probably related to Hannah.

Martin was active in the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Pike County, which was chartered in June 1867. Each of its 150 members [including Martin] paid into the treasury $25. This money was invested in a ten acres fair ground at Ashley. Improvements were made including a 3,000 seat amphitheater, 100 stalls and a two-story building.

When the 1870 census was taken, Martin was a farmer with land and personal property each valued at $10,000. The household included his wife, the six oldest children named below and his mother. Ten years later, the family continued to live on their farm. Their oldest daughter was not listed. Their youngest son was eight years old. Rhoda continued to live with the family.

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757 Weant, comp., Pike County Missouri Deaths, 1878-1911 (Ancestry.com) gives birth and death information for Martin and his wife.
759 History of Pike County, Missouri, 335.
761 Martin Crow’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Cuivre Township, page 589, enumeration district 137, dwelling 234, family 262, National Archives.
On 14 October 1881, a committee of early Pike County settlers was held in Louisiana Township to plan a reunion. Martin Crow was chosen to represent Ashley Township. The reunion for 3,000 people was held at the fair grounds on 31 August 1862.\(^{762}\)

In 1900, Martin, Hannah and their two youngest children continued to live on their farm.\(^{763}\) After Martin's death, Hannah lived alone at 3436 Montgall Avenue in Kansas City. She said that she had given birth to nine children, but only seven were living at that time.\(^{764}\)

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

Martin Crow ... was reared upon the farm upon which he now resides, and early imbibed those industrious habits which have been of incalculable advantage to him in subsequent life. His education was limited; but what he lacked in the knowledge of books, was amply made up for by his acquaintance with the business ways of the world, and the knowledge he possessed of men and things. In the spring of 1850 he made an overland trip to California in company with his uncle, Walter Crow, taking out a drove of cattle intended for that far western market. He came home in 1852, returning by way of New Orleans, and entered with new zest upon the duties of the farmer. ... Mr. Crow has a magnificent farm of 730 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent improvements, which is made by good management and judicious cultivation to yield large returns for the labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Crow is a good manager, and an enterprising citizen, and is justly classed among the solid and substantial men of the county.\(^{765}\)

**CHILDREN** of Martin Crow and Hannah Hendricks, who were all born in Cuivre Township, Pike County, are:

658  i. Emerine “Emma” E. Crow was born about 1857.

659  ii. Henry C. Crow was born about 1860.

660  iii. Edward E. Crow was born about 1862.

661  iv. John S. Crow was born about 1864.

\(^{762}\) *History of Pike County, Missouri*, 228.

\(^{763}\) Martin Crow's household, 1900 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Cuivre Township, page 11A, enumeration district 88, dwelling 218, family 229, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 882 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{764}\) Hannah L. Crow's household, 1910 U. S. census, Jackson County, Missouri, Kansas City, page 155A, enumeration district 204, part 2, line 4, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 789 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{765}\) *History of Pike County, Missouri*, 846-847.
v. Sally M. Crow was born about 1867.

vi. Orabel "Ora" B. Crow was born in June 1869.

vii. Lowell E. Crow was born in November 1871.

214. William\textsuperscript{6} Brumfield (Nancy "Ellender"\textsuperscript{5} Crow, Eleanor\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 05 November 1807 in Kentucky and died after 1870, probably in Indiana. He married Sally Jones, the daughter of William Jones, 23 December 1836. Sally was born about 1806 in Kentucky and died before 1870 in Indiana.

In 1850, William was a blacksmith. He, Sally, the three children named below and William Jones, 71, were living in Indiana. They were enumerated next to another William Brumfield, 30, who was also a blacksmith. This William may have been a nephew. No 1860 census was found.\textsuperscript{766}

By 1870, Sally was no longer listed, and had probably died. William owned a farm valued at $8,000, with personal property worth $1,600. His three children, a John Howard, 13, and Margaret Baldwin, 66, both from Kentucky, comprised the household.\textsuperscript{767}

CHILDREN of William Brumfield and Sally Jones, who were all born in Indiana, are:

i. John\textsuperscript{7} Brumfield was born about 1841.

ii. Elizabeth Brumfield was born about 1842.

iii. Jones Brumfield was born about 1845.

215. James\textsuperscript{6} Brumfield (Nancy "Ellender"\textsuperscript{5} Crow, Eleanor\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 05 November 1808 in Kentucky, and died 29 October 1891 in Boyle County, Kentucky. He married Ruann C. Sherrill 23 December 1836 in Kentucky.\textsuperscript{768} She was born about 1814 in Indiana, and died after 1880 probably in Boyle County.

\textsuperscript{766} William Brumfield's household, 1850 U. S. census, Indiana, Putnam County, Russell Township, page 426, family 948, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 167 (Ancestry.com).


\textsuperscript{768} U. S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900, Yates Publishing (Ancestry.com).
In 1850, they lived on his mother's farm in Boyle County. His share of the land was valued at $7000. Their household included the daughter and two sons named below, five female and six male slaves. In 1860, James and his wife, who was listed as R. C., had probably inherited his mother's land and slaves. The household included their two sons, nine male and twelve female slaves. Their daughter had already married and left home. The land was valued at $16,000 and his personal property at $18,950.

The loss of his slave labor was probably a severe economic setback to James. Many slaves adopted the name Brumfield, remained in the area and may have continued to work for James. No census record was found for him in 1870, but in 1880, he and his wife were farming and listed next to their son, Obediah.

CHILDREN of James Brumfield and Ruann Sherrill, who were born in Boyle County, are:

+ 668 i. Maria/Mary Jane Brumfield was born about 1840.
+ 669 ii. Obediah "Obe" Brumfield was born about 1843, and died after 1900 in Kentucky.

670 iii. Samuel Brumfield was born about 1845. Since no records for Samuel have been found after his parent’s 1860 census, he may have died during the Civil War.

216. Richard Berry Brumfield (Nancy “Ellender” Crow, Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1809 in Kentucky, and died in St. Charles County, Missouri, after the 1850 census. He married Sally Donaldson Boone 05 May 1831 in St. Charles County, the daughter of John Boone and Cenor Moore. Sally was born 08 October 1814 in Durst Bottom, St. Charles County, and died there 27 July 1846.

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769 James Brumfield’s household, 1850 U. S. census, Boyle County, Kentucky, District 1, page 320, dwelling 72, family 78, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 192 (Ancestry.com).
770 1850 U. S. census Slave Schedule, Kentucky, Boyle County, District 1, household 11 [database online] (Ancestry.com).
774 One World Tree.
In 1850, Richard was a widowed farmer with $2000 worth of land caring for the four children named below. The household included a carpenter, 45, who may have been doing work for Richard in exchange for room and board.  

**CHILDREN** of Richard Brumfield and Sally Boone, who were all born in St. Charles County, are:

671 i. Cenor Boone Brumfield was born about 1834.

672 ii. Caroline Stamp Brumfield was born about 1836.

673 iii. Mary J. Brumfield was born about 1837.

674 iv. Berry P. Brumfield was born about 1844.

222. Elmira "Myriam" L. Crow (John5, Eleanor Wright4, James3, John2, James1) was born 16 November 1820 in Kentucky, and died 05 February 1897 in Pike County, Missouri. She married Martin Staley 23 January 1840 in Pike County. Martin was born about 1811 in Virginia, and probably died in Missouri between the 1860 and 1870 census.

In 1850, Martin and Elmira were living in Boone County where he was a wool carder. Their 1860 household consisted of Martin, his wife, their nine-year old daughter, Effie, and Isabella Hicks, 59, from Virginia. Martin was a wool merchant with real property worth $4500 and personal property valued at $1000. In 1870, Elmira and her daughter were living with her parents. Elmira was living with her mother in 1880. Both were widows.

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775 Richard B. Brumfield's household, 1850 U. S. census, Missouri, St. Charles County, District 78, page 49, dwelling 685, family 747, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 413 (Ancestry.com).

776 Weant, comp., *Pike County, Missouri Deaths, 1878-1911*.

777 Dodd, Jordan, *Missouri Marriages to 1850*.

778 Martin Staley's household, 1850 U. S. census, Boone County, Missouri, District 8, page 460, dwelling 1856, family 1856, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 392 (Ancestry.com).

779 Martin Staley's household, Boone County, Missouri, Rocheport Township, Rocheport Post Office, page 0, dwelling 103, family 117, National Archives micropublication M-753, roll 608 (Ancestry.com).


CHILD of Elmira Crow and Martin Staley is:

675    i.  Effie\(^7\) Staley was born about 1852 in Boone County, Missouri, and probably died before 1880.

225. James Thomas\(^6\) Crow (John\(^5\), Eleanor Wright\(^4\), James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 14 April 1827 in Ashley Township, Pike County, Missouri, and died about 1904 in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois. James became a physician. On 25 April 1855, he married Martha Elizabeth Gorin in Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri. She was born about 1838 in Scotland County and died 17 November 1899 probably in Carrollton, Illinois.\(^7\)

In 1900, Charles was a recently widowed, 73-year old physician living in Carrollton, Illinois. His two sons, a daughter-in-law and three grandchildren shared his home, which he owned.\(^7\)

CHILDREN of James Crow and Martha Gorin are:

+ 676    i.  Charles Cleburn Crow was born 24 May 1870 in Carrollton Township, Greene County, Illinois, and died 07 October 1906 probably in Illinois.

677    ii. Albert Sydney\(^7\) Crow was born in April 1872 in Carrollton Township. In 1900, he was living with his father and brother in Carrollton. He was a copyist.

228. Isaac Pritchett\(^6\) Crow (Walter\(^5\), Eleanor Wright\(^4\), James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 21 October 1816 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 07 October 1907 in Crow’s Landing, Stanislaus County, California. He married Eveline Kincaid on 17 January 1839 in Pike County, Missouri.\(^7\) Eveline was born 16 September 1818 in Daviess County, Kentucky, and died 27 January 1897 in Pike County.\(^7\)

The 1840 census shows Isaac’s household with one male between 20 and 30. There was one female under five and one between 20 and 30.\(^7\) In 1850, Isaac, his wife

\(^7\) West, Family Data Collection
\(^7\) James T. Crow’s household, 1900 U.S. census, Greene County, Illinois, Carrollton Township, page 12A, enumeration district 20, dwelling 264, family 266, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 303. (Ancestry.com)
\(^7\) Dodd, Jordan, Missouri Marriages to 1850
\(^7\) Weant, Pike County, Missouri Deaths, 1878-1911
\(^7\) Isaac P. Crow’s household, 1840 U.S. census, Pike County, Missouri, page 93, National Archives micropublication roll 228. (Ancestry.com)
and their first five children were living on a Missouri farm valued at $2000. The slave schedule lists seven slaves. The oldest was 15.

As the debate over slavery grew more intense, "men of all parties were anxious to avert the coming conflict. Pike County was not an indifferent observer, but was anxious to contribute her part in seconding the labors of those who were endeavoring to bring about a compromise. Much was expected from the [Missouri] 'compromise bill' introduced 29 January 1850 in the United States Congress, by the illustrious Henry Clay."

In 1860, Isaac and Eveline were living on a farm with eight of their children. The land was worth $3000, and his personal property was valued at $35,000. The only children missing of the ones named below were Samantha, John and James, who had died. The slave schedule shows that he owned six slaves, of which only two were adults. Isaac was elected one of the directors of the 1861 Pike County Fair.

By 1870, Isaac and Eveline had moved to California where they owned a ranch valued at $20,000 and personal property worth $20,000. Their three youngest children were still living at home. Olive Crow, who was born about 1850, was also listed among the children, but her name does not appear with them in 1860. Crow's Landing, which is still a municipality in Stanislaus County, was the name of Isaac's boat launching area.

**CHILDREN** of Isaac Crow and Eveline Kincaid, who were born in Pike County, Missouri, are:

+ 678 i. Susan M. Crow was born 08 February 1840, and died about 1876 in Crow’s Landing.

+ 679 ii. Ann Eliza Crow was born 15 May 1841, and died 30 March 1882 in Stanislaus County, California.

680 iii. Samantha Crow was born 04 September 1843, and died in Pike County 18 March 1856.

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788 History of Pike County, Missouri, 250.

789 Isaac P. Crow’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Ashley Township, page 0, dwelling 20179, family 20152, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 639 (Ancestry.com).


791 History of Pike County, Missouri, 335.

792 Isaac Crow’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Stanislaus County, California, San Joaquin Township, page 81, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 92 (Ancestry.com).
iv. Virginia Ariminta "Janie" Crow was born 13 June 1845, and died 27 April 1929 in Crow's Landing.

v. Laura Myra Crow was born 03 July 1847, and died 11 January 1927 in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

vi. John W. Crow was born 08 October 1850, and died 05 June 1872.

vii. James C. Crow was born 07 March 1853, and died 05 June 1856.

viii. Fanny "Frank" Crow was born 06 May 1856 and died in Modesto, Stanislaus County, California 08 June 1936.

ix. Charles Lewis Crow was born 30 December 1858, and died before 1900.

233. John Bradford Crow (Walter, Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born 22 September 1825 in Danville, Mercer County, Kentucky, and died 21 December 1893 in Oakland, Alameda County, California. On 30 December 1849, he married Parthenia Eastin, daughter of James Eastin and Theodotia South. Parthenia was born 10 November 1828 in Missouri, and died 20 July 1868 in Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.

In 1850, John and his bride were living with his parents. John's part of the farm was valued at $900. By 1860, John had his own farm with land worth $23,500 and personal property valued at $101,175, which included nine slaves—three adults and six children. However, Parthenia was not included in the family. Martha D. Crow, a 30 year old domestic was caring for the children. The five oldest children are listed. Enumerated nearby were W. D. Crow, relationship unknown, and Rufus Eastin, who was probably Parthenia's brother.
Shortly after Parthenia’s death, John married Judith Ann South, the daughter of General John J. South and Rowena C. Watkins. Judith was born 22 October 1838 in Missouri, and died 22 November 1892 in Crow’s Landing. Judith was probably related to Parthenia, whose mother’s maiden name was “South.”

John and Judith, who was listed as “Julia,” were enumerated in 1870 with all the children from John’s first marriage, Judith’s two daughters from her first marriage and one-year old Myra. John was raising stock on land valued at $20,000 with personal property worth $20,000. His brothers, Isaac and Benjamin, lived nearby. In 1880, John and Parthenia’s last child, Susan, lived with John and Judith and their three children. The family was living on Ninth Street, but John’s occupation was still a farmer.

**CHILDREN** of John Crow and Parthenia Eastin, who were all born in Pike County, Missouri, are:

687 i. Walter F. Crow was born 22 October 1850.

688 ii. Eleanor “Ellen” J. Crow was born 13 September 1852.

689 iii. Theodotia E. Crow was born 29 April 1854.

+ 690 iv. James Thomas Crow was born 13 December 1855, and died 29 November 1940 in Stanislaus County, California.

+ 691 v. Benjamin Tucker Crow was born about 1858 and died about 1886 at Crow’s Landing.

+ 692 vi. Cassius Clinton Crow was born 18 July 1860, and died about 1945 in Stanislaus County.

+ 693 vii. John Bradford Crow was born 16 June 1862, and died 11 February 1946 in California.

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799 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Larry and Elaine Blackman, email leblackm@bellsouth.net.
800 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Larry and Elaine Blackman, email leblackm@bellsouth.net. This site provided information on Judith and her children.
+ 694 viii. Susan Crow was born 15 April 1864, and died 27 October 1914 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

**CHILDREN** of John Crow and Judith South, who were born at Crow’s Landing, are:

+ 695 i. Myra Arethusa Crow was born 22 June 1869, and died 13 February 1953 in Sacramento, California.

+ 696 ii. Glenburn Hoy Crow was born 22 September 1872, and died 05 February 1948 in Stanislaus County.

+ 697 iii. Evelyn Gladys Crow was born 14 July 1875, and died 27 November 1965 in Alameda County, California.

234. Lewis Jacob Crow (Walter, Eleanor Wright, James, John, James) was born 27 March 1829 in Pike County, and died after 1910 in California. He married Mary E. Rose about 1862, the daughter of Ester A. [--?--], and died after 1930 in California. In 1860, Mary, 13, was listed with her mother, stepfather, and siblings on the Napa City census. She was born about 1847 in Iowa. In 1870, Lewis and his family were farming land valued at $3,000 in Emory. Their personal property was worth $10,000. The first four children listed below were included as well as two other young girls and a Chinese cook. By 1880, the family was living in Camp Washington where Lewis was a farmer. Their two youngest girls had been born. In addition, the household included two farm hands and a Chinese domestic.

The 1900 census shows Lewis, Mary and their son, Harry, living in Oakdale Township where Lewis owned a farm free of mortgage. Harry was in school. Lewis and Mary had been married 38 years and one of their seven children had died. In 1910, Lewis was a retired farmer, who owned his home. Mary, their daughter,

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804 Louis [sic] Crow’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Stanislaus County, California, Emory Township, Langworth Post Office, page 16, dwelling 1, family 1, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 92 (Ancestry.com).


806 Lewis J. Crow’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Stanislaus County, California, Oakdale Township 1, page 1A, enumeration district 50, dwelling 4, family 4, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 114 (Ancestry.com).
Edith, and Mary’s mother completed the household. By 1930, Mary and Edith were renting a house in Santa Cruz County. Neither was employed.

**CHILDREN** of Lewis Crow and Mary Rose, who were all born in California, are:

698  i. Thomas Alonzo Crow was born 22 April 1863. He married Laura A. Huntley 24 September 1899 in San Joaquin County, California. She was born 16 August 1861 in Dent, San Joaquin County, and died 03 September 1940 in Santa Clara County.

699  ii. Edith C. Crow was born in July 1864. She married William H. Epley about 1888 in California. He was born in March 1861 in Nevada. In 1900, Edith and William had been married 12 years and had no children. He was in the poultry business. They lived in a rented home at 1319 Eleventh Street in Oakland. Sometime between 1900 and 1910, the couple divorced. Edith lived with her mother through 1930.

+ 700  iii. Benjamin F. Crow was born about 1866.

+ 701  iv. Herbert M. Crow was born 20 November 1868.

702  v. Stella M. Crow was born about 1873.

703  vi. Ethel P. Crow was born about 1874.

704  vii. Harry L. Crow was born in December 1880. In 1930, he lived with his brother, Herbert, and worked as a laborer.

236. Clinton Pike Crow (Walter, Eleanor Wright, James, John) was born 26 February 1831 in Pike County, Missouri, where, about 1857, he married Margaret Stewart. She was the daughter of Gen. David Stewart and

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807 Lewis J. Crow’s household, 1910 U. S. census, Stanislaus County, California, Oakdale Township, page 138B, enumeration district 147, part 1, line, 24, dwelling and family numbers not shown, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 110 (Ancestry.com).
808 Mary E. Crow’s household, 1930 U. S. census, Santa Cruz County, California, Santa Cruz City, page 2B, enumeration district 4, dwelling 63, family 63, National Archives micropublication roll 215 (Ancestry.com).
809 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Phyllis Peterson, email Phyllis@spinn.net.
810 One World Tree provided information on Laura and their marriage date.
811 Ancestry.com, *California Death Index 1940, 1997* [database online].
Margaret Jameson. Shortly after their marriage, the couple moved to California. They died in San Jose—Clinton on 03 June 1918 and Margaret in June 1916.\textsuperscript{813}

No 1860 census has been found, but in 1870, Clinton, his wife and the oldest six children named below lived on a farm. Their real estate and personal property were each valued at $30,000\textsuperscript{814} By 1880, Clinton was a farmer in Stanislaus County, California, enumerated with the children named below.\textsuperscript{815}

The 1900 census shows Clinton living alone. His daughter, Mattie, was enumerated separately on the same land. Mattie was married to William C. Bissell. However, Joseph C. Williams, husband of her sister, Lenita, was listed as Mattie's husband instead of Bissell. Mattie and William's seven year old daughter, Shirley, was also listed.\textsuperscript{816}

In 1910, Clinton, Margaret and Clara lived at 1040 South Second Street in San Jose. Their daughter, Lenita, her husband, Julian Wasson, and their two oldest children lived with them. Julian's occupation was listed as a dental "patient," but the enumerator probably meant "practice." None of the others were employed.\textsuperscript{817}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of Clinton Crow and Margaret Stewart, are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{705} i. Clara\textsuperscript{7} Crow was born 29 July 1858 in California, and died in November 1937 in San Jose.\textsuperscript{818} She never married. In 1906, a Clara E. Crow bought property in Berkeley. This may be a different Clara.\textsuperscript{819} In 1920, she lived with her widowed sister, Lenita, and Lenita's children at 1040 2nd Street in San Jose. No one was employed.\textsuperscript{820} In 1926, Clara lived at 126A Sudden in Watsonville, California.\textsuperscript{821}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{813} Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Jerry Orr, email jerryorr@comcast.net.
\textsuperscript{815} C. P. Crow's household, 1880 U. S. census, Stanislaus County, California, Oristimba, page 84, enumeration district 92, dwelling 111, family 104, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 84 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{816} Clinton P. Crow's household, 1900 U. S. census, Stanislaus County, California, Newman Township, page 6A, enumeration district 55, dwelling 110, family 114, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 115 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{817} C. P. Crow's household, 1910 U. S. census, Santa Clara County, California, San Jose, Ward 3, page 4A, enumeration district 34, dwelling 104, family 35, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 106 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{818} One World Tree provided birth and death information.
\textsuperscript{820} Lenita Wasson's household, 1920 U. S. census, Santa Clara County, California, San Jose, page 5B, enumeration district 188, dwelling 134, family 134, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 148 (Ancestry.com).
Nellie Crow was born 23 October 1860 in Shaws Flat, California, and died 14 August 1955 in Crow's Landing.

Henry Clinton Crow was born about 1865 in Stockton, California, and died 06 January 1960 in Concord, California.

Lulu Crow was born 12 December 1866 in Stockton, and died 07 December 1961 in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California.

Martha "Mattie" Crow was born in July 1870 and died about 1944 in Fresno, Fresno County, California.

Lenita Crow was born 05 May 1873, and died 19 October 1953 in San Jose.

Benjamin Stewart Crow was born 14 February 1877 in Stockton, and died in December 1978 in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California. He married Florence Louise "Lou" Odell 26 August 1922 in Salt Lake City. She was born 02 June 1878 in Utah, and died 06 November 1961 in Los Angeles. In 1930, Benjamin was a lawyer in general practice in Los Angeles. Benjamin, Louise, and her 21 year old daughter from her first marriage lived at 432 South Norton Avenue in a home they rented for $70 a month. His step-daughter, Florence O. Richards, was a saleslady in a department store.

100th Birthday Party

Walnut Creek—A 100th birthday party was held on Valentine's Day for Benjamin Stewart Crow, a resident of Rossmoor since his retirement as a Los Angeles lawyer 11 years ago. One of the highlights of the day was a serenade for him by children from the Tice Valley Elementary School. Crow was born in Stockton to the family after who Crow's Landing in the San Joaquin Valley was named, after the grain ship Clara Crow the family operated.

As a child, he also lived in Berkeley, Oakland and San Jose, where he studied law at Stanford. His first practice was in Idaho, where he served as assistant attorney general before returning to private practice. He later became a trial lawyer for the Oregon Shortline at Salt Lake City, where he married the former Louise

O'Dell. He later returned to California, where he practiced law
In Los Angeles until he retired. Crow's family came to California
In 1849 in a covered wagon. He was the youngest of a family of
two boys and five girls. The family originally came to the U. S.
from England in 1664 and settled in Virginia and Kentucky,
where the town of Danville is named for Daniel Crow and is the
site of a fort the family built that still stands.823

243. Lucinda E.6 Crow (William5, Eleanor Wright4, James3, John2,
James1) was born 30 January 1828 in Kentucky, and died 18 December 1902 in
Missouri. She married Walter K. Caldwell 18 March 1847 in Pike County,
Missouri.824 He was born 10 February 1818 in Kentucky, and died 02 December
1875 in Missouri.825

In 1850, Walter was in California looking for gold and Lucinda was living with her
parents.826 After Walter's return, they spent a brief time in Illinois where Sarah was
born in 1860. Approximately a year later they began farming in Ralls County,
Missouri. No 1860 census has been found, but in 1870, Walter and Lucinda were
listed with the two younger children named below. Walter’s land was valued at
$11,000 and his personal property at $2,400.827

The widowed Lucinda and her two youngest children lived on a farm in 1880.
Lucinda and Cecil were working on the farm. Creta was attending school.828
In 1900, Lucinda was living with her daughter, Sarah, and her family. Lucinda said
that she had borne eight children, but only four were living. The names of her other
children are unknown. Sarah's husband, Marion, was a tenant farmer.829

CHILDREN of Lucinda Crow and Walter Caldwell are:

+ 712 i. Sarah7 Emeline Caldwell was born in December 1860 in Illinois,
and died 12 January 1950 in Missouri.

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824 Dodd, Jordan, Missouri Marriages to 1850. (Ancestry.com).
825 Weant, Pike County, Missouri Deaths, 1878-1911. (Ancestry.com).
826 William Crow's household, 1850 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Cuivre Township,
page 177, dwelling 214, family 214, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 409
(Ancestry.com).
827 Walter Caldwell's household, 1870 U. S. census, Ralls County, Missouri, Jasper
Township, Madisonville Post Office, page 40, dwelling 128, family 115, National Archives
micropublication M-593, roll 802 (Ancestry.com).
828 Lucinda Caldwell's household, 1880 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Curryville
Township, page 694, enumeration district 143, dwelling 209, family 217, National Archives
micropublication T-9, roll 709 (Ancestry.com).
829 Marion D. Chard's household, 1900 U. S. census, Andrews County, Missouri, Empire
Township, page 12A, enumeration district 4, dwelling 228, family 239, National Archives
micropublication T-623, roll 836 (Ancestry.com).
204

++ 713 ii. Cecil C. Caldwell was born in April 1861 in Missouri.

714 iii. Creta Caldwell was born about 1869 in Missouri and died 10 December 1902 in Pike County.

244. James A.6 Crow (William5, Eleanor Wright4, James3, John2, James1) was born 03 January 1830 in Mercer County, Kentucky, and came to Pike County with his parents when he was an infant. He died between 1910 and 1920. In 1850, he spent a year mining for gold in California. In 1853 he married S. Jane McMillen, who was born in Missouri about 1827 according to the 1870 census. They had three children, but the names of only two are known. A “Mrs. James A. (Gates) Crow” died in Pike County on 03 October 1895. She is presumably this James’ wife. On 03 December 1896, James married his second wife, Eliza Emily Cowles. Eliza was born in Atlas, Illinois, 20 August 1844, and died in Pike County after 1920.

The 1870 census shows James, Jane and their two sons living on a farm valued at $5600 with personal property worth $1685. In 1880, he turned his attention to dealing in stock. James and Eliza’s listing in 1900 shows his occupation as “landlord.” In 1910, James had his “own income.” By 1920, the widowed Eliza was living alone.

CHILDREN of James Crow and Jane McMillen, who were born in Pike County, Missouri, are:

713 i. William L.7 Crow was born about 1854.

714 ii. John R. Crow was born about 1858.

830 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Margaret Ferguson, email mamaulin@michsi.com.
831 History of Pike County, Missouri, 967, gives her name and the fact that they had three children. The death record, if accurate, indicates that Jane’s maiden name was “Gates.” It is also possible that she had been married before to a “McMillen.”
832 Weant, Pike County, Missouri, Deaths, 1878-1917 (Ancestry.com).
833 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Ralph E. Stevens, email otterlakeroad@gmail.com
834 James A. Crow’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Spencer Township, page 284, dwelling 73, family 73, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 798 (Ancestry.com).
246. Nancy B. Crow (William⁵, Eleanor Wright⁴, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1836 in Missouri. About 1855, she married [—?—] Clyne. In 1860, Nancy and her two children were living with her parents.⁸³⁸ No other records have been found.

CHILDREN of Nancy Crow and [—?—] Clyne are:

715   i.   Ella N.⁷ Clyne was born about 1856 in Missouri.

716   ii.  Thomas S. Clyne was born about 1859 in Missouri.

267 William R.⁵ Spencer (Elizabeth⁴ Robinson, Martha Ann⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born about 1815 in Indiana. On 03 October 1846, he married Mary Ann Miller in Scott County, Indiana.⁸³⁹ She was the daughter of James Miller and Mary Galbreath. Mary Ann died shortly after Mary Elizabeth’s birth in 1845. William married Sarah Roberts about 1849. Sarah was born about 1815 in Tennessee.

Between 1856 and 1860, the couple moved from Illinois to Polk County, Missouri, where they were living in 1860. William was farming land valued at $1000 and had personal property worth $400. Included in the household were William, Sarah, Mary Elizabeth, Calvin and Malvina.⁸⁴⁰ In 1870, the couple, Calvin and Malvina lived on a farm valued at $2000 with personal property worth $2200. Calvin was helping his father on the farm and Malvina was in school.⁸⁴¹

In 1880, the widowed Sarah was the head of her household, which included her two children and two of Mary Elizabeth (Spencer) Burchett’s children—Owen, 15, and Willis C. Burchett, five. Calvin and Owen worked on the farm. A nephew, Jackson Hufford, 24, also lived with Sarah and worked on her farm.⁸⁴²

CHILD of William Spencer and Mary Miller is:

+ 719   i.   Mary Elizabeth⁷ Spencer was born about 1845 in Illinois.

⁸³⁸ Wm. Crow’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Pike County, Missouri, Bowling Green Township, page 0, dwelling 294, family 294, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 639 (Ancestry.com).
⁸³⁹ Dodd, Jordan, Indiana Marriages to 1850.
⁸⁴¹ Wm. R. Spencer’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, Humansville Post Office, page 123, dwelling 130, family 129, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 800 (Ancestry.com).
⁸⁴² Sarah Spencer’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, page 328, enumeration district117, dwelling 467, family 487, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 710 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of William Spencer and Sarah Roberts are:

720  i. Calvin R. \(^7\) Spencer was born about 1852 in Illinois.

721  ii. Malvina Spencer was born about 1856 in Illinois.

286. Walter\(^6\) Keen Spencer (Elizabeth\(^5\) Robinson, Martha Ann\(^4\) Wright, James\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 24 August 1836 in Fulton County, Illinois, and died 11 November 1894. About 1858, he married Mary Ann Shakleford probably in Missouri. She was born in Washington, Tennessee, 08 June 1839, and died 29 July 1893. One World Tree states that Walter died in Sherman, Texas.

In 1860, Walter, Mary Ann and 11-month old Alice were living with his father and Walter was working on the farm. Walter's personal property was valued at $500.\(^{843}\) By 1870, Walter, Mary and their five oldest children owned a farm valued at $9000, with personal property worth $510.\(^{844}\) The 1880 census shows all of the children named below living with their parents on the farm.\(^{845}\)

CHILDREN of Walter Spencer and Mary Shakleford, who were all born in Marion, Polk County, Missouri, are:

722  i. Alice\(^7\) Spencer was born about 1859.

723  ii. James W. Spencer was born about 1861.

724  iii. Sarah E. Spencer was born about 1863.

725  iv. John S. Spencer was born about 1865.

726  v. Rosannie Spencer was born about 1868.

727  vi. Nancy Spencer was born about 1872.

728  vii. Jesse Woodward Spencer was born about 1874. Jesse and Charles were twins.

729  viii. Charles Kane Spencer was born about 1874.

\(^{843}\) Walter Spencer's household, 1860 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, page 0, dwelling 249, family 239, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 641 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{844}\) Walter Spencer's household, 1870 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, page 121, dwelling 107, family 106, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 800 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{845}\) Walter Spencer's household, 1880 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Marion Township, page 329, enumeration district 117, dwelling 433, family 403, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 710 (Ancestry.com).
ix. Mattie Spencer was born about 1875.

x. Walter Scott Spencer was born in September 1879.

272. Luvisa “Visa” McClain (Martha⁵ Robinson, Martha “Matheny Ann” Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born 15 July 1843 in Indiana, and died in October 1919 in Scottsburg, Jackson County, Indiana. On 02 September 1871, she married Aaron Mason Cutshall, the son of William Cutshall and Mary Miller. He was born about 1843 in Scott County, Indiana, and died 15 April 1911 in Scottsburg.

Aaron enlisted as a Private on 10 July 1862 in the 12th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Company A, and mustered out on 08 June 1865 in Washington, D. C. Aaron, his wife and two oldest children were living in Scott County, Indiana, in 1880. In 1900, Aaron was farming in Scott County. The household included Luvisa, their two youngest children and their grandson, Archie Cutshall. The 1910 census shows Aaron, Luvisa, a niece and Archie, 15, living in Jennings Township where Aaron owned an insurance agency.

Archie Elbert Cutshall was born 22 September 1895 in Indiana, and died in December 1980 in Indianapolis, but his parentage is unknown. When he registered for the World War I draft on 05 June 1917, he was married, of medium height, had grey eyes and light brown hair. He was a clerk at Belknap Hardware Company in Louisville, Kentucky, and lived at 119 State Street. He married Gene [--?--] about 1914. She was born about 1894 in Indiana. They were both illiterate. In 1930, they had two sons—Archie, 12, who was born in Kentucky, and James, 5, who was born in Indiana. They were renting a home for $35 a month at 920 LaSalle Street in Indianapolis. Archie was an automobile body inspector.

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847 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Helen Cutshaw, email bundcutshaw@ameicotech.net.

848 Historical Data Systems, comp., Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldier.


850 Aaron Cutshall's household, 1900 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Jennings Township, page 4A, enumeration district 120, dwelling 72, family 72, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 402 (Ancestry.com).

851 Aaron Cutshall's household, 1910 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Jennings Township, page 1B, enumeration district 139, dwelling 19, family 19, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 379 (Ancestry.com).


853 Archie Cutshall's household, 1930 U. S. census, Marion County, Indiana, Indianapolis, page 2A, enumeration district 373, dwelling 26, family 27, National Archives micropublication roll 612 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Luvisa McClain and Aaron Cutshall, who were born in Scott County, Indiana, are:

732  i. Lydia A. Cutshall was born 26 June 1872.

+ 733  ii. Carrie “Kate” M. Cutshall was born in November 1875, and died after 1930.

+ 734  iii. David W. Cutshall was born about 1878. He married “Tillie” R. Smith 12 October 1902 in Indiana. In 1910, they had been married seven years and had no children. David was a stock clerk. Her given name was spelled “Mataldia R.” on the census, but was probably “Matilda.” No other records have been found.

735  iv. Mary B. Cutshall was born in November 1884. She married Charles J. Smith on 06 September 1903 in Scott County.

+ 736  v. James Samuel Cutshall was born 24 October 1888, and died 08 January 1960 in Scott County.

276. Amanda Montgomery (Jemima Robinson, Martha “Matheny” Ann Wright, James, John, James) was born in June 1832 in Tennessee, and died after 1900. She married George Washington Stamps about 1854 in Missouri. He was born 01 August 1818 in Cumberland County, Tennessee, and died 26 April 1885 in Missouri. He was a Baptist minister, farmer and shoemaker. He was crippled and walked with the aid of a cane.

The 1870 census shows G. W., his wife and their four oldest children living in Barry County. He was a farmer with land valued at $600, and personal property worth $325. In 1900, Amanda was listed as “Manda Stamps.” She was a 67-year old widow who had five living children. Amanda lived with her sisters, Elizabeth, Malinda and Dicey. Her youngest son, Thomas J. Stamps, a 32-year old widowed

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856 Scott County (Indiana), Marriage Records 1848-1905, books 3-7, part I Index of Grooms, part II Index of Brides, book 7, OS page 286 (Ancestry.com).
857 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Will Stamps, email willstamps@netscape.net.
858 G. W. Stamps' household, 1870 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Shoal Creek Township, page 728, dwelling 41, family 43, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 757 (Ancestry.com).
steam engineer, and a male boarder completed the household. Amanda’s brother, Robert, and his family lived next door.\textsuperscript{859}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of Amanda Montgomery and George Stamps, who were all born in Barry County, Missouri, are:

\begin{itemize}
\item[+] 737 i. Joseph Crawford\textsuperscript{7} Stamps was born in September 1856.
\item[+] 738 ii. Mary Stamps was born about 1861.
\item[+] 739 iii. Samuel Stamps was born in October 1862.
\item[+] 740 iv. Thomas J. Stamps was born in April 1868.
\item[+] 741 v. Rebecca Stamps was born about 1871.
\end{itemize}

277. Thomas C.\textsuperscript{6} Montgomery (Jemima\textsuperscript{5} Robinson, Martha “Matheny” Ann\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born in August 1833 in Tennessee, and died after 1900. He married Ellen Elizabeth Layton 12 August 1869 in Barry County, Missouri.\textsuperscript{860} She was born in August 1850 in Tennessee, and died after 1900.

In 1880, Thomas, his wife and the first five children named below were living on a farm adjacent to his brother, James.\textsuperscript{861} The 1900 census shows Thomas, his wife, Eva, Lena and their youngest three children. In their 33-year marriage Ellen had borne nine children with seven surviving. Thomas owned his farm free of mortgage. He was literate, but his wife was not.\textsuperscript{862}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of Thomas Montgomery and Ellen Layton, who were born in Barry County, are:

\begin{itemize}
\item[742] i. Dicey L\textsuperscript{7} Montgomery was born about 1873.
\item[743] ii. Mary Montgomery was born about 1875.
\item[744] iii. Eva A. Montgomery was born in November 1876.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{859} Elizabeth Montgomery’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 6A, enumeration district 8, dwelling 114, family 114, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 838 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{860} Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., Missouri Marriages, 1851-1900.

\textsuperscript{861} T. C. Montgomery’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 361, enumeration district 7, dwelling 188, family 207, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 673 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{862} Thomas Montgomery’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 13A, enumeration district 8, dwelling 239, family 241, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 838 (Ancestry.com).
iv. Norah Montgomery was born about 1878.

v. Lena M. Montgomery was born in May 1880.

vi. Samuel Montgomery was born in July 1883.

vii Mima Montgomery was born 02 Mar 1885, and died in January 1976 in Exeter, Barry County.\textsuperscript{863}

viii. Manda Montgomery was born in April 1892.

278. James\textsuperscript{6} Montgomery (Jemima\textsuperscript{5} Robinson, Martha "Matheny" Ann\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born about 1836 in Tennessee, and died after 1920, probably in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. He married Agnes A. McCary 22 September 1870 in Barry County, Missouri.\textsuperscript{864} The daughter of Lindsey McCary and Polly [--?--], Agnes was born about 1847 in Tennessee and died about 1877 in Barry County. In 1880, James was single and caring for the five children named below. He was a farmer living adjacent to his brother, Thomas.\textsuperscript{865} In 1900,\textsuperscript{866} and 1910,\textsuperscript{867} James lived with his youngest son, Joseph, and his family. When the 1920 census was taken, James, Robert and his family were living in a household headed by Finis.\textsuperscript{868}

CHILDREN of James Montgomery and Agnes McCary, who were all born in Barry County, Missouri, are:

+ 750 i. Albert\textsuperscript{7} Montgomery was born in August 1871, and died after 1930.

751 ii. Liddie Montgomery was born about 1873. There is a record for a Liddie Montgomery who married George W. Johnson on 10 June 1891 in Stoddard County, Missouri, that may pertain to this individual.

\textsuperscript{863} Social Security Death Index.
\textsuperscript{864} Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., Missouri Marriages, 1851-1900.
\textsuperscript{865} Jas. Montgomery’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 361, enumeration district 7, dwelling 189, family 208, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 673 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{866} Joseph T. Montgomery’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 11A, enumeration district 8, dwelling 207, family 209, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 838 (Ancestry.com).
iii. Finis Montgomery was born 18 September 1873. In 1900, he was teaching school in Latah County, Idaho, and boarding with the Comer family. On 12 September 1918, he registered for the World War I draft. He listed his occupation as farmer and his father as his next of kin living in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. By 1920, Finis had married, divorced and was living with his father and brother, Joseph. He was listed as the head of household.

iv. James Montgomery was born about 1875. He was single and living with his brother, Joseph, in 1930. They were both carpenters.

v. Joseph T. Montgomery was born about 1877, and died after 1930.

284. John R. Montgomery (Jemima Robinson, Martha "Matheny" Ann Wright, James, John, James) was born about 1848 in Missouri. He married Mary C. Bradley 22 April 1869 in Barry County. She was born about 1845 in Tennessee.

By 1880, John, his wife and the three children named below were living on a farm in Barry County. His brother, William, was living on the same land, but listed as a separate household.

CHILDREN of John Montgomery and Mary Bradley, who were all probably born in Barry County, are:

i. James D. Montgomery was born about 1870. James is listed in the 1910 census with his second wife, Fannie, and four-year old stepdaughter, Eula F. Barr.

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869 World War I Draft Registration Cards, roll 1852064, Draft Board 0, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma
870 Joe Montgomery's household, 1930 U. S. census, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, page 10B, enumeration district 85, dwelling 158, family 315, National Archives micropublication roll 1919 (Ancestry.com).
871 Joe Montgomery's household, 1930 U. S. census, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, page 10B, enumeration district 85, dwelling 158, family 315, National Archives micropublication roll 1919 (Ancestry.com).
874 James D. Montgomery's household, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 5B, enumeration district 11, dwelling 45, family 47, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 767 (Ancestry.com).
ii. Levina F. Montgomery was born about 1873.

iii. Louisa V. Montgomery was born about 1877.

