

Eighth Generation (5th Great-Grandparents)

<p><u>John LANNING Parents</u> Joseph LANNING Marcy LOWNSBERRY</p> <p><u>Sarah WHITAKER Parents</u> Joshua WHITAKER, Sr. Mary REED</p>	<p><u>William RACKLEY Parents</u> Robert Mills RACKLEY Rebecca UNKNOWN</p> <p><u>Sarah UNKNOWN Parents</u></p>
<p><u>William BARNHILL, Jr. Parents</u> William BARNHILL, Sr. Sarah UNKNOWN</p> <p><u>Mary [UNKNOWN] Parents</u></p>	<p><u>James ORTON, Sr. Parents</u> James ORTON Jane BRYAN</p> <p><u>Sarah VANDERFORD Parents</u> Charles VANDERFORD, Sr. Sarah DELANEY</p>
<p><u>Daniel HENSON Parents</u> Charles HENSON Elizabeth McALESTER</p> <p><u>Fariba POOL Parents</u></p>	
<p><u>Mathias Solomon MEASE Parents</u> Johann George Matthias Emelius MEASE Eva Elizabeth MEESE</p> <p><u>Fannie YOUNT Parents</u> John Peter YOUNT, Sr. Maria Barbara SHOOK</p>	

Joseph LANNING
Marcy LOUNSBERRY

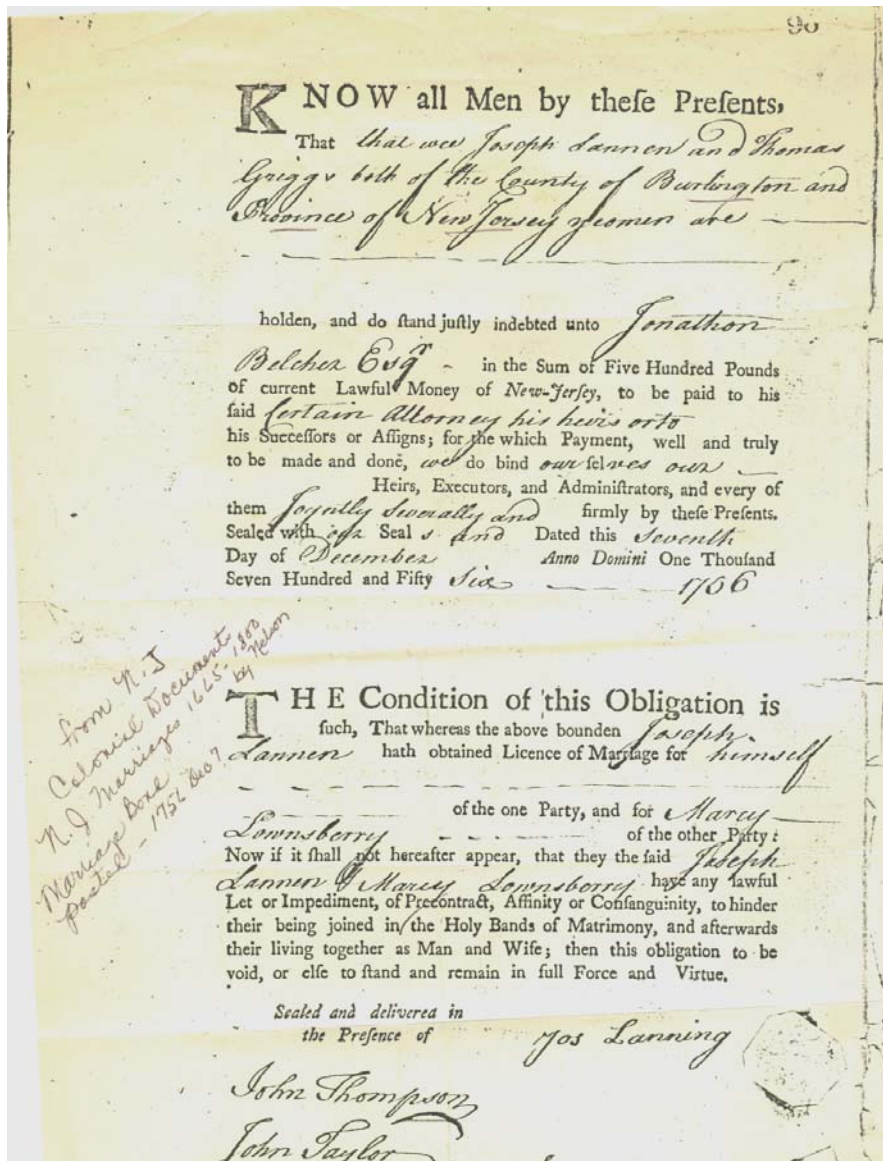
Joseph LANNING was born 16 Nov 1731 in Bordentown - Mt. Holly, Burlington County, NJ and died about 1800 at Reeds, Davidson County, North Carolina. He was buried at Jersey Baptist Church Cemetery.

Joseph's father was **John LANNING (1705-1759)**
Joseph's mother was **Anne UNKNOWN (-Aft 1760)**

Marcy LOUNSBERRY was born in 1735 in Bordentown, Burlington County, NJ and died in 1771 at Reeds, Davidson County, NC. She was buried at Jersey Baptist Church Cemetery.

Marcy's father was **Samuel LOWNSBERRY (1701 -)**
Marcy's mother was **Hannah CARPENTER (1708 -)**

Joseph and Marcy were married 7 December 1756 in Bordentown, Burlington County, NJ.



Children of Joseph and Marcy:

There is plenty of doubt and confusion about the exact number of children and the gender. I can find no written records for any except three but there is just enough hint at the others to list them here even though I have no positive proof.

Genforum - Lanning Message 566

By: Nancy Fletcher Ringer

Joseph and Margaret Lownsberry had 7 children and one was John Lanning, Sr.

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In the Greaves-Gerding ancestry, there is a daughter, Rachel shown to Joseph and Marcy. This Rachel was born in 1752. Joseph and Marcy were not married until 1756. I believe this is a mistake. If there is a Rachel in this family, she would have born after 1757 probably.

1. M Pioneer John Lanning Sr. Born: 27 Feb 1757 - Bordentown, Burlington County, NJ Died: 10 Aug 1839 - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC Buried: - Cane Creek Cemetery - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC Spouse: Sarah Whitaker (1767-1848) Marr. Date: Oct 1783 - , Rowan County, NC For events and notes for John Lanning, see GENERATION SEVEN.	2 F Daughter Lanning Born: 1761 - Burlington County, NJ
3 F F. Lanning Born: 1763 - Burlington County, NJ	4 F Aeshia Lanning Born: 4 May 1766 - , Rowan County, NC Died: 8 May 1845 - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC Buried: - Cane Creek Cemetery - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC Spouse: Eldad Reed Jr. (1768-1849) Marr. Date: 5 Sep 1793 - , Rowan County, NC
5 M Joseph Lanning Jr. Born: Abt 1767 - , Rowan County, NC Died: 16 Apr 1846 - Carr Township, Jackson County, IN Buried: Spouse: Elizabeth Beck (1776-1863) Marr. Date: 1790 - , Rowan County, NC	6 M Enos Lanning Born: 27 Apr 1770 - , Rowan County, NC Died: 8 Mar 1844 - Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina Buried: - Reed's Cemetery, Davidson County, NC Spouse: Sarah Warner (1775-1844) Marr. Date: 21 Jan 1790 - , Rowan County, NC

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS AND NOTES FOR JOSEPH AND MARCY LANNING

1731 -- Birth of Joseph Lanning in New Jersey

1735 – Birth of Marcy Lownsberry in New Jersey

1756 - December 7 -- Marriage of Joseph Lanning and Marcy Lownsberry in New Jersey

[Source] -- The Lanning Family of Newtown, Long Island, NY and NJ

Compiled by Lewis D. Cook, F.G.S.P. , F. A. S. G. -- (1940-1970)

Photocopy of Authors Original Manuscript -- page 99

UNASSIGNED LANING

JOSEPH LANING of Burlington Co., NJ, and MARCY LOWNSBERRY had marriage license of 7 Dec. 1756 (Ibid. 22: 236).

His estate is not found in NJ probate records. Possibly, he was the Joseph Laning, born 16 Nov. 1731 (Bible record in possession of Edward Lanning of Lexington, NC, in 1966), who removed from Burlington Co., NJ, to Rowan Co., NC, and was of Allen Co., KY, in 1820, whose son John Laning, born 27 Feb. 1757 in Bordentown, NJ, died 10 Aug. 1839 in Buncombe Co., NC, having married in Oct. 1783 in Rowan Co., NC, Sarah Whitaker, and had issue (Rev. War Pension Application).

Joseph Laning was listed in the 1790 Census of the Salisbury District, Rowan Co., NC, as head of a family of 2 males over 16 yrs. and 5 females.

The Rev. Jesse H. Lanning, Linwood, NC, a descendant, has further details.

NOTE: The Joseph Lanning in Allen County, KY in 1820 was Joseph Jr., not Joseph Sr.

NOTES

In a letter from Eunice Andrus, there is a reference to another marriage certificate in NC for Joseph Lanning, but the brides name was unreadable. So we believe Joseph may have had a second marriage, but it was not to Margaret Morrison. The other woman may have been Elizabeth Beck. ***** I believe this marriage of Elizabeth Beck to Joseph Lanning was to Joseph Lanning Jr. This family can be traced through Kentucky and on to Indiana where Joseph died.

1757 - February 27 -- Birth of son John Lanning in Bordentown, NJ.

The following information is from: Mike Lanning in 1994

Address at that time:

Mike Lanning, 864 Brownthrus Lane, Wichita, KS, 67212-3504 Tel. NO: 316-722-9644

(I haven't written to him in several years, so I don't know if he is still at that address. [Wilma])

Children of Joseph and Marcy:

(1) John Lanning, b- 27 Feb 1757, d- 10 Aug 1839

(2) Enos Lanning, b 27 April 1770

(3) Achsah, b- 4 May 1776

1760 - Taxes

Joseph paid taxes in Rowan County, NC in 1760.

1761 - Moved from New Jersey to North Carolina

[Source] -- Heritage of Buncombe Co., NC, pg 345

~ In 1761 Joseph Lanning moved from N.J. to Rowan Co., to a section called "Jersey Settlement", with wife Mary and their 4 year old son John, b. 1757.

[Source] -- North Carolina Baptist Historical Papers dated Jan 1898

authored by G. W. Greene:

~ "About the middle of the last century a colony moved from New Jersey and settled in Rowan County, NC. This "Jersey Settlement" is now part of Davidson County and lies near the Yadkin River, opposite Salisbury. In this colony was Jeremiah Greene with a large family of sons & daughters. H. E. McCullough of England had secured grants to large tracts of land in NC, tract No 9, containing 12,500 acres, including much of the land of the Jersey Settlement. Jeremiah

Greene bought 541 acres of this land. This land is described as lying on the waters of the Atkin or Pee Dee on Potts Creek. This creek passes near the village of Linwood (in the shadow of Grandfather Mountain) within a mile of Jersey Church and empties into the Yadkin, not far away. The land was bought in 1761."

1766 - May 4 -- Rowan County, NC -- Birth of daughter Acshah (Asheia) Lanning
Asheia married Eldad Reed and moved to Buncombe County, NC

1768 -- Rowan County, NC Tax List
[Source] -- 1768 Rowan County, NC - North Carolina Census 1790-1890
NC Early Tax List records Joseph Laning

1774 - 1778 -- Patriotic Service

Added by Deana Henry75 on 22 Aug 2008

Joseph rendered Patriotic service during the American Revolution, 1776-1782. On March 10, 1778, Joseph, made a vacant land claim for 300 acres on both sides of the Indian Grave Fork, branch of adjoining lands of Henry Eustace McColluch and Daniel Hunt ,and improvements of John Hollis and Peter Baker. (Rowan County, North Carolina Vacant Land Entries, # 573, Vol. 9 page 301.) Additional information about this story

1778 - March 10 -- Land Claim - Indian Grave Branch - Salisbury, Rowan County, N.C

[Source] - Rowan County ,North Carolina Vacant Land Entries, #573, Vol. 9 page 301

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1783 - Property Grant -- Rowan County, NC

1783 - Abstract of the Deeds of Rowan County, NC 1753-1785

October 10, 1783 - State Grant # 354 @ 50 Sh The 100 acres to Joseph Lanning, 294 acres on Indian Grave Branch adjacent to McCulloh, Daniel Hunt, John Green, and John Hollis [A deed in the NC Lanning book shows a deed dated 1783 that grants 294 acres lying within the county of Rowan on Indian Grove Branch to Joseph Lanning for the sum of fifty shillings.]

1790 - Rowan County, NC Census

LANNING, Joseph --- 2-0-5 // 0-0 // 1-0-0-4

2 white males 16 and upward>> Joseph, age 59 and Son Enos Lanning, age 20, who married Sarah Warner in January of 1790.

5 white females (the only one for sure is Achash, daughter of Joseph, who married Eldad Reed). Marcy could be one of the 5 females, but it is possible that Joseph had a second wife. That leaves 3 females (possibly daughters) that we have no information about.

One of the females could be Sarah Warner Lanning since Enos was married in January of 1790 and if the second male is in fact Enos.

Joseph is living next door to his son John: "LANNING, John" 1 3 2 // 0 0 // 1005



1800 - Rowan County, NC Census

Township: 42010-01010-00 Page 393 - NC 1800 Federal Census Index with:

Joseph Lanning

1 male aged 10-15 ** can not determine identification

1 male > 45 ** [This could be Joseph, age 69]
 1 female aged 10-15 ** can not determine identification
 3 females 16-25 ** can not determine identification

NOTE! If this is Joseph of 1731, then Marcy is gone and the young children could be from a new younger wife. These may be grandchildren or other family members living with Joseph at this time. This does not appear to be Joseph, the son of Enos, since his children are all born after this census.

Richard Teach	2	2	2	1	1
Enos Lanning	1	1	1	1	1
Joseph Lanning	1	1	1	3	1
William Lynn	3	1	1	2	1

Abt 1800 -- Death of Joseph Lanning

Joseph was laid to rest beside Marcy in the Jersey Baptist Church Cemetery.

1821 - August 20 -- Property Sale

A deed dated 20 August 1821 between Joseph Lanning of the State of Kentucky and County of Allen and Enos Lanning of the State of North Carolina and County of Rowan, for in consideration of the sum of \$200 hath granted unto the said Enos Lanning sell, convey - all that track of land situated in the County of Rowan on the Indian Grove Branch - signed Joseph Lanning and witnessed by Jacob Gobble, William Bruce, and John Lanning.

The deed has more detail, such as from a certain oak, so many chains, and both describe the same property.

The first deed is for Joseph, born 1731. He would have been age 90 in 1821, so it could have been him in Kentucky, possibly with one of the daughters. Joseph's son, Enos Lanning (married to Sarah Warner) stayed in Rowan Co, NC.

A letter dated Dec 20, 1983 from Ruth Lanning, Ashville, NC has the following:

"About 8 or 9 years ago, Jake and I went to Allen County, Kentucky because Joseph Lanning was there when he sold his son Enos the track of land he got from the government in Rowan County, NC. The court house burned and the records were burned around the edges. They had them in boxes and loose. It would have taken us two weeks to go through them and we didn't have that much time.

There were no Lannings in Allen Co. at that time, (about 1974)."

NOTE::: This Joseph is probably the son of Joseph since there are records of his wife and children after his demise in Indiana.

1822 -- Davidson County was created from the eastern part of Rowan County

~Joseph and Marcy helped start what is known as "Lanning Town" between Lexington-Salisbury and Reeds, NC.

~ They were charter members of Jersey Baptist Church of Linwood and are buried there.

~ Their land parcel of 280 acres was bordered on the east by what was later the Alfred Shoaf parcel and stretched west to what is now Reeds, and is still owned in part by his descendants.

Research Notes For Joseph LANNING

[Source] -- Unpublished Manuscript, by Lewis Daniel Cook; folio in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania;

Copy also deposited in the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT.

Letter from Jesse H. Lanning, Linwood, NC to Lewis D. Cook, dated 15 April 1966, copy found in "The Lanning Family of New Town, Queens County, NY, and New Jersey", by Lewis D. Cook, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, page 107.

"As it stands now, I am convinced that this Joseph Lanning, father of our Bordentown, John Lanning born in 1757, was a son of John Lanning and lived in the Crosswick area between Bordentown and Trenton. John Lanning was a patron of Imlay's store in Bordentown in 1750. Then Walter Reed at Ewing tells me that the Reeds and Lannings owned land in that area and likely did live there.

Then the Lannings who came here to NC evidently were Baptist at the time they came because they united with Jersey Baptist Church, (named after New Jersey), and then withdrew to establish Reeds Baptist Church.

Then a Baptist Church was established in the Crosswick area at the time they would have been there. So I feel that there is sufficient evidence to lead to conclude that our Joseph was the son of the Bordentown John

"As for Joseph Lanning's marriage, it seems evident that the Joseph who married Marcy Lounsberry in 1756 was my forebear. I have access to Enos Lanning's Bible in which there is a record indicating that his father Joseph was born in 1731. This Enos is the younger son of Joseph and the younger brother of John, born in Bordentown in 1757.

The Enos Lanning whose Bible I have access to is my forebear and is the one who remained on the land grant, here in Rowan County, now Davidson County, and later he bought the land from his father".

Letter from Jesse H. Lanning to Lewis D. Cook, dated 7 May 1966:

Route 1 Linwood. North Carolina 27299 May 7, 1966

Dear Mr. Cook;

Thanks for your letter of April 25. Yes, we certainly hope to trace the Lanning Family back overseas. There are some records indicating that they were associated with the Reeds and Hunts before coming to this country. I do not have them available just now. For some time I have been working with Mrs. McKee Andrus, nee Eunice Lanning, La Marque, Texas, and she has a great deal of data and some of it indicates that there were close relations between them. I am enclosing a copy of one section of the information she has sent me.

Yes, it might be helpful for me to have the names and addresses of some reliable genealogists in New York. I am not financially able to spend a great deal of money for the research but I am concerned to get this information.

In our search for data and materials on the Long Island Lannings we have felt and assumed that the widow Elizabeth Lanning came to New Jersey along with her Sons Robert, Richard, and John. John Lannon was evidently the husband of Elizabeth and died on Long Island before the family moved to New Jersey. We have felt that the John, son of Elizabeth was our forebear. Your suggestion as to John and Hannah Lanning of Bucks County, Pa. as the parents of our Joseph sound very interesting and likely. Tradition here has our line of Lannings tied in with both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Then Hannah Lanning of Evesham Township, widow, marrying Thomas Bishop of Bordentown would put the John and Hannah Lanning children in Bordentown and Burlington County at the right time, and would fit in with the birth date of Joseph as being in 1731.

As to the record here on Joseph's wife it is very poor. The census [of Rowan Co, NC] shows there were 5 females in his family in 1790. As you may know the Joseph did get a land grant here in 1---, and lived on it for some time. However, there is a partial record in Rowan County where Joseph Lanning married and the names of the witnesses are recorded but there is no name of the woman or date. Evidently the record was damaged sometime.

Interestingly enough, there is a record that Catherine Beck, sold [2 Dec. 1799] a tract of land located just across the Yadkin River in what is now Davie County, but then Rowan, adjoining Squire Boone's land, to Elizabeth, her daughter, and husband, Joseph Lanning but does not say where they live.

It seems quite likely this is the woman that Joseph married.

However, there is this record that Joseph Lanning did sell the Land Grant Tract to his Son, Enos [in 1821] and that at that time he was living in Allen County, Kentucky. Your Uncle, Mr. Cook, in Bordentown, suggested that he was living with a daughter there at that time. He would be about 90 years old. There is no question as to it being the same tract of land as the descriptions is exactly the same.

Then later Enos in his own will divides it among his children. That is recorded and is now here in Davidson County, formerly Rowan. We have no record of Joseph's daughters but one, Aeshia, who married Eldad Reed in 1793 and moved to Buncombe County, near Asheville, in 1803, where her oldest [youngest] brother John Lanning [1757-1839] lived.

I am enclosing a copy of Enos Lanning's Bible record and a copy of John Lanning's genealogy.

I wish I could answer all of your questions but I do not know the answer to many of them. Then I do not have the time just now as I am leaving to work in Georgia for 4 weeks and then in Ohio for 2 more before I get back home. However, any mail sent here will be forwarded to me.

Yours truly,

Jesse H. Lanning

PS: I note in reading Lee's "Mercer County, New Jersey", that the Cooks and Lannings intermarried too. JHS

[Source] – THE LANNINGS OF NORTH CAROLINA

REVISED 1971

BY LILLIE BELLE LANNING DUNCAN

THE EARLY LANNINGS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Snell's History of Hunterdon County, New Jersey (page 196) says "Lannings came from Wales on the ship Shield, sailing from Hull, England, 1 1678."

