

UMSTOTT
MISKIMEN
FAMILY

Harold F. Umstott
Route 12, Box 65
Charlottesville, VA 22901

18 Aug 1988

Newcomerstown Public Library
Newcomerstown, Ohio 43832

Dear Librarian,

First I want to thank you for directing Mrs Dolores R Currie of Texas to me. She had seen my previous family chart in your library and on it the name McFee. She wrote to me seeking further information on the McFee family. Thru her I got in touch with Peggy R. Browning of Wichita KS who has given us a great amount of Woodward lineage that we never had before.

I am sending to my old Firestone friend Gordon De Marco a copy of my latest efforts - "Grandpa Where did We Come From". This is a collection of brief histories of each of our founding families. I have asked Gordon to pass this along to you when he is finished with it. I don't know just how you cross reference family names, but it was effective in Mrs Currie case. Anyway you will have several family names to cross reference
over

which may be helpful to visitors.

One name in particular is the Bartmess, Portness, Portmess name. This has taken many forms. A James Portmess, born in 1827 became a doctor and lived in Newcomertown for many years. A brother William Portmess, born 1836 died at the home of Dr James on 11-25-1858. We know nothing of Dr James Portmess descendants but some may be living in the Newcomertown vicinity today. There is a Bartmess family association that has developed a lot of information on the families of various spellings.

I have a letter here inviting me to the Portmess family reunion to be held in Bethel, WVa. on Sept 4.

I enclose a copy of my latest family chart. Two additional copies are in the book sent to Gordon De Marco.

If you know any of the Marlatt descendants, they may be interested in the Royal Line of Descent from Charlemagne

Sincerely,

Harold F. Umstott

GRANDPA, WHERE DID WE COME FROM ?

This collection of bits of family history, dates of birth - marriage and death - place of residence - migration etc represent my efforts to preserve for coming generations a look back at our forebears and the surprising mixture of peoples in our ancestry. For the greater part, they came from Germany, Switzerland, France, Holland, Scotland and Ireland in the years between 1660 and 1850. Then looking back in time we find that these peoples were in turn the result of centuries of wars, invasions, migrations and feudal alliances. They came from the Franks, the Saxons, the Angles, the Britons, the Celts and many others. From each of these diverse groups we have inherited some of our genes, our stature, our facial features, our speech - in short our very makeup.

As a boy I lived in an area of south east Ohio where several of our founding families settled in the early 1800's. When they came the area was a raw wilderness. They had to build homes, barns, clear fields, cut roads and above all found a government. When I came along in 1907, the pioneers were all gone, but I was left with an absorbing desire to know more about them. Thus I was constantly inquiring of the "old folks" about the early days, the grandparents, and the family relationships.

As years went on, I made contact with cousins of like interest and in time had collected a sizeable volume of family history. Then in 1973 we moved to Virginia, and being retired with ample time the research flourished. Our "Rosetta Stone" was found in the Cumberland, MD library; Scharf's "History of Western Maryland"- pages 915-920. This confirmed our Miskimen connection to the noted Colonial families of Ferree, DuBois, Elting, VanMeter and others. Through the DuBois Family Association we now have the line of descent from Emperor Charlemagne and the host of European Royalty.

This great background of family heritage I bequeath to you.

Remember always the watchword carried on the on the DuBois Coat of Arms, - "Tiens Ta Foy" - "Hold to thy Faith"

Grandpa Harold F. Umstott
Charlottesville, VA
July, 1988

GRANDPA, WHERE DID WE COME FROM ?

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ADDENDUM

DuBois -- Through the untiring research effort by Matthew H. Murphy and his wife of Claverack, NY, we now have the DuBois line of descent from Charlemagne and his connected Royal families of Europe. Details are given on the three following charts. These come to us from Robert H. Barnes Jr. of 10541 Parallel Kansas City, KS 66109. He has obtained from Matt Murphy pre publication copies of the manuscripts. From these the first chart was prepared.

Charts two and three were prepared by Bob Barnes from the book "Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists" - 6th edition by F. L. Weis.

It is hoped that Matt Murphy's book will be published in the near future by the DuBois Family Association of P. O. Box 545 New Paltz, N Y , and that copies will be available from them.

Forney -- Through Mrs. Catherine Shannon of Ft. Lauderdale FL we have learned of "an extensive genealogy of the Fahrni family of Canton Bern, Switzerland" which is available thru the LDS libraries. This lead will be followed up for any new information on the Forney family.

Schweitzer -- Information obtained from the Swiss Embassy in Washington D.C. sheds doubt on the story that a close relative of Moritz Schweizer was a President of Switzerland.

Trethewie -- (Or Trethewey) Through the efforts of Margery Moodler of 718 Santa Cruz Ave, Dayton, OH 45410, we have learned a great deal more of the Trethewie family in Australia and Tasmania. It appears that both John and Grace did marry and left many descendants. Grandfather John was a breeder and importer of blooded livestock and became a respected judge at stock shows. His distinguished bearing is shown by his picture which is included here. The only photograph we have of that generation of ancestors.

PREFACE

"Honour Thy Father and Thy Mother;
that Thy days may be long upon the land
which the Lord Thy God giveth Thee."

To fully comply with the spirit of this Divine Command, we should honor our parents, father and mother, and their father and mother, as far back into the dim and misty past as our records will permit, and, indeed, as I think of the love and sacrifice of my own dear father and angel mother, my thoughts leap backward by regular gradations from one parental couple to another of my long line of ancestors, each of whom doubtless bestowed that same parental love and sacrifice upon their children, which has been so ineffaceably impressed upon my mind and heart by my parents.

It seems to me that any parent who has felt the pleasure and pride of taking a grandchild or grand children in their arms cannot help but feel that respect and veneration for their line of ancestors, be that recorded line long or short, and by learning and knowing more and more of the conditions under which each generation lived, as well as the difficulties and obstacles which they had to overcome, we more fully realize the great economic advancement and the wonderful comforts and pleasure of living today compared with the time of our earliest recorded ancestors, which should make us thankful that we are permitted to live in this wonderful age. When we contemplate the wonderful achievements of the modern world, compared with that of the time of our ancestors, at first thought it would appear that we should be much happier and contented, but as happiness and contentment rest to a degree with each individual, and apparently the more comforts we have the more we expect, there may be a serious doubt as to whether many people enjoy more real happiness today than their ancestors who never dreamed many of the things to be possible which are rather commonplace with us.

"The roots of the present lie deep in the past, and nothing in the past is dead to the man who would learn how the present comes to be what it is."

We cannot deny that we inherit certain conditions of mental and physical health, and that certain traits of character can be traced back to some extent, through a long line of ancestors; no one is perfect and all are liable to error, but if one generation, on account of a combination of circumstances over which they may have no control, makes more errors than others, the laws of God and evolution brings the next generation back to where it should be.

Our blessed Saviour has said: "Let him that is without sin first cast a stone." Let us look well to ourselves—with charity for all—overlooking the errors of others and dwelling upon their virtues. I believe every man likes to think that he comes of good blood and any man or woman who can trace their ancestors back from generation to generation for five, six, or seven hundred years has something that they may well be proud of.

The true man will not fail to profit by knowing the history of his ancestors. If any of them have been swept away from the right course and shipwrecked, he will receive an impressive lesson, teaching him to avoid the shoals and rocks upon which they were driven. If, on the other hand, they have been persons of intelligence and true worth, shining as lights in a dark world, he will find the path of duty brighter and more pleasant when illuminated by the light of their principles and their character.

This preface was given me by Lawrence E. Weeks, a good friend of college days in Angola, Indiana.

It expresses in much better thought than I could myself, the drive, that leads one to search out our family beginnings and to learn more of the complex mixture of genes in our makeup today.

H. F. U.

Umstot - Umstott - Umstadt

The origin of our Umstot-Umstott name in America is uncertain. Ralph George, an Umstot descendant, and the foremost authority on the family to our knowledge wrote in 1939 --

"Peter Umstot b. in Alsace Lorraine d. - in the year 1819 - in Hampshire Co. Virginia (now West Virginia), m. in Germany to Rachel Güt (Good) (Goode)."

It is not known when they came to America, but tax receipts have been found showing that they were paying taxes in Hampshire Co. in 1771 and some succeeding years. Peter bought 240 acres of land from Robert Higgins on the drains of Patterson Creek and this land along Beaver Run is shown on the attached map. Peter and Rachel and their son Conrad and wife are buried in a small plot in the southwest corner of a field on a hill. The parents' stones have now (1983) completely disappeared, but they lie just south of Conrad's larger stone which is still in good condition. It is said that a hired girl, possibly a sister of Conrad's wife Sarah, may also be buried there.

How and when Peter came to America is a matter of speculation. Dr. David Faris, a descendant of Hans Peter Umstead who came to the Germantown area of Philadelphia very early, has been unable to place our Peter in the Philadelphia families. Dr. Faris has collected a great amount of information on the Philadelphia migrations.

Another possibility is the name of Peter Umstatt (Umstott) which appears on the ships list of the "Prince of Wales" which arrived at Philadelphia in 1764. Could this have been our Peter? Possibly, but Peter and Rachel's oldest child, Peter Jr., b. Dec. 31, 1772, is said to have been born in Germany. So did this Peter come in 1764, locate a homesite and pay taxes in May 1771, return to Germany, arrange for someone to pay the June 1772 taxes, then return to Hampshire Co. with Rachel and Peter Jr. in time to pay the July 1773 taxes? These and many other puzzles remain for succeeding generations to search out.

Peter Umstot is enumerated in the 1782 census with a family of 7 and in the 1784 list with a family of eight. Ralph George states that he served in the Revolution, however an examination of many muster lists has not revealed his name. Ralph also reports that he was appointed Surveyor of Hampshire Co. on April 16, 1789. His name does not appear however on the surveys in Hampshire Co. Survey Record Books A, B and C of the period. Only the name of John Mitchel appears as county Surveyor from 1788 to 1800. It is entirely possible that his work was confined to the western portion of Hampshire Co. where he lived and which in 1863 was split off to form Mineral County. Peter died sometime in 1819 with his youngest son John administering the estate. A sale was held Jan. 7, 1820 and the sale bill recorded Aug. 15, 1820 in Book 6, Page 45 of the Hampshire County records.

While many items can be located readily in the Hampshire Co. Court House other vital records cannot be found due to damage and loss in the Civil War. Some records were carried by wagon as far as Staunton, Va. in attempts at safekeeping.

Peter and Rachel Umstot had 10 children of record. The names of the 6 sons are recorded in German script on what must have been a page from the family bible. This page is reproduced in the appendix as well as a translation. Strangely, only the sons names are listed. --

Peter - 31 Dec, 1772; Jacob - 18 May 1774; Philip - 31 July 1781; Abraham - 28 Aug 1783; Conrad - 18 July 1787; John - 3 Aug 1794.

Four daughters were born of record. Birth dates are not known.

Elizabeth - m. Adam Fleek Sr. After her death Adam took their five children to Newark, Ohio.

Margaret - and Catherine -

Susan - m. Jacob Fleek, had several children; died in Hampshire Co.

Many descendants of the family still live in the present Hampshire, Hardy and Mineral counties and adjacent areas.

Peter, the oldest, migrated before 1810 to Old Washington, Guernsey Co. Ohio where he was known as a maker of wooden plows. He was the first postmaster of Old Washington and also a Justice of the Peace. He was married to Anna Maria ___?___. His death was in 1844. He left several descendants, most if not all using the name Umstot.

Philip m. Elizabeth ___?___ and migrated to Guernsey Co. Ohio for a few years, eventually returning to Hampshire Co. where he died, leaving many descendants in that area.

Abraham m. Margaret Biser of Hampshire Co. and moved to Guernsey County where he died around 1856. His signature, Abraham Umstot, is found on a Petition in Hampshire Co. Dec. 8, 1825.

Conrad m. Sarah C. ___?___ (1810-1862) lived all his life on his fathers farm and is buried there (1856). They evidently had three children, Elizabeth (1831-1881), Sarah C. (1832-1890) and Conrad Jr. (1838-1927) who m. Emma (Wilson)(1848-1933). Conrad Jr. was associated with the Wilson and Umstot general store in Burlington, W.Va.

John m. Ann Long (1801-1865) and had 10 children, all born in Hampshire Co. John died 1860. Some of the children migrated to Illinois, some to Kansas. Two sons were ministers, Rev. Zimri and Rev. Samuel; the latter wrote the Jan. 17, 1902 letter to Mary Rose of Columbus, Ohio with important information on the Umstot family history.

Jacob m. Catherine Hambleton (1779-1847) and must have lived all his life in Hampshire Co. Several land transactions are recorded in his name and one for a mill which must have been locted near Burlington. Jacob and Catherine had 7 children of record.

Jacob, Jr. 1813-1888 m. Catherine (Beymer)? 1816-1887, lived and died in Old Washington Ohio.

John M. Umstott, lived in Moorefield, Harrison Co. Ohio, a cabinet maker.

Margaret m. Jacob Hart and lived in Guernsey Co., Ohio.

Catherine m. March 1, 1824 to Michael Thresh.

Mary Ann b. about 1817 d. Dec. 3, 1853 in Hardy Co, W.Va. m. Garrett Dayton

Rachel m. John Thresh

Samuel Umstot - b. April 27, 1799 d. Sept. 8, 1859. m. (1) 1823 to Mary Ann Chaney, Allegheny Co. MD; (2) about 1835 to Ruth Dawson of MD.

Jacob Sr. died early, in 1818 or 1819 and his place of burial in Hampshire Co. is unknown. Catherine m. (2) to Thomas Reese in Hampshire Co. Jan. 25, 1827. She died at the home of her son Samuel in Guernsey Co. Feb. 22, 1847 and is buried beside her son in the Guernsey cemetery.

Samuel Umstot and Mary Ann Chaney had two sons. One died soon after they moved to Guernsey Co., Ohio around 1830. Samuel was a stage driver on the Cambridge-Baltimore line. Mary Ann's brother, Jesse W. Chaney, had been the keeper of the stage depot in Frostburg, MD. Perhaps that was the occasion for their meeting. Their other son, Samuel John, was born "at the foot of Mt. Savage" in Maryland on May 14, 1827. The exact time of their removal to Ohio is not known. On one of Samuel's stage journeys to Baltimore, which required several weeks, Mary Ann injured a finger and died quickly of blood poisoning. When Samuel returned he found his wife buried and little Samuel John in the care of others. The date and place of her burial is unknown, but must have been in the Old Washington area.

Samuel later married Ruth Dawson of Maryland and at that time moved to Wheeling twp. north of Guernsey on the Earlys church road where they lived for several years. He purchased additional property nearby from Harvey H. Miskimen in 1840 and 1842. It was while they were living here that his mother Catherine died Feb. 22, 1847 and was buried in the Guernsey cemetery nearby.

The 1850 Census of Wheeling twp. lists Samuel Umstot 52, wife Ruth 32, sons Jacob 11, John 5, Samuel 23 (birthplace Ohio, should have been MD) and daughter Martha 3.

Sometime after 1850? Samuel Sr. moved across the hills to the Earlys church Marlatts run road, on the drains of Marlatts run. Here they lived until Samuel Sr's death on Sept. 8, 1859. Later Jacob and Hannah made this their home for many years. The children attended Union Hill School.

Samuel Sr. and Ruth (Dawson) had 8 children, all born in Guernsey County.

Jacob W., 1839-1902 m. Hannah A. Morton 1842-1912. 10 children. Buried at Newcomerstown.

Matilda A., June 9, 1841-July 18, 1841.

Luther, March 31, 1843-Sept. 5, 1849.

John T., 1845-1915, m. Martha Jane Virtue, 6 children.

Martha, 1847- , m. David Derry, 7 children.