286. Robert⁶ Montgomery (Jemina⁵ Robinson, Martha “Matheny” Ann⁴ Wright, James³, John², James¹) was born in November 1851 in Missouri, and died after 1920 in Barry County. He married Laura M. [--?--] about 1883 in Missouri. She was born in March 1860 in Missouri, and died after 1920 in Barry County.

In 1900, Robert, his wife, and their three oldest children were living on a farm adjacent to his sister, Elizabeth. Robert and Laura had been married 17 years and had three children.⁸⁷⁵

The 1910 census shows Robert, his wife and their three youngest children still living on the farm adjacent to his sister, Elizabeth.⁸⁷⁶ Robert, Laura, their younger daughter and a laborer were living on the farm in 1920. Their son, Samuel, lived next door. Velma was teaching school.⁸⁷⁷

CHILDREN of Robert Montgomery and Laura [--?--], who were born in Barry County, are:

i. Alva G.⁷ Montgomery was born in May 1885.

ii. Harris Carroll Montgomery was born 18 September 1888. When he registered for the World War I draft on 05 June 1917 in Newton County, Missouri, his address was Rt. 2 in Diamond. He gave his occupation as farmer and was married. He was of medium height and build with brown hair and blue eyes.⁸⁷⁸

+ iii. Samuel Marvel Montgomery was born 21 April 1894, and died in November 1967 in Exeter, Barry County.

iv. Velma Lucille Montgomery was born about 1901. In 1920, she was teaching school.

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⁸⁷⁵ Robert Montgomery’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Liberty Township, page 6A, enumeration district 8, dwelling 113, family 114, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 838 (Ancestry.com).
287. William J.\textsuperscript{6} Montgomery (Jemima\textsuperscript{5} Robinson, Martha "Matheny" Ann\textsuperscript{4} Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born about 1853 in Missouri. He married Missouri F. Woodward 28 October 1875 in Barry County.\textsuperscript{879} She was born about 1859 in Missouri.

In 1880, William, his wife and their two-month old daughter were living on land that he farmed with his brother, John.\textsuperscript{880} No other records have been found.

CHILD of William Montgomery and Missouri Woodward is:

762 i. Manda M. Montgomery was born about 1878 in Barry County.

288 Nancy J.\textsuperscript{6} Robinson (Miller\textsuperscript{5}, Martha "Matheny Ann" Wright, James\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born in April 1840 in Indiana, and died there after 1930. Nancy first married [--?—] Williams about 1855 in Indiana. He probably died before 1860. Secondly, she married Samuel H. Burnett on September 24 1865 in Scott County, Indiana.\textsuperscript{881} Samuel was born in April 1838 in Indiana, and died after 1910 in Florida.

The 1860 census shows, Nancy living on her parents' land with her two children by her first marriage. All of her siblings lived with her, but their parents were in a separate house. Her personal property was worth $300.\textsuperscript{882} The same year Samuel was an apprentice carpenter to Andrew R. Baty and lived in his house.\textsuperscript{883} On 18 September 1861, Samuel enlisted as a Corporal in the Union Army.\textsuperscript{884}

In 1870, Samuel, Nancy, their two children and her daughter from her first marriage shared a home in Jennings Township. Samuel was a carpenter. Another carpenter was also listed in the household. Their personal property was worth $200.\textsuperscript{885} When

\textsuperscript{879} Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp., Missouri Marriages, 1851-1900.
\textsuperscript{880} William J. Montgomery's household, 1880 U. S. census, Barry County, Missouri, Shoal Creek Township, page 258, enumeration district 3, dwelling 118, family 119, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 672 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{881} Indiana Marriage Records Index, 1845-1920, part II, book 4, OS page 174.
\textsuperscript{882} Nancy J. Robinson's household, 1860 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Jennings Township, Austin Post Office, page 1060, dwelling 1099, family 1064, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 294 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{883} Andrew R. Baty's household, 1860 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Lexington Township, page 972, dwelling 437, family 426, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 294 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{884} Historical Data Systems, comp., Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers [database online], unit number 589, Scott County, Indiana.
\textsuperscript{885} Samuel Burnett's household, 1870 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Jennings Township, page 43, dwelling 140, family 97, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 357 (Ancestry.com).
the 1880 census was taken, Nancy, Samuel and Minnie lived in Scottsburgh where he worked as a carpenter.  

By 1900, Nancy and Samuel were providing a home for their grandson, Clarence Herman Hougland, who was born 22 November 1880. Samuel was a lumber dealer and Clarence was in school. His parents are unknown. Nancy said she had borne seven children, but only Minnie survived. The names of the other three are unknown. Nancy and Samuel owned a house free of mortgage. By 1910, Samuel was a widower, living in Florida with his daughter, Minnie, and her family on their farm. Samuel, 72, was doing odd jobs.

When Clarence registered for the World War I draft, he was married to Clara Ethel Grandle and living at 1210 W. 35th Street in Indianapolis. He was employed by the Indianapolis Union Railway as a car distributor. He was of medium height with a slender build. His eyes were brown and his hair dark. The 1920 census shows Clarence, his wife and a 13-year old son, Ralph W., living in a house they were buying at the above address. No additional records for Ralph have been found. By 1930, Clarence and Clara were living with her brother in Harlingen, Texas, where Clarence worked as a salesman in an auto supply store.

CHILDREN of Nancy Robinson and [--?] Williams, who were probably all born in Scott County, Indiana, are:

763  i. Louisa E. Williams was born about 1856.

764  ii. Charles W. Williams was born about 1859, and probably died before 1870.

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886 S. H. Burnett's household, 1880 U. S. census, Scott County, Indiana, Scottsburgh Township, page 69, dwelling 8, family 8, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 309 (Ancestry.com).
889 World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Roll 1504017, Draft Board 3, Marion County, Indiana.
CHILDREN of Nancy Robinson and Samuel Burnett, who were born in Scott County, are:

765  i. Minnie E. Burnett was born about 1867.

766  ii. Rosear Burnett was born about 1869 and probably died before 1880.

297. Joseph Swartz (Nancy Emma Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John James) was born 22 February 1822 in Nottingham Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died of dropsy on 27 September 1893 in Springville, Erie County, New York. He was living there with his son, Erwin Clark. About 1847, Joseph married Elizabeth Maxon, daughter of Jesse Maxon and Jane Nangle. Elizabeth was born 30 January 1825 in Wellsburg, Brooke County, Virginia/West Virginia, and died 02 November 1888 of heart disease in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. Both are buried in Grove Cemetery, New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

CENSUS RECORDS

In 1860, Joseph was a 38-year old farmer with $13,250 in real estate and $4300 in personal property. The household consisted of Joseph, Elizabeth, the six oldest children, Joseph’s father and a farm hand.

When the 1870 census was taken, Joseph’s real estate was valued at $20,000 and his personal property was worth $18,500. In addition to his wife and their seven surviving children, the household included a domestic servant and a farm hand. The family probably moved to Beaver County shortly after this census. They were there on 01 April 1872, when Joseph Swartz, of Chippewa Township, Beaver Falls, sold land to Jonathan Gallagher and his wife for $18,000.

In 1880, Joseph was a 58-year old farmer. He and Elizabeth, Emma, Watson, Taylor, a servant with an infant son and two boarders comprised the household.

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892 DROPSY—retention of water in tissues and cavities which can be caused by heart disease, kidney disease, cirrhosis of the liver, etc. Dropsy of the brain is now called hydrocephalus. Evans, A to Zax.
895 Beaver County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 65:329
896 Joseph Swartz’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Chippewa, page 119, enumeration district 181, supervisor’s district 9, dwelling 93, family 97, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 109 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Joseph Swartz and Elizabeth Maxon, who were all born near Zelienople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 767  
   i. John Wilber7 Swartz was born 26 July 1848, and died 31 October 1920 in Lafayette, Madison County, Ohio.

+ 768  
   ii. Emma Nancy Swartz was born 23 November 1849, and died 25 October 1906 in Alliance, Stark County, Ohio.

+ 769  
   iii. Joseph Dillon Swartz was born 16 March 1851, and died 15 December 1930 in Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio. He is buried with his parents in the New Brighton's Grove Cemetery.

+ 770  
   iv. Watson Hawkins Swartz was born 11 June 1852, and died 01 March 1929 at 1203 Hunter Avenue in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. He married Leatha Alice Fulcher about 1902 at her parents' home on Hunter Avenue in Columbus. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, 26 September 1858, the daughter of Frank H. Fulcher and Elsie Elliot. She died 31 May 1936 at her residence, 118 King Avenue, in Columbus. They are buried in Union Cemetery, Columbus. Watson graduated from Allegheny College in Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, about 1887. He received an appointment from the Erie Conference to preach at Ridgeway, Elk County, Pennsylvania. After serving a short time, illness forced him to resign. After regaining his health, he became an evangelical minister. His wife may have also been a minister. They served many churches in various communities in Ohio. They had no children.

+ 771  
   v. Erwin Clark Swartz was born about 1855, and died between 1920 and 1930, in Brockton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

772  
   vi. Mary Jane Swartz was born about 1856, and probably died before 1860.898

773  
   vii. Ermina A. Swartz was one month old when she died 08 April 1857. She is buried in the English Lutheran Church Cemetery in Zelienople.899

897 Unidentified, undated newspaper clipping owned by Betty Deem.
898 Jean Elizabeth (Swartz) Deem notes named Mary Jane as part of this family. No other record has been found.
899 Beaver County Historical Society, Butler County Cemetery Inventory, "Central Townships, English Lutheran Records," 4:28. G. Hampton Swartz, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, is also buried there.
viii. Stephen Olin Swartz was born 25 June 1858, and died 22 May 1916, in a Pittsburgh suburb. He is buried in New Brighton, Pennsylvania with his parents.

ix. G. Hampton Swartz was born 27 December 1859, and died 05 April 1860.

x. Alcineous Taylor Swartz was born 12 September 1860, and died 06 July 1917 in Delaware, Ohio.

299. Charles VanWye (Charity Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born 28 March 1820 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 26 April 1886 in Trumbull County, Ohio. He married Catharine “Kathie” Draper 26 December 1844 in Trumbull County. She was born about 1825 in Ohio, the daughter of Elisha Draper and Rachel Dunlap. She died 03 December 1873 in Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio.

In 1850, Charles, Catherine, their two oldest children and a first cousin, Charles VanWye, 15, were living on their farm near his parents, a sister, Mary Jane, and brother, John W. Also nearby were his in-laws and Catherine's brother, Nathan Draper.900

The 1860 census shows Charles, Catherine and their five oldest children living on a farm adjacent to his mother.901 In 1870, Charles, Catherine and their youngest six children were living on the farm. Their two oldest sons, Abram and Elihu, and Abram's wife lived next door. Nathan Draper and his wife lived nearby.902

By 1880, Charles had married Rebecca [--?--], 43. Their household included William, John, Kate, and William's wife and daughter. Charles and William were farming. Charles' oldest son, Abram, was living nearby.903

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CHILDREN of Charles VanWye and Catharine Draper, who were all born in Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, are:

+ 777 i. Abram VanWye was born 19 November 1845, and died 09 September 1917 in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

+ 778 ii. Elihu VanWye was born 22 April 1848, and died 24 August 1873 in Trumbull County.

+ 779 iii. William VanWye was born 07 July 1850, and died 30 May 1915 in Trumbull County.

+ 780 iv. George W. VanWye was born 27 January 1853, and died 16 July 1922 in Fremont County, Colorado.

+ 781 v. Charles VanWye was born 27 January 1859, and died between 1885 and 1900 probably in Trumbull County.

782 vi. Mary Alice VanWye was born 03 January 1861, and died 10 August 1892 in Denver, Colorado.

+ 783 vii. John Warren VanWye was born 05 August 1865, and died 18 September 1945 in Trumbull County.

784 viii. Rachel Kate “Kit” or “Kittie” VanWye was born 27 April 1868, and died 19 March 1891 in Trumbull County.

300. John W. VanWye (Charity Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James') was born 13 March 1822 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 16 December 1907 in Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. He married Adaline Carlton 09 November 1848 in Weathersfield. She was born 13 September 1826 in Girard, Trumbull County, the daughter of Peter Carlton and Mary Dunlap. She died 05 July 1897 in Howland, Weathersfield Township.

The 1850 census shows John, Adaline, their six-month old son and James Carlton, 12, who was probably related to Adaline. They were enumerated next to John's parents and near his brother, Charles, and sister, Mary Jane. By 1860, John, his

904 A lot of the information on the VanWye family was provided by Gail VanWye and is based on vital, census and cemetery records.

wife, the six oldest children named below and a laborer were living on a farm valued at $9000. Their personal property was worth $600.\textsuperscript{906}

In 1870, John, Adaline and their nine surviving children were living on their farm valued at $19,000. Their personal property was worth $3,000.\textsuperscript{907} The 1880 census shows John, Adaline, Mary and the six youngest children living on the farm.\textsuperscript{908} In 1900, John lived with his daughter, Olive. They were enumerated next to his son, Frank, and his family.\textsuperscript{909}

A 1901 newspaper article states, "Warren—John VanWye, 80 year old, prominent farmer, lost a hand in a corn husking machine. His hand was cut to shreds, making amputation necessary."\textsuperscript{910}

CHILDREN of John VanWye and Adaline Carlton, who were all born in Trumbull County, Ohio, are:

+ 785 i. Francis “Frank” C. \textsuperscript{7} VanWye was born 02 December 1849, and died in Weathersfield 11 March 1930.

+ 786 ii. Mary C. VanWye was born 29 May 1851, and died about 1924 in Braceville Township, Trumbull County.

+ 787 iii. Lois VanWye was born 04 April 1853, and died 20 August 1928 in Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio.

+ 788 iv. Florence Amanda VanWye was born 19 June 1855, and died 01 October 1865.

+ 789 v. Olive E. VanWye was born 12 September 1857, and died in Trumbull County before 15 January 1942

+ 790 vi. Homer W. VanWye was born 24 May 1859, and died 18 August 1919 in Warren Township.


\textsuperscript{907} John VanWye’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Howland Township, page 174, dwelling 138, family 136, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1271 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{908} John VanWye’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Howland Township, page 150, enumeration district 194, dwelling 59, family 60, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1070 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{909} Erwin [sic] W. Bolin’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Howland Township, page 9A, enumeration district 107, dwelling 187, family 192, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1325 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{910} Mansfield News, Tuesday, 10 December 1901, page 3 (Ancestry.com).
vii. John E. VanWye was born 19 May 1861, and died 11 March 1916 in Niles Township.

viii. Garry P. VanWye was born 26 September 1862, and died after 1917 probably in New York City.

ix. Benjamin C. VanWye was born 09 February 1867, and died in Harkers Island, Carteret County, North Carolina 25 June 1940. He married Mary M. Martin about 1913 in Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. She was born about 1844 in New York, and died after 1930 in Cincinnati.

In 1900, Benjamin was a 33 year old student at Harvard living in a rooming house at 1667 Cambridge Street. By 1910, Benjamin was living in a boarding house on Auburn Road in Cincinnati. He was an English instructor at the University of Cincinnati.

The 1920 census shows that after his marriage, Benjamin, his wife and mother-in-law, Ella M. Martin, lived in a house he owned at 3525 Biddle Street in Cincinnati. He was a professor at the University of Cincinnati. In 1930, Benjamin, his wife, mother-in-law, and two nieces (?) were living in their house on Biddle, which was valued at $18,000. Benjamin was still a professor at the University. His wife’s name was listed as “May M. VanWye.”

x. Lucy VanWye was born 19 December 1868, and died 09 December 1946 in Hubbard Township, Trumbull County.

301. Lydia VanWye (Charity Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born 02 June 1824 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 07 August 1854 in Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. She married Hiram Dunlap

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912 J. Foster Hill’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Cambridge Ward 1, page 5B, enumeration district 681, dwelling 67, family 80, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 656 (Ancestry.com).
23 August 1848 in Trumbull County. He was born 26 October 1819 in Ohio, and
died about 1902 in Trumbull County.\footnote{One World Tree and Gail VanWye provided Lydia’s and Hiram's birth and death dates as well as the names, birth places and dates of their three children.}

In 1850, Hiram, Lydia and eight-month old James were living on a farm adjacent to
Lydia's father. A James Dunlap, 68, who was probably Hiram's father, assisted on
the farm. The household also included a 15-year old boy from Ireland and a 23-year
old woman from Pennsylvania.\footnote{Hiram Dunlap's household, 1850 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Weathersfield, page 102, dwelling 16, family 19, micropublication M-432, roll 733 (Ancestry.com).} On 06 January 1857, Hiram married Amanda C. Hartzel. They were listed on the 1860 census with the first two children of the nine
they would have. James is the only one of Lydia's children shown on census with
Hiram Dunlap after Lydia's death, as both their daughters had died.\footnote{Hiram Dunlap's household, 1860 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Weathersfield, page 257, dwelling 823, family 826, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 1041 (Ancestry.com).}

**CHILDREN** of Lydia VanWye and Hiram Dunlap, who were born in Weathersfield
township, are:

+ 795 i. James A.\footnote{7} Dunlap was born in October 1849, and died about
1930.

796 ii. Emma J. Dunlap was born 26 October 1851, and died 16 April
1854 in Weathersfield

797 iii. Lydia C. K. Dunlap was born 23 April 1854, and died 22
February 1855 in Weathersfield.

302. Mary Jane\footnote{6} VanWye (Charity\footnote{5} Laird, Lydia\footnote{4} Wright, Joshua\footnote{3}, John\footnote{2}, James\footnote{1}) was born about 1827 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She married
John A. Hunter, who was born about 1825 in Pennsylvania. Both died between
1855 and 1860 probably in Weathersfield.

In 1850, Mary Jane and John, their one-year old daughter, Charity, and Mary Jane’s
first cousin, Nancy VanWye, 16, were living on a farm in Weathersfield. They lived
on Joseph L. Hunter’s land, but were listed as a separate household. Joseph and
John were certainly related, but not father and son as Joseph had a younger son also
named John. Living nearby were Mary Jane’s parents as well as her brothers,
Charles, and John W. 919 By 1860, all four of the Hunter children were living with heir maternal grandmother. 920

CHILDREN of Mary VanWye and John Hunter, who were all born in Weatersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, are:

798 i. Charity Jennie7 Hunter was born about 1849. By 1880, Charity was living with her mother’s sister, Darthula, and working as a dressmaker. She never married and was still living with Darthula in 1920.

799 ii. Jesse H. Hunter was born about 1851.

800 iii. Clara M. Hunter was born about 1853.

801 iv. Joseph D. Hunter was born about 1855.

303. Nancy6 VanWye V. (Charity5 Laird, Lydia4 Wright, Joshua3, John2 James1) was born 22 October 1828 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 12 April 1906 in Trumbull County. She married Theodore R. DeForest 27 February 1861 in Howland, Weathersfield Township. Family oral tradition describes Nancy as a very competent business person with a strong personality. It is believed that Nancy bought the home place near Childress, Montgomery County, Virginia. She went back to Trumbull County about 1905.

In 1870, Nancy, her husband and the three children named below were living on a farm in Howland. 921 The 1880 census shows Nancy and her family living on a farm adjacent to her nephew, Frank VanWye. By 1900, Nancy was a widow who continued to live on her farm next to her nephew. Her older daughter, who was also a widow, and her three children lived with her. 922

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921 T. N. [sic] DeForest's household, 1870 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Howland Township, page 175, dwelling 143, family 141, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1271 (Ancestry.com).

922 Nancy DeForest's household, 1900 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Howland Township, page 9A, enumeration district 197, dwelling 189, family 194, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1325 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Nancy VanWye and Theodore DeForest, who were born in Trumbull County, are:

+ 802  i. Anna "Annie" Blanche DeForest was born 27 November 1861, and died after 1910—perhaps in North Dakota.

+ 803  ii. Josephine Catherine DeForest was born 26 November 1863, and died 18 August 1940 in Virginia.

+ 804  iii. William Clifford DeForest was born 26 March 1865, and died after 1930 in Harrison County, West Virginia.

307. Joseph Wright VanWye (Charity Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John James') was born 16 April 1837 in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull County, and died there 18 April 1921. He married Ella Almira Troxel 22 December 1877. Ella was born 12 December 1843 in Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and died 19 September 1927 in Trumbull County. When Ella married Joseph, she was the widow of Joseph's nephew, Elihu D. VanWye. Joseph and Ella are buried in the Niles Union Cemetery.

Joseph served for three months during the Civil War in the 84th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In October 1892, he was granted invalid pension application #1132.838, certificate #955.293. In April 1921, Ella was granted widow pension application #1173382, and certificate #915.115.

The 1880 census shows Joseph, his wife, her son from her first marriage and their infant daughter as well as two boarders. Joseph was a farmer. In 1900, Joseph, Ella and the two children named below were living on their farm. By 1910, Joseph, Ella, and William were living on the farm. Joseph was a farmer; William, a laborer. In 1920, William was the head of the household. Joseph and Ella lived with William and his wife on the dairy farm.

923 Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths.
924 Ella's name on her daughters birth certificate was "Almira." Trumbull County Probate Court Archives. List it as "Elvira Ellen Kitty Ann Troxel." Census records vary between "Ellen" and "Ella K." Information from Gail VanWye.
925 NARA, Civil War Pension Index.
929 William J. VanWye's household, 1920 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Weathersfield Township, page 1B, enumeration district 294, dwelling 10, family 10, National
CHILDREN of Joseph VanWye and Ella Troxel, who were born in Niles, Weathersfield Township, are:

805  i.  Almira Esther VanWye was born 03 January 1880, and died in Weathersfield about 1948. She married James W. Cox about 1909 in Trumbull County. He was born about 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland, and died about 1950 in Weathersfield. They are buried in Niles Union Cemetery. They had no known issue. In 1920, James owned a dairy farm. The 1930 census shows James and Almira still living on their dairy farm, which was worth $7360.

806  ii.  William Joseph VanWye was born 12 December 1881, and died of a heart attack in Niles on 26 August 1958. He was visiting the home of his nephew, William James VanWye, at 57 Helen Avenue. He and his wife had been living in their retirement home in Fulton, Texas, on the Gulf Coast. He married Alta Inna Beck about 1917 in Trumbull County. Alta was born about 1885 in Ohio and died 04 December 1965 in Trumbull after a stay in a long-term care facility. They are buried in Niles Union Cemetery. They had no children.

On 12 September 1918, William registered for the World War I draft. He was a married farmer living on Rt. D2 in Warren. He was tall, of slight build with dark hair and gray eyes.

As previously mentioned, in 1920, William was the head of the household. His parents lived with him and his wife on their dairy farm. By 1930, William and Alta had moved into town where they rented a house at 238 Porter for $35.00/month. William was a foreman in a steel mill.
308. Darthula W. VanWye (Charity Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born about 1839 in Trumbull County, and died there 08 August 1921. She married Charles P. Moore 22 August 1861 probably in Trumbull County. He was born about 1834 in Ohio, and died in Trumbull County 23 November 1921.\(^{938}\)

The 1880 census shows Darthula, Charles and their three children living on a farm. Charles was a first generation Irish American. Darthula's sister, Sabrina H. VanWye, a 35-year old dressmaker, lived with the family as well as Darthula's niece, Jennie C. Hunter the 30-year old daughter of John A. Hunter and Mary Jane VanWye. A nephew, Charles VanWye, and his wife, Louisa, were enumerated nearby.\(^{939}\)

No 1900 census has been found, but in 1910 the household consisted of Charles, his wife, their daughter, Nellie, and Darthula's niece, Jennie (Charity J. Hunter). Both Charles and Charity listed "own income" instead of an occupation. Darthula said she had borne three children and three were living. Nellie was unmarried and unemployed. They lived on the Ashtabula and Trumbull Turnpike.\(^{940}\)

In 1920, Charles, Darthula, and Charity were living on a farm which Charles owned free of mortgage on the Main North and South Road. Helen A. Moore, 31, is listed as a daughter. Unless Helen and Nellie are the same person, this appears to be an error. There was no Helen listed on the 1910 census with the family when Darthula stated that she had three children.\(^{941}\) In 1928, Helen was named among the counselors for the first Girl Scout camp in Trumbull County.\(^{942}\)

CHILDREN of Darthula VanWye and Charles Moore, who were born in Trumbull County, are:

+ 807 i. Edward C. Moore was born in September 1863.

808 ii. Grace E. Moore was born about 1867.

809 iii. Nellie E. Moore was born about 1868. In 1910, Nellie was unmarried and living with her parents.

\(^{938}\) Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths

\(^{939}\) Charles P. Moore's household, 1880 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Weathersfield Township, page 415B, enumeration district 210, supervisor's district 8, dwelling 92, family 96, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1071 (Ancestry.com).


\(^{941}\) Charley P. Moore's household, 1920 U. S. census, Trumbull County, Ohio, Bristol Township, page 3B, enumeration district 249, dwelling 71, family 72, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1443 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{942}\) Newark Advocate, 06 August 1928, 1.
311. Mary A. VanWye (Jane Laird, Lydia Wright, Joshua, John, James) was born 14 October 1823 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 23 April 1890 in Cedar Grove, Wood County, West Virginia. She married Thomas Alexander Glover about 1839. He was born 12 April 1815 in what is now West Virginia, and died 14 March 1898 in Cedar Grove. Both are buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery. Their grandson, Charles N. Glover, erected their tombstone, which gives their birth and death dates.

"Mary (VanWye) Glover was the daughter of a wealthy land owner in Virginia [Pennsylvania]. She left home in the night with Thomas Alexander Glover, one of her father’s hired men, and took a stage coach to the nearest town where they were married. She was 17-years old [16, if birth records are correct]. Her father disinherited her."

This narrative seems to be accurate except for the corrections noted. The family believes that Thomas was of 'mixed blood' i.e., part Native American. Interestingly, Mary named her first daughter Laura Jane after her mother, Jane Laird, and her second daughter Lydia after her maternal grandmother, Lydia Wright.

There is an 1840 census record for a Thomas Glove that fits the age ranges of both him and Mary. This couple lived in Salem Township, Monroe County, Ohio, which is across the Ohio River from Martinsburg, Virginia/West Virginia.

In 1850, Thomas, his wife and their two daughters lived in Elizabethtown where Thomas worked as a laborer. There are errors in the enumeration. Laura is listed as Louisa and Lydia’s age is listed as seven instead of three. The 1860 census shows the family in Moundsville, Marshall County, Virginia/West Virginia. Thomas’ personal property was valued at $40 and he worked as a day laborer.

In 1870 Thomas, Mary and Lydia were farming in Missouri. Their personal property was valued at $100. By 1880, Thomas, Mary, Lydia, and Lydia’s son were living in West Virginia where Thomas was a lock keeper.

943 To locate the cemetery, go north of Parkersburg, West Virginia, on Highway E47, turn left onto Cedar Grove Road and proceed about ¼ to ½ mile. The entrance is on the right hidden between two houses.

944 Written by Edith (Dickson) Helmick, a granddaughter.

945 Corrections and comments by Sue (Cottrill) DeJournett, Thomas and Mary’s great-great granddaughter. Sue provided the information to the compiler.

946 Thomas Glover’s household, 1840 U. S. census, Monroe County, Ohio, Salem Township, page 44, National Archives micropublication (Ancestry.com).


948 Thomas Glover’s household, 1870 U. S. census, Polk County, Missouri, Johnson Township, page 67, dwelling 80, family 80, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 800 (Ancestry.com).

949 Thomas A. Glover’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Wood County, West Virginia, Clay, page 378, enumeration district 167, dwelling 159, family 159, National Archives.
CHILDREN of Mary VanWye and Thomas Glover are:

+ 810 i. Laura Jane "Jennie" Glover was born 27 September 1840 in either Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, or Moundsville, Marshall County, Virginia>West Virginia. She died 25 November 1879 in Wood County, West Virginia.

+ 811 ii. Lydia S. Glover was born 03 March 1848 in Indiana, and died after 30 December 1917 probably in Seattle, King County, Washington.

314. James D.⁶ VanWye (Jane⁵ Laird, Lydia⁴ Wright, Joshua³, John², James¹) was born about 1828 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Wynn 11 October 1863 in Sullivan County, Missouri. Margaret was born about 1826 in Ohio.

In 1850, James was a single laborer living with the family of Francis Freeman. No 1860 or 1870 census for James have been found, but the 1870 census shows Margaret and their two young sons living in Penn Township, Missouri.

CHILDREN of James VanWye and Margaret Wynn, who were born in Missouri, are:

812 i. Alcoy⁷ VanWye was born about 1864. The only record located for Alcoy was the 1870 census.

+ 813 ii. Joseph W. VanWye was born about 1867.

315. Enoch Wright⁶ VanWye (Jane⁵ Laird, Lydia⁴ Wright, Joshua³, John², James¹) was born 08 July 1830, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 10 April 1903, in Boynton, Sullivan County, Missouri. He married a first cousin, Lucy VanWye, on 01 September 1853, in Bartholomew County, Indiana. The daughter of Arthur VanWye and Amanda Seeley, Lucy was born 24 April 1835 in Indiana, and died 15 January 1901 in Sullivan County. Enoch and Lucy are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Boynton. Enoch states in his family history that after his
mother died in 1844, he went to live with his Uncle Abram VanWye. He lived with Abram until 1852, when he moved to the home of his aunt and uncle, Catharine Wright VanWye and Jesse Hunter in Indiana. While living there, he married Lucy. In 1860, Franklin was two and Clarissa was one month old. Enoch was a farmer with $700 in real estate and $800 in personal property. Enoch’s father, James VanWye, lived with them. Enoch’s first cousin, 30-year old George VanWye, who was the son of Enoch’s Uncle Arthur, was enumerated next door.

In 1870, Enoch was a farmer with $3000 worth of real estate and $2500 in personal property. Franklin, 12, was working on the farm. Clarissa was not listed. Olive was nine and Sherman was five. Clarence was nine months old. George VanWye was enumerated adjacent to Enoch.

**CHILDREN** of Enoch VanWye and Lucy VanWye, who were all born in Sullivan County, Missouri, are:

+ 814 i. Franklin VanWye was born 21 February 1858, and died 17 February 1905 in Boynton.

815 ii. Clarissa O. VanWye was born in August 1860, and died in infancy or early childhood.

816 iii. Lucy Olive VanWye was born about 1861.

817 iv. Sherman VanWye was born about 1865.

818 v. Clarence VanWye was born in October 1869.

819 vi. Lee VanWye was born about 1873.

327. Darthula Wright (Joseph, Enoch, Joshua, John, James) was born 28 March 1816 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died before 28 March 1874, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Darthula first married James Miller, a physician, 09 March 1833 in Washington County. Rev. William Shadrick performed the ceremony. Born about 1811 in Pennsylvania, James was the son of Samuel Miller and Elizabeth [--?--].
On 09 June 1841, James paid Enoch and Rachel for a lot containing one acre and 30 perches adjoining land James already owned and Enoch’s land in Peters Township.⁹⁵⁸ James died in a cholera epidemic in Washington County between the time that he bought that land and 21 November of that year. The deed signed by Darthula on that date refers to her as a widow. On 21 November 1841, Enoch and Rachel paid $1599 for half of the plantation on which Darthula was living.⁹⁵⁹ In 1846, Enoch’s will gave her land in Peters Township.⁹⁶⁰

About 1850, she married Robert Cass Ingles. They divorced in February 1857. No census record for Robert Ingles has been found. The 1860 census shows Darthula and her daughter, Lucinda Ingles, living with Darthula’s sons Robert T. and Joseph Miller in Chartiers, Pennsylvania, where her sons were college students. Robert’s real estate was valued at $8,500. Darthula’s personal property was valued at $5,000.⁹⁶¹

James and Darthula are believed to have had five children, but the names of only the three who reached maturity are known. **CHILDREN** of Darthula Wright and James Miller, who were all born in Washington County, are:

+ 820  i.  Robert Thompson⁷ Miller was born 11 January 1835, and died 10 February 1902, in Ford City, Pennsylvania.

+ 821  ii.  Rachel Catherine Miller was born about 1836.

822  iii.  Joseph Wright Miller was born about 1838, and died 31 December 1929, possibly in Illinois. He was an allopathic physician⁹⁶² who served in detached service during the Civil War. He graduated in 1867 from Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, in Philadelphia. He was licensed to practice in Pennsylvania in 1881, in Iowa and Illinois in 1895 and Sheridan, Illinois, in 1896.⁹⁶³

**CHILD** of Darthula Wright and Robert Ingles is:

823  i.  Lucinda Storer⁷ Ingles was born about 1851 and died when she was a teenager.

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⁹⁵⁸ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 3-D: 495.
⁹⁵⁹ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book 3-D: 492.
⁹⁶⁰ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 3-D:492, 495.
⁹⁶² **ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**—Family practitioner or GP. The term stems from the controversy between homeopaths and M. D.s, who treated their patients with medicines and had hospital privileges.
328. Catherine Hopkins Wright (Joseph, Enoch, Joshua, John, James) was born 04 April 1818, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 03 April 1900, in Broken Bow, Blaine County, Nebraska. She married Thomas Rankin on 27 October 1840 in Washington County. He was the son of James Rankin, who was born in Ireland and served in the Revolution, and Martha Stevens. Thomas was born 11 July 1804, in Washington County, and died 07 July 1894, in Broken Bow. Catherine and Thomas had a large family, but none of their sons had a male heir to carry on the family name. They are buried in the Broken Bow Cemetery.

"Catherine and Thomas settled upon the farm her [grand] father gave her on Mingo Creek. She raised a large family of children, who immigrated to Nebraska, and she now lives with them." On 22 August 1853, a deed was recorded for Catherine Rankin in Washington County, Pennsylvania, for land in Nottingham Township by trustees of her grandfather, Enoch Wright’s, estate.

Some family members think Catherine’s middle name was “Hurd,” but her mother’s will refers to her repeatedly as Catherine Hopkins Wright. Although her mother spelled her name “Catherine,” at age 14, she spelled it “Katharine.”

SAMPLER

In 2001, this heirloom was in the possession of one of Catherine’s great-great-granddaughters, Katherine E. (Newton) VonOder, of Boise, Idaho. Her father, Chris Newton, who has provided a lot of the information on this family, wrote the following description:

The stitchery has a beige or light brown background with green and white flowers stitched on a vine up both sides. The vines meet across the top. At the bottom is a platform or stage stitched in several different shades of green. A large vase or urn is stitched on the center of the stage. White and pink flowers are stitched in the urn. Standing on the stage to the right of the urn is a young woman in a dress; the left of the urn is a white and green tree with birds in it. There is also a small bird standing on the stage to the left of the urn. At the top center under the vines there are two flowers and two birds stitched; above them are the words, ‘Emblem of Love.’ In the center of the stitchery is the following verse:

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965 Addition 07, Block 43, Lot 4, Space 11.
966 Crumrine, History of Washington County, 830.
967 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantee Index.
968 Chris Newton’s email address is cnewton6772@charter.net
EMBLEM OF LOVE

Perhaps this work my friends may have
When I am in my silent grave
And when this you chance to see
In kind remembrance picture me
While on the glowing canvass stands
The labour of my youthful hands
Katharine H. Wright
aged fourteen years and five months,
September 4th 1832.

CENSUS RECORDS

The 1850 census shows Thomas and Catherine with their five oldest children. Thomas’ real estate was valued at $6,850. By 1860, the couple had ten children. His real estate was worth $11,000. His brother, James, lived next door. In 1870, Thomas and Catherine’s oldest daughter and son had married and were no longer part of the household. Their youngest, Charity, was two years old. The value of Thomas’ real estate had risen to $17,500 and his personal property to $2,000.

The family left Washington County the following year. In 1880, the family was living in Nebraska. Their daughter, Lucinda (Rankin) Merrill, her husband and three children were living with her parents. The enumerator erred in listing Lucinda as single. James’ two oldest children, who were orphans, were also part of the household.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS RANKIN

[Thomas]... left the Keystone State in the year 1871 and then determined to seek his fortunes on the other side of the Mississippi. Disposing of his property interests at the old home, he came to this county [Cass County, Nebraska] and purchased the land which he now owns and occupies, it comprises in this township 400 acres, and he also later became owner of 160 acres in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, and a ranch near Broken Bow, in Blaine County,
this State. His homestead embraces 400 acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation, and is situated on sections 21 and 15. He has comfortable buildings, a goodly assortment of live stock, and the farm machinery necessary for the carrying on of agriculture after modern methods. ...

[He] and his estimable wife are members in good standing of the United Presbyterian Church, attending services at Murray. In the church Mr. Rankin has been a Ruling Elder a period of nearly forty years.

He cast his first Presidential vote for Jackson, and afterward became a Whig, then, a Republican and voted for Lincoln and Grant, for many years supporting the principles of that party. He has always had a warm interest in the temperance movement, which led him to identify himself with the Prohibitionists about 1872, with whom he now votes and labors. During the agitation of the slavery question he was a strong Abolitionist.  

CHILDREN of Catherine Wright and Thomas Rankin, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Lucinda Eleanor Rankin</td>
<td>about 1843</td>
<td>about 1879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>James “Jim” Stephens Rankin</td>
<td>about 1844</td>
<td>13 November 1878 in Rock Bluff Precinct, Cass County, Nebraska.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>826</td>
<td>Rachel Catherine “Kate” Rankin</td>
<td>about 1846</td>
<td>about 1933 in San Diego, California.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Thomas S. Rankin</td>
<td>about 1846</td>
<td>in 1876</td>
<td>Thomas enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War at age 14 as a drummer boy. He was a prisoner of war at Andersonville where he contracted tuberculosis. Thomas never married.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Joseph Alexander Rankin</td>
<td>08 March 1847</td>
<td>20 March 1929 in Nebraska</td>
<td>Joseph Alexander Rankin was born 08 March 1847, and died in Nebraska 20 March 1929. He attended Monmouth College in Illinois, where he completed his junior year. He went to Nebraska in 1871, becoming one of Cass County’s early pioneers. The rest of his family joined him in Nebraska. He helped them establish a large ranch in Blaine County. In 1890, he was a single farmer in Murray, Cass County, Nebraska. About a year later he married Elizabeth Peart. She was born in August 1865, the daughter of Samuel Peart and Esther</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

972 Andreas, History of the State of Nebraska, 775.
974 The names and approximate birth dates of some of the Rankin children were obtained from census records.
975 The 1900 census gives his birth date as March 1850.
Gibson, who were from Pine, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

In 1900, Joseph and Elizabeth owned their farm free of mortgage. His occupation was stockman. By 1910, they had moved to Blaine County where he owned a farm and Elizabeth worked as postmistress. The Rankin Post Office was established on their farm in 1904. Joseph, who was a widower, continued to live on his farm in 1920. Joe R. Starr, an 18-year old nephew, lived with him and worked as a farm hand. Joe’s parentage is unknown.

Elizabeth died of pernicious anemia between 1910 and 1920. Joseph joined with his brother, E. W. Rankin, and their brother-in-law, W. F. Rankin, on the ranch on the Middle Loup River in what is now Blaine County, Nebraska. He was living with his sister, Mary Lois, when he died. Joseph and Elizabeth had no children.

+ 829 vi. Martha Esobel “Bell” or “Mattie” Rankin was born about 1848, and died 11 December 1911.

830 vii. Sarah Margaret Rankin was born in 1852 and died 04 August 1917 in Broken Bow, Nebraska. She is buried in Broken Bow Cemetery, Addition 09, Block 46, Lot 4, Space 11. Sarah was a business woman and never married.

831 viii. Mary Lois Rankin was born in Washington County in 1854, and died in Nebraska 29 December 1939. She married Washington “Wash” Franklin Rankin, a first cousin once removed, in 1877 in St. Joseph, Missouri. He was born in 1844 in Hagerstown, Ohio, and died 30 September 1912 in Blaine County, Nebraska. He was the son of James Rankin and Margaret [?]. Mary and Wash had one child who died at birth. They are buried in Broken Bow Cemetery.

977 Joseph Rankin’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Custer County, Nebraska, Broken Bow, page 10A, enumeration district 62, dwelling 199, family 210, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 921 (Ancestry.com).
978 Joseph A. Rankin’s household, 1910 U. S. census, Blaine County, Nebraska, Hawley, page 3A, enumeration district 5, dwelling 58, family 58, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 838 (Ancestry.com).
980 Tombstone inscription.
981 Broken Bow Cemetery website, addition O 9n, block 46, lots 4 and 5.
They were living in Red Oak, Iowa, where Wash operated the Rankin Store in 1880. As stated above, her sister, Martha Esobel, was teaching music and living with them. In 1882, Wash went to Nebraska looking for suitable ranch land. He joined two brothers-in-law in establishing the Rankin Ranch in the Sand Hills. Mary stayed in Iowa until Wash had found a place for them to live. Their initial 160 acres grew to thousands on the north side of the Middle Loup River.

Mary Lois was a busy, hard-working pioneer woman. Family stories are told of her ability to cope with problems as they arose. For example, if there was trouble with the windmill on wash day, she would take her wash to the river a half-mile away, build a fire under a big iron cauldron to heat the water, scrub the clothes on a wash board, rinse them in the river and then carry them back to the cabin to hang them on the line.