Cooley's History of Trenton, N.J. informs us three brothers named John, Robert, and David Lanning came from Wales, England to Long Island, New York and then on to New Jersey in the early seventeenth century.

***John Lanning** bought 50 acres of land near Lawrenceville, N.J. in 1701 and appears later to have settled in the northern part of the state.*

***Robert Lanning** married Margaret Hunt and settled near Trenton, N.J. He gave a deed for land in 1698. Their children were:*

*Stephen,
Ralph,
Richard,
John,
Daniel,
Robert Jr.,
Frances,
Martha,
Mary.*

Robert Sr. was the ancestor of U.S. District Judge William M. Lanning of Trenton, N.J. who was also a prominent elder in the Presbyterian Church.

***David Lanning**, the third brother, settled in Burlington, N.J. in 1705. He had a son John Samuel, who married Rhoda Izzard. They had a*

son named James, who married Hannah French. Their children were:

Isaac, who married Ann Miller had children James, Henry, and Isaac.

William, who married Ann Peterson and had children Charles, John, William, Jane, Loren and Ann.

*Our ancestor, **Joseph LANNING**, was supposed to be a son or grandson of one of these three brothers. Others think he was the son of John Lanning of Bordentown, N.J. who was a patron of Imlay's Store in 1750.*

The Lanning Clan of North Carolina began with immigrant Joseph Lanning, born November 16, 1731. He married Mary Lounsberry, December 7, 1756. This marriage record is on file at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, the county seat of Burlington, N.J. They came to North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War and settled in the Piedmont section of Rowan County, now Davidson County, on the "Jersey Side." The Jersey section was settled primarily by people from New Jersey.

Joseph Lanning applied for a land grant in 1777 in Salisbury. The state of North Carolina gave him a land grant on October 10, 1778 of 294 acres on Indian Grove Branch. This land grant is on file in the Register of Deeds office in Rowan County, Salisbury, N.C.

Joseph Lanning was a good carpenter and built a two story house and imported bricks from England for it.

Joseph Lanning and wife Mary had four daughters and two sons, John and Enos.

Aeshea is the only daughter we have any account of, she married Eldad Reed, August 29, 1793, and moved to Buncombe County in 1803 and reared a large family.

Enos Lanning, born April 27, 1770 in Rowan County, died March 8, 1844. He married Sarah Warner, born July 23, 1775, died April, 1884. They reared a family of four boys and one girl.

John J. Lanning, born July 11, 1793.

William Lanning, born July 9, 1795, died 1843.

Joseph Lanning, born February 21, 1798.

Thomas Lanning born October 21, 1800

Elizabeth Lanning born September 25, 1817.

These dates are from Enos Lanning's Bible, owned by Edward Lanning a druggist of Lexington, N.C.

John Lanning was born in Borderton, N.J. on February 27, 1757. He migrated to North Carolina in early boyhood with his father and enlisted in the Revolutionary War in October, 1776. In October 1783, he married Sarah Whitaker, born December 7, 1767, daughter of Joshua and Mary Whitaker in Rowan County, N.C. Some time after 1790 he moved to Buncombe County. Here they reared a family of 14 children, and 12 of these children reared large families too. In 1790 when the first census of the United States was taken, there were just two families of Lannings on record in Rowan County. These were Joseph Lanning and wife, four daughters and two sons; John Lanning and wife, three sons and one daughter. Children of John and Sarah are: Enos, Amos, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, John, Nancy, William, Joshua, Amy, James, Rachel, Elizabeth (Betsy), and Jesse.

SLAVE HOLDING IN THE LANNING FAMILY

Pioneer John Lanning died about ten years before his wife, Sarah Whitaker Lanning. The following incidents of their slave holding experience presumably came between their deaths.

The Widow Lanning owned a slave woman named Fender. She became so unruly her mistress sold her. When leaving Fender said to her old mistress: "Be good to my baby." Her old mistress replied: "I have been too good to you. That's why you are leaving here."

Fender was the mother of three children, two girls and a boy, Wilson, Hayne and Harriet. Harriet was sold to Jesse Williams. In the final partition of the Lanning estate, John Lanning, son of Pioneer John Lanning acted as administrator. He assigned the slave Wilson to his brother Joseph Lanning. Hayne had three children, Charity, Mandy, and Harry. In the settlement of the estate another one of the slaves was assigned by the administrator to his brother James, who refused it, preferring his part of the estate in other assets. There is a tradition in the James Lanning family that his wife, Polly Vaughn, before marriage, always declared she would never own a slave under any circumstances. Her attitude perhaps influenced her husband in refusing a slave as part of his inheritance.

The widow Lanning owned a corn mill operated by water power. The water wheel became clogged and she sent Hayne below to clean out the wheel. Hayne shouted something to her mistress in the mill above. Her mistress understood her to say "Turn on the water", which she did. The sluice of water knocked Hayne two or three yards.

When John Lanning came home from the Revolutionary War, there was snow on the ground. While he was at the door stomping the snow off his feet, his father said "There's John". The old folks had supper about ready, but they were so glad to see him that they never ate a bite or went to bed that night.

The above facts were obtained from M.E. Whitaker, a great grandson of pioneer John Lanning, who was at that time in his ninety-second year.

GARDNER LANNING

Gardner Lanning was the only member of James Lanning's family who was engaged, as a private, in any one of the great battles of the Civil War.

Here are excerpts from letters written by Gardner Lanning while serving in the Civil War. Letters dated 1862 and 1863 (in possession of Sam M. Garren). Gardner Lanning was a brother of Alcy Lanning Garren, and letters were written to her. Lanning evidently saw most of his service in Tennessee, around Murfreesboro. He spoke of hard times, beef and bread without salt, guard duty, and cold weather.

"Tell Mama that I got my clothes; I got a shirt, a pair of slips, a pair of socks and gloves. I was glad of them – they done first rate, only I have to get on a stump to get in my shirt pockets – they are so high on my shoulders. They come in a

good time; there has been some very cold weather here. We have not drawn blankets yet, but I have got as many clothes as I can tote and more than I can tote if the Yankees gets after us....."

He mentions a B. Lanning with him in service, having measles. "Noah Whitaker and Russell Jenkins washing their shirts today – Sunday – as it tis they are trying to bile the regulars to death! --- I will bile a little tomorrow myself; I do not like too many bedfellows"

Newton, you wrote that you had a dull Christmas; I want you to save about five gallons of brandy till I come home, and we will have a new Christmas.

He speaks of getting sick riding the car going to Tennessee, going through three tunnels. "It was as dark as three black cats in a cellar, and they run so fast (the cars), sometimes I had to hold to keep them from running from under my feet."

Origins of the Jersey Settlement of Rowan County, North Carolina

First Families of Jersey Settlement By Ethel Stroupe
<<http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/mckstmerjersey.htm>> 1996
(Reprinted by permission of the author from vol. 11, no. 1, February 1996,
Rowan County Register, PO Box 1948, Salisbury, NC 28145))

New Jersey historians wrote of Hopewell and Carolina historians wrote of Jersey Settlement. Nobody wrote about how, when and why North Carolina's Jersey Settlement grew out of (and interacted with) its parent community, Hopewell, New Jersey, nor why so many of old Hopewell's solid citizens fled to North Carolina. To satisfy her curiosity, the author mined facts with the help of librarians, genealogical societies in both places, and other descendants. Eventually, a story emerged of the Settlement's origins: it was older than expected, and its first settlers were Hopewell citizens who migrated after being swindled by Proprietors and royal Governors, especially Dr. Daniel Coxe and his son Col. Daniel Coxe, two powerful and greedily villainous Proprietors, in "The Coxe Affair." What these Jersey men endured in Hopewell directly affected the Yadkin's Revolutionary generation, explaining why Jersey Settlement had reacted so violently against N.C.'s corrupt Gov. William Tryon's sticky-fingered royal officials, John Frohock, Rowan Court Clerk and Edmund Fanning, King's Attorney, whose

thievery and injustices caused the 1771 Regulator War (considered by historians the first true battle of the American Revolution), and caused Charles Lord Cornwallis to call central North Carolina "a hornet's nest of rebellion." The earliest families of Jersey Settlement came from Hopewell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where some had been members of Pennington's Presbyterian Church, and others were Quakers and Baptists who baptized their children in St. Mary's Episcopal Church for practical, political reasons. The earliest families identified in Jersey Settlement c1745 were those of Jonathan Hunt, Thomas and Rebecca (Anderson) Smith, Robert Heaton, and John Titus. (Hunt and Titus were married to Smith's nieces.) Others from Hopewell, e.g., Cornelius Anderson, came in this first party or soon followed. They were founding this settlement so that they (and groups that followed) could recoup losses suffered when New Jersey's Supreme Court invalidated deeds to thousands of acres in Hopewell, land their fathers had purchased as wilderness. To understand this

amazing story of invalidated land titles, one must "begin at the beginning" with the founding of West Jersey's Hopewell Township, followed by a slow build up to the surprising events that preceded this migration.

Hopewell's first inhabitants were Lenapes, an Algonquin tribe who welcomed Europeans because they needed protection from other Indians. Their Hopewell villages were Wissamonson (Woodbridge) and Minnepenasson (Stoutsburg). New Jersey's first Europeans were Swedes and Dutch from New York and Pennsylvania. In 1655 Peter Stuyvesant brought it under Dutch control with landowners called Proprietors, but the Dutch governed inhabitants. In March, 1664 England's King Charles II -- who did not own New Netherlands -- gave it to his brother, James, Duke of York, and sent a fleet that easily seized it. The Duke of York then gave half of New Jersey to George, Lord Carteret, including the right to govern inhabitants on lands held. Thereafter, any wealthy man could be a Proprietor and govern residents, a land power system predestined for abuse of power for personal gain and disputes over land ownership. The colony developed as a Proprietary System, like a corporation, and London speculators dealt in "percentages of Proprietary Shares." In 1664, the British seized New Jersey, but, to avoid the expense of Indian wars, decreed that land be purchased before settlement, buying West Jersey for wampum, trinkets, a few bolts of cloth and two kettles. The Lenapes lived among Europeans on Stony Brook from the 1680's to c1725, then moved west, declaring: "Not a drop of our blood have you shed in battle---not an acre of our land have you taken without our consent." In 1673 Lord Berkeley sold his shares to John Fenwicke and Edward Byllynge who planned a Quaker Refuge like Pennsylvania. In July 1676 the "Province Line" divided East and West Jersey, giving control to the Quakers who owned five-eighths. William Penn drafted a constitution. In 1677 ships brought 230 Quakers from Yorkshire and London who founded a settlement at Burlington. In late summer 1677, the Flie-Boate Martha of Burlington, Yorkshire, sailed from Hull bringing 114 passengers, including two heads of families, Thomas Schooley and Thomas Hooten (a.k.a. Houghton), future residents of Hopewell. New arrival Tom Hooten wrote to his wife in Burlington, Yorkshire:

New Jersey, 29th 8th month, 1677 (29 Oct 1677) My dear, I am ... at the town called Burlington where our land is ... ordered to be a town for the ten Yorkshire and ten London Proprietors I am to be at Thomas Olive's house till I can provide better for myself I intend to build a house and get some corn into the ground ... and I know not how to write concerning they coming or not coming hither; the place I like very well, and I believe that we may live here very well ... thou may take thy opportunity of coming this summer. Thomas Hooten (From Samuel Smith, History of New Jersey, pp. 102-105) On the "10th of the 8th month" (10 October 1678) the ship Shield, Daniel Towes, Captain, was the first to sail this far up the Delaware river. After mooring to a tree, passengers landed on the Jersey side, including George Parks [immigrant George Parks was perhaps brother to Hopewell's Quaker Roger Parke, and perhaps related the later George Parks who arrived c1760 in Jersey Settlement], Peter and John Fretwell, Thomas Revell and wife, Robert Schooley, wife and children, and Thomas Potts, wife and children. ["Burlington Baptist Church was constituted in 1689 with eleven members. Thomas Potts (Sr., a tanner, & lot wife Mary; 2nd wife Anne) and a few others had been Baptists in England, and others converted after their arrival in America. It appears that some may have been Quakers who were influenced to become Baptists." Norman Maring, The Baptists of New Jersey, Washington, D.C. (1944) edited by H. Clay Reed & George W. Miller, using notes from Burlington Court Minutes. 1722 Hopewell Tax List: Thomas Potts]. Thomas Revell, "Gentleman", a first Justice of the Peace, was appointed by a group of Proprietors as "Agent for the Honorable West Jersey Society in England" to survey and sell land and issue deeds. On September 8, 1680, he made his first entry in Liber A, Revels's Book of Surveys. Early Trenton was called "At the falls of Dellaware," early Hopewell "Above the falls of Dellaware." On June 4, 1680 "John Hooten, Andrew Smith, Englishmen, (were among) ye ffreeholders & Inhabittants within ye Court at Burlington. " In November 1680, a Delaware river survey for John Hooten on NW side of Crosswick's Creek (near Trenton). On January 20, 1681, Revel surveyed for Peter Fretwell "above the ffals of Dellaware" (Hopewell), and 200 acres for Andrew Smith "at the ffalls (Trenton)." Burlington County was divided into "Tenths". 1682 officers: Thomas Revel, Provincial Clerk-Recorder; Daniel Leeds,

Surveyor; Robert Schooley & John Pancoast, Constables, Yorkshire Tenth; Thomas Sharp, Constable, Third Tenth. In 1685 a large shareholder, Dr. Daniel Coxe, "Ciregeon (surgeon) of London and Doctor in phisick," entered the New Jersey action without leaving London. His political power was from being physician to the royal court, while his great wealth enabled him to buy extensive land shares. A ruthless, "bottom-line" speculator, Dr. Coxe aimed to maximize his power and profits by any conceivable method.

He began a series of acquisitions and manipulations, writing the Council of Proprietors: "It would be for your good --- to contrive any method thereby the government might legally ... be involved with the Proprietors." By 1685, as largest share-holder, he declared, "The government of West Jersey is legally in me as full as Pennsylvania is in Penn ... I therefore assume the title of Governor, and lay claim to the powers and authority therein annexed..." For several years he governed from London. The first white man in Hopewell was Jonathan Stout who in 1685 explored the wilderness from his parent's home in Middletown, lived several years at Wissamonson with the Indians, then returned home. On March 30, 1688, Adlord Bowle, agent for "Daniell Coxe, Esqr., Governor & Cheife Proprietor" of West Jersey, met with eleven Indian Chiefs who sold their rights to a huge tract of land that included Hopewell, Ewing and north Trenton for hatchets, knives, needles, tobacco, rum, beer, kettles, 30 guns, shot and lead. With land sales now legal, Dr. Coxe directed his agents to subdivide and sell to settlers. In May 1688 Andrew Smith, Sr., "yeoman," bought 200 acres, but not from Coxe's agents, from Cornelius Empson of Pa., "in what is called Hopewell," a tract later occupied by his son Thomas Smith (a pioneer of Jersey Settlement).

In 1688 the Council of Proprietors accepted the plan of Dr. Coxe, an Anglican, to disenfranchise the Quakers whose rights came from a deceased Proprietor: "All the deeds granted Edward Byllinge ... shall be adjudged and esteemed insufficient for the commission to grant warrants upon." The Council left land records in the hands of Thomas Revel. (At this point, Coxe and Revel were not at odds.) On December 4, 1689, Hopewell was surveyed for Dr. Daniel Coxe who bought it estimated as "28,000 acres of wilderness inhabited by wild

beasts and Indians." Then, apparently temporarily short of cash, in 1691 he sold part of his holdings:

For a valuable consideration Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, Esquire, Governor and Cheife Proprietor of the Province of West Jersey transfers the right of government and some of his land holdings in the Colony--- (to a company of businessmen)... the West Jersey Society of England.

This first agreement excepted the Hopewell tract, but between 1692 and 1694 Coxe made a second agreement transferring it to the West Jersey Society -- which failed to execute a deed. The Society and Agent Revel continued selling land and developing the area. The West Jersey Society distributed fliers on the north-east seaboard advertising "Fertile Land for Sale Cheap," offering to residents in New England and in older New Jersey communities cheap land "lying above ye ffals of ye Delaware" (Hopewell) with inducements to buy farms by cash or mortgages. In 1690 Roger Parke, an English immigrant, lived in a Quaker settlement on Crosswick's Creek, but he traveled so often to Wissamonson to study medicine under old Indian squaws and medicine men that his path was called "Roger's Road." About 1700 he moved his family to Hopewell as its first white settlers. Surveys preceded settlement, and Hopewell's first farm was surveyed on February 27, 1696 by Revell for Thomas Tindall, but not occupied until c1706 by his son-in-law John Pullen [John Pullen (Poillion, Bullen), of Huguenot ancestry, first occupant of Tindall's 1696 farm: Hunter & Porter, Hopewell, A Historical Geography, p. 105].

Some of Roger Parke's Quaker neighbors from Crosswick's settled south of him in Hopewell. [Land records: 1686: Jonathan Eldridge; 1688: Dr. John Houghton of Gloucester, 1693: John Wilsford; 1694: Widow Mary Stanisland; 1695: John Bryerley, Capt. Moses Petit & Benjamin Clark. A 1696 survey showed that Parke's Stony Brook tract adjoined land owned by John Moore, George Hutchinson, Sam Bunting and Marmaduke Houseman. Surveys, 1696: Edward Hunt 200 acres in the Society's 30,000 acre tract; 1697: Andrew Smith for Thomas Smith, next to Roger Parke 1698: John Gilbert, weaver, James Melvin near Thomas Stevenson, Nathaniel Pope, Edward Burroughs and George Woolsey].

In 1697 Thomas Revell sold 1,050 acres (in the center of the township) to Johannes Opdyke, a Penny Town (Pennington) area soon settled by inter-related Presbyterian families from Newton (Elmhurst), Queens, Long Island. In January 1675/7 the will of Ralph Hunt, Sr. was proved at Newton. In 1698 his sons, Ralph, Jr., Samuel, daughter Ann and husband Theophilus Phillips, and daughter-in-law Johanna (widow of John Hunt) had deeds in Maidenhead (Lawrence), N.J., where they joined the Presbyterian Church. [John & Joanna (Wilson?) Hunt had a son John Hunt born c1690 at Newtown, L.I., who m. Feb 8, 1714 Margaret Moore in Newtown's Presby. Ch.; she was perhaps d/o Gersham. Moore, and descended from Presbyterian Rev. John Moore. John Hall, D.D., History of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N.J.]

That same year, Jonathan, Samuel and Elnathan Davis were members of Burlington's Presbyterian Church. [On January 21, 1698/9, a deed from Jonathan Davis "husband man" was transferred to his brother Samuel Davis "weave", both of Maidenhead, 20 acres at the head of his preceding 100 acres north of town, adj. on the west by Elnathan Davis. New Jersey Records, Liber B, H:656]. The February 1699 Burlington County Court received a "Petition of some inhabitants above the falls for a new township to be called Hopewell, as also a new road and boundaries of Said town..." The Township's location was described c1770:

Hopewell is situated 40 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, bounded on the East by the Province line, West by the Delaware River, on the North by Amwell Twp., and on the South by Assunpink Creek, and included the Indian village of Wissamensen at the head of Stony Brook, some miles north of the falls of the Delaware. [Morgan Edwards, A.M., Baptist Minister; fellow of Rhode Island College 1770-1792, Materials Toward a History of the Baptists (first pub. 1790)]

About 1700/01, a fateful marriage occurred when John Parke married Thomas Smith's sister Sarah. (These two brothers-in-law, Smith and Parke, later acted together in open rebellion during "The Coxe Affair", fled together, and both families would be early pioneers of Jersey Settlement.) In 1701 Dr. Daniel Coxe, as physician to the Royal Household, learned that New York (and New Jersey) was about to

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

Many new settlers came to Hopewell between 1686 and 1710. [Hopewell area land records: 1696: Richard Stockton, Thomas Hutchinson, Joseph Worth & Thomas Warne on Stony Brook. 1697: William Wood. 1699: Joshua Ely. 1700: John Hutchinson of Hutchinsons Manor sold land in Hopewell to Samuel Wright of Nottingham Twp., Burlington Co., lying between Matthew Grange, Caleb Wheatley & Henry Scott; Vincent ffountaine of Staten Island, N.Y., yeoman. 1701: Benjamin ffield, Joseph Sackett (yeoman, Newtown, L.I.) between Christopher Wetherill & Thos. Hutchinson, William Clark (near Thomas Lambert.) 1702: Richard Burt of Newtown, Long Island. 1703: John Fidler, William Hixon, George Willis, John Routlege of Abbingdon Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pa., Joshua Anderson & Robert Pearson]. Robert and Elizabeth Blackwell joined his friend Richard Titus from Newton, L.I., settling on adjoining farms near the junction of Stony Brook and Honey Brook. [Robert Blackwell, "of English origin, was the progenitor of this family. In 1676 he was a merchant in Elizabethton, New Jersey, who lived on Blackwell's Island in the East River where he died in 1717. His eldest son, Robert Blackwell, Jr., married Elizabeth Combes, d/o Francis Combes of Newtown, Long Island, and moved to Hopewell, N.J. Alice Blackwell Lewis, Hopewell Valley Heritage (Hopewell Museum, 1973), p-134].

