



MRS. FRANCES STOVER COFFMAN

This history is affectionately dedicated to my Mother, because of her pride in the lineage of her family, and her encouragement in the perpetuation of its record.

(Photograph taken on her 81st birthday, November 18, 1937.)

The Conrad Clan

Family Of

JOHN STEPHEN CONRAD, SR.

And Allied Lines

By

FLOYD WILMER COFFMAN

Author of

Our Fledgling Air Corps

Rockingham County in the World War



Publishers

JOSEPH K. RUEBUSH COMPANY

Harrisonburg, Virginia

1939

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Conrad Coat of Arms in authentic colors with full description

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Conrad

CONRAD FAMILY COAT OF ARMS

"The herewith coat of arms is the Conrad armorial of original grant, dating from the first Crusade, A.D. 1096, in which it was first borne by Sir Knight Crusade, Johan Von Conrad (see Feysabends Geschichte Der Kreuzzuge—History of the Crusades and Crusaders—the first printed book published at Frankfort, A.D. 1583, and the most exhaustive and detailed history of the kind ever published.

"This armorial is shown in the famous compilation (54 volumes) entitled Grosses and Allegemeines Wappenbush Von J. Siebmacher Enthaltend Zwei Tausend Historich Begrundete Familien Wapen Nurnburg 1857 (Great and General Book of coats of arms, by J. Siebmacher, containing two thousand Historically Authenticated Coats of Arms of Historic Families, Nurnberg 1857),

"See also Helmer's Emenste's und Vennerhtes Wappenbach, Nurnberg, 1699. Section Ritter und Adelspersonen—(Helmer's New and Enlarged Book of Coats of Arms. Nurnberg, 1699. Section on Knights and Nobility.)

"Also, see Potts, Forsteman and other noted authorities on the Origin, Antiquity and Meaning of Family names. Also Kneeschk Lexicon of the Ancient and Modern Nobility of Germany, Conrad Von Conradsheim, etc. An ancient, knightly, and hereditary noble family, etc. Also, see History of the German Nobility by Baron Ledebur and same by Baron Zedlitz.

"Interesting biographical, genealogical, and historical data may also be seen in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie (Dictionary of Germany Biography.)

"From these and other authorities with data of this historic family in the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., etc., it is evident that the Conrad Coat of Arms is one of the coats of arms of proven historic record, going back 820 years to the first Crusade, A. D. ,1096.

"At the time of the Crusades the Princes and knights were obliged to adopt various devices, or emblems, by which they and their commands could be recognized. Following the Crusades these emblems were proudly preserved by succeeding generations. The Conrad Coat of Arms is an item of a "Collection of Coats of Arms of Historic Families," and is

reproduced from an original of Baron Conrad in 1699. An engraving from the original may be seen in the New York Public Library.

"It is to the time of the earlier Crusades that we can ascribe the establishment of armorial bearings in their present form. When the necessity of quickly recognizing each of the numerous leaders seems to have compelled the princes and knights to adopt a methodical arrangement of various distinguishing devices borne on a surcoat and banner and soon after on the shield. See the Symbolism of Heraldry or a Treatise on the meanings and Derivations of Armorial Bearings, by Sir W. Cecil Wade, F. R. A. S., etc.

Siebmacher describes the coat of arms as follows:

On a red gold shield a silver bar with two white roses at the upper part and a red rose at the lower.

Helmet silver, surmounted by a gold coronet and this by three roses, silver, red, and silver on green stalks.

The mantling (scroll work at sides of the helmet and shield) a blending of gold, silver, and red."

(The above description of the Coat of Arms was given by Ferdinand Seeger, M.D., Genealogical Searcher, and Ex Regent of the College of Heraldry, 400 East 93rd Street, New York City, in two letters which he wrote to Mr. Edward S. Conrad, Harrisonburg, Va., in 1916, and to Mrs. Laura Coyner, Waynesboro, Va., in 1917. There has arisen a question whether the name—Conrad—should appear at the top, or bottom of the emblem; so in keeping with usual practice we have shown it at the bottom.)

STORY OF HERALDRY

From the National Encyclopedia

"Heraldry from its proper sense as applied to the art and duties of a herald, has come to be the accepted term for the science of armorial bearings. The origin of heraldry is uncertain. Emblems were used by warriors as decorations and badges of distinction in different parts of the world from the earliest ages, but armorial coats, in the strict sense of the word, were not in general use until much later.