William, 1853- , m. Athalinda Gibson

also Alise A., 1872-1884

Levi, _____, never married.

Marion, 1858-1929, m. Belle Gaskill; five children

- To Washington State.

Samuel John was a carpenter and mill wright in addition to his farming work as his old account books testify. He frequently did repair work on the water powered mills in the area among them the Joseph Furney mill at the lower end of Marlatts run valley. We do not know whether he first met Harriet Furney there at the mill, or she was attracted by his violin playing as she passed his home on her way to visit her aunt Sophia Palmer. In any event, they were married on Oct. 14, 1852 and evidently went to live on what was to become their home place on land near the mouth of Marlatts run where it joins Wills Creek. This land had first been purchased by James Miskimen as part of the Military Lands and was then passed down to Samuel J. Umstott through Susannah (Miskimen) Furney. Their first home was a 2 room cabin with lean-to kitchen. This had been moved up from the low ground near Marlatts run and was probably built by an early Marlatt family. Here in this small cabin five and possibly six of their children were born.

Children of Samuel J. and Harriet Umstott

George Albert	1854-1921
Jasper Newton	1856-1944
Charlotte	1858-1920
Isabelle	1860-1931
John Charles	1863-1953
McCoy	1865-1939
Nellie Ann	1870-1936
Warren Samuel	1878-1949

A new house of six rooms was built by Samuel J. in the mid 1860's. Aunt Nellie 1870-1936 and father Warren 1878-1949 were born in this new house.

Samuel John Umstott died Oct. 14, 1887 and was buried in the Earlys cemetery.

Warren Samuel m. Zella C. Schweitzer on Aug. 28, 1904 and they started married life on the family homestead living with his mother Harriet and his sister Isabelle. Their first son George Albert was born August 3, 1905. A second son Harold Frederick was born Feb. 16, 1907.

Harriet Furney Umstott died Dec. 12, 1908 and is buried in Earlys cemetery.

John C. and Nellie A. moved across the fields to the Isaac Marlatt place in 1903, where they lived until her death in 1936. Isabelle died in their home in 1931 where she had gone after a stroke suffered some months earlier.

Warren and Zella continued on the home place until it was sold in 1946. They then moved to a small farm east of West Lafayette. Warren died here on July 31, 1949. Zella died in Akron on Dec. 6, 1964. Both are buried in the Plainfield cemetery.

Addendum --

All of the early Umstot immigrants to Ohio used the single "T" final spelling as Peter did in Hampshire Co. Va.

In an 1877 letter by Jesse W. Chaney it is noted that a William (Umstot) visited in Maryland. This must have been William, the son of Samuel and Ruth (Dawson). Shortly thereafter, and perhaps at the urging of George A. (1854-1921) all of the Samuel and Ruth descendants started using the "double T" Umstott spelling. Other families in Ohio continued with the single "T".

There appears to be no uniformity of spelling among the families still living in Maryland and West Virginia; some with "double T" and others, perhaps the majority with "single T". In cemeteries, a row of burials of the same family may have both single and double T.

In 1984 Ralph George engaged a genealogical researcher to work on the origins of the family in Europe.

His report, dated 22 January 1986 indicates little progress toward a definite place of origin. He does cite a report by Laura Umstead Fry (no date but after 1954) in which we find a remote but very possible connection between the Peter Umstot of Hampshire Co., and the Philadelphia families. At the time there was a strong movement of immigration from the Philadelphia area to Hampshire Co. Thus the names of John and Peter found in the Philadelphia area may be the same John and Peter found in Hampshire Co.

The report also brings out information on the origin of the Umstadt family coming from Historian Col. Calvin I. Kephart. It does back to when it was a baronial family in Medieval times (circa 1300). They lived at that time in Hessen Darmstadt, where there are villages Gross and Klein Umstadt, meaning large and small Umstadt. These are at the easterly border of Starkenburg, fronting on the Main river. The ruins of a medieval castle are found in this area.

Im Jahr 1772. d. 31. d. December & hat mich Gott
ge segnet mit einem Sohn sein Name ist Jakob

Im Jahr 1774. d. 18. d. May hat mich Gott ge segnet mit einem
Sohn sein Name ist Jacob

Im Jahr 1781. d. 1. d. Juny hat mich Gott ge segnet mit einem
Sohn sein Name ist Johannes

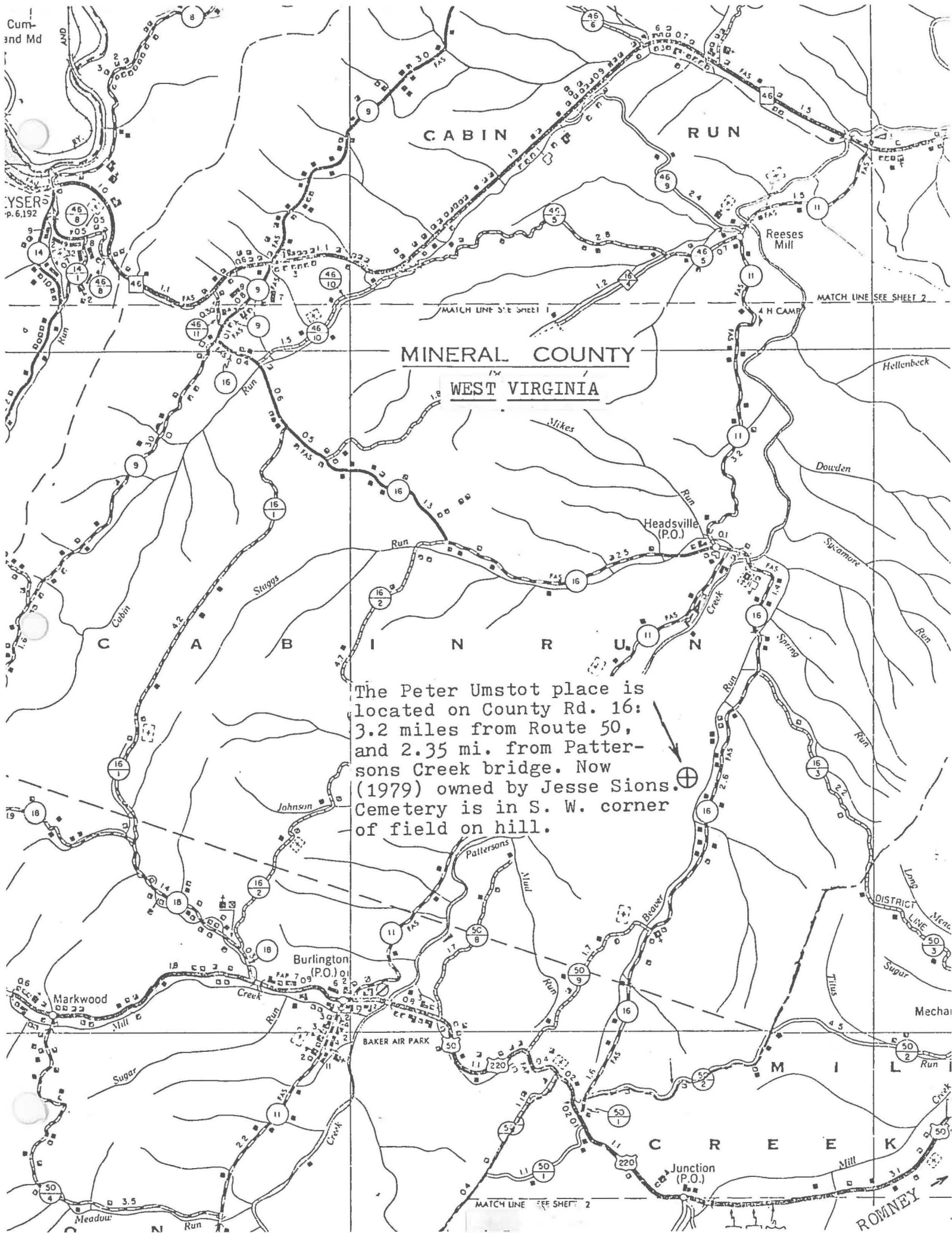
Im Jahr 1783. d. 28. d. Augst hat mich Gott ge segnet mit einem Sohn
sein Name ist Johann geboren am 28. Augst

Im Jahr 1785. d. 10. d. Nov. hat mich Gott ge segnet mit einem
Sohn geboren am 10. d. Nov. sein Name
ist Carl

Im Jahr 1794. d. 3. d. Augst hat mich Gott ge segnet mit einem Sohn
sein Name ist Joseph

Names of the sons of Peter
and Rachel (Good) Umstot
as recorded in their German
Bible. Translation shown on
page 5-B

RECORD OF BIRTH OF SONS OF PETER UMSTOT
ORIGINAL COPY IN POSSESSION OF PAUL W. UMSTOTT
1772 - 1819



MINERAL COUNTY
WEST VIRGINIA

The Peter Umstot place is located on County Rd. 16: 3.2 miles from Route 50, and 2.35 mi. from Pattersons Creek bridge. Now (1979) owned by Jesse Sions. Cemetery is in S. W. corner of field on hill.



Cum- and Md

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p. 6.192

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MATCH LINE SEE SHEET 2

MATCH LINE SEE SHEET 2

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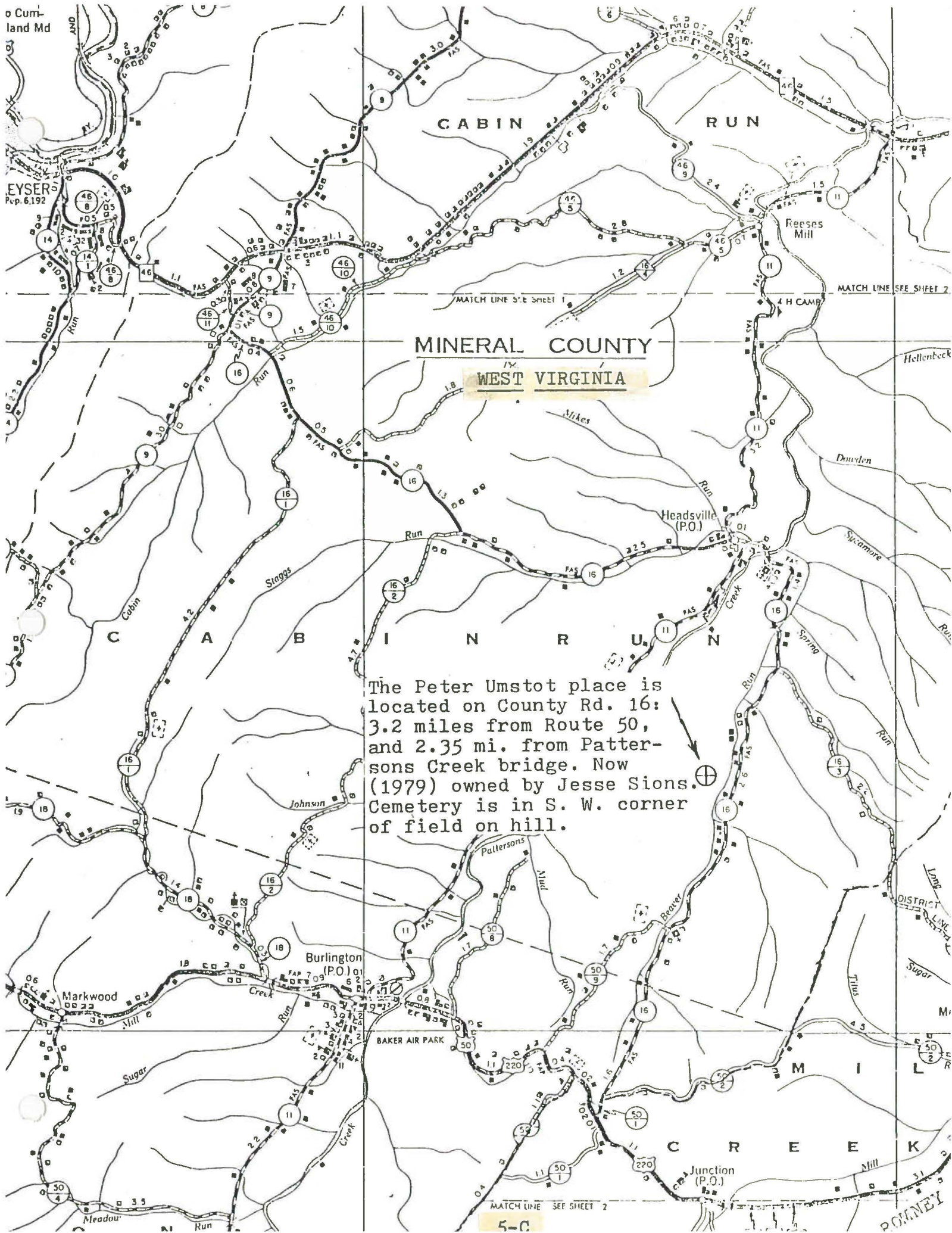
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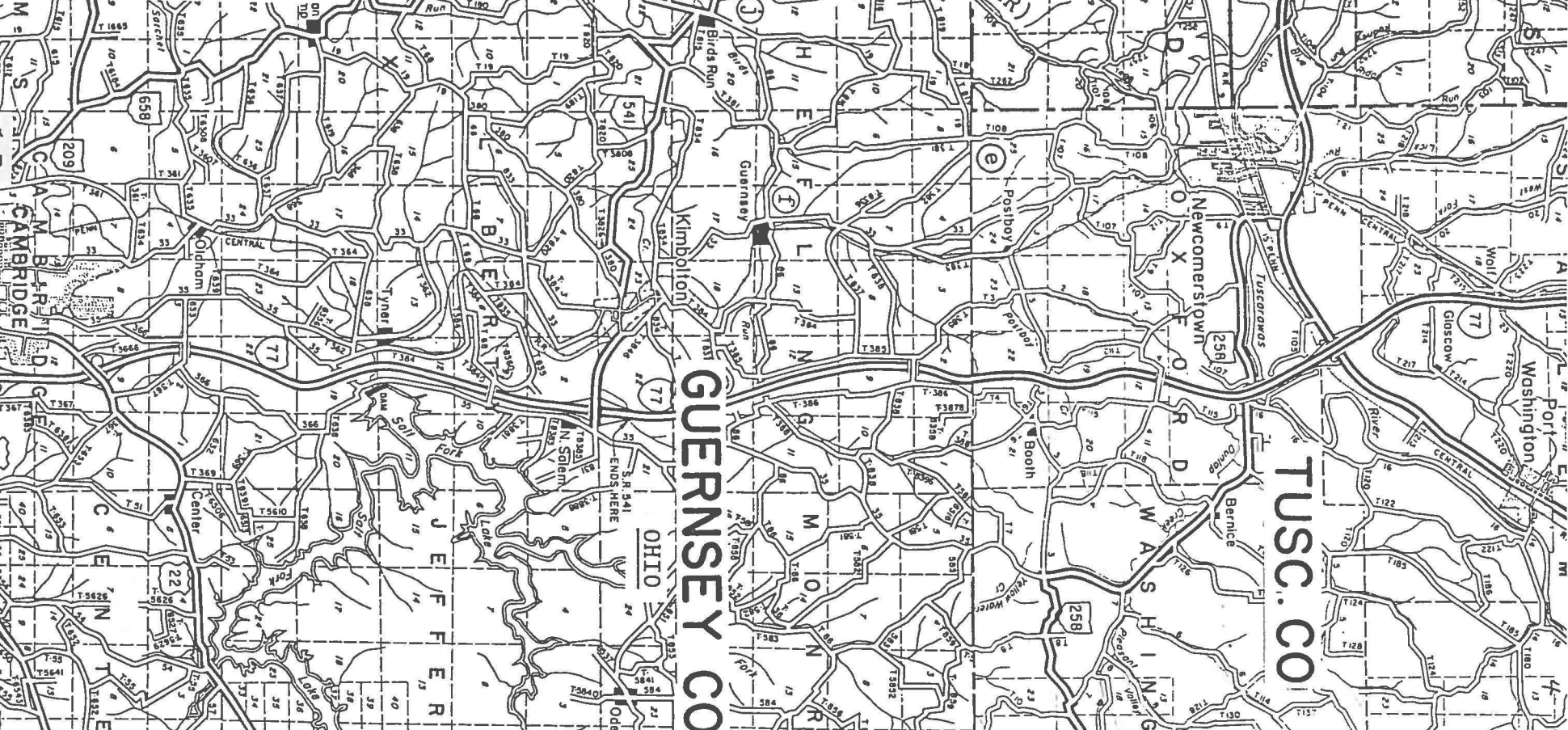
MINERAL COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA

The Peter Umstot place is located on County Rd. 16: 3.2 miles from Route 50, and 2.35 mi. from Pattersons Creek bridge. Now (1979) owned by Jesse Sions. Cemetery is in S. W. corner of field on hill.