The following humorous anecdote provides a brief glimpse into their early life in the log cabin on the ranch.

There was a fine willow island in the river near the Rankin ranch, where the settlers, soon flooding into the country, came for wood. One, a German who made frequent trips, always managed to finish loading his wagon about sundown in order to spend a free night at the ranch, with supper and breakfast thrown in.

One chilly evening a couple of the ranch hands told the German confidentially, that Wright Rankin seemed to be going crazy. ‘No matter what he does,’ they said, ‘you mustn’t cross him or make him mad; for then he’s apt to take a fit and go to shooting.’

The German kept a wary eye on Wright, and sure enough, soon after supper he started frothing at the mouth and rolling his eyes at a lively pace. Then, grabbing the guest, he began to dance him around the room. Every time he dance him up against the little red-hot kitchen stove the poor fellow would manage to jump over it—anything to act like he was having a good time and keep the crazy man happy. The big German was worn to a frazzle by the time Rankin let him go. From then on he managed to make his round trip all in one day.

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982 Nellie Irene Snyder Yost, *The Call of the Range: The Story of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association*, “Early Ranches—On the Loup” (Denver, Colorado, Sage Books, 1966), 87, 89. Copy from the book was provided to the compiler by Anna Jean (Blackstad) Newton, a sixth great-granddaughter of James Wright.
The 1900 census shows Washington, Mary, Enoch Wright Rankin, and Mary's nephew, Thomas Wright McMillan, and two hired men raising stock. By 1910, Wash, Mary Lois and Darthula Rankin as well as her husband, Robert Montgomery, and three hired men were living together on a farm in Holtsville, California. Descendants of the McMillan family are still residing on the ranch established about 125 years ago.

**OBITUARY**

W. F. Rankin—The Chief is pained to chronicle the death of W.F. Rankin, an old, and respected pioneer of this section of Nebraska, which occurred at this place on Monday of this week, September 30, 1912. W. F. Rankin was born near Hagerstown, Ohio, in 1844. When a child he moved with his parents to Buchanan, Ia. He came to Nebraska when a young man and worked on the grading of the Union Pacific through this state, and later on was engaged in the mercantile business in Red Oak, Ia. He was married to Miss Mary Rankin, at St. Joe, Mo. in 1877. In 1882 in company with his brother, J.W. Rankin, and brothers-in-law, J. A. and E. W. Rankin he started the ranch on the Middle Loup river in what is now Blaine county, and at the time of death he was the sole owner of this ranch property. Mr. Rankin had been suffering from kidney trouble for the past four or five years, and this during his latter illness developed into Bright's disease. He has spent much of this time in California and returned to Broken Bow from that state only a few weeks before his death. It is a fact worthy of note that his aged mother, 93 years old, who was a resident of Iowa City died August 3, while he was enroute from California on his last trip. The funeral services were held in the Christian church on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Rapp, pastor of the Baptist church, officiating. The deceased leaves a very large circle of friends and acquaintances in Custer county. He was a man of strict integrity and was highly respected by all who knew him.

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984 Enoch W. Rankin’s household, 1910 U. S. census, Imperial County, California, Holtsville Township, page 254B, enumeration district 9, part 1, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 77 (Ancestry.com).
985 The information in this paragraph was abstracted from articles prepared by the Blaine County Historical Society. Their data was based on articles in newspapers published in the early days of Ladora and Brewster. The material was provided by Mr. Al Schipporeit of the Society.
986 *The Chief*, volume 30, number 26, Friday, 04 October 1912, page 5.
Enoch Wright Rankin was born about 1856, and died in 1930 at the home of his sister, Mary Lois. He is buried in the Broken Bow Cemetery, Addition 09N, Block 46, Lot 4, Space 12. He joined his brother, Joseph Rankin and their brother-in-law, Washington Rankin, in starting a ranch on the Middle Loup River in what is now Blaine County, Nebraska. The ranch was in the southwest quarter of section 27, township 23, range 22. They laid out the township of Ladora, which for a brief time was the Brewster County seat. The first post office was established there in 1884. He was also involved in banking. He never married and is said to have been a heavy drinker.

Darthula Miller Rankin was born about 1858 and died between 1945 and 1949.

Anna Frances Elizabeth Rankin was born 23 July 1862, and died 04 September 1946 in Thedford, Thomas County, Nebraska.

Charity Jeanne "Jennie" Rankin was born about 1866, and died of tuberculosis at the age of 17.

Lucinda Sewell Wright was born 13 March 1820 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 07 December 1845. She married John Storer, the son of Thomas R. Storer and Elizabeth [--?--], about 1842 in Washington County. John was born about 1817 in Pennsylvania. He died 20 August 1858 in Washington County. Both John and Lucinda are buried in the Wright's Church Cemetery. John's tombstone refers to him as "Captain."

CHILD of Lucinda Wright and John Storer is:

Thomas Richard Storer was born about 1843 in Washington County, and died 25 November 1903 in Washington County.

Joshua Enoch Wright was born 04 May 1822 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He died on 05 December 1903, presumably in Allegheny County. On 17 March 1844, he married Sarah Catherine White in Washington, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of the Rev. John White and Elizabeth S. James. Sarah was born 11 March 1826, in Pennsylvania, and died 31 January 1868 in Washington County. Sarah's brother, John William Fletcher White, was a prominent attorney and judge in Pittsburgh.

Thomas Storer's household, 1850 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Union Township, dwelling 186, family 186, page 269, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 834. (Ancestry.com) This is the home of Thomas Richard Storer's grandfather and was enumerated next to Maria Hindman's family.
When he expressed an interest in studying law, Joseph Wright wrote a letter of recommendation for him to the local attorney who became John’s mentor.

Joshua’s second marriage was to Jane E. McFarren in July 1870 in Washington County.  She was born about 1832 in Pennsylvania, and died 13 August 1921 in Washington County. Jane was first married to M. Dill. In 1860, they lived in Greene County where he was a bank clerk. Mary Farran, [sic?] a 21-year old teacher and probably Jane’s sister, lived with them. Jane and her husband had no children. Jane was a cousin of the first wife of President Benjamin Harrison, Caroline Lavinia Scott.

Enoch Wright willed Joshua his house and 200 acre farm in 1846. Joshua, his wife and children had been living there with his grandparents for some time, probably since their marriage. They continued to live with his widowed grandmother until she died and they moved into the city of Washington.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION**

In 1850 at separate farm sales, Joshua Wright sold 200 pure-bred sheep, a McCormack’s [sic] reaper, sulky and blooded horses and cattle. [On 24 May 1855,] Joshua was a charter member of the Washington Agricultural Society, which met at the Valentine House [a Washington hotel]. The organization encouraged scientific farming methods—the use of fertilizers, new strains of plants and animals and the investigation of crop failures. Joshua served as secretary [several terms between 1860 and 1871] and later as vice president.

In 1870, Joshua Wright formed a private banking firm, Hopkins, Wright & Company, with Col. William Hopkins and the Hon. James H. Hopkins. It was first located in the Lonkert Building, then in 1876 moved to new quarters. In 1882 the business was closed and the partners retired.

Joshua Wright ... was reared on the old farm [the Wright House], where he was born, then for a short time attended the subscription schools of the neighborhood, and afterward studied at [Washington] Academy. The principal part of his education was received from his father, who commenced to teach him Hebrew before he was ten years of age, making him rise in the morning at four or five o’clock for the purpose of study. For a private tutor he had one Aaron Gammel, under whom he studied every day, without a vacation, for a year.

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988 Combinative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania, 979.
989 M. Dill’s household, 1860 U. S. census, Greene County, Pennsylvania, Marion Township, page 557, dwelling 1227, family 1258, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 1114 (Ancestry.com).
990 Williams, Peters Township Heritage, 4.
991 Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, 979.
An injury received in early life left Joshua lame. His left leg being shorter than the right required the use of a cane. He was a special favorite of his grandfather, Enoch, who gave him a good practical education in business and the care of stock. Joshua was an industrious and thrifty farmer, who gave special attention to raising thoroughbred stock and making agricultural improvements. He exhibited his stock at state and county fairs and was awarded a fair proportion of prizes.

In 1859, [probably 1860] he moved to Washington, Pennsylvania, the county seat, so that his children could have a better education. [After 1880,] he bought a fine house at 237 East Beau Street from Dr. John Scott, President of Washington College. Joshua became a wool-buyer and engaged in banking with his uncle, Col. William Hopkins, and a first cousin, James Herron Hopkins.

When the partnership dissolved in 1886, Joshua assumed a considerable part of the debt. For ten years he struggled to disengage himself from the embarrassing financial condition, but was finally compelled in 1896 to make an assignment of all of his property. He was able to save nothing of his own and only $4,000 belonging to his second wife—half of what she had when she married Joshua. The homestead he had inherited from his grandfather [which included the Wright House] was bought by his niece, Elizabeth “Bessie” (Anderson) Rees.

It is believed that Rachel (James) Wright, Joshua Enoch and his family were the last of the Wrights to live in the house. After Rachel’s death and Joshua’s move into the city, it became rental property, continuing in that capacity until it became the property of the Peters Creek Historical Society.

“... in the fall of 1870, the private banking house of Hopkins, Wright & Co. was created. It ceased operation in 1886 when James H. Hopkins retired to engage in banking in Pittsburg under the name of West Penn Bank.”

The 1886 city directory lists Joshua as a banker at 117 South Main Street.

On 12 February 1896, Joshua Enoch and his wife, who were living in Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, signed an indenture. In it his son, Joseph Enoch, and John W. Seaman were named as trustees of everything Joshua owned—goods, chattels and

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992 The site of Joshua’s home is now part of the W & J campus.
993 Joseph Enoch Wright, a son of Joshua Enoch Wright and one of the assignees, wrote these brief unpublished family notes in 1901 and titled it, A Memorandum. A copy was provided to the compiler by Rev. James Howard Wright, a great-grandson of Joseph Enoch Wright.
995 Washington Directory for 1886-7 Containing the Names of the Inhabitants, Business Directory, Classification of the Various Trades, Professions, &Companies and Other Miscellaneous Information, 122.
effects, property of every kind—real, personal and mixed, including his coal, oil and
gas rights. Excluded from this sale were those real and personal properties
exempted by law. Also excluded were those items owned by Joshua's wife, Jane.
The deed reads in part, "Whereas the said Joshua Wright owing to sundry losses and
misfortunes is unable to discharge his past debts and is willing to assign all his
property for the benefit of his creditors."

This transaction included 210 acres (208.53 after the survey) in Peters Township
adjacent to the Anderson property, 100 acres in North Strabane, 195 acres in
Hopewell Township, 110 foot frontage at 237 East Beau Street extending 240 feet
to the north on Pine Alley in Washington Borough (home of Joshua and Jane), 80
foot frontage next to the preceding property, 16 lots in East Washington and any
other minor real estate holdings.

A public auction was held 17 June 1897. Joshua's niece, Bessie Anderson, was the
high bidder for the 208.53 acres in Peters Township for which she paid $9,383. The
property included the Wright House and the five-room house across Venetia
Road that was later occupied by Annie Williams. It adjoined the Anderson land on
the west and Thomas M. McClelland's on the east. The property crossed what is
now Venetia Road, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (now Amtrak) right of way and
Peters Creek. It crossed the boundary between Peters and Nottingham Townships
extending to the original Wright's Methodist-Episcopal Church and cemetery on the
southeast. The papers were signed 30 August 1897 and recorded 16 September
1897.

CENSUS RECORDS

The 1850 census shows Joshua, his wife and their three oldest children in the
Wright House. Joshua was a farmer working land valued at $10,000. The household
also lists three unrelated individuals, a girl and boy, each 16, and a woman, 25.
They may have been employees living in the log structures in back of the Wright
House. His grandmother, Rachel (James) Wright, shared the Wright House. A

Armitage) page 133. The Beau Street house was probably bought by J. S. McCartney, who
was living there in 1900. This property is now the site of a Washington and Jefferson
University dormitory.
997 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 201: 209.
998 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 212, 121.
999 Fred Braun, of the Peters Creek Historical Society, said that at one time there was a path
leading to the original church from the Anderson property that crossed a footbridge over
Peters Creek.
1000 Joshua Wright's household, 1850 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Peters
Township, pages 46,47, dwelling 59, family 59, National Archives micropublication M-432,
roll 833 (Ancestry.com).
Nancy Shongs, who was probably a caregiver, was listed with her. One household separated Joshua from his parents.  

Joshua and his family were listed twice in the 1860 Washington County census. One entry was in the Wright House with his mother enumerated in the next household. Joshua, Catherine and their six oldest children were listed. Joshua was a farmer with real estate valued at $1,000 and personal property worth $2,000. The other record was created about two weeks later on 05 September. It shows Joshua and his family living in town. It is unclear if Joshua was maintaining two houses or if they moved during those two weeks. They may have maintained two households while his grandmother, Rachel, was still living. That way their children could attend the better schools in the city and Rachel’s care would be supervised. Although Rachel was still living when the census was taken, no record has been found.

By 1870, Joshua was a widower living in Washington with all seven of his children and a housekeeper. His real estate was valued at $41,550 and personal property at $51,901. His occupation was wool dealer.

The 1880 census shows that Joshua had remarried. He was living on Main Street in Washington with his wife, Harriet, Ada, Frank, Robert and a twenty-three year old Black female servant. His occupation was banker. No 1900 census record for Joshua has been found, but Jane was living with her step-son, Robert Joshua Wright, and his family in Pittsburgh, but Joshua Enoch was not listed. In 1910 and 1920, the widowed Jane made her home on Beau Street with her step-daughter, Ada, and Ada’s family.

In 1846 when his grandfather died, Joshua was taxed on 100 acres, one horse, two cows, a carriage, a gold watch and money loaned at interest. The next year his tax was assessed on 188 acres, one horse, three cows, a carriage and a gold watch. In 1850, he had 188 acres, one horse, two cows, a watch and one yoke of oxen.

**CHILDREN** of Joshua Wright and Sarah White, who were all born in Washington County, are:

+ 837 i. John Alexander Wright was born 01 January 1845, and died 22 September 1915 in Marion County, Indiana.

+ 838 ii. Speranza Catherine “Kate” Wright was born 09 December 1846, and died 15 April 1928 in Los Angeles, California.

+ 839 iii. Joseph Enoch Wright was born 27 May 1849, and died 02 March 1935 in Sewickley, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

+ 840 iv. Elizabeth “Lizzie” Anna Wright was born 25 July 1851, and died 27 December 1918, in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

+ 841 v. William Fletcher Wright was born 20 July 1854.

842 vi. James “Jimmie” Sauns Wright was born 14 February 1857, and died 02 December 1871 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His middle name was a phonetic spelling of Sawin.

+ 843 vii. Harriet “Hallie” Lucinda Wright was born 11 June 1859.

+ 844 viii. Ada “Addie” Blanche Wright was born 30 December 1862.

+ 845 viii. Frank Lawrence Wright was born 26 October 1864, and died about 1952 in Wheeling, West Virginia.

+ 846 ix. Robert Joshua Wright was born 20 October 1866 and died 20 January 1933 in Los Angeles County, California.

**331. Enoch N.** Wright (Joseph, Enoch, Joshua, John, James) was born 28 July 1824 in Peters Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 23 November 1890 in Jackson Township, Washington County, Iowa. Enoch was raised in a very devout Methodist household. As a youth, he attended Washington College.
He married Emma Rachel Smith on 10 March 1852 in Brooke County, Virginia, which is now West Virginia. Rev. H. Snyder performed the ceremony. She was the daughter of Edward Smith, M. D. and Kathrine James. Enoch’s and Joshua Enoch’s mothers-in-law were sisters. Emma was born 15 November 1833, in West Liberty, Brooke County, and died 07 February 1932 in Washington, Washington County, Iowa. Although she left a carefully-crafted will, her estate was not completely settled until 1951.

In 1846, when he was 22, his paternal grandfather willed him a 259 acre farm on which he and several tenants were already living. The northwest corner of Enoch’s land abutted Joseph T. F.’s southeast corner. Their grandfather’s will also stipulated that the balance of his estate was to be divided between his three oldest grandsons and their father, Joseph. He probably acquired some additional land through this distribution. Enoch and Emma lived on their farm until 1866 when they moved to Iowa.

Enoch was a member and a Noble Grand of the Finleyville I. O. O. F. Lodge 248 when he lived in Pennsylvania. In 1855, the Lodge built a two-story building at a cost of $1800. It had a dwelling on the ground floor and a meeting hall on the second.

**Pennsylvania Land Records**

Washington County records show the following transactions:

- 02 April 1849, Enoch bought land on Mingo Creek from George Forsythe and his wife.
- 23 April 1853, Enoch took possession of his brother, Joseph T. F. Wright’s land in a deed of assessment.
- 22 August 1853, Enoch, acting as a trustee, deeded land in Nottingham to his sister, Catherine H. (Wright) Rankin.
- 15 October 1853, Enoch and others sold Joseph and Maria’s land in Peters Township to Jonathan Swagler.
- 20 November 1854, Enoch and Emma sold land in Peters Township to Abel J. Buckingham.
- 22 January 1855, Enoch and Emma sold land on Mingo Creek to William Dawson.

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1009 Brooke County (West Virginia), *Marriage Book*, 2-B.
1011 Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Grantee Index* and Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Grantor Index*.
1012 Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Deed Book*, 3-G:53.
1013 Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Deed Book*, 3-M:100.
1015 Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Deed Book*, 3-M:323.
1017 Washington County (Pennsylvania), *Deed Book*, 3-O:473.
23 January 1856, Emma sold land in Nottingham Township to Solomon Bell.¹⁰¹⁸
29 October 1856, Enoch deeded land in Peters Township to Jonathan Swagler.¹⁰¹⁹
23 January 1866, Enoch N. and Emma Wright sold two parcels of land in Nottingham Township, Peters Creek to Solomon Bell.¹⁰²⁰

Allegheny County records show the following transactions:¹⁰²¹

- 21 April 1863, Enoch Wright was a witness to the sale of land in South Pittsburgh to the Pennsylvania Railroad. This land had been inherited by his late mother.¹⁰²²
- 19 July 1864, Enoch and his brother, Joshua, acting as executors, sold their grandfather’s land to Joseph Dilworth.¹⁰²³
- 09 August 1864, Enoch and Emma sold land to the Pennsylvania Railroad.¹⁰²⁴

In August 1854 Harvey VanVorhees brought an ejectment suit against Enoch claiming that Enoch was occupying 100 acres of his land. The case went to arbitration, but the results are not known.¹⁰²⁵ The description of the property in question seems to indicate that it was at one time part of Joshua’s land and part of Enoch’s bequest to his grandson. It adjoined lands owned by Joshua Enoch, Jonathan Swagler (Joseph T. F. Wright’s former property) and pieces of Darthula’s land.

THE WRIGHT FARM FOR SALE

In preparation for their move to Iowa, Enoch placed the following advertisement:¹⁰²⁶

The subscriber offers for sale a highly important tract of land containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO ACRES, being a part of the Homestead Farm of Enoch Wright, Esq. Situated one mile from Finleyville, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and two and one half miles from Limetown, on the Monongahela River. The river vein of coal underlies the tract, and three Banks are upon it. The improvements are a BRICK MANSION HOUSE thirty-five by forty-five feet, with a Stable and Corncrib sixty by twenty-five feet. There are also two TENANT HOUSES in good repair on

¹⁰¹⁸ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 3-O:435.
¹⁰¹⁹ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 3-M:323.
¹⁰²⁰ Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 4-G:435
¹⁰²¹ Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Records Index, LDS film #1532930.
¹⁰²² Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 164:249-251
¹⁰²³ Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 176:86-87
¹⁰²⁴ Allegheny County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 176:85-86
¹⁰²⁵ Washington County (Pennsylvania) Prothonotary Court case 120
the premises. Also a Saw Mill in good running order. There are more than five hundred panel of Board fence on the farm—the posts mostly locust. There are also upwards of four hundred fruit trees on the land, besides a quantity of Grapes, Currants, Raspberries etc. There are over twenty acres of good oak timber land and a good quantity of locust. The whole farm is well sod with green and the location is in a good neighborhood. For further particulars call on the subscriber, E. N. Wright.

On 10 January 1866, Enoch and Emma sold the farm for $13,743.00 to Solomon Bell.

MOVING TO IOWA

Iowa became the 29th state when it joined the Union in 1846. It is difficult to know what the impetus was for Enoch and his family to move to Iowa in the mid 1860s. He and Emma had deep roots and extensive family ties in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It could have been the same lure of cheaper land, a fresh start and room to expand that had motivated previous generations. No record has been found of exactly when they moved or how they traveled. They sold land in Pennsylvania in January 1866 and bought land in Iowa in December 1865. Probably, Enoch made one or more trips to Iowa before the entire family moved.

The first Washington County, Iowa, rail service started with the Rock Island Railroad in 1858, so they may have moved by rail. That would certainly have been an easier and shorter trip than by wagon. Jackson Township and Seventy-six Township, where they bought land, was some of the best agricultural land in Washington County. The area had deep, rich soil, few trees to be cleared and was well-watered by a number of creeks. Pioneers began arriving in 1852, about twenty years after most of the rest of the county was inhabited. The Wright, William J. Stedman and H. Berdo families are named as being among the early settlers.

IOWA LAND RECORDS

Washington County, Iowa, records show the following transactions:

- 24 December 1865, Enoch paid $1500 to Thomas W. and Abigail Taylor of Richland County, Ohio, for land in the east half of the northwest quarter of

1027 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Deed Book, 4-G:435.
1028 Enoch's son, William, married Amanda Victoria Stedman 26 September 1876.
1029 Enoch's daughter, Charity "Chattie" Lucinda Wright, married Thomas J. Berdo about 1880.
section 15, township 76, north of range seven west.  

- 03 April 1866, Enoch bought 80 acres from Norman and Ellen Everson for $880. It is described as the east half of the southeast quarter of section nine in township 76 north, range seven west.
- 25 August 1869, Enoch sold land in the east half and east quarter, section nine in township 76, range seven.
- 13 January 1870, E.N. Wright sold to Thomas W. Taylor the east half, west quarter, of section 15, township 76, range seven.
- 14 October 1870, Enoch sold two mules and a harness to R. A. Sutton.
- 28 November 1870, Enoch sold two mules and a wagon to James Dalton.
- 14 August 1871, Emma Wright sold land in the southeast quarter and east quarter, section 10, township 76, range four.
- 03 March 1873, Enoch Wright paid $20 to M. S. and Amanda Wallace for five acres in English River Township. It is in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32 in township 76, north of range seven west.
- 26 March 1873, Enoch and Emma sold land for $1850 to James N. Langhead in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 76, range seven west.

CENSUS RECORDS

In 1850, Enoch was single, living on the farm he had inherited from his grandfather. His real estate was valued at $1200. The 1860 census lists Enoch Wright, his wife and their four oldest children living on the farm, which was enumerated next to his older brother, Joshua Enoch. Joshua was enumerated next to their mother. Enoch’s real estate was valued at $7800 and his personal property at $2000.

By 1870, the family had moved to their new farm in Iowa. Their oldest eight children were listed as well as Emma’s brother, Ebenezer, and a housekeeper. Ebenezer had been a Confederate soldier held in the Officers’ Prison at Fort Delaware on an island in the Delaware River. Relations with his father may have been strained as Dr. Smith had refused his son’s plea for money and clothing.

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1031 Iowa land records were supplied by the Washington County, Iowa, Historical Association. There may be additional transactions that are missing from this list, but these were the only records found.
1032 Washington County (Iowa), Mortgage Book, M:3.
1033 Washington County (Iowa), Mortgage Book, M:3.
1034 Enoch Wright’s household, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Peters Township, page 47, dwelling 64, family 64, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 833 (Ancestry.com).
In 1880, Enoch, his wife, Virginia, Emma, Joseph, Maggie, Elmore and Cora were living on the farm. The 1885 Iowa state census shows Enoch, his wife, Virginia, Emma, Joseph, Maggie, Elmore and Cora living on the farm. In 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 Emma and her daughter, Virginia, were living together at 104 E. Seventh Street in Washington.

ENOCH N. WRIGHT'S OBITUARIES

Passed Away—In quiet peace, Enoch N. Wright, at his home in Jackson Township, in the Sabbath dawn of November 23, 1890. Mr. Wright was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1824, was one of a large family of children. In 1852 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. Edward Smith of Brooke County, West Virginia. Their early wedded years were spent on their Peters Creek farm. In 1866, he moved to this county and bought the farm which is now their pretty home. His large family, six daughters and three sons, were with him in his last sickness, save one son in Nebraska and one daughter in Pennsylvania. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Byrkit. The interment was made where rested the remains of many friends and associates in Pleasant Plain cemetery. [The name of this cemetery was later changed to Elm Grove Cemetery.]

PASSED AWAY—In quiet peace, Enoch N. Wright, at his home in Jackson township, in the Sabbath dawn of November 23, 1890. Mr. Wright was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1824. He was one of a large family of children who came to manhood and womanhood on their father's farm in that county. He was liberally educated in Washington College. In 1852 he

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1037 Maggie was also enumerated at the house of her sister, Kate.
1039 Enoch Wright's household, 1885 Iowa state census, Washington County, Jackson Township, Town 76, Range 7, Section 10, SESH, page 335, dwelling 125, family 122 (Ancestry.com).
1044 Washington (Iowa) Gazette.
married Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. Edward Smith, of Brooke County, West Virginia, who, through all his checkered life, has been his heroic and cheerful helper. Through days of adversity and prosperity—through dark days and sunny ones—her buoyant, elastic spirit has always been equal to the emergency of the hour. Their early wedded years were spent on their Peters Creek farm, where Mr. Wright was very successful as a wool grower. But his progressive and aggressive spirit inclined to the great west, and in 1866 he moved to this county and bought the farm, which is now their pretty home.

He was a Methodist by profession, and a Christian by practice. He united with the church at Wright’s Chapel in early manhood in 1845. He loved the Sabbath school and all the ordinances of the church, and supported them not only with his means but with his presence and consistent life. His nature was a kind and sunny one; he did not harbor bitterness or cherish a wrong. He was an optimist—tried to find the good in his fellowman, and in his earlier prosperous days his philanthropy gave him the title of "the poor man's best friend."

He had been sick since July, and for the last few weeks though suffering no pain, the added weakness of each succeeding day was sadly emphasizing the fact that he was nearing the Border Land; that he would soon be in the Valley of the Shadow. Fully conscious of his condition, yet cheerful and resigned, the king of terrors had no terrors for him—he met the Destroyer without a shadow of fear. His trust was in the one who is able to save.

His large family—six daughters, womanly women, and three sons, manly men—were with him in his last sickness, save one son in Nebraska, and one daughter in Pennsylvania. On the last afternoon he wished his chair moved into the sunny window of his room, where he rested for an hour or more, and in a scarcely audible voice talked of 'home—in—the—morning.'

The funeral services, which were attended by an unusually large number of friends and neighbors, were conducted at the home by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Byrkit, whose well-chosen selections of Scripture and fitting words of comfort and consolation tinged the dark, bereaving cloud with a light that was never on sea or land. The internment was made where rested the remains of many friends and associates, in Pleasant Plain cemetery, while the choir, in tender tones sang, 'It is Well.' The perfect day and the slanting rays of the evening sun seemed to fall like a peaceful benediction, as the good minister commended all the people and the sorrowing family to the God of this friend, this husband and father.¹⁰⁴⁵

¹⁰⁴⁵ Washington (Iowa) Democrat, 23 November 1890.
EMMA'S OBITUARY

WASHINGTON WOMAN, 98, DIES SUNDAY
EMMA WRIGHT, ONE OF COUNTY'S OLDEST CITIZENS
FUNERAL TUESDAY

Mrs. Emma Wright, widow of E. N. Wright, passed away on Sunday afternoon, at 4:25, the end coming so peacefully and quietly that the watchers at her bedside, scarcely realized that she was gone. She went on this new untried journey with a smile on her face, for she had no fear.

Funeral services have been announced for Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock at her home, 114 East Seventh Street, in charge of her pastor, Dr. F. C. Witzigman and internment will be in Elm Grove cemetery beside her husband, who died in 1890. It was her wish that friends should not send flowers, and that internment be private. She was conscious until a few minutes before her death.

PAST 98 YEARS OLD--Mrs. Wright was one of the outstanding and picturesque figures in Washington County, and it was altogether fitting that her ninety-eight years should have come to a close on the Lord's Day, for Sunday meant just that to her throughout her long life. She had many burdens during the years, but she met them all with her shoulders raised and her head up, and her children never heard her complain. The secret of her long life, she always said, was that she did not worry. She did her best then left it all with the Lord, and she never worried or doubted. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when she was a young girl and always kept her membership although for several years she had not attended regularly. She was a charter member of the Plains Missionary society, thirty-nine years ago.

Her optimism was delightful. She had a keen sense of humor and enjoyed a joke. She was a great reader and always kept in touch with current events. Her children and grandchildren came to her with their troubles and always came away uplifted. She had an indomitable will and a remarkable pride which carried her through all her sorrows, financial troubles and heart aches, and people who went to sympathize found themselves the ones who were comforted.

BORN IN VIRGINIA--Emma Rachel Smith was born in Brook County, Virginia [now West Virginia] on November 5, 1833. Her father was Dr. Edward Smith, a physician, [state legislator] and minister. Her mother was Katherine (James) Smith. When she was nineteen years old, she married Enoch N. Wright, on March 10, 1852. They first resided in Washington County, Pennsylvania. They moved to Iowa in the spring of 1866. They lived in town a short time then moved on the farm north of town which he had bought from a Mr. Lamb. This is now [1932] the Jim Knotek Farm.
Mrs. Wright knew all the privations and hardships of the pioneer but did not falter. She had a remarkable memory and it was always her fear that her senses might go before her physical strength left her, but this did not happen. She made every preparation for her funeral and had a special message for each one of her children.

To this remarkable woman her boys and girls were still 'children' even the oldest daughter 'Katie' who is almost seventy-nine years old, was a girl and her mother was very anxious to see her before she left. She did, the Terrys arriving about three o'clock.

SIX CHILDREN LIVING--These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright. All but three of whom are living: Katie (Mrs. W. M. Terry, of Palmyra, Illinois), Will of Omaha, Nebraska, (deceased), Virginia B. (at home), Chattie, (Mrs. T. J. Berdo, Washington), Emma (Mrs. W. C. Bardo) (deceased), Nellie (Mrs. R. W. Mason of Hart, Michigan), Elmore H. (of Arkansas City, Kansas), Cora (Mrs. C. T. Bartlett of Washington, Pennsylvania), and Enoch, who died in infancy.

EMMA'S ESTATE

Emma wrote her will 03 March 1926. It was opened and read 29 November 1932. Her only asset at the time of her death was the house she and her daughter, Virginia, shared at 114 East Seventh Street, valued at $2500. The will provided a life tenancy for Virginia as long as she remained single. After Virginia's death, the house was to be sold and the proceeds distributed among her surviving children and the issue of deceased children. Her son, Joseph, was named executor. Joseph died in 1947 and his sister, Eleanor "Nellie" took over his duties assisted by Henry E. Berdo, son of Emma's daughter, Charity. Virginia Wright died 09 January 1948 and the probate process began. On 05 February 1949, Alta Beatrice Brown, adopted daughter and executor of Joseph E. Wright's estate, petitioned the court for her father's share of the estate on behalf of herself and her two adult children. The matter went to the Iowa State Supreme Court. Henry Berdo was appointed referee. He made his report to the court on 05 July 1949. The court ruled against Alta Beatrice Brown. On 24 June 1950, the report was amended to include Sandra Wright, heir-at-law of Harwin B. Wright, in the distribution. The probate file was closed in 1951 almost 20 years after Emma's death.

When the house was sold and all expenses paid, $3494.60 was divided among these nine individuals as follows:

- J. L. Terry (son of Katherine (Wright) Terry)—1/10
- W. M. Terry (grandson of Katherine (Wright) Terry)—1/10
- Freda (Lutten) Wright (widow of Harwin B. Wright)—1/45

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1047 Washington County (Iowa) Probate File #6412.
1048 Lot #4, Block 3, Denny's Addition to Washington, Iowa.
The birthplace of some of the children is uncertain. Some census records state that the older children were born in Brooke County, Virginia/West Virginia. Perhaps Emma went back to her family home to have her first few children. Other census records state that they were born in Pennsylvania.

**CHILDREN** of Enoch Wright and Emma Smith are:

+ 847 i. Katherine "Katie" Frances Wright was born in January 1853 in Virginia or Pennsylvania, and died 21 April 1935, probably in Palmyra, Macoupin County, Illinois.

+ 848 ii. William Smith Wright was born 28 March 1855 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 17 February 1929 in Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.

849 iii. Virginia Brooke Wright was born 26 June 1857 in Virginia or Pennsylvania, and died 09 January 1948 in Washington County, Iowa. Virginia, who never married, was active in church and mission work in Washington. Emma’s will provided that Virginia should occupy the house they had shared as long as she remained single. She is buried in Elm Grove Cemetery in Washington, Iowa.

+ 850 iv. Charity "Chattie" Lucinda Wright was born in October 1859 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died after 1950 in Washington County, Iowa.

851 v. Emma Rachel Wright was born about 1862 in Washington County, Pennsylvania and predeceased her mother. In 1884, she was listed as a dressmaker in Nora Springs, Floyd County, Iowa. Sometime after that she married William C. Bardo. He was born about 1857 in Pennsylvania. In 1920, they were living in Kansas near her brother, Elmore. The Bardos owned a home at 125 North Second Street in Arkansas City where

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William had an insurance agency. A woman lodger was living with them. Enumerated next door was a John Bardo, 57, and his family. William and John were probably brothers. Emma is not known to have had any children. No other census records have been found.


+ 853 vii. Margaret “Maggie” or “Nellie” Eleanor Wright was born about 1868 in Jackson Township, Washington County, Iowa, and died 31 October 1955 in Muskegon, Michigan.

+ 854 viii. Elmore Hopkins Wright was born about 1870 in Washington County, Iowa. He died after 1946 in Arkansas City, Kansas.

855 ix. Cora Campbell Wright was born 22 December 1871 in Jackson Township, Washington County, Iowa, and died 20 July 1940 at her home at 130 Brownson Avenue in Washington County, Pennsylvania, following a long illness. Cora graduated from the Washington (Iowa) Seminary and the Normal School at Des Moines. She taught for several years in Evanston, Wyoming. Her first marriage was to John Henry Martin of Washington, Iowa. He died in Colorado Springs during their first year of marriage.

She moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1900 and married Clark T. Bartlett that same year. He was born 26 February 1866 in Pennsylvania, the son of Edward Bartlett and Susan E. [--?--].1051 He died in Washington County, 22 January 1942. When the 1900 census was enumerated on 11 June, they were living in a rental unit at 47 West Henderson Street. He was an editor of the Washington Reporter.1052

In 1910, they were living at 529 South Main Street in Washington, Pennsylvania. Clark was a newspaper journalist, who became the publisher of the Washington Reporter. Cora's niece, Katherine Berdo, was a college student living with

them. They attended and are pictured at the Wright Family Reunion in 1914.

In 1920, Clark was a patient at the Warren State Hospital for the Insane. His marital status is listed as single, but that is probably an error on the part of the person providing the information. No 1920 census record has been found for Cora.

The 1930 census shows them living at 190 Brownson Avenue in Washington City. They owned the home free of mortgage and valued it at $10,000. Five tenants were listed at the same address—two single women and a couple listed in three different households. Clark’s occupation is listed as a retired publisher.

They had no children. Cora was member number 49253 of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the First Methodist Church and numerous other organizations. They are buried in the Washington Cemetery, section I, lot 46, graves six and seven.

Enoch Wright was born in Washington County, Iowa, about 1873, and died there in infancy.

333. Joseph Thornton Fleming Wright (Joseph, Enoch, Joshua, John, James) was born 09 June 1828 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in 06 June 1872 in Pittsburgh. He is buried in the Wright’s Church Cemetery. He and Maria Hindman were married 18 February 1847 in Washington County by Rev. Estep. The newspaper announcement of their marriage refers to Joseph as “Captain.” Maria was born about 1826 in Gastonville, Washington County, the daughter of William Hindman and Sarah Campbell. Maria died about 1890, probably in Allegheny County.

On 18 November 1848, Joseph bought land from his brother, Joshua Enoch, for $460. When he turned 21 in 1849, he was to pay his father’s estate $1900 for 55

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1056 Washington Cemetery records provided data on Cora and Clark.
1058 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book 3-F:545-247.
acres of land his father had purchased in trust for him from William McKinney. It is not known if Joseph fulfilled this obligation.

When the 1850 census was taken, Joseph, his wife and their two oldest children were living in Peters Township farming the land that his grandfather had left him. Maria's name was listed as "Mariah." His real estate was valued at $11,600. At some point, he became a Methodist-Episcopal minister in the Pittsburgh Conference, but it is not known how long he served.

Church Hill Farm, located at 368 Church Hill Road in Venetia, is believed to be Joseph's former property, which was built in either 1822 or 1837. In 2001, it was one of the historic houses shown on a tour sponsored by the Peters Creek Historical Society. The program notes written by Fred Braun provide the following description of this lovely home:

The residence is a five-bay, two story painted brick farmhouse ... with four chimneys, two on each gable end. The farm still has the original stone springhouse and renovated icehouse above it. One of the original stone and plank bank barns still houses horses and machinery. The pond behind the house is stocked with fish, and both it, the house and the stream that comes from the pond were shown on very early maps of the Peters area.

The house still has its original dentil moldings along the eaves, paired brackets from the gable ends of the house, and the shutters for each window ... The house shows its Greek Revival influence in its original massive doorway with its top and side lights. There are two ornamental brackets with dogwood and leaf designs flanking the doorway. There is also a second floor triple window and carved narrow stone lintel above each window. The windows are all original 6 over 6's and all functional. Almost every pane is original poured glass.

The porch was added [along with a basement] in 1917 ... Inside the house, in the entryway, is the original walnut staircase with its decorative newel post and paneled wood facing. The original elaborate doorway and window surrounds are still intact, as well as the deep baseboard molding. All doors are original paneled wood with decorative hardware. Two of the original fireplaces remain and are still functional. One has an original maple surround, and one has its original decorative iron firebox.

The restored hardwood floors are located on the first floor, as is the renovated kitchen. The original second staircase still winds up from the kitchen to the second floor. The half-third floor has a more primitive

staircase and original pine flooring. The two functional windows of each end have paired sidelights and original glass.

On 23 April 1853, Joseph’s brothers, Enoch N. and Joshua Enoch, and second cousin, William Hopkins, took possession in trust of all Joseph’s property—real, personal and mixed, through a deed of assignment. His holdings were to be sold “to achieve a fair and just distribution to all his creditors.” On 15 October 1853, the assignees sold the 187 acres and 87 perches to Jonathan Swagler for $7,500.75. In addition, Swagler agreed to pay Enoch’s widow, Rachel, $80 a year for the rest of her life. The payments to Rachel were probably in fulfillment of Enoch Wright’s will, which stipulated that each of his three oldest grandsons pay their grandmother $40 per year. Joseph was apparently in arrears. When Joseph’s assets had been sold and expenses deducted, the assignees had $13,266.79 to distribute among his creditors.

Joseph’s mother devised his share of her estate to his children. No listing has been found for any members of Joseph’s family in the 1860 or 1870 census. The 1880 census shows the widowed Maria and her adult children, Lucinda, Sarah, Margaret and Joseph living at 48 Clark Street in Pittsburgh.

**TAX RECORDS**

When his grandfather died in 1846, Joseph was single. He owned two horses and two cows. The next year he was assessed on 275 acres, four horses, two cows and two yoke of oxen. In 1848-49, he had 174 acres, four horses, three cows and two yoke of oxen. In 1850, he had 284 acres, four horses, four cows and one yoke of oxen.

The estimated birth dates of the children, who were all born in Pennsylvania, are based on census information. **CHILDREN** of Joseph Wright and Maria Hindman are:

857 i. Lucinda “Lucy” Catherine Wright was born about 1848. She was single, living with her mother in Pittsburgh in 1880 and working as a teacher.

858 ii. William Hindman Wright was born about 1849, and died in an accident about 1870.

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1060 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Deed Book, 3-M, 323.
1061 Washington County (Pennsylvania) Prothonotary Court, case #143, May term, 1853.
1062 Maria H. Wright’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, page 364, enumeration district 115, supervisor’s district 9, dwelling 426, family 458, National Archives micropublication, T-9, roll 1092 (Ancestry.com).
iii. Sarah “Sallie” Matilda Wright was born in January 1850, and died after 1910 probably in Pittsburgh. In 1880, she worked as a dress maker.

iv. Margaret “Maggie” Eleanor Wright was born about 1852. In 1860, Maggie was living with her paternal grandmother. She was living with her mother in 1880 and working as a teacher. In 1910, she was a single music teacher living in a house she owned at 5780 Ellsworth Avenue in Pittsburgh. Living with her were her sister, Sarah, and Sarah’s daughter, Ethel M. Rowan, 18. Margaret probably died between 1910 and 1920 in Pittsburgh.

v. John Campbell Wright was born in January 1854. He was not listed with the family in 1880. In 1900, he was living with his mother’s sisters, Sarah and Alice Hindman, working as a farm laborer. No other records have been found.

vi. Joseph Alexander Wright was born about 1857. He was living with his mother in 1880.

vii. Olive Mary Wright was born about 1859. She was not listed with the family in 1880.

viii. James Herron Hopkins Wright was born about 1861, and died about 1913.

ix. Alice Mary Wright’s birth date is unknown, but she is said to have died in infancy. She is buried in the Wright’s Church Cemetery, but no dates are given. Some think she may have been their first-born child. If Lucy was born in 1848, Alice was probably not their first child.