"The study of heraldry is in many respects like the study of a language. It was a method of picture writing, used at a time when the reading of the written word was a comparatively rare accomplishment. During the Crusades, when each knight had to have some identifying mark, the use of armorial insignia became general. The advent of complete body armor at the end of the 12th and early in the 13th century brought with it the full development of heraldry.

"A knight, or leader, completely sheathed in mail had to wear on his helmet or shield a distinguishing sign by which his men could recognize him and follow him into battle.

"A secondary kind of heraldry, which consisted of badges and cognizances, was designed for retainers to show to which house or family they belonged. These devices were generally sewed or embroidered on some portion of the retainer's garments. Cities, corporations, guilds and mercantile bodies also had their coats of arms. Legal papers conferring grants of land and other possessions were always stamped with the seals of their owners and this custom has caused to be preserved many coats of arms that otherwise would have been completely lost.

"As coats of arms became more and more numerous, duplicates resulted. To avoid this confusion, rules were formulated and a system was established. This systematizing continued throughout the 13th century, until heraldry was recognized as a science.

"The next 300 years formed the most admirable period of heraldry from the artistic point of view, to be followed by the decadence which overtook all arts and crafts in the 17th century.

"The shield or escutcheon is the base upon which the heraldic design is built up. Another device, called the crest, was worn on the knight's helmet. This was generally in addition to and different from that of the shield.

"His mantling, the veil of cloth which hung from his helmet over his shoulders was also ornamented. The grouped composition of shield, helmet, crest, and mantling is known as an Achievement of Arms. The Herald College, or College of Arms of London was established in 1483 and the entire arms of the

British kingdom were placed under its exclusive supervision and control.

"The surface of the shield is known as the field, and the various devices placed upon the field are called charges. The description of the shield is called blazoning. The field is divided into nine points known technically as: the dexter chief point, the middle chief, the sinister chief, the honor point, the fess point, the nombril point, the dexter base point, the middle base, and the sinister base.

"The color of the shield, known as "Tincture," may be metal, true color, or fur. The metals used are gold and silver. The colors, red, blue, black, green, and purple, are known as gules, azure, sable, vert, and purpure. Colors are designated in black and white heraldic engravings by shading of the metals, gold is represented by small dots, and silver by a plain field. The furs are "ermine" and "vair," the former being indicated by black tails on a white field, the latter by oblong patches of blue and white in horizontal rows.

"The charges contained on the field are known as ordinaries, and common charges. There are nine honorable ordinaries, known as the chief, occupying one-third of the field at the top; the pale, a vertical stripe in the center of the shield; the bend, and the bend sinister, diagonal stripes; the fess or fesse, a horizontal stripe in the center; the bar a narrower stripe, never placed in the center and used singly; the chevron, a pair of diagonal stripes meeting in the middle; the cross; the saltire, a diagonal cross.

"In addition to the honorable ordinaries, and their diminutives, there are other devices known as sub-ordinaries, and many combinations and variations of those charges. The common charges are the figures used as symbols on the shield. These frequently were taken from birds and beasts, trees, leaves, and flowers, and imaginary creatures. Of the heraldic animals the lion was the most frequently used. It was adopted as the emblem of the King of England and many other sovereigns.

"Of the floral charges, the French fleur-de-lis is the best known. The common charges were also distinguished by their

attitudes. Certain principles regulate the attitudes, the tinctures, and the disposition of every part of an armorial achievement.

“The marshalling of arms is the combining of several coats of arms belonging to one family or office on one escutcheon. The most common method of marshalling arms is by quartering or dividing the shield into quarters. The scroll, usually placed above the crest or below the field, carried the motto of the family, and usually alluded to the family's distinction, either on some field of battle, in connection with some memorable event or a moral axiom which determined their conduct.”

The above quotation from the National Encyclopedia, and further quotations from the Encyclopedia in the text, together with extracts from Wolfgang Menzel's "Germany from the Earliest Period," translated from the German by Mrs. George Horrocks, and published by Peter Fenelon Collier, is by special permission of P. F. Collier & Son Corporation.

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References from the Encyclopedia are from CONRAD (Vol. 3, p. 232), Franks (Vol. 4, pp. 416-417), and Heraldry (Vol. 5, pp. 235-236).