US KINGUM COUNTY

- (d) - A.Z. Furney home "
- (p) - Earlys Church
- (j) - Abraham Furney home site
- (m) - John M. Furney home
- (s) - James Miskimen home site
- (u) - Joseph Furney home
- (MR) - Sam'l & Warren Umstott home
- (MR) - Marlatts Run
- (w) - Woodward home



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Goode - Good - Güt

Ralph George, in his 1939 history states that Peter Umstott m. in Germany to Rachel Güt. She was said to be of Swiss background. That is about all we know about her. But she must have been of vigorous, hardy stock to bear 10 children on the Frontier. Her birth and death dates are unknown. She and Peter are buried in the small burial plot on the hillside above their home on Beaver Run.

The names Goode - Good - Güt are found in considerable numbers throughout the colonies in the early days. We know of no connection to any other family.

The only marker in the cemetery is that of their son Conrad 1787-1856 and his wife Sarah C. 1810-1862. This is a sturdy granite memorial that should stand for centuries.

Hambleton

Almost nothing is known of Catherine Hambleton's family. Others of the Hambleton name were quite numerous in Colonial days, some who must have been wealthy. The village of Hambleton in West Virginia is named for a railroad official of that name when the road was built through that place years ago.

In the Romney courthouse we find an estate settlement for a Hambleton-Harry, who could possibly have been Catherine's father. Dated 4/16/1810.

Jacob Umstot died in 1819, the same year as his father. Catherine remarried Jan. 25, 1827 to Thomas Reese. We have no record of him following their marriage. Catherine died while living with her son Samuel near Guernsey on Feb. 22, 1847 and is buried in the Guernsey cemetery.

Census records show Catherine was born in Ireland.

Chaney

Except for three letters written in 1876-1877-1878 from Jesse W. Chaney of Lonaconing MD to his nephew Samuel J. Umstot we would know very little of the Chaney family. In these letters Jesse W. literally begs his nephew to come to visit him. He wants to see the only living son of his long dead sister Mary Ann. Jesse W. lists the names of his seven children, the oldest Elizabeth Ann.

On a visit to the Hagerstown Library we found a card file with the name of a Chaney researcher, Miss Margaret Neal of Baltimore. On writing her we found that she had a great deal of information on the Jesse Wesley Chaney family. That he had been the master of the stage coach stop in Frostburg on the National Highway. That his oldest daughter had married Evan James Sigler. With this information I was able to reach Tom Sigler, a great great grandson in Wilmington, Delaware. He has a great deal of information on the numerous Chaney families in Western Maryland.

The origin of the family is not known.

Farni - Forney - Furney

The story of this family is well told in Howard G. Forney's book "Descendants of Johann Adam Forney." Our line is first found in the village of Fahrni, near Steffisburg, southeast of Bern Switzerland. Many Huguenot families of the Reformed faith came across the border from southeast France to escape persecution and the Farnis were among them. Our first recorded ancestors were Adam Farni born ca 1635 who m. Cathie Ruxegger. Their son Christian 1663-1734 m. in about 1688 Anna Chrisiana (or Madle Frick in other records). About 1699 they in company with many others migrated to the Wachenheim area of the Palatinate where property was available at very attractive prices to encourage redevelopment following the many wars that had ravaged the region. They took with them their son Johann Adam 1690-1752 who was to marry in 1713 Elizabeth Lowisa ___?___.

In 1721 the couple emigrated to America settling first in Philadelphia. Then in 1734 they moved to wilderness land in the area now known as Hanover, PA. This land was purchased from a Maryland speculator, John Digges and for years they suffered great hardships because of disputes over the land title. This was not settled until the Mason and Dixon line was surveyed in 1763.

Indians still roamed this wilderness and in 1748 an Indian appeared at the Forney home demanding rum of which he received a reasonable amount. He became drunk and demanded more which was refused. Whereupon he walked away, picked up his rifle and shot Johann Adam in the chest. Johann Adam never fully recovered, dying in 1752.

Nicolaus, 1715-1805, son of Johann Adam and Elizabeth Lowisa, m. in 1742 Maria Magdalena ___?___. As the family grew in numbers some migrated to the Frederick, MD area where Abraham 1758?-1824 a son, m. Susannah Shryer, 1748-1842. She was the daughter of Jacob Shrier - 1762 and his wife Margaret - 1768. Jacob was the son of Christian Schreier and Elisabeth Kroff of Gonnheim Ambts Wolfhagen, Hesse-Cassel Germany, m. 22 April 1710. Her father was in turn Heinrich Kroff of the same place.

Abraham and Susanna had several children, among them Abraham Jr. 1780-1856 who m. Mary (Polly) Curtis, 1783-1863. Of the Curtis family, little is known, but Mary is said to have been sold as an indentured servant (slave) when a young girl. She and Abraham Jr. were married in 1802 when Mary was nineteen.

Abraham Sr. and Susannah moved to Harrison Co. Ohio where they lived until their deaths and burials in Cadiz.

Abraham Jr. and Mary followed and in 1812 settled in Guernsey County Ohio near the present village of Guernsey. They had in all, nine children of whom Joseph, 1803-1882 was the eldest. He came with them from Maryland and helped to found their home in the wilderness. A younger brother, Solomon, was born in the covered wagon soon after their arrival, the first white child to be born in the area.

Joseph married in 1825 to Susanna Miskimen, 1807-1846. They lived in the North bend area of Linton twp., Coshocton Co. where Joseph eventually accumulated several hundred acres of property. They had five children who lived to maturity, among them Harriet, 1835-1908 who married Samuel J. Umstott, mentioned previously.

Before leaving the Forney family, it must be noted that several other members of the Adam Farni-Cathie Ruxegger family came to America, settling in the Philadelphia and Maryland areas.

In addition, another Forney family originating in France fled to the Rhine area because of the Huguenot persecution, where a descendant Jacob Forney married Mariah Bergner of Switzerland. This couple emigrated to Lincoln County, North Carolina. Their family became well known in the South and their descendants were justly famous in the Civil War with more officers in service than the Lee family. Their deeds of valor are recounted in the book Forney Forever.

Miskimmins - Miskimen

This family line has its beginnings with David Miskimmins who was born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, the son of an Irish weaver, in 1732. He came to America in 1748 as a penniless immigrant, and his indenture was sold to Abraham Ferree to cover the cost of passage on the ship. Abraham Ferree was a wealthy farmer in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania with numerous holdings in Maryland also. Young David lived with the Ferree family for what must have been seven years of indenture, then he must have continued as an employee, possibly working on one of the Maryland properties.

In 1763 David married Rachel Ferree, daughter of Abraham and his wife Elizabeth (Elting). Rachel had been just a little girl when David first joined the family, and a strong bond of affection must have developed between them. After marriage it is recorded that Abraham built a home for them nearby to the family home in Lancaster County. How long they remained here is not known, but on Abraham's death in 1775 his will records that one of his properties along the Potomac in Maryland is "now in the tenure of David Miskimmins". Later other records show David and Rachel living on this property in 1796 and until their deaths in 1823 and 1805.

David and Rachel had eight children of record, one daughter Rachel, and seven sons. Of daughter Rachel nothing is known except that she is said "to have married an ancestor of Gen. George Armstrong Custer U.S. Army."

The sons were John, Abraham, David Jr., James, William, Israel and Joseph. David Jr. married and died young in Maryland. All the others migrated to Ohio, including David Jr's. children. Israel died unmarried.

The seven sons shared in the inheritance of the family property on the Potomac. James, by thorough exploration and wise investment accumulated considerable property in Ohio. He married a neighboring girl in Maryland, Katherine Portness (Bartmess) 1783-1836. They came to Ohio in 1806, settling on

THE ABRAHAM FERREE PLANTATION
Home of David & Rachel Ferree
Miskimmins

Eltings Right - Patented 1743
Shelbys Delight Patented 1763
- Purchased 1773

LINTON HUNDRED DISTRICT
Washington County Maryland **

Bartness (Portness)
Property

From 1753 to 1820 Land
between River and Warm
Spring Ridge lay in
Old Hampshire Co. (Va.)

50 A. of Dalecarlia
Purch. by David
Miskimmins 1802

Shelbys
Delight
40 A.

Dam and Mill at
C & O mile 130.8

Bermudas Patent
David Miskimmins
8 3/4 A. 1806

Bennett Land

H F Umstott
Feb 1986

property in the North Bend of Wills Creek that James had acquired earlier. Eventually all the remaining brothers came to the same area although some soon moved to other areas or migrated westward. James was elected as one of the first commissioners of Coshocton County and at Katherine's suggestion their township was named Linton after their old Linton Hundred home in Maryland.

As James and the others cleared their lands they prospered by boating their produce downriver to markets in Zanesville, Cincinnati and New Orleans. Gradually roads and bridges were built making nearby markets accessible. Schools and churches were built.

James and Katherine had nine children of whom 5 lived to maturity. Susanna 1807-1846 married Joseph Furney as previously mentioned. Katherine died in 1836 and James died in 1841 at age 66. All three lie buried in the Miskimen cemetery located on a knoll near the original settlement spot.

Two other homesites mentioned in this biography lie across Wills Creek and within sight of the Miskimen homesite. These are the Joseph Furney home and the Samuel J. Umstott home.

Portness - Bartmess

The Bartmess family line has been traced back to Johannes Barthelmes who was born ca 1560 in the parish of Beuern, Germany. He had a son Johann Peter Barthmes born 1593. Records show that the son died in 1656, aged 63 years, "the magistrate of this place". He was married to Maria _____, of Beurn. Johannes Barthelmes, the father, died in 1620.

Johann Peter in turn had a son Hans/Johannes Barthmes, born ca 1619, buried 8 August 1698, aged 79 years, in Hochscheid, married in ca 1652 to Anna Margaretha Jung(es), daughter of Johannes Jung(es) of Hochscheid. This couple had a son Heinrich Burkhard Barthmes, born April 1659 in Hochscheid. Heinrich Burkhard married 19 Jan 1683 to Anna Catharina Kobel, daughter of Hans Adam Kobel and his wife Engel(s) Portz, born ca 1661, in Oberkleinich. They had a son Johannes Petrus Barthmes, baptized 9 April 1694 in Oberkleinich, on Good Friday.

Johannes Petrus was married (2nd) to Anna Maria Frantz on 22 Feb 1735 in Wahlenau. She was the daughter of Johann Joseph Frantz of Buchenbeuren, born 2 Feb 1711 and died in Dover, York Co., Pennsylvania on 15 March 1769. To this couple were born eight children of whom the fifth was Johann Philip born in 1743, 11 March in Wahlenau.

It is believed that Johannes Petrus and his wife Anna Maria and their four surviving children, including Johann Philip (together with a son Johann Adam from his first marriage) came to American in 1751. After arrival in Philadelphia their movement is unclear, but by 1769 Johann Philip is found in York County, Pa., married to Anna Margaretha Kraemer, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Kraemer. They had eight children of record including -

Catherine Elizabeth 2 Mar 1783
Elizabeth Jane 1787

Birth dates are recorded in the Strayers Church record in Dover Twp, York Co. Pa. Several other records may be found here, including Johan Philip's service during the Revolution. At some time in the 80's Philip purchased land in Washington Co., Md. east of the town of Williamsport and south of present state route 68. Just how long the family lived here is not known but in 1797 under the name of Philip Portness he obtained a grant for 275 acres of land, Travelers Resort, in Linton Hundred west of Hancock, Md. Here on Travelers Resort (or other nearby parcels of land) Philip and his family lived until his death in 1805.

The family name is variously recorded as Bartmess, Portmess and Portness. In Linton Hundred they lived some 2-3 miles from the Miskimmins home along the Potomac. Sometime after 1800 one of the Miskimmin sons, Abraham, married Elizabeth (Jane). Abraham, taking the name Meskimen, and Elizabeth lived in the region, on one side of the Potomac or the other until their removal to Ohio about 1828.

James Miskimmins married Catherine (Elizabeth) in late 1805 or 1806 and they immediately emigrated to Coshocton Co., Ohio where they lived out their lives. Their settlement site was in "North Bend", east of Plainfield.

Shrier - Shryer - Shroyer

This family evidently originated with Christian Shroyer of Friedelsheim Germany, who settled near Frederick, Maryland. Christian's father was Nicholas Schreier (Shroyer) and his wife was Elisabeth Kraff, daughter of Heinrich Kroff. They were married 22 April 1710. Their son Jacob Shrier married Margaret _____. Jacob died in 1762 and Margaret in 1768. Their daughter Susanna 1748-1842 m. Abraham Forney Sr. 1758?-1824.

Du Bois

The Du Bois family is the best documented of any in our ancestry. This in spite of the fact that our branch had embraced the Reformed Faith and were among the Huguenots who fled France to escape persecution and possible death. Many records of the Huguenots were mutilated or destroyed by officials in an effort to prevent their inheritance of property or titles and this is a great obstacle in the search for lineage.

Our line comes through Louis Du Bois 1626-1696 son of Chretien Du Bois of Wicres and La Bassee in French Flanders. Louis married Catherine Blanchan 1629-1713 of nearby Armentieres, the marriage taking place in Mannheim in the German Palatinate 10-10-1655 to which place the families had fled for protection. Catherine Blanchan's father and other members of his family came to the Kingston area along the Hudson in 1660. Louis and Catherine came the following year and the Blanchan and Du Bois families settled near Kingston in Hurley.

The story of these families and their settlement is told in Part One of "The American Descendants of Chretien Du Bois," published by The Du Bois Family Association, P. O. Box 545, New Paltz, NY 12561. These publications now run through Part Twenty, listing succeeding generations.

In Part Eighteen is found an article by Matthew H. Murphy, a Du Bois descendant, which traces the ancestry of Chretien Du Bois back 17 generations to the earliest known ancestor, Geoffroi Du Bois. Geoffroi was a Knight Banneret with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Geoffroi married Sidonie Tesson, who is thus our earliest known grandmother.

The name of Du Bois appears on a memorial at Battle, near Hastings, listing "The Roll of the Huguenots" settled in the United Kingdom.

The writer, during the years 1966-1970 made several trips to Bethune, France in connection with the start-up and operation of the Firestone Tire Plant there. At that time I knew nothing of the Du Bois and Blanchan origins in the area. I passed through Wicres many times on the way to the airport in Lille. I had dinner one evening with the Miles family in La Bassee. All the time not knowing that I was traveling ancestral soil.

In Bethune there was a belfry tower, all that remained of the centuries old cathedral. The sanctuary had been destroyed in WWI. A beautiful set of chimes in the tower counted out the passing hours. This was just outside my hotel and I passed through the structure many times, never dreaming that I was treading the same stones as my ancestors must have done.