334. Margaret Ann Hopkins Wright (Joseph5, Enoch4, Joshua3, John2, James1) was born 14 December 1830 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 08 December 1901. Margaret was a graduate of the Washington Female Academy. She married Charles W. Townsend about 1854 in Washington County. He was the son of Joseph Townsend and Nancy Blackmore and the grandson of

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1064 Sarah Hindman’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Union Township, enumeration district 146, supervisor’s district 18, page 11B, dwelling 89, family 90, National Archives micropublication T623, roll 1494 (Ancestry.com).
Dr. Charles W. Townsend was born April 27, 1822, on the old Townsend farm in Peters township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He received an excellent education, was for some time a surveyor in Washington county, doing much work and then read medicine for four years with Dr. W[illiam] B. Lank, finally graduating from Jefferson Medical College, [Thomas Jefferson University], in Philadelphia in 1849. In that year he began to practice his profession in Peters township, and in 1854 he married Margaret A., daughter of Rev. Joseph Wright, of Peters township, this county.  

The 1876 Washington County business directory lists the following business activities for Charles: Physician and surgeon, also farmer, stock and wool grower and surveyor.

The Doctor has resided on a beautifully improved farm on which are six large orchards of fruit trees, situated near the old homestead. In his chosen profession as a skilled physician he has obtained a most remarkable record of success. In one epidemic of typhoid fever approaching one hundred and fifty cases, every patient recovered, and in two other extensive epidemics of the same fever success was equally fortunate; during a general and extended practice of over forty years, he has not lost a lady in obstetrical practice, a fortunate achievement. Such history surely rests on the foundation of solid elementary principles, and careful thought, and now engaged in raising stock as a specialty, he still adheres to and loves his profession.

In politics he is faithful to pure Democratic and Jeffersonian Republican principles and on one occasion, in 1883, to give him a rest, his friends elected him to the Legislature without a single effort on his own part. With firm future belief in the orthodoxy of the Trinity, he faithfully accepts the substantial philosophy of entitative existence.

Margaret was Lydia's great grandniece which makes Charles and Margaret second cousins once removed.

*ENTITATIVE*—"Considered as a pure entity, abstracted from circumstance."

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1065 Margaret was Lydia's great grandniece which makes Charles and Margaret second cousins once removed.

1066 Wright's Church Cemetery Survey.

1067 Commemorative Biographical Record, 395.

1068 Crumrine, History of Washington County, 895.

1069 ENTITATIVE—"Considered as a pure entity, abstracted from circumstance."

1070 Commemorative Biographical Record, 321.
CENSUS RECORDS

The 1870 census shows Margaret, Charles and their seven surviving children in addition to a farm hand. Ten years later Margaret, Charles, their six surviving children and a farm hand were listed. In 1900, Charles, Margaret, Joseph, Chatham, Nellie and a farm hand comprised their household. Charles and Margaret had been married 44 years and six of their eight children were living. Enumerated as separate, adjacent households were William and his family and Jennie and her children. By 1910, Jennie and her daughters were living with her father, Joseph and Chatham. Two hired men were also part of the household.

WILL OF CHARLES TOWNSEND

Chatham was named executor of his father’s estate. Charles’ will made the following bequests to his children and grandchild:

- To William—the farm on which he lived containing about 95 acres
- To Joseph—the north west part of the farm containing about 60 acres
- To Catherine—previously provided
- To Chatham—the middle part of the home farm containing about 3 acres
- To Jennie—the south west part of the farm containing about 80 acres
- To granddaughter, Margaret Higbee (Jennie’s daughter)—the north east part of the farm containing about 60 acres.

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OBITUARY

"Charles W. Townsend, M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1849; a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Washington County in 1883 and 1884; died at his home in Venetia, Pa., January 13, 1912 from senile debility, age 89."\(^{1076}\)

CHILDREN of Margaret Wright and Charles Townsend, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

866 i. Joseph Alexander Townsend was born in April 1857, and died in 1941 probably in Washington County. He is buried in the Mingo Creek Church Cemetery. Joseph had an exceptional talent for the violin, and may have played in the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Joseph was handicapped by ill health and remained a bachelor. He studied medicine, but never practiced. After his parents' died, Joseph made his home at Bower Hill with his brother, Chatham, who was a farmer.

867 ii. Catherine Wright Townsend was born in December 1859 and died in 1935 in Washington County.

868 iii. Lucinda Jane "Jennie" Townsend was born about 1861, and died after 1930.

869 iv. William Hopkins Townsend was born in September 1862, and died 05 January 1944.

870 v. Charles Thornton Townsend was born 04 May 1864 and died 16 March 1868 in Washington County. He is buried in the Wright's Church Cemetery.

871 vi. Chatham Anderson Townsend was born in February 1866, and died in 1933. He is buried in the Mingo Creek Church Cemetery. He lived his entire life at Bower Hill and never married. He was a 32\(^{nd}\) degree member of the Knights Templar. After his father died, Chatham became head of the household. Living with him in 1920 were his brother, Joseph, his sister, Jennie, and a hired man.\(^{1077}\) By 1930, only Chatham, Joseph and Jennie were listed.\(^{1078}\)

\(^{1076}\) Journal of the American Medical Association, V:360 (03 February 1912).


Eleanor “Nellie” Brown Townsend was born in February 1868 and died 02 February 1958 in Monaca, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Nancy Rachel Townsend was born about 1870 and died 01 August 1874. She is buried in the Wright's Church Cemetery.

Mary Eleanor Wright (Joseph, Enoch, Joshua, John, James) was born 30 November 1833 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She was a graduate of Washington Female Academy and married John C. Brown about 1856 in Washington County. He was born about 1830 in Ohio, and probably died in Iowa after 1895. John was a member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church for eleven years.

The 1860 census lists John, Mary and their two oldest children living in Beallsville Township where John was a Methodist-Episcopal minister. Judging by their children’s birth places, the family moved to Iowa by 1866 and settled near her brother, Enoch N. Wright, and his family. No 1870 census has been found, but by 1880, John, Mary and their four surviving children were living on a farm. After the 1880 census, it becomes difficult to find definitive records for the members of this family. There is an 1885 state census record for a John C. Brown, born in Ohio in 1830, but he is listed as single. There is no comparable listing in the 1895 state census, but there is a listing in the 1900 census. In that year John was listed as the father of Orange Brown, who was born in July 1880 in Iowa. These two records may be for this man, but it seems unlikely. No records after 1880 have been found for Mary or their children.

CHILDREN of Mary Wright and John Brown are:

Catherine Wright Brown was born about 1857 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1871 in Iowa. She was an invalid all her life.

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ii. Joseph Franklin Brown was born about 1860. Joseph became ill and died while serving in the Army under Gen. Miles on the campaign against Geronimo about 1886, perhaps in Arizona.

iii. Alice Lucinda Brown was born about 1862 in Pennsylvania. She married H. C. Marshall, a Presbyterian minister.

iv. Robert S. Brown was born about 1866 in Iowa. He worked as a telegrapher.

v. Margaret “Maggie” Adella Brown was born about 1868 in Iowa. She married Albert A. Trocon, who was born in Kansas about 1867 to French parents. He was an engineer engaged in bridge building. Margaret died the same year as her marriage, which was probably about 1888. Albert remarried in 1893.

337. Charity Sauns Wright (Joseph, Enoch, Joshua, John, James) was born 28 May 1840 in Peters Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there 10 March 1925. Her will was probated 16 March 1925. Charity was a graduate of the Washington Female Academy. She married David Miller Anderson about 1867 in Washington County. He was born in 1837 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the son of John and Alice [–?–] Anderson. David died 16 February 1903, in Venetia and his will was probated 09 March 1903. Both are buried in the Finleyville Cemetery. Charity was named for her great-grandmother, Charity Sawin. Over the years the family came to spell “Sawin” phonetically as "Sauns."

The Marvin children called Charity “Hasker.” Kathryn Marvin remembers that Charity kept them busy with little tasks like feeding the chickens or milking. They had to get corn out of the corn crib and shell it before scattering it to the chickens. She taught them good manners and baked them cookies.

“Charity Wright Anderson, the youngest daughter of Rev. Joseph Wright, was a faithful and active member of the Wright’s Church for most of her 85 years. She played the organ for many years and was particularly interested in the youth of the church. The electric pipe organ currently being used in the church was dedicated to her memory when it was installed.” [The pipe organ has since been replaced.] Charity made ice cream for church socials—a practice that her daughter continued.

1084 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Will Book 39, File #466, 138.
1085 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Will Book 19, File #279, 256.
1086 Peters Creek Historical Society, unpublished paper about the Wright family.
MILITARY SERVICE

While quite young he [David] went with his father and brother to California in the early days of the gold excitement. He spent about five years there in the gold mines and in farming and afterwards went to Chile, South America, where he was general manager of a flouring mill, owned by an English syndicate. He returned to America at the opening of the Civil war and served as an active medical student at Camp Curtain, Harrisburg. He afterwards took a course of lectures in medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops, and served until the close of hostilities.¹⁰⁸⁷

The National Archives’ Civil War service records show that David M. Anderson served as an assistant surgeon in the 12th U. S. Colored Infantry. He enlisted 08 February 1864, and on 14 April 1864, he was assigned to R. D. Mussey, Captain of the 16th Infantry and Commissioner for the Organization of Colored Troops in East and Middle Tennessee. David served at the Johnsonville, Tennessee, Post Hospital.

On 16 October 1864, he wrote the following letter to Brig. Gen. W. D. Whipple and a leave of 90 days was granted:

Sir: I have the honor to request a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in order to regain my health. I am suffering from chronic dysentery resulting from a severe attack of acute dysentery during the month of August 1864 contracted while on duty in the Post Hospital, Johnsonville, Tennessee. Having been getting worse for some time my expectations of recovery is on a change of diet and climate. My post office will be Frankfort Springs, Pennsylvania,¹⁰⁸⁸ in case this leave is granted. Surgeon G. Steg and Asst. Surg. E. R. Russell are both serving with the regiment to which I am attached and my services can readily be spared for the period desired. Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant, David M. Anderson, Asst. Surg. 12th U. S. Col’d Infantry.

On 09 May 1865, he wrote the following letter to Gen. L. Thomas, at Kingston Springs, Pennsylvania, and he was honorably discharged 10 June 1865.:

General: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation as Asst. Surgeon 12th Regt. U. S. C. I. for the following reasons viz. Affairs of a very important nature required my presence at home, moreover not being a graduate and wishing to finish the regular course of the study of medicine, I wish to prepare myself better as soon as possible. Under existing circumstances I do not consider my service essentially necessary to this regiment as there are two

¹⁰⁸⁸ David is known to have come from Beaver County, where Frankfort Springs is located. It is not known if that was his home community or if he went there to utilize the mineral springs.
medical officers besides myself attached to and on duty with the Regt. I am very
C. I.  

One of his uniform jackets is on display at the Wright House. Dr. Anderson was a
charter member and Post Commander of the Gastonville Grand Army of the
Republic Post 544.

After his brief service in the Civil War as an assistant surgeon, he graduated from
Bellevue Medical College in New York City about 1866. He married Charity and
established his practice in Peters Township. Charity lived her entire life in her
family’s home at 767 Venetia Road which her parents occupied from about 1838.
After their marriage David moved into that home and had his medical office
there. As a Republican, David served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives
from 1893-1896 and 1901 until his death.

COAL MINING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Local histories state that coal was being dug from “Coal Hill” (now called Mt.
Washington on the south side of the Monongahela River) by the earliest settlers. A
four-foot seam of coal underlies most of Western Pennsylvania. Almost any farmer
could scratch around his hillside and find coal. All he needed at first was a pick and
shovel. Coal was “easy pickin’s.” As land was developed, so were the coal mines.
As coal was extracted, the mines went underground.

The modern method of extraction is called “long-wall mining.” Gigantic machines
remove huge panels of coal in a continuous process. As the extractor moves along
the roof is allow to collapse behind it. Vast area of subsidence result. Watercourses,
farm ponds, water wells, homes and barns can drop three or four feet overnight.
Mining rights were sold years before this method was in use. Even so, when
subsidence occurs, litigation is common between property owners and the mining
companies.

In 1900 the Washington Lake Erie Gas Coal Company owned 829 acres of
land valued at $20,725. The Pittsburg Coal Company in 1900 owned coal
land valued at $43,271 in Peters Township with a tipple and 30 houses.

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1089 NARA, record of David Miller Anderson’s military service.
1090 Fred Braun, PCHS.
1091 TIPPLE— (1) “An apparatus for unloading freight cars by tipping them, (b) The place
where this is done, or (3) A place for screening coal and loading it into trucks.” [or railroad
cars] Definition found on Farlex, Free Dictionary [database online].
Fred Braun, PCHS, explained, “The tipple is where the coal was brought out of the mine by
cart or wheelbarrow for sorting, washing, removal of slate, in other words cleaning up and
preparing for sale. It was usually located on a river bank or along a railroad where the
connection was made to transportation—hence Anderson Station. Tipples are required for
any mine, be it deep or drift. All raw coal as dug must be sorted, cleaned, graded, etc. to be of
maximum sale value.”
In 1909 the Pittsburg Coal Company owned 11,553 acres of coal in Peters Township, which were assessed at $1,454,500 for the year 1908. Twelve houses of the Germania mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company are located in Peters Township. The mine is situated north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a half mile east of Hackett on the line between Peters and Union Townships. During the year 1908, 21,945 tons of coal were shipped from this mine. Employment was given to 38 miners. The mine was formerly owned by Henry Floersheim and was sold to the Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company in 1903, by which it is now owned and operated.

The tipple of the Nottingham mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company was in Peters Township, extending out from Nottingham Township over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks at the village of Hackett. In 1908, 229,064 tons of coal were shipped and 307 men employed at this mine. Henry Floersheim sold this mine to the Pennsylvania Mining Company at the same time he sold the other mine.

The Blanche mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company was located partly in Peters Township a half mile west of Venetia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was operated for several years and purchased by the Pittsburg Coal Company and is now abandoned.

The Eclipse mine is located between Anderson and Hackett on the Joshua Wright farm. It was operated for many years, being later purchased by Asborne, Saeger & Company. Some time prior to 1903 the mine was bought by the Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company and by it abandoned a couple of years ago.

The Hackett mine was opened up about 25 years ago by Thomas Hackett. The mine was purchased by the Boyle Bros. Company and was abandoned about ten years since, having been worked out. The Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company bought the mine in 1900. It is located at Hackett and connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a switch.

In 1881 the Anderson Mine No. 1 was in operation. This mine is two and a half miles west of Finleyville and was formerly owned and operated by Dr. David M. Anderson. It is a drift mine, employing an average of 20 men. The railroad at present owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was known as the Pittsburg & Southern Railroad (narrow gauge) in early days. Coal from this mine was transported to Washington by this road, reshipped and transported to Wheeling by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

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1092 **DRIFT MINE**—“A mine in which the entrance and tunnel bore right into a hill. There is no vertical shaft to depths below the approximate level of the entrance. You can walk right into a drift mine, go to the face, and continue digging.” Fred Braun, PCHS.
Ohio (which then operated between Washington and Wheeling) at which latter place it was manufactured into gas.

The Pennsylvania Mining (Pittsburg Coal) Company purchased the Anderson mine in 1901. It had operated for several years previous to the sale. The Anderson Mine No. 2 is operated south of Peters Creek in Nottingham Township.1093

ANDERSON COAL MINES

Anderson Mine No. 1 at Venetia1094 opened in 1880. In 1881, it produced over 8700 tons of coal. By 1894, it employed 170 workers. Anderson Mine No. 2, known as the Eclipse Mine, located on the old Wright property, had 130 workers and its own locomotive.1095 Hard times hit the coal industry and in 1900 the Anderson Mines only worked fourteen days out of the entire year. A number of local independent mine operators, which probably included Anderson, formed a consortium known as the Pittsburg Coal Company. In 1903, Anderson No. 1 was idle and was abandoned the next year. Anderson No. 2 was worked at minimal capacity in 1903 and idle through 1911. There is no official record of commercial operation after 1911.1096 After David Anderson's death in 1903, his son-in-law, David Rees, took over the operation and the mine became the Anderson-Rees Mine, which was strip mined behind the Wright House. During the Great Depression David Rees gave members of the Wright's Church permission to mine coal to heat the church. Sometime after that the mine was sealed.

"As an employer of labor, he [Anderson] gained quite a reputation for fair treatment of his men. When he started in the coal business, it was the custom to pay monthly, and hold back two weeks for six weeks without receiving any pay. He was material in the passing the semi-monthly pay day and it was through his influence with the Pittsburg Coal Association that the operators did not at that time resist its passage."1097

Viewing the peaceful, semi-rural area around the Wright House today, it is difficult to imagine steam engines chugging up and down the tracks, piles of coal at the tipple and hard-working miners coming and going. The coal mining activity with its attendant dirt, noise and air pollution would have comprised a very different scene in 1900.

1094 Venetia is a little village in the upper Peters Creek Valley. Where the Pittsburgh and Southern Railroad went through, the station was called “Anderson.”
1095 Williams, Peters Township Heritage, 49.
1096 Len Marraccini, a member of the Peters Creek Historical Society, did the research.
CENSUS RECORDS

The 1870 census lists David, Charity, three-year old Alexander, Charity’s brother, Hopkins, her Uncle Alexander, an 18 year-old niece, Margaret “Maggie” Eleanor Wright, and a farm hand. David was practicing medicine and Alexander was a farmer. Daniel B. Townsend, Charity’s second cousin once removed, was enumerated nearby. In 1880, David and Charity’s household included their two children, her brother, Hopkins, and her uncle, Alexander Hopkins, as well as a seamstress.

David, Charity and their two children continued to live on their farm in 1900. David’s occupation was “gentleman.” Alexander was an attorney. Edward R. Townsend, Charity’s second cousin twice removed, lived nearby. Although the house belonged to her, in 1910 and 1920, David Rees was listed as the head of the household.

LAND RECORDS

Although a search of the grantor and grantee indexes for David or Charity was not made, the following sales were found while looking at Wright transactions:

- 10 August 1874, Charity sold land in the Nottingham-Peters area to her brother, Joshua [Enoch] Wright and his second wife, Jannie Wright, volume 5A:255
- 10 March 1878, Charity sold land in the Nottingham-Peters area to the guardian of her nephews, Joseph Alexander Wright and James Herron Hopkins Wright, volume 5D:456
- 10 March 1876, Charity sold land in the Nottingham-Peters area to her nephew, John C. Wright, volume 5E:157
- 26 November 1901, the Pennsylvania Mining Company paid $124,111.60 to David and Charity for rights to the Pittsburgh vein of coal underlying 619.678 acres of their land in Peters and Nottingham Townships. The

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1103 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantee Index, 1781-1924, LDS film #852986
Andersons retained gas and oil rights. The sale included 5.61 acres of surface land with a right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a tipple, blacksmith shop, four tenement houses and other buildings necessary to the operation of a coal mine. The mining company was prohibited from mining under buildings within 25 feet of the surface.

**DAVID ANDERSON’S OBITUARY**

"David Miller Anderson, M. D. Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1866, assistant surgeon in the Civil War, and three times a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, died at his home in Venetia, February 16, [1903] from pleuro-pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks, aged 65."

**CHARITY (WRIGHT) ANDERSON’S OBITUARY**

*WIDELY KNOWN PETERS TOWNSHIP WOMAN IS DEAD: Mrs. Charity S. Wright Anderson, Widow of Dr. David M. Anderson, Dies in Home in Which She Was Born, Came of Pioneer Family Charity Sauns Wright Anderson, widow of Dr. D. M. Anderson died last night about 9 o'clock in the Anderson home at Anderson Station, Peters Township, in her 85th year. Death was due to the infirmities of age. Mrs. Anderson had been in poor health for a number of months but had been confined to her bed for less than two weeks.*

*Born in the old homestead where she died, Mrs. Anderson was the last surviving child of the Rev. Joseph Wright, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her husband, Dr. David M. Anderson, who served in the state legislature in the early nineties, died in February 1903. She was the mother of two children: A. Hopkins Anderson who died in March 1912 and Bessie Anderson, wife of David Rees, who survives.*

*Mrs. Anderson came from a long line of pioneer ancestors. Her great grandfather, Joshua Wright, came to the Peters Creek valley about 1767. On her mother’s side she was the granddaughter of Col. Thomas Hopkins, a soldier of the Revolutionary period, who lived in the eastern part of Washington county and whose remains lie in the Taylor church cemetery near Centerville.*

*Besides her daughter, who survives, she leaves a great-nephew, the Rev. J. Vernon Wright of the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal conference and at present superintendent of the Washington district.*

*Nieces and nephews of Mrs. Anderson residing in Washington county are: Mrs. Robert W. Mason and Mrs. Clark T. Bartlett, of Washington, daughters of her deceased brother, Enoch [N.] Wright; Mrs. Joseph B. Spriggs, of Washington, of Washington,*

1105 The date should probably be 1772.
daughter of her deceased brother Joshua [Enoch] Wright; Mrs. Boyd Emery, Somerset township; Mrs. Jennie Higbee, Peters township, Mrs. Alex Darragh, Charteroi, and Joseph, William and Chat Townsend, children of Margaret Wright Townsend, a deceased sister, who was the wife of Dr. Charles Townsend, deceased, a well known physician of Peters township.

Mrs. Anderson had always taken a very great interest in her church relations, being a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Wright’s church, at Anderson Station, was originally built by her grandfather, Enoch Wright, on his own land, and by him made available for use in the worship of God by all Evangelical denominations with the proviso that nothing in defense of human slavery should ever be said from its pulpit. This church property passed by inheritance to Enoch Wright’s son, Joseph Wright, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who later transferred his title to the property to the Pittsburg Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. This church edifice was recently razed and a new structure erected on the highway near the Anderson residence in the erection of which Mrs. Anderson contributed liberally. She attended every church service, her health permitted, was a teacher in the Sunday school and for many years gave faithful service as the head of the Junior Epworth League.

She always manifested a keen interest in the welfare of all her neighbors, friends and relatives and will be sorely missed in the community in which she had lived for so many years.

Funeral services will be held at Wright’s Methodist Episcopal church Thursday afternoon at 2 o’clock with internment in the family burial plot in the Finleyville Cemetery. 1106

CHILDREN of Charity Wright and David Anderson, who were both born in Washington County, are:

879 i. Alexander Hopkins 7 “Hop” Anderson was born 07 March 1868 and died intestate in March 1912. He was born, lived and died in the house at 757 Venetia Road. This home and farm is on part of the land that Joshua Wright claimed in 1772. It was also the lifelong home of his mother. The home, which in 2007 is owned by Miss Kathryn Marvin, contains his law books in the glass-fronted cases that were in his office in the Frick Building in Pittsburgh. His funeral service was held in the original Wright’s Church of which he was an active member. He is buried in the Finleyville Cemetery. He never married.

1106 “Widely Known Peters Township Woman Is Dead,” unidentified newspaper clipping from the Marvin family files supplied by Yvonne Noble Davies.
EDUCATION

Mr. Anderson attended the public schools of Peters township when a boy and developed that nervy persistence which has since characterized him by not missing a single day in six years notwithstanding that he was obliged to walk a distance of two miles each day. He then entered Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa., and in four years finished his course there and spent his summer vacations at home, working on the farm and on the engineer corps of the B. & O. R. R.

He then entered Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the same time doing newspaper work on the Hartford Telegram.

In college he was managing editor of the Trinity Ivy, the college annual, and played on his class baseball team. He has always been a great baseball enthusiast and organized and played with the Venetia baseball team, which was for several years one of the best in the county.

During the first three years following his graduation he helped his father in the various lines of work connected with the Anderson mines, traveling a part of the time and gaining knowledge of business and of men that has proved of great value to him. He then began to study law, reading for a time in the office of John McCleave of Pittsburg. Sometime later he entered the Columbia Law School in New York City. About half of his first year was spent in St. Luke's Hospital as a typhoid fever patient. The illness of the preceding year entailed almost double work. He finished the three years' course with his class and was graduated as Bachelor of Law. In the same year his Alma Mater, Trinity College, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He was then admitted to the practice of law [in Washington and Allegheny Counties].

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

In [20 July] 1898, he surprised his friends by enlisting in the famous Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry Regiment, Company H going as a recruit with Colonel Jas. E. Barnett. [His service record gives the following physical description: 5'10'', 175 pounds, chest 35'' to 38,'' with slate eyes, brown hair and a fair complexion. He was 31 and an attorney.] He served in the San Francisco and Honolulu camps and joined the regiment at Manila. He went out with his company in the Philippine insurrection. At this time his health was very much affected by
the tropical climate and although he was greatly reduced in weight [50 pounds] and was in a serious condition, he refused to leave the fighting line until the regiment was relieved after the Malolos campaign.  

[His military service record obtained from the National Archives provides the following details:
02 December 1898—arrived in Manila, Philippines
27 December 1898-03 January 1899—sick in quarters with cramps
06-07 March 1899—sick with indigestion
06-08 April 1899—sick with diarrhea
23-26 April 1899—sick in quarters with rheumatism
12 August 1899—mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, California]

WORK EXPERIENCE

After graduation from law school, Alexander maintained an office in the Frick Building in Pittsburgh. Each morning he would catch the train into Pittsburgh at the foot of the Anderson house driveway. When he returned home on the 5:00 train, he would have candy in his pockets, which he distributed to the Marvin children. Kathryn Marvin also remembers seeing him toss five pennies down to some little boys playing marbles near the station.

In the years that have since elapsed he has built up a reputation for ability and integrity that might be envied by many an older man. As a student his aim has been to study the law not only as it was and is, but as it should be.

He served two years as marchall [sic] of the Allegheny County Bar Association. Although he does not appear frequently in court in the trial cases, yet he has been engaged in some very important litigation and obtained a favorable decision in the courts of Allegheny county of a collateral inheritance tax case, in the face of a line of decisions in such cases, which are generally decided in favor of the Commonwealth. His practice has been confined chiefly to the settlement of estates in the Orphans' Courts and as counsel to corporations and general business.

During his career Mr. Anderson has been closely connected with many successful enterprises. The organizing of the First National

\[107\] "Life of Colonel A. H. Anderson," Washington Record, 20 April 1910. One obituary refers to him as a "Legislator." The other said he was defeated.
Bank of Finleyville was in a great measure due to his efforts. This bank has been successful and Mr. Anderson has been a member of its Board of Directors and its solicitor ever since its organization and is now the president.

He is president of the First National Bank of Castle Shannon and also of the Castle Shannon Savings & Trust Company. In addition to his connection with these institutions Mr. Anderson has had a large experience in the management and settling of estates and is much consulted in the matter of investments. His experience in business matters, his legal training, his financial connections make him a most valued member of corporate boards and he is consequently much sought after to fill such positions. He believes that the smaller business and the farmer should have the privileges and protection of corporate organizations as well as the heavy capitalists, and in his legal practice he has taken out many charters. Among the boards in which he has been or is now a director are the following: Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, The Bethel Telephone Company, The Finleyville Southern Street Railway Company, The Finleyville Cemetery Company, The Excelsior Oil & Gas Company, The Pittsburg Casualty Company, and the banking institutions above named.

MEMBERSHIPS

Apart from his business associations Mr. Anderson is unusually prominent in social and military organizations. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution [National Number 15711] and one of the board of managers of the State Society; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Veterans, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Philippines, has been president of Camp Malate. He is the only private who has ever been elected to that position. He is Junior Vice Commander of the Army of the Philippines and was Chairman of the Convention lately held in Pittsburg. He is well known throughout the Society, having attended many conventions.

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

He has always taken a very active interest in politics and ever since he became a voter, has participated actively in primaries, has been a regular attendant at the conventions and at the meetings of the county committee. He was chairman of his precinct for five years and always did his share in contributing to Republican victories. After the primaries in 1898, when there had been a great overturning in the politics of the county, he was
selected by the candidates nominated to act as County Chairman, and while opposed by a certain element in the party, he won by a vote of over five to one. While quite a number of the defeated candidates bolted the ticket, and owing to the fact that many mills, factories and mines were closed down and there was widespread dissatisfaction against the party candidates, the Republican ticket pulled through with almost its usual majority, and the legislative ticket, against which a bitter fight had been waged, was only a few hundred votes behind the county commissions against whom no fight had been waged. Those opposed to the ticket admitted that it had been a very clean campaign, aginifiecent [sic] of the fact that a new order of things had been inaugurated.

Prior to the nomination in 1906 for State Senator from the 46th district, ... Mr. Anderson had been selected by many of the leading Republicans to be their candidate for the State Senate ... [There was political in-fighting between Greene County and Washington County Republican Parties and ultimately Anderson did not win the nomination. Although disappointed, he worked hard to support the nominee.]

[Following a lengthy passage on why he would appeal to various segments of the voting public, i.e. farmers, miners, veterans, businessmen, etc., the article ends with the following sentence:] In short, his life training and work are all to have tended to [qualify him for] highly honorable office.1108

HONORARY TITLE

It is Colonel 'Hop' Anderson now,” comes the word from Harrisburg and in choosing A. H. Anderson as Aide de Camp with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Governor [John Kinley] Tener [Republican governor of Pennsylvania, 1911-1915] has paid a graceful recognition to the Army of the Philippines, the United Spanish War Veterans and the American Veterans of Foreign Service.

Mr. Anderson was well known as a private of the famous ‘Fighting Tenth’ and received a medal of honor from Congress along with the rest of that regiment for services after the time of enlistment. Since the Tenth has been mustered out, he has been popular in other military organizations.

1108 "Life of Colonel A. H. Anderson," Washington Record, 20 April 1910. One obituary refers to him as a “Legislator.” The other said he was defeated.
The distinction of being the first private to be elected president of the Tenth Regiment Veteran Association was accorded the now Colonel Anderson and he was instrumental in forming the local camp of the Army of the Philippines. ‘Hop’ has taken great interest in that organization, having attended nearly all the conventions and having filled various offices. He is now serving as Commander in Chief of that organization.

The colonel is also a member of Camp Hunt, of the United Spanish War Veterans ... Colonel Anderson resides in Washington county and is a well known member of the Washington and Allegheny county bars. For many years he has been a warm friend of Governor Tener. He is president of the First National Bank..."°

DEATH

An obituary states that he died after a month’s illness. It began with inflammatory rheumatism and later pneumonia and other complications. The family thought he had passed the critical period and was going to recover, but his heart gave way and physicians were unable to revive him. 1109

Another obituary reads,

The greatest tribute that can be paid to Col. Anderson is that he was a manly man. Modest, unassuming, generous to a fault, he was ever ready to help a friend or render his assistance publicly or privately for the benefit of his fellowmen. His kindly disposition especially endeared him to friends, and his ever ready resources made him a particularly valuable man in the sphere of action. He will be sadly missed not only in his family circle, but in the wide radius of public affairs in which he held a commanding position. He was the ideal type of an American citizen and the community suffers a distinct loss by his untimely death. 1111

During his illness, Kate Marvin, who was seven years old and very attached to “Hop,” would visit him and take him glasses of water. She liked to play with his gold pocket watch chain and fob, which she now wears as a bracelet. At his funeral, Hop’s sister lifted Kate up so that she could kiss him goodbye.

1109 Washington Record, 25 January 1911. Both articles were reprinted in a brochure that was distributed at his funeral, a copy of which was provided by Yvonne (Noble) Davies.
1110 Charleroi Mirror, 05 April 1911.
1111 Washington Record, 05 April 1912.
ii. Elizabeth “Bessie” Eleanor Anderson was born 12 February 1871 in her family’s home and died there 26 March 1957. Bessie attended Washington Female Academy. She married David Rees 30 April 1902 in Washington County. He was born 14 June 1864 in Alltwen, Neath Port Talbot County Borough, South Wales, the son of Thomas Rees and Ann [---?---]. David immigrated to New York City, arriving 09 October 1882, aboard the Spain. When the 1910 census was taken, he had not become a naturalized citizen. He died at the family home 23 December 1947. Elizabeth and David had no children. They are buried in the family plot in Finleyville Cemetery.

Bessie and David continued the family tradition of active involvement in the Wright’s Church. She took the Marvin children, who were not Methodists, to church socials. She also baked delicious shortbread that was cut in tiny cubes for church communion services. On 02 September 1910, she received a state diploma in teaching Sunday School.

CENSUS RECORDS

In 1910, David and Bessie’s household included her mother and brother. David’s first language was Welsh and his occupation was listed as engineer. Bessie’s brother was an attorney. When the 1920 census was taken, only Charity was living with them as Hop had died. David’s occupation was listed as farmer. After the death of Elizabeth’s mother, David and Bessie were left by themselves. David managed their farm. David’s obituary states that he was involved in banking in Finleyville beginning in 1901 and was president of the First National Bank of Finleyville. He probably had become president after Hop’s death.

1113 Program of the “Teacher Training Commencement, Finleyville District No. 7, W. C. S. S. A., [Washington County Sunday School Association] Finleyville Presbyterian Church, Friday Evening, at 8:00, Sept. 2, 1910” lists Bessie among 35 men and women receiving state diplomas. One person received an international diploma. The item was given to the compiler by Yvonne (Noble) Davies.
1116 David Rees’ household, 1930 census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Peters Township, enumeration district 95, supervisor’s district 23, page 5A, dwelling 77, family 83, National Archives micropublication roll 2163 (Ancestry.com).
LAND RECORDS

David and/or Bessie made the following real estate transactions:1117

- 16 September 1897, Bessie bought land in the Peters-Nottingham area from her uncle, Joshua Enoch Wright, This was the Wright House property, volume 212:121
- 19 February 1903, Bessie and David signed an agreement with Pennsylvania Mining Company on Peters land, volume 293:220
- 11 May 1914, Bessie signed on Nottingham land with Garnet O. Lutes, volume 414:463
- 05 May 1916, David Rees and Bessie signed leases on Peters land with J. H. Cheeseman, volume 434:197, 199, 201
- 15 September 1919, David and Bessie signed a lease with Clyde B. Thomas on Nottingham land, volume 467:433
- 10 October 1919, David Rees, al, and Bessie signed an extension of lease agreement with Carnegie Natural Gas Company on Nottingham land, volume 471:630
- 15 September 1920, David Rees, al, and Bessie signed an option with Consumers Fuel Company, volume 482:614
- 02 November 1920, David Rees, al, signed with Carnegie Natural Gas Company, volume 485:621
- 12 July 1921, David Rees, al, signed a Right of Way agreement with Peoples Natural Gas Company, volume 493:117
- 15 March 1922, David Rees, al, and Bessie signed a lease on Peters and Nottingham land with J. S. Logan, al, volume 498:459
- 07 November 1922, David and Bessie signed with Peter Marvin and wife on Peters land, volume 502:639

1117 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Grantee Index.
MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON DAVID AND BESSIE REES

The most important experience I had while serving Venetia centered around Mr. David and Mrs. Bessie Rees, both very devoted to the Church. (The Wright’s Church was named for Mrs. Rees’ family.) The Rees’ were wealthy and over the years gave abundantly to the Church. Mr. Rees took ill just before the Rees’ were to leave for Florida for the winter; and Mrs. Rees sent for me to visit her husband. I went into the kitchen and she pointed me up the stairs, saying she would be up in a few moments.

As I entered, Mr. Rees was propped up in bed reading the morning paper. He put the paper down, shook hands and exchanged greetings, and then he began a tirade against our government assuming too much authority by physically removing Mr. Avery, President of Montgomery Ward, for refusing Montgomery Ward's books to be opened to the Gov't. [This occurred in 1944.] I knew absolutely nothing about this incident, and did my best to calm him down by reminding him that he was not well, and getting well should be his priority.

But Davey Rees was a fiery Welshman. He sat up even straighter in bed and screamed that our nation was heading into fascism. Mrs. Rees had been climbing the stairs, and just then entered the room. She looked firmly at him and with authority enunciated, "DAVID!!" and Davey slipped down in bed and ducked under the covers.

Mrs. Rees immediately ordered me to the kitchen. When she arrived, she blamed me for stirring him up. I tried to tell her that I knew absolutely nothing about what upset him, but she ordered me out. I went, and kept it to myself. The Rees’ left for Florida a few days later. Several days later, Ben Lewis showed up at the parsonage quite upset. As Treasurer, he received a telephone message from Mrs. Rees in which she informed him that they DID NOT HAVE a safe trip to Florida, so they would not be sending their usual check to the church. Then Ben explained that each year, after an uneventful trip to Florida, the Rees’ immediately sent a sizeable check back to the Church.

In those days, coal miner strikes were necessarily quite regular, and there was a strike on at that particular time. Ben then told me that Mrs. Rees also told him over the phone that before their leaving for Florida I had upset Mr. Rees, and that the Church would receive no monthly check from them until they got back. So Ben pressed me to immediately send an apology because it was an absolute financial necessity. I refused, assuring Ben that I did no...
wrong... that I had to go to Rennies back then to see what Mr. Rees was even talking about; and it was then that I saw for the first time the picture in the Observer of the government evicting Avery from his office. And I told Ben that if God kept seeing the miners through when they felt the necessity to make a stand, I was willing to trust Him to take care of us. Ben understood and believed me; but Ben also let me know that we also had the responsibility of the needs of others on our shoulders, represented by our Conference apportionment. But I refused to budge, as I remembered many of our people telling me they felt themselves to be captives of Rees' due to financial obligations.

Well, we struggled through, and surprisingly, our church became an heir of ample money through the will of a man who worked in Montour 10 and was a friend of Bill Feick, of our church. Receipt of this money, plus the sacrificial giving of our people, enabled us to meet all our financial responsibilities and still have a balance. But before the bequest, Mr. Daugherty, from Finleyville, who was in the coal stripping business then, and was working just beyond Venetia, learned of our predicament somehow, and several of his trucks dropped off big loads of coal in our new parking lot FREE as they were on their way back to Finleyville.

The Rees' learned that the church was progressing, and the first Sunday they came back there were two checks placed in the plate by Mrs. Rees—both double their usual amount. God certainly took care of us! But had that happened today, I want to believe I would have taken a different course."

Bessie summarized her feelings about the Wright's Church in this way: "We may have no records, but we cannot say that we have no history. Faithful service, patient adherence to duty, sacrifice of time and comfort, the torch of the faith held aloft, the fires ever burning on the altar. Human minds may forget and human pens neglect to write down, but when the greatest book of all is opened, the record will be there. The results are with God."

**FAMILY HISTORY AS TOLD BY BESSIE**

In the following interview Bessie retold some family history based on oral tradition. It contains some misinformation that has been noted on previous pages, but it is worthwhile in that it shows

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1118 Bill Loftgren, a former minister of Wright's Church. It was probably written after Bessie's death in 1957. A photocopy was supplied by Eileen Higbee, a member of the church.

1119 Rees, *Venetia Church*. 
the pride she had in her ancestry and their contributions to her community as well as something of her personality.

When Gen. Bouquet marched from Carlisle by way of Fort Pitt into Ohio in his campaign to subdue Indians who were preying upon early settlers in this section, the ancestors of Elizabeth Eleanor Rees came across the mountains with him. [unproven] ... Mrs. Rees' ancestors, Joshua and James Wright, settled along with many others from the East [Virginia]. Then it was the Peters Creek section of Yohogania County, Virginia, but now it is Washington County, Pennsylvania.

The brothers became extensive landholders then James sold out to Joshua [and others] and went to Ohio [Kentucky]. Joshua meantime had married Miss Charity Sauns (a granddaughter of John Harris, founder of the city that is today the State Capital, Harrisburg.) [This is incorrect.]

LISTED AS HEROINE—Charity Sauns is mentioned in the Pennsylvania Archives as 'a brave woman whose rare presence of mind saved others from destruction by the Indians. [No record could be found in the indexes to Series One, Two or Three.]

Three children were born to the couple and in 1783 [1781] Joshua left with two neighbors by flatboat for [Kentucky or] New Orleans to dispose of their products, mostly grain. 'New Orleans was the best market,' Mrs. Rees said, 'unless you wanted to make whiskey.' Joshua chose to take the long trip to New Orleans, and he never returned. Neither did the other two men. The story has it that they were captured by Indians and slain. Some stories say Simon Girty led the Indians and that the captives were burned at the stake.

One of the children left fatherless was Enoch Wright, Mrs. Rees' great grandfather, who once had a stone house [in Pittsburgh] where the Birmingham station of the Pennsylvania Railroad was built. He also operated a ferry on the Monongahela at the site of the Smithfield bridge and is credited with having erected the first brick building in old Allegheny City—where the Boggs and Buhl store is now. Mrs. Rees still has his account book.