**“People will not look forward to posterity, who never
look backward to their ancestors.”—Burke.**

PREFACE

John Carlyle once said, "Read history, past and present. What is happening today may be the result of what happened yesterday, or what happened a thousand years ago, for that matter."

The truth of that quotation has occurred to me many times in the preparation of this manuscript. I have been deeply impressed by the fact that the underlying causes which brought our own ancestor and thousands of other German emigrants and refugees to America in the eighty years preceding the Revolutionary War, were practically the same causes that are arousing world wide indignation today in 1939; namely, the persecution of racial, political, and religious minority groups.

The founder of this particular Conrad family in America came from the Rhine Valley, in the Palatinate, as shown by the passenger list of the "Charming Nancy," the boat on which he arrived in Philadelphia, October 8, 1737. Following the close of the World War, I lived for six months in Weissen-thurm-on-the-Rhine, in the area where our ancestors formerly lived, and it is a source of deep regret to me that in 1919 I did not know as much about John Stephen Conrad, Sr., as I know today, for I am sure that I could have found much of interest regarding the family in Germany which we do not have at this time. As it is, the ship list of the "Charming Nancy," bearing his signature, is our first point of contact.

While he did not affix "Senior" to his name, he has been so designated in this history in order to distinguish him from his sons, and other descendants who bore the same name. According to the records, many other Conrads came to America from 1683 to 1774, but we have been unable to determine whether or not the founder of this line was related to them in any way. It is very interesting to me to note that among the Conrads whose names appear on the numerous "ship lists," filed in the State Library at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he was the only one who bore the name of Stephen. This fact alone made it easier to follow his record in Pennsylvania, and later in Virginia, which otherwise might not have been possible had he used the name George, or John; names

which appeared so frequently among the other early Conrad emigrants.

It was the lack of definite information about the family of our ancestor in Germany that led me to devote practically the first three chapters of this history to the story of the first Conrad families of record in German history, the origin of the name, and a somewhat lengthy account of the wars and later persecutions which must have been the lot of many of the Conrads who lived in the troublesome years following the Crusades, and during the terrible Thirty Years War. As it is, we can only guess about the home-life of John Stephen Conrad's family in Germany. It would be most interesting to know from what city or village he came, to know the name of his parents or other relatives and how they fared under the tyrannical rulers in power at the time he left the Rhine Valley.

The task of assembling the material in this history was quite difficult, especially the identity and placing of certain members of the family, since it was the custom of early German families to use John as the first name of many of their sons at the time of baptism, afterwards calling their sons by their middle names. For instance the founder of this family line had four sons, each of whom had the first name, John, but according to available records the sons were designated later by their middle names. It is interesting to know that of the thirty thousand or more names, mostly male, which were written on the Pennsylvania Ship Lists of early colonists from Germany and Switzerland, the name, John, occurs more than eight thousand times in various forms. The name was written Johannes, Johain, Johan, Jon, John, Jan, Hans, and Hannes. This custom of repetition of first names was also noticeable in the naming of girls in the same family. A frequently used name was Christianna, or Anna. Two of our ancestor's daughters had as their first name, Anna. The frequent use of names in this manner has made correct indexing somewhat perplexing, but is hoped the references will be clear.

In compiling the text the work was lightened greatly by the splendid cooperation of members of the various lines represented, who permitted the writer to quote freely from their family records and notes which they, or older members of

their families, had collected during many years. There were so many contributors to this fund of information that space forbids reference to all of them by name, but full credit is due to all for making possible this history of the clan of John Stephen Conrad, Sr.

I have faithfully tried to record the spelling and arrangement of all references found in old documents; such as wills, deeds, land grants, petitions, marriage bonds, and similar papers. It will be noted that Christian names and surnames of the same persons were often spelled several different ways. The name Conrad is spelled many ways, from "Konrat," the way our ancestor signed his name in German, to Kunders and Quinrod.

Much of the material in this history was secured from many sources other than personal contributions by members of the family. In many instances family records were checked against court records if they could be located, in order to insure accuracy of the data submitted before it was incorporated in the manuscript. This necessitated a great deal of research in the court records of the following Virginia Counties: Augusta, Culpeper, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Orange, Page, Shenandoah, and Rockingham. A search was also made in the records of Robertson County, Tenn. Other records were examined in the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., the Handley Library, Winchester, Va., and the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the above sources of information, much valuable data was supplied by the following individuals and organizations: The Hon. Homer Brett, American Consul, Rotterdam, Netherlands; the Hon. Thomas Logue, Director of the Land Office, Harrisburg, Penn.; The Genealogical Section, State Library and Museum, Harrisburg, Penn.; The Source Research Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; and the Haskin Information Service, Washington, D. C.