In 1702 the political event that Dr. Coxe anticipated occurred: the Jersey Proprietors relinquished their rights of government to the Crown, Queen Anne was on the throne, Dr. Coxe was her private physician --- and the new Governor coming from London was the Queen's first cousin, Dr. Coxe's good friend, Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury -- accompanied to America by Dr. Coxe's son, Col. Daniel Coxe. Together they composed the Cornbury Ring, which quickly became infamous for abusing government authority for personal profit. Both the Ring and the Proprietors fought to control land sales because whoever did also controlled

the government -- and had a handsome income. As governor, Lord Cornbury changed the political climate, being allied with the Coxes against the West Jersey Society over ownership of large tracts of land, one of which included Hopewell Township. In 1706, Lord Cornbury and his Council (the upper House of Legislature, of which Col. Daniel Coxe was a member) launched an attack on the proprietary faction, challenging their authority over the land system. They also alleged that the West Jersey Society lacked any title, that being Col. Coxe's position, taking advantage of the Society's failure to register his transfer (for a consideration) to them of the Hopewell tract c1692/3. Like so many of the early British governors in the colonies, Lord Cornbury, of New York and New Jersey, was notorious for his greed and incompetence. But Cornbury had an added claim to fame. (Lord Cornbury's) great insanity was dressing himself as a woman. Lord Orford says that when Governor in America (Cornbury) opened the Assembly dressed in that fashion. When some of those about him remonstrated, his reply was, "You are very stupid not to see the propriety of it. In this place and particularly on this occasion, I represent a woman (Queen Anne) and ought in all respects to represent her as faithfully as I can." Mr. Williams says his father has told him that he had done business with him (Lord Cornbury) in woman's clothes. He used to sit at the open window so dressed, to the great amusement of the neighbors. He employed always the most fashionable milliner, shoemaker, stay maker, etc. Mr. Williams has seen a picture of him at Herbert Packington's in Worcester, in a gown, stays, tucker, long ruffles, cap, etc. He was a large man, wore a hoop and a headdress, and with a fan in his hand was seen frequently at night upon the ramparts.... [Richard Zachs, *History Laid Bare*, (Harper Collins, 1994), p 209]. This first cousin to Queen Anne, Governor of New York and New Jersey from 1702 to 1708, had his portrait painted wearing a ball gown and five o'clock shadow. (It now hangs in the New York Historical Society). [Newsweek magazine, issue of May 23, 1994; also Richard Zachs, *History Laid Bare*, citing *Diaries of Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie*, (Harper Collins, 1994) pp. 209-210]. With New York a Royal Colony, the Anglican church became (as in England) entwined with all aspects of the civil government, with authority over many aspects of daily life, e. g., the only legal marriages were performed by Anglican ministers, with children from marriages

performed by other clergymen considered illegitimate. An Episcopal priest was sent to Burlington County to establish "Hopewell Chappel Church" (St. Mary's Episcopal, Ewing.) A year before the cornerstone was laid (March 25, 1703) some Hopewell residents who were Quakers and Baptists rushed down to Ewing to have their adult children baptized as Anglicans to protect their inheritance rights. Baptized February 28, 1702 by Rev. Mr. John Talbot:

John and Roger Parke, ye children of Rogr. Parke. Thomas, Andrew, Elizabeth, Mary and Hannah Smith, the children of Andrew Smith. William Scholey (son) of Robt. Scholey. [Stillwell, *Historical Miscellany*, Vol. 1152-53, Register of St. Mary's Episcopal Parish, Ewing, N.J. Also baptized at St. Mary's in March 1714: Richard Allison].

By now, settlers had cleared land, built cabins and barns, widened paths, and established a ferry to connect with the Philadelphia road where many went to shop or to church so that the Jersey wilderness was becoming a productive, English style, rural community of isolated farms joined by lanes and a few wagon roads. In 1707 Col. Coxe acted to reclaim the Hopewell tract he had conveyed to the West Jersey Society by persuading the Cornbury Ring to make a new survey of the Hopewell tract in his name. Then, in 1708 the Coxes had a major setback: the Crown removed Lord Cornbury as Governor because of the turmoil caused by his obvious corruption. The new Governor supported the Proprietors, Col. Coxe was removed from Council and Assembly, and soon found the political climate so hostile that he returned to England. With him in disfavor, the West Jersey Society maintained its claim to the Hopewell tract without dispute. About 1708, the area around Penny Town received an influx of Presbyterians from Newton [1708 Deeds: Thomas Runyan; Richard Motfs 1,350 acre Penny Town tract war, subdivided and sold to Nathaniel Moore, John Mott, John Cornwall (Cornell) and Thomas Reed], including twenty-one year old Nathaniel Moore, recently married to Joanna Prudden (b. December 16, 1692), and Elnathan Baldwin who was married to Joanna's sister, Keziah Prudden [Daughters of Presbyterian Rev. John Prudden of Newark, a 1688 graduate of Harvard]. Within a two mile radius of the Moores settled others who were probably from Newton [others from Newton to Pennington c1708-10: John Muirheid, George

Woolsey, John Welling, John Titus, Thomas Burroughs, William Cornell, John Carpenter, John Ketcham, Edward & Ralph Hunt, Robert Lanning, John Larison, Abraham Temple, and five brothers: Edward, Nathaniel, Joseph, Ralph & John Hart].

This great influx from Long Island led to the organization of a church, and in 1709 a call was sent to Philadelphia for a Presbyterian minister to serve "the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell." None being available, they continued to be served by the church in Philadelphia. In 1713 Hopewell Township was removed from old Burlington County, and became part of newly formed Hunterdon County. In 1714 John Reading and William Greene were first assessors. Deeds were issued c1709/10 for other parts of Hopewell Township. In its north area, Baptists and Quakers from Burlington had farms around Stoutsburg and Columbia (a village today called "Hopewell"). The Hunts were on Long Island on June 4, 1714 when John, Sr. (b. c1658, son of Ralph of Newton) bought 500 acres in Hopewell, bounded E by Stony Brook, N by Samuel Davis, W by Capt. Hannel and S by Johannes Lawrenson. On March 7, 1715, John Hunt and wife Joanna of Newton, sold 100 acres in Newton. (Joanna Hunt, widow, joined Pennington Presbyterian Church August 31, 1733.) Johanna Hunt's son, John, Jr. (b. c1690 in Newton) married at Newton February 8, 1714 Margaret Moore, probably daughter of Gersham Moore. John and Margaret Hunt's son, Jonathan (October 17, 1717 - September 5, 1782) married c1737 Mary, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Stout) Smith, Jr. (This is the same Jonathan Hunt who become a founder of Jersey Settlement, one of the most prominent men in the area, and a Colonel in the Rowan Militia). Thomas Reed of Hopewell was probably brother to John Reed (b. May 3, 1677, Long Island) who moved to New Jersey c1697.

[In the 1640's, several Reed brothers from England settled on farms at Newton, L.I. where they had large families. In 1656 Thomas Reed was in Middleburg, N.J. when he built a house for the Episcopal minister. Thomas Reed and John Reed lived in Hopewell Twp. between Marshalls Comer and Woodsville and were members of Penningtoes Presbyterian Church. John & Sarah (Smith) Reed are buried in the Hunt graveyard. (Ralph Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell, p. 66.). The Burlington and Ewing Reeds descend from William E. Reed (1689-

1762), wife Elizabeth Smith. This progenitor of the Reeds of Ewing and Lawrence came c1700 from Long Island, and purchased a farm in west Lawrence. In 1706, while Ewing was still part of old Hopewell Twp., he built a substantial house on Ewingville Rd. & Spruce St. (now a museum), and is buried in Ewing churchyard. (Ibid Lewis, p. 283). In 1709 four Houghton (Hooten) deeds: John Jr., Joseph, Richard & Thomas; also deeds for Joshua Ward, Samuel Allen, Robert Tindall, Robert Stockton and Joseph Hixson. (The Tindalls, Hixons and Houghtons settled in the NE (predominantly Baptist and Quaker) part of the township). Several prominent English families settled on Stony Brook c1719, making it likely they arrived together: the Houghtons, Robert Stockton, William Olden, Benjamin Clark and Joseph Worth. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, History of Hunterdon Co., N.J., p. 50. A different (and apparently unrelated) Reed family moved from New Jersey to Jersey Settlement: Eldad, Medad, Moses and John Reed, sons of John and Hannah (Davis) Reed. [Bible records of Eldad Reed, Jr. b 1767 Jersey Settlement, grandson of John and Hannah (Davis) Reed whom he said "emigrated from New Jersey to Carolina about 1755."]

Hannah Davis (b. c1715) who named a son Eldad in 1738, was probably daughter of Eldad Davis. These Davis - Reeds were Baptists and perhaps related to the Jonathan Davis who in 1708 came to Burlington's Court seeking to be qualified as a Baptist preacher according to the Act of Toleration, asking permission to preach in a house, which was how the Hopewell Baptists met at this time. In 1722 Eldad Davis and Jonathan Davis were on the Hopewell Twp. Tax List. Hannah Davis married John Reed (born c1710) perhaps son of the John Reed who was a bachelor in 1699 when he bought a 200 acre farm on Burlington road from the estate of Hester Watts who was almost certainly kin to Rev. John Watts (wife Sarah Eaton) who served the Baptists in Pennepek, Pa. and Hopewell, N.J. until he died of smallpox in 1703. With marriages performed by Baptist and Quaker clergy still not legal whenever the government favored Royalists, parents with nonconformist tenets continued having their offspring baptized as Anglicans to insure their inheritance rights. William and Grace Merrell, Jr., (Baptists from Warwickshire) came to Northfield, Staten Island, then moved to Middletown, N.J., and c1710/11 came to Hopewell with three sons, Benjamin, Joseph and William III (who m. 1729 Penelope

Stout). [December 2, 1716 a cattle ear mark " formerly William Merrell's" was registered to "James Hubbard of Middletown." Stillwell, II, cited by Wm. E. Merrell, PhD.; *ibid* Ege, p 204].

The Merrells bought farms near the Stouts in NE Hopewell's Baptist neighborhood. The era being Royalist, baptized May 11, 1712 at St. Mary's Episcopal: Margaret daughter of William Merrail); George son of John Park. [Stillwell, *Historical Miscellany*, Vol. 1152-53, Register of St. Mary's Episcopal Parish, Ewing] In 1715, Enoch Armitage, an immigrant from Kirkburton Parish, Lydgate, West Riding, Yorkshire, wrote home saying that he had "settled on Stoney Brook about six miles from, Princeton ... near a small town called Pennington." In 1715 Dr. Coxe and Thomas Revel both died. Thomas Revel's Book of Deeds passed to son and heir, Col. Daniel Coxe. The West Jersey Society assigned a new agent to make sales, collect mortgage payments, and keep land records. In 1719 Trenton Township was formed from old south Hopewell. By now, the political climate having swung far enough back to the Royalists for Col. Daniel Coxe to return from his self-imposed exile in England, a wealthy and powerfully connected man who built a mansion in Trenton. [Richard Hunter & Richard Porter, *Hopewell: A Historical Geography*, p. 28]. When a 1720's land boom increased profits, he tried to reclaim ownership of huge tracts, including Hopewell. In this period, both Coxe and the West Jersey Society sold land in the township.

In 1720 the Presbyterians built a stone school at Pennington. On December 29, 1720, Robert Heaton (who in old age pioneered to Swearing Creek) was a Hopewell tailor when he proved Andrew Heath's will. In 1721 the Township had enough freemen to begin its first Book of Records, listing Cornelius Anderson's mill on Jacob's Creek (his namesake kinsman was a Jersey Settlement pioneer). The 1722 Hopewell Tax List listed Robert Eaton as keeper of a general store near the "Old Quaker Church" on Stony Brook just west of Princeton. In 1722 a Hunterdon County Tax Roll was made for five Townships, including Hopewell, and nearby areas such as Ewing, Lawrence and Trenton. About 1723 the Presbyterians build a cedar-shingled meetinghouse near their school at Pennington crossroads. In 1725 Enoch Armitage, now a successful blacksmith, ruling elder and lay minister at Pennington's Presbyterian church, wrote home to Yorkshire:

The produce we raise is Wheat and Rhye, Oats, Indian Corn & Flax ... some Hemp ... Tobacco only for our own use. The land nigh the brook affords as good Meadow I think as ever I saw in England we can mow twice a year without tillage and have good crops ... there is a Mill built on the next Plantation, and we are going to build a Chapell about a mile off....

In 1731, calamity befell these honest and hard working settlers when "Col. Coxe and other heirs of the late Dr. Coxe" declared that most of Hopewell belonged to them, a claim without an honest basis, e.g., improper surveys or failure to pay -- but the West Jersey Society lacked a court record proving Dr. Coxe's transfer to them. His heir, Col. Coxe, had enough political clout to induce Hunterdon's Supreme Court to order High Sheriff Bennett Bard to serve perhaps a hundred or more Hopewell residents with Writs ordering them to "Pay" for their land a second time or "Quit." Those who failed to repurchase their own farms then received "Writs of Ejectment" which called them "Tenants" and "Tresspassers" on Coxe's land! On April 22, 1731, in an impressive show of unity, fifty of the earliest settlers of Hopewell entered into a written agreement and solemn compact to stand by each other and test the validity of Col. Coxe's claim. They hired an attorney, Mr. Kinsey, and filed a counter suit naming CoL Daniel Coxe as sole defendand. The Township had more people, but some were not affected, having purchased from Coxe. Others considered it useless to fight a man as powerful as Col. Coxe , so did not join in the law suit. The August 1732 term of the New Jersey Supreme Court issued Writs of Trespass & Ejectment against each settler who had not repurchased. The fifty men who sued were identified from their individual records [Virginia Everitt, Clerk of the Hunterdon County Court, Flemington, New Jersey, citing C.H. Records, Vol. H:46. Research of Gloria Padach]:

The Coxe Trials, 1733, Fifty Men's Compact
Bartholomew Anderson Elnathan Baldwin Robt.
Blackwell John Blair Nehemiah Bonham Wm.
Cornell William Crickfield Thom. Curtis Benjamin
Drake Thomas Evans John Everitt John Fidler
John Field Jonathan Furmar Daniel Gano
Francis Gano John Hendrickson Isaac Herrin
Tom Hinder John Hixon John Houghton Jos.
Houghton Tom Houghton John Hunt Ralph Hunt
Jacob Knowles David Larue James Melvin
Benjamin Merrell John Merrill Andrew Mershon
Nathaniel Moore Henry Oxley Andrew Parke

John Parke, Jr. Joseph Parke Roger Parke, Sr. Roger Parke, Jr. John Parks Joseph Price John Reed Thomas Reed Ralph Smith Richard Smith Thomas Smith Jonathan Stout Joseph Stout Ephraim Titus John Titus George Woolsey Hopewell was not the only tract affected. A group of citizens in Gloucester County hired a lawyer, Mr. Evans, and also filed a counter-suit. Unaffected communities were distressed that the Royal government abetted deed revocations, anxieties that encouraged later migrations from Hunterdon, Gloucester and Essex Counties. Still, the most violent reaction came in Hopewell where citizens actively resented the political maneuverings behind Col. Coxe's claims to ownership. After a long and tedious trail at Burlington by Judge Hooper and a panel of twelve Quaker jurors, the verdict was against the West Jersey Society and the Fifty Mens Compact. Mr. Kinsey then appealed to New Jersey's leading judicial officer, Chancellor William Cosby, who in December 1734 issued a judgment upholding the decision against the Society and Compact. Unfortunately, Mr. Cosby's ruling was based less on the legal strength of Col. Coxe's claim than on personal hatred of his arch-enemy, Lewis Morris, who after the death of Thomas Revel became primary Agent of the West Jersey Society. No higher appeal was possible because Col. Coxe was Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, a post he held till his death five years later. The settlers had three choices: pay, remove, or resist. Historian Ralph Ege (born in Hopewell in 1837) wrote about the great dilemma:

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

some of them the third time, the perils of the wilderness. Many, including most of the Parke family, refused to pay for the same lands twice and left the area in the early stages of a great out-migration, generally moving westward where new lands were being opened on the Virginia frontier. Some who were unable or unwilling to repurchase, stubbornly refused to vacate their homes -- and were charged rent as "Tenants" -- rent they could or would not pay, and rent defaults created still more debts. The various resistance efforts would fill the colony's court dockets for years to come. Two of the dispossessed, Thomas Smith and John Parke, were brothers-in-law and community leaders, aged 58 and 60, perhaps able to repurchase had they wished, but they (and others) were so angry they no longer wished to live where the government was so corrupt that its Assembly and Supreme Court had aided and abetted Col. Coxe in what they considered to be a monstrous land swindle against honest citizens whose families were the earliest settlers of the Township. Not only did Smith and Parke refuse to pay for their land a second time, they refused to vacate until forcibly evicted by Sheriff Bennett Bard -- who then rented their homesteads to two yeoman named O'Guillon and Collier. This so enraged Smith and Parke that in July 1735 they took their revenge, in the traditional manner of the citizens of Old England who over the centuries had developed ways to express contempt whenever there was no legal recourse: a dishonest official was "Hanged in Effigy," and a man whose actions the community considered despicable was "Tarred and Feathered."

Since the perpetrators of this "land grab," Col. Daniel Coxe, Judge Hooper, Sheriff Bard, Gov. William Cosby and lawyer Murray, were out of their victims reach, Thomas Smith and John Parke made a different plan -- but before taking action, sent their families to safety, probably across the river to Bucks County, Pa. In the dead of a July night, Smith and Parke and ten or more friends, slipped into the woods behind the homes where they had grown up, prepared a vat of melted tar and a barrel of chicken and turkey feathers, then broke into their former homes and took a "Tar and Feather" revenge on the interlopers who occupied them! These acts were considerably more than mere personal revenge: "Tar and Feathers" showed utter contempt for Coxe's dishonest officials. Tar was almost impossible to remove, so it publicly shamed the two who sought to gain from injustice, while

burning their former homes and barns reduced profits to Col. Coxe. Their rebellion finished, Smith and Parke escaped across the Delaware, and their "ten or more friends" went back to their Hopewell homes, perhaps to toast the night's lively events in good English ale. Public sympathy was surely with these rebels because, in spite of great desperation in the community for money and common knowledge of the identities of the dozen or more perpetrators, nobody ever came forward to claim the large reward. These rebellious acts generated the expected response from the royal officials they had very deliberately insulted. At the August 1735 term of Hunterdon County's Superior Court, Mr. Murray, Attorney for the Coxe heirs, reported:

Several persons of Hopewell had, in a riotous and outrageous and violent manner, and by night assaulted ye persons who by virtue of his Majesties' writ, were by the Sheriff of Hunterdon County put into possession of the several houses and plantations of the persons named in the complaint.

A proclamation by WILLIAM COSBY, Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New-Jersey, New York and Territories thereon Depending, in America....&c., was published in *The American Weekly Mercury*, Aug. 21- 28, 1735: Whereas I have received information upon Oath that one Duncan O'Guillon and one John Collier were, on the second day of July past, severally put into the Possession of Dwelling houses and Plantations lately in the Possession of John Parks and Thomas Smith, late of Hopewell in the County of Hunterdon, by Daniel Coxe, Esqr., who then had possession of the said dwelling Houses and Plantations, delivered unto him by Bennet Bard Esq., High Sheriff of the said Court of Huntington by Virtue of a Writ of Possession to the Sheriff, directed and issueing out of the Supream [sic] Court of this Province of New Jersey. And that in the night between the Thursday and Friday following, divers Persons unknown, to the number of Twelve or more, being all disguised, having their Faces besmear'd with Blacking and armed with Clubs and Sticks in their Hands Did in an Insolent, Violent and Riotous Manner break into and enter the respective Dwelling Houses and did Assault, Beat and Wound the said Duncan OGuillon and John Collier and other Persons then in the said several Dwelling Houses; and then did with

Force & Arms violently move and turn out of possession, Cursing, Swearing and threatening in the most outrageous manner, that they would Kill and Murder the said Daniel Coxe, Esq. in Defiance of all Law and Government. To the End thereof that the said audacious Offenders may be brought to condign Punishment. I Have thought fit by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising his Majesty's most Gracious Pardon, to any one of the said Offenders who shall discover one or more of their Accomplices so that he or they may be brought to condign Punishment. And as a further Encouragement to and all of the said Offenders any one who shall discover one or more of their Accomplices ... so that he or they may be brought to condign Punishment one who shall detect so unparallel'd and insolent an Outrage, I do hereby promise to Pay to the Discovered the Sum of Thirty Pounds Proclamation Money within one Month after any or either of the said Offenders shall by his Means be convicted of the said Offence. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Perth - Amboy, the Twenty Second day of August, in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign. Annoque Domini, 1735. By his Excellency's Command, Lawr. Smyth, D. Secr. W. Cosby
GOD SAVE THE KING

Smith and Parke did not wait for High Sheriff Bennet Bard to pursue nor for Governor Cosby to declare them outlaws. Before dawn, they had crossed the Delaware river, and were safely beyond the reach of New Jersey's royal officials. Two years after receiving eviction notices, some in Hopewell who had not paid for their land a second time nor paid "rent" on their own homes, fled to avoid being thrown into Debtor's Prison and having their personal property seized.