On a trip to S. A. Anciens Etablissements Repiquet in Bobigny outside Paris to purchase tire manufacturing equipment I met an engineer, M. Tesson. Could he have been a cousin, a descendant of Sidonie Tesson's family? How I wish that I had known of my relationship to the Tesson family at that time.

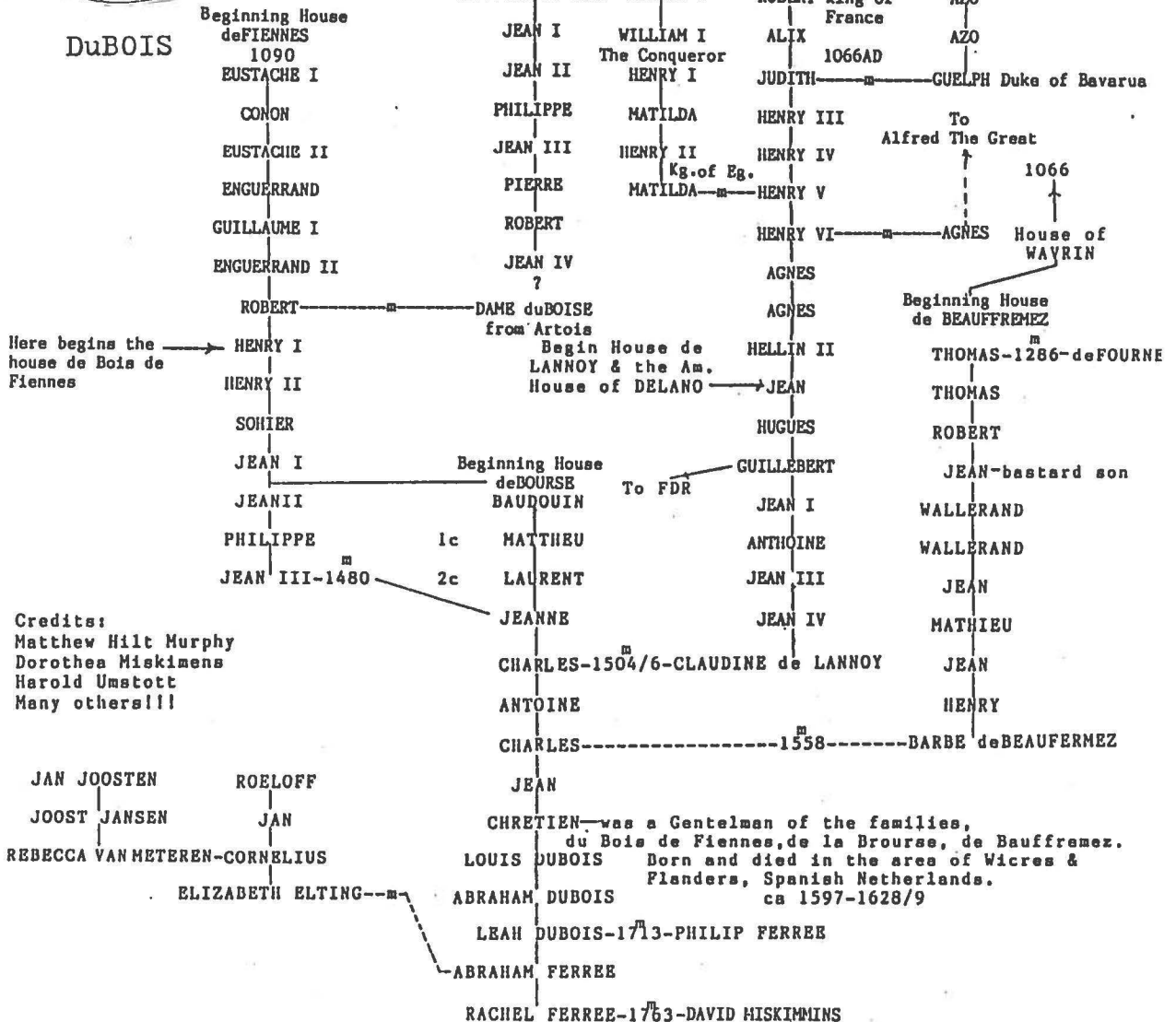
The Du Bois and Blanchan families were just getting well settled in their new homes at Hurley when on June 10, 1663, while the men were away working in the fields, a band of Indians fell on the settlement, burning the houses and carrying away the women and children captive. This was in retaliation for the Dutch governor in New York having taken several of the Indian chiefs as hostage and sending them to the West Indies. The captives were taken deep into the woods and no trace of them could be found. Months went by and no word could be had of their fate.

Among the captives were Catherine Du Bois, her mother Madeline Blanchan, her two children Abraham 6 and Sarah about one, a neighbor Maeyken Van Meter and her son Joost 7 years. Also several others from the new settlement. The captives were held for weeks. Both the captives and the menfolk of the settlement were becoming desperate. It is not known whether Catherine tried to escape, but in any event she was tied up for burning and in her agony and desperation began singing the 137th Psalm. This so charmed the Indians that they delayed the burning. Providentially a rescue party led by Louis Du Bois and a band of soldiers soon arrived and the entire captive group was rescued safely.

THE HOUSE OF
DAVID MISKIMMINS
OF
WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND USA
THE
FERREE/duBOIS BRANCH
1430 YEARS



DuBOIS



Credits:
Matthew Hilt Murphy
Dorothea Miskimins
Harold Umstott
Many others!!!

JAN JOOSTEN
ROELOFF
JOOST JANSEN
JAN
REBECCA VAN METEREN-CORNELIUS
ELIZABETH ELTING — m —

THE ROYAL
LINE

LOUIS King of Cologne

CHILDEBERT

SIEGBERT

CLODERIC

GUELPH Prince of Scyrl
476 AD

MUNDERIG

BODEGISEL

BODEGISEL

GUELPH 590

ST. ARNOUL 611

GUELPH 613

ANSEGISE 679

GUELPH 670

PEPIN 714

CHARLES MARTEL

PEPIN Kg. of Fr.

ADELBERTUS

CHARLEMAGNE THE EMPEROR 800 AD

PEPIN King of Italy

BONIFACE

BERNARD King of Italy

ADELBERT

PEPIN II

BONIFACE

PEPIN

SEGOSFREDE

1st duke of the Normans & a Viking 860

WILLIAM

ADELBERT

RICHARD

HUGUE

OTBERT

RICHARD

HUGUE CAPET King of France

OTBERT

GEOFFREY du BOIS

ROBERT I

ROBERT King of France

AZO

JEAN I

WILLIAM I The Conqueror

ALIX

AZO

JEAN II

HENRY I

JUDITH — m —

GUELPH Duke of Bavaria

PHILIPPE

MATILDA

HENRY III

To Alfred The Great

JEAN III

HENRY II Kg. of Eg.

HENRY IV

1066

PIERRE

MATILDA — m —

HENRY V

AGNES House of WAVRIN

ROBERT

HENRY VI — m —

AGNES

JEAN IV

AGNES

Beginning House de BEAUFFREMEZ

Here begins the house de Bois de Fiennes

ROBERT — m —

DAME duBOISE from Artois

AGNES

HENRY I

HELLIN II

THOMAS-1286-deFOURNE

HENRY II

Begin House de LANNOY & the Am. House of DELANO

JEAN

THOMAS

SOHIER

HUGUES

ROBERT

JEAN I

Beginning House deBOURSE BAUDOUIIN

GUILLEBERT

JEAN-bastard son

JEAN II

To FDR

JEAN I

WALLERAND

PHILIPPE — m — 1c

MATHEU

ANTHOINE

WALLERAND

JEAN III-1480 — m — 2c

LAURENT

JEAN III

JEAN

JEANNE

JEAN IV

MATHIEU

CHARLES-1504/6-CLAUDINE de LANNOY

JEAN

ANTOINE

HENRY

CHARLES-1538-1558-DARBE deBEAUFERMEZ

JEAN

CHRETIEN — was a Gentelman of the families, du Bois de Fiennes, de la Brouse, de Baufframez. Born and died in the ares of Wacres & Flanders, Spanish Netherlands. ca 1597-1628/9
LOUIS DUBOIS
ABRAHAM DUBOIS

LEAH DUBOIS-1713-PHILIP FERREE

ABRAHAM FERREE

RACHEL FERREE-1763-DAVID MISKIMMINS

JOHN-ABRAHAM-DAVID-JAMES-WILLIAM-JOSEPH

Beginning-some times firm, some times as far as our

Robert Barnes Jr.
1841

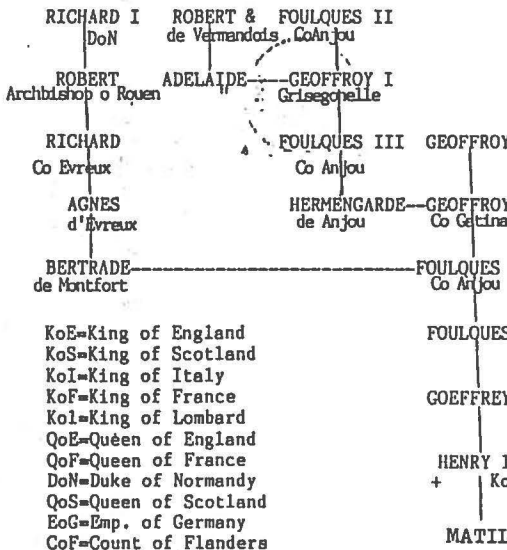
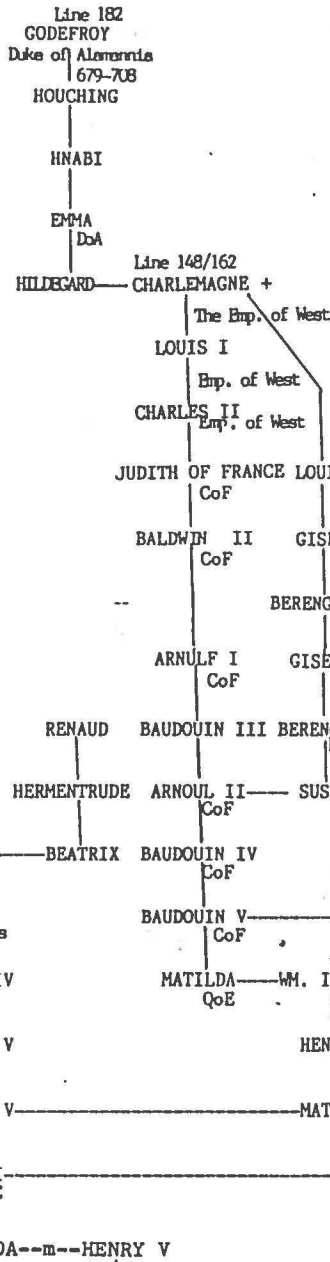
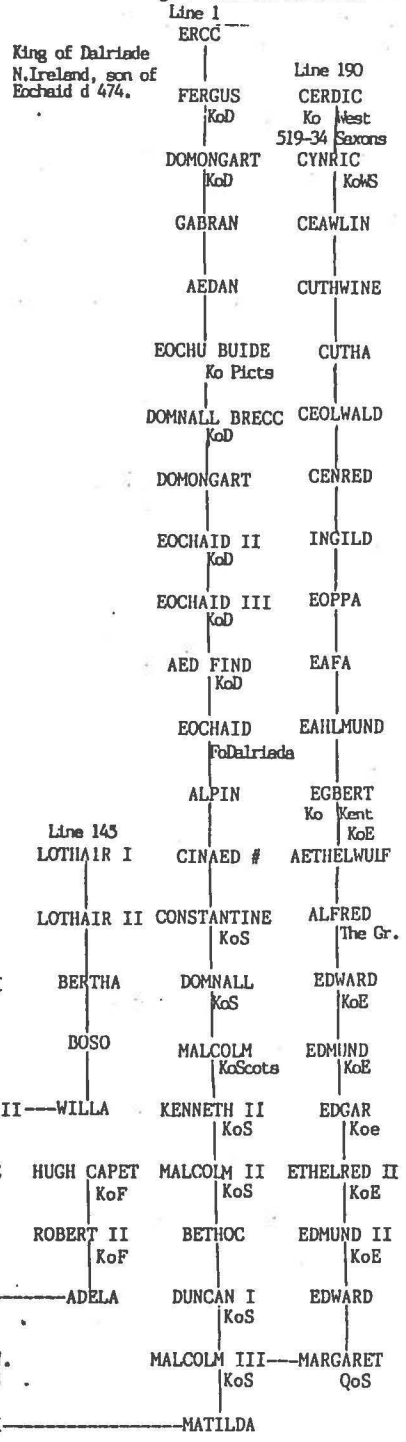
Ed after 1850

Taken from the book;
ANCESTRAL ROOTS OF 60 COLONIST
 6th Edition, by F. L. Weis
 Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc.
 1001 No. Calvert Street
 Baltimore, Md.
 20.50 Post Paid.

2

This is the famous Kenneth MacAlpin
 King of the Picts and Scots 843-858.
 This now also becomes the line of
DAVID MISKIMMINS, though it is unproven.

Kings of Scotland & Ireland



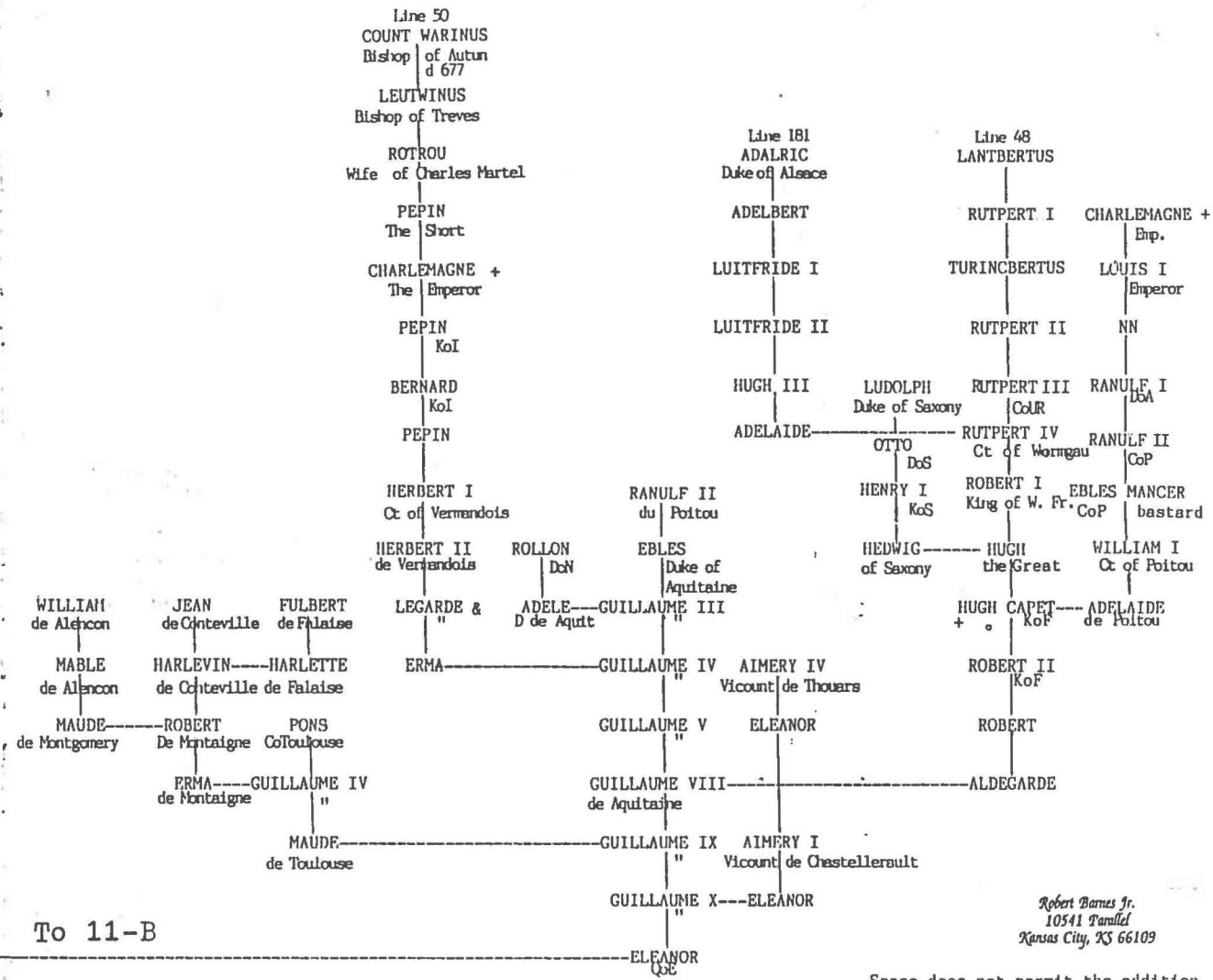
KoE=King of England
 KoS=King of Scotland
 KoI=King of Italy
 KoF=King of France
 KoL=King of Lombard
 QoE=Queen of England
 QoF=Queen of France
 DoN=Duke of Normandy
 QoS=Queen of Scotland
 EoG=Emp. of Germany
 CoF=Count of Flanders
 +See Chart # 1
 °-Father-in-law=EoG & Siblings

From 11-C

CHART # 2 THE HOUSE OF DAVID MISKIMMINS

HENRY VI
 See Chart No 1
 The Royal Line

Note - There are three lines of descent from Charlemagne to Henry VI, one on each page.