Searching of court records in Rockingham and other Virginia County Seats was made all the more difficult as the Rockingham records, and those of one or two other counties were partially destroyed by fire during the Civil War, and in many instances only parts of old wills or deeds remain today.

Many hundreds of valuable documents were entirely destroyed, and priceless information for the historian is lost forever.

The author is greatly indebted to Miss Beatrice Weeks of Harrisonburg, who assumed the very tedious and boring task of copying from the original, dozens of old and faded records. From these old records transcribed by Miss Weeks, the skeleton structure of this manuscript was first compiled. Subsequent data completed the work. Research and continuous revision of the manuscript progressed over a period of almost six years, and in completing the copy for the printer, invaluable assistance was given by Miss Mona Lyon, a member of Madison College Faculty, Harrisonburg, who assumed the burden of indexing, and assisted in proofreading and editing the text.

My study of the family of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., reveals it as fortunate in having sprung from an ancestor whose courage in facing the wilderness of the New World was unflinching, whose faith was supreme, and who, through his good wife, transmitted to their children, and their children's children in the new land of their adoption, the priceless heritage of good health, honesty, thrift, and a belief in God.

And now since the history is finished, I am not sorry that my desire to look behind the curtain of yesterday, caused me the sacrifice of many pleasant hours, and much burning of midnight oil, in order to link together the frayed ends of the story of John Stephen Conrad and make it whole. All who are his descendants should revere his memory and salute his courage in braving the perils of primitive America, as one of that gallant band of hundreds like him who helped to lay the foundation of this free land whose glorious privileges we enjoy today. May his gallant spirit be ever remembered by generations to follow, who are blood of his blood, and know his story.

FLOYD WILMER COFFMAN.

Harrisonburg, Virginia
February 10, 1939

CHAPTER I

The Conrads of Early Germany

In beginning this story of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and his descendants, the writer believes the narrative will be more interesting if we know something of the origin of the name, CONRAD, and of the place occupied in early German history by members of the Conrad family.

It is generally conceded by historians that German family names were derived from three distinct sources. First, those derived from the principal occupation of the family, such as Baker. Second, those adopted from places of family abode, or residence. From the eighth to the fifteenth century the present system of numbering houses along the street was not used, but the homes were designated by signs painted on them to denote ownership. From these old signs, often representing the figures of animals like Bear or Wolfe, similar names of families have come down to the present time.

Third, some were selected personal names which are now considered the oldest in German history, some of which have been traced back to the early years after Christ and are representative of the nobility and the leading families of that early day in every instance. The name Conrad first appears among the German rulers about 911 AD. Prof. I. D. Rupp in one of his books dealing with the early migration of Germans to America interpreted the name of Conrad as follows. He said, "Konrod or Conrath is derived from Kuhn, meaning bold or keen,

and Rath, meaning consultation and advice, a counselor, a person who gives advice, one who is consulted by a client in law, etc.”

Early historians of Germany devote many pages to exploits of the Emperors and lesser rulers of the Germanic and other northern tribes of Europe who were continually embroiled in wars from the period following the decline of Roman power in northern Europe to the 16th century. Among the early tribal leaders the name GRAF Conrad appears on several occasions (GRAF meaning the ruler of a large canton, or province, who was granted his authority by order of the reigning Emperor).

“The National Encyclopedia” (1935), states briefly, “Conrad was the name of four German emperors and kings. Conrad I (died Dec. 23, 918) grandson of the Emperor Arnulf, was, after the extinction of the Carolingians (911), elected East Frankish king by the Franks and Saxons. Conrad II (990-1039) became king in 1024 upon the extinction of the Saxon line and emperor in 1027. Conrad III (1035-1152) was crowned as rival to Lothair in 1128, submitted to him in 1135, and after the latter’s death, 1138, was again elected king. He joined with Louis VII in the so-called Second Crusade. Conrad IV (1228-1254), son of Emperor Frederick II, was elected German king in 1237, ruled with difficulty in Germany and then went to Italy in 1251 and conquered Naples.”