ESCAPED FOR DEBT: Thomas Palmer, William Hixon, James Tatham, Benjamin Merrill, John Palmer, Ralph Parke, Jr., James Gould, Joseph Parke, Albert Opdyke, Hezekiah Bonham, Thomas Mayberry. [Virginia Everitt, Clerk of the Hunterdon County Court, Flemington, New Jersey].

In 1738 Sheriff Bard was ordered to take George Woolsey into custody to insure his court appearance. In the next few years, some stayed in Hopewell, but others followed Smith and Parke west after selling their improvements to newcomers from Long Island and elsewhere for barely enough to make a new start.

Between 1731 and 1760 about half of the families of Hopewell's "Fifty Men's Compact" moved where land was cheaper and the government more trustworthy. A popular destination was the upper Shenandoah Valley where the first settlement was started in 1730 when guide Morgan Bryan led a group of Quakers walking from Pennsylvania to the upper Potomac. He settled his own family on Opequon Creek, an area that in 1738 became Frederick County, Virginia. About 1732 another guide, Jost Hite, opened the first wagon road as far as Winchester, settling his group of Pennsylvania Germans on a different stretch of Opequon Creek. Comparison of records for early settlers in the upper Valley shows many with surnames identical to those in New Jersey's "Coxe Affair" including the two opportunistic yeoman, Duncan O'Quillon and John Collier, who after being beaten, tarred and feathered, realized they were not welcome in Hopewell. The greatest concentration of New Jersey migrants was along Back Creek (the next creek west of Opequon) in a small, mountain community where a peak was fortuitously named by its early settlers "Jersey Mountain." Since Thomas Smith (and probably his brother-in-law John Parke) had fled from Hopewell in 1735 without benefit of land sales, carrying only their personal possessions, it's unlikely either was able to buy land on arrival in the Shenandoah Valley. Unfortunately, the same high elevation and steep slopes that made this mountain area a safe haven for refugees beyond the reach of royal law, also made farming difficult, beyond a mere subsistence level. After living several years in these beautiful mountains, many ambitious men began looking elsewhere. Furthermore, the upper Valley was no longer a safe haven. Indian raids and war threats necessitated the construction of frontier forts and the conscription of militia. Parke and Smith were now elderly, their kinsmen middle aged, and, in view of their New Jersey experiences, they were not interested in a new migration that made them "squatters," their reasons for another move being to find a peaceful area with fertile soil, moderate climate, good government and secure land titles. By May 1741, Bladen County issued deeds on the Great Peedee (Yadkin). It was no accident that the Hopewell group chose its north bank to found their "Jersey Settlement," an area described as: "Ten square miles of the best wheat land in the south, located in (modern) Davidson County, near Linwood. It was composed of many people from New Jersey who had sent an agent there to locate and enter

the best land still open to settlement." [John Preston Arthur, *A History of Watauga County, N. C.*, (1915) p.88]. A great attraction for these victims of political corruption was that in 1745 North Carolina was exceptionally well governed. Gov. Gabriel Johnston was an honest, capable Scottish physician and professor who on arrival found the colony in pitiable condition, and tried earnestly to better its welfare. "Under (Johnston's) prudent administration, the province increased in population, wealth and happiness." [C. L. Hunter, *Sketches of Western North Carolina*, (1877), p. 7].

About 1745, the New Jersey group (perhaps a dozen or more families) left Back Creek in a wagon train bound for the Yadkin. Based on events after arrival, their leaders were probably Jonathan Hunt and Thomas Smith, but they were almost surely guided by the famous "Waggoner" and explorer, Morgan Bryan who guided other groups to this general area, and in 1748 brought his own family from the Opequon to form Morgan's Settlement on the south bank of Deep Creek, four miles above the "Shallow Ford" of the Yadkin. [Robert W. Ramsey, *Carolina Cradle, Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747-1762*; (U.N.C. Press, 1964; 4th printing 1987), p. 31].

So began the River Settlements, best reached from the north via an old Indian warpath, widened and renamed The Yading Path. About 1745/6 Thomas Smith received land on Swearing Creek, but his Bladen deed is missing (as are many others.). At age 71, on September 29, 1748, Smith was at Newburn with men from other western communities, petitioning the North Carolina Assembly to form Anson County, because they had to travel over a hundred miles to Bladen court house. The next day, September 30, 1748, he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Bladen, [William L. Saunders, editor, *N. C. Colonial Records, Vol IV: 189, 889*] --and under Colonial N.C. law, only landowners could be Justices of the Peace.

On November 5, 1748, a survey was made on Swearing Creek for Robert Heaton adjoining Thomas Smith; chain bearers: John Titus and Jonathan Hunt. These men are the first four landowners identified in Jersey Settlement. More than four men were needed in a frontier settlement, so it's likely others came in this first group, young men from Back Creek (not necessarily Hopewell) who were unable to buy

land at first, but, being needed, lived with friends or kinsmen. Perhaps some did buy land on arrival, their Bladen deeds missing, like Smith's. John Titus, Jr. (1748 Swearing Creek chain bearer for Heaton), after losing his Hopewell land, joined his wife's uncle, Thomas Smith, on Back Creek before moving with him to the Yadkin. [John Titus, Jr. b. c1715 Hopewell, m. there c1740 Anna Smith (b. 28 Jan 1716) d/o Andrew & Sarah (Stout) Smith, Jr. In 1752, John & Sarah Titus were still in Jersey Settlement, but they returned to Hopewell where she d. 25 Aug 1777. However, other members of the Titus family later came to Jersey Settlement. (Research of Gloria Padach); Peggy Shomo Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants, 11:139]

On April 14, 1753, a 584 acre survey for Richard Lane, "on "branches of Swaring Creek", adjoining McCullough's Line, Thomas Smith and Robert Heaton. Wits: Jas. Carter, & Wm. Bishop. [Richard Lane was probably from the Hopewell family of Baptists descended from early immigrant Geisbert Laenen (Gilbert Lane) from north Belgium, then part of Netherlands. In 1719 Mathias Lane died leaving his property in Stoutsburg, Hopewell Twp., to his widow Anna. Obid, Lewis, p. 191; Margaret M. Hofmann, The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763, #4673].

Robert Heaton of Hopewell was on Back Creek till, the summer of 1748 when he came to Swearing Creek. "Thomas Potts probably lived on Potts Creek." [James S. Brawley, The Rowan Story. In addition, Thomas Potts was perhaps a descendant of English immigrant Thomas Potts who arrived at Burlington, N.J. in 1678 on the ship Shield with his wife Mary and children, a Baptist on arrival, a 1689 member of Burhngton Baptist Church. Ibid, Baptists of New Jersey. In 1722, Thomas Potts was on Hopewell's Tax List].

Thomas Evans was a very early settler at Rowan's Trading Ford. Robert Ramsey thought he might be Thomas Evans of Maryland [Robert Ramsey, Carolina Cradle, (U.N.C. Press, 4th printing, 1987), p. 110]. However, on July 4, 1738 at St. Mary's, Ewing, the marriage of Tho's Evans & Diana Cassel. In 1753, 348 persons signed a new petition, this one being to separate from Anson County, resulting in the formation of Rowan, of which Henry Reeves wrote:

At the time of the formation of Rowan County in 1753, two of the Yadkin settlers, Col. George Smith and Jonathan Hunt, were important enough that the Assembly would not approve the bill for the formation of Rowan County until the names of George Smith Col., and Jonathan Hunt, Capt. were re-inserted. Their names had been in the original bill for formation, but had been deleted and other names substituted by his Majesty's Council. Early Jersey Church served Episcopalians, Baptists and Presbyterians, with later sermons, marriages and baptisms performed by visiting preachers, including Moravians, and catechism lessons by Lutheran Rev. David Henkel. [George Smith (1713-cl.799) s/o Andrew, Jr., brother-in-law to Jonathan Hunt; Smith Bible; Rep. James Whitaker (1779-1871) of Cherokee Co., N.C., My Memoirs, private publication].

Comparison of Settlements Hopewell, New Jersey Fifty Men's Pact 1734 Jersey Settlement Rowan Co., NC Anderson, Bartholomew Anderson, Cornelius (nephew) 1749 J. P., Anson Co. Baldwin, Elnathan Baldwin, John & Wm. 1753 Rowan deeds. Blair, John Blair, John, d. 1746 Mulberry Run, Frederick, Va leaving orphan John. Blair, John (Jr.) 1765 Rowan sale Drake, Benj. Drake, Benj. 1753 Rowan deed, stockmark. Evans, Thomas Evans, Thomas 1747 Rowan Trading Ford Everitt, John Everitt, John 1778 Rowan poll Gano, Daniel & Francis Gano, Rev. John (s/o Daniel), 1770 deed. Hendrickson, John Hendrickson, John 1786 Rowan witness Houghton, John Houghton, Henry 1753 Rowan deed Hunt, John Hunt, Jonathan s/o John, 1748 chain bearer Hunt, Ralph Hunt, Wm. & Thos. 1759 Rowan Tax List Mayberry, Thomas Mabery, Francis 1768 Rowan Tax List Mr. Mayberry, 1771 Regulator Merrill, Benjamin Merrill, John Benjamin Merrill (son of Wm., Jr. nephew of older Benj. & John) 1771 Regulator Moore, Nathaniel Moore, Nathaniel 1778 Rowan Tax List Palmer, John Palmer, J. 1755 Rowan deed witness Palmer, Thos. Palmer, Francis 1753 Rowan deed. Parke, Andrew P---, John 1759 Rowan Tax List Parke, John Parke, George & Noah 1759 Rowan Tax Parke, Joseph Parke, Joseph s/o Hugh, 1781 Rowan will. Parke, Roger Smith, Ralph Smith, Ralph 1761 Rowan Smith, Richard Smith, Richard 1763 Rowan deed Smith, Thomas Smith, Thomas 1748 deed Stout, Joseph Stout, William b. ca 1790 Stout, Jonathan 1822 Rowan Titus, John Titus, John 1748 chain bearer. Note: Identical names in two

locations do not prove they are the same individuals. Thomas Evans of the Fifty Mens' Compact, may be same man as (or father of) Thomas Evans of Rowan's Trading Ford. ["14th of 4th month 1713, a baptism at Hopewell, Susanna, daughter Thowas Evans." Ibid, Register of First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia which also served Hopewell].

John Parke (who fled Hopewell with Thomas Smith) is believed to be the John Park who died in the upper Valley, and perhaps father of George Parks who had deeds on Back Creek and Rowan. April 13, 1751, Thomas Sharp to George Parks 143 acres on Back Creek, Frederick Co., Va. Dec. 20, 1760, "George Park of Rowan County, N.C." 143 acres on Back Creek to Thomas Sharp of Frederick Co. [Peggy Shomo Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants, 11:139].

Thomas Smith who rebelled so strongly in Hopewell that he became fugitive, died at his home on Swearing Creek. His widow, Rebecca, many years his junior, lived to see more wagon trains arrive, some with neighbors and kin from Hopewell, including the Baptist Stouts, Eatons and Merrells. She was there c1752 when a huge wagon train brought several hundred people, including most of the congregation of Scotch Plains Baptist Church from Essex County, New Jersey, and undoubtedly heard sermons in 1755 by that church's visiting minister, "Rev. (Benjamin) Miller-(who) spent several weeks at the Jersey Church for the colony was made up of many persons from his neighborhood.-" [Rev. Morgan Edwards, Materials Towards a History of the Baptists, II:106].

In 1755, a wagon train arrived with Quakers from Pennsylvania, followed in the 1760's by many Germans from Pennsylvania and west Maryland. As a widow, Rebecca (Anderson) Smith, lived with a married daughter, dying at age 86, August 13, 1785, and was buried at Eaton's Baptist Church. The first pioneers kept in touch with New Jersey, e.g., death in Rowan was entered in a Hopewell Bible, and they

invited others from Hopewell and Back Creek to join them in the beautiful valley of the Yadkin, an invitation many accepted. Some who had not sued in the Fifty Mens' Compact lost their land, and came to rebuild their fortunes. At least 22 of the 50 families who lost both lawsuit and land in the infamous "Coxe Affair " eventually moved to Jersey Settlement. END NOTES

Morgan Edwards, A.M., Fellow Rhode Island College 1770-1792, (His private publication, 1790). Rev. Edwards extant diaries edited by Eve B. Weeks & Mary B. Warren, Materials Towards a History of the Baptists, (Heritage Papers, 1984).

Ralph Ege, Pioneers of Old Hopewell, (Hopewell Museum, 1908, rpt 1963). Richard W. Hunter & Richard L. Porter, Hopewell. A Historical Geography, (N. J. Historical Commission, 1990).

Alice Blackwell Lewis, Hopewell Valley Heritage, (Hopewell Museum, 1973).

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Ms. Ethel Stroupe, a native of Asheville, N.C., is a Certified Social Worker, retired from administration, living in Laguna Niguel, California. She did her first genealogy at Biltmore College as a Biology 101 assignment on genetics taught by her cousin, Professor William E. Merrill, then studied history at the U.'s of Rome, Florence, Ohio State, Pitt, and Cal. Berkeley. Her Jersey Settlement families are Childers, Davis, Fouts, Garren, Harper, Rent, Reed and Whitaker.

She gratefully acknowledges the help of Gloria Padach, especially for sharing documents from the New Jersey Archives and Hunterdon courthouse, and advises all who want to know more about Hopewell families buy the excellent books by Ralph Ege and Alice Blackwell Lewis which are crammed with family and historical information, and are available most reasonably by writing to Hopewell Museum, Beverly A. Weide, Curator, 28 East Broad Street, Hopewell, N.J. 08525.

History of the Jersey Settlement

(From History of Watauga County. Chapter VIII)
First Light on the Jersey Settlement.-From a sketch of the Greene Family of Watauga, by the

late Rev. G. W. Greene, Baptist missionary to China, we learn that "about the middle of the eighteenth century a colony moved from New Jersey and settled in Rowan County, North

Carolina. This "Jersey Settlement" is now a part of Davidson County, and lies near the Yadkin River, opposite Salisbury . . . H. E. McCullough, of England, had secured grants to large tracts in North Carolina, tract No. 9 containing 12500 acres, including much of the land of the Jersey Settlement. Jeremiah Greene bought 541 acres of this tract. This land is described as lying "on the waters of Atkin or Pee Dee," on Pott's Creek. This creek passes near the village of Linwood, within a mile of the Jersey church, and empties into the Yadkin, not far away. This land was bought in 1762. Some years later, when this tract of land was divided between his two sons, Richard and Isaac, the new deeds were not registered, but the names of the new owners were written on the margin of the page where the old deed was registered. The Yadkin becomes the Pee Dee in South Carolina. In his "Rhymes of Southern Rivers" M. V. Moore says that Yadkin is not an Indian name, but a corruption of Atkin or Adkin. If Atkin's initials were P. D., then P. D. Atkin might very easily have become P. D. Yatkin, just as "don't you know" becomes "doncher know." Henry Eustace McCullough was doubtless the "H. E. McCullough, of England," referred to by Mr. Greene, was the agent of the province of North Carolina in December and was commended for good conduct (Col. Rec., Vol. IX, P. 206), and he surrendered land in Mecklenberg, claimed by John Campbell, Esq., of England, without authority as Campbell claimed, although there was a direction in the minutes of the council journals that the attorney-general directing McCulloh was to surrender it." (Id. P. 790.) It seems that land in large tracts had been granted to certain persons of influence on condition that they be settled within certain dates, for G. A. Selwyn, of England, appointed H. E. McCulloh to surrender any part of three tracts of 100000 acres each, which had been granted to him upon the above conditions. (Id. Vol. VI, pp. 606-7.) This was in November, 1763, only a year after Jeremiah Greene bought his 541 acres

from H. E. McCullough. This would seem to account for the reference by Bishop Spangenberg to the 400 families from the North which had just arrived in 1752, and for the fact that most of the land east of Rowan County had been already taken up at that time. (Id. Vol. IV, p. 1312.) Meager Facts Concerning-This settlement consisted of about ten square miles of the best wheat land in the South, and was located in Davidson County, near Linwood. It was composed of many people from New Jersey who had sent an agent there to locate and enter the best land still open to settlement. According to Rev. C. B. Williams in his "History of the Baptists in North Carolina" (p. 16), "The exact year in which the Jersey Settlement was made on the Yadkin is not known. It is probable that this settlement left New Jersey and arrived on the Yadkin between 1747 and 1755. Benjamin Miller preached there as early as 1755, and the facts indicate that there were already Baptists on the Yadkin when Benjamin Miller visited the settlement. The Philadelphia Association has in its records of 1755 the following reference: "Appointed that one minister from the Jerseys and one from Pennsylvania visit North Carolina." But Miller appears to have gone to the "Jersey Settlement still earlier than 1755 - - - (p. 17). Another preacher who visited the Jersey Settlement was John Gano. He had been converted just before this time, and was directed by Benjamin Miller, pastor of Scotch Plains Church, New Jersey, to take the New Testament as his guide on baptism. He became a Baptist, and, learning of Carolina from Miller, decided to visit the Jersey Settlement on his way to South Carolina. This he seems to have done in 1756. During his stay at the settlement he tells us in his autobiography that "a Baptist Church was constituted and additions made to it." He left the colony early in the year 1759, and so the church must have been organized between 1756 and 1758. There is a tradition that while there Gano, married a Bryan or a Morgan, one of the antecedents of the Bryan family of Boone.

<http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/mckstmerjersey.htm>

Joshua WHITAKER, Sr.

Mary REED

Joshua WHITAKER Sr. was born 22 Jan 1735 in Bradford, Chester County, PA and died 1 May 1798 in Linwood, Rowan County, NC. Joshua was buried at the Jersey Baptist Church Cemetery, Linwood, Davidson County, NC.

Father: **William WHITAKER** (1701-1789)

Mother: **Elizabeth CARLETON** (1701-After 1760)

Mary REED was born 31 Oct 1748 in Ewing, Mercer County, New Jersey and died 16 Feb 1832 in Fairview, Buncombe County, NC. Mary was buried at the Cane Creek Cemetery, Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Father: **John REED Sr.** (1710-Abt 1750)

Mother: **Hannah DAVIS** (1715-)

Joshua WHITAKER Sr. and Mary REED were married 12 Sep 1764 at Abbott's Creek, Rowan County, NC.

Title: Marriages of Rowan County, North Carolina; 1753-1868

Author: compiled by Brent H. Holcomb

Publication: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc. 1986

Repository:

Note: Family History Center, 3676 Dorian St., Boise, ID 83705

Media: Book

Page: p. 422

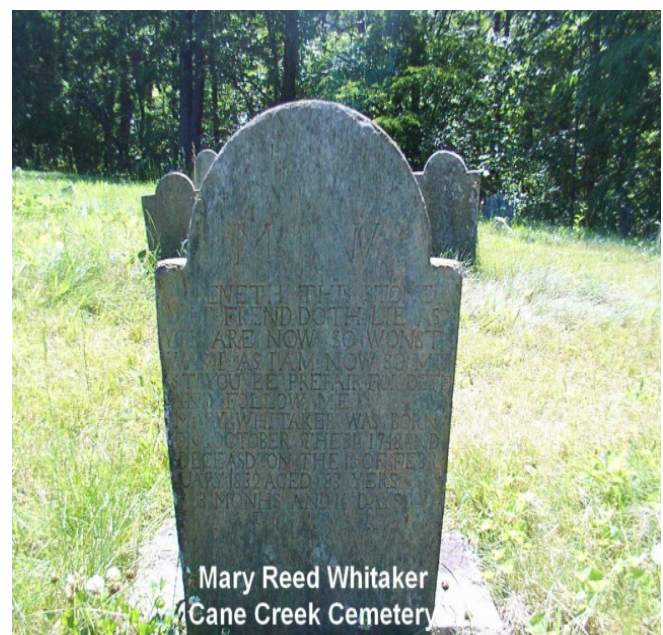
Text: Whitaker, Joshua & Mary Reed

12 Sep 1764

Eldad Reed, Wm. Massery, bondsmen

Thoms. Frohock, witness

Note: "Sept. 12, 1764, Eldad Reed was the bondsman for his not quite 16 years old sister Mary Reed, when she married his already brother-in-law, Joshua Whitaker."