Enoch Wright married Rachel James and they had one child, a son, Joseph. Joseph took Catherine Hopkins as his bride and from this union came 11 children, one of them Charity Sauns Wright. She married Dr. David Miller Anderson, three times a Pennsylvania Legislator. Mrs. Rees was the daughter of this marriage and she is today living in the house first occupied by her
grandparents in 1844 [before 1840]. It is a rambling brick of ten rooms.

'But I don't know how old that house really is,' Mrs. Rees said. 'It had four rooms when my grandparents moved in and it was built long before that. They enlarged it by four rooms and two have since been added.' Dr. David Miller Anderson, Mrs. Rees' father, had a large farm. Then he opened a coal mine and it was the forerunner of coal mines that came to the district in later years. In the early 80's, there was a flour mill in Venetia, powered by a millrace of the creek.

Today on the Rees' farm there are beef steers for market and strippers are cutting into a four-foot seam of coal. And Mrs. Rees, with a keen mind at 80, is taking an active part in these business affairs.

Her home boasts among many other prized possessions, a huge sofa and half a dozen beautiful chairs probably brown mahogany from the offices of Chambersburg [College] before it was combined with Washington College to form today's W & J [Washington & Jefferson University].

**OBITUARIES**

**DAVID REES DIES**

David Rees, 83, president of the First National Bank in Finleyville and prominent in civic and business affairs of the community, died in his home in Venetia at 3:45 p.m. Tuesday, December 23, 1947, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Rees had been confined to his home for the last two weeks, but prior to that he was active in affairs at the bank and in his other business interests.

Mr. Rees had been associated with banking in the Finleyville community since 1901. Active in all civic and business affairs of the community, he was also president of the Finleyville Planing Mill, a member of the board of Finleyville Cemetery Association, a member of the official board and a trustee of Wright's Methodist Church of Venetia, and was a past president of the Peters Township School Board.

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1120 The Joseph Wright family moved into that house before the 1840 census was taken.

1121 Newspaper interview given by Elizabeth "Bessie" (Anderson) Rees about 1951. Supplied by Fred Braun, PCHS. This was one of two articles that appeared. Efforts to find the other have been unsuccessful.
Mr. Rees was much interested in affairs of the Venetia community, and only recently gave to the community a plot of ground to be used as a community park\footnote{Rees Park is at the intersection of Bebout Road and Thomas 84 Road on Peters Creek.} and recreation site.

Mr. Rees was a member of the F. & U. A. M. Lodge; Commandery No. 1 and Syria Temple of Pittsburgh.

A son of Thomas and Ann Rees he was born June 11, 1864 in Alltwen, South Wales, and came to this country about 1882.

In 1891 he attended Ohio State University in Columbia, specializing in the study of mine engineering. He followed this profession for many years, later taking up farming and cattle raisin.

In 1902, Mr. Rees was united in marriage to Elizabeth E. Anderson, daughter of Dr. D. M. Anderson, of Venetia.

Mr. Rees is survived by his wife and one brother, Matthew Rees, of Seattle, Washington.\footnote{Unidentified newspaper clipping from the Marvin family files supplied by Yvonne (Noble) Davies}

\begin{center}
\textbf{MRS. ELIZABETH REES}
\end{center}

A life-long and prominent resident of Venetia, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rees, widow of David Rees, former President of the First National Bank of Finleyville, died in her home at Venetia at 9:30 p. m. Tuesday, March 26, 1957. She observed her 86\textsuperscript{th} birthday February 12.

Born in Venetia February 12, 1871, Mrs. Rees was a daughter of Dr. D. M. and Charity S. Wright Anderson.

She was a member of the Class of 1887 of Washington Seminary. Only two other members of her class survive.

On April 30, 1902, she married David Rees, who died December 23, 1947.

Her [great] grandfather, Enoch Wright, was the founder and builder of Wright's Methodist Church in Venetia and she was an active member of the congregation of that Church all her life.
Mrs. Rees was a charter member and first President of the Peters Township Society of Farm Women which she helped organize in 1918. Through her efforts the Nottingham and Union Township Societies of Farm Women were organized. She also was a member of the Washington County Historical Society.

Several years ago, the Rees’ donated a tract of land to the Borough of Venetia for a community park and recreation site. Mrs. Rees had one brother, Alexander Hopkins Anderson, an attorney and soldier in the Spanish-American War, who is deceased.

The Rees’ had no children and Mrs. Rees is survived only by distant relatives.  

Another obituary reads in part, “Friends were received at the Edward B. Carry Funeral Home in Finleyville until 11:30 a. m. Saturday when the remains were removed to the [Wright’s] Church to lie in state until time of the rites at 2:00 p. m. Officiating at the services were the Reverend Ted V. Voorhees of Pittsburgh and the Reverend John S. Allison, retired now and living in Washington, Pa. Internment in Finleyville Cemetery.

BESSIE’S WILL

On 01 March 1956, Bessie wrote her last will and testament which was submitted for probate on 03 April 1957. An inventory of her estate totaled $1,031,889.55. Bequests included a $25,000 donation to Wright’s Church as well as the wooded land previously described. There were cash bequests to two Anderson cousins, sons of her father’s brother, Samuel.

Annie Williams was given a life tenancy to the small house across from the Wright House at 810 Venetia Road. When David Rees brought his presumably widowed niece and her three sons from Wales to this country in 1923, the family was provided this small house. It is described in the inventory as a five-room, one and a half story frame and brick dwelling with bath, basement and asphalt shingle roof. At Annie’s death the house reverted to

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1124 Unidentified newspaper clipping from the Marvin family files supplied by Yvonne (Noble) Davies.
1126 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Will Book, 86:73.
1127 Washington County (Pennsylvania), Inventory Book, 69:176.
Bessie’s estate. At some point the house was sold to Annie’s son, David Anthony Williams, who sold it to its current owners in 1972. Long-time residents of the area say that at one time the building was a blacksmith shop and then a doctor’s office. The brick portion may have been Enoch’s office or one of his two distilleries.

Ownership of the planing mill in Finleyville was to be equally shared by John H. Jones, Hannah Marvin and Kathryn Marvin. Annie Williams’ oldest son, David Anthony Williams, was the manager of this mill and may have owned it in later years. The planing mill has been replaced by several small businesses.

The majority of the estate was left to various members of the Marvin family. Bessie’s house and its contents at 767 Venetia Road were given to Miss Katherine Marvin. The remainder of the estate was to go to the Memorial Hospital in Monongahela.

About two years later the Marvins purchased the remainder of Bessie’s real estate including a 10.18 acre tract formerly belonging to Enoch Wright and a 39.13 acre parcel that had been the property of Joshua Enoch Wright.

339. Sampson Piersol6 Barris (Joshua Wright5, Agnes4 Wright, Joshua3, John2, James1) was born 05 August 1819 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died 04 April 1888 in Lawrence County, Missouri. In 1860, Sampson was the first postmaster for the village of Elba. After the Civil War, Sampson was a county surveyor. He first married Susannah Alleman in May 1843 in Beaver County. She was the daughter of Henry Alleman and Marie Graefert. She was born 15 February 1824 in Pennsylvania, and died about 1860 in Ozark, Christian County, Missouri. She is buried in Bluebaum Cemetery, Christian County.

Sampson first resided in Christian county, but later bought a farm and home on Honey Creek in Lawrence County, where he resided until his death in 1888. He was a member of the Baptist Church. Sampson’s second wife was Mary Frances Hart. They married 29 January 1863, in Billings, Christian County. Mary was the daughter of Pleasant Hart and Mary Williams. Mary Frances was born 26 May 1843 in Bedford County, Tennessee, and died 21 December 1896, in Lawrence County, Missouri. Sampson and Mary are buried in Dover Cemetery, Lawrence County, Missouri.

1128 Lawrence County Historical Society, Lawrence County, Missouri History, 1974.
1129 Joan Kunkle, Lawrence County Cemetery Records, VII
In 1850, Sampson, his wife and their four oldest children were living on a farm in Indiana. The 1880 census shows Sampson with his second wife and the following children: Susanna, Pleasant, Dora, Minnie, and Eleanor living on their farm in Missouri. Pleasant was a laborer. Sampson had rheumatism.

**MILITARY SERVICE**

Prior to the Civil War, Sampson served as captain of Company M of the Greene-Christian County Home Guards. In Rolls, Missouri, on 20 August 1861, he enlisted as a captain into the U. S. 24th Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Lyon's Legion), Company F. He was mustered into service at Pilot Knob, Missouri, on 28 October 1861, and out of service 15 October 1864 at St. Louis, Missouri. Sampson was 5'10", with black hair, gray eyes with a fair complexion. He served in the Battle of Wilson's Creek and the Battle of Pea Ridge. His widow received a pension.

**CHILDREN** of Sampson Barris and Susannah Alleman are:

- 881 i. Joshua Barris was born 18 March 1844 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and probably died before 1857, when another child of Sampson and Susannah was given the name Joshua W. Barris.
- + 882 ii. Mary Ann Barris was born 13 April 1845 in Beaver County and died 07 October 1934 in Clever, Christian County, Missouri.
- + 883 iii. Henry Alleman Barris was born 30 March 1847 in Beaver County, and died 29 October 1882 in Missouri.
- 884 iv. Elizabeth Barris was born 21 July 1848 in Beaver County and died about 1889 in Greene County, Missouri. On 10 January 1867, she married Isaac Tillman Blades, who was born in June 1847 in Greene County. He died there about 1921. They are buried in the Blades Cemetery in Greene County.
- + 885 v. Enoch Wright Barris was born 15 July 1850 in Brown County, Indiana.
- 886 vi. John R. Barris was born 08 November 1851 in Brown County.

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1131 Sampson Barris' household, 1880 U. S. census, Lawrence County, Missouri, Turnback Township, page 450, enumeration district 85, dwelling 2, family 2, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 698 (Ancestry.com).
1132 NARA, Civil War Pension Index (Ancestry.com).
1133 Christian County (Missouri), Marriages, 1859-1878, book 1.
vii. Susannah Barris was born 17 March 1853 in Brown County and died June 1860 in Christian County, Missouri.

viii. Sampson P. Barris was born 02 March 1855 in Brown County. He received a land grant in Placer County, California, where he is believed to have died.

ix. Willys J. Barris was born 07 September 1856 in Brown County and died between 1856 and 1860. He is buried with his mother in Bluebaum Cemetery, Christian County, Missouri.

x. Joshua W. Barris was born 25 January 1858 in Christian County, Missouri.

xi. Male Infant Barris was born 02 August 1859 in Christian County and died there in infancy. He is probably buried in Bluebaum Cemetery.

CHILDREN of Sampson Barris and Mary Hart are:

i. Barbara Clara7 Barris was born 08 November 1863 in Missouri, and died 19 October 1929 in Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, Missouri.

ii. Martha Susana Barris was born 13 December 1865 in Christian County, Missouri, and died 05 July 1945 in Lawrence County.

iii. Pleasant Hart Barris was born 15 November 1867 in Billings, Christian County. He died 26 August 1940 in Verona, Lawrence County.

iv. Nancy Adaline Barris was born 27 December 1869 in Missouri and died there before the 1880 census.

v. Dora Melissa Barris was born 03 January 1872 in Missouri, and died after 05 July 1945 possibly in Missouri.

vi. Archibald M. Barris was born 12 December 1874 in Missouri, and died there between 1875 and 1880.

vii. Minnie Rosella Barris was born 01 November 1876 in Ozark, Christian County, Missouri, and died in Orange County, California, on 09 August 1953.

viii. Infant Barris was born 02 February 1879 in Missouri, and died in infancy.
Eleanor M. Barris was born 26 January 1880 in Missouri, and probably died before 1895 in Lawrence County, Missouri, as she is not listed in her mother's estate.

William L. Barris was born 01 January 1882 in Ponce de Leon, Stone County, Missouri, and died 09 June 1966 in Missouri.

Frances Lucy Barris was born 04 September 1884 in Missouri. She probably died before 1895 in Lawrence County, Missouri, as she is not listed in her mother's estate.

Willis William 6 Barris (Joshua Wright 5, Agnes 4 Wright, Joshua 3, John 2, James 1) was born between 1820 and 1825 in North Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1847 in Beaver County. He married Charlotte McDaniel about 1844 in Beaver County. She was born about 1827, and died after 1870 in Lawrence County. She was the daughter of Smith McDaniel. After Willis' death, Charlotte married Daniel Melarky about 1851, and had a son, Smith H. Melarky.

CHILDREN of Willis Barris and Charlotte McDaniel, who were both born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, are:

i. Joshua Wright 7 Barris was born 08 May 1845, and died 08 October 1915 in Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio.

ii. Nancy Barris was born between 1846 and 1848, and died in 1849, prior to the final settlement of the estate of her paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Piersol.

Nancy 6 Barris (Joshua Wright 5, Agnes 4 Wright, Joshua 3, John 2, James 1) was born about 1823 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died 06 May 1872 in Jefferson County, Iowa. She married John Hughes about 1839 in Pennsylvania. He was born about 1809 in Wales, and died after 1870 in Iowa.

Judging from census listings of the children's birth dates and places, John and Nancy moved their family from Pennsylvania to Iowa between 1852 and 1854. In 1860, they were living on a farm valued at $1780 in Johnson County, Iowa, with the seven oldest children named below. Their personal property was worth $850. By 1870, John and Nancy had moved into Sioux City where John worked as a brick mason. They lived in a home valued at $13,000 with personal property worth

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1134 Iowa Cemetery Records (Ancestry.com). Winsell Cemetery, Des Moines, page 203. This date has not been proven to be for this Nancy Hughes.
$250. Children in the household included the youngest seven except for John, who had probably died.  

CHILDREN of Nancy Barris and John Hughes are:

905  i. Sampson\textsuperscript{7} Hughes was born about 1840 in Pennsylvania.

906  ii. Elizabeth Hughes was born about 1842 in Pennsylvania.

907  iii. Joshua Hughes was born about 1844 in Pennsylvania.

908  iv. David Hughes was born about 1842 in Pennsylvania.

909  v. Ludlow Hughes was born about 1856 in Iowa.

910  vi. Willis Hughes was born about 1856 in Iowa.

911  vii. John Hughes was born about 1858 in Iowa, and probably died there before 1870.

912  viii. Casey Hughes was born about 1860 in Iowa.

913  ix. Doris Hughes was born about 1862 in Iowa.

914  x. Linda Hughes was born about 1867 in Iowa.

341. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{6} Barris (Joshua Wright\textsuperscript{5}, Agnes\textsuperscript{4} Wright, Joshua\textsuperscript{3} John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 07 November 1823 in Beaver County, and died 07 May 1908 in Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa. She became the second wife of John Reno, son of Benjamin Reno and Catherine Swick, about 1840/41 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He was born 20 March 1813 in Locust Grove, Pennsylvania, and died 31 December 1883 in Bladensburg, Wapello County, Iowa. He is buried in Bladensburg Cemetery. Elizabeth is buried in Batavia Cemetery.

In 1850, John’s two children from his previous marriage to Rebecca Crowell, Norman and Elizabeth, were listed in the household as well as Elizabeth and their three oldest children. Their farm was valued at $2,000.\textsuperscript{1137} About 1855, the family moved to Iowa. By 1860, John was farming land valued at $5000. Their personal property was worth $1000. Their first eight children were listed.\textsuperscript{1138} The 1870


\textsuperscript{1137} John Reno's household, 1850 U. S. census, Bartholomew County, Indiana, Harrison Township, page 326, dwelling 494, family 494, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 136 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1138} John Reno's household, 1860 U. S. census, Wapello County, Iowa, Pleasant Township,
census shows John, Elizabeth and their youngest seven children living on a farm in Pleasant Township. The land was valued at $10,000 and their personal property was worth $13,800.\(^{1139}\)

**CHILDREN** of Elizabeth Barris and John Reno are:

+ **915** i. Ludlow “Lud” Barris\(^7\) Reno was born 21 February 1842 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died 07 September 1919 in Chance, Carbon County, Montana.

+ **916** ii. Lorenzo D. “D. D.” Reno was born about 1844 in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and died 09 September 1907 in Eldon, Agency Township, Wapello County, Iowa.

+ **917** iii. Susan Reno was born about 1845 in Indiana. She married Thomas Fletcher Stanberry 28 September 1865 in Wapello County, Iowa.

+ **918** iv. John Swick Reno was born 15 June 1850 in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and died 28 December 1921 in Los Angeles, California.

+ **919** v. Lucy A. Reno was born 22 October 1852 in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and died 12 September 1948 in Los Angeles, California.

+ **920** vi. Sampson Willis Reno was born 31 May 1856 in Agency, Wapello County, Iowa, and died 12 September 1911 in Jefferson County, Iowa.

+ **921** vii. Catherine J. Reno was born about 1858 in Agency, and died 15 February 1879 in Iowa.

+ **922** viii. Francis “Frank” Marion Reno was born 18 March 1860 in Agency, and died in 1932 in Iowa.

+ **923** ix. Clara Clydena Reno was born 18 December 1862 in Pleasant Township, Wapello County, and died 08 July 1937 in Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.

+ **924** x. Milo Reno was born 05 January 1866 in Agency, and died 05 May 1936 in Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Missouri.
Mary Dora Reno was born 13 February 1869 in Agency, and died 29 March 1947 in Los Angeles County, California.

343. Willis Hervey Barris (Joseph S.\(^5\), Agnes\(^4\) Wright, Joshua\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born 09 July 1821 in Brush Creek, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died 10 June 1901 in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. He first married Caroline M. Harrison on 07 October 1840 in Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. She was born either in 1818 or 1821 in New Jersey. She probably died in October 1849 in Gaines, Orleans County, New York.\(^{1140}\) Willis remained close to his parents and from time to time his daughters from his first marriage lived with their grandparents.\(^{1141}\) His daughters are not listed with Willis after he remarried. His second wife was Caroline Palmer Rathbone from New York. They probably married about 1856. She was born in August 1829 in New York, and died in 1913 in Davenport. They are buried in the Pine Hill Cemetery in Davenport.\(^{1142}\)

While Willis was attending Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1838, he began courting Caroline Harrison. By October 1840, Willis had saved $20.00, which seemed sufficient to marry. Willis was an aspiring artist. He devised an apparatus that enabled him to quickly paint portraits. During the early years of their marriage Willis traveled extensively in northern Ohio and southwestern Pennsylvania trying to obtain enough commissions to support his family. They lived for a while near Ellsworth, Ohio. By 1846, they were living in Alexander, Genesee County, New York.\(^{1143}\)

Willis and his second wife were living in Iowa when their first child was born. The 1860 census shows the couple with their three-year old daughter and an Irish servant living in Burlington. Willis was an Episcopal minister.\(^{1144}\) In 1870, their household included their three daughters and a German domestic servant. Willis' occupation was listed as professor of ecclesiastical history.\(^{1145}\) In 1880, Willis, his wife, daughters, a servant and a boarder were living at 1109 Main Street in
Davenport. Willis was an Episcopal minister.\textsuperscript{1146} In 1884-85, Willis was a professor of church history at Griswold College in Davenport.\textsuperscript{1147} The 1900 census shows Willis, Caroline, Amanda and a servant sharing a home in Davenport. During their 46-year marriage Caroline had given birth to three children and all had survived. Willis was listed as a clergyman.\textsuperscript{1148}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of Willis Barris and Caroline Harrison are:

+ 926 i. Lucy A.\textsuperscript{7} Barris was born about 1842 in Pennsylvania.

+ 927 ii. Mary Elizabeth Barris was born 21 May 1847 in Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. She died 05 May 1909 in Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa.

\textbf{CHILDREN} of Willis Barris and Caroline Rathbone are:

928 i. Carrie Rathbone\textsuperscript{7} Barris was born 10 March 1857 in Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa, and died in Scott County, Iowa. In June 1888, she married Edward Seymour Hammatt. Edward was born in Livingston, New York, on 08 September 1854. He died 24 August 1907 in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. They are both buried in Oakdale Cemetery.\textsuperscript{1149} Edward was an architect in Davenport.\textsuperscript{1150}

929 ii. Elizabeth “Bessie” Lovering Barris was born in January 1860 in Iowa.

930 iii. Amanda “Mamie” Ganson Barris was born in February 1864 in Iowa. In 1900, she was single and living with her parents. She died about 1913 and is buried in Pine Hill Cemetery in Davenport.\textsuperscript{1151}

\textsuperscript{1146} Willis Barris’ household, U. S. 1880 census, Scott County, Iowa, Davenport, Ward 11 West, enumeration district 275, supervisor district 1, page 594C, dwelling 289, family 290, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 364 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1147} Iowa State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1884-85, III:336 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1148} Willis Barris’ household, 1900 U. S. census, Scott County, Iowa, Davenport Township, page 3, enumeration district 131, supervisor district 2, page 3A, dwelling 39, family 46, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 458 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1149} “Tombstone Records of Scott County, Iowa,” Iowa Cemetery Records, 223 (Ancestry.com).


347. Enoch Wright\(^6\) Barris (Enoch Wright\(^5\), Agnes\(^4\) Wright, Joshua\(^3\), John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born in January 1828 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He died and his will was probated in 1920 in New Brighton Township.\(^{1152}\) In 1850, Enoch, who was an artist, was living with his parents.\(^{1153}\) About 1853, he married Sarah C. [--?--], who was born about 1824 in Pennsylvania.

In 1860, Enoch, his wife and first five children were living in California, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where Enoch was a merchant. His home was worth $1400 and his personal property was valued at $3000.\(^{1154}\) Ten years later the 1870 census shows Enoch and his wife with eight children living in Little Beaver Township. Enoch’s occupation was store keeper.\(^{1155}\)

Sarah probably died between 1870 and 1880. No 1880 census has been found, but in 1900 Enoch, his daughter, Sarah, son, Joseph, and a boarder were living on Seventh Street in New Brighton near Enoch's nephew, Edwin. Enoch's occupation at age 72 was tea merchant.\(^{1156}\) In 1910, Enoch, Sarah and Joseph were living at 605 Seventh Street in New Brighton. Enoch and Sarah worked in an ice cream store. Joseph did odd jobs.\(^{1157}\)

CHILDREN of Enoch Wright Barris and Sarah [--?--], who were born in Pennsylvania, are:

931  i.  Mary\(^7\) J. Barris was born about 1854, and died in New Brighton Township after 1920.

932  ii. Enoch Wright Barris was born in September 1855, and died in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1920.\(^{1158}\) In 1900, Enoch was

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\(^{1153}\) Ann Barris' household, 1850 U. S. census, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Marion Township, page 183, dwelling 90, family 90, National Archives micropublication M-432, roll 750 (Ancestry.com).


rooming in the home of Catherine Wellington in Buffalo, New York, where he taught school.\textsuperscript{1159}

+ 933 iii. Robert C. Barris was born about 1857.

934 iv. Anna Barris was born about 1858.

935 v. Lydia Sarah Barris was born in September 1859, and died after 1920. Sarah never married and lived with her parents until her father's death. No other record has been found. She is variously listed on census records as Lydia S., Sarah and Sarah M.

936 vi. Alice C. Barris was born about 1863.

937 vi. John W. Barris was born about 1864.

938 vii. Joseph Enoch Barris was born 27 May 1867, and died after 1930. Joseph was a wholesale notions salesman in 1930 in Akron, Ohio, and lodged at 179 North Union Street. Duncan Newland paid $30 a month rent for the dwelling which he, Duncan's nephew and Joseph shared. He probably never married.\textsuperscript{1160}

348. Willis L.\textsuperscript{6} Barris (Enoch Wright\textsuperscript{5}, Agnes Wright, Joshua\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born about 1830 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died between 06 and 15 August 1881 in New Brighton Township, Beaver County. Willis was a brick mason. He married Jane Allen about 1862 in Pennsylvania. She was born about 1842 in Pennsylvania, and died 20 April 1897 in Beaver County. They are buried in Grove Cemetery.

In 1870, the family was living in New Brighton where Willis worked as a brick mason. Willis, Jane and their first four children comprised the household.\textsuperscript{1161} The 1880 census shows the family living in New Brighton, with the nine children named below.\textsuperscript{1162}

\textsuperscript{1159} Catherine Wellington's household, 1900 U. S. census, Erie County, New York, Buffalo, Ward 20, page 4A, enumeration district 166 [address, dwelling and family numbers illegible] National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1030 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1160} Duncan Newland's household, 1930 U. S. census, Summit County, Ohio, Akron, page 10A, enumeration district 19, dwelling 146, family 168, National Archives micropublication roll 1874 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1161} Willis Barris' household, 1870 U. S. census, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, New Brighton Township, Ward 1, Beaver Falls Post Office, page 230, dwelling 177, family 189, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1303 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1162} Willis L. Barris' household, 1880 U. S. census, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, New Brighton Township, page 283D, enumeration district 194, supervisor's district 9, dwelling 157, family 203, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1097 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Willis Barris and Jane Allen, who were all born in Pennsylvania, are:

+ 939 i. Joseph Allen7 Barris was born about 1863.

940 ii. Enoch Louis Barris was born about 1865, and died 29 November 1900 in Beaver County. When his mother died, he was living in New York City.

941 iii. Charles French Barris was born about 1867, and died before June 1897.

942 iv. Willis Ludlow Barris was born in September 1868. About 1895, he married Matilda S. [--?--]. She was born in October 1872. In 1897, he was the guardian of his two youngest sisters, Keziah and Jane. In 1900, Willis, his wife and a servant were renting a house at 2009 31st Street in Philadelphia where Willis was a physician.1163

943 v. Anna Barris was born about 1871, and died 20 March 1897 in Beaver County. She is buried there in Grove Cemetery.

+ 944 vi. Edwin Barris was born in October 1873, and died after 1930 perhaps in Ohio.

945 vii. Elmer Barris was born about 1875, and died after 1920. He probably never married. In 1897, he lived in New Brighton. In 1910, Elmer roomed in the home of William Wagher in Youngstown, Ohio, where he worked as a carpenter.1164

When Elmer registered for the World War I draft at Philadelphia Local Board 50 on 12 September 1918, he lived with a sister (name not provided) at 804 North 17th Street in Philadelphia. He was tall, of sturdy build with blue eyes and light colored hair.1165

1164 William Wagher's household, 1910 U. S. census, Mahoning County, Ohio, Youngstown Ward 1, page 1A, enumeration district 103, street, dwelling and family numbers illegible, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1211 (Ancestry.com).
1165 World War I Draft Registration Cards, Roll 1907959 (Ancestry.com).
The 1920 census shows Elmer lodging in a large rooming house owned by Charles W. Souls at 1028 Arch Street in Philadelphia. He was a building superintendent.

Keziah/Kizzie Lucille Barris was born about 1878, and in 1897, was living in Philadelphia with her brother, Willis.

Jane "Jennie" Alice Barris was born in September 1879 in New Brighton, Beaver County. In 1897, she was also living in Philadelphia with her brother, Willis.

365. Thomas⁶ Wolfe (John "Blathering John"⁵, Catharine⁶ Devore, Esther³ Wright, John², James¹) was born about 1837 in Ohio, and died there about 1898. He married Elizabeth Eley. She was born 14 Oct 1844 in Ohio. In 1880, Thomas, his wife and the first six children named below lived on a farm in Ohio.

CHILDREN of Thomas Wolfe and Elizabeth Eley are:

+ 948 i. Clement L.⁷ Wolfe was born 15 November 1864 in Near Grove Church, Knox County, Ohio, and died after 1930 in Ohio.

+ 949 ii. John Peter Wolfe was born 25 May 1869 in Indiana, and died about 1958.

950 iii. Nancy Wolfe was born 04 September 1871.

+ 951 iv. Mary Blanche Wolfe was born 28 November 1873 in Danville, Knox County, Ohio, and died 22 October 1904 in Knox County.

+ 952 v. Orange Dillon Wolfe was born 11 March 1876 in Ohio.

+ 953 vi. Alfred Wolfe was born 14 May 1878 in Ohio.

954 vii. Walter W. Wolfe was born 26 August 1880 in Ohio, and died 30 June 1976 in Knox County in a long-term care facility. He

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1167 Thomas Wolfe's household, 1880 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Union Township, page 216, enumeration district 156, dwelling 169, family 175, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1938 (Ancestry.com).

1168 His headstone gives a birth date of 15 August 1880.

1169 Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths, certificate 044286, volume 22523.
married Mina M. [--?--] about 1907 in Ohio. She was born about 1887 in Ohio, and died 14 October 1973 in Knox County.\textsuperscript{1170}

In 1900, Walter was a farm laborer boarding at the home of Harlan L. Reed in Harrison Township.\textsuperscript{1171} Walter and Mina were enumerated next to his brother, John, in 1910. They had been married three years and had no children. Walter was a tenant farmer. By 1920, Walter and Mina were buying a farm on the Millwood-Bladensburg Road a short distance from John. They had no children.\textsuperscript{1172}

\begin{itemize}
\item Nellie Ethel Wolfe was born 28 June 1886 in Danville, and died after 1930 in Knox County.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item George S.\textsuperscript{6} Wolfe (Absolom\textsuperscript{5}, Catharine\textsuperscript{4} Devore, Esther\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James') was born in June 1834 in Ohio, and died there after 1900. He married Margaret A. [--?--] about 1860 in Ohio. She was born in June 1840 in Ohio, and died there after 1900.

In 1870, George, his wife and their four oldest children lived on a farm adjacent to his mother.\textsuperscript{1173} The 1880 census shows the family continuing to live on their farm.\textsuperscript{1174} Between 1880 and 1900, George and Margaret divorced. George moved in with his widowed sister, Eliza. Also in that 1900 household were his son, Russell, Russell's wife and daughter. Margaret lived alone nearby. She stated that during her 25-year marriage she had given birth to four children and all were living.\textsuperscript{1175}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of George Wolfe and Margaret [--?--], who were all born in Ohio, are:

\begin{itemize}
\item Eliza F.\textsuperscript{7} Wolfe was born about 1861.
\end{itemize}

\begin{footnotes}
\item\textsuperscript{1170} Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, \textit{Ohio Deaths} certificate 078676, volume 21461.
\item\textsuperscript{1171} Harlan L. Reed's household, 1900 census, Knox County, Ohio, Harrison Township, page 8B, enumeration district 45, dwelling 191, family 202, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1290 (Ancestry.com).
\item\textsuperscript{1172} Walter W. Wolfe's household, 1920 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Harrison Township, page 3A, enumeration district 102, dwelling 95, family 95, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1403 (Ancestry.com).
\item\textsuperscript{1173} George Wolfe's household, 1870 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Perry Township, West Carlisle Post Office, page 209, dwelling 73, family 72, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1185 (Ancestry.com).
\item\textsuperscript{1174} George Wolfe's household, 1880 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Perry Township, page 198, enumeration district 55, dwelling 110, family 110, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1003 (Ancestry.com).
\item\textsuperscript{1175} Eliza A. Crowther's household, 1900 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Perry Township, page 4A, enumeration district 15, dwelling 69, family 70, (Margaret's-family 64, family 65) National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1250 (Ancestry.com).
\end{footnotes}
ii. William Wolfe was born about 1863.

iii. Cora L. Wolfe was born in December 1867, and died after 1930 in Ohio.

iv. Russell M. Wolfe was born in December 1869, and died 31 January 1959 in Newark, Licking County, Ohio.

375. Sabrina Wolfe (Adam, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born 15 August 1833 in Westfield, Knox County, Ohio, and died 17 July 1917 in Marion County, Indiana. She married Jason Wilson 10 September 1860 in Delaware County, Indiana. He was born in October 1826 in New York, and died after 1910 in Marion County, Indiana.

The 1870 census shows Jason and Sabrina with their three children. Jason was a banker and owned $75,000 worth of real estate and $20,000 in personal property. By 1900, Jason, his wife and two sons were living at 908 Washington Street in Marion. By 1910, Jason was working as a retail bookkeeper. He, his wife and two sons continued to live at 908 Washington Street in Marion, Center Township. Sabrina said that one of her three children (Grace) had died.

CHILDREN of Sabrina Wolfe and Jason Wilson, who were born in Indiana, are:

i. Grace Wilson was born about 1862 in Indiana, and died there probably before 1880.

ii. Frederick Wilson was born in July 1863. In 1910, he was working in a bank, single and living with his parents.

iii. Albert Jason Wilson was born in April 1865, and died after 1930 in Indiana. In 1910, he was working in a bank, single and living...
with his parents. By 1920, both parents had died. Albert was 55, single and unemployed. He owned a house free of mortgage at 910 Adams in Marion.\textsuperscript{1181}

378. Emeline\textsuperscript{6} Wolfe (Adam\textsuperscript{5}, Catharine\textsuperscript{4} Devore, Esther\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 17 October 1840 in Westfield, Knox County, Ohio, and died at age 43 on 02 December 1884 in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana.\textsuperscript{1182} She married Thomas Jefferson Brady about 1864 in Indiana. He was born about 1839 in Muncie, and died about 1904 in Jersey City, New Jersey.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON THOMAS BRADY**

A lawyer by profession he won distinction in military affairs, and in public life. He served throughout the Civil War, with the rank of Captain and Major in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, and was a Colonel with the 117th and the 140th Indiana regiments and was Brevetted Brigadier General towards the close of the war. For a number of years he was editor and publisher of the Muncie Times, served as consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, was supervisor of internal revenue and still later held the post of second assistant postmaster general at Washington.\textsuperscript{1183}

In 1870, the couple lived in Muncie with their two oldest children. Thomas was a publisher and they owned $7,500 worth of personal property.\textsuperscript{1184} By 1880, the family was living at 217 East Capitol Street in Washington, D. C. where Thomas was a government attorney. Arthur was not listed, so he may have been away at school. Their two daughters and two servants completed the household.\textsuperscript{1185}

**CHILDREN** of Emeline Wolfe and Thomas Brady are:

+ 963 i. Arthur\textsuperscript{7} Brady was born 13 January 1865 in Indiana, and died about 1933 in Indiana.

\textsuperscript{1181} Jason Wilson's household, 1920 U. S. census, Grant County, Indiana, Marion, Ward 3, page 9A, enumeration district 204, dwelling 197, family 231, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 434 (Ancestry.com).


\textsuperscript{1184} Thomas J. Brady's household, 1870 U. S. census, Delaware County, Indiana, city of Muncie, page 519, dwelling 486, family 523, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 310 (Ancestry.com).

ii. Elizabeth Brady was born 24 March 1867 in Indiana, and died 29 June 1944 in Muncie.

iii. Winifred Brady was born 08 May 1871 in Indiana; died after 1920 in Indiana.

382. Clara "Caddie" Estelle Wolfe (Adam, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born 08 January 1851 in Westfield, Knox County, Ohio, and died 11 October 1906 in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. She married Robert Clark Bell 15 April 1868 in Delaware County, Indiana. He was born about 1843 in Indiana, and died there before 1900.

Robert enlisted as a Private in Company A, 134th Indiana Infantry Regiment on 24 May 1864 and mustered out at Indianapolis on 02 September 1864.

In 1870, Robert, Clara, their two-year old daughter and a servant were living in Muncie where he practiced law. By 1880, Robert, Clara and a servant were living at 40 Douglas Avenue in Fort Wayne. Robert was practicing law. Their daughter, who was not listed, may have died. No 1900 census record has been found.

CHILD Clara Wolfe and Robert Bell is:

i. Bessie Bell Wolfe was born about 1868 in Indiana.

387. Catherine Kemmer (Hester Wolfe, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born 04 November 1838 in Ohio, and died 19 January 1920 in Union, Hardin County, Iowa. She married George Lepley 19 February 1874 in Knox County, Ohio, the son of Jacob Lepley and Margaret Hoyman. George was born 26 January 1831 in Knox County, and died there 20 March 1902. George enlisted as a Private in the 32nd Iowa Infantry, Company F on 14 August 1862. He was promoted to full Corporal, 8th class, 01 March 1865, 7th class on 15 May 1865, 6th class on 13 July 1865 and 5th class on 01 August 1865. He mustered out on 24 August 1865. George received invalid pension number 733380, contract number

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1186 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by J. C. Snodgrass, email address snodgrassclansociety@comcast.net.
1188 Indiana Marriage Collection, 1800-1941, Delaware C-5, 182. (Ancestry.com)
1189 Historical Data Systems, comp., Military Records of Individual Civil War Soldiers.
1192 West, Family Data Collection - Births (Ancestry.com).
1152.516 on 11 October 1889. His widow's claim number was 90905. She was granted certificate number 573612.  

In 1880 George, Catherine and their two sons lived on a farm in Union Township, Iowa. Living nearby were Peter Lepley, 54, and Thomas Lepley, 28, who were probably related to George. The 1900 census shows George and his sons working on their farm and Catherine keeping house. 

After George's death, Catherine and her sons remained on the farm as shown in the 1910 and 1920 census. After Catherine's death, their sons remained in the family home, continuing to work on the farm together. Neither married.

**CHILDREN** of Catherine Kemmer and George Lepley are:

967  
i. Samuel Lepley was born about 1874 in either Ohio or Iowa, and died after 1930 probably in Hardin County, Iowa. 

968  
ii. Oscar Lepley was born about 1876 in Iowa, and died after 1930 probably in Hardin County, Iowa.

389. Mary Jane Kemmer (Hester Wolfe, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1843 in Ohio, and died between 1910 and 1920 in Knox County, Ohio. She married William Underwood about 1866 in Ohio. He was born about 1842 in Ohio, and died after 1920 in Knox County.

In 1870, William, Mary Jane and two-year old Hiram lived on a farm valued at $1000. Their personal property was worth $300. Mary Jane's first cousin, John, and his family were nearby. Simon's widow, Nancy Kemmer, and her younger children

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1193 NARA, _Civil War Pension Index_ (Ancestry.com). Numbers were difficult to read and may not be accurate.
1194 George Lepley's household, 1900 U. S. census, Hardin County, Iowa, Union Township, page 4B, enumeration district 156, dwelling 75, family 75, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 435 (Ancestry.com).
1198 The birthplaces of Samuel and his brother is uncertain. Some census records list Ohio and some Iowa. The Family Data Collection lists Ohio as Oscar's birth place.
were enumerated next to John.\footnote{Wm. Underwood's household, 1870 U. S. census, Knox County, Butler Township, Bladensburg Post Office, page 219, dwelling 22, family 22, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1229 (Ancestry.com).} In 1880, William and Mary Jane had the three children named below.\footnote{William Underwood's household, 1880 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Butler Township, page 16B, enumeration district 152, dwelling 170, family 172, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1038 (Ancestry.com).}

In 1900, their daughter, Mina, and her husband, Leonard Stricker, were living in the house with her parents, but are listed as a separate family. William owned his farm free of mortgage. Leonard was a merchant.\footnote{William Underwood's household, 1900 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Butler Township, page 5B, enumeration district 45, dwelling 117, family 124, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1290 (Ancestry.com).} Mina and Leonard continued to live with her parents in 1910. Leonard worked on the farm.\footnote{William Underwood's household, 1910 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Butler Township, page 280A, enumeration district 52, part 1, dwelling 27, family 27, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1199 (Ancestry.com).} By 1920, Mary Jane had passed away. Mina and Leonard owned the farm, but William was living with them.\footnote{Leonard Stricker's household, 1920 U. S. household, Knox County, Butler Township, page 3A, enumeration district 88, dwelling 67, family 67, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1403 (Ancestry.com).}

CHILDREN of Mary Kemmer and William Underwood are:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{969} i. Hiram\textsuperscript{7} Underwood was born in October 1867 in Ohio.
\item \textbf{970} ii. Mina B. Underwood was born in August 1870 in Knox County, Ohio and died there after 1928. She married Leonard Stricker about 1890 in Ohio. He was born in September 1870, and died after 1927 in Knox County, Ohio. The Strickers had no children. They lived with William Underwood on the farm.
\item \textbf{971} iii. James Underwood was born in July 1873 in Ohio, and died after 1930 in Knox County, Ohio.
\end{itemize}

391. Samuel W.\textsuperscript{6} Kemmer (Hester\textsuperscript{5} Wolfe, Catharine\textsuperscript{4} Devore, Esther\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born April 1849 in Ohio, and died between 1900 and 1910 in Knox County, Ohio. He married Sarah [--?---] about 1869. She was born in November 1842 in Ohio, and died 05 April 1920 in Knox County.\footnote{Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths, [database online] (Ancestry.com).}
The 1880 census shows Samuel and Sarah with their two children. In 1900, Samuel and Sarah were living alone on a farm they owned in Knox County. Their son and his family were enumerated next to them. After Samuel died, Sarah made her home with William and his family.

**CHILDREN** of Samuel Kemmer and Sarah [--?--] are:

1. Esther M. Kemmer was born about 1870 in Ohio, and died after 1900.

2. William A. Kemmer was born in August 1872 in Knox County, Ohio, and died between 1920 and 1930 in Knox County.

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**CHILDREN** of Barnabas Saucerman and Catherine VanMatre are:

1. Ellen J. Saucerman was born about 1857 in Wisconsin, and died after 1920 perhaps in Illinois. No 1860 census has been found for Ellen, but in 1870 and 1880, she and her brother were living with their maternal grandparents in Illinois. In 1920, Ellen was living with Adam Smith, 48, and is listed as his half-sister. Her marital status is given as widow, but she is still using her

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maiden name. By 1930, she was living alone, paying $10 a month rent. She was unemployed.

Barnette "Barney" M. Saucerman was born about 1859 in Illinois, and died after 1920 perhaps in Nebraska.