The above references establish the fact that the Conrad rulers of early Germany were founders and members of the royal house of Hohenstaufen, whose history is concisely reported by the Source Research Bureau of Chicago (1936) as follows:

The Hohenstaufens

"A princely house of Swabia in Germany, which held possession of the German Imperial throne from 1138 to 1254, except for a few years in the early thirteenth century. The family traced its descent from Frederick of Buren, who lived in the second half of the eleventh century, and whose son, Frederick of Staufen, built the castle from which the family derived its name, some vestiges of which are still to be seen on the summit of the Hohenstaufen, close to the town of Goppingen, Wurttemberg. The son, Frederick of Staufen, was a faithful partisan of the Emperor Henry IV and in return received Henry's daughter and the Duchy of Swabia in 1079. Duke Frederick, at his death in 1105, left two sons—Frederick II, the One-Eyed and Conrad; the former was immediately confirmed in the possession of Swabia by Henry V, and in 1112 the latter received the Duchy of Franconia. Upon the death of Henry V in 1125, his family estates fell to the house of Hohenstaufen. It seemed, too, as if the Imperial dignity would be conferred upon Frederick on account of his talents and popularity; but Lothair of Saxony, his rival and enemy, was elected as Henry V's successor. On Lothair's accession, he demanded the Imperial possessions held by the house of Hohenstaufen, and a war ensued between him and the Hohenstaufen princes, in which Lothair was supported by the house of Welf (Guelph). In the course of this struggle Conrad was crowned King of Italy in 1128; but the two brothers were forced to make peace with Lothair in 1135 and afterward lent him their support. After

Lothair's death, Conrad was elected King of Germany in 1138, as Conrad III. Under Conrad III the house of Hohenstaufen waged war against the house of Guelph, which for a brief time was weakened by the loss of Bavaria.

"On Conrad's death, in 1152, his nephew, Frederick I Barbarossa, became Emperor. As he was the offspring of a Hohenstaufen father and a Guelph mother, it was hoped that the struggle between the two houses might be ended by his accession. But the defiant attitude of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, and Bavaria, the powerful representative of the Guelph family, caused the conflict to break out afresh in 1180. Henry the Lion was conquered and deprived of most of his possessions. Frederick went on the Third Crusade, but died in 1190, before reaching Jerusalem. His son, Henry VI, succeeded to the throne without opposition. By a marriage with the heiress of Sicily and by conquest he added southern Italy and Sicily to the Empire. He exercised the most far-reaching power of all the Hohenstaufens and dreamed of a world-wide empire. Richard the Lion-Hearted of England was obliged to become his vassal in order to be freed from captivity. Some of the Christian rulers in the East had sought protection from Henry, and he sent an army to the Holy Land, "the German Crusade" to establish his own supremacy. His plans were frustrated by his early death in 1197. His son, Frederick II, had already been crowned King of Germany, but as he was only a child of three, his rights were passed over. The Guelphs chose Otho of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion and the choice of the partisans of the Hohenstaufen fell

upon Philip of Swabia, uncle of Frederick II. Civil war followed, the contest terminating with the assassination of Philip in 1208 by Otho of Wittelsbach. For a time, Otho of Brunswick (Otho IV) was recognized as ruler; then his opponents rallied about Frederick II, who in the meantime had been ruling his Kingdom of Sicily, which he had inherited from his mother. Frederick was crowned and by 1215 was recognized by all except a few obstinate partisans of Otho IV. He ruled over Germany, Italy, and Sicily, and also became king of Jerusalem. His reign was spent to a great extent in a struggle with the papacy. The partisans of the Hohenstaufen in Italy and the opponents of the Imperial power, in general the supporters of the papacy, were known respectively as Ghibellines and Guelphs.

"After Frederick's death in 1250, the inveterate animosity of the Guelphs followed his son, Conrad IV, who abandoned Germany for his hereditary Italian possessions and died in 1254. After Conrad's death, his half-brother, Manfred, fought for the Hohenstaufen interests until he was defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento in 1266, against Charles of Anjou, who at the invitation of the Pope had undertaken the conquest of the Two Sicilies. Manfred's sons were kept in prison until his death. His daughter married Peter III of Aragon, who later avenged the destruction of the Hohenstaufen by expelling their foes from the Kingdom of Sicily. Conrad's young son, Conradin, in an attempt to reconquer the Two Sicilies, was taken captive by Charles of Anjou at the battle of Tagliacozzo and executed at Naples on October 29, 1268. Enzo, an illegitimate

son of Frederick II, who had been king of Sardinia, died in prison four years later.