Children of Joshua WHITAKER and Mary REED WHITAKER

1 M John Whitaker

Born: 15 Sep 1765 - Lexington, Rowan County, North Carolina

Died: 8 Jan 1841 - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Buried:

Spouse: Milly Brookshire (-1860)

Marr. Date: 1796 - Buncombe County, North Carolina

2 F Sarah Whitaker [SEE GENERATION SEVEN]

Born: 7 Dec 1767 - Swearing Creek, Rowan County, NC

Died: 26 May 1848 - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Buried: - Cane Creek Cemetery - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Spouse: John Lanning Sr. (1757-1839)

Marr. Date: Oct 1783 - , Rowan County, NC

3 M Joshua Whitaker Jr.

Born: 4 Jun 1769

Died: 1856

Buried: - Cane Creek Cemetery - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Spouse: Nancy Childers (1769-1841)

4 M William Whitaker Sr.

Born: 22 Nov 1772 - Linwood, Rowan County, NC

Died: 21 Feb 1860 - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Buried: - Cane Creek Cemetery - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Spouse: Mary "Polly" Canady (1772-1848)

Marr. Date: 31 Jan 1793 - , Rowan County, NC

5 F Mary Jenny Whitaker

Born: 3 Jan 1775

6 M James Whitaker Sr.

Born: 3 Apr 1779 - Jersey Settlement, Rowan County, NC

Died: 3 Nov 1871

Buried: - Valley River Cemetery, Andrews, NC

Spouse: Mary "Polly" Walker (1779-1849)

Marr. Date: Sep 1800 - , Rowan County, NC

Spouse: Mary McBrayer (-1872)

Marr. Date: 15 May 1853 - Fairview, Buncombe County, NC

Notes and Events for Joshua WHITAKER and Mary REED WHITAKER

1739 – # Note: -- From Bruce Whitaker book:

"When Joshua was about 4 yrs of age, a fire destroyed his parents' home leaving the family almost destitute

About 1750 –

Note: raydstephens@earthlink.net

Inventory of Estate in New Jersey Archives Vol XXX p 392 – Mary is mentioned in dad's will

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lindaatkins&id=I0877>

Mary Reed came to North Carolina with her Mother and sisters and brothers after her father's Death in New Jersey.

[Source] -- GenForum - Whitaker

Re: Parentage of Jane Whitaker

Posted by: Ann McAllister Date: October 07, 2001 at 11:53:55

In Reply to: Re: Parentage of Jane Whitaker by Anita 2582 of 4206

Anita, I am sorry to be so late getting back to you. The Mary Reed I referred to was born on October 31, 1748 in New Jersey and came to NC with her widowed mother and brothers and sisters. Her parents were John and Hannah Davis Reed, Sr. Her brother Eldad married Jane Whitaker and she married Jane's brother Joshua Whitaker, Sr. (Jane and Joshua were the children of William and Elizabeth Carleton Whitaker.)

1751 – Joshua moved from PA to Rowan County, NC

When Joshua was 16 he moved with his parents to Rowan Co., now Davidson Co., in North Carolina. There he came to own at least 300 acres of land.

[Source] -- GenForum

Re: Whitaker / Reed / Carlton / Parker

Posted by: Bruce Whitaker Date: February 09, 2001 at 17:45:44

In Reply to: Whitaker / Reed / Carlton / Parker by Juke 2093 of 4206

You probably should get the book by C. Bruce Whitaker, the Whitaker Family of Buncombe County, NC (I am not this Bruce Whitaker)

Joshua born Dec 27, 1675, died Sept 26, 1715 in Isle of Man. Married Jane Parker about 1693.

William born Feb 10, 1701 moved to Ireland about 1716-1717. Elizabeth was born on April 18, 1701 in Ballyhaken, Ireland and came to US when she was about 10.

William and Elizabeth lived in Pa from 1722 to 1734.

Had Lydia, Mark, Susannah, Samuel, William Jr., Peter, Joshua

Joshua was born Jan 22, 1735. When he was 16, the family moved to NC; Married in 1764 to Mary Reed; he died in 1798. They had six children.

[Source] -- Ancestry.com - Yadkin Connections

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=nancyturnage&id=I03080>

Burial: Jersey Church Cemetery, Linwood, NC

Note: Settled near Potts Creek, east of the Yadkin River in NC.

This may be the Joshua Whitaker, son of William, who settled near Potts Creek on East side of Yadkin River.

1759 – Rowan County, North Carolina Tax List

This tax list was found between the walls of the old court house by Wm. D. Kizziah, Register of Deeds. When found, it was but scraps of paper, but was fitted together and transcribed by him. This list was made before Rowan Co, NC was divided into other counties and is the oldest tax list ever found in Rowan.

Listed are: William WHITAKER.....Joshua WHITAKER & Eldad READ

In 1759 he was listed on Rowan County's Tax List in Capt. Smith's Company, and that year he and Eldad Reed, (his future brother-in-law) were living in the same household near the Jersey Baptist Church. (From being a Quaker, he appears to have become a member of the Baptist denomination.)

1761 -- Tax List Tax List 1761 Rowan Co, Colony of North Carolina
Event: Enumerated on Arthur O'Neal's 1761 Rowan Co, NC

1763 -- Jury Duty in Rowan County
Event: Served in case of Michael Robinson vs. John Oliphant Jury Service 1763 Rowan Co, NC
On April 13, 1763, Joshua was on Jury duty with his brother Mark in the case of Michael Robinson vs John Oliphant.

1764 -- U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900
Joshua Whitaker male 1735 PA 1764 Mary Reed 1748 NJ

1767 –

On July 16, 1767 it was ordered by the court that John Sawyer, orphan of William Sawyer, deceased, be put as apprentice to Joshua Whitaker for and during the term of five years, he being aged 16, and he "larn hime the act of a farmer, and give him at the expiration of his said term a young mare of six pound prise and a saddle and bridle. He is to serve to age 21 and otherwise comply."

1768 -- Joshua Whitaker owned a farm on Swearing Creek, near Linwood, in Rowan County in 1768.
This area is now part of Davidson County.
Jan 16, 1768: Road overseers aptd. Josehus Whitaker for Peter Tinker.

1768 - Rowan County Tax List

Message URL:<http://genforum.genealogy.com/whitaker/messages/1326.html>

Forum URL:<http://genforum.genealogy.com/whitaker/>

I found a Peter, John and Abel Whitaker of East Caln, Chester CO. PA 1753 tax list.

I think these men are Quakers and find a Peter & Joshua Whitaker on the 1768 Rowan CO. NC.

Tax list of John Ford.

I also find 8 (Mark Whitaker 3 times) Whitakers on the 1768 Rowan CO. NC tax list of Morgan Bryan (Daniel Boone related).

The question is are these Whitakers' from PA and were they Quakers.

David C. Cope Crowcope@aol.com

1769 – **January**

Overseers on roads - Paul Fisner for Joshua Whitaker.

1772 – Purchased Land

On Aug 5, 1772, a deed for 200 acres was recorded-sold by Mark Whitaker and his wife Tabitha to Joshua Whitaker...[the land] located on Swearing Creek.

Witness, Charles Beriar and William Whitaker.

1774 - 1784 -- Joshua Whitaker was a Revolutionary War Veteran
About 1776, he provided a horse to the South Carolina Militia
Event: Revolutionary War - NC Militia Military Service About 1781 in NC

Joshua apparently served in the Revolutionary War in the NC Militia. He is listed under "For sundries furnished the Militia of NC, VA, & SC as allowed by Cathey & Harris as of their report #38". The Report was not dated but #32 was dated June 1781, and #40 was dated Sept, 1782. Also we find, #5309-to Joshua Whitaker for a horse, Voucher #9269L.38"

Mary Reed Whitaker, Joshua's widow apparently tried to get a widow's pension for her husband's service but died before it could be processed. Hannah Trantham and Aeshia Lanning Reed were prepared to give testimony in her behalf.

1789 -- Tax List

Joshua was listed on the 1789 Tax List in Capt Smith's Co., in Rowan County (now Davidson) for 200 acres (male person over 21. He was also listed on the 1790 Rowan County Census--with 3 males over 16, 1 male under 16 and 3 females.

1790 -- Census of Rowan County

Census: 1790 Census 1790 Rowan Co, NC
Children 1790 Age ranges in household: 03-01-03-00-00

1790's – Families moved from Rowan County to Buncombe County, NC

In the mid - 1790's, it appears that some of the Whitakers, Reeds, and other neighboring families moved to Fairview, NC.

1795 - Purchased Land

In Rowan Co. Deed Book 14, page 366, dated 12-30-1795, it states that Hugh Cunningham sells to Joshua Whitaker 100 acres on Swearing Creek joining land Joshua now owns.

1798 -- Death of Joshua Whitaker

Joshua died on May 1, 1798 in Old Rowan County, after having been in poor health for a year, and was buried in the Cemetery of the Jersey Baptist Church in Linwood, near Lexington, NC.

THE FAIRVIEW TOWN CRIER - OCTOBER 1999

(www.fairviewtowncrier.com) (Sep 2003)

Days gone by...in Fairview

by Bruce Whitaker

James Whitaker, Sr. --- James was forced to quit school when he was ten years old due to his father Joshua's failing health (heart dropsy).

Both Joshua's tombstone in Linwood and Mary's in Fairview have this classic old inscription on them:

"Who comes this way and passes by,
as ye are now so once was I.
As I am now, ye soon shall be,
and so prepare to follow me."

Title: Tombstone --- [SEE PICTURE ABOVE]

Media: Tombstone

Text: "JW"

1798

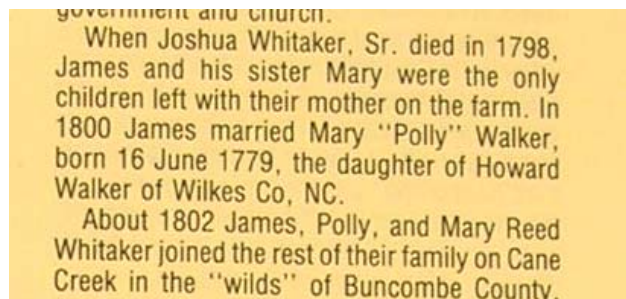
Joshua Whitaker
departed this life May
the furst in the year
of our Lord 1798

aged 63 years 3 months and eight days
Beneath this stone
your frind doth lie
as you are now so
once was I as I am
now so you must be
prepare for death and follow me"

The original stone is badly eroded and deeply sunk into the ground--the last line of the epitaph is barely visible. A newer marker has been placed at the foot of the original stone. There are two old stones back to back. There appears to be no inscription on the face of the back stone.

1800 – Mary moved to Buncombe County, NC

Mary survived Joshua, and moved to Buncombe County in the fall of 1800 where all of her children had settled and where it is believed that she made her home with her daughter, Sarah Whitaker Lanning. She died on February 16, 1832, and was buried in Cane Creek Cemetery there.



~~ After the death of Joshua Sr. in 1798, a few days after the marriage of son James in 1800, Mary, with James and his new wife Mary, left Rowan County and moved to Fairview, Buncombe County, NC, to be with the rest of the family and friends.

In September 1800, James married Mary "Polly" Walker, daughter of Howard Walker of Wilkes County, North Carolina. (Mary was born in North Carolina on June 26, 1779.) A few days after his marriage, James, his wife, and his mother left for Fairview to be with the rest of his friends and relatives. On April 23, 1802, he acquired 100 acres of land from Richard Hill on Woods Creek (now Garren Creek). He settled down on this farm and began to raise his family.

1832 – Testified for John Lanning

~~ Reverend Stradley testified for John Lanning in regard to his war service, when John applied for a Revolutionary War pension in 1832. Lanning's sister Achsah (Aeshia) Lanning Reed also testified for him, as well as Hannah Trantham, Eldad Reed (his brother-in-law), John Reed (nephew), Richard Sumner, Thomas T. Patton, and his mother-in-law Mary Reed Whitaker.

1832 – **February 16** -- Death comes for Mary Reed Whitaker

She died on February 16, 1832, and was buried in Cane Creek Cemetery there. [SEE PICTURE ABOVE]

[Source] -- Whitaker Family Bible Record

Added by nwstudios23 on 19 May 2008
Whitaker Family Bible Record

Joshua Whitaker, Senior was born 22 Jan. A.D. 1735
Mary, his wife was born Oct. 31, 1748
John, eldest son was born 15, Sep. 1765
Sarah (Lanning) was born Munday 7th Dec. 1767
Joshua was born 1769

William was born 22 Nov. 1772
Mary was born Jan. 3, 1775
James was born Apr. 3, 1779

Hannah Trantham born 1764 was long friend and witness.
Azice Reed born 1766 knew him for 70 years in Rowan County. In 1832 he was living in Buncombe County age 77 years.

Births

James Whitaker April 3rd 1779
Polly Whitaker Jan 26 1779
Sallie Whitaker Sept. 25th 1809
William Whitaker Feb. 23rd 1803
James Whitaker Aug 15th 1804
Elisabeth Whitaker May 8th, 1806
Jessie Whitaker Feb 26th, 1808
Joshua Whitaker Oct 4th, 1809
Mary Whitaker March 8th, 1812
Stephen Whitaker Feb. 9th, 1814
Lottie Whitaker Jan 10th, 1816
John Whitaker Feb. 9th, 1818
Silas Whitaker July 20th, 1821
Adaline Whitaker Aug 18th, 1822
Caroline Whitaker Jan 1st, 1825.
-OBCGS Vertical files.
--ALOB December 1998
--A Lot of Bunkum, May 1987, Vol. VIII #5, p.87-64

[Source] -- Ancestry.com

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=11733-20&id=I573567528>

Midwest O'Neal Family Contact: Steve O'Neal

Name: Joshua WHITAKER

Birth: 22 Jan 1734 in Bradford, Chester, Colony of Pennsylvania

Death: 1 May 1798 in Rowan (now Davidson), NC

Burial: May 1798 Jersey Church Cemetery, Linwood, Davidson Co, NC

** 1 **

This may be the Joshua Whitaker, son of William, who settled near Potts Creek on East side of Yadkin River.

** 2 **

Carolina Cradle by Frederick Ramsey,
pp. 78-79: "Joshua, son of William Whitaker, settled near Potts Creek on the east side of the Yadkin, while his kinsmen Mark and William established themselves on the forks of the Yadkin
(NC land grants VI, 230, Rowan Co, Deeds III, 106, V, 329).

The records of the Friends Monthly meeting in Dublin, Ireland, show that, in 1719, "William Whitaker, formerly of Timahoe, but now of this city, desires a certificate to Pennsylvania."

Katherine Whitaker requested a similar certificate three years later.

(Gilbert Cope Collection, Collections of the Genealogical Society of PA, p. 234-235.)

Also autobiographical sketch by James Whitaker. Joshua Whitaker, age 43, bur 9/26/1719 at St. Botolph's, Bishopgate,

London. Recorded in Register of Burials 1712-1719, Guildhall Library, Loudon (MS #451712).

Sources:

1. Abbrev: Carolina Cradle

Title: Carolina Cradle -- Author: Frederick Ramsey

2. Abbrev: Cemetery Records of Davidson County, NC

Title: Cemetery Records of Davidson County, NC

Author: Mrs. G D Koch & Henry Reeves -- Page: 151

William BARNHILL Sr.
Sarah UNKNOWN

William BARNHILL Sr. was born about 1710 in County Antrim, Ulster, Ireland according to internet resources. These same resources state his death in 1791, also in Ireland.

Sarah UNKNOWN has no known information available.

Children of William Barnhill and Sarah Unknown

1 M William Barnhill Jr.
Born: Between 1760 and 1770 - Ireland
Died: Between 1820 and 1830 - Buncombe County, NC
Buried: - Hoopers Creek, Buncombe County, NC
Spouse: Mary Unknown (Bet 1750-Bet 1830)
Marr. Date: Abt 1784 - Ireland

[See Generation 7]

General Notes For William And Sarah

[Source] - <http://genforum.genealogy.com/barnhill/messages/52.html>

Posted By: Bonnie Barnhill McKinney
Subject: Re: Samuel Barnhill Post Date: July 13, 1998 at 07:15:59
*My father James Edward Barnhill's records indicate that the Barnhill's name was originally held by Sir Isaac Debarneval of England.
*His successors reneged on the Catholic faith and moved to Ireland.
*Then I believe three of the brothers, came to the United States around 1700's in Philadelphia, PA.
*I will get with him and get the exact dates for you.

[Source] -- <http://members.tripod.com/~bonash/pafg01.htm#61>

Descendants of William , Sr. Barnhill First Generation
1. William , SR. Barnhill died in 1791 in Ireland. William married Sarah (?).
They had the following children:
+ 2 M i William, Jr. Barnhill was born in 1760/1770 and died in 1820/1830.

Second Generation 2. William, Jr. Barnhill (William , Sr.) was born in 1760/1770 in Ireland. He died in 1820/1830 in North Carolina.

[Notes] William, married Mary. They had the following children:
+ 3 M i James Barnhill was born in 1785 and died in 1858.
+ 4 F ii Margaret Barnhill was born in 1784.

[Source] -- <http://genforum.genealogy.com/barnhill/messages/1335.html>

Re: William Barnhill of NC Posted by: Jason Barnwell (ID *****4579)
Date: March 24, 2006 at 21:53:37
In Reply to: William Barnhill of NC by Bill Griffin of 1335
I am a descendant of William Barnhill. My uncle has put together a nice website with this information at <http://members.tripod.com/~bonash/>
After the move to NC, their last name was changed to Barnwell. You can search the genealogy on this site beginning with William Barnhill here:
<http://members.tripod.com/~bonash/pafg02.htm#59>

My uncle is now deceased and I am starting to pick up where he left off. I plan to trace William Barnhill back farther in Ireland if possible. Let me know if you have found more information of this since you original post.

Thanks!

Jason Carter Barnwell (son of Leonard Bruce Barnwell Sr, for reference on my uncle's site)

[Source] -- Genforum/barnwell/335

Posted by Tammy Bryant/ rawhide67@netscape.com 3/10/2005

William Sr. who died in Ireland in 1791. He married Sarah [?]

Charles HENSON
Elizabeth McAlester

Charles HENSON was born about 1735 in Culpeper County, VA. He died in 1830 in Anson County, NC and was buried there.

Charles was the son of Joseph HENSON and Harriett Ann CLARK according to some internet sources but there is no positive proof of this parentage.

Elizabeth McALESTER was born about 1741 in Stafford County, VA. She appears to have died between 1800 and 1810 in Anson County, NC. She appears to be on the 1800 census with Charles but there is no female of her age in his household in 1810.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Finlay McALESTER (1720-1771) and Elizabeth RUSH (1723-1798)

Charles and Elizabeth were married about 1753 in VA according to the information I can estimate from their children and their births.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth Henson:

1 M William Henson

Born: 1754 - , Culpeper County, VA

2 M Aaron Henson

Born: 1755

3 M Samuel Henson

Born: 1756 - , Culpeper County, VA

4 M Elijah Henson

Born: 1 Mar 1761 - , Culpeper County, VA

Christened:

Died: 1 Apr 1845 - , Haywood County, NC

Spouse: Fanny West (-)

Marr. Date: 1803 - , Haywood County, NC

5 M Daniel Henson

Born: 17 Sep 1764 - , Culpeper County, VA

Christened:

Died: 1 Jan 1843 - , Haywood County, NC

Buried:

Spouse: Fariba (Phariba) Pool (1769-Bef 1849)

Marr. Date: 7 Jul 1788 - , Anson County, NC

[SEE GENERATION SEVEN]

6 M Henry Henson

Born: 1769 - VA

7 M John W. Henson

Born: 1774

Spouse: Sarah Emeline Yelton (-)

8 M Charles Henson Jr.

Born: Between 1775 and 1784

9 F Fanny Henson
Born: 1780

10 M Joshua Henson
Born: 1784

There is probably more information on the children but I have chosen not to research each child individually – only Daniel, my ancestor.