To 11-B

Robert Barnes Jr.
10541 Parallel
Kansas City, KS 66109

Space does not permit the addition of many wives and their lines. A complete set of charts will be available. Approx. 30 sheets.

Line of marriage

CHART # 2. THE HOUSE OF DAVID MISKIMMINS Right Side

Now, over three centuries later, the significance of this event is difficult to grasp fully. There were six of our direct ancestors in the party of captives. They were held for some three months before rescue. The anguish of separation must have been extreme but was just a part of the forging of the sturdy characters of the early pioneers. Most had been driven from their homes in France and there could be no turning back.

Louis Du Bois, in his search for the captives had discovered the beautiful Wallkill valley. Longing for a place where they could establish a settlement of their own, they purchased from the Indians a large tract of land between the river and the mountains. On this land they established their village which they called New Paltz, in memory of their temporary refuge in "die Pfalz" along the German Rhine.

The name of Louwies Du Booys leads the list of names on the contract for purchase of the land. His name Louis Du Bois. His name also headed the list of the twelve men of the "Duzine" or Dozen who founded the settlement of New Paltz. After first building log dwellings they began in 1692 to construct sturdy stone dwellings, five of which still stand on the oldest street in America with its original houses. All houses and property are owned by the Huguenot Historical Society, and the organization is a member of the National Trust.

A sister of Louis Du Bois, Francois, married Pierre Billiou and the couple settled on Staten Island. One of their daughters, Chretienne, married Abraham Marlet, and from their union came the Marlatt family who settled on Marlatts run, near North Bend where James Miskimen settled in 1806.

A son of Louis Du Bois, Abraham, also a member of the Duzine, married Margaret Deyo. Her father Christian Deyo was also a member of the original Duzine.

A daughter of Louis Du Bois, Sarah married Jan Joosten Van Meteren, one of the children in the group held captive by the Indians.

The descendants of Chretien Du Bois meet annually in New Paltz for a business meeting and Family Reunion. This is widely attended. The Duzine is an ongoing control body and elections are regularly held.

Records of the Du Bois descendants are now on computer. The writer's code is 03010304060801040802 #966

S M

Family Association #1191.

The family Du Bois were the "Grand Masters of the Forests of France".

Deyo

Christian Deyo was probably born in St. Pol-sur-Ternoise, a village some 30 Km S.W. of Bethune. He married ca. 1642 Jeanne Verbau and being of the Reformed faith and a Huguenot fled France to refuge in Mutterstadt in the Paltz. From there they emigrated with a prominent Huguenot, Abraham Hasbrouck to Esopus along the Hudson in 1675. His first record there is the Contract of Sale with the Esopus Indians of May 26, 1677. This is signed Christian de Yoo X his mark X.

Christian Deyo was probably the oldest of the New Paltz patentees. He was active in the affairs of the new community. His daughter, Margaret b. 1659 m. 3-6-1681 Abraham Du Bois who was to be the last survivor of the New Paltz Patentees.

Some researchers think that the Deyo family was descended from the chieftains in the Jura, a pass between Switzerland and France. They were known as the Sixes de Iou and as early as 1050 possessed the Chateau de Iou. From them has descended the Deyo and similar spelling families, among them Huguenots Grandees and Crusaders.

Blanchan

Matthew Blanchan was not a Patenee of New Paltz but was most probably the guiding light behind the move toward the settlement. He was a shrewd and foresighted businessman and a leader in the migration. Sadly only one son and a grandson carried on the name but many are descended through his four daughters.

Matthew Blanchan's birth date is unknown but on April 12, 1649 he was in attendance at his brother's wedding held at the Walloon church of Canterbury, England (Note that it was evidently common practice for the Reformed Church members in Northern France to cross the channel to Canterbury for special celebrations such as weddings and baptisms. There was a special room set apart in Canterbury Cathedral for their use. This evidently was a sympathetic response to the plight of the persecuted Huguenots.).

Matthew Blanchan was born at Noeuville-au-Corne, some thirty five Km north of Amiens in France. Before 1635 he had moved to Armentieres and married Magdeleine Jorisse. On May 16, 1647 their daughter Magdelaine was baptized at Canterbury. By 1651 Matthew and his family were in Mannheim and he was prominent in the organization of the French congregation of emigrees there. Their daughter Catherine m. Louis Du Bois in 1655. In 1660 the Blanchans left for America and the following year in 1661 Louis and Catherine followed the parents. By 1663 all had received tracts of land in Hurley, where on June 7, 1663 they were attacked by the Indians.

For more on the Blanchans, see "Matthew Blanchan in Europe and America" published by the Du Bois Family Association.

Van Meteren - Van Meter

Much has been written about the Van Meteren family of Holland. The name can be found as far back as 1253. A village called Meteren lies near the Waal River. This was the ancestral region of the family. One excellent source of history is found in Genealogies of Kentucky Families Vol. O-Y "The Van Meteren's of Holland and America" by Amelia Clay Lewis Van Meter Rogers". Another is found in A Genealogy of the Duke-Shepherd-Van Metre Family by Samuel Gordon Smith - 1909. Other information can be found in Colonial Families of the United States by Mackenzie. A wealth of other writings is available.

The first mention of Meteren is in a deed dated Sept, 1253. It is a village in the Tielerrvaard, belonging to the estate of Van Cuick Van Meteren. Johann Van Meteren appears on the knighthood of 1548. Jasper Van Meteren appears on the book of nobility in 1563-78. John and Willem Van Cuick Van Meteren are mentioned in the nobility for the years 1600-1618.

The names Van Cuick-Van Meteren appear regularly in history down through the centuries. One of the most prominent descendants was Emmanuel Van Meteren, a scholar, historian, statesman and author, one of the most learned of Hollanders. His father was Jacob Van M., an associate of Miles Coverdale; together they published the first English version of the Bible. His maternal grandfather was William Ortels, the famous geographer.

Emmanuel Van Meteren became Dutch Consul at London and there became a friend of Henry Hudson and later wrote the account of Hudson's Voyage of Discovery. Hudson was a friend also of Capt. John Smith, thus linking Emmanuel Van Meteren closely with the burgeoning discoveries of the period.

The connection of Emmanuel with our Van Meteren forebears is not known but his influence on other family members must have been great. Jan Joosten Van Meteren with his wife Maeyken Hendricksen with their five children arrived on the ship "Fox" at New Amsterdam on 12 April 1662. By the fall of 1662 they had settled at Wildwyck (now Kingston) on the west bank of the Hudson. The next record of the family is on June 7, 1663 when the villages were raided by the Indians. Among the captives were Maeyken Van Meter and her son Joost Jans.

The three months of Indian captivity must have had a tremendous influence on the young lad Joost Jans. From that time on he spent much time in the forest, learning Indian ways, their skills and language. When he grew to manhood he married in 1682 another of the captive party, Sarah Du Bois, and was to spend much of his later life as an Indian trader, translator and adventurer.

As time went on the Van Meteren families moved to New Jersey around Somerville. Here the elder Jan Joosten died, possessor of a considerable property. Joost Jans the son and his family moved westward and he became the noted Indian trader, John Van Meter, "a Dutchman from the Hudson". He and Sarah had five children of whom John b. 1683, Rebecca b. 1686 and Isaac b. 1692 will be followed here.

John, the father, sometime in the early 1700s equipped a band of Delaware Indians and set out to explore the then unknown South Branch Valley of the Potomac. This was a fabled great hunting ground of the southern tribes, the Shawannees and the Catawbas. They penetrated deep into the valley to about where Petersburg W. Va. now stands when they were attacked by the Catawbas and a terrific conflict ensued. The Delawares were suffering a crushing defeat when the day was saved for them by a large hunting party of Shawannees returning from the north. The Shawannees diverted the Catawbas long enough for Van Meter and the Delawares to escape, badly mauled.

On his return home, John Sr. advised his two sons John Jr. and Isaac to take out large tracts of land in the area that he had explored. Accordingly, they obtained from Governor Gooch of Virginia in 1730 grants for 40,000 acres of

land. However before they could settle this land, they sold a large portion of it to Jost Hite. John Jr. retained some choice parcels in the lower Shenandoah Valley and settled there. His name is recorded on the Roll of Honor in the present Berkely County Court House at Martinsville.

Isaac, remembering the stories of his father about the rich land of the "Trough" on the South Potomac settled there about the year 1736. He built a fort as protection against the Indians, "Fort Pleasant", in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia. From about 1744 on he lived there with four of their children. In 1763 at the time of the general uprising of the Indians in the west, he was killed and scalped a short distance outside his fort.

Isaac and his wife, Annetgie Wynkoop left seven children, several of whom migrated westward to Kentucky and other points.

The sister, Rebecca m. Cornelius Elting of which more will follow.

The Indian trader, the Dutchman from the Hudson, left many descendants of the name Van Meter throughout the advancing tide of immigration into the new lands and across the mountains to the west.

Hendricksen

Of the Hendricksens we know very little except that Jan Joosten Van Meteren m. in 1646 Maeyken (or Macyke) Hendricksen of Meppelen of the province of Drenthe in Holland. She was the daughter of "Hendricks of Lackervelt" and his wife Ann Jan Jens. Ann is supposed to have been the sister of Femmetjen Hendricksen who married Joost Adriensen. Upon his death on Long Island in c. 1685 Jan Joosten Van Meteren was appointed administrator.

Ferree

The name of Ferre is an old one in France and is found among the Nobility of Normandy. As far back as the 13th century the Ferre des Ferris family enjoyed the titles and privileges reserved for the nobility "of knightly origin". References to the family are frequent in the intervening centuries but no direct connection has been found with our ancestor, Daniel Ferree.

Daniel Ferree is first found living in a village in one of the upper provinces of France. He was a well-to-do silk weaver, his wife was Marie de la Warenbaur and they had possibly five children. They were members of the French Reformed Church and as such were "Huguenots". For years these people had been persecuted for their faith, and since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV had come under increasing pressure. One of the most severe outrages was the infamous "dragonnades" by which troops were quartered in the Huguenot households for purposes of subduing them. About 1685 the persecution became unbearable and the Ferree family was forced to flee in the night for their lives, taking only such possessions as they could carry.

Fleeing with them was a neighbor boy Isaac Lefevre who narrowly escaped, seeing others of his family murdered by the soldiers.

The fleeing party with many others escaped to live for a time in Landau, near the Rhine. From here they later removed to a small village nearby, Steinweiler. Here they lived for several years in exile. Here their sixth child, Philip was born in 1687 and the father died. Here the oldest son Daniel Jr. was married and the daughter Katherine married Isaac Lefevre who had escaped with them.

These years brought further horror and privation. The land was laid waste by Louis XIV as punishment for harboring the fugitives. The countryside was ravaged and the cities burned. Some winters during this time were bitterly cold. Many of the refugees perished but the valiant widow Marie Warenbaur (taking her maiden name as was the custom) kept her family together, ever hoping and looking for some place of refuge where they could live in freedom.

In their refuge in the German Palatinate the name Ferree had gradually become Fiere. As the years went by, some 20 years had passed in exile, they eventually heard of William Penn and his promise of land in Pennsylvania.

After many delays they finally secured in 1608, passports to emigrate "From the town of Steinweiler - via Holland and England - to the island of Pennsylvania to reside there." The passport stated "They have behaved themselves uprightly and honestly; that it would have been highly gratifying for them to remain among us."

Daniel Fiere Jr. also secured for himself and his little family, a certificate from the French Reformed Church which stated that: -- "They had always made profession of the pure Reformed religion, frequented our sacred assemblies and partaken of the supper of the Lord - We commend them to the protection of God and the kindness of all our brethren. May 10, 1708."

An interesting sidelight - They carried with them both the Ferree and the Lefevre family bibles - snatched up as they escaped in the night.

Details of their passage to London are obscure but it is known that the young couples, Daniel Ferree Jr. with his wife and two children and Isaac Lefevre, his wife and son Abraham were in London during the summer of 1708. They are listed as sailing with the Rev. Mr. Kocherthal on the ship "Globe" in Oct 1708. They arrived in New York on Jan. 1, 1709 and went to Kingston to live temporarily after the long difficult voyage. They were destitute (and remember it was winter time).

Meanwhile, the widow Marie and her four children somehow traveled to London and were recorded there in May 1709. Desirous to meet William Penn and obtain the promised land in America, she hired someone to take her to Penn's home. On the way, they saw Penn passing by in his carriage and she hailed him. He stopped, listen to her story and took her to his home. He eventually took her to see Queen Anne who was sympathetic and gave her tools for cultivating the land which Penn promised her in Pennsylvania.

Her journey to America is obscure but it is reasoned that she must have come with her four adult children on one of the Board of Trade parties. Her name appears on the Board of Trade List of First Party of Palatines in London, May 3, 1709 - Warambour, Mary 4 sons 1 dau. (See Knittle - Early Palatine Immigration) page 247. Her name appears again on the New York Subsistence List of the same book, page 290 as Warembourg, Maria 5 adults. This is from the landings in 1710 to 1712.

Evidently the widow with her four children had come on one of the Board of Trade sailings and may have lived in one of the Hudson Valley settlements. From here they may have visited the two married children and their families in the Kingston area and must have eventually joined them there.

One of the first priorities of the family must have been to raise the consideration money to claim the land promised by Penn in Pennsylvania. Evidently they had all arrived in destitute circumstances. They must have worked at whatever jobs were available in the settlements around Kingston and New Paltz until the necessary 150 pounds sum was accumulated. What feelings of elation and relief must have been expressed when this was reached. The family probably set out as a group and may have walked the distance from Kingston, N.Y. to Philadelphia. In any event, on Sept. 12, 1712 the 2000 acres of land were confirmed to Maria Warenbauer and the consideration money was paid. The patent was made out to Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefevre at the mother's request.

At last the wandering family had a home of their own, although it was still virgin wilderness. Tradition has it that they spent their first night as guests of Indian chief Tanawa in one of his wigwams. The family immediately set out to build shelters for the approaching winter and to clear the land. Philip returned to New Paltz, NY and married Leah Du Bois, daughter of Abraham, whom he had met there. Later Abraham purchased an adjoining tract of 1000 acres for Leah and her husband. Now the family was rich in land beyond their wildest dreams as exiles.