395. John W. Saucerman (Susannah L. Wolfe, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1838 in Ohio, and died 15 December 1901 in Illinois. He married Luella [--?] about 1876. She was born about 1848 in Illinois, and died after 1880 perhaps in Illinois.

In 1870, John, Luella and their son were living in West Point Township, Illinois, where he was a physician. Their personal property was worth $500. The 1880 census shows John, Luella and the three children named below living in Stephenson County. John's brother, Martin, a medical student, lived with them.

CHILDREN of John Saucerman and Luella [--?--], who were all born in Stephenson County, Illinois, are:

   i. John Saucerman was born about 1877.
   ii. Sarah C. Saucerman was born about 1879.
   iii. Mary D. Saucerman was born about 1878.

397. Absalom Saucerman (Susannah L. Wolfe, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1844 in Ohio, and died 15 December 1901 in Lafayette County, Wisconsin. He first married Celia [--?] about 1866 probably in Wisconsin. She was born about 1849 in Maine, and died 21 December 1881 in Green County, Wisconsin. Sometime after Celia's death, he married Susan [--?--].

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1215 Wisconsin Death Index, 1820-1907, 49 (Ancestry.com).
Absalom served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He enlisted as a Private in the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Company G on 07 August 1862, and mustered out on 12 June 1865 in Washington, D. C.\(^{1217}\)

In 1885, Absalom filed application number 261642 for his military pension. He received certificate number 315.669. His widow applied in December 1901 for her survivor rights. Her application number was 753.880 and her certification number was 537026. The widow's name was Susan Saucerman, indicating Absalom remarried after Celia's death. A Susan Evans was named guardian.\(^{1218}\)

In 1870, Absalom and his family were living on a farm in Cadiz Township, Wisconsin.\(^{1219}\) The family spent several years in Nebraska, but were living on a Kansas farm in 1880. The household included Absalom, Celia and the six children named below. They moved back to Green County, Wisconsin, within a year as that is where they were living in 1881 when Celia died.\(^{1220}\)

**CHILDREN** of Absalom Saucerman and Celia [--?] are:

979  i. Frederick B.\(^7\) Saucerman was born about 1867 in Wisconsin.

980  ii. George W. Saucerman was born about 1869 in Wisconsin.

981  iii. C. H. Saucerman was born about 1872 in Nebraska.

982  iv. Mary L. Saucerman was born about 1875 in Nebraska.

983  v. Susan A. Saucerman was born about 1878 in Nebraska.

984  vi. Archie Saucerman was born about 1880 in Kansas.

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**398. Simon\(^6\) Saucerman** (*Susannah L.\(^5\) Wolfe, Catharine\(^4\) Devore, Esther\(^3\) Wright, John\(^2\), James\(^1\*)) was born 25 June 1845 in Ohio, and died after 1912 in Green County, Wisconsin. He married Sarah E. Craigo 04 Jul 1866 in Wisconsin. She was born about 1848 in Pennsylvania, and died about 1914 in Green County.

On 22 December 1863, Simon enlisted as a Private in the 16th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Company K, and mustered out on 12 July 1865 in Louisville,

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\(^{1218}\) NARA, Civil War Pension Index (Ancestry.com).


In 1880, Simon, Sarah, the three children named below and a farm hand were living on their farm in Cadiz. They are also listed in the 1895 Wisconsin state census. In 1910, Simon and Sarah were still living on their farm. In June of that year, Simon was elected to the board of directors of the Commercial and Savings Bank in Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin.

CHILDREN of Simon Saucerman and Sarah Craigo are:

+ 985 i. Willard T. Saucerman was born about 1868 in Green County, Wisconsin, and died after 1930 probably in Wisconsin.

986 ii. Minnie Saucerman was born about 1872 in Green County, and died after 1910.

+ 987 iii. Charles H. "Chris" Saucerman was born in July 1878 in Green County, and died about 1912.

402. William Mowery (Mary Wolfe, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1841 in Ohio. He married Mary D. Sheldon 04 November 1875 in Coshocton County, Ohio. She was born about 1854 in Ohio.

There is a Civil War era military record for a William Mowery that may apply to this man. William enlisted as a Private on 10 September 1861 at the age of eighteen, which would not exactly agree with the birth date estimated from the 1880 census. He first served in the 44th Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Company B. On 04 January 1864, he transferred to the 8th Regiment, Ohio Calvary, Company B, and mustered out on 10 September 1864.

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1221 Historical Data Systems, comp., American Civil War Soldiers (Ancestry.com)
1227 Historical Data Systems, comp., American Civil War Soldiers (Ancestry.com).
In 1880, William and his wife were living with his father, Martin. William was operating the farm as his father had retired. Unfortunately, no other records have been found for the members of this family.

**CHILDREN** of William Mowery and Mary Sheldon are:

988  
i. Dave Mowery was born in Ohio.

989  
ii. Harold Mowery was born about 1882 in Ohio.

405. Samuel C. Wolfe (Simon, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born 11 August 1838 in Knox County, Ohio, and died 02 December 1926 in Licking County, Ohio. He married Mary Jane Hayes in February 1858 in Knox County. She was born about 1836 in Ohio, and died between 1910 and 1920 in Licking County.

In 1870, Samuel and Mary Jane were listed with all but the youngest of the children named below. Samuel was a farmer with land valued at $5500 and personal property worth $1100. Samuel continued to farm the land where he, Mary Jane and their youngest six children lived in 1880. The three youngest were in school, the others were working in the home or on the farm. Samuel and Mary were alone on the farm they owned free of mortgage in 1900. They had been married 40 years. Mary said she had one child and one was living, but the Knox County vital records show they were the parents of the children named below. Mary's middle initial was indexed as "V" instead of "D."

By 1910, Samuel and Mary had moved to Licking County where he worked as a laborer. Their home was at 92 Cambia Street, Newark Township. In their 50-year marriage Mary had given birth to eight children, but four had died. Mary's middle initial was indexed as "K."

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1228 Martin Mowery's household, 1880 U. S. census, Coshocton County, Ohio, Bedford Township, page 22, enumeration district 41, dwelling 163, family 167, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1003 (Ancestry.com).
1229 Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths, state file number 5225, certificate 75641.
1231 Samuel Wolfe's household, 1880 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Jackson Township, page 155, enumeration district 155, dwelling 19, family 19, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1038 (Ancestry.com).
Samuel was probably a widower although he is listed as married in the 1920 census. He was still living at 92 Cambia Street, which he owned free of mortgage. He was no longer working.\textsuperscript{1234}

CHILDREN\textsuperscript{1235} of Samuel Wolfe and Mary Hayes, who were all born in Knox County, Ohio, are:

990  i.  Arminda\textsuperscript{7} Wolfe was born 14 February 1859.

991  ii.  Lovenia Wolfe was born 03 June 1861.

992  iii.  Melvin Wolfe was born 09 June 1863.

993  iv.  Alma Wolfe was, born 10 December 1864.

994  v.  Elfrenda Wolfe was born 14 December 1866.

995  vi.  Myrtle Wolfe was born 07 June 1868.

996  vii.  Ormsby Wolfe was born 07 April 1870.

997  viii.  Silva Wolfe was born 25 January 1872.

407. Mary Ann\textsuperscript{6} Wolfe (Simon\textsuperscript{5}, Catharine\textsuperscript{4} Devore, Esther\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 12 October 1841 in Knox County, Ohio, and died 29 December 1920 in Syracuse, Otoe County, Nebraska.\textsuperscript{1236} She first married William M. Devault about 1868 in Knox County.\textsuperscript{1237} He was born about 1830 in Ohio, and died after 1885. Mary Ann later married Zebediah Kirk. He is buried in the Hopewell Cemetery, Syracuse, Nebraska.

In 1870, William was a farmer with $44,000 in real estate and $700 in personal property. He and Mary Ann had an infant daughter and two children from his previous marriage living with them. His older son from his first marriage, Joseph, lived next door with his wife and two children.\textsuperscript{1238} Between 1873 and 1880, the family moved to Nebraska where William, Mary Ann, Elmer and Eva were living on their farm in 1880. Mary Ann's brother, Emanuel, and his family was enumerated

\textsuperscript{1234} Samuel Wolfe's household, 1920 U. S. census, Licking County, Ohio, Neward Township, Ward 4, page 6B, enumeration district 158, dwelling 144, family 147, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1404 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1235} Herrin, Cynthia, Knox County, Ohio Vital Statistics Abstracts [database online] provided the children’s names and birth dates (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1236} Ancestry.com Personal Information.

\textsuperscript{1237} Jordan, Dodd, Liahona Research, Ohio Marriages (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1238} Wm. Devault's household, 1870 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Harrison Township, Bladensburg Post Office, page 266, dwelling 36, family 36, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 1229 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Mary Wolfe and William Devault are:

1. Elmer E. Devault was born about 1870 in Butler Township, Knox County, Ohio.

2. Elizabeth Devault was born in January 1870 in Harrison, Knox County, and died before 1880.

3. Eva E. Devault was born about 1873 in Harrison, Knox County.

409. John J. Wolfe (Simon, Catharine Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born 13 September 1843 in Knox County, Ohio, and died 12 May 1920 in Ohio. He married Hannah M. Hayden about 1867 in Knox County. She was born in August 1846 in Ohio, and died there after 1920.

John served in the Ohio Infantry, 43rd Regiment, Company K. On 04 May 1887, he made pension application 608.765 and received certificate 406.753. On 12 May 1920, Hannah applied for a widow's pension 1157.291 and received certificate 890.495.

In 1870, John, Hannah and their infant son, Everett, were living adjacent to John's mother. John's land was valued at $6,000 and his personal property at $1100. John, Hannah and their four oldest children were living on their farm in Butler Township in 1880. His mother was living nearby.

By 1900, John and Hannah's last child, Eva, was still at home. Hannah's sister, Harriett, also lived with them. They had been married 33 years and all five of their children were living. They owned their farm free of mortgage.

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1240 Nebraska State Census, 1885, 22, Midway Borough, South Branch Precinct, Otoe, Nebraska (Ancestry.com).
1241 NARA, Civil War Pension Index (Ancestry.com).
1244 John Wolfe's household, 1900 U.S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Jackson Township, page 9A, enumeration district 54, dwelling 192, family 196, National Archives micropublication Tj-623, roll 1291 (Ancestry.com).
Harriett lived on their Ohio farm in 1910. In 1920, John and Hannah continued to live on their farm in Jackson Township.

CHILDREN of John Wolfe and Hannah Hayden, who were all born in Knox County, Ohio, are:

1001  i. Everett L. Wolfe was born in January 1869, and died 13 June 1968 in Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio. He married Estella "Stella" C. about 1894 in Ohio. She was born in February 1867 in Ohio.

In 1900, Everett and his wife owned a home in Jackson Township where he worked as a machinist. They had been married nine years and had no children. In 1910, Everett and Estella were sharing their home with a lodger and a teen-aged nephew. Everett, worked in a hardware store.

Everett and Estella were living alone in a house they owned free of mortgage in 1920. He continued to work in a hardware store. Everett was the proprietor of a general store in 1930. He and Estella lived alone in their house in Jackson.

1002  ii. Simon Virgil Wolfe was born about 1874.

+ 1003  iii. Addie Mabel Wolfe was born 30 October 1876, and died 02 April 1943 in Knox County.

+ 1004  iv. Edith Violet Wolfe was born about 1877, and died after 1930 probably in Knox County.
Eva M. Wolfe was born about 1890. She married Otis Guy Taylor about 1908 probably in Knox County. They had no children, and both died after 1930.

In 1910, Otis and Eva had been married two years. They owned a house in Jackson Township where he taught in the public schools. Ten years later Otis was an automobile salesman. They lived at 720 East Hugh Street in Clinton Township. By 1930, the couple had moved to the Mount Vernon district of Clinton. Their home at 707 East Vine Street was valued at $4500. Otis was the proprietor of an automobile dealership.

415. Emanuel C.° Wolfe (Simon°, Catharine° Devore, Esther° Wright, John°, James°) was born in October 1856 in Knox County, Ohio, and died there 15 May 1931. He married Jennie S. Baker about 1877. She was born in August 1860 in Ohio, and died 14 October 1916 in Knox County.

In 1880, the newly-married couple was living on a Nebraska farm adjacent to his sister, Mary Ann, and her family. By 1883, when Burleigh was born, the family had returned to their native Ohio. In 1900, they had been married 23 years and all four children were living. Emanuel, Jennie and their three sons were living in a rented house on West Water Street in Clinton, Ohio. Emanuel was an express man.

The 1910 census shows Emanuel and Jennie, all four children and Stella’s son living at 19 Maplewood in Mt. Vernon. Emanuel worked in a foundry, Stella was a

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1252 Otis G. Taylor’s household, 1910 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Jackson Township, page 5A, enumeration district 67, dwelling 68, family 64, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1199 (Ancestry.com).
1257 Emanuel Wolfe's household, 1880 U. S. census, Otoe County, Nebraska, South Branch Precinct, page 407, enumeration district 197, dwelling 43, family 45, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 753 (Ancestry.com).
1258 Emanuel C. Wolfe's household, 1900 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Mr. Vernon, Clinton Township, page 19B, enumeration district 48, dwelling 446, family 483, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1291 (Ancestry.com).
private duty nurse, Burleigh was a machinist in a foundry and Grover was a postal clerk.\textsuperscript{1259}

No 1920 census was found, but in 1930 Emanuel was living alone in his home at 204 Maplewood. It was valued at $1000 and was free of mortgage. His grandson, Howard, was enumerated next to him.\textsuperscript{1260}

**CHILDREN** of Emanuel Wolfe and Jennie Baker are:

1. Estella "Stella" Wolfe was born about 1881. She is not listed with the family in 1900, but by 1910, she had divorced her husband, [--?--] Heib, and returned home with an eight-year old son, Howard T. Heib.\textsuperscript{1261}

2. Burleigh "Burly" Clayton Wolfe was born 15 April 1883 in Ohio, and died 01 December 1926\textsuperscript{1262} in Stark County, Ohio. When he registered for the World War I draft, he was a machinist with Reynolds Machine Company in Stark County. He was tall with a medium build, brown eyes and sandy hair.\textsuperscript{1263} In 1920, he was working as a machinist. He was rooming in the house of Emma C. Creasninger at 501 Mushingum in Massillon.\textsuperscript{1264}

3. Grover Cleveland Wolfe was born 20 May 1885 in Ohio, and died in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, 02 May 1961\textsuperscript{1265} Grover married Mae [--?--] before 1918.

When Grover registered for the World War I draft, he and Mae were living at 709 E. Vine Street in Mount Vernon. He was a railway postal clerk. He was tall with a slender build, brown eyes and brown hair.\textsuperscript{1266}


\textsuperscript{1260} Emanuel Wolfe's household, 1930 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Mount Vernon, page 18B, enumeration district 8, dwelling 473, family 534, National Archives micropublication roll 1826 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1261} Howard's name was indexed as "Horbard F. Herb" and his mother as "Esslata M. Herb." Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Deaths*, v. 5233, certificate 77483.

\textsuperscript{1262} World War I Draft Registration Cards, roll 185189, draft board 1, Stark County (Ancestry.com).


\textsuperscript{1264} Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Deaths*, certificate 33559.

\textsuperscript{1265} World War I Draft Registration Cards, roll 1832327, draft board 0, Knox County.
They owned a house valued at $10,000 at 306 South Main Street in Mount Vernon in 1930. Grover was a railway mail clerk.\textsuperscript{1267}

They had no known children.

Ray E. Wolfe was born 28 November 1893 in Ohio. When Ray enlisted in the U. S. Army on 10 August 1918, he was living at 109 South Harrison Street in Mount Vernon. He served in the 808\textsuperscript{th} Ohio Rep Squadron until he was discharged 23 December 1918.\textsuperscript{1268}

417. Lorenzo\textsuperscript{6} Wolfe (Simon\textsuperscript{5}, Catharine\textsuperscript{4} Devore, Esther\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born about 1859 in Knox County, Ohio, and died there about 1898. He married Mary E. Horn, daughter of Jacob Horn. She was born in July 1860 in Knox County, and died there after 1920.

Mary was a widow in 1900. She and the four children named below were living on a farm she owned. She had had a fifth child, who had died.\textsuperscript{1269} By 1910, Grace was married, but Mary and her three other children and Elsie’s husband were living on the farm.\textsuperscript{1270} The 1920 census shows her living with her daughter, Elsie.

CHILDREN of Lorenzo and Mary Horn, who were all born in Knox County, are:

1010 i. John L.\textsuperscript{7} Wolfe was born in October 1882, and died in Knox County 13 April 1925.\textsuperscript{1271}

1011 ii. Grace C. Wolfe was born in June 1885, and died after 1920 in Knox County.

1012 iii. Elsie C. Wolfe was born in June 1889, and died in Knox County after 1930. She married Bernell R. Carpenter about 1910 probably in Knox County. He was born about 1888 in Ohio, and died in Knox County 01 December 1964.\textsuperscript{1272} The newlyweds were enumerated with her mother in 1910. In 1920, Bernnel and

\textsuperscript{1267} Grover C. Wolfe's household, 1930 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Mount Vernon, page 9A, enumeration district 6, dwelling 204, family 224, National Archives micropublication roll 1826 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1268} Ohio Military Men, 1917-18 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1269} Mary E. Wolfe's household, 1900 U. S. census, Knox County, Ohio, Butler Township, page 4B, enumeration district 45, dwelling 94, family 101, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1290 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1270} Mary E. Wolfe's household, 1910 U. S. census, Knox County, Butler Township, page 3B, enumeration district 52, dwelling 72, family 73, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1199 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1271} Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths, v.4720, certificate 21340.

\textsuperscript{1272} Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths, certificate 91971.
Elsie were living on a farm. Also listed were Elsie’s mother and sister, May. The couple had no children.

iv. May D. Wolfe was born in July 1896, and died after 1920 probably in Ohio. In 1920, she was single and living with her sister, Elsie.

420. Levi E. Wilson (Hester Wolfe, Elizabeth Devore, Esther Wright, John, James) was born about 1822 in Pennsylvania, and died about 1873 in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. He married Sarah about 1850 in Ohio. She was born about 1829 in Ohio, and died after 1880 probably in Columbus.

The 1860 census shows Levi, his wife and their three oldest children. He was a clerk. In 1870, Levi, his wife and the children named below were listed. His real estate was valued at $3000 and his personal property at $800. Levi was the Columbus City Clerk from 1866-1873. The 1880 census shows the widowed Sarah living with three of her children—Frank, who was the head of the household, Nellie and Mattie. None were employed. They lived at 120 Third Street in Columbus.

CHILDREN of Levi Wilson and Sarah are:

i. Anna Wilson was born about 1851 in Ohio.

ii. Frank Wilson was born about 1853, and died after 1880. At age 17, Frank was assisting his father in the office of the city clerk. He succeeded his father as Columbus City Clerk in 1874 and maintained that office until 1878. In 1880, Frank, his mother and two youngest sisters were living at 120 Third Street in Columbus. Frank was unemployed.

iii. Kate Wilson was born about 1856 in Michigan.

iv. Nellie Wilson was born about 1865 in the District of Columbia.

1276 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio History, I:33 (Ancestry.com).
1277 Frank Wilson’s household, 1880 U. S. census, Franklin County, Ohio, Columbus, page 330, enumeration district 35, dwelling 3, family 11, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 1016 (Ancestry.com).
429. Jacob W. Devore (Henry, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 26 December 1835 in Pennsylvania, and died in October 1877 in Franklin County, Kansas. He married Margaret "Maggie" Jamison 13 June 1863 in Morrow County, Ohio. She was born in November 1842 in Ohio, and died there between 1920 - 1930. Jacob enlisted as a Private in the Union Army on 25 April 1861 and mustered out on 22 August 1861. Margaret applied for a Civil War widow's pension on 10 June 1884. Her application number was 316595. She was granted certificate 315441. In 1870, Jacob, Margaret, Artie and John were living on a Kansas farm. No real estate value was given, but his personal property was worth $400. In 1880, Margaret and her four surviving children were living on a farm in Henry County, Kansas. Artie, 14, was at home, Ernest, 10, was working on the farm, Oliver, six, was in school and James was only three. Between 1880 and 1900, Margaret returned to Ohio. In 1900, Margaret and her youngest son, James B., were living in Henry County, Ohio. She owned her home free of mortgage. She said James was her only child. Perhaps she understood the question to mean living in her house. James' occupation was given as "moulder." Her daughter, Artie, was enumerated next to them. No 1910 census record has been found. In 1920, Margaret was eighty-three, living alone in a rental house in Bartlow.

CHILDREN of Jacob Devore and Margaret Jamison are:

i. Vernor Devore was born and died about 1864 in Ohio.
ii. Montrose Devore was born about 1866 in Ohio and died before 1870.

iii. Artie M. Devore was born 01 October 1868 in Ohio, and died after 1900 in Ohio. She married George C. VanHorn 04 Jul 1887 in Henry County, Ohio. He was born about 1860 in Ohio. George was a carpenter in 1900. They had been married 13 years and had two children who had not survived.

iv. John Devore was born about 1869 in Ohio, and died before 1880.

v. Ernest Devore was born 24 November 1874 in Kansas, and died after 1880.

vi. Oliver Devore was born in June 1875 in Kansas, and died after 1880.

vii. James B. Devore was born 03 October 1876 in Kansas, and died after 1920 in Ohio.

431. Adam⁶ Devore (Henry⁵, Jacob⁴, Lydia³ Wright, John², James¹) was born 03 December 1839 in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and died 18 February 1912 in Rantoul, Franklin County, Kansas. He married Nancy Elizabeth [--?--] 18 March 1866 in Ohio. She was born about 1844 in Ohio, and died before 1900 in Franklin County, Kansas.

A large group of Devore families moved to Kansas in the late 1860s. In 1870, Adam, Nancy and four-year old Emma were living in Kansas where Adam was farming. His real estate was valued at $1200 and his personal property at $250. Enumerated next to one another were Adam, his brothers, John and Jacob, his father and Sanford, his first cousin.

No 1880 census has been found, but in 1900 and 1910, Adam was living alone in Cutler, Franklin County. His nephew, John Orson Devore, was enumerated near Adam in 1910.

1286 Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, Ohio Marriages (Ancestry.com).
1287 George C. VanHorn's household, 1900 U. S. census, Henry County, Ohio, Bartlow Township, page 7B, enumeration district 20, dwelling 130, family 130, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1285 (Ancestry.com).
1288 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.
1289 Adam Devore's household, 1870 U. S. census, Franklin County, Kansas, Peoria Township, Peoria Post Office, page 159, dwelling 38, family 38, National Archives micropublication M-593, roll 434 (Ancestry.com).
1290 Adam Devore's household, 1900 Franklin County, Kansas, Cutler Township, page 5A, enumeration district 77, dwelling 104, family 104, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 480 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Adam Devore and Nancy [--?--] are:

1026 i. Eva Devore was born in October 1866 in Ohio, and died before 1870.

1027 ii. Emma Devore was born in April 1867 in Ohio.

432. John Devore (Henry, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 05 January 1843 in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and died 05 June 1930 in Lane, Franklin County, Kansas. He married Helen Gartner 18 March 1866 in Morrow County, Ohio. She was born about 1844 in Ohio, and died after 1900 in Franklin County.

In 1870, John and Helen were living in Kansas with their three oldest children. Allen Devore, 27, of Pennsylvania was also part of their household. Their relationship is unknown. The 1870 census is the only record found for Allen. John was a farmer with $1500 in real estate and $500 in personal property. Other members of his family were enumerated nearby.

The 1895 Kansas State Census shows John, Helen, Henry, Wilbert, John Orson and Florence living in Franklin County. John, Helen, Henry, John O. and Florence were living on the farm they owned free of mortgage in 1900. In 1920, John, Henry and Wilbert were living together. John was no longer able, but his sons were working the farm. By 1930, 86-year old John was living with the family of his son, John O.

CHILDREN of John Devore and Helen Gartner are:

1028 i. Altha Devore was born 15 December 1866 in Ohio.

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1292 Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.
ii. Frank G. Devore was born 17 January 1868 in Ohio, and died after 1900 probably in Kansas.

iii. Henry Devore was born 29 January 1870 in Ohio, and died after 1930 probably in Franklin County, Kansas. Henry never married. He remained in his parents’ farm home until his widowed, aged father moved to John O.’s home. Henry then continued living there alone. 1298

iv. Wilbert F. Devore was born 14 February 1872 in Franklin County, and died after 1920 probably in Kansas.

v. John Orson Devore was born 07 December 1878 in Franklin County, and died there 24 March 1951.

vi. Florence D. Devore was born 19 September 1884 in Franklin County.

433. Alcinda Devore (Henry, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 03 April 1844 in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio. She married Joseph Bezason 02 November 1876 in Franklin County, Kansas. 1299 Alcinda was listed with her parents on the 1875 Kansas state census, but no other census records for either Joseph or Alcinda have been found. The birth date for their daughter, Lillie, seems unlikely as they did not marry until 1876 and Lillie was not listed with Alcinda in 1875.

CHILDREN of Alcinda Devore and Joseph Bezason are:

i. Lillie Bezason was born about 1872 in Kansas.

ii. Willie Bezason was born about 1879 in Kansas.

437. William Henry Devore (Henry, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 22 November 1855 in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and died 15 December 1918 in Texas Township, Washita County, Oklahoma. He married his first wife, Matilda Mayhill Daffendoll, about 1883 probably in Kansas. She died between 1893 and 1898 in Coffey County, Kansas. His second wife was Mary O. Martindale. They married in August 1899 in Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas. Mary was born in November 1873 in Kansas, and died after 1920 probably in Texas Township, Washita County, Oklahoma. 1300

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1299 Ancestry World Tree entry by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.

1300 Ancestry World Tree entry by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net.
The 1900 census lists William, his second wife, his children from his first marriage, his wife's two children from her first marriage and their daughter, Grace. William was a farmer.\textsuperscript{1301} When the 1905 Kansas state census was taken, William, Mary, his children from his first wife, Mary's two sons, and Mary's and William's two daughters were still living on their farm in Burlington.\textsuperscript{1302}

Between 1908 and 1910, the family moved to Oklahoma. In 1910, William, Mary, Clarence, Grace, Lydia and John were living on their farm.\textsuperscript{1303} Mary continued to live on their farm in Oklahoma after William's death. Her 1920 household included Grace, Lydia and John as well as her son from her first marriage, Benjamin Deyette.\textsuperscript{1304}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of William Devore and Matilda Daffendoll are:

1. Ernest Devore was born in July 1884 in Kansas.
2. Harrison Devore was born in September 1888 in Kansas.
3. Ella/Ellen Devore was born in September 1891 in Kansas.
4. Clarence Devore was born in August 1893 in Kansas.

\textbf{CHILDREN} of William Devore and Mary Martindale are:

1. Grace Devore was born 12 May 1900 in Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas.
2. Lydia Mahalia Devore was born 12 May 1903 in Burlington.
3. John A. Devore was born about 1908 in Burlington. The 1930 census shows John as an inmate in the Union Soldiers Home in Oklahoma City. Most of the inmates were Civil War veterans. John was the youngest.\textsuperscript{1305}

\textsuperscript{1301} W. H. Devore's household, 1900 U. S. census, Coffey County, Kansas, Burlington Township, page 1B, enumeration district 35, dwelling 20, family 21, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 475 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{1302} W. H. Devore's household, 1905 Kansas state census, Coffey County, Kansas, Burlington Township, dwelling 98, family 100, ks1905_30, line 21 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{1303} William H. Devore's household, 1910 U. S. census, Washita County, Oklahoma, Texas Township, page 7A, enumeration district 268, dwelling 84, family 84, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1277 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{1304} Mary Devore's household, 1920 U. S. census, Washita County, Oklahoma, Texas Township, page 16A, enumeration district 199, family 224, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1489 (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{1305} 1930 U. S. census, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, page 6B, enumeration district 145, National Archives micropublication roll 1918 (Ancestry.com).
443. William Wesley White (Rosanna Devore, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James') was born about 1850 in Delaware County, Ohio, and died there 11 December 1928. In about 1874, he married his first wife, Helen [--?--]. She was born about 1856 in Ohio, and died there after 1880. Before 1920, he married Emma H. [--?--]. She was born about 1866 in Ohio, and died after 1930.

Wesley, Helen and their two daughters were living on the farm with his father, Samuel White, in 1880. In 1920, Wesley was living on a farm he owned with Emma, age 54, and a 14-year old grandson, Wesley Dewey, who was born in Ohio. Emma was living with her nephew, Luther W. Sheets, and his family in 1930. Their home on Kilbourne at Gilead Road was valued at $10,000.

*CHILDREN* of William White and Helen [--?--] are:

1043  
   i. Lulu White was born about 1874 in Ohio.

1044  
   ii. Effie White born about 1877 in Ohio.

445. Sanford W. Devore (Eli, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James') was born about 1843 in Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, and died 25 March 1905 in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. On 18 January 1866, he married Martha J. Crow. She was born about 1845 in Ohio, and died 11 June 1885.

In 1860, Sanford and his first cousin, Cyrus W. Devore, were living with Cyrus' step father, Michael Philips, a shoemaker, and working as farm laborers in Marion County, Ohio.

Sanford enlisted as a Private in the Union Army on 23 June 1861 and was mustered out on 21 June 1864. He reenlisted as a Sergeant on 28 August 1864, was promoted to Full Sergeant 1st Class on 24 October 1864. He became a Full Lieutenant 2nd Class on 16 June 1864 and was mustered out on 28 June 1865 in Charlotte, North Carolina.

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1309 Luther W. Sheets' household, 1930 U. S. census, page 5B, enumeration district 5, dwelling 123, family 132, National Archives micropublication roll 1790 (Ancestry.com).
1310 Ancestry World Tree entries submitted by Judy Hawman, email jlhawman@earthlink.net and Public Member Tree-Elred.
1311 Michael Phillips' household, 1860 U. S. census, Marion County, Ohio, village of Waldo, page 413, dwelling 735, family 735, National Archives micropublication M-653, roll 1006 (Ancestry.com).
By 1870, Sanford, Martha and Mary had moved to Kansas with several other Devore families. He was a carpenter. The 1880 census shows Sanford, Martha and Frank living in a multi-family complex. Mary is not listed and may have died.

CHILDREN of Sanford Devore and Martha Crow are:

1045  i. Mary Devore was born about 1867 in Ohio. She may have died between 1870 and 1880.

+ 1046  ii. Frank P. Devore was born about 1871 in Kansas.

455. Delavan D. Devore (Jacob, Jacob, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born in March 1848 in Ohio, and died after 1920 in Illinois. He married Martha J. "Jennie" [—?—] about 1871. She was born in December 1850 in New York. Both of Martha's parents were from England. She died after 1930 probably in Henderson County, Illinois.

Delavan was working as a tinner in 1880. He, his wife and their two daughters, Birdie and Jessie, were living with a man named Thomas Hedges, a 44-year old butcher. The family was living in Oquawka in 1900 in a house they owned free of mortgage. Delavan was a stove salesman. Martha had given birth to six children and all survived. The household included Delavan, Martha, Emma, Ray, Frank, Delavan, Jr. and James.

In 1910, Delavan, his wife, Ray, Delavan, Jr., James and his father, Jacob, were living in a home they owned in Henderson County. Delavan and Martha had been married 38 years and had six children. He was working as a tinner. The 1920 census shows Delavan and Martha living alone. Neither was employed. In 1930,
Martha was a widow living alone in her house which was valued at $1500.  

CHILDREN of Delavan Devore and Martha [--?] are:

1047  i. Emma Birdie Devore was born in March 1873 in Iowa.

1048  ii. Jessie Devore was born about 1876 in Illinois.

1049  iii. Ray Devore was born in January 1880 in Iowa. In 1910, Ray was a painter.

1050  iv. Frank Devore was born in June 1883 in Illinois.

1051  v. D. Delavan "Dell" Devore was born in February 1890 in Iowa. He married Carrie [--?] about 1921. She was born about 1904 in Utah. In 1910, Dell was a laborer. By 1930, Dell and his wife were living in Oquawka in a house they owned that was valued at $600. They had been married nine years and had no children. His brother, James, was enumerated next to him. Dell and James were co-owners of an automobile repair shop.

1052  vi. James H. Devore was born in August 1894 in Illinois. He married Daisy M. [--?] about 1918. She was born about 1900 in Illinois. James and Daisy had been married 12 years in 1930 and had no children. They owned a house in Oquawka valued at $5000. His brother, Dell, was enumerated next to him. James and Dell were co-owners of an automobile repair shop.

472. Allen R. Devore (Daniel Townsend, Arthur, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born about 1853 in Ohio, and died after 1930 in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa. He married Loretta A. [--?] about 1880 in Jefferson County, Iowa. She was born about 1853 in Ohio, and died after 1930 in Cedar Rapids. In 1880, Allen was farming land next to his parents. His wife and seven-month old illegible, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 372 (Ancestry.com).


Hattie were listed with him.\textsuperscript{1323} The 1885 state census shows Allen, Loretta, Hattie, Lenora and Gertrude living on their farm in Locust Grove.\textsuperscript{1324}

Allen, Loretta, Hattie, Lenora, Gertrude, Guy, Verna and Garnette were listed on the 1905 state census in the territory of the Batavia Post Office.\textsuperscript{1325} By 1910, Allen, Loretta and the children listed below were living on their farm. In their 31 year marriage they had seven children with six surviving. The name of the seventh is unknown.\textsuperscript{1326}

Allen and Loretta were living alone on their farm in 1920.\textsuperscript{1327} In 1925, Allen, Loretta, Garnette and Gertrude were living on a farm valued at $7000. Garnette was the head of the household. She and Gertrude were caring for their elderly parents.\textsuperscript{1328} Garrette continued as the head of a household that included Gertrude and their parents in 1930. She owned a home valued at $5000 at 1416 Seventh Street in Cedar Rapids. Garnette was a bookkeeper and Gertrude was a dressmaker.\textsuperscript{1329}

\textbf{CHILDREN} of Allen Devore and Loretta [--?--], who were all born in Locust Grove, Jefferson County, Iowa, are:

1071 i. Hattie O.\textsuperscript{7} Devore was born about 1879.

1072 ii. Lenora "Nora" A. Devore was born about 1882.

+ 1073 iii. Guy Roy Devore was born 12 September 1885, and died in August 1971 in Agency, Wapello County, Iowa.

1074 iv. Gertrude C. Devore was born 12 September 1885.

1075 v. Verna V. Devore was born about 1889. In 1910, she was a bookkeeper in a dry goods store.

1076 vi. Garnette L. Devore was born about 1891.

\textsuperscript{1323} Allen R. Devore's household, 1880 U. S. census, Jefferson County, Iowa, Locust Grove Township, page 417, enumeration district 82, dwelling 67, family 69, National Archives micropublication T-9, roll 347 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1324} Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925, roll IA1885_209, line 13 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1325} Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925, roll IA_93, line 281 (Ancestry.com).


\textsuperscript{1328} Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925, roll IA1925_1812, line 1 (Ancestry.com).


Dorman was an unmarried farm hand on his parents’ Locust Grove farm in 1880. He probably married by 1894, but his wife had died by 1900 when he and his four-year old daughter were living on their farm. By 1910, Dorman was farming in Locust Grove and his daughter was keeping house. A young farm hand and a boarder were living with them. In 1920 and 1930, Dorman was living alone on the farm he owned, but his daughter and her family lived nearby.

**CHILD** of Dorman B. Devore is:

+ 1077  i. **Lydia J.** Devore was born in July 1895 probably in Locust Grove.

479. **Enoch** Devore (*Henry*, Andrew, *Lydia* Wright, John, James) was born in March 1867 in Pennsylvania, and died between 1903 and 1910 in Ohio County, West Virginia. He married Nellie Grabe about 1896 in Ohio County, Kentucky, the daughter of Louis Grabe and Caroline [--?--]. Nellie was born in September 1869 in Virginia>West Virginia, and died after 1930 in Ohio County, West Virginia. Between 1888 and 1893, Nellie was a domestic servant at 1219 Main Street and lived at 2921 Chapline in Wheeling.

In 1900, Enoch and Nellie had been married three years and had two young children—William and Clara. Enoch was a farmer. His brother, Samuel, was living with them and working as a day laborer. No other records have been found for Enoch.

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1335 Wheeling, West Virginia Directories, 1888-1893 (Ancestry.com)

1336 Enoch Devore’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Ohio County, West Virginia, Richland Township, page 7A, dwelling 124, family 124, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1768. (Ancestry.com)
Enoch probably died sometime between 1903 and 1910. By 1910, Nellie had married William W. Shannon. Her three children were living with her in William's house. He owned a farm free of mortgage. His brother, Joseph B. Shannon, an insurance agent, was also living with them.\footnote{William W. Shannon's household, 1910 U. S. census, Ohio County, West Virginia, Richland District, page 11B, enumeration district 138, dwelling 214, family 224, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1692. (Ancestry.com)} In 1920, Nellie and William were living alone on their farm.\footnote{William W. Shannon's household, 1920 U. S. census, Ohio County, West Virginia, Richland District, page 12B, enumeration District 112, dwelling 213, family 216, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1967. (Ancestry.com)} By 1930, William and Nellie were living in a Wheeling rooming house at 1214 Water Street.\footnote{James Flack's household, 1930 U. S. census, Ohio County, West Virginia, Wheeling, page 1A, enumeration district 7, dwelling 2, family 2, National Archives micropublication roll 2550. (Ancestry.com)}

**CHILDREN** of Enoch Devore and Nellie Grabe, who were all born in Ohio County, West Virginia, are

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<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>William\textsuperscript{7} Devore was born 24 August 1897, and died in January 1969 in Wheeling.\footnote{Social Security Death Index.}</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Clara C. Devore was born in September 1899.</td>
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<td>iii.</td>
<td>Olive Devore was born about 1903.</td>
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\textbf{480. Moses\textsuperscript{6} Devore (Henry\textsuperscript{5}, Andrew\textsuperscript{4}, Lydia\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1})} was born in February 1860 in Pennsylvania, and died between 1906 and 1910 in Ohio. He married Jennie Bell Fletcher, who was born 16 July 1866 in West Virginia, and died 18 October 1942 in Contra Costa County, California.\footnote{California Death Index, 1940-1997 (Ancestry.com).}

Moses, Jennie and the first four children named below were living on the farm they owned in 1900.\footnote{Moses Devore's household, 1900 U. S. census, Ohio County, West Virginia, Richland Township, page 9A, enumeration district 105, dwelling 157, family 157, National Archives micropublication T-623, roll 1768 (Ancestry.com).} In 1910, Jennie was listed as the head of the household on River Road. She had given birth to eight children, but only six were living. Harry, Ella, Earl, Minnie and Robert were living with her. Harry was doing odd jobs and Ella was a bookkeeper.\footnote{Jennie Devore's household, 1910 U. S. census, Ohio County, West Virginia, Richland Township, page 235B, enumeration district 137, part 2, dwelling 355, family 368, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 1692 (Ancestry.com).}

By 1920, Moses and Jennie had moved to Canton, Ohio, where Moses was a laborer and Jennie worked as a cook for the Elks Club. None of their children lived with
them, but another family shared the house at 431 Walnut Avenue. After Moses' death, Jennie lived with her son, William, in California.

**CHILDREN** of Moses Devore and Jennie Fletcher are:

1081  i. William A. Devore was born 20 December 1888 in West Virginia, and died 27 February 1983 in Contra Costa County, California. He married Lula A. [—?—] about 1912. She was born 13 January 1891 in Arkansas, and died 29 July 1974 in Contra Costa County, California. In 1930, William, Lula and his mother, Jennie, were living in Contra Costa County in a house valued at $3000. He worked in an oil refinery and Lula was a nurse.

1082  ii. Henry "Harry" Devore was born in September 1891 in West Virginia, and died after 1910.

1083  iii. Ella/Ellen Devore was born in May 1894 in West Virginia.

1084  iv. Samuel Earl Devore was born 29 October 1896 in West Virginia, and died 11 August 1978 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

1085  v. Winifred Devore was born about 1903 in West Virginia.

1086  vi. Robert Devore was born about 1906 in West Virginia; died after 1910.

483. Matthew Estep Crookham (Lydia Ann Devore, Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 09 November 1847 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1923 in Chico, Butte County, California. He married Ida E. [—?—] about 1890. She was born about 1866 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1920 in California.

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1345 William A. Devore's household, 1930 U. S. census, Contra Costa County, California, Township 1, page 15A, enumeration district 5, dwelling 1, family 1, National Archives micropublication roll 113 (Ancestry.com).
1346 California Death Index (Ancestry.com).
1347 William A. Devore's household, 1930 U. S. census, Contra Costa County, California, Township 1, page 15A, enumeration district 5, dwelling 1, family 1, National Archives micropublication roll 113 (Ancestry.com).
1348 California Death Index (Ancestry.com).
In 1910, Matthew was a night watchman at a lumber company. He and Ida and their three youngest children lived in a house they owned on Seventh Street. During their 20-year marriage, they had had four children. The Crookhams owned a house at 1717 Elm in Chico in 1920. Matthew was listed with his wife, Buelah, Wanda, Bessie, Bessie's husband, her two children and Matthew's niece. Matthew was a brakeman on an electric train. His son-in-law, Thomas Rorabaugh, was a machinist in a match factory.