Chronology Notes And Events For Charles and Elizabeth Henson

Library of Congress 50,000 Bibliographic Sources

TITLE: The Henson Family, 1780-1986: The Genealogy of Charles and Elizabeth Henson
AUTHOR(S): Harmon, Terry L. (Main)
PUBLISHED: [Vilas, N.C.] (Rt. 2, Box 42, Vilas 28692) : T.L. Harmon, c1986.
DESCRIPTION: 384 p., [96] p. of plates : ports. ; 30 cm.
SUBJECTS: Henson family.
Henson, Charles, ca. 1780-ca. 1830--Family.
LC CALL NO.: CS71.H52771986
DEWEY CLASS NO.: 929/.2/0973 ED: 19
FORMAT: Book
LCCN: 87-401623

[Source] - GenForum

Posted By: Jane
Subject: Charles Henson - son of Joseph & Ann - Proofs?
Post Date: July 26, 2002 at 19:06:26
Message URL: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/henson/messages/2797.html>
My cousin & I have both been researching the Henson/Hinson line for several years and finding what seems like hundreds of charts from other folks online who claim that the Charles Henson who married Elizabeth McAlester is the son of Joseph & Ann Rosse Henson. This has created a problem for us. Can anyone out there show us ANY PROOFS that this Charles is the son of Joseph & Ann? After intensive research we have NOT been able to prove this is the correct Charles. Is there anyone out there who DOES INDEED have proofs? We have e-mailed folks asking for info on where they got their proofs, but we get the run around or no response. Is there anyone out there who can support the claim??? If so, then it would be appreciated very much. I'm just a crazy lady trying to get all of the ducks in a row here <Grin>

Name: Charles HENSON
Sex: M

Birth: in Stafford Co., Va
Event: HIST Involved in land squabble with his sons between the Browns a

Abt 1753 - Marriage of Charles and Elizabeth in VA

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Lake/8248/mcalister.htm>
4 & 5. Elizabeth and Catherine McAlister. These two daughters married brothers:
Elizabeth m. Charles Henson and Catherine m. James Henson. These Hensons were likely sons of Joseph and Ann Henson and were born in Stafford County, VA., which adjoins the southeast

border of Culpeper County, Va. Elizabeth and Catherine and husbands and families moved to North Carolina and resided in Chatham County.

About 1766

Moved his family from Culpepper County, VA to Chatham County, NC

1766 - Purchased Land - Anson County, NC

Anson County, North Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1749-1766,
Abstracts of Wills & Estates, 1749-1795
Page 359: 3 May 1766, John Flower of Anson, planter, to Charles Henson of same, for L25
proc. money ... 100 A, part of 400 A granted to W. Kemp ... sold to Flower by Thomas
Thompkins ... John Flower (SEAL), Wit: Heza. Russ, John Parson. Proven Oct. Ct. 1766

1775 – Beginning of The Revolutionary War in America

Between 1766 - 1780

Charles moved his family from Chatham County, NC back to Culpepper County, VA

1780 - Colonial Draft - Culpepper County, VA

Charles was on the Culpepper draft for 1780

1781 - Enlisted in The American Revolution

<http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.henson/1388.2/mb.ashx>

Re: DANIEL HENSON

(View posts) Posted: 8 Jan 2006 4:42PM GMT

Classification: Query

Surnames:

I descended from Daniel and Fariba's daughter Charlotte, who married William Alfred Cobb. The only real info I have is that Daniel was born on August 17, 1764 in Culpeper Co, VA. His father was Charles, who enlisted in the American Revolutionary army around 1776 or 1781. Daniel substituted for his father as a soldier under Captain Fields Hughes and Colonel Willis White in the state of Va on March 10, 1781, and served until September of 1782. Daniel was a private in the army and was engaged in the battle which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

1781 - 1783 -- Revolutionary War

Charles' son Daniel was a substitute for him during the war. Daniel served in the militia. At sixteen he volunteered to replace his father Charles, who had been in the 1780 Colonial Draft from Culpepper. (my note, I think I saw this someplace else but not sure where ..Cathy Robinson)

1784 – End of The Revolutionary War in America

1784 - Moved from Culpepper County, VA back to Chatham County, NC

Between 1754 - 1774 - Purchased Land - Anson County, NC
Anson County, North Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1749-1766,
Abstracts of Wills & Estates, 1749-1795
Page 264 - 266 (n.d.) Account of sale of estate of Thomas Tompkins decd.
Buyers: John Parsons, Stephen Parker, John Henson, Richard Farr, Charles Henson, Morgan Brown, Nathaniel Curtis, Elisha Parker, Mary Thompkins, Francis Tomkins, Thomas Tomkins, Stephen Tomkins.

1790 - Chatham County, NC Census

Hillsborough District --- Charles Henson 4-2-0-0

Between 1790 - 1800 -- Moved from Chatham County to Anson County, North Carolina

Note: "Reason's Branch is likely one of the present unnamed Creeks between Hwy 742 and Pleasant Hill Church Road on the Union/Anson County line. Note that Charles Hinson also received land on Reason's Branch."

1800 - Anson County, NC Census

Charles Henson Sr is listed as: 00101 -- 01101
1 male 16-25
1 male over 45 ----- [Charles]
1 female 10-15
1 female 16-25
1 female over 45 ----- [Elizabeth]
Living nearby is Charles Henson, Jr. and Daniel Henson

1810 - Anson County, NC Census

Charles Hinson Sr. is listed as : 02011 - 01010
2 males 10 thru 15
1 male 26 - 44
1 male over 45 ----- [Charles Henson]
1 female 10 thru 15
1 female 26 - 44
----- [It appears Elizabeth has died since the last census]
Charles Jr. and Bartlet Hinson are nearby.
Bartlet information shows him 26 - 44 years of age which puts his birth between 1766 and 1784.
Charles has sons born in this period but I can not determine who this one is.

1812 – 1814 – War In America Again

1820 - Anson County, NC Census

McRaes District
Charles Hinson -- 000101 -- 20110
1 male 16 - 26
1 male over 45 ----- [Charles]
2 females to 10
1 female 16 - 25
1 female 26 - 44
1 male slave
3 female slaves
Also in Anson County for the 1820 census:
No district -- Joshua Hinson
McRaes district -- Isam Hinson - John Hinson - John Hinson - Mourning Hinson - Nancy Hinson
Mays district -- Bartlet Henson - Daniel W. Henson

Johann George Matthias Emelius MEASE
Eva Elizabeth UNKNOWN

“George” -- **Johann George Matthias Emelius MIESS** was born 7 February 1739, probably in Germany. After immigration to America, the Miess name changed in many directions. Some of the known variations are: Meace, Mease, Meece Johann George died 13 Aug 1813, probably in Pennsylvania. George was the son of George Phillip Ehrenreich MUSSE and Agnes Louise Eleanora OHRENDORFF.

Eva Elizabeth MEESE – I can find no information on Eva. I am not sure if her maiden name was actually Meese or if this is her married name.

George and Eva were married on an unknown date, probably in Pennsylvania.

Children of George and Eva Miess / Mease

1 M John Meece

2 F Magdalena Miess

Born 8 Dec 1757 Lebanon, , PA

3 M Mathias Solomon Mease

Born 1765 PA

Died 1825 Waynesville, Haywood County, NC

Buried Haywood County, NC

Spouse **SS** "Fannie" Frances Mary Yount (Abt 1777-Aft 1830) Bef 1790

[SEE GENERATION 7]

There may be other children but these three are the only ones listed in my searches.

General Notes and Events for George and Eva

Lebanon, Pennsylvania

Formerly known as Steitztown, Lebanon is the county seat of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Lebanon is located in eastern Pennsylvania in the Lebanon Valley, 26 miles east of Harrisburg and 29 miles west of Reading. Lebanon was first settled in **1720** by early settlers, many with the family names of "Steitz" and "Light", along a creek that was then named "Steitz Creek". The Light patriarchs built an Indian Fort and named it "Light's Fort" during this time. The town was laid out in 1753. The town was incorporated as a borough on February 20, 1821 and became a city on November 25, 1885.

Lebanon County, Pennsylvania

First settled in 1723, Lebanon County was created by an Act of Assembly in **1813** from portions of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties. The original German settlers tilled the valley's fertile soil, creating an economic base that continues today and blends with the residential, commercial and industrial development presently occurring. Also reflective of Lebanon County's "Pennsylvania Dutch" heritage are its pastoral landscape, attractive farms and outstanding dairy and pork products, especially Lebanon Bologna. Lebanon County also is blessed with an abundance of open space and conservation lands that provide numerous recreational opportunities. Lebanon County is located in south central Pennsylvania, approximately 25 miles east of the state capital (Harrisburg).

The Bethel Moravian Church in Swatara Township, Lebanon County

<http://www.chm.davidson.edu/pagenweb/records/BethelMoravian.html>

Submitted by Alan W. Kohr, rssawk@rohmmaas.com

The "Bethel" Moravian meeting house (located in what is now Swatara Township) was built about **1743**. It was a two story log structure, weather-boarded, and lined on the inside with poplar. It measured about thirty by forty feet. The first floor was divided into three rooms in which the minister lived and taught

school. The second floor contained a large, single room that was used as the sanctuary. The building was fortified and served as a place of refuge for the local settlers and militia during the French and Indian War. The graveyard, or "God's Acre" as it was referred to by the Moravian's, was constructed to the rear of the meeting house. About **1830** religious services ceased at the Bethel Moravian meeting house. The remaining members attended the Hebron Moravian Church, near Lebanon. A United Brethren congregation and a Dunkard congregation built a brick union meeting-house in 1860, about 500 feet from the site of the old log structure. The Moravians abandoned their old cemetery in 1833; however, the two newer congregations maintained the cemetery and buried their deceased members there in a separate section. The old log church that was built in 1743 was dismantled in about 1878. Some of the wood from the church was used in the construction of a house and barn on the adjoining property. There are no longer signs of either of the churches. The graveyard lies quietly near the intersection of Cemetery Road and Mountain Road, about 2 miles northeast of Lickdale, at the base of Little Mountain. There is a line of ancient cedar trees that border a grassy pasture frequented by cows and chickens from a neighboring farm. In among the grass and trees are scattered the grave markers of the early congregations. The earliest section of the cemetery contains the Moravian graves. As was their custom, women and young girls were buried on one side and the men and boys were buried on the other, like apposing pages in a book. More than 140 members and friends of Bethel Moravian Church were buried here between 1752 and 1833.

The little cemetery chronicles the everyday life and death struggle of the early families that settled in this wilderness area. In the cemetery, many of the stones mark the graves of infants and young children, and women who died in childbirth. In some cases portions families were wiped out by the ravages of disease-- each family member dying in an orderly succession as the sickness passed from person to person. At least four of the stones mark the final resting place of men killed while plowing their fields, during an Indian attack in the summer of 1756. Several Indians who were killed during raids in the 1750's are said to be buried in an unmarked grave beneath a large old tree that once stood next to the graveyard. A number of the graves mark the resting place of soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who fraught to bring freedom to the new land. The Moravians at Bethel used squared headstones laid flat on the ground to mark each grave site. The grass and soil have claimed many of these and only a few can still be seen. Of the old headstones yet visible, most were made of brown sandstone, and the inscriptions on these are totally illegible and lost to time. Some markers, made of a harder stone can still be read, but they too are fading.

Note: Not all of the gravesites for the people in the death records are accounted for.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Burial</u>
6.	Joh. Geo Miess*	28 Sep. 1739	26 Jun. 1756	27 Jun. 1756
34.	[infant (f)] Miess	21 Oct. 1775	21 Oct. 1775	22 Oct. 1775
36.	Juliana Miess	17 May 1778	18 May 1778	59 yrs. 8 mo.
38.	Catharina Miess	7 Jul 1778	8 Jul. 1778	3 yrs. 10 mo.
39.	Rosina Miess	2 Oct. 1778	3 Oct. 1778	
52.	--- Miess	12 Jun. 1789		
53.	Maria Christina Miess	31 Aug. 1787	11 Feb. 1790	12 Feb. 1790
80.	Bernhard Miess	22 Jan. 1774	10 Feb. 1803	13 Feb. 1803
82.	Johannes Miess	4 May 1803	17 Aug. 1803	18 Aug. 1803
89.	Johann Gerhard Miess	17 Oct. 1746	26 Jan. 1805	29 Jan. 1805
90.	Maria Barbara Miess	19 Aug. 1751	26 Sep. 1805	28 Aug. 1805
102.	Catharina Miess	9 Dec. 1807	28 Jun. 1808	29 Jun. 1808
107.	Heinrich Miess	24 Jan. 1752	17 Jun. 1816	19 Jan. 1816
111.	Johannes Miess	3 Jan. 1821	5 Jan. 1821	35 yrs. 4 mo. 3 days
112.	Elisabeth Miess	30 Jun. 1747	2 Mar. 1821	4 Mar. 1821
115.	Anna Maria Miess	1 Apr. 1780	18 May 1821	20 May 1821
116.	Magdalena Miess	3 Sep. 1787	13 Jul. 1821	15 Jul. 1821
117.	Heinrich Miess	27 Dec. 1815	8 Aug. 1821	9 Aug. 1821
127.	Magdalena Miess	18 May 1782	8 Aug. 1824	10 Aug. 1824
133.	Caspar Miess	18 Oct. 1782	24 Sep. 1827	26 Sep. 1827
140.	Johannes Miess	14 May 1812	11 Nov. 1830	15 Nov. 1830

1 On 26 Sep 1741, Johann George arrived in America through Philadelphia, PA with his parents George Phillip and Louisa Musse along with a brother Casper. They came to this country aboard the ship "St. Mark" under Captain Wilson from Rotterdam.

2 French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

[Source] Military Milestones of Old Paxton Township

This section of Pennsylvania put forth every effort to keep the Indians of the community friendly. In 1736, the land along the south side of the Blue Mountain from the Susquehanna River to the Delaware, was purchased from the Indian Sachem for twenty brass kettles; 100 Stroud water match coats of 2 yards each; 100 duffles; ditto; 100 blankets; 100 yards half tick; 60 linen shirts; 20 hats; 6 made coats; 12 pair shoes and buckles; 30 pair socks; 300 lbs. gun powder; 60 lbs. lead; 25 guns; 12 gun locks; 50 tomahawks or hatchets; 50 planting hoes; 120 knives; 60 pair scissors; 100 tobacco tubes; 24 looking glasses; 40 tobacco boxes; 1,000 flints; 5 lbs. of paint; 24 dozen ear rings; 6 dozen of ribbons; 12 dozen rings; 200 awl blades; 100 lbs. of tobacco; 400 pipes; 20 gal. of rum; and 50 lbs. in money.

1775 – 1783 – Revolutionary War In America

3 George missed a meeting of the Friendly Sons of Patrick on 18 Dec 1781.

A brief account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

http://content.ancestry.com/Browse/bookview.aspx?dbid=27022&iid=dvm_LocHist011424-00061-0&desc=George+Mease&rc=315,2433,489,2487;479,2430,667,2474

Rules and extracts from minutes -- page 101 - 103

At a quarterly meeting at George Evans', Monday, December 18, 1781,

Present -- Matthew Mease

Absent -- John Mease, fined 5 s.

Absent -- George Mease, fined 5s.

N.B. All the honorary members were absent. Mr. William Constable having been duly proposed, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

4 George attended a meeting on 18 Mar 1782.

A brief account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at George Evans, on Monday, 18 March, 1782,

Present: John Mease & Matthew Mease & George Meade

5 George had a residence in 1782 in , Lancaster County, PA.

History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, with genealogical memoirs

http://content.ancestry.com/Browse/BookView.aspx?dbid=14065&iid=dvm_LocHist000980-00418-0&sid=&gskw=George+Mease

Volume II -- Military Rolls

A true and exact list of the names of each and every male white person inhabiting or residing within my district in the 7th Company of the 9th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, between the age of eighteen and fifty-three years. Taken for the year 1782.

Eighth Class : George Mease

I do swear, on the Holy Evengilest of Almighty God: That the above list is a just and true state, of the male white inhabitants, residing in my district agreeable to law, and without any fraud to the state, to the best of my knowledge. [D. Bradley, Capt]

Sworn before me this 30th day of May, 1782 - [Robt. Clark, S. L.]

6 George paid taxes in 1782 in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, PA.

History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, with genealogical memoirs

http://content.ancestry.com/Browse/BookView.aspx?dbid=14065&iid=dvm_LocHist000980-00418-0&sid=&gskw=George+Mease

Early Assessment Lists

Hanover Assessment – 1782 -- ~~~ George Mease ~~~

7 George paid taxes in 1787 in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, PA.
History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, with genealogical memoirs
http://content.ancestry.com/Browse/BookView.aspx?dbid=14065&iid=dvm_LocHist000980-00418-0&sid=&gskw=George+Mease
Volume II -- Back Matter - Page 792
A return of the State supplies assessed on the taxable inhabitants of Dauphin County for the year 1787.
East Hanover Township
Mease, George 1 pound 10 shillings 0

8 George appeared on the census in 1790 in Dauphin County, PA.
1790 - Dauphin County, PA Census
George Meece -- 4 - 0 - 1 - [4 males over 16] - [1 female]
Also in Dauphin County in 1790 is: [John Meece 4-3-2] and [Henry Meece 2-4-2] and [Micael Mease] and [Nicholas Mess]
[Source] Notes And Queries
Historical, Biographical and Genealogical
Vol. II 1887 No. 1
The First Census
The Families in Dauphin County in 1790
Nicholas Mease - 3-3-2 & George Mease - 1-1-3 & Jacob Mease - 1-2-4
I could not find the George Mease of 1-1-3. The only George I found is Meece - 4-0-1.

9 George appeared on the census in 1800 in Dauphin County, PA.
1800 - Dauphin County, PA Census, East Hanover Township:
George Mease -- 00001 - 00001 & George Meas Jr. -- 21010 - 21100 & Ph Mease -- 20010 - 10100
Heidelberg Township: George Mese & Jacob Mese & Nicolaus Mese
Bethel Township: Barney Mease & Henry Mease -- 21201 - 10101 & John Mease -- 11311 - 10101 & George Moas

10 George appeared on the census in 1810 in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, PA.
1810 - Dauphin County, PA Census
East Hanover Township: George Meass -- 00001 - 00001 & George Meass Jr. -- 20010 - 10010 & Henry Meas
Lower Paxton Township: Henry Mease
Remaining Part of County: Henry Meas & John Meas
Shaefferstown Township: Valtn Mease
Upper Paxton Township: Casper Meas & Henry Meas & Phillip Meas

1812 - 1814 War of 1812 With The British

11 A George is listed on the census in 1820 in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, PA.
1820 - Dauphin County, PA Census
East Hanover Township: Adam Meese & George Meese (by ages, this must be George Jr.)
Middle Paxton Township: Henry Meese & Henry Meese

Researchers show a death date of August 13, 1813 for George Sr. and the census records appear to confirm this time frame.

JOHN PETER YOUNT Sr.
MARIA BARBARA SHOOK

John Peter YOUNT Sr. was born 24 February in Colebrookdale, Berks County, PA and died in 1822. The original JUNDT name gave way to YOUNT.

John Peter was the son of Johann Jakob JUNDT (1715-1760) and Catherine Dorteia SCHUCK (1719-1780)

Maria Barbara SHOOK was born about 1748 in Weissport, Carbon County, PA I can find no information on the parents of Maria Barbara Shook, possibly Schuck.

John and Maria were married in 1766 in Weissport, Carbon County, PA

Children of John Peter and Maria Barbara Yount

<p>1 M Gottfried YOUNT AKA JUNDT Born Abt 1767 , Lehigh County, PA</p> <p>2 M Jacob YOUNT AKA JUNDT Spouse Rebecca JONES (-)</p> <p>3 M Solomon YOUNT AKA JUNDT</p> <p>4 M Abraham YOUNT AKA JUNDT Born Bef 1795 Spouse Susan ROWE (-)</p>	<p>5 F "Fannie" Frances Mary YOUNT AKA JUNDT, Fannie Born Abt 1777 Died After 1830 Waynesville, Haywood County, NC Spouse Mathias Solomon MEASE (Abt 1760-1825)1 Bef 1790 [SEE GENERATION 7]</p> <p>6 M John Peter YOUNT Jr. AKA JUNDT Born 1778 TN Spouse Elizabeth TEFFETELLER (-)</p>
--	---

General Notes And Events for John and Maria

1741 -- Colebrookdale Township

Established in 1741 in Berks County, PA

1742 -- <http://www.gencircles.com/users/gtaffeldt/1/data/7917>

Christening: 17 JUN 1742 in Upper Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

John Peter was the first Yount born in America

Nickname:: Peter

1752 -- Berks County, PA

Created on March 11, 1752, from parts of Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster Counties, and was named for Berkshire in England. Reading, the county seat, was named for Berkshire's county town. It was incorporated as a borough on September 12, 1783 and as a city on March 16, 1847.

1787 -- Rootsweb World Tree: The Trask Family

Moved to Lincoln County (now Catawba), NC in fall 1787 with brother Abraham and Uncle John Yundt

1790 - Morgan District, Lincoln County, NC Census

The county was formed in 1779 from the eastern part of Tryon County.