Philip and Leah settled on a tract near the west edge of the present village of Paradise. While they were clearing the land they built a rude shelter of forked posts set in the ground and covered with hay laid on poles between the posts. Here their son Abraham was born. Marie herself had a large house built just south of the present village where she was to live only four short years. She lies buried in a graveyard near where the home was located, her death at 63 years occurring in 1716.

Today the graveyard is neatly kept by the Mary Ferree Society. Philip, Leah, Abraham and many descendants are buried there.

Philip and Leah had 9 children of which we are descended from Abraham, 1715-1775. He married in 1736 Elizabeth Elting. They had six children, Cornelius, Israel, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary and Rachel.

Cornelius built in 1774 a large limestone house which is still standing on Cherryhill Road south of Paradise. It is perhaps the best remaining evidence standing of the early Ferree family. Only the mute evidence of the Carpenter graveyard (Ferree), not too far distant, signifies their being here.

Rebecca married David Shriver and they resided in Carroll Co. Maryland. Of them and their eight children many accounts can be found in Maryland History.

Elizabeth married William Millar. They lived near Front Royal, Virginia and an excellent account of the family and descendants may be found in The Millar - Du Bois Family Its History and Genealogy by Eva Miller Nourse 1927.

Mary married 1st George Graaf. They had eleven children. He died a prisoner of war in the Revolution.

Rachel married David Miskimmins and their account is given earlier in this story.

Abraham Ferree was a wealthy man by the standards of his day. His marriage to Elizabeth Elting greatly increased his stature as she came from a prominent Colonial family. Two of her sisters had married sons of the pioneer Jost Hite in Virginia and another had married John Thompson, all large landholders in Maryland and Virginia. Their names are found frequently on the deeds and other papers relating to Abraham Ferree's many land holdings in Maryland.

Abraham's brother Joel Ferree was a gunsmith who forged rifle barrels for use by Washington's army during the Revolution. On a visit to a nephew in Western Pennsylvania in 1801 he was killed and scalped by Indians.

Abraham's sister Magdalena married William Buffington, and by 1760 had moved to Hampshire Co., Virginia (now West Virginia). Their son and his entire family were massacred by Indians while living in a remote area at the mouth of Pattersons Creek where it joins the Potomac.

Many interesting accounts of the Ferree family have been written. Two good sources are in the Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society - Volume XXL No's 6 & 7 and Volume 65 No. 3. The latter volume has an excellent abridged account of "Madame Ferree's" life, also an article "Dear Kate" with a touching story about one of her descendants Maj. Gen. John Fulton Reynolds U.S.A. who was killed on the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The National Wax Museum located just west of Paradise has a group scene depicting Madame Mary Ferree and her six children.

In The History of Western Maryland, Vol. II pages 915-920 by Scharf - 1882 there appears a fine account of the Ferrees and related families. This was the writer's "Rosetta Stone" leading to major finds on the early ancestors.

The American Descendants of Chretien Du Bois, Parts I and II are valuable sources of information on all related families.

The striking and informative Ferree Family tree, 32" x 54" in size, and arranged as a weeping willow by Jessie Landis (who lived to be 106) is available through the Mary Ferree Society of Paradise, PA 17562.

The Lancaster Central Archives and Library of the Lancaster Theological Seminary at 555 W. James St., Lancaster, PA 17603 has Major George Ferree's collection of 225 family data sheets on the entire Ferree family.

Slecht

Cornelis Barentse Slecht came from Woerden, Holland where he had married Tryntje Tysse Bos (or some have it Tryntje Tynebrook). They are first noted in Esopus, NY along the Hudson in 1655. He was a Sergeant of a military company and signed an agreement May 31, 1658 to build a stockade and to make peace with the Indians. Before this could be accomplished, his son was captured and tortured to death in sight of the fort. A daughter was captured and made to marry an Indian and live out her life in the forest.

As the settlement grew Cornelis Slecht was active in the affairs of government and a member of the Court of Sessions in 1676.

Another daughter, born in Woerden Holland before they came to America, Jacomyntje, married in 1672 to Jan Eltinge. Other children in the Slecht family were Petronella, Annetje, Cornelis and Hendricus.

Elting

Jan Elting, son of Roeloff and Aaltje - Elting was born in Switchelaer, Province of Drenthe in Holland on 29 July 1632 O.S. His date of arrival in America is not known but in 1663 he was in Flatbush working as a carpenter. He married Jacomyntje Slecht, possibly in 1672 and in 1677 they both signed as witnesses to the Indian Deed for the purchase of land at New Paltz.

They had five children, of whom Cornelius, born 1681 married Rebecca Van Meter in 1704.

Cornelius became quite prominent in colonial affairs and was known as Judge Elting. Four of his daughters married prominent men of the day as mentioned under Ferree.

Schweitzer

The Schweitzer family is well recorded in the Canton of Berne from which they came in Switzerland.

I. Paulus Schwytzer b. about 1595
Of Allmendingen in the parish of Munsingen.
Married Verena Schar - 2 ch.

1. Hans - born about 1625
2. Christina - born Oct. 21, 1632

II. Hans Schweitzer of Allmendingen
Married Anna Joss of Munsingen
June 29, 1655 - 6 ch.

1. Daniel - born Dec. 27, 1657
2. Barbara - born Feb. 12, 1660
3. Hans - born Jan. 31, 1664
4. Madlen - born Dec. 8, 1667
5. Ullly - born 1669
6. Verena - born March 5, 1671

- III. Ully Schweitzer of Allmendingen married Anna Bellmundt of Munsingen Jan. 23, 1704 - 2 ch.
1. Benz (Bendicht) - born May 10, 1705
 2. Christian - born Nov. 1, 1711
- IV. Christian Schweizer of Allmendingen, living at Gurzelen, married Anna Reusser of Aschlen-Diesbach in 1736 at Munsingen - 3 ch.
- Anna - born Feb. 15, 1737
 Elizabetha - born Feb. 11, 1748
Johannes - born Oct. 10, 1751
- V. Johannes Schweizer - Agriculturist of Gurzelen married Anna Bahler of Ubisch - Thierachern May 3, 1771 in Munsingen - 11 ch.
1. Christian - born Jan. 24, 1773, m. Oct. 25, 1811 to Magdalena Raber of Schangnau.
 2. Anna - born - Aug. 31, 1777
 3. Barbara - born Nov. 4, 1779
 4. Johannes - born Jan. 12, 1782, m. June 27, 1817 to Barbara Hanni of Gurzelen
 5. Gerhard - born Dec. 14, 1783, m. Feb. 25, 1820 to Katharina Wenger of Gurzelen
 6. Magdalena - born Nov. 2, 1788
 7. Samuel - born Nov. 3, 1791, m. March 3, 1815 to Magdalena Schneider of Seftigen
 8. Moritz - born Sept. 15, 1793
 9. Bendicht - born May 19, 1795, m. July 17, 1818 to Anna Zuter of Ruthihof-Thurmen
 10. Frederick - born Nov. 1, 1798, m. April 29, 1823 to Elisabeth Stulr of Wattenwil
 11. Emanuel - born July 23, 1801, m. Jan. 7, 1825 to Christina Schneider of Seftigen
- VI. Moritz Schweizer of Allmendingen, a carpenter, living in Gurzelen m. Anna Hahnenkraut of Kienruti-Kirchdorf Feb. 23, 1816 - 6 children, one of them b. in America
1. Viktor Gottlieb - born Sept. 21, 1817, m.
 2. Anna Barbara - born Jan. 23, 1820, m.
 4. Moritz - born March 3, 1822, m.
 5. Maria - born 1825, m.
 6. Johannes - born Nov. 4, 1827
 7. Frederick - b. Aug. 12, 1834 in New Philadelphia, Ohio

Although it is not recorded, the children 1 to 6 were all born at Wattenwil, Canton Berne from which place they departed for America.

Moritz and Anna Schweitzer lived at Wattenwil, a village some 13 miles south and a little east of Berne, Switzerland. This village lay in a beautiful broad valley where the first sight of the sunrise each morning was over the peaks of

the Jungfran, the Wetterhorn and Fannihorn to the east. There was a considerable emigration of people to America from Wattenwil at the time, most of the families settling in the Tuscarawas valley of eastern Ohio. Five or six families came at the same time as the Schweitzers and this must have diminished the population of the small village considerably.

They came by covered wagon, drawn by horses. A huge chest in the bottom of the wagon was filled with valuables, provisions and clothing. Bedding was piled on top of the chest. Mothers and children too young to walk rode in the wagon. Adults and other children walked, sometimes ahead of the party. What an exciting time this must have been for five year old Johannes and nine year old Maria. Tears must have been shed as the wagon rolled out of sight of their home in the beautiful valley.

The trip was a long, tiring one. They left Wattenwil in March 1833, traveling across Switzerland to the French border, across France to the seaport of LaHavre. Most wagons passed around Paris, but some of the adventurous young people traveled through to see the sights and became lost.

At the seaport, the wagons were sold and the horses taken aboard. The Schweitzers took passage on the French ship Charlotte. Fifty six days were required for the sail to New York. From there they passed up to Albany on the Hudson by packet, to Buffalo on the Barge Canal, to Cleveland by lake steamer, and to their final destination in Tuscarawas county on the Ohio canal, arriving there in August 1833.

They immediately set to work clearing the wilderness. The father Moritz (Morris) immediately set to work to build a barn after the Swiss design. This was an attraction to all the neighbors throughout the region. The family members at once set out to learn their new language, English. Maple trees abounded in the region. A major cash crop for years was maple sugar which was hauled to Steubenville for sale, some 70 miles away.

Young Johannes (John) grew to manhood and married the daughter of an innkeeper in Dover, Elizabeth Anderson. Her parents were Robert Anderson of Belfast and Mary Emmerson of County Down, Ireland. They came to Tuscarawas County in 1833. Of this marriage in Jan. 1847, seven children were born, the oldest, Robert was born Oct. 25, 1847. Of the others only Alexander Morris, Eliza Ellen, and Thomas Henry lived to maturity. Elizabeth died and John married 2nd. Anna Kaderly in 1861. Of this marriage eight children were born, William Tell 1863-1889, Mary Charlotte, Martha Jane, Alice Carnely, Ida, Frederick, John C., and Emma. All except William Tell married and lived full lives.

Of the immigrant family, Morris Schweitzer m. Elizabeth Ruffer and they migrated to Illinois and Kansas. Victor Gottlieb m. Anna Marie Persie and they remained in Tuscarawas County.

In 1866 John Schweitzer and Anna with their children moved to the Marlatts Run area of Coshocton County in Oxford Township. John was a shoe maker and harness maker. He died in 1877 and was buried in what was to become known as the Schweitzer cemetery on their farm.

Robert the oldest son m. in 1876 Margaret Keast, a neighbor girl and they lived on land adjoining the John Schweitzer farm. They had seven children Elizabeth Pearl, Zella Charlotte, Charles Robert, Martha Jeanette, Jesse John, Mary Grace and Willis Robert. Two of these, Charles Robert and Mary Grace died young. Elizabeth Pearl died at 48 of tuberculosis in Arizona. The other four all lived beyond 80, Willis Robert, still living at this writing, 90 years, (1987) in Florida.

On Margaret's father's death in 1888, Robert and Margaret moved with their family to the Birds Run area and occupied his farm. Here they lived until 1908 until altercations arose with fox hunters who burned their home. The family then moved to the Sandyville area in Stark County. Both parents as well as Jeanette and her husband are buried in the Sandyville cemetery.

Zella married a neighbor, Warren Umstott in 1904 and they lived on the Umstott farm at the mouth of Marlatts Run. Here I was born Feb. 16, 1907. I have no memory of grandmother Schweitzer except that of seeing my mother bending over her casket to bid her goodbye at the funeral in April 1916. Grandfather sold the Sandyville farm not long thereafter, then he and Uncle Jesse went to Phoenix, Arizona where Aunt Pearl had gone for relief in the final stages of tuberculosis. In 1920, Grandfather and Uncle Jesse came back to Ohio by car, and Grandfather lived with us for awhile. He was then 73 years old, still quite active physically, but a beaten man mentally. Uncle Jesse eventually bought the Swallen farm east of Canton and the two of them lived there until Uncle Jesse married again in 1923. (His first wife, Margaret Leins had died in childbirth at Sandyville about 1918.) I would visit them occasionally to help with the farm work. Grandfather Schweitzer died in 1927 at his daughter Jeanette's home in Canton.

As an incentive to future family historians, start early to ask questions of the older folks about family history. How I wish that I had questioned Grandfather Schweitzer about his family. He could possibly have told many tales coming from his father Johannes (John), their life in Switzerland and the journey to America. As it was, I never heard him speak of any of the family except his "Irish Grandmother", Mary Emmerson.

Keast

For much of the information on the Keast family we are indebted to Margery Moodler of Dayton, Ohio, a Keast-Trethewie, Angle descendant. She visited England in 1985 to see some of the ancestral sites.

John Keast was born July 5, 1816 in Ladock parish, Cornwall, England. His parents were Edward Keast 1797-1876 and Mary Bullock 1792-1844, daughter of John Bullock. John Keast m. in 1844 Elizabeth Trethewie 1825-1862 at the Registry office of the district of Truro, County of Cornwall. John was a farmer and the couple lived on a tract of land just north of the village of St. Stephens in Brannel called Tolbenny. Here their first child Mary Jane was born. In 1845 the couple with their little daughter came to America, settling on a small farm on Marlatts Run, south of Newcomerstown. Seven more girls were born, and one son who died in childhood, before the mother died at the birth of her last child, a son John, on March 14, 1862.

John Keast (Sr) remarried to Talitha Gardner and at some time moved across the hills to Guernsey County near Birds Run. A daughter Eunice was born to them in 1864.

John and Elizabeth are buried at the Schweitzer cemetery on Marlatts Run which lay just across the valley from their first home.

Edward Keast, John's father came to America to live with his son and died in 1876. He also is buried in the Schweitzer cemetery.

Trethewie

Trethewie or Trethewey is an old name in Cornwall, England. The name in one form or another appears in old books of Armory with various designs of shields and crests. The origin is unknown but may date back to King Arthur in whose land they are found.