After Matthew's death, Ida, Marie, Wanda, Bessie and Bessie's daughter, Lola, lived at 1559 Alabama Street in a house Ida owned that was valued at $5000. Marie, Wanda and Lola were stenographers.

CHILDREN of Matthew Crookham and Ida [--?--] are:

+ 1087 i. Bessie Blanche\(^7\) Crookham was born about 1890 in Nebraska.

1088 ii. Marie Crookham born about 1895 in California.

1089 iii. Buelah F. Crookham was born about 1903 in Oregon.

1090 iv. Wanda T. Crookham was born about 1906 in California.

494. Jonathan "John" Thomas\(^6\) Devore (Alexander\(^5\), Andrew\(^4\), Lydia\(^3\) Wright, John\(^2\), James\(^1\)) was born in March 1852 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died after 1910 in Pennsylvania. He married Ella Jane Hamilton about 1871 in Pennsylvania. She was born about 1851 in Pennsylvania, and died there after 1888. Secondly, he married Jane M. [--?--] about 1898 in Pennsylvania. She was born in October 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died there after 1910.

The 1880 census shows John, Jane, Hans, William, Herbert and a 12-year old laborer living in Nottingham Township. John was a farm laborer. In 1900, John, his second wife, Zoe, George and a servant were living in North Strabane Township where he owned his farm free of mortgage. His wife had had three children by her

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\(^{1349}\) Mathew [sic] E. Crookham's household, 1910 U. S. census, Butte County, California, Chico Township, page 4B, enumeration district 199, dwelling 87, family 89, National Archives micropublication T-624, roll 73 (Ancestry.com).

\(^{1350}\) Matthew E. Crookham's household, 1920 U. S. census, Butte County, California, Chico Township, page 17A, enumeration district 12, dwelling 351, family 359, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 94 (Ancestry.com).


\(^{1352}\) Ancestry World Tree site submitted by Judy Hawman, email address jlhawman@earthlink.net.

previous marriage and three survived. John, Jane and a servant continued living on their farm in North Strabane in 1910.

CHILDREN of Jonathan Devore and Ella Hamilton, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

1091  i.  Hans A. Devore was born about 1872, and died before 1880 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
1092  ii.  William K. Devore was born about 1875.
1093  iii.  Herbert T. Devore was born about 1877.
1094  iv.  Larimer Devore was born about 1880.
1095  v.  Nora Devore was born about 1880.
1096  vi.  Oscar Devore was born about 1884.
1097  vii.  George H. Devore was born in March 1886.
1098  viii.  Zoe J. Devore was born in May 1888.

495. Abigail Anne Devore (Alexander, Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born about 1853 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She married James Espy Withrow. He was born 08 April 1854 in Washington County and died there about 1897.

CHILDREN of Abigail Devore and James Withrow are:

+ 1099  i.  Anna Mattie Withrow was born about 1877.
+ 1100  ii.  Belle Withrow was born about 1879.
1101  iii.  Viola Withrow.
1102  iv.  John Withrow.

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1356 Ancestry World Tree site submitted by Judy Hawman, email address jlhawman@earthlink.net.
496. Elizabeth Jane "Jennie" Devore (Alexander, Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born in December 1856 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She married Wilson W. Withrow about 1877 in Pennsylvania. Wilson, the son of John Withrow and Anne [--?--], was born in August 1846 in Washington County, and died there after 1901. In 1850, he lived with his parents on his grandfather's farm in Nottingham in 1850. The farm was valued at $3600. His grandfather was a cooper and his father was a farmer. The 1870 census lists his middle name as "Mc." He was 23, single and working on his father's farm.

By 1880, Wilson and Jane had married and had one child, Emma, who was two-years old, and an unnamed daughter [Della] three-months old. Wilson was a farmer. Wilson, Jennie, Della and Ethel lived on their farm, which was free of mortgage in 1900. During their 23-year marriage Jane had four children, who all survived. No 1910 census has been found. The 1920 census shows Jennie, Ethel and Edith living on the farm. Jennie was listed as married, but Wilson was not living with the family. Ethel was a public school teacher.

CHILDREN of Elizabeth Devore and Wilson Withrow, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

1103 i. Emma Withrow was born about 1878.
1104 ii. Della E. Withrow was born in March 1880.
1105 iii. Ethel J. Withrow was born in June 1894.
1106 iv. Edith M. Withrow was born about 1901.

497. Liverton David Devore (Alexander, Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born in November 1858 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He

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1357 Ancestry World Tree site submitted by Judy Hawman, email address jlhawman@earthlink.net.
married Margaret "Maggie" Emma Nelson about 1884 in Pennsylvania. She was born in August 1858 in Pennsylvania.¹³⁶³

In 1900, Liverton, Margaret and their five oldest children were tenants on a farm in North Strabane. During their 16-year marriage Margaret had five children and all survived.¹³⁶⁴ The 1910 census shows Liverton, Margaret, Nellie, Leslie and Albert living on a farm they owned in North Strabane. Their oldest son, George, was enumerated next to them.¹³⁶⁵ In 1920, Liverton and Margaret were living with their youngest son, Albert, and his family. George and his family were enumerated next to them.¹³⁶⁶

**CHILDREN** of Liverton Devore and Margaret Nelson who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 1107 i. George W. A. Devore was born in May 1885, and died there after 1930.

+ 1108 ii. Grace A. Devore was born in January 1887.

1109 iii. Sarah E. “Nellie” Devore was born in July 1888.

+ 1111 iv. Leslie Edward Devore was born 23 July 1894, and died May 1973 in Eighty Four, Pennsylvania.

+ 1112 v. Albert H. Devore was born 02 July 1897, and died about 1983. He and his wife, Jean, are buried in Fairview Cemetery in Center Township, Washington County.

**500. Nancy Belle⁶ Devore** (Alexander⁵, Andrew⁴, Lydia³ Wright, John², James¹) was born in November 1862 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1940 in Pennsylvania. She is buried in the James Church Cemetery in Gastonville, Washington County. She married **Samuel Linton Yant** about 1885 in Pennsylvania. He was born 26 August 1863 in Pennsylvania, the son of Narcissa [--?--], and died there 05 September 1958.¹³⁶⁷

¹³⁶³ Ancestry World Tree site submitted by Judy Hawman, email address jlhawman@earthlink.net.
¹³⁶⁴ Liverton D. Devore’s household, 1900 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, North Strabane Township, page 5B, enumeration district 162, dwelling 99, family 100, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1494 (Ancestry.com).
¹³⁶⁷ Ancestry World Tree entry submitted by David Conover, email
In 1990, Samuel and Nancy had been married 15 years and had two children—Floretta and Joseph. He owned a dairy farm in Allegheny County.\textsuperscript{1368} By 1910, the family had moved to Union Township, Washington County, where Samuel owned a farm. The family consisted of Samuel, his wife, the five children named below and his 78-year old mother, Narcissa.\textsuperscript{1369} Newton was the only child remaining with his parents in 1920 living on their dairy farm.\textsuperscript{1370} In 1930, Samuel and Nancy were living with Newton and his family.\textsuperscript{1371}

**CHILDREN** of Nancy Devore and Samuel Yant, who were all born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are:

+ 1113 i. Floretta N.\textsuperscript{7} Yant was born in September 1890.

+ 1114 ii. Joseph Alexander Yant was born in May 1892.

+ 1115 iii. Alva Yant was born about 1899.

+ 1116 iv. Mary Yant was born 20 January 1901, and died in January 1979.

+ 1117 v. Newton Daniel Yant was born 18 August 1903, and died in March 1977 in Finleyville, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

\textbf{502. Edwin L.\textsuperscript{6} Devere} (\textit{Alexander}\textsuperscript{5}, \textit{Andrew}\textsuperscript{4}, \textit{Lydia}\textsuperscript{3} Wright, \textit{John}\textsuperscript{2}, \textit{James}\textsuperscript{1}) was born in July 1868 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died there in 1937. He is buried in Fairview Cemetery, Center Township, Pennsylvania. He married Bertie O. Sampson about 1896, the daughter of James Sampson and Jennie Yorty. She was born in June 1877 in Pennsylvania.\textsuperscript{1372}

When the 1900 census was taken, Edwin and Bertie had been married four years and had one son. Edwin worked as a day laborer.\textsuperscript{1373} Ten years later the family had

dave@conovergegenealogy.com.


\textsuperscript{1371} Newton Yant's household, 1930 U. S. census, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Union Township, page 9B, enumeration district 109, dwelling 190, family 190, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 2163 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1372} One World Tree.

moved to Somerset where Edwin owned a farm. Alexander was an only child. No other record has been found for Edwin or Bertie.\textsuperscript{1374}

**CHILD** of Edwin Devore and Bertie Sampson is:

1118  i. Alexander Wilson\textsuperscript{7} Devore was born 12 February 1898 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 26 May 1982 in Lakeland, Florida. He married Grace Lenora Yohe. She was born 03 May 1909 in Pennsylvania, and died 04 August 1987 in Florida.

When Alexander registered for the World War I draft on 12 September 1918, he was working on his father's farm and living at home. He was of medium height and build with brown eyes and red hair.\textsuperscript{1375}

507. Owen Wilson\textsuperscript{6} Devore (Alexander\textsuperscript{5}, Andrew\textsuperscript{4}, Lydia\textsuperscript{3} Wright, John\textsuperscript{2}, James\textsuperscript{1}) was born 30 June 1875 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 04 June 1958 in Fresno County, California.\textsuperscript{1376} He married Anna Elizabeth Mollenauer about 1901 in Washington County, the daughter of August Mollenauer and Mary Froebe. Anna was born about 1882 in Pennsylvania, and died between 1920 - 1930 in Visalia, Tulare County, California.

In 1900, Owen was single, living at home and working on the family farm.\textsuperscript{1377} The 1910 census shows Owen, Anna, and their first four children living on their Nottingham farm.\textsuperscript{1378} Between 1916 and 1920, the family moved to Alabama and were living on a farm there. In 1920, all of the children named below were listed except Carl, who probably died in early childhood.\textsuperscript{1379} By 1930, Owen and his daughters, Alice and Anna, were living on a farm in California.\textsuperscript{1380}


\textsuperscript{1375} World War I Draft Registration Cards, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, roll 1877883, Draft Board 2 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1376} California Death Index (Ancestry.com).


\textsuperscript{1379} Owen W. Devore's household, 1920 U. S. census, Baldwin County, Alabama, Daphne, precinct 8, page 17A, enumeration district 8, dwelling 201, family 223, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 2 (Ancestry.com).

\textsuperscript{1380} Owen W. Devore's household, 1930 U. S. census, Tulare County, California, Visalia Township, page 5A, enumeration district 86, dwelling 66, family 66, National Archives micropublication roll 226 (Ancestry.com).
CHILDREN of Owen Devore and Anna Mollenauer, who were all born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are:

1119  

i. Clifford Wilson Devore was born 30 November 1901, and died 29 December 1993 in Fresno County, California. He married Ellen G. Newport about 1923 in California. She was born 10 October 1897 in Iowa, and died 13 June 1989 in Fresno County, California. In 1930, Clifford, Ellen and his brother, Boyd, were living in Fresno where Clifford was a public school janitor. The other two were unemployed. They owned a home at 1046 Shields. They are believed to have had at least one female child.

1120  

ii. Mary Elizabeth Devore was born 17 September 1903. She married Louis Mannich about 1925 in Alabama. He was born 17 September 1900 in Alabama. Louis and Mary lived on a farm they owned in Baldwin County, Alabama. In 1930, they had been married five years and had no children, but they are believed to have had a son and daughter.

+ 1121  

iii. Alice Margaret Devore was born 17 November 1907, and died 19 November 1981 in Fresno County, California.

1122  

iv. Boyd I. Devore was born 26 January 1909, and died 21 February 1967 in Texas. He first married Clara Louise Hurt 05 June 1929. She was born 09 March 1912 in Texas, and died 13 May 1958 in Sulphur Springs, Texas. Secondly, he married Annie Jo Reeves on 05 June 1959 in Texas. She was born 21 July 1924 in Pine Forest, Hopkins County, Texas, and died 30 June 2002 in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. In 1930, Boyd was living with his brother and sister-in-law, Clifford and Ellen, at 1946 Shields in Fresno. Boyd was unemployed. This couple are believed to have had three sons and a daughter.

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1381 California Death Index (Ancestry.com).
1383 One World Tree.
1385 One World Tree.
1386 California Death Index.
1387 Social Security Death Index.
1388 One World Tree.
v. Carl Devore was born about 1910, and died between 1910 and 1920.

vi. Ethel Irene Devore was born 20 November 1912, and died 29 June 1999 in Shelton, Mason County, Washington. She married Paul W. Arvidson after 1930. He was born 19 March 1904 in Iowa, and died 29 October 1985 in Alderport, Humboldt County, California.

In 1930, Ethel was living in a rooming house in Visalia. She was single and unemployed. Paul was a single barber living with his parents in 1930 in Iowa. Natives of Sweden, Simon Arvidson and Christine [--?--], lived at 305 Sheridan in Page County, Iowa. The home was valued at $5000. Simon also owned a blacksmith shop, which may have been at the same address.

vii. Anna Pearl Devore was born 05 April 1915, and died 26 March 1992 in Bakersfield, Kern County, California.

509. Oscar Clarence Devore (Alexander, Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born 22 February 1878 in Washington County, and died in February 1979 in Thomas, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Edith P. Zediker about 1908. She was born about 1882 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1930 probably in Pennsylvania.

In 1910, Oscar, Edith, their son, Wade, and Oscar's widowed mother were living on a farm in Nottingham Township. On 15 September 1917, Oscar's World War I draft registration card describes him as being of medium height and build with blue eyes and sandy hair. He was a farmer in Thomas Township.

Ten years later Oscar's and Edith's family, which included the four children named below, lived on their farm in Nottingham. His mother was no longer with them and

1391 Social Security Death Index.
1393 World War I Draft Registration Cards, roll 1926884, Draft Board 3.
had probably died. In 1930, all four children were still living on the farm with Oscar and Edith. Wade was unemployed, but Russell was a farm hand.

**CHILDREN** of Oscar Devore and Edith Zediker, who were all born in Washington County, are:

- **i.** Clarence Wade Devore was born 18 January 1909, and died 24 March 2002 in Aurora, Portage County, Ohio. He had been a resident of Summit, Portage County, but died in a long-term care facility in Aurora. His body was removed from the state and probably sent to Pennsylvania. He was a widower, but his wife's name is not known.

- **ii.** Helen J. Devore was born about 1911.

- **iii.** Russell F. Devore was born about 1913.

- **iv.** Dorothy E. Devore was born about 1914.

511. Maude Ella Devore (Alexander, Andrew, Lydia Wright, John, James) was born in January 1883 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died of blood poisoning in the Otterbein Home, a long-term care facility, 13 March 1972 in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. She married Sylvester Miller about 1907 in Washington County. He was born there about 1862, and died before 1920 in Washington County. In 1910, Sylvester and Maude had been married three years, but they had no children. A fifteen-year old boy, George Smith, lived with them and worked as a farm hand. Sylvester owned a farm on Mingo Creek Road.

After Sylvester's death, Maude married Donald J. Baird about 1921 in Ohio. He was born about 1885 in Greene County, Ohio, and died 04 September 1959 at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Montgomery County, Ohio.

Donald registered for service in World War I on 04 June 1918 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. He had been living at R. F. D. 1 in Dayton, Ohio. He was promoted to
Private First Class 26 April 1919. He served in the American Expeditionary Forces from 19 September 1918 to 28 October 1919. He was honorably discharged 31 October 1919.\footnote{Ohio Military Men (Ancestry.com).}

In 1920, Donald and his brother, Jesse, were working with their father, Julius T., on the family farm. Maude, who was a widow, and her son, Woodrow, were part of the household where Maude worked as a housekeeper.\footnote{Julius [sic] T. Baird's household, 1920 U. S. census, Greene County, Ohio, Sugar Creek Township, page 8B, enumeration district 169, no dwelling or family number, National Archives micropublication T-625, roll 1387 (Ancestry.com). Donald is indexed as "Dore J. Baird."} Donald and Maude married about 1921. By 1930, they had three children in addition to Woodrow from Maude's first marriage. Donald owned his farm and Woodrow worked as a farm hand.\footnote{Donald J. Baird's household, 1930 U. S. census, Greene County, Ohio, Sugar Creek Township, page 8B, enumeration district 22, dwelling 168, family 170, National Archives micropublication roll 1804 (Ancestry.com).}

*CHILD* of Maude Devore and Sylvester Miller is:

+ 1130
  i. Woodrow Wilson\textsuperscript{7} Miller was born 05 December 1912 in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died 28 June 1967 in Fairborn, Greene County, Ohio.\footnote{Ancestry.com and Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Deaths.}

*CHILDREN* of Maude Devore and Donald Baird, who were all born in Sugar Creek, Greene County, Ohio, are:

1131  i. Myra N.\textsuperscript{7} Baird was born about 1922.

1132  ii. Mary Katherine Baird was born about 1924.

1133  iii. Donald J. Baird was born about 1927. He enlisted in the U. S. Air Corps on 04 February 1946 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. At that time he had three years of high school and was single with no dependents. He enlisted for one year and achieved the rank of Private First Class.\footnote{World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946.}
CATHARINE (WRIGHT) RANKIN'S FAMILY

Catherine Hopkins Wright
1818-1900
and husband Thomas Rankin

Thomas Rankin
1804-1894

1405 Photographs supplied by Chris Newman
Rachel Catherine "Kate" Rankin
1845-1933
Daughter of Thomas Rankin and
her husband, James McConahey Imbrie 1841-ca 1925

Joseph Alexander Rankin
Son of Thomas Rankin
1847-1929

Elizabeth Peart
Wife of Joseph Alexander
1855-c1915
Sarah Margaret Rankin  
Daughter of Thomas Rankin  
1852-1917

Mary Lois Rankin  
Daughter of Thomas Rankin  
1855-1939
Enoch Wright Rankin
Son of Thomas Rankin
1856-1930

Anna Francis Elizabeth Rankin
Daughter of Thomas Rankin
1862-19456

James Mitchell McMillan
Husband of Anna Francis
1864-1946
Interior of the Rankin Store
Washington Franklin Rankin, Proprietor
Husband of Mary Lois Rankin
Red Oak, Iowa - 1870's

Standing from left—Enoch W. Rankin, Martha E. Rankin, Joseph A. Rankin
Seated from left—Mary L. Rankin, Rachel C. Rankin, Sarah M. Rankin
Mary A. VanWye, daughter of James VanWye, 1823-1890

Thomas Alexander Glover, husband of Mary A. VanWye 1815-1898
Joshua Enoch Wright  
Son of Joseph Wright  
1822-1903

Sarah Catherine White  
First wife of Joshua  
1826-1868

Jane E. McFerran  
Second wife of Joshua  
1832-1921

Elizabeth S. James  
Mother of Sarah White  
1795-1885

Photographs of Joshua Enoch Wright’s family were in an album kept by his oldest son, John Alexander. They were provided by Sundree Lee Meyer, an 8th great granddaughter of James Wright.
John Alexander Wright
Son of Joshua Enoch
1845-1915

Speranza Catherine
“Kate” Wright
Daughter of Joshua Enoch
1846-1928

Joseph Enoch Wright
Son of Joshua Enoch 1407
1849-1935

1407 The identity of the person in this photo is not certain. The caption in the album was “Joseph Wright.” It may be a picture of Joshua Enoch’s father, Joseph Wright (1794-1851). That seems unlikely as the quality of the picture appears to be better than photographs taken before 1850.
William Fletcher Wright
1854- and brother "Jimmy"
Sons of Joshua Enoch

James "Jimmy" Sauns Wright
Son of Joshua Enoch
1857-1871

Harriet "Hallie" Lucinda Wright
Daughter of Joshua Enoch
1859-1930

Ada "Addie" Blanche Wright
Daughter of Joshua Enoch
1862-1953
Elizabeth "Lizzie" Anna Wright
Daughter of Joshua Enoch
1849-1935

Levi Gibson Linn
Husband of Elizabeth "Lizzie" Wright
1850-1925
The Enoch Wright House
Birthplace of all of Joshua Enoch Wright and
All his children
Elizabeth “Bessie” Eleanor Anderson
1871-1957
David Rees, 1864-1947
Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 1945
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front Row (Left to Right)</th>
<th>Back Row (Left to Right)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  Unidentified man</td>
<td>1  Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  William Hopkins Townsend 1862-1944</td>
<td>2  Amanda Victoria (Stedman) Wright 1857-1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Unidentified child and man</td>
<td>3  Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Sara Darragh 1904-1986</td>
<td>4  Margaret Eleanor “Maggie” or “Nellie” (Wright) Mason 1866-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Charity “Chattie” Wright Darragh 1903-1991</td>
<td>5  Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Bob Darragh</td>
<td>6  Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  Unidentified boy</td>
<td>7  Catherine “Kate” Wright (Townsend) Emery 1859-after 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Mary Jane Townsend 1900-</td>
<td>8  Rachel Luella (Deigh) Wright 1851-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  Charity Sauns (Wright) Anderson 1840-1925</td>
<td>9  Joseph Enoch Wright 1849-1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Unidentified little girl</td>
<td>10 Jeanne Arzella (Horne) Wright 1877-1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Unidentified girl</td>
<td>11 James Francis Vernon Wright (Rev) 1878-1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Unidentified woman</td>
<td>with daughter Jane Elizabeth Wright 1912-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Ada Blanche (Wright) Spriggs 1862-1953</td>
<td>12 Lucinda Jane “Jennie” (Townsend) Higbee 1861-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Chatham Anderson Townsend 1866-1933</td>
<td>13 Eleanor “Nellie” Brown (Townsend) Darragh 1868-1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 David Rees 1864-1947</td>
<td>14 Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Clark T. Bartlett 1866-1942</td>
<td>15 Unidentified man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Unidentified man</td>
<td>16 Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Elizabeth “Bessie” Eleanor (Anderson) Rees 1871-1957</td>
<td>17 Margaret A (Higbee) Daniels 1885-after 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Alexander W Darragh 1866-1949</td>
<td>18 Nellie B “Doll” (Higbee) Phillips 1893-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 William Boyd Phillips 1896-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Cora Campbell (Wright) Bartlett 1871-1940</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 Boyd Alfred Emery, MD 1851-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Charles Townsend Emery 1883-after 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 Unidentified woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1876 PETERS TOWNSHIP LANDOWNERS NEAR THE WRIGHT PROPERTY

The property labeled “J. Wright” was the Wright House land owned by Joshua Enoch Wright and rented to tenant farmers and others. The adjacent property labeled “D. M. Anderson” is the house Lydia (Wright) Laird built about 1815.

1408 J. A. Caldwell, Surveyor, Caldwell's Illustrated Historical Centennial Atlas: Washington County, Pennsylvania, By And Under the Directions of J. A. Caldwell, (Condit, Ohio, J. A. Caldwell, 1876)
WASHINGTON COUNTY TOWNSHIPS TODAY\textsuperscript{1410}

\textsuperscript{1410} This map was provided by the Washington County Planning Commission to the Washington County Genealogy Society and appeared in Keyhole.
351

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INDEX

Females are entered under their maiden names. When a surname or given name is unknown, it is entered as [--?--]. The number in parenthesis indicates the individual's generation number in relation to their connection to the Wright family. For example, Catherine Hopkins has (5) after her name because she is married to Joseph Wright, who is part of the fifth generation of descendants from James Wright. Their children are in the sixth generation. Although they are not Wright descendants, her parents are part of generation four because of their relationship to Joseph's children. Of course, unrelated names have no generation number. Repeated entries on a given page are listed only once in the index. Town, county and state names are not indexed, but organizations and public facilities, named parcels of land, rivers, mountains and valleys are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abigail</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta (7)</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice (5)</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann (5)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann (6)</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne (5)</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara (3)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline (5)</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie (7)</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharine</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia (6)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine (6)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy M. (7)</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth (5)</td>
<td>153, 154, 228, 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ann (5)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth E. (5)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvira (6)</td>
<td>122, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma H. (6)</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estella &quot;Stella&quot; C. (7)</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ester A.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther A. (5)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie E. (7)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gene</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah (2)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah (5)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen (6)</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ida E. (6)</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane (5)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane (6)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane M. (6)</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemiah</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie (5)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keziah (5)</td>
<td>159, 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura M. (6)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loretta A. (6)</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa (7)</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luella (6)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lula A. (7)</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia (2) 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 37, 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae (7)</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>8, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret (5)</td>
<td>158, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret (6)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret A. (6)</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret A. (6)</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha J. &quot;Jennie&quot; (6)</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (4)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (5)</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildred S. (7)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mina M. (7)</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollie</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (5)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (6)</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Elizabeth (6)</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoebe (4)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly (5)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca (4)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca (6)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa (6)</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah (4)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah (6)</td>
<td>298, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Ann (5)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah C. (6)</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. (6)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan (6)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan E. (6)</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams (6)</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10th Regiment Veteran Association ........ 272
10th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Co. H .... 268
117th Indiana Regiment .......... 295
12th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Co. A .... 207
12th U. S. Colored Infantry .... 261
134th Indiana Infantry Regt, Co. A .... 296
140th Indiana Regiment .......... 295
16th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Co. K .... 301
17th Kentucky Infantry Regt, Co. C .... 168, 182
19th Infantry ........ 261
1st Battalion, Washington County Militia .......... 18

22nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, Co. G .... 301
24th Missouri Infantry, Co. F ........ 282

32nd Iowa Infantry, Co. F .... 296

43rd Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Co. K .... 305
44th Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Co. B .... 302

4th Pennsylvania Militia (Rush's Detachment) ............ 67

5th Maryland Regiment ........ 132

7th Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Co. H ........ 128

8th Regiment, Ohio Calvary, Co. B .... 302

96th Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Co. C .... 156

Abolitionist Movement .... 79, 232
Ackison
John ........ 78
Ackley
Henry .......... 78
Adams Family .......... 35
Addison ........ 68
Agreement, The .......... 61
Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Pike County .... 190
Alexander Village Cemetery .... 142
Alford
Moses .......... 7
Thomas ........ 7
Allegheny College .... 216, 287
Allegheny County Bar Association .... 269
Allegheny Mountains .... 33, 35
Allegheny Plateau .......... 24
Alleman
Henry (5) ........ 281
Susannah (6) .... 281
Allen
Jane (6) ........................................ 167, 290
Jane (7) ........................................ 291
Josiah ........................................ 125
Philip ........................................ 148
Robert (5) .................................... 167
Allison
John S. (Rev.) ................................ 280
Alston
Arthur ........................................ 6
Israel ........................................ 7
Rachel ........................................ 6
Thomas ........................................ 7
Alston's Branch ................................ 7
American Veterans of Foreign Service . 271
Amos
William H. (6) ................................ 102
Anderson
Alexander Hopkins "Hop" (7) 83, 265, 266, 267, 280
David Miller (6) 83, 239, 260, 261, 264, 265, 266, 267, 277, 278, 279
Elizabeth "Bessie" Eleanor (7) 70, 79, 80, 83, 133, 238, 239, 266, 273, 275, 277, 279
John (5) ........................................ 260
Sallie W. (6) .................................... 175
Samuel (6) ..................................... 280
Anderson Family ................................ 80
Anderson Mine No. 1 ....................... 263, 264
Anderson Mine No. 2 ........................ 264
Anderson Station ........................... 266, 267
Anderson-Rees Mine ........................ 264
Andersonville Prison ........................ 232
Andrews
David ........................................ 16
Anthony
Mary (4) ...................................... 105
Antil
John ........................................ 26
Applegate
Hezekiah ..................................... 43
Arbuckle
John ........................................ 68
Arden Station ................................ 71
Armstrong
John .......................................... 27
Mary "Polly" (5) .............................. 100
Army of the Philippines ................... 270, 271
Arvidson
Paul W. (7) .................................... 330
Simon (6) ...................................... 330
Asborne, Saeger & Co. ....................... 263
Ashbaugh
Elizabeth (3) ................................ 87
Ashby
Peter (6) ...................................... 173
Susan (7) ...................................... 173
Ashley Cemetery ............................ 105
Atherton
Delilah (6) .................................... 168
Augusta Town ................................ 41
Austin
Lucy J. (6) .................................... 186
William H. (5) .............................. 186
Avery
Sewell (Pres. of Montgomery Ward) ...... 275
Baird
Donald J. (6) .................................. 331
Donald J. (7) .................................. 332
Jesse (6) ....................................... 332
Julius T. (5) .................................... 332
Mary Katherine (7) .......................... 332
Myra N. (7) .................................... 332
Baker
Jennie S. (6) .................................. 307
Balance, The .................................. 38, 60
Bald Hill ....................................... 12
Baldwin
Margaret ...................................... 192
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad .............. 239, 263, 266, 268
Barbee
James .......................................... 35
Thomas ........................................ 35, 37
Bardo
William C. (7) ................................ 250
Barley Field ................................... 38, 66
Barnett
James E. (Col.) .............................. 268
Barr
Eleazar (4) .................................... 50
Eula F. .......................................... 211
Joseph (Col.) .................................. 70
Barris
Alice C. (7) .................................... 290
Amanda "Mamie" Ganson (7) ............... 288
Andrew McIntosh (6) ........................ 143
Anna (7) ....................................... 290, 291
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archibald M. (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Clara (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie Rathbone (7)</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles French (7)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin (7)</td>
<td>289, 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth &quot;Bessie&quot; Lovering (7)</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth (6)</td>
<td>140, 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth (7)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmer (7)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Louis (7)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch W. (7)</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Wright (5)</td>
<td>86, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Wright (6)</td>
<td>143, 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Wright (7)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Lucy (7)</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Alleman (7)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac R. (5)</td>
<td>86, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane &quot;Jennie&quot; Alice (7)</td>
<td>291, 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane B. (6)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. (7)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. (7)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph (6)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Allen (7)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Enoch (7)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph S. (5)</td>
<td>76, 86, 140, 142, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua (7)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua W. (7)</td>
<td>282, 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Wright (5)</td>
<td>86, 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Wright (7)</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keziah/Kizzie Lucille (7)</td>
<td>291, 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy (5)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy A. (7)</td>
<td>141, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludlow (5)</td>
<td>87, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia Sarah (7)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Infant (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Susana (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann (7)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Elizabeth (7)</td>
<td>141, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary J. (7)</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnie Rosella (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (5)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (6)</td>
<td>140, 143, 284, 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (7)</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Adaline (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Hart (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Amanda (6)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert C. (7)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosanna Cecelia (6)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson P. (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson Piersol (6)</td>
<td>140, 281, 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah (6)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William B. (5)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. (5)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L. &quot;Alonzo&quot; (7)</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis Hervey (6)</td>
<td>142, 287, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis L. (6)</td>
<td>143, 290, 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis Ludlow (7)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis William (6)</td>
<td>140, 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis/Wyllis (4)</td>
<td>76, 85, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willys J. (7)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrows</td>
<td>See Barris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark C. (7)</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward (6)</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abner (5)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte (7)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ann (7)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James (7)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Synette (7)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Jane (7)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E. (7)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (7)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henry (6)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia Cemetery</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Guilford Court House</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Hot Water</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Jamestown</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Pea Ridge</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Wilson’s Creek</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew R.</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephaneah</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Wallow</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alta Inna (7)</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech Grove Cemetery</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Clark (6)</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon</td>
<td>243, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beltzhoover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>73, 74, 76</td>
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<td>152</td>
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<td>270</td>
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<td>314</td>
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<td>282</td>
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<td>263</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Bluebaum Cemetery</td>
<td>281, 283</td>
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<td>77</td>
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<td>77</td>
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<td>Bogg and Buhl</td>
<td>73, 74, 277</td>
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<td>193</td>
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<td>193, 194</td>
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<td>Boone Family</td>
<td>10, 33</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>30, 277</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bower John</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>Bower Hill</td>
<td>256, 258</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bowyer John</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>263</td>
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<td>Braddock Road</td>
<td>25, 30</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>184</td>
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<td>Isaac (6)</td>
<td>104, 183, 184</td>
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<td>104</td>
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<td>184</td>
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</tr>
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<td>54, 55, 99</td>
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<td>53, 54</td>
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<td>54, 169</td>
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<td>179</td>
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<td>176, 177, 178</td>
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<td>178</td>
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<td>268, 269</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>3, 8, 9</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>161</td>
</tr>
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<td>James Madison (5)</td>
<td>161, 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie (7)</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Estep (6)</td>
<td>162, 163, 322</td>
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<td>Minnie Lavina (6)</td>
<td>163</td>
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<td>162</td>
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<td>162</td>
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<td>323</td>
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<td>116</td>
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<td>Albert Sydney (7)</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfred McDowell (6)</td>
<td>110, 112</td>
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<td>114, 115</td>
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<td>55, 56</td>
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<td>110, 111, 198</td>
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<td>202</td>
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<td>111, 198</td>
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<td>Cassius Clinton (7)</td>
<td>198</td>
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<td>Page Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16, 34, 36, 55, 188</td>
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<td>207, 208</td>
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<td>207</td>
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<td>207</td>
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<td>118, 119</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>223</td>
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<td>Theodore R. (6)</td>
<td>222, 223</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware Indians</td>
<td>25, 43, 45</td>
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<td>256</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail Anne (6)</td>
<td>164, 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam (4)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam (6)</td>
<td>153, 154, 164, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelbert (6)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert H. (7)</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcinda (6)</td>
<td>153, 154, 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander (5)</td>
<td>92, 163, 164, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Wilson (7)</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Margaret (7)</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen R. (6)</td>
<td>159, 318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altha (7)</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew (4)</td>
<td>50, 91, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew (6)</td>
<td>159, 160, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angeline Lydia (6)</td>
<td>164, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Eliza (6)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Pearl (7)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur (4)</td>
<td>50, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur (6)</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artie (7)</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd I. (7)</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl (7)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharine (4)</td>
<td>49, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine &quot;Kate&quot; E. (6)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia Eliza (5)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. (6)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles C. (6)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara C. (7)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence (7)</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Wade (7)</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Wilson (7)</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora B. Wilson (7)</td>
<td>164, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis B. (6)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert (7)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosanna (5)</td>
<td>90, 154, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusell F. (7)</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Ann (6)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel (6)</td>
<td>46, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel (6)</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel D. W. (6)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Earl (7)</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel S. (6)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford W. (6)</td>
<td>156, 157, 312, 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah (4)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. &quot;Nellie&quot; (7)</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen H. (4)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen H. (5)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verna V. (7)</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernor (7)</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilbert F. (7)</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William (6)</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William (7)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William A. (7)</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henry (6)</td>
<td>153, 154, 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William K. (7)</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winifred (7)</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright (5)</td>
<td>90, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoe (7)</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley (8)</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deyette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. (6)</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah (5)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilworth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingenman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evje (2)</td>
<td>49, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinwiddie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert (Gov.)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of the Poor</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolemone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover Cemetery</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha (5)</td>
<td>103, 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine &quot;Kathie&quot; (6)</td>
<td>217, 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisha (5)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan (6)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Creek</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Creek Hundred</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Creek Primitive Baptist Church</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma J. (7)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram (6)</td>
<td>127, 220, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James (5)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. (7)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia C. K. (7)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (5)</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel (5)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunmore</td>
<td>(Royal Governor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durbrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerueia A.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Reformed Church</td>
<td>17, 37, 49, 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eastin**
- James (5) | 197
- Parthenia (6) | 110, 197, 198
- Rufus (6) | 197

**Eckert**
- David (Esq.) | 70
- Eclipse Mine | 263, 264

**Edgecombe**
- Nancy (5) | 184
- Edward B. Carry Funeral Home | 280
- Egremont | 38, 39
- Eldred
  - Marion (6) | 154
- Elenworths Bridge | 7

**Eley**
- Elizabeth (6) | 292

**Elliott**
- Elizabeth (5) | 146
- Isaac | 7

**Ellis**
- John (5) | 184
- Mary Ann "Polly" (6) | 184
- Nancy E. (5) | 186
- Polly Ann (5) | 55
- Ellis Cemetery | 184
- Elm Grove Cemetery | 246, 248, 250

**Ely**
- Katherine (4) | 89, 152, 156, 157
- Michael (3) | 89
- English Lutheran Church Cemetery | 216

**Epley**
- William H. (7) | 200
F

F. & U. A. M. Lodge ........................................ 279
Farlan
  John .......................................................... 77
Feather River .................................................. 110
Feick
  Bill .......................................................... 276
Field(s)
  William (3) .............................................. 16, 34, 36, 58
Fighting Tenth ............................................... 271
Finleyville Cemetery .................................... 260, 267, 273, 280
Finleyville Cemetery Association .................... 278
Finleyville Cemetery Company .......................... 270
Finleyville Planing Mill ................................ 278
Finleyville Southern Street Railway
  Company ...................................................... 270
First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh ..................... 80
First National Bank of Castle Shannon ................. 270
First National Bank of Finleyville .......... 270, 273, 278
Fitch
  William ...................................................... 58
Flemming
  William ...................................................... 125
Fletcher
  Jennie Bell (6) ........................................... 321
Floersheim
  Henry .......................................................... 263
Floyd’s Fork ................................................... 40
Forehand

James D. (7) ............................................ 176
Jeremiah ....................................................... 176
Forsythe
  George ....................................................... 242
Fort Detroit .................................................. 31
Fort Dunmore ................................................ 31, 40
Fort Duquesne ............................................... 27
Fort Enoch ..................................................... 67
Fort Harrison ............................................... 3
Fort Henry ..................................................... 32
Fort Pitt ....................................................... 27, 32, 45, 277
Fort Pitt ....................................................... 44
Fraser ............................................................ 3

Frazier
  Benjamin (7) ............................................. 179, 180
  Elizabeth (6) ............................................. 179
  Elizabeth (7) ............................................. 179, 180
  George F. (7) ............................................ 180
  Hannah (7) .................................................. 179, 180
  Isaac L. (7) .................................................. 180
  James .......................................................... 103
  James David (7) .......................................... 180
  James H. (7) .............................................. 180
  Jane (7) ...................................................... 180
  Job (7) ...................................................... 179, 180
  John W. (7) ............................................... 180
  Martha S. (7) ............................................. 180
  Mary Sarah J. (7) ....................................... 179, 180
  Nancy (7) .................................................... 179
  Samuel (7) .................................................. 179
  William Alexander (7) .................................. 179, 180
  William T. (7) ............................................ 180
  Woodie B. (7) ............................................. 181
  Woodward (6) ............................................. 179, 180
French
  Dealey (5) .................................................. 87
French and Indian War .................................. 30, 67
Frick Building ............................................ 267, 269
Friends of Fort Harrison ................................ 3
Frigg
  [--?--] (Capt.) ........................................... 57
Froeb
  Mary (5) ...................................................... 328
Fromans Mill ............................................... 42
Frueland
  William .......................................................... 6
Fulcher
  Lethia (7) ................................................... 216
Furnier’s Store ............................................. 49
G

Gafney
James (6) ........................................ 130

Gallbreath
Mary (5) ........................................... 205

Gallagher
Catherine (4) ...................................... 65
Jonathan ......................................... 215

Galloway
Martha (5) .......................................... 184
Nancy (5) ........................................... 175

Gamble
Samuel .............................................. 78

Gammel
Aaron ................................................ 237

Gardner
John (Jacob) ........................................ 8

Garrison
Lucy (6) ............................................. 130

Garst
A. J. (6) .............................................. 105

Gartner
Helen (6) ............................................ 313
Gaston
Samuel .............................................. 78

Gates
Thomas (7) .......................................... 167

Gault
Adam .................................................. 77
Germania Mine .................................... 263
Geronimo ............................................. 260

Gerty
See Girty

Gibson
Esther (6) ........................................... 233

Gibson (Capt.) ...................................... 42

Gildersleeve
Nancy ................................................... 162

Ginger Hill ......................................... 61

Girty
Simon .................................................. 43, 44, 45, 277

Glenn
David (5) ............................................ 175
Nancy (6) ........................................... 175

Glover
Charles Norman (8) ............................ 226
Laura Jane "Jennie" (7) .......................... 227
Lydia (7) ............................................ 227

Thomas Alexander (6) .......................... 226, 227

Gorin
Martha Elizabeth (6) ............................ 195

Grabe
Louis (5) ............................................... 320
Nellie (6) ............................................ 320

Graefert
Marie (5) ............................................. 281

Grand Army of the Republic, Post 544
....................................................... 262

Grandle
Clara Ethel (8) ..................................... 214

Grandy
Esther Ann (5) ...................................... 156

Grant
John ................................................... 13
Ulysses S. (President) ........................... 232

Green
Thomas ............................................... 3

Greene
Nathaniel (General) ............................. 57
Green-Christian County Home Guards, Co. M. .......................... 282

Greenwood .......................................... 61

Griswold College .................................. 288

Grove Cemetery ................................... 215, 290, 291

H

Hackett
Thomas ................................................ 263

Hackett Mine ....................................... 263

Hale
Almira/Almyra (5) ............................... 89
John Devore (5) .................................... 89