"Thus all of the male descendants of Frederick II perished. The emperors of this family rank among the ablest rulers of Germany and hold the first place in popular German tradition today, just as they held the first place in the affections of the people during their lifetime. They appear in general as men possessed of great virtues and of great faults and impressive by reason of both. Frederick Barbarossa, according to the legend, which was originally told of Frederick II, is not dead, but asleep, and will wake to help his people in the time of need. Frederick II is one of the most remarkable figures of the Middle Ages in his character as ruler, knight, scholar, and free-thinker. Consult Friedrich von Raumer, *Geschichte der Hohenstaufen* (5th ed., 6 vol., Leipzig, 1878), and Jastrow and Winter, *Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Hohenstaufen* (2 vols., Berlin, 1893-1901). See also articles on the individual emperors."

The Conrad Coat of Arms, illustrated and described in the beginning of this book, was designed and borne by Sir Knight Crusader Johan Von Conrad in the First Crusade in 1096. He was evidently a member of the royal family of Hohenstaufen.

To complete the historical setting, it will be interesting to know something of the tribal relationships and geographical locations of the peoples over whom the Conrads ruled. This is what the "National Encyclopedia" (1935) has to say on this subject:

"The FRANKS were the only Germanic people to establish what may in any sense be called a permanent state. They were divided into two main groups

—the Salians, near Scheldt, and the Ripuarians, who dwelt along the banks of the Rhine. Their numerous kings all claimed descent from a legendary King Merovech; hence the name Merovingian. About the middle of the 4th century, the Salian Franks began to drift westward. Unlike other Germanic tribes, they did not migrate far from their place of origin, but expanded slowly without losing contact with Germany.

“Their career of conquest begins with the accession of Clovis in 481 A.D. as king of a portion of the Salians. By a series of successful wars, he pushed the boundaries of the Frankland southward substantially to the Pyrenees and eastward across the Rhine. His conversion to orthodox Christianity established cordial relations between the Franks and the Church.

“Succeeding reigns extended the Frankish territory in the Rhine Valley and eastward to Central Germany. In the middle of the 8th century, the Merovingian line of kings gave way to the Carolingians, the greatest of whom was Charlemagne, 768-814. Under him Frankland reached its widest extent. In the northeast the Saxons were defeated and the boundary pushed to the Elbe River; Bavaria was fully incorporated in the Frankish state; in Italy Lombard rule was blotted out and nearly the whole of the peninsula annexed; the Pyrenees were crossed and the Spanish March established north of the Ebro in the Spanish Peninsula.

“The following generation saw Frankland divided into East and West Francia, and the Franks lost their identity in the mingling of German and Gallo-Roman blood. But the name lived on in popular usage. As

late as the 12th century it was employed by Moslems in the East as a general designation for all Crusaders to the Holy Land.

"FRANCONIA, was the name of a part of the territory occupied by the Franks in medieval Germany. Franconia was located in the Valley of the Main River, and was bounded by the Rhine River on the west, Bohemia on the east, Saxony and Thuringia on the north, and Swabia (Suabia), or old Bavaria, on the south.

"The territory was ruled by Clovis in the 5th century and by Charlemagne several centuries later. CONRAD, Duke of Franconia, became German king in 911. In the 10th century the territory was divided into Eastern Franconia and Rhenish Franconia. Rhenish Franconia eventually disintegrated into a number of free towns, but Eastern Franconia retained a nominal independence under church control until the 19th century, when it became an integral part of Bavaria."

About the time of the Crusades certain portions of Franconia acquired the name of the Palatinate, the territory in which we are especially interested, as that is the territory from which John Stephan Conrad and his relatives(?) migrated to America.

The source Research Bureau of Chicago (1936) described the Palatinate as,

"The name of two small countries in the old German Empire. These were known as the Upper Palatinate, and the Lower or Rhenish Palatinate. The former is now included within the Bavarian district of the Upper Palatinate and Regensburg, with Amberg the capital. The latter was composed of an

irregular strip of territory lying on both sides of the Rhine and in 1214 it was acquired by the House of Wittlesbach, in the person of Louis I, Duke of Bavaria. Early in the 14th century, a part of Bavaria between the Danube and the Fichtelgebirge was given by the Emperor Louis to his kinsman ruling in the Rhenish Palatinate, and thus originated the Upper Palatinate.