By a stroke of good fortune, Margery Moodler got in touch with a Trethewie descendant, Alan Kent of 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 1NA, England. He has given us the Trethewie family line back to Charles Trethewey, born ca 1665. This is shown below, arranged as a Pedigree Chart by Margery Moodler. This may be subject to some amendment but is in basic agreement with the old Keast bible brought to America by John and Elizabeth.

typed: 9 Nov 1986

DATE
Margery Moodler
NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
718 Santa Cruz Ave.
STREET ADDRESS
Dayton, Ohio 45410
CITY STATE
USA

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____
ON CHART NO. _____

Based on info from:
Delores Switzer Brooks
Harold Umstott
Alan Kent, (CFHS # 26)
17 Red Hill
Stourbridge,
West Midlands, DY8 1NA
England

1 JOHN TRETHEWEY
BORN
WHERE Cornwall, Eng.
WHEN MARRIED 2 Dec 1817
DIED
WHERE
MARRY HAWKEY
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

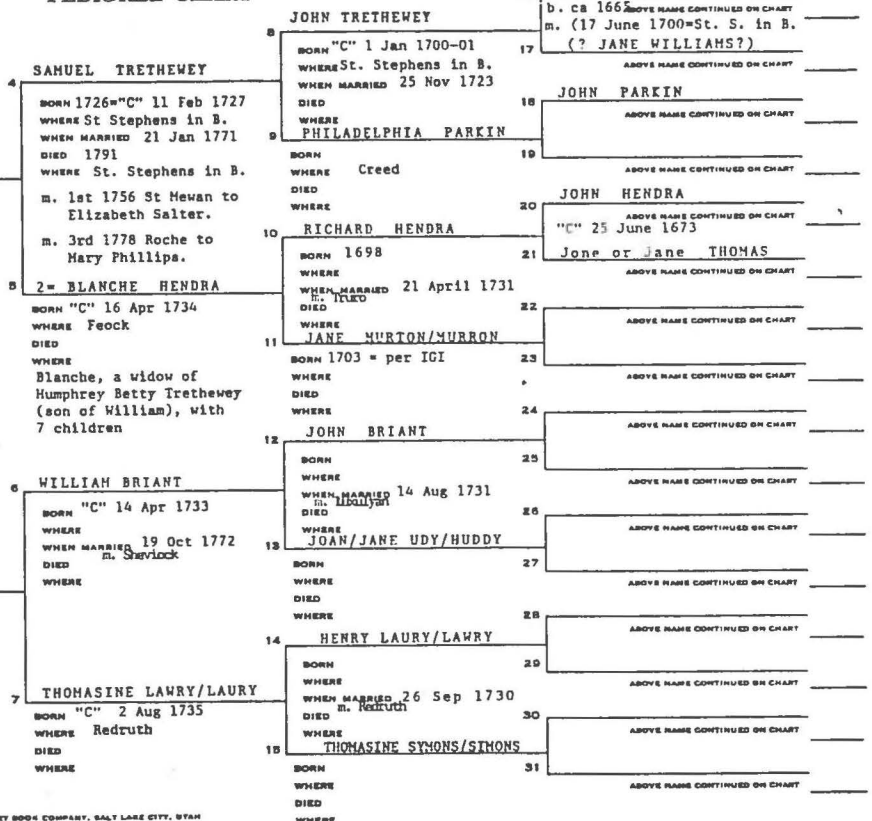
a. marriage record indicates that John was under age and parents gave permission. John was born between 1797 & 1800
Give here name of record on page where this information was obtained. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER.

St Stephens in B.
St Stephens in Brannel.

FORMED IN 1842 1000 270 800
COPYRIGHTED, 1926, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

DISTRIBUTED BY DEBBERY BOOK COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PEDIGREE CHART



This may be amended & I am not sure about the Briants.
There may be some corrections later -
The Tretheweys are apparently proved.
Creed records not on IGI at Norman library

So many of the Trethewie family went out to Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand that few of the name remain in Cornwall today. A smaller number emigrated to the U.S.A. and Canada. A line in Ontario, and a Boulevard in Toronto bear the name.



TRETHEWEY



John Trethewie . Born 1799 Truro,
 Cornwall . England . Died 1874 at
 St. Leonards . Tasmania . Buried in the
 churchyard beside the Methodist (now Unitarian)
 church . He gave the land on which the
 church stands , - also presented the Bible .
~~Thought to be son of~~ Samuel Trethewie . 1772- ?
 John was the son of

Some of the Trethewies were leaders in the early Methodist movement. Humphery Beattie Trethewey was a missionary of some note.

Jane Bryant was the sister of William Bryant, founder of the "Bryanites" or Bible Christians, a breakaway group important in Cornwall.

In this connection, a Samuel Trethewa, resident of the Coshocton County Infirmary died there on Nov. 23, 1878. His connection with our family was unknown, I never heard but one mention that may have been of him. When I was just a lad, working in the hayfield with my Uncle John Umstott, he paused and pointed to an old building across the line fence in Coshocton Co. He said "That is where Trethewa lived". Well I did not know what he meant, did not question him further. But how I wish now that I had asked him who Trethewa was. I have somehow always remembered Uncle Johns statement.

Samuel Trethewas obituary stated that he was at one time a wealthy land owner in England, possessing valuable tin mines in Cornwall. He had emigrated to America about 1840 with his wife who left him shortly after arrival saying that she would go no further into this wild country. He settled half of his fortune of \$80,000 on her and she returned. He came on to Ohio. Why did he come to Cashocton County? Was it to join Elizabeth Trethewie Keast? How we wish we knew. In any event we never heard of him through our family.

He was a monomaniac on religion and read his bible constantly. Perhaps he was completely lost and disoriented without his wife. In any event he lived for short times with many families, paying them handsomely for his keep. This must have gone on until he was reduced to poverty, living in the old building across the fence from our field, then finally going to the county infirmary to die.

The obituary goes on to say that many farmers owed their property to the liberality of Samuel Trethewa, but not one came to his funeral.

John Trethewey and Mary Hawkey in Cornwall had three children of whom we know. Elizabeth (Keast) Grace and John. It appears that the mother Mary died about the time John Keast and Elizabeth came to America. The father John, John Jr. and Grace then emigrated to Australia and some time later to Tasmania. They were engaged in business and became quite wealthy. The family in Ohio kept up correspondence with them for many years. It became somewhat of a joke that when a new child was born, that a picture was sent to Aunt Grace in Tasmania who would respond with a gift.

Grace and John never married. On their deaths their considerable fortune was divided among the eight Keast children, whose mother was Elizabeth Trethewey.

Woodward

Many of the Woodward name can be found throughout England. The origin of the name is uncertain, but the generic sense, "warden of the woods" is easy to understand. A plausible story even beyond this is that the name originated with a shipbuilding family named Vidarvarde of Norway. In the year 912 they equipped ten ships for the use of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. For this service they were granted a tract of land in Normandy and their name was given the French translation Du Boisgarde. Guardian of the woods.

In 1066 a Richard Du Boisgarde fought with William the Conqueror at Hastings; for valorous service he was awarded properties in Lancashire and the name was Anglicized to Woodward. In 1968 the writer was in the village of Farndon on the Dee River, the border between Wales and England. Here was an ancient church on the wall of which hung a memorial plaque listing the names of those contributing to rebuilding after damage from one of the many border conflicts during the centuries. The first name on the list was Robert Woodward.

Our first known Woodward ancestor was Henry Woodward. His home in England and date of birth are unknown. A fascinating story of his departure is all that we know of his early life. He had just boarded a ship in England to come to America, when he saw officers coming on board to apprehend any able-bodied men who might be leaving the country. Frightened at the possibility that he might be detained, he exclaimed idly, to no one in particular - "I have served seven years in the War, and now I suppose I will have to end my life in the army". A young and rather largish woman standing nearby overheard the remark and noticing that he was not a large man, told him, "here squat down under this stool." He did so and she sat on the stool, covering him fully with her skirt. He was not detected during the search, and after the ship was out of the harbor, she arose from the stool and he jumped up and kissed her in gratitude. This chance meeting developed into lasting love and they were said to have been married by the ship's Captain during the voyage.

The young woman, it turned out was Sarah Shelton of the noble family of Sheltons who trace their ancestry to the Magna Charta Barons and on to Charlemagne.

On arrival in America it is not clear where they first made their home. They soon met people of consequence however. He carried with him, evidently, a letter of introduction, written by the London Agent, James Abercrombie, which he presented to Governor Dinwiddie.

The account books of George Washington show that "On Monday Jan. 6, 1755, Henry Woodward lost at cards to George Washington".

Henry Woodward was appointed a lieutenant in the Virginia Militia immediately after his arrival.

In Volume 2 of "Writings of Washington" Henry Woodward was one of four men promoted as Captain in the Virginia Regiment - Fort Cumberland - 17 Sept., 1755. On 5 Oct 1755 a detachment of men was ordered to march on Monday next for Fort Cumberland under Capt. Woodward's command.

Previous to this Henry Woodward had seen action in the Braddock campaign and was voted thanks and a gratuity of 30 pounds by the Virginia Assembly for gallantry at Fort Necessity. A further grant of 75 pounds was awarded by the Assembly as compensation for his "gallant behavior and losses" in the battle near Forth Duquesne.

In the "Writings of Washington" several references are made to Capt. Henry Woodward and his services from 1755 to 1759.

That Capt. Henry Woodward's mother was still living in England is evidenced by a letter written by Gov. Dinwiddie to James Abercrombie in London which said, in part - dated Feb. 24, 1756.

"Upon your recommendation I took Mr. Woodward by the hand, and have promoted him (tho a young man) Capt. of a Company in the pay of y's Colony. He wanted money to equip him for the service. I let him have L 30 St'r for which you can have his bill on his mother and a l'r enclosed for her. When you see the no. please pay it to Mr. J. Buchanan in Park Lane."

Large land grants were assigned to Capt. Woodward for his service. At the close of the French and Indian Wars, Capt. Woodward and his wife Sarah settled in Stafford Co., Virginia a short distance from Aquia Church, on Aquia Creek in Overwharton Parish. Here their three sons James, Jesse and William Presley Woodward were born.

An interesting sidelight: The original portion of the Capitol building in Washington, DC was built of stone quarried on Capt. Woodward's land. The cornerstone was laid by President Washington on 18 Sept. 1793.

James Woodward, born in 1761 married Jane Hyden and died June 1856 in Sangamon Co., Illinois.

Jesse Woodward born 1764 married Molly Hyden and removed to Lee County in S.W. Virginia, where he died in 1820. Descendants of Jesse and Molly intermarried with the North Carolina Forney family and can be found recorded in the book "Forney Forever".

William Presley Woodward, born ca 1776 died 11 March 1848 and is buried in Hartwood Methodist church cemetery near Gilmore, Ohio in Tuscarawas County. He married in August 1805, Stafford Co., Va. to Jane McFee, 1781-1871. She was the daughter of John McFee ca 1755-1846 and Nancy his wife. Jane and her father John are also buried in the Hartwood Methodist church cemetery.

(William) Presley and Jane had 10 children of record, one of whom, John M. Woodward we will follow.

John M. Woodward was born 11 Apr. 1822 in Harrison Co. Ohio, died 20 Jan 1895 at Plainfield, Ohio and is buried there. He married twice, first to Tamar Dicken in Feb. 1842 who died in 1846 and is buried in Hartwood cemetery. He then married to Tamar's sister Mary in 1846. Mary died in 1899 and is buried beside her husband John in the Plainfield cemetery.

Rev. John M. Woodward entered the ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1855. He served pastorates in Coshocton and surrounding counties, also in Illinois and Iowa. He possessed a good library and some of his books still remain in the family.

John M. Woodward and Tamar Dicken had two children -

Sarah Jane - married Henry Shipley of Franklin Co., Ohio.

Stephen Presley - born 5 July 1844, married first Belzura Brelsford in 1866. To this union were born three children - John David, born 1873, Charles Byron, born 1875, and Vernie L., born 1877. Belzura died in 1901 whereupon Stephen m. again to Pamela Fowler to which union an infant child was born which died young.

Stephen Presley began his working life as a school teacher in Guernsey County in 1861 and continued in Coshocton County until 1866 when he became a salesman in the Brelsford store in Plainfield. In 1871 he began business for himself, but gave this up in 1874 and returned to teaching. He served also as township clerk of Linton Twp., and was elected Justice of the Peace. Later in life he again operated a general store under the name of his wife, B. B. Woodward.

John M. Woodward, by his second marriage with Mary Dicken had four more children, George H., Henry Rolland, Mary A. and John C.

Stephen Presley's two sons, John David and Charles B. operated the Plainfield Roller Mill, producing flour and grinding feeds for many years. This was a steam powered mill with J. D. operating the boiler and steam engine while Charles B. handled all the customer contacts. The mill was torn down in the 1930's when the town was moved to higher ground to make way for the Wills Creek Dam project.

Charles B. married on 3 Sept. 1905 to Alice G. Angle, daughter of Malachi and Alice (Crawshaw) Angle. To this union were born two children, Alice Belle, born 15 Feb. 1908 and Byron W., born 29 May 1913.

Charles B. Woodward was killed in an auto-truck collision on 19 Oct. 1940.

Alice (Angle) Woodward remarried in 1944 to Rev. Thomas C. Stahl and lived in Canton, Ohio until her death on 25 Feb. 1947.

Angle - Engle

We owe a great debt of gratitude to Margery Moodler of Dayton, Ohio for her unflagging zeal in tracing down our Angle - Engle ancestors. As noted earlier she was the source of much of our Trethewie - Keast line also. In the early 1980's Margery made contact with Mrs. Betty Seburn of Hagerstown, Maryland who supplied much corroborating information.

It is most likely that our first immigrant Angle ancestor was Heinerich Engle who settled at a spot along Welsh Run in present day Washington Co., Maryland. The farm lies adjacent to the Mason & Dixon line at Milepost 110, and was more recently occupied by the Schnebly family. A burying ground was visible for years where the early settlers were buried but by now is possibly obliterated.

The following notation appears in Thirty Thousand German Immigrants "September 24, 1737 came Palatinates in the ship Virginia Grace, from Rotterdam --- Heinerich Engle - Naturalized in 1742". (This may have been our Henry Angle.) They appear in Maryland sometime before the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, Father and son, both Heinerich Engle, the son having married

a daughter of Jacob Brewer. The marriage may have taken place in Lancaster Co., Pa. where they stayed for some time. The name became Henry Angle and the family prospered on the rich land along Welsh Run. Five sons were born to Henry Jr. and Elizabeth (Brewer) - John, Jacob, Henry, David and Daniel. Daughters also but their names are not known.

The family were members of the Dunkard Brethren. In his will dated 17 Oct. 1810 Henry Jr. directed that 100 dollars be given to the Old Brethren Society towards building a house for divine worship. Also a like amount be given for the poor of the Society.

A family burial ground was once located on the settlement farm but by today has possibly become completely obliterated.

Henry Jr's oldest son John 1766-1827 married in 1786 Susannah Miller, daughter of David Miller (died 1785) and his wife Magadolena. They lived across the state line in Franklin Co., Pa. near the village of Welsh Run. They were the parents of seven children, Jacob, Henry, Daniel, Elizabeth, David, Samuel and William. Jacob, the eldest 1788-1827 married ca 1808 Rebecca Smith ca 1788-1838. Rebecca was the daughter of Frederick Smith c 1759-1829 and Mary - who died in Feb. 1832. Frederick's father was Adam Smith who died ca 1811 in Franklin Co., Pa.

Jacob and Rebecca had a son Daniel 1811-1894 who married in 1830 Nancy Gossart ca 1810-1853. She was the daughter of John Gossart ca 1759-1834, and Mariah Kieffer. Five children were born to Daniel and Nancy, Rebecca, Jacob, Daniel, Kiram and Malachi 1840-1902. In 1840 the family was residing in Autrim Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. but in 1844 was supposed to have moved to Cambria Co., remaining there about six years. In 1850 they were in Jefferson Co., Ohio where Nancy died in 1853, and is buried in Union Cemetery, Richmond, Ohio.

Daniel remarried in 1855 to Mrs. Sarah (Gilley) Frews and a son William Henry was born to them. During 1863 Daniel made his last move to Adams Twp., Coshocton Co. where Sarah died in 1879. Daniel and Sarah are both buried in Powell Cemetery, Daniel dying in 1894.

Malachi Angle, youngest son of Daniel and Nancy, came west to Jefferson Co. Ohio with the family and may have followed his father to Coshocton Co. He enrolled as a private in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Steubenville in May 1864, and was discharged in September 1864. His movements following that time are uncertain, but in April 1868 he married to Alice Crawshaw 1842-1912 daughter of Joseph Crawshaw and Sarah Ellis of Chestershire, England. Joseph Crawshaw, born 1804, died 1847 after which Sarah (Ellis) Crawshaw 1805-1879 brought her family to America.

Malachi Angle and Alice Crawshaw were married in Mansfield, Ohio 12 April 1868. The couple lived on Pine Run in southern Ashland County. He was a farmer and carpenter. By 1880 they are found living with his father, Daniel, in Adams Township, Coshocton County. Some time later Malachi built a log house on a farm near Plainfield in Coshocton County and they lived in this area until his death in 1902.