Yount, Peter 1 3 3

1 male over 16 ----- Peter

3 males under 16 ----- Jacob, Solomon, Peter Jr.

3 females ----- Maria, Fannie, UNKNOWN

1790 - 1800 -- Peter moved from Lincoln County to Burke County, NC

1800 -- Morganton, Burke County, NC Census

The county was formed in 1777 from Rowan County.

Peter Yount 10201 --- 20111

1 male ---under 10 [Abraham ??]

2 males -----16 thru 25 [Jacob - Solomon or Peter Jr.]

1 male ----- 45 and over [Peter - 59]

2 females under 10

1 female ----- 16 thru 25

1 female ----- 26 thru 44

1 female ----- 45 and over [Maria - 52]

No information available for the additional females

1800 -1802 -- Peter moved from Burke to Buncombe County, NC

1802 April 3

Peter bought 75 acres on Pigeon River in Buncombe County, NC (Listed in Book 7, page 322 in Buncombe county Deed books)

1808 - Haywood County was created from the western portion of Buncombe County.

Since Peter lived in the area that became Haywood County, he had a new address but did not have to move his family.

6 November 1810 - Haywood County, NC Census

Peter Yount 01001 -- 00001

Peter, Maria, and Abraham

After 1810 -- Death of John Peter Jundt/Yount

[Source] -- Ancestry.com

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3153779&id=I2037>

Gregg/Donovan Family Tree

Updated: 2005-10-29) Contact: Brian Gregg <bgregg@bellsouth.net>

Name: John Peter JUNDT

Name: John Peter YOUNT

Sex: M

Birth: 24 FEB 1742 in Colebrookdale, Berks, Pennsylvania 1

Death: AFT 1810 in Haywood, Chatham, North Carolina 1 2 3

Father: Johann Jacob JUNDT b: 8 AUG 1714 in Niederbronn, Alsace-Lorraine, France

Mother: Catherine Dorothea SCHUCK b: 1719 in Mosbach, Baden, Germany

Marriage 1 Maria Barbara SHOOK b: ABT 1748 in Weissport, Carbon, Pennsylvania

Married: 1766 in Weissport, Carbon, Pennsylvania 1 4

Children

1. Gotfried YOUNT b: ABT 1767 in Lehigh, Pennsylvania

2. Jacob YOUNT

3. Solomon (Jundt) YOUNT

4. Fannie Mary YOUNT b: 1777

5. John Peter YOUNT b: 1778 in Tennessee

6. Solomon JUNDT

7. JUNDT b: ABT 1767 in Lehigh, Pennsylvania

8. Abraham JUNDT b: BEF 1795

Sources:

1. Abbrev: Hyder 04152003.ftw

Title: Hyder 04152003.ftw

Note:

Call number:

Text: Date of Import: 30 Jan 2005

2. Abbrev: michael-donna Feb 1 2003.FTW

Title: michael-donna Feb 1 2003.FTW

Note:

Call number:

Text: Date of Import: Mar 29, 2003

3. Abbrev: michael.t.ged

Title: michael.t.ged

Note:

Call number:

Text: Date of Import: Mar 30, 2003

4. Abbrev: michael-donna Feb 1 2003.FTW

Title: michael-donna Feb 1 2003.FTW

Note:

Call number:

Note: Madison County Cemetery Records: Volume 1

Wayne page <arthurwaynepage@aol.com> 2006-11-22 14:46:58

Sticky note added to:

JOHN PETER JUNDT/YOUNT AND MARIA BARBARA SHOOK HAD 6 CHILDREN

1. SOLOMON

2. GOTFRIED

3. FANNY MAY MARRIED MATHIAS SOLOMON MEASE AND HAD 11 CHILDREN

4. JOHN PETER JR MARRIED ELIZABETH TEFFETELLER AND HAD 6 CHILDREN

5. JACOB MARRIED REBECCA JONES AND HAD 8 CHILDREN

6. ABRAHAM MARRIED SUSAN ROWE

- Bucks County was one of the three original counties in Pennsylvania. It was named by William Penn in 1682 after Buckinghamshire, England, the county where he lived and his family originated from.

Bucks is the abbreviation for Buckinghamshire, and both names are used interchangeably in England. Penn's home, Pennsbury Manor, is located within Bucks County.

- Northampton County was formed in 1752 from parts of Bucks County. Its county seat is Easton.
 - Carbon County was created on March 13, 1843 from parts of Northampton and Monroe Counties and was named for the extensive deposits of coal in the region.
 - Carbon County is the location of the trials and executions of the controversial Molly Maguires, an Irish secret society that had been accused of terrorizing the region.
-

Robert Mills RACKLEY
Rebecca UNKNOWN

Robert Mills RACKLEY, AKA: Miles, Ratliff, was born in 1730 in Essex County, VA. Mills died after 1808, probably in Union County, SC. He was the son of John RACKLEY III (1695-Bet 1767) and Mary PERSONS (1698-Bef 1790).

Rebecca [UNKNOWN] was born about 1735 in Virginia. No other information available 12-31-2008.

Robert and Rebecca were married in 1754 in Granville County, NC.

Children of Robert and Rebecca Rackley:

<p>1. M William Rackley Sr. Born: Abt 1760 - , Granville County, NC Christened: Died: Bef 1820 - , Union County, SC Spouse: Sarah Unknown (Bef 1765-) Marr. Date: Abt 1780 - , Franklin County, NC Events 1. War: French and Indian War, 1754-1763. William was born during this time of strife in the new colonies. [SEE GENERATION SEVEN]</p>	<p>2 M John Rackley Born: After 1761 Died: Buried: Spouse: Marr. Date:</p>
<p>3 F Levenia Ratliff Born: After 1761 Died: Buried: Spouse: Marr. Date:</p>	<p>4 M Jeremiah Ratliff Born: Between 1763 and 1770 - , Granville County, NC Died: 1846 - , Blount County, AL Buried: Spouse: Marr. Date:</p>
<p>5 F Martha Ratliff Born: 15 Feb 1764 - , Granville County, NC Died: Buried: Spouse: Charles Holt (-) Marr. Date: 1785 - , Franklin County, NC Spouse: Marr. Date:</p>	

Events and Notes For Robert and Rebecca

1730 – Robert Mills Rackley was born in Essex County, VA

1746 – Granville County was formed in NC.

1754 – Robert Mills Rackley married Rebecca in Granville County, NC.

1754 – 1763 – Robert Served in the French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

The French and Indian War (1754\endash 1763) was the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War. The name refers to the two main enemies of the British: the royal French forces and the various American Indian forces allied with them.

ANCESTRY.COM

Name: Robert Miles RACKLEY

Sex: M

Birth: ABT 1730 in VA

Death: AFT 1800

Reference Number: 3768

Note: Fought in French and Indian War and Revolutionary War.

1764 – Bute County, NC, was formed from Granville County.

1771 – Robert appeared on the NC Early Census Index census in Bute County, NC.

North Carolina Census, 1790-1890

Name: Miles Rackley

State: NC

County: Bute County

Year: 1771

Database: NC Early Census Index

1772 – Robert worked as a Road builder in Bute County, NC.

Bute County NC Court Minutes

13 August 1772 Page 236

Ordered that a road be turned from or near the Otter Branch to or near Richland, and ordered that the same be viewed by William Ward, Henry Hunt, Needum Bird, John Carr, Miles Rackley, Sampson Monger, Elias Stallions, John James Moseley, George Richards & Joseph Goswick, and ordered that the hands usually working under Wm Denton open and clear the same.

1773 – Robert appeared on the NC Early Census Index census in Bute County, NC.

North Carolina Census, 1790-1890

about Miles* Rackley

Name: Miles* Rackley

State: NC

County: Bute County

Township: Early Tax List

Year: 1773

Database: NC Early Census Index

1775 - 1783 – Robert served in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.

The American Revolutionary War (1775\endash 1783), also known as the American War of Independence,[3] began as a civil war between the Kingdom of Great Britain and thirteen British colonies on the North American continent.

1775 – May – 10 – Robert worked as a Road builder on 10 May 1775 in , Bute County, NC.

Bute County NC Court Minutes

10 May 1775 Page 341

Ordered that John Norwood, William Green, James Barron, William Denson, John Simmons, William Ward, Waddinghill Abbott, Elias Stallions, John Moody, Jesse Bird, William H---, James Ross, George Richards, Benjamin Thomas, John Moseley & Miles Rackley lay out a road from

the end of William Wards Lane the best and convenient way to the Cyprus Chapple, and that the hands working under W. Denson, John Moody, John Milner & Moses Stallions overseers of roads work under John Moody to open and clear the same according to law.

1777 – Robert worked as a Road builder on 15 May 1777 in , Bute County, NC.

Bute County NC Court Minutes

15 May 1777 Page 29

Ordered that John Massey, William Brickle, Wm. Green, Jas Barrow, Christopher Strother, Jesse Bird, Needum Bird, Miles Rackley, Jesse Mabry, Patewella Milner, James Denby, Thos Nelms, Wm Denson are appointed Jurors to view a way to turn the road leading by William Hills mill agreeable to a former order of Court obtained by William Hill and it is ordered that Parsons Rackley be overseer of said road and that he keep the same in repair with the hands usually working thereon.

1778 – May – 11 – Robert sold property in Bute County, NC.

Bute County NC Court Minutes

11 May 1778 Page 89

A deed from Mills Rackley to Elijah Stallings was proved by the oath of William Denson a witness thereto and on motion the same is ordered to be registered.

1779 – Bute County, NC was abolished.

1779 – Franklin County, NC was formed from the abolished Bute County.

1785 – Robert attended the wedding of his daughter Martha to Charles Holt in Franklin County, NC.

1790 -- He appeared on the Federal census in 1790 in Halifax District, Franklin County, NC.

Franklin County NC - CENSUS - Halifax District, Franklin County 1790 Census

File contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by Alice Tatum

Frendlysky@AOL.COM

Franklin County

Halifax District

1st # free white males 16 year upwards and head of families

2nd # free white males under 16 years

3rd # free white females and head of families

4th # all other free persons

5th # slaves

Rackley, Joshua.....1-3-4-0-0

Rackley, John.....1-5-2-0-0

Rackley, Rob't.....1-2-6-0-6

Rackley, Matt'w.....1-1-1-0-0

1794 – Robert moved his family to Union County, SC.

Mills sold his property in Franklin County, NC and moved to Union County, SC.

I can find no reason for the move other than land grants that may have given him additional property.

1800 -- He appeared on the Federal census in Union County, SC.

Mills Rackley

1 male over 45

1 female over 45

1807 – Land Lottery, 1807, Franklin County, GA.

Later records show that "Mills Rackley of Henry Dist., Franklin Co., GA" had drawn a "tract of land containing Two Hundred Two & an half acres situated lying & being in the County of Baldwin but being divided it is now called Randolph" in the 1807 GA land lottery.

1808 – June – 21 – Mills Rackley of Franklin Co., GA sold his 202 1/2 acres to James Stigler of Franklin Co., GA. This sale was witnessed by Charles Sisson and John Collins, J.P. "Signed" Mills Rackley (P, his mark). The sale was recorded 5 Oct 1808. [Copy of deed.]

General Notes

Some resources show Mills being born in Lee County, VA but Lee County is way out of the way and was not formed until 1793.

History of Granville County, NC

US Gazetteer

Page 438

Granville, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia: area estimated at 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Tar River, and also drained by several creeks which flow S. into the Neuse. Capital, Oxford. It was formed in 1746, and derived its name from the title of the proprietor, the Earl of Granville. Population, 21,249, of whom 11,384 were free, and 9865, slaves.

Bute County, NC --- was formed from Granville Co. in 1764 and abolished in 1779 when it was divided into Warren Co. and Franklin Co. The courthouse of Bute Co. was located at a place called "Buffalo Rice Path" on land owned by Jethro Sumner about 6 miles southeast of present Warrenton, North Carolina. Most of the records of Bute County are still located in Warren Co. though some may be found in Franklin Co.

Brief History of Franklin County, NC

Franklin was formed in 1779 from Bute. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin and is in the northeastern section of the State. It is bounded by Nash, Wake, Granville, Vance, and Warren counties. The present land area is 492.25 square miles and the 1990 population was 36,114. The act establishing the county authorized that the first court be held at the home of Benjamin Seawell. The justices were to determine where subsequent courts were to be held until the courthouse could be erected. In 1779 Lewisburg was established on land purchased by the commissioners for the erection of the courthouse. Louisburg is the county seat.

ANCESTRY.COM -- My Southern Roots

Contact: Ron Home Page: THE FAILE/POELLIEN FAMILY TREE

Name: Miles (Robert) Rackley

Surname: Rackley

Given Name: Miles (Robert)

Sex: M

Birth: ABT 1730 in Virginia

Death: 1798

Note:

Marriage 1 Spouse Unknown

Children

1. Jeremiah Ratliff b: ABT 1764 in Franklin Co, NC

2. Martha Ratliff b: 1765 in Franklin Co, NC

3. Tolbert Ratliff b: ABT 1774 in Franklin Co, NC

Sources:

Title: INTERNET: (Ratliff) Leah Ruddock; Descendants of William Vinson

Publication: leahruddock@mindspring.com.

Note:

Received via email 27 Mar 2002.

Text:

9) Mills (Miles) Rackley b. 1755-1774 md. Rebecca_____, had one son William, possibly others . Miles sold property in 1794 and moved to Union Co. SC. He is listed in the 1800 SC census with 2 daughters under the age of 10, himself and Rebecca. He appears to have died there leaving no estate records.

Suspected children thought to be:

Children:

9-1) William Rackley bought land in 1795 in Pickens Co, GA died 1825 in Franklin Co. GA.

9-2) Martha Rackley who married Charles Holt in 1785 in Franklin Co, NC moved to Franklin Co , GA then to Tennessee and then to Blount Co, AL.

9-3) Jeremiah Rackley b. 1760-1770 married in Franklin Co , NC moved to SC, GA, TN, and died in 1846 in Blount Co , AL.

9-4) John Rackley

9-5) Levenia Rackley

Sources:

Title: INTERNET: International Genealogical Index (R)

Author: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Publication: www.familysearch.org

Note:

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Text:

MILLS RACKLEY

Death: 1798

Father: John Rackley b: 1695 in Essex County, Virginia

Mother: Mary Person b: 1698

Marriage 1 Rebecca

* Married: 1754 in Granville County, North Carolina

Children

1. William Ratliff

2. John Ratliff

3. Levenia Ratliff

4. Jeremiah Ratliff b: BET 1760 AND 1770 in Franklin County, North Carolina, U.S.A

5. Martha Ratliff b: 1764 in North Carolina

GenForum

Mills Rackley, 1807 Franklin Co., GA

Posted by: Katherine Woerner Message # 816 of 892

Mills Rackley

I have some information on Mills Rackley that I am going to share. I found this information while researching my ancestor, Archibald Willingham b. 10 Dec 1786 GA. If a Rackley descendant can answer some of my questions I would be most grateful.

The earliest record that I've found for Mills Rackley is the 1800 Union Co., SC census showing only one male over age 45 and one female over age 45.

Later records show that "Mills Rackley of Henry Dist., Franklin Co., GA" had drawn a "tract of land containing Two Hundred Two & an half acres situated lying & being in the County of Baldwin but being divided it is now called Randolph" in the 1807 GA land lottery.

On 21 June 1808 Mills Rackley of Franklin Co., GA sold this 202 1/2 acres to James Stigler of Franklin Co., GA. This sale was witnessed by Charles Sisson and John Collins, J.P. "Signed" Mills Rackley (P, his mark). The sale was recorded 5 Oct 1808. [Copy of deed.]

By 15 June 1822 this same 202 1/2 acres is identified as "lot 121 in the plan of the 16th district of originally Baldwin, now Jasper County, (GA)"

NOTE: Name Randolph Co. was changed to Jasper Co. The land by 15 June 1822 belongs to Archibald Willingham of Jasper Co., GA who sold it in parts on 15 June 1822 to Reuben C. Shorter of Jasper Co.

GenForum

Re: Mills Rackley, 1807 Franklin Co., GA

Posted by: Edward M Holt (ID *****8115) Date: April 25, 2006 at 19:28:54

In Reply to: Mills Rackley, 1807 Franklin Co., GA by Katherine Woerner 822 of 892

Katherine,

Mills Rackley and his wife moved to Union Co. SC from Franklin Co. NC in the late 1790's. I believe that he was the father of my GGG Grandmother Martha who married my Charles Holt in Franklin Co. NC in 1785. It is also believed that she had a brother by the name of Jerimiah who moved from Franklin Co. NC to Union Co. SC to Franklin Co. GA to Franklin Co. TN to Blount Co. AL where many of his descendants still live. Somewhere in the moving many of that family changed their name from Rackley to Ratliff for some reason. I know nothing about any of the other surnames you mentioned.

Ed Holt

GenForum

Re: Mills Rackley Children

Posted by: The Carver's Daughter (ID *****7456) Date: December 31, 2004

In Reply to: Mills Rackley Children by Edward M Holt 772 of 892

The information I have is that Mills RACKLEY was Robert Miles/Mills RACKLEY.

Middle name and name he used most was apparently from his grandmother's maiden name.

The children I have for him are

William born 1755-1756

Jesse V born 1760-1769

Joshua born 1760-1765

Levena born 1762-1775

Allen H born 1777

GenForum

Posted By:Cynthia Rackley

Subject:Re: Robert Miles Rackley b 1730 Lee Co VA

Message URL:<http://genforum.genealogy.com/rackley/messages/241.html>

I'm an ancestor of Robert Miles Rackley, his father was John Rackley III b.1695 Essex Co., VA, d.1769 Bute(Franklin) Co VA married Mary Persons. His father was John Rackley II b1670 Essex Co. VA m Jane Mills d. 1738 Henrico Co VA. Email me and I'll give you more that I have.

Rackley History

<http://couchfamilyonline.com/RackleyHistoryPage1.html>

Almost all the Rackley men farmed prior to the Civil War, though many practiced a trade on the side. John III was a carpenter, and his son, Passon, a saddle maker. After the Civil War, many Rackley men turned to the mercantile business, the railroads, the ministry, medicine and education, but the majority remained farmers or builders. Our line is through Mills. Strong circumstantial evidence indicated that William (oldest son of Mills) is the forebear of the Rackleys with roots in Picken County, South Carolina and Gilmer County, Georgia. Mills Rackley, also written Miles Ratley, was a son of John III and Mary Rackley. He was born in Virginia about 1730. In March 1758, Robert Mills Rackley, bought 280 acres from his brother, Passon, in Franklin County, North Carolina.

In 1778, he took the oath of allegiance to the state of North Carolina, so he could vote.

James ORTON
Jane Bryan

James ORTON was born about 1725 in Pennsylvania. I can not determine the parents of James at this time. James died between October 1776 and 1777 when his will was written and probated. James died in Rowan County, NC and is probably buried there. I have no location for his final resting place.

Jane BRYAN was born about 1725, probably in Pennsylvania even though some internet folks show her born in Anson County, NC. I can not determine the parents of Jane at this time. Jane may have been Mary Jane but there is no proof of this. There is no proof that she is actually a Bryan. It stands to reason though that she was a Bryan since they named their first child James Bryan Orton. Jane died after 1777 because she was listed in the Last Will & Testament of James and was named executrix with her son Joseph. Jane probably died in NC and would have been laid to rest beside her husband James.

James and Jane were married, supposedly in Pennsylvania, possibly Lancaster County, about 1747. I can not find any documented proof of the location.

There are indications of a James Orton on tax records and other documents in Pennsylvania in 1748, 1749, and 1751. If this is this James, then his first two children would have been born in PA and not Anson County, NC.

EVENTS AND NOTES FOR JAMES AND JANE ORTON

1725 - The population of black slaves in the American colonies reaches 75,000.

1730 - Baltimore is founded in the Maryland colony.

1739 - England declares war on Spain. As a result, in America, hostilities break out between Florida Spaniards and Georgia and South Carolina colonists. Also in 1739, three separate violent uprisings by black slaves occur in South Carolina.

1740 - Fifty black slaves are hanged in Charleston, South Carolina, after plans for another revolt are revealed. Also in 1740, in Europe, the War of the Austrian Succession begins after the death of Emperor Charles VI and eventually results in France and Spain allied against England. The conflict is known in the American colonies as King George's War and lasts until 1748.

1754 - The **French and Indian War** erupts as a result of disputes over land in the Ohio River Valley. In May, George Washington leads a small group of American colonists to victory over the French, then builds Fort Necessity in the Ohio territory. In July, after being attacked by numerically superior French forces, Washington surrenders the fort and retreats.

1756 - England declares war on France, as the French and Indian War in the colonies now spreads to Europe.