"In 1356 Emperor Charles IV designated the Count Palatine of the Rhine as one of the Seven Imperial Electors. Rupert III occupied the throne of Germany from 1400 to 1410. During the Reformation, the electors favored the Protestant cause.

"While the Thirty Years War was in progress the Elector Frederick V was defeated at White Hill and deprived of his lands, and the electoral dignity was conferred on Maximillian I, Duke of Bavaria, who in 1628 was formally invested with the Upper Palatinate. By the Treaty of Westphalia (1648—closing the thirty years war), the son of Frederick V regained the lower Palatinate, while the Upper Palatinate remained a part of Bavaria.

"During the Napoleonic wars that part of the Palatinate on the left side of the River Rhine was ceded to France, while the territories on the right bank were divided among Baden, Leiningon, Nassau, and Hesse-Darmstadt. At the Congress of Vienna, France was deprived of that part beyond the Rhine, which was divided among Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Prussia.

"The Rhenish Palatinate and the Upper Palatinate have an area respectively of 2,289 and 3,729 square miles. The population of the Rhenish area

in 1910 was 937,085 and that of the Upper Palatinate was 600,284."

At the close of the World War in 1918, the American armies assigned for service in the so-called Army of Occupation on the Rhine found themselves scattered throughout a portion of what was formerly known as the Rhenish Palatinate. The magnificent city, Coblenz, founded before the Christian era, was selected as the site for general headquarters of the American Army; and numerous public buildings occupied by various divisions of the General Staff dated back to the 11th century and earlier periods. For instance, the German State Record Office Building original construction was traced to 1200 A.D. and was first known as the House of the German Order of Knighthood.

Another interesting town on the left bank of the Moselle River not many miles from Coblenz was Gondorf, where the picturesque old mansion of the Count von der Leyen is located, and where stands the "Tempelhof," residence of the Knights Templar, now modernized.

At Caub, an ancient old town on the Rhine some thirty miles south of Coblenz established probably by the Romans, there still remains an interesting old structure, once the property of one of the Conrads who was a member of the Hohenstaufen family. This is an hexagonal structure with numerous turrets, jutting corners and loop-holes, only six feet above the water line, standing on a small island in the Rhine which is not much larger than the foundation of the fort or castle. It was erected by the Emperor Louis of Bavaria and is known as The Pfalz. This word,

meaning palace, is a misnomer, for it was never the residence of kings or emperors. It was first used as an arsenal, and from the close of the 14th century it was used as a custom house until 1805.

There is a romantic story associated with this old structure. The Palatine Count, Conrad of Staufen, brother of Emperor I of Barbarossa, and nephew of Emperor Conrad III, had a beautiful daughter by the name of Agnes. In the mind of Count Conrad, matters of state took precedence over the happiness of individuals; and he felt justified in insisting that Agnes marry a member of the line of Barbarossa, hoping by this means to retain the Palatinate in the family.

It was a matter of fate that Agnes met one summer day a handsome and chivalrous knight, Henry of Brunswick. Unfortunately for the young people, it happened that the House of Brunswick was at that time at enmity with the House of Hohenstaufen, a result of the long and protracted feud of the Guelfs and Gibellines. Believing that such a marriage would be impolitic, Count Conrad simply ordered that it should not be; and to make assurance doubly sure, he took Agnes and his wife, Irmengarde, who was favorably inclined to her daughter's choice, to the little Pfalz castle on the island, telling them they would have to stay there until Agnes forgot all about the young knight of Brunswick.

But love always finds a way; and so with her mother's consent, Henry of Brunswick often came to the little island in disguise to see his sweetheart. One evening a priest was called and the young couple were secretly married. Irmengarde knew that the

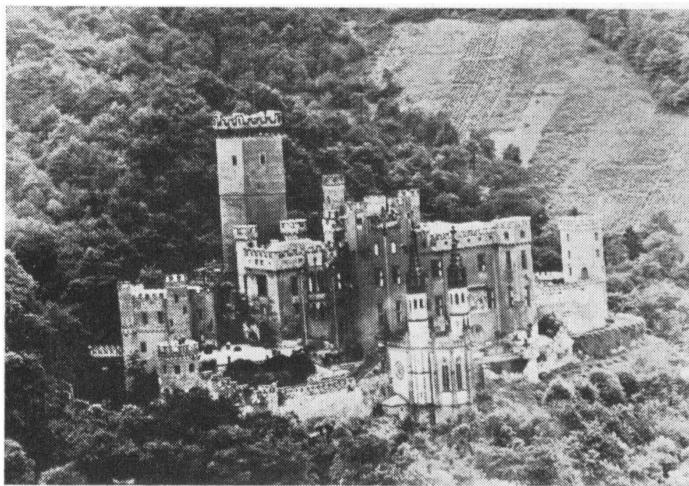
marriage could not be kept secret very long, and although dreading his wrath, determined to tell her husband that Agnes and her knight were married.