Five of their children lived to maturity, Joseph 1868-1953, George 1873-1941, Hattie 1881-1955, Alice 1884-1947 and William 1886-1961.

Alice Angle married Charles B. Woodward, previously mentioned.

George and William emigrated to Washington State early in the 1900's. George married Florence Ella McDougal and they had four daughters.

William married Kathrena Jostes and they had seven children who lived to maturity. In 1929 the family moved to Woodburn Kentucky where William was a mail carrier.

Another Angle family, that of Peter Angle 1754-1821 is recorded in the book Peter Angle 1754-1968 by Eula Ferguson Angle (born 1899). Book copyrighted 1969.

Peter and his family lived in North Carolina.

Brelsford

The name of Brelsford is found in Bucks County, Pa. as far back as 1780. The family members found there are found of the same name in Muskingum and Coshocton Counties in Ohio. Our first contact with the family is with David Brelsford 1818-1873 who lived on a farm near East Plainfield (Jacobsport) and operated a general store in the village. He evidently was the son of David Brelsford Sr. and another son Jefferson Brelsford lived in Muskingum County.

David Brelsford 1818-1873 married in 1849 Catherine Thomas 1828-1903. Catherine was the daughter of John Thomas 1800-1887 and Martha Snyder, born in 1802. Both had been born in Pennsylvania, and were married in 1819 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

David and Catherine had	Bellezuria	1850-1901	m.	S. P. Woodward
	Blanche	1853-1931	m.	Benton Davis
	Major	1858-1946	m.	Emily Chamberlain
	Colonel	1861-1929	m.	Letilla Carnes
	Elma	1856-1937	m.	1 - Hiram Fowler
				2 - Wilson Woods ?

In the 1870 census David Brelsford is listed as born in Ohio and possessing property valued at \$27,000, a wealthy man for his days. In an 1850 advertisement he announces

NEW STYLES NEW GOODS
- RECEIVING FROM PITTSBURGH A GOOD
AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF -
FRENCH & DOMESTIC CLOTHS - CASSIMERES -
SATINETTE - GINGHAMS - SHAWLS - ALPACAS -
ALL GRADES AND COLORS OF PRINTS -
MUSLINS - IRISH LINENS - SILK CRAVATS -
SHOES & BOOTS - HATS & CAPS - HARDWARE -
QUEENSWARE - GLASSWARE - LOOKING GLASSES
CASH OR PRODUCE IS MY MOTTO

Both David and Catherine were highly respected in the community of Plainfield. David opened a store in Coshocton in 1872 but was to die in 1883 before seeing the new venture a full success. The Coshocton Democrat praised him as a most excellent man, universally respected and with an innate goodness of heart - leading an upright life.

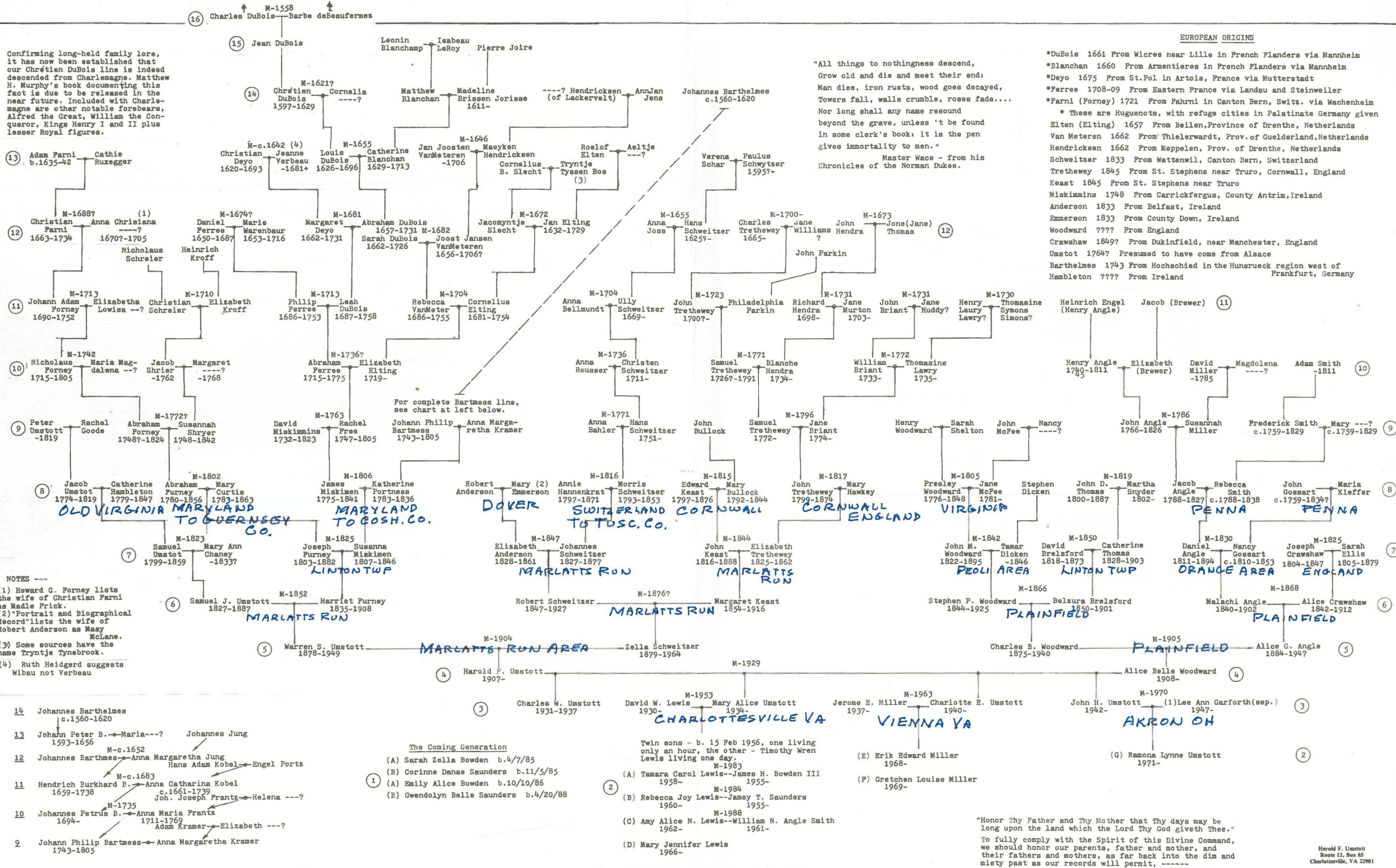
As noted previously, Stephen P. Woodward began as a salesman in the Brelsford store in 1866, then married the proprietors daughter. It was in this same store building that we knew him as an old man, still tending store, when we attended high school at Plainfield in the 1920's.

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Confirming long-held family lore, it has now been established that our Christian DuBois line is indeed descended from Charlemagne. Matthew H. Murphy's book documenting this fact is due to be released in the near future. Included with Charlemagne are other notable forebears, Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Kings Henry I and II plus lesser Royal figures.

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Woodward ??? From England
Crawshaw 1849? From Dukinfield, near Manchester, England
Umstot 1764? Presumed to have come from Alsace
Barthelme 1743 From Hochschied in the Hunsrueck region west of Hambleton ??? From Ireland



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Our Family Background

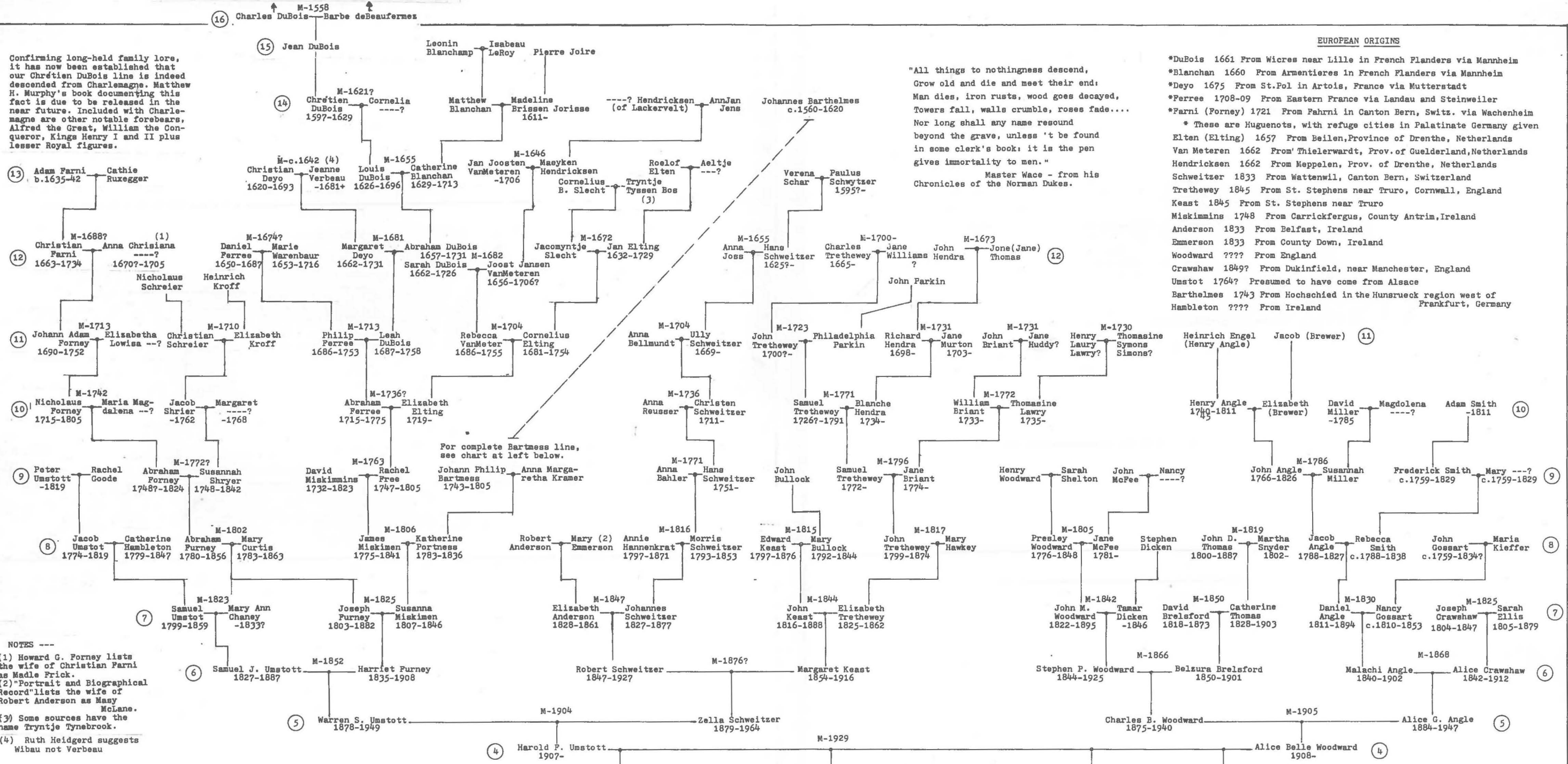
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- The Coming Generation**
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(B) Corinne Danae Saunders b.11/5/85
(1) (A) Emily Alice Bowden b.10/10/86
(B) Gwendolyn Belle Saunders b.4/20/88
(2) (A) Tamara Carol Lewis--James H. Bowden III 1958- 1955-
(B) Rebecca Joy Lewis--Jamey T. Saunders 1960- 1955-
(C) Amy Alice N. Lewis--William N. Angle Smith 1962- 1961-
(D) Mary Jennifer Lewis 1966-

- (3) Charles W. Umstott 1931-1937
David W. Lewis 1930-
Jerome E. Miller 1937-
John H. Umstott 1942-
(1) Lee Ann Garforth (sep.) 1947-
(2) (A) Erik Edward Miller 1968-
(P) Gretchen Louise Miller 1969-
(G) Ramona Lynne Umstott 1971-
Alice Belle Woodward 1908-
Alice G. Angle 1884-1947
Charles B. Woodward 1875-1940
Belzura Brelsford 1850-1901
Malachi Angle 1840-1902
Alice Crawshaw 1842-1912

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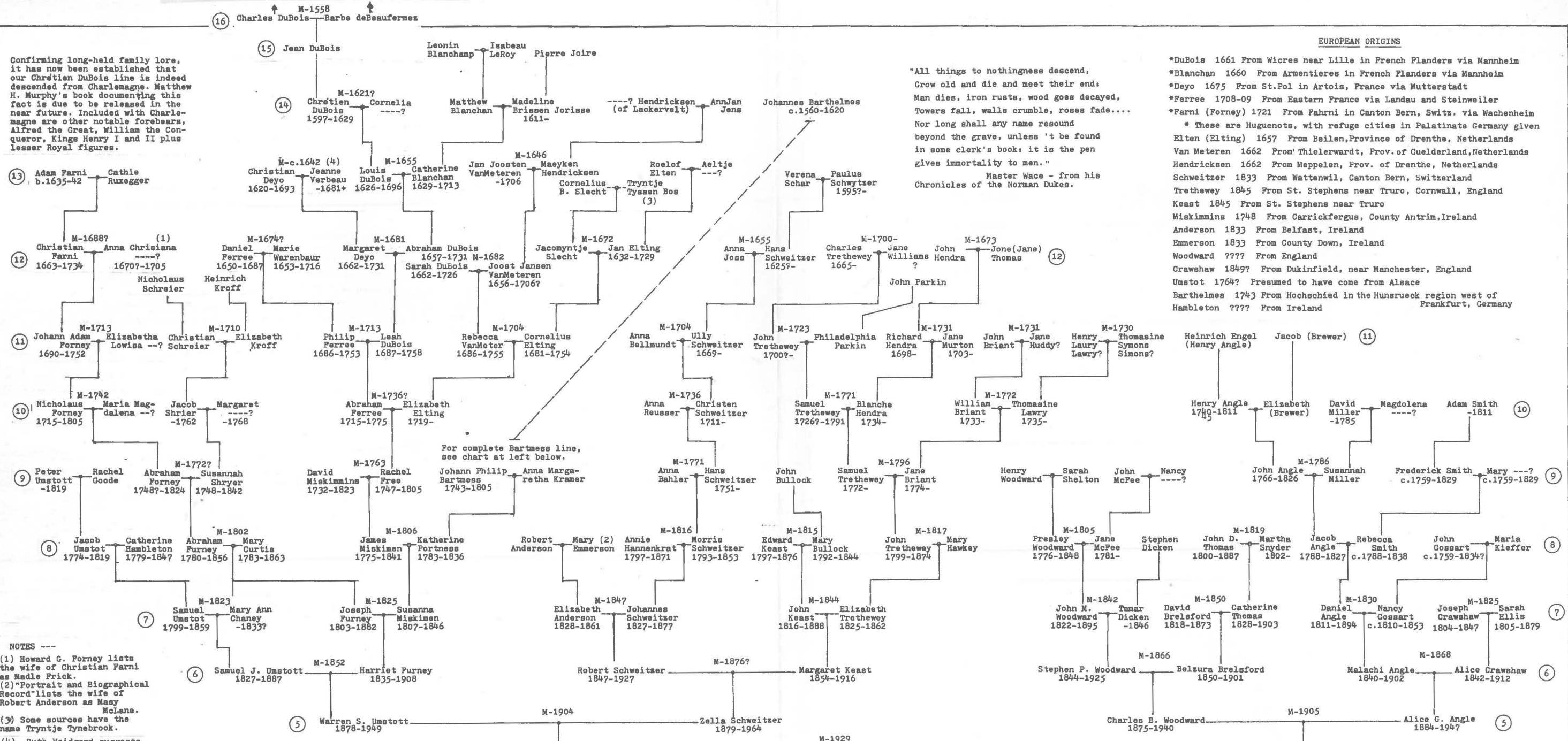
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June 1988