Marah Louise (5) ................................... 89
Sarah (5) ........................................... 89
Silas (4) ............................................. 50, 89

Hall
Joseph .................................................. 175

Hamilton
Alexander .......................................... 66
Daniel ............................................... 61
David ............................................... 61, 68

Ella Jane (6) .......................................... 323

Thomas ............................................. 77, 134

Hamm
Mary E ............................................... 54

Hammatt
Edward Seymour (7) ............................ 288

Hand
Edward (General) ............................... 32

Handleby
Benjamin (6) ....................................... 102

Elinor (6) ............................................ 102
Elizabeth (6) ....................................... 102
Emily Jane (6) ........................................ 102  
Felix (6) .................................................. 102  
James (6) .................................................. 102  
John (4) .................................................... 53  
John (5) .................................................... 101  
John (6) .................................................... 101  
Mariah (6) ............................................... 102  
Martha Ann (6) ........................................ 102  
Rachel (6) ............................................... 102  
Sally (6) .................................................. 102  
Samuel (6) ............................................... 102  
William (6) ............................................. 101  
Harbour  
Mary (5) .................................................. 176  
Harrell  
Archev B. (6) .......................................... 120  
Harrisc  
Caroline A. (5) ........................................ 156  
John .......................................................... 38, 277  
Jonathan (Rev.) ....................................... 58  
Harris Family ........................................... 38  
Harrison  
Benjamin ............................................... 23  
Benjamin (President) ................................ 237  
Caroline M. (6) ......................................... 287, 288  
Daniel ..................................................... 3, 10, 12, 17  
Jeremiah .................................................. 8  
Mary .......................................................... 2  
Samuel ..................................................... 8  
Thomas ..................................................... 7, 11, 12, 13  
William .................................................... 41  
Harrison Family .......................................... 2, 10, 38  
Harrod  
Jasper ....................................................... 7  
Hart  
Mary Frances (6) ...................................... 281, 283  
Nat. .......................................................... 58  
Pleasant (5) ............................................... 281  
Hartford Telegram ...................................... 268  
Hartzel  
Amanda C. ............................................... 221  
Harvard University ..................................... 220  
Harvard  
Jasper ....................................................... 7  
Hawkins  
William ..................................................... 41  
Hayden  
Hannah M. (6) .......................................... 305  
Harriett M. (6) ......................................... 305  
Hayes  
Mary Jane (6) .......................................... 303  
Hazen  
Samuel ..................................................... 143  
Heath  
Andrew .................................................... 29  
Hedges  
Thomas .................................................... 317  
Heib  
[--?] ....................................................... 308  
Howard T. (8) .......................................... 308  
Henderson  
Joseph ..................................................... 70  
Hendricks  
Hannah Louisa (6) .................................... 190, 191  
Hendricks Family ...................................... 190  
Henry  
Patriick (Gov.) .......................................... 42  
Herd  
See Hurd  
Hewitt  
Thomas .................................................... 23  
Hicks  
Isabella .................................................... 194  
Martha "Mattie" L. (6) ................................ 112  
Higby  
Benjamin .................................................. 84  
Highley  
James H. (6) .......................................... 176  
James T. (7) .......................................... 176  
Hill Ferry Cemetery ................................... 111  
Hindman  
Alice (6) ................................................... 255  
Maria (6) ............................................... 134, 252, 254  
Sarah (6) .................................................. 255  
William (5) ............................................. 252  
Hitchcock  
L. P. .......................................................... 77  
Hite  
Alexander ............................................... 8  
Jost .......................................................... 2  
Hite Mill ................................................... 8  
Hobbs  
Charlotte (6) ......................................... 102, 179, 180  
Hannah (6) ............................................. 102  
James (5) .................................................. 102  
James (6) .................................................. 102  
Job (6) ..................................................... 102  
Honey Creek ............................................. 281  
Hopewell Cemetery ................................... 304  
Hopewell Friends Community ....................... 1  
Hopkins  
Alexander (4) .......................................... 132  
Alexander G. (5) ...................... 83, 133, 134, 136, 265  
Andrew (4) ............................................. 135
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew (5)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine (5)</td>
<td>62, 63, 80, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth (4)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Herron (6)</td>
<td>237, 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John (2)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John (3)</td>
<td>62, 65, 66, 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John (5)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert (6)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas (4)</td>
<td>76, 77, 132, 134, 266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William (5)</td>
<td>237, 238, 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins County Cemetery</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Wright &amp; Company</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob (5)</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E. (6)</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hougland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Herman (8)</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph W. (9)</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia (5)</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George F. (6)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howerton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson (5)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson (6)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret (5)</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson's Branch</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hufford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John (6)</td>
<td>284, 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel D.</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. W. (6)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity A. (7)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Jennie (7)</td>
<td>222, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara M. (7)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse (5)</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse H. (7)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. (6)</td>
<td>127, 222, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph D. (7)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura A. (7)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew (4)</td>
<td>73, 76, 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine (4)</td>
<td>76, 132, 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John (4)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William (3)</td>
<td>76, 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Louise (7)</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. O. O. F. Lodge</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Union Railway</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucinda Storer (7)</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Cass (6)</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James (Rev.)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iroquois Indians</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isthmus of Panama</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew (Pres.)</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth S. (5)</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine (5)</td>
<td>242, 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (4)</td>
<td>66, 126, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel (4)</td>
<td>65, 68, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 126, 229, 238, 239, 234, 254, 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard (3)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert (4)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas C. (3)</td>
<td>39, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William (3)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Church</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Church Cemetery</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Family</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jameson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret (5)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret &quot;Maggie&quot; (6)</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson College</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Medical College</td>
<td>229, 256, 258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kast
Lois Katherine (5) ..................115, 116
Kastor
Susannah (4) .....................140
Keith
James ..................6, 7
Kemmer
Catherine (6) ..................147, 296, 297
Elizabeth (6) ..................147
Esther M. (7) ..................299
Lydia (6) ..................147
Martin (6) ..................147
Mary Jane (6) ..................147, 297
Nancy (5) ..................150, 297
Nancy (6) ..................147
Samuel (5) ..................147, 150
Samuel W. (6) ..................147, 298
William A. (7) ..................299
Kenley
Hiram ..........................56
James ..........................56
Louisa (5) ..................57, 110, 113, 115
Kermer
Cornelia ..................37
Kester
Harriet (5) ..................158
Kincaid
Eveline (6) ..................195
King George II ..................3
Kirk
Zebediah (6) ..................304
Kirkham
Samuel ..................36
Kirkwood
Sophia B. (5) ..................181
Kitter
George ..................16
Knight
Ellen ..................103
Emily ..................103
William ..................103
Knights Templar ..................258
Knotek Farm ..................248

L

Laird
Catherine (5) ..................61, 62, 64
Charity (5) ..................62, 64, 126, 127
Hester "Hettie" or "Esther" (5) ........61, 65, 125, 131
James (3) ..................59
James (5) ..................62, 63, 65
Jane (5) ..................61, 64, 129, 226
John (4) ..................47, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68, 77, 78
John (5) ..................62, 63, 64
Joshua (5) ..................59, 62, 63, 77
Nancy Emma (5) ..................64, 123, 125, 126, 131
Roseann (5) ..................62, 63, 64, 124, 126, 131
William (5) ..................62, 63, 65
Lamb
[--?--] ..................248
Jacob ..................16
Langhead
James N ..................245
Lank
W. B ..................256
Lash
David (6) ..................161
Henry (6) ..................91
John (4) ..................91
John (5) ..................161
John Henry (6) ..................161, 162
Lashbrook
Ajax (7) ..................170
Elizabeth (7) ..................170
James B. (5) ..................169
John Wesley (6) ..................54, 103, 169, 170
Sarah (7) ..................170
Surilda/Syrilda/Sarelida (7) ....170, 172
Lawson
James (4) .... 53, 54, 101
James (5) .... 54, 100
James (6) .... 105
James (7) .... 182, 183
James Arthur (6) .... 103
James D. (6) .... 101
James M. (6) .... 104
James W. (6) .... 100, 176, 177, 178
James Wesley (7) .... 173
Janie (7) .... 182, 183
Jerome Culver (7) .... 173
John (5) .... 54, 103, 104, 169
John (7) .... 172, 173
John A. (7) .... 177
John Andrew (7) .... 185
John V. (7) .... 182, 183
John Wesley (6) .... 100, 172, 173, 174
Julia A. (7) .... 177
Julia Ann (6) .... 101
Lemuel Potter (7) .... 185
Letitia H. (7) .... 177
Louise (6) .... 103
Malvira (7) .... 173
Martha (6) .... 101
Martha (7) .... 173
Martha E. (7) .... 173, 174, 177
Martha Ellen (6) .... 103
Martha Emmaline "Emma" (7) .... 185
Martha J. (7) .... 172
Martha L. (7) .... 185
Mary "Mollie" P. (7) .... 182, 183
Mary E. (6) .... 105
Mary J. (7) .... 174, 176, 177
Mary L. (6) .... 101
Mattie P. (7) .... 183
Millie (7) .... 172, 173
Nancy (5) .... 54, 101
Nancy (6) .... 100, 103, 175, 181
Nancy E. (6) .... 101
Nancy O. (7) .... 184
Owen Marshall (7) .... 173
Polly (6) .... 100
Polly Ann (6) .... 103
Rufus (6) .... 104, 181, 183
Ruth Ada (7) .... 185
Sarah (6) .... 100, 174
Sarah Jane (6) .... 103
Sarah Jane (7) .... 184
Sarah L. (7) .... 174
Sophia (7) .... 172, 173
Sophia M. (7) .... 185
Sophia Mary (6) .... 105, 186
Susan "Susie" D. (7) .... 185
Thomas (7) .... 173, 174
Victoria (7) .... 185
Walker (7) .... 172, 173
William .... 35
William (6) .... 104, 173
William (7) .... 172, 173
William H. (6) .... 100, 105, 172, 174, 186
William Hannible (7) .... 185
William Henry (5) .... 54, 103
William M. (6) .... 101
Woodie Ann (7) .... 185
Lyon's Legion .... 282

M

Magner
Henry .... 40, 76
John .... 40
Mannich
Louis (7) .... 329
Maple Grove Cemetery .... 89
Marshall
H. C. (7) .... 260
Marshel
James .... 39
Martin
Ella M. (6) .... 220
John Henry (7) .... 251
Mary M. (7) .... 220
Martindale
Mary O. (6) .... 314
Marvin
Hannah .... 80
Kathryn .... 80, 133, 260, 267, 269, 272
Peter .... 80, 274
Marvin Family .... 260, 269
Mason-Dixon Line .... 29
Massanutten Mountain .... 11
Massanutten Mountain .... 11
Masters
Richard .... 39
Mattocks
Tobias .... 16
Maxon
Elizabeth (6) .... 124, 215, 216
Jesse (5) .... 215
Mayhall
Edward .... 39
William .... 39
McAllister
Dale .... 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McCalester/McCallister</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCall</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCartney</td>
<td>Alene (7)</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCartney</td>
<td>J. S.</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCary</td>
<td>Agnes A. (6)</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCary</td>
<td>Lindsey (5)</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>David (5)</td>
<td>118, 119, 122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>James (6)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>John (6)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>Luvisa &quot;Visa&quot; (6)</td>
<td>119, 207, 208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>Mary Ann (6)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain</td>
<td>William (4)</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClain Family</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCleave</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClelland</td>
<td>Thomas M.</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClure</td>
<td>David (Lt. Col.)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClure</td>
<td>David (Col.)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McConnagay</td>
<td>Lydia J.</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McConnell</td>
<td>Emma (6)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCullough</td>
<td>Arthur (6)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCullough</td>
<td>Charlotte (6)</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCullough</td>
<td>Smith (5)</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald</td>
<td>Randall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McEwen</td>
<td>Joseph (6)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McFarren</td>
<td>Jane E. (6)</td>
<td>237, 238, 240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McFarren</td>
<td>Mary (6)</td>
<td>237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGaughhey</td>
<td>Joseph A.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKain</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinley</td>
<td>William (President)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinney</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>135, 253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMillen</td>
<td>S. Jane (6)</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPherson</td>
<td>Jesse</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPike</td>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPike</td>
<td>James (4)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPike</td>
<td>William (5)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McWilliams</td>
<td>Wallace (Gen.)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeklin</td>
<td>Archibald</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melarky</td>
<td>Daniel (6)</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melarky</td>
<td>Smith H. (7)</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellenauer</td>
<td>Anna Elizabeth (6)</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellenauer</td>
<td>Memorial Cemetery</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellenauer</td>
<td>Memorial Hospital (Monongahela)</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredith</td>
<td>Sarah (5)</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Loup River</td>
<td>233, 235, 236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Lawton (General)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Military Order of the Loyal Legion</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>13, 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Alexander (Rev.)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Anne (3)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>David M. (6)</td>
<td>263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Henry (3)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Jacob (5)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>James (5)</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>James (6)</td>
<td>78, 228, 229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>John (2)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>John Henry</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Joseph F. (7)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Joseph Wright (7)</td>
<td>229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Mary (3)</td>
<td>13, 31, 36, 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Mary (5)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Mary Ann (5)</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Mary Ann (6)</td>
<td>117, 205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Obed Edmund</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Rachel Catherine (7)</td>
<td>229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Robert Thompson (7)</td>
<td>229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Samuel (5) 228
Sylvester (6) 331
Woodrow Wilson (7) 332
Miller Family 13
Millinger
Abraham 77
Mills
John 14
Milner
John (4) 37
Mingo Creek: 17, 42, 46, 61, 125, 230, 242
Mingo Creek Church 82
Mingo Creek Church Cemetery 258
Mingo Indians 25
Minor
John 27
Mississippi River 44, 49, 231
Mitchell
James 77
John 1
Mary 1
Richard 6
Mizer's Farm Cemetery 87
Moffett
Anderson (Rev.) 23
Mollenauer
August (5) 328
Monmouth College 232
Monongahela Bridge 85
Monongahela Bridge Company 76
Monongahela River: 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 49, 73, 74, 76, 134, 243, 277
Montgomery
Albert (7) 210
Alva G. (7) 212
Amanda (6) 121, 208, 209
David (Rev.) 58
Dicey Almira (6) 121, 208
Dicey L. (7) 209
Eliza A. (6) 122
Elizabeth J. (6) 120, 208, 212
Eva A. (7) 209
Finis (7) 211
Harris Carroll (7) 212
James "Jack" (7) 211
James (6) 121, 210
James D. (7) 211
John R. (6) 122, 211, 213
Joseph T. (6) 121
Joseph T. (7) 211
Joshua (6) 121
Lena M. (7) 210
Levina F. (7) 212
Liddle (7) 210
Louisa V. (7) 212
Malinda (6) 121, 208
Manda (7) 210
Manda M. (7) 213
Margaret (6) 121
Mary (7) 209
Mima (7) 210
Norah (7) 210
Rebecca Angeline (6) 121
Robert (6) 120, 122, 209, 212
Robert S. (7) 235
Samuel (5) 119, 120
Samuel (7) 210
Samuel J. (6) 122
Samuel Marvel (7) 121, 212
Sarah (6) 120
Thomas C. (6) 121, 209
Velma Lucille (7) 212
William J. (6) 122, 211, 213
Montgomery Ward 275
Montour 10 Mine 276
Mooney
Thomas 26
Moor
John 7
Moore
Cenor (5) 193
Charles P. (6) 225
Edward C 225
Grace E. (7) 225
Helen A (7) 225
Nellie E. (7) 225
Morgan
Ellis (6) 102
George 45
Morrison
Henry 42
John 42
Morton
John 78
Moss
Joseph 62
William 43
Mowery
Dave (7) 303
Harold (7) 303
Hester J. (6) 150
John (6) 150
Martin (5) 149, 150, 303
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susanna (6)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William (6)</td>
<td>150, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Pleasant Cemetery</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Washington</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddy Creek</td>
<td>24, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncie Times</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James (Capt.)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder Kill Hundred</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum of Western Expansion</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. D. (Capt.)</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily (5)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio &amp; Pennsylvania Railroad</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio River</td>
<td>28, 33, 42, 44, 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Ashley Cemetery</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Chagrin Falls Cemetery</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Crow Inn</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Shaw's Cemetery</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Stone Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Stone Tavern</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Shoreline Railroad</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of Colored Troops</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstreet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkley (5)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangle</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register of Historic Places</td>
<td>35, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neal</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret &quot;Maggie&quot; Emma (6)</td>
<td>326</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>Nevitt</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>290</td>
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<td>Ellen G. (7)</td>
<td>329</td>
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<td>Newton</td>
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<td>Christopher James (11)</td>
<td>230</td>
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<td>Katherine Ellen (11)</td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niles Union Cemetery</td>
<td>223, 224</td>
</tr>
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<td>Nicholas</td>
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<td>Oakdale Cemetery</td>
<td>288</td>
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<td>Oakland</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obryan</td>
<td>See Bryan</td>
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<td>Florence Louise &quot;Lou&quot; (7)</td>
<td>202</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>50, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkin</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parkinson</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkinson's Ferry</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchett</td>
<td>26, 49</td>
</tr>
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<td>Patterson</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>See Massanutten Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearsall</td>
<td>See Piersol</td>
</tr>
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<td>Peart</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn</td>
<td>6, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania House of Representatives</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Mining Company</td>
<td>263, 265, 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Railroad</td>
<td>73, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Railroad, Pan Handle Div.</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania State Legislature</td>
<td>256, 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentecost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dorsey (Col.) ........................................ 42
Pentecosts Mills.................................. 41, 42
Peoples Natural Gas Company ............... 274
Peppard
  Jonathan (4) .................................. 141
  Mary (5) ....................................... 141, 142
Perish Lines ...................................... 12, 14, 15, 17, 48
Perry
  Hannah (4) .................................. 161
Peters Creek 30, 34, 39, 41, 61, 83, 239
Peters Creek Baptist Church ................. 65, 81
Peters Creek Historical Society 80, 81, 238, 253
Peters Creek Valley ................................24
Peters Township School Board ............... 278
Peters Township Society of Farm Women ................. 280
Philips
  Michael (5) .................................. 156, 316
  Robert ........................................ 63
Piersol
  Elizabeth (5) ..................................139, 284
  George (6) ................................... 140
  Sampson (4) .................................. 87, 140
Pigeon Creek .................................... 49, 68, 77
Pigeon Forge .................................... 48
Pine Hill Cemetery ............................... 141, 287, 288
Pitt
  Benjamin (4) .................................. 105
  Harriott (5) .................................. 105
Pittsburg & Southern Railroad ............... 263
Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad Company ........................................ 270
Pittsburg Coal Association .................... 264
Pittsburg Coal Company 262, 263, 264
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Depot74
Pittsburgh Casualty Company .................. 270
Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist- Episcopal Church 133, 141, 253, 259, 266
Pittsburgh Post Office .......................... 73
Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra ................ 258
Plains Missionary Society ...................... 248
Pleasant Plain Cemetery 246, 247
Pollock
  Joseph ......................................... 78
Polson See Polsel
  Henry Peter (3) .............................. 23, 24
  Peter (4) .................................... 24
Polser See Polsel
Pomeroy ............................................44
Poor House ........................................ 71
Post Hospital
  Johnsonville, Tennessee ......................261
Pouder
  Daniel ........................................ 9
Powel
  Joseph ......................................... 8
Powers
  Nicholes ....................................... 7
Price
  Richard ....................................... 74
Prior
  Henrietta (5) ..................................167, 170
Pritchard
  Browning W. (6) ................................131
  Daniel (5) .................................... 131
  Esther E. (6) .................................. 131
  Liza Ann (6) .................................. 131
  Tabitha (6) ................................... 131
  Virginia (6) ...................................131
Pritchett
  Isaac (4) ...................................... 109
  Susan (5) .................................... 109, 111
Prohibitionist Movement ..........................232
Providence Baptist Church 85, 86, 142, 143
Providence Baptist Graveyard 85, 142
Pryor See Prior
Qualey
  Thomas W. ..................................... 129
Radcliffe
  Thomas C. (6) ..................................129
Ralls County Cemetery ..........................189
Ralston
  David (2) ..................................... 15
  John .......................................... 15
  William (3) .................................. 9, 15
Randolph
  Sarah (5) ..................................... 175
Rankin
  Anna "Annie" Frances Elizabeth (7) ........ 236
  Charity Jeanne "Jennie" (7) ................. 231, 236
Matilda ........................................... 112
Miller (5) .................................. 59, 119
Miller (6) .................................. 122
Minerva (6) .................................. 117
Nancy (5) .................................. 58
Nancy J. (6) ................................. 122, 213, 214
Robert ........................................ 58
Samuel ........................................ 3
William (4) .................................. 58
William (5) .................................. 58
William (6) .................................. 123
Robison See Robinson
Robson See Robinson
Rock Island Confederate Prisoner of War Camp .......................... 170
Rock Island Railroad ........................................ 244
Roleston See Ralston
Rorabaugh
Thomas (7) ................................. 323
Rose
Mary E. (6) .................................. 199, 200
Rowan
Evelyn M. (8) ................................. 255
Rowland
Hugh .......................................... 6
Rudy
Jacob (7) ...................................... 170
Rush's Detachment .................................. 67
Russell
Caleb (4) .................................... 50
E. R. (Asst. Surgeon) ............................. 261
Rust
Isaac (4) ...................................... 105
J. M. (6) ...................................... 187
Sophia May (5) ............................... 105
Willie Vera (7) ................................. 187
William J. (6) ................................. 119
Saucerman
Absalom (6) .................................. 148, 300
Archie (7) .................................. 301
Barnabas (6) .................................. 148, 299
Barnette "Barney" M. (7) ...................... 300
C. H. (7) ..................................... 301
Catherine (6) .................................. 148
Charles H. "Chris" (7) .......................... 302
Ellen J. (7) .................................. 299
Frederick B. (7) ............................... 301
George (6) .................................. 148
George W. (7) .................................. 301
John (5) ....................................... 148
John (6) ....................................... 148
John (7) ....................................... 300
John W. (6) .................................. 300
Martin M. (6) .................................. 149, 300
Mary (5) ....................................... 145, 148
Mary D. (7) .................................. 300
Mary E. (6) .................................. 149
Mary L. (7) .................................. 301
Minnie (7) ..................................... 302
Samuel (6) .................................. 148
Sarah C. (7) .................................. 300
Simon (6) ..................................... 148, 301
Susan A. (7) .................................. 301
Willard T. (7) .................................. 302
Saunders
[--?--] (5) .................................. 129
Sauns See Sawin
Sawin
Charity (3) ................................. 17, 37, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 75, 260, 277
Henry (3) ................................. 17, 18, 38, 39, 45, 46, 61
Joseph (2) .................................. 17, 37, 39
Joseph (3) .................................. 17
Lydia (3) ...................................... 17, 38, 90, 256
Sayers
Samuel ........................................ 47
Scarborough
George (7) .................................. 175
Scott
Caroline Lavinia .............................. 237
Hugh .......................................... 47, 65
John .......................................... 7, 238
Seaman
John W. ...................................... 238
Seeley
Amanda (5) .................................. 227
Sen. John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center .......................... 74
Sacramento River .................................. 110
Sagesser
Anna (4) ..................................... 116
Sale, The ...................................... 39
Salt River ...................................... 40
Sampson
Bertie O. (6) .................................. 327
James (5) ..................................... 327
Sand
William ....................................... 134
Sanders
Permelia (5) .................................. 119
Permelia Alice (6) ............................... 119
Seneca Indians
Shadrick
William (Rev.)
Shakleford
Mary Ann (6)
Shalpman
John
Shanahan
Robert
Shannon
Joseph B.
William W.
Sharp
Peter
Shaw
Katherine (6)
Sheets
James
Luther W.
Sheldon
Mary D. (6)
Shenandoah Valley
Sherrill
Ruann C. (6)
Shippey
Harriet (5)
Shongs
Nancy
Sivers
Jacob
Slaten
Grant (7)
Hugh Jefferson (6)
Isham Browder (5)
Isome Newton (7)
Josephine (7)
Martha Ann (5)
Slaton
See Slaten
Slaton
See Slaten
Smith
Abraham
Charles J. (7)
Daniel
Ebenezer A. E. (6)
Edward A. (5)
Elizabeth E. (7)
Emma Rachel (6)
George
John (Capt.)
Matilda "Tillie" R. (7)
Richard
Smith Family
Smith's Creek
Smithfield Street Bridge
Smithfield Street Depot
Smithfield Street Post Office
Smith's Creek
Snyder
H. (Rev.)
Sons of the American Revolution
Sons of Veterans, the Army of the Cumberland
Soulas
Charles W.
South
John J. (5)
Judith Ann (6)
Theodotia (5)
Spain (ship)
Spanish-American War
Spencer
Alice (7)
Calvin (5)
Calvin R. (7)
Charles Kane (7)
James W. (7)
Jesse Woodward (7)
John S. (7)
Malvina (7)
Mary Elizabeth (7)
Mattie (7)
Nancy (7)
Rebecca (4)
Rosannie (7)
Sarah E. (7)
Walter (5)
Walter Keen (6)
Walter Scott (7)
William R. (6)
Spencer Point
St. Luke's Hospital
St. Peter's Church
Staley
Effie (7)
Martin (6)
Stamps
George Washington (6)
Joseph Crawford (7)
Mary (7)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>209</td>
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<td>Samuel</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J.</td>
<td></td>
<td>120, 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Fletcher</td>
<td></td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford University</td>
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<td>202</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<td>Amanda Victoria</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>[-?--]</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>91, 161, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steg</td>
<td></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. (Surgeon)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemmons</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>105, 110, 114, 189, 190</td>
</tr>
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<td>Stephenson</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
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<td>200, 201</td>
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<td></td>
<td>68</td>
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<td></td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>John</td>
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<td>236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas R.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>136, 236</td>
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<td>Thomas Richard</td>
<td></td>
<td>78, 85, 136, 137, 236</td>
</tr>
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<td>Stover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stricker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Leonard</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stringer</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles D.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleva</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Malcolm Earl</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Rea Cary</td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
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<td>Robert</td>
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<td>Robert Ellis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudy A.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Raleigh</td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. A</td>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swagler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td></td>
<td>242, 243, 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwartz</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaneous Taylor</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma Nancy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermina</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwin Clark</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>215, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>123, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johann George</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>123, 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>62, 64, 123, 125, 126, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilber</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>123, 124, 125, 126, 215, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dillon</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia L.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>124, 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Infant</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jane</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Catherine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Olin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson Hawkins</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swearingen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swearingen Family</td>
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<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swick</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
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<td>Syria Temple of Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor Church Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Kinley (Gov.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenmile Creek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tennessee River ............................................. 53
Terry
   J. L. (8) ............................................. 249
   William M. (7) ..................................... 249
   William M. (9) ..................................... 249
Thomas
   Clyde B ............................................. 274
   L. (General) ....................................... 261
   Martha J. (5) ..................................... 163, 164
   Nancy ............................................... 75
   Thomas Jefferson University .................. 229, 256
Thompson
   James ............................................... 171
   John (7) ............................................ 170
   William ............................................. 73
Tibbs
   William Waltham (5) ......................... 53, 54, 103, 169
Timmons
   John T. (6) ........................................ 100
Townsend
   Catherine "Kate" Wright (7) ................. 258, 267
   Charles Thornton (7) ........................... 258
   Charles W. (6) ................................... 255, 256, 258, 267
   Chatham Anderson (7) ......................... 257, 258, 267
   Daniel (3) ....................................... 38, 39, 45, 65, 66, 90, 256
   Daniel B. (5) ..................................... 265
   Edward R. (5) ..................................... 265
   Eleanor "Nellie" Brown (7) ..................... 257, 259, 267
   Elijah (4) .......................................... 63
   Joseph (5) ......................................... 255
   Joseph Alexander (7) ........................... 257, 258, 267
   Lucinda Jane "Jennie" (7) ...................... 257, 258, 267
   Lydia (4) .......................................... 90
   Nancy Rachel (7) ................................ 259
   William Hopkins (7) ............................ 257, 258, 267
Treaty of Fort Stanwix ................................. 28
   Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut .... 268
   Trinity Hall (Washington, Pennsylvania) .... 268
   Trinity Ivy ........................................... 268
Trocon
   Albert A. (7) ...................................... 260
Trotman
   Frances (5) ....................................... 116
   Leonard (4) ....................................... 116
Troxel
   Ella Almira (6) ................................... 223, 224

Underground Railroad ..................................... 79
Underwood
   Hiram (7) ......................................... 297, 298
   James (7) ......................................... 298
   Mina B. (7) ......................................... 298
   Nathan ............................................. 14
   William (6) ....................................... 297
   Union Cemetery .................................. 127, 216
   Union Pacific Railroad ......................... 235
   United Presbyterian Church (Murray, Nebraska) .. 232
   United Spanish War Veterans .................. 271, 272
   University of Cincinnati ....................... 220

Valentine House ........................................... 237
Vance
   Handel .............................................. 12, 23
   William ............................................ 12
VanHorn
   Arabell "Anna" or "Bell" (6) ............... 181, 183
   George C. (7) ..................................... 312
VanMatre
   Catherine (6) ..................................... 299
   Morgan (5) ......................................... 299
VanMeter
   Isaac ............................................... 2
   John ............................................... 2
   Rachel (4) ........................................ 109
VanVorhees
   Harvey ............................................. 243
VanWinkle
   Napoleon Bonaparte (6) ....................... 106
VanWye
   Abram (5) ........................................ 126, 127, 228
   Abram (7) ........................................ 217, 218
   Aert See VanWye, Arthur (2)
   Alcoy (7) .......................................... 227
   Almira (6) ......................................... 127, 128
   Almira Esther (7) ................................ 224
   Amanda (6) ........................................ 127, 128
   Arthur (2) ........................................ 37
   Arthur (4) ......................................... 126, 129
   Arthur (5) ......................................... 227, 228
   Arthur (6) ......................................... 130
   Benjamin C. (7) .................................. 220
   Catharina (2) ..................................... 17, 37
   Catharine Wright (5) ............................ 228
Catherine (6) ........................ 128
Charity (6) .......................... 130
Charles (6) .......................... 127, 130, 217, 218, 222
Charles (7) .......................... 218, 225
Clarence (7) .......................... 228
Clarissa O. (7) ........................ 228
Darthula W. (6) ........................ 127, 128, 222, 225
Elihu D. (7) .......................... 217, 218, 223
Ellen (6) .............................. 130
Enoch Wright (6) ...................... 126, 127, 130, 227, 228
Enoch Wright (7) ...................... 227
Florence Amanda (7) ................... 219
Francis "Frank" C. (7) .................. 219, 222
Franklin (7) ........................... 228
Garry P. (7) ............................ 220
George (6) ............................. 228
George W. (7) .......................... 218
Homer W. (7) ........................... 219
Isaac (6) ............................... 130
James (5) .............................. 126, 129, 228
James D. (6) ........................... 130, 227
Jane (6) ............................... 225
John (6) ............................... 126, 127, 130
John E. (6) ............................. 222
John E. (7) ............................. 220
John W. (6) ............................. 217, 218, 219
John Warren (7) ....................... 217, 218
Joseph W. (7) ........................... 227
Joseph Wright (6) ...................... 127, 128, 223, 224
Lee (7) ................................. 228
Lois (7) ................................. 219
Lucy (6) ............................... 227, 228
Lucy (7) ............................... 220
Lucy Olive (7) ........................... 228
Lydia (6) ............................... 128, 130, 220, 221
Mary (6) ............................... 129
Mary A. (6) ............................ 226, 227
Mary Alice (7) .......................... 218
Mary C. (7) ............................. 219
Mary Jane (6) ........................... 128, 217, 218, 221, 222
Nancy (6) .............................. 128, 130, 222, 223
Nancy (7) ............................. 221
Olive E. (7) ............................. 219
Rachel (6) .............................. 130
Rachel Kate "Kit" or "Kittie" (7) ...... 217, 218
Sabrina/Sabine H. (6) ................. 127, 129, 225
Sherman (7) ............................ 228
William (6) ............................ 127
William (7) ............................ 217, 218
William H. (6) ........................ 130
William James (8) ..................... 224
William Joseph (7) .................... 224
William V. (6) ........................ 128
Varway ................................. See VanWye
Venetia Chruch ........................ See Wright’s Church
Venetia Road .......................... 41, 133, 239
Verwey ................................. See VanWye
Virden
Egniar .................................. 13
Virginia Continental Line ............. 16
Virginia Court for the District of West Augusta ............................... 31
Virginia Land Commission ............ 34
Voorhees
Ted V. (Rev.) ........................... 280

W

Waggenheim
E. H. .................................. 112
Wagher
William .................................. 291
Walker
Nancy Y. (6) ............................ 177
William E. (5) .......................... 177, 178
Wall
John ..................................... 14
Wallace
Eleanor (3) .............................. 132
Elizabeth (5) ........................... 103
M. S. .................................... 245
William (4) ............................. 132
William C. .............................. 63
Walters
Joseph .................................. 124
Walttrip
Andrew "Andy" (6) ....................... 170
David Andrew (7) ........................ 171
Garland O. "Rufus" (7) ................... 171
Joseph (5) .............................. 167, 170
Luke (6) ................................. 167
Martha "Patsy" (6) ........................ 167
Martha Ann (7) ........................... 171
War of 1812 ............................. 67, 108, 126
Ward
Abraham ................................... 61
Warren
Michael .................................. 8, 13
Warren State Hospital for the Insane.. 252
Washington
George (Gen.) .......................... 57
George (President) ....................... 66
Viola (7) ........................................ 324
Wilson W. (6) .................................. 325
Witzigman
F. C. (Rev.) ...................................... 248
Wolf .................................................. See Wolfe
George (Gov.) ...................................... 70
Wolfe
Abraham (5) ....................................... 88
Absalom (5) ........................................ 88, 145, 148
Adah (6) ............................................ 144
Adam (5) ............................................ 88, 145, 146
Adam (6) ............................................ 145
Addie Mabel (7) ................................... 306
Albert Elliott (6) .................................. 146
Alfred (7) ........................................... 292
Alma (7) ............................................. 304
Arminda (7) ......................................... 304
Benjamin (6) ........................................ 151
Bessie Bell (7) ...................................... 296
Burleigh "Burly" Clayton (7) ....................... 308
Catherine (6) ....................................... 145, 151
Christina (3) ....................................... 89
Clara "Caddie" Estelle (6) ......................... 147, 296
Clement L. (7) ...................................... 292
Cora L. (7) ......................................... 294
David (5) ............................................ 89
Delilah (6) .......................................... 144
Dorcas Ellen (6) ..................................... 150, 151
Edith Violet (7) ..................................... 306
Edward Leslie (6) ................................... 147
Elfreda (7) .......................................... 304
Eliza A. (6) ......................................... 293
Eliza F. (7) .......................................... 293
Elizabeth (5) ........................................ 87, 89
Elizabeth (6) ........................................ 144, 145
Elsie C. (7) .......................................... 309
Emanuel C. (6) ...................................... 150, 151, 304, 307
Emeline (6) ......................................... 146, 295
Emily (6) ............................................ 144
Estella "Stella" (7) ................................... 308
Eva M. (7) ........................................... 307
Everett L. (7) ....................................... 306
Frances Amelia (6) ................................ 146
Freeman (6) ........................................ 144
George (5) ......................................... 88, 144
George S. (6) ....................................... 145, 293
Grace C. (7) ........................................ 309
Grover Cleveland (7) ............................. 308
Henry Kline (5) .................................... 88
Hester "Hetty" (5) ................................... 88, 145, 147, 151
Isaac (5) ............................................ 89
Isaac (6) ............................................ 144
Jacob (6) ............................................ 151
James (5) ............................................ 87, 89, 143
James (6) ............................................ 144, 150, 151
John "Big John" (4) ................................ 87
John "Blathering John" (5) ......................... 87, 144
John "Little John" (4) .............................. 49, 87, 88
John (5) ............................................. 88
John (6) ............................................. 150
John Emerson (6) .................................. 146
John J. (6) .......................................... 151, 297, 305
John Jacob (3) ...................................... 88
John Peter (3) ...................................... 87, 89
John Peter (7) ...................................... 292
Kate (6) .............................................. 144
Lemuel (6) .......................................... 151
Leota L. (6) ......................................... 293
Lewis B. (6) ......................................... 144
Lorenzo (6) .......................................... 150, 151, 309
Lovenia (7) .......................................... 304
Lydia (6) ............................................ 144, 151
Margaret (6) ......................................... 145, 149
Martin (6) .......................................... 151
Mary (3) ............................................. 144
Mary (5) ............................................. 88, 149, 150
Mary (7) ............................................. 149
Mary Alice (6) ...................................... 147
Mary Ann (6) ....................................... 150, 151, 304, 307
Mary Blanche (7) ................................... 292
Melvin (7) .......................................... 304
Nancy (6) ............................................ 151
Nancy (7) ............................................ 292
Nellie Ethel (7) ..................................... 293
Orange Dillon (7) ................................... 292
Ornsby (7) .......................................... 304
Peter (5) ............................................ 87
Ray E. (7) ........................................... 309
Russell M. (7) ...................................... 293, 294
Sabrina (6) .......................................... 146, 294
Samuel (5) .......................................... 89
Samuel C. (6) ....................................... 150, 303
Saphrona (6) ....................................... 146
Sarah (6) ............................................ 144
Silva (7) ............................................. 304
Simon (5) ............................................ 88, 150
Simon (6) ............................................ 145
Simon Virgil (7) .................................... 306
Susannah L. (5) .................................... 88, 148
Thomas (6) .......................................... 144, 292
Walter W. (7) ...................................... 292
William (6) ......................................... 144, 145, 147
William (7) ......................................... 294
William L. (6) ...................................... 145
Wolford
Barbara (4)........................................91
John.............................................91
Wood
Stephen........................................71
Woods
[--?--] (4)......................................50
Woodward
Missouri F. (6)..................................213
Woolf...........................................See Wolfe
Wright
Abraham (3).................................12, 14, 18, 23
Ada "Addie" Blanche (7)240, 241, 266
Agnes "Nancy" (4)........................10, 47, 48, 61, 76, 85, 86
Alice Mary (7)...............................255
Betsey (4).......................................37
Catherine.....................................170
Catherine Hopkins (6)74, 85, 137, 138, 230, 232, 242
Charity "Chattie" Frances (7).........250
Charity "Chattie" Lucinda (7)244, 249, 250
Charity Sauns (6), 80, 83, 85, 133, 134, 137, 138, 139, 260, 262, 265, 266, 267, 277, 279
Charles (6).....................................100
Cora Campbell (7)........................249, 251, 266
Darthula (6)78, 85, 137, 138, 228, 229, 243
Eleanor "Ellender" (4)........................36, 55, 56, 57, 58
Eleanor (4).....................................110, 114
Elizabeth "Betsey" (4)......................58
Elizabeth "Bettie" (7).......................168
Elizabeth "Lizzie" Anna (7)..............241
Elizabeth (3)..................................12, 13, 14
Elizabeth (6).................................100, 171
Elmore Hopkins (7).......................249, 250, 251
Emma Rachel (7).............................249, 250
Enoch (4)10, 40, 44, 47, 48, 49, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 126, 135, 137, 139, 229, 230, 237, 238, 243, 254, 267, 277, 279, 281
Enoch (7).......................................249, 252
Enoch N. (6).........................84, 134, 137, 138, 139, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 250, 254, 259, 266
Esther (3)12, 18, 47, 48, 49, 59, 68, 77
Female Infant (3)...........................18
Frank Lawrence (7)......................241
Franklin "Frank" B. (7)....................168
Franklin (6)..................................99
Franklin (7)................................171
George........................................171
George (6)..................................100
Hannah (4).................................36, 53, 54
Harriet "Hallie" Lucinda (7)............241
Harwin Bartlett (8).......................249
Helen Gail (8)...............................250
Hopkins (6).................................84, 133, 134, 138, 139, 265
James "Jimmie" Sauns (7)..............241
James (1).....................................1, 2, 3, 5, 12
James (3)3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 55, 66, 277
James (7).....................................167
James B. (6).................................99, 100, 167
James H. (7)..................................171, 172
James Herron Hopkins (7).............255, 265
James Howard (9)............................238
James Vernon (8)............................266
Janet (3)......................................12, 17, 18, 38
Jemima (4).....................................37, 59
John.............................................13, 170
John (2)1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 37, 48
John (3)......................................12, 15, 30, 46, 48
John (4)......................................24, 35, 36
John (6)......................................99, 169
John (7)......................................167
John Campbell (7)..........................255, 265
Joseph (5).................................62, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 237, 242, 256, 260, 266, 267, 277
Joseph (8).....................................171
Joseph A. (7)..................................172
Joseph Alexander (7)....................255, 265
Joseph Edward (7).........................249, 251
Joseph Enoch (7)...........................238, 241
Joseph Thomas (6).........................171
Joseph Thornton Fleming (6)..........84, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 242, 243, 252, 254
Joshua (3).................................12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 61, 65, 77, 80, 243, 266, 267, 277
Joshua (6).....................................99, 167
Joshua Enoch (6)............................75, 79, 83, 84, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 236, 237,