1760 - The population of colonists in America reaches 1,500,000. In March, much of Boston is destroyed by a raging fire. In September, Quebec surrenders to the English. In October, George III becomes the new English King.

1763 - The French and Indian War, known in Europe as the Seven Year's War, ends with the Treaty of Paris. Under the treaty, France gives England all French territory east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans. The Spanish give up east and west Florida to the English in return for Cuba.

1763 - The Proclamation of 1763, signed by King George III of England, prohibits any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains and requires those already settled in those regions to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans.

1765 - In March, the Stamp Act is passed by the English Parliament imposing the first direct tax on the American colonies, to offset the high costs of the British military organization in America. Thus for the first time in the 150 year old history of the British colonies in America, the Americans will pay tax not to their own local legislatures in America, but directly to England.

1765 - Also in March, the Quartering Act requires colonists to house British troops and supply them with food.

1769 - In July, in the territory of California, San Diego is founded by Franciscan Friar Juniper Serra. In October, the boycott of English goods spreads to New Jersey, Rhode Island, and then North Carolina.

1770 - The population of the American colonies reaches 2,210,000 persons.

1774 - In June, a new version of the 1765 Quartering Act is enacted by the English Parliament requiring all of the American colonies to provide housing for British troops in occupied houses and taverns and in unoccupied buildings. In September, Massachusetts Governor Gage seizes that colony's arsenal of weapons at Charlestown.

1774 - September 5 to October 26, the First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia with 56 delegates, representing every colony, except Georgia. Attendants include Patrick Henry, George Washington, Sam Adams and John Hancock.

April 18, 1775 - General Gage orders 700 British soldiers to Concord to destroy the colonists' weapons depot.



That night, Paul Revere and William Dawes are sent from Boston to warn colonists. Revere reaches Lexington about midnight and warns Sam Adams and John Hancock who are hiding out there.

At dawn on April 19 about 70 armed Massachusetts militiamen stand face to face on Lexington Green with the British advance guard. An unordered 'shot heard around the world' begins the American Revolution. A volley of British rifle fire followed by a charge with bayonets leaves eight Americans dead and ten wounded. The British regroup and head for the depot in Concord, destroying the colonists' weapons and supplies. At the North Bridge in Concord, a British platoon is attacked by militiamen, with 14 casualties.

British forces then begin a long retreat from Lexington back to Boston and are harassed and shot at all along the way by farmers and rebels and suffer over 250 casualties. News of the events at Lexington and Concord spreads like wildfire throughout the Colonies.

June 17, 1775 - The first major fight between British and American troops occurs at Boston in the Battle of Bunker Hill. American troops are dug in along the high ground of Breed's Hill (the actual location) and are attacked by a frontal assault of over 2000 British soldiers who storm up the hill. The Americans are ordered not to fire until they can see "the whites of their eyes." As the British get within 15 paces, the Americans let loose a deadly volley of rifle fire and halt the British advance. The British then regroup and

attack 30 minutes later with the same result. A third attack, however, succeeds as the Americans run out of ammunition and are left only with bayonets and stones to defend themselves. The British succeed in taking the hill, but at a loss of half their force, over a thousand casualties, with the Americans losing about 400, including important colonial leader, General Joseph Warren.

April 12, 1776 - The North Carolina assembly is the first to empower its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence from Britain.

June 28, 1776 - In South Carolina, American forces at Fort Moultrie successfully defend Charleston against a British naval attack and inflict heavy damage on the fleet.

July 4, 1776 - United States Declaration of Independence

August 27-29, 1776 - Gen. Howe leads 15,000 soldiers against Washington's army in the Battle of Long Island. Washington, outnumbered two to one, suffers a severe defeat as his army is outflanked and scatters. The Americans retreat to Brooklyn Heights, facing possible capture by the British or even total surrender.

But at night, the Americans cross the East River in small boats and escape to Manhattan, then evacuate New York City and retreat up through Manhattan Island to Harlem Heights. Washington now changes tactics, avoiding large scale battles with the British by a series of retreats.

June 14, 1777 - The flag of the United States consisting of 13 stars and 13 white and red stripes is mandated by Congress; John Paul Jones is chosen by Congress to captain the 18 gun vessel *Ranger* with his mission to raid coastal towns of England.

1776 – October – James Orton writes his last will and testament.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/print.cgi?bryan::1915.html>

Posted By: Jean Kinzalow

You are correct in that the middle names are purported to come from the Orton Bible. I don't believe James' middle name was Buckingham because I don't believe his grandmother was Anna Buckingham. The Thomas Orton of Windsor, CT line has been well researched and documented, and this James Orton and his descendants do not show up in any of the research I've been able to find. I tucked that in there to see if it would generate a response. (Which it did)

There is a James Orton on the 1751 and 1752 tax lists for Lurgan, PA, and in 1743 John Tobin was indentured to James Orton for 2 years in Chester Co., PA. Also, James Orton bought a plantation in Chester Co., PA near Buckley's Mill from William Morrow but sold it in 1748 or 49 to Daniel Stringer for 100 pounds because he (James) couldn't make the payments on it. That was in the Followfield Township, Chester County, PA.

If James couldn't afford land in PA, it is quite possible that he went to NC where he probably could have gotten a land grant.

Were the Bryans from PA? If so, do you know where?

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/print.cgi?bryan::4663.html>

Posted By: Paul Gifford

Guy, there is no evidence to show that James Orton's wife was a Bryan. I think this is another case of someone making a guess.

There was a James Orton listed in the tax lists in Chester County, PA, in the 1740s and 1750s. The details as to year and township are at home, though, and I can't recall them right now. I think he was in Lurgan Township, possibly. In any case, I couldn't find a John Bryan near him at that time.

Also, the connection showing James Orton as a descendant of the Connecticut Orton family is false. [Paul Gifford]

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/print.cgi?bryan::4672.html>

Posted By: Paul Gifford

I shouldn't have mentioned the Connecticut bit, lest that will lead to other false lines (I think it may appear in the Ancestral File?). But James "Buckingham" Orton wasn't the son of Thomas and Anna (Buckingham) Orton. And, other than pure guessing, there's no reason to believe that "Mary" Jane was a Bryan. This information allegedly came from the Bible of Charles Orton, but a person (on the Orton Genforum) who has actually seen the Bible says there is no such information---it only has the children of Charles Orton.

Paul Gifford

Genforum

Re: Correction - Nine people

Posted by: Jean Kinzalow (ID *****1637) Date: May 31, 2003 at 12:13:27

In Reply to: Re: Correction - Nine people by Patricia Young 618 of 720

John was the son of James (1725-1777) and Jane Orton. They lived in Rowan Co., NC.

James (1725) left a will dated 31 OCT 1776 (Book A, pp. 230-231) in Rowan County in which he names his children. His wife is thought to have been a Bryan, too, but that is not proven.

GenForum

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/orton/messages/434.html>

Posted by Jean Kinzalow

In the will of James Orton (1725 - 1777), who married Jane Bryan, the only children listed are:

James, born 1748, married Sarah Vanderford

Rachel, born 1754 (twin of Rebecca

Rebecca, born 1754 (twin of Rachel)

John, born 1756

Joseph, born 1758

1777 -- Last Will & Testament of James Orton

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3081109&id=I598780841>

DebbieFergusonsFamilyTree as of 04/16/2005 --- Contact: Philip Debbie Ferguson

Birth: Abt 1725 in Pennsylvania 1

Death: Abt 1777 in Rowan, North Carolina

Note:

REFN: 38327

[entirefamily.ged]

REFN38327

James Orton Will, dated 31 Oct. 1776

In the name of God Amen the thirty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-six, I, James Orton of the County of Rowan in the province of North Carolina, planter, being sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God.

Therefore calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for men once to die, Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament (that is to say) principlaly and first of all I give and reccommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it, hoping through the merrits Death and passion of my SaviourJesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my Sins and to inherit everlasting life and my Body I commit to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executor herein after named nothing doubting but at the generall Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God, and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, devise, bequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner and for (viz). First I will that all those Debts and duties as I do owe in right or conscience to any manner of person or persons whatsoever shall be well and truly contented and paid or ordained to be paid in convenient time after my decease by my Executor hereinafter named.

First I will, bequeath and demise* to my loving Son James Orton and to his heirs and assigned for ever, That part of my plantation whereon he now lives on the north side of the South side of the Yadkin River Beginning at the Run next to John Beemans and up to the upper line of said land.

Item I give demise and bequeath to my loving son Joseph Orton and his heirs and assigns for everall the Residue and Remainder of my Plantation whereon I now live together with the two year old filly, the Sorrel Mares Colt and the Roand Colt and one milk Cow and bed and furniture & two sheep,

Item I will and Bequeath to my loving wife Jane one third part of all my personal Estate after the several Bequests herein contained took out, together with a Milk Cow and her Spinning Wheel and a decent and Comfortable Unknown on my plantation bequaihted and demised* to my son Joseph which I will that he do maintain her comfortable during her natural life or containing my Widow and also that he find her a horse to Ride at all times when she requires it.

Item Give and bequaiht to my loving Daughter Rachel two milch Cows a bed and furniture a Spinning Wheel, two peauter** Dishes and Six plates and an Iron pott of a middling size,

Item I give and bequaiht to my loving son John Orton and his heirs and assigns the Entry together with my Claim of my old place joining Widow Armstrong and Samue l Young.

Item all and Singular and Remainder of my personal Estate I will be sold at public (

)*** and after my wife Jane receiving one third part of the amount of said sale the remaining two thirds to be equally divided amongste all my sons and daughters share and share alike.

Lastly, I nominate constitute, ordain and appoint my wife Jane and my loving Son Joseph Orton Executrix and Executor of this my Last Will and Testament and I do hereby disalow, revoke and disannull all and every other Former Testament Wills & Legacies Bequists and Executors by me in any ways before this time named Willed or bequaihted Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament in Witness Whereof I have here unto set my hand and Seal the day and year above written.

James Orton (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said James Orton as his Last Will and Testament in the presenceof us the Subscribers

John Bryan

Elizabeth X West

Samuel Young

Sources:

1. Author: Debbie Ferguson

Title: entirefamily.ged (From MyFamily.com when computer information was lost, prior to 1997. I am in the process of recreating all Sources. It will take a while, this is 25 years worth of information) Hope to get it done before I die.

Note:

I am in the process of correcting information on the Source of all my information. If the source is not there, please use this as a clue, until I can get the facts.

January 14, 1784 - The [Treaty of Paris](#) is ratified by Congress. The Revolutionary War officially ends.

[Source] - Ancestry WTP - Shulers, Related Families

GenForum

Re: Bryans and Ortons Posted by: [Paul Gifford](#)

In Reply to: [Bryans and Ortons </bryan/messages/1537.html>](#) by Jean Kinzalow

The record that you have of "Mary Jane Bryan" and "James Buckingham **Orton**" marrying in 1747 in Pennsylvania is very significant. I think the middle names are either misreadings or added later, though. James **Orton** died in 1777 in Rowan County, NC, leaving a widow Jane. I assume the names come from Charles **Orton's** Bible, published in 1791.

This could provide a clue to the origin of John Bryan (d. 1800 Rowan Co., NC). Unlike some others, I don't feel he was Morgan Bryan's son John (for this man's children, see another message on this forum). If we could locate James **Orton** in Pennsylvania, we could probably locate John Bryan's family. The **Orton** name is less common than that of

Bryan.
Paul Gifford

Children of James and Jane ORTON

1 M James Bryan Orton Sr.

Born: 1748 - Breson, Anson County, NC
Died: Between 1830 and 22 Aug 1833 - , Iredell County, NC
Spouse: Margaret Elizabeth Taylor (1754-)
Marr: 1772 - , Rowan County, NC
Spouse: Sarah Vanderford (1754-Aft 1833)
Marr: 4 Aug 1774 - , Rowan County, NC

[SEE GENERATION SEVEN]

2 F Jane Orton

Born: 1752 - , Rowan County, NC
Died: 1776
Spouse: Samuel Hughey (Abt 1753-1789)
Marr: 26 Jun 1769 - , Rowan County, NC
James Orton and Henry Hughey gave permission for Samuel and Mary Jane to marry. Witnesses were James Withrow and Robert Hughey. Samuel was the son of Henry Hughey of Rowan County, NC. James Withrow was uncle to Dorcas, daughter of John Withrow, who married James Hughey of Morgan County, GA. Robert Hughey was Samuel's brother and married Jean Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Jean Wilson of Rowan County.

3 F Rachel Orton [Twin]

Born: 1754 - , Rowan County, NC
Died: After 1775

4 F Rebecca Orton [Twin]

Born: 1754 - , Rowan County, NC
Died: After 1829 - , Iredell County, NC
Spouse: John Bryan Jr. (1755-Bef 1781)
Marr: 26 Aug 1774 - , Rowan County, NC

5 F Sarah Orton

Born: 1755
Spouse: Matthew Wilson (-)
Sarah is not listed on the LWT of her father

6 M John Orton

Born: 1756 - , Rowan County, NC
Died: After 1800
Spouse: Jane Bryan (1758-)
Marr: 22 May 1770 - , Rowan County, NC

7 M **Joseph Orton**

Born: 1758 - , Rowan County, NC

Died: 1807 - , Rowan County, NC

Spouse: Jannet Bryan (1759-1808)

Marr: 2 Sep 1780 - , Rowan County, NC

Charles VANDERFORD, Sr.
Sarah DELANEY

Charles VANDERFORD Sr., son of **Thomas Vanderford** and **Rosanna Ashbury**, was born in 1725 in , Queen Anne's County, MD, and was christened in St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne's County, MD. Charles died before 28 Jun 1824 in, Casey County, KY.

Sarah DELANEY was born about 1728 and died in 1756 in Queen Anne's County, MD at about age 28. I can find no information on the parents of Sarah Delaney of Maryland.

Charles VANDERFORD married **Sarah DELANEY** on 1 Feb 1749 in St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne's County, MD.

Marriage Notes: * Note: Maryland Marriages, 1634-1777, Page 184

* Married: 11 FEB 1749 in St. Lukes, Maryland

Children of Charles and Sarah Delaney VANDERFORD:

- 1 M... **John Vandever** was born in 1750 in, Kent County, DE.
- 2 M... **Thomas Vanderver** was born in 1752.
- 3 F... **Sarah Vanderford** was born in 1754 in, Kent County, DE and died after 1833 in, Iredell County, NC.

General Notes: **1754 Birth In Delaware**
VanderfordFamily.com

<http://www.vanderfordfamily.com/html/1017.htm>

Sarah Vandever

Father: Charles Vanderford/Vandever

Mother: Sarah Delaney

b. 1754 in Kent County, Delaware [Vandaveer]

m. Aug. 3, 1774 in Rowan County, NC, **James Orten**[RC Bond], bc.

1750 in Rowan County, North Carolina [Vandaveer]

[SEE GENERATION SEVEN]

Charles VANDERFORD next married **Mary JONES** in 1757 in NC. Mary was the daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Jones. She died after 1824.

Children of Charles and Mary Jones VANDERFORD

- 4 M... **Charles Vanderver** was born in 1758 in , Kent County, DE.
- 5 F... **Mary Vanderver** was born about 1760.
- 8 M... **George Vanderver** was born in 1762 in , Kent County, DE.
- 9 F.... **"Betsy" Elizabeth Vanderver** was born in 1764.

10 F... **Ruth Vanderver** was born in 1766.

11 F... **Nancy Vanderver** was born in 1768.

12 M... **Ashberry Vanderver** was born in 1770.

Ashberry married **Rachel Mason**. Rachel was born about 1770.

The child from this marriage was:

M i. "**Berry**" **Ashberry Vanderver**

General Notes and Chronology for **Charles VANDERFORD/VANDEVER**

<<http://www.vanderfordfamily.com/html/catree.htm>>

Father: Thomas Vanderford

Mother: Rosanna Ashbury

b. 1725-7 in Queen Annes County, Maryland [[Vandaveer](#)]

d. 1824 in Casey County, Kentucky [[Vandaveer](#)]

m. February 11, 1749 Sarah Delaney [[St. Luke's Reg.](#)]

m2. before 1762, **Mary Jones** [[Vandaveer](#)], daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Jones , d. after 1824.

Issue:

John, b. 1750, d. before 1835

Thomas, b. 1752, d. 1771

Sarah, b. 1754

Charles, Jr., b. 1758, d. Oct. 17, 1840

Mary, b.c. 1760 -- m. Sept. 9, 1778 in Rowan Co., N.C., William Jones

George, b. 1762, d.c. 1862 in Kansas

Elizabeth "Betsy", b. 1764 -- m. Joshua Speer

Ruth , b. 1766, d. after 1863

Nancy, b. 1768 -- m. Jan. 19, 1789 in Surry Co., N.C., Peter Pettijohn

Ashberry, b.c. 1770, d. Nov. 12, 1834

Information:

1748 - Militia duty in Maryland

Maryland Militia, 1732 - 1763, pg 43

A list of militia under the command of Captain ;James Brown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, February 22, 1748/1749

Nr. 101 - Rank Private - Name Vanderford, Richard

Nr. 102 - Rank Pivate - Name Vanderford, Charles

1748, and 1751-68:

Charles appeared on the Tax List for Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware.

1749 - Marriage

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/orton/messages/502.html>

Posted by: Jean Kinzalow Date: November 25, 2001 at 05:54:23

In Reply to: Re: Need a copy of Orton Bible by Darlene McKenzie Message 502 of 739

These people are not mentioned in the Orton Bible. This is information I've gathered from various sources. According to the information I have which I haven't verified yet:

Charles Vanderford, Sr. (1725-bef. June 28, 1824) married *Sarah Delaney* on February 1, 1749 in Queen Anne's County, MD.

Charles, Sr. was the son of Thomas Vanderford and Rosanna Ashbury.

January 29, 1752:

Charles received a gift from his father of 175 acres called Tappahanna in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware.

April 7, 1767: - Administrator of LWT of father

Calendar of Kent County, Delaware probate records, 1680-1800

All Court, Land, Wills & Financial Results

Vanderford, Thomas, Admin. of, to Charles Vanderford, next of kin.

April 7, 1767

Arch. vol. A51, page 228

Reg. of Wills, Liber L, folio 24

October 8, 1770:

Charles and his wife Mary sold his land called Tappahanna for 140 pounds. (Charles was still using the name Vanderford.)

1770:

Charles and his family moved to Curry Township, Rowen County, North Carolina.

February 4, 1773:

Charles was the overseer of the road from Shallowford to William Morrison's Mill on Third Creek.

April 1775:

Lexington, MA -- First shots fired in the Revolution. "The shot heard 'round the world." On April 14, 1959, Congress recognized the importance of Lexington and Concord by creating Minute Man National Historical Park.

July 4, 1776:

Declaration of Independence from England signed in Philadelphia, PA

August 7, 1777:

Charles was cited on suspicion of being unfriendly to the State. He did take the oath and sign.

1778:

Charles appeared on the Rowan County, North Carolina tax list in Captain Johnston's District. His tax assessment was 6 pounds, 4 shillings and 10 pence.

1782:

Charles and his sons, Charles and John, were listed as Tories, loyal to the King of England, during the Revolutionary War.

May 14, 1782:

Charles' negro man was in the possession of Brigadier General Davidson's widow. This negro man had been confiscated because Charles had "joined the Enemy under the command of Sam Bryan." The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina in response to a Petition from Charles resolved that the negro man was to remain in the possession of Mrs. Davidson until further order.

1784

Official end of the war of Independence with England

May 12, 1786:

Charles bought 580 1/2 acres on Forbisher Creek in Surry County, North Carolina for 450 pounds.

1790:

Charles was listed as living in Salisbury Dirstrict, Surry Co., North Carolina. Ashbury's family was probably also living with him. He had one slave.

1796:

Charles moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky.

July 14, 1797:

Charles appeared on the Lincoln County, KY Tax List with one black and one horse. [Van Dyke Baer]

1798:

Charles appeared on the Lincoln County, KY Tax List with one black and 5 horses. [Van Dyke Baer]

1800:

Charles lived in Lincoln County, Kentucky.

1803 and 1804:

Charles appeared on the Lincoln County, Kentucky Tax List. In 1803 he was listed with 100 acres in the name of Stephen Huston. [Van Dyke Baer]

1807 - April 24 -- Last will and testament written

1810 -- Census of Casey County, Kentucky

Charl Vanderwood Senr

00001 -- 00001 - 2 - 1

Also on the 1810 Casey County census are Asbury Vanderweel, George Vanderweil, and Charl Vanderwood Junr

Children

1. Sarah VANDERFORD b: ABT 1755 in Kent Co., Delaware

Marriage 2 Mary JONES

* Married: BEF 1762

The information on these pages is the result of years of our own research and that of many new found "cousins" who graciously volunteered to share their information with us.