At first, Count Conrad was wild with rage and threatened all manner of punishment on his daughter and her husband for their act; but after this storm of anger had passed, his wife suggested that after all, the marriage might be the means of reconciling the two hostile houses and ending the feud.

This thought had never occurred to Count Conrad and after thinking it over, he felt inclined to forgive the young lovers for outwitting him. However, he had first to inform his brother, Emperor Frederick of Barbarossa, for without his consent he could not act in this case. Count Conrad was a blunt spoken man and told his story without varnishing or offering excuses, and to his real delight and to the great joy of the newlyweds, the Emperor regarded the incident as a special favor from heaven that this unexpected way had been found to end the bloody feud of the Guelfs and Gibellines.

There were a number of other very interesting places along the Rhine in the area occupied by the American army at the close of the World War in 1918, which at one time were owned or occupied by the Conrads who were members of the reigning family in the Palatinate. It was the good fortune of the writer to photograph one of the best preserved of these old landmarks while he was stationed at Weisenthurm, Rhenish Prussia, as a soldier in the Army of Occupation, in June, 1919. Pictures of the castle are shown in this book.

The estate is known as Stolzenfels Castle (mean-



Stolzenfels Castle, near Coblenz, Germany. Once the property of Count Conrad of Isenburg. The air view above and that of the stately dining hall below gives an idea of the magnificence of this building and priceless furnishings dating from the Middle Ages. Photos by the author and Sgt. John Davis, while both were members of the U. S. First Air Squadron, stationed at Weissenthurm, Rhennish Prussia, in May, 1919. (See pages 12-13.)

ing proud rock) and is situated on a steep mountain side on the left bank of the Rhine, about six miles south of Coblenz, and three hundred feet above the village of Capellen. The original castle was built in 1250 by Arnold II of Eisenburg, Archbishop of Treves, and later came into possession of Count Conrad of Isenburg, Elector of Treves, Lord of Stolzenfels. The old castle withstood many a siege, being partly destroyed by the French in 1689, and was rebuilt by King Frederick William IV in 1836 to 1842. It is said that the castle was minutely rebuilt over the original old style as at the time of its first erection. A few years before the World War, Stolzenfels was bought by Kaiser Wilhelm and was visited in the years preceeding the war by thousands of tourists as the Kaiser never lived at the castle.

The old chapel has beautiful frescoes of Biblical scenes, and throughout the castle are many fine paintings and frescoes of historic events and symbolic scenes portraying the principal attributes of chivalry and knighthood, namely: loyalty, bravery, faith, justice, poetry, and love. There is a wonderful collection of old arms and armor and much richly carved furniture of the 16th century, and many other articles of untold value and historic interest.

There are many old castles and other interesting villages of ancient Germany in the Palatinate, which may be visited today, that were at one time or another connected in some manner with the families of the Conrads. Surely those families must have had an interesting and exciting life, especially those who participated in the Crusades and had a part in the constant changing pattern of Germany in the Middle

Ages. Many crumbling ruins of old castles along the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Main reflect the past glories of their owners of long ago when knighthood was at the peak of its glory, and many glamorous stories and legends are handed down to regale the tourist about the chivalry, the courage, and deeds of valor performed by the feudal lords and their lesser vassals who passed in and out of the enormous gates of the castles on their way to the wars that seemed to be a part of their daily lives for so many hundreds of years. In many of these stories and legends of strife and romance the name of Conrad frequently appears.

CHAPTER II

Wars and Oppression of the German People

The continuing story of Germany and her neighboring states throughout the centuries following the Crusades is one of war, pestilence, and famine. It is the story of the rise and fall of contending princes and would-be princes. Some of them were capable men of good intentions while the majority seem to have been animated with blood lust and a thirst for power.

The common people suffered terribly during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, especially during the 15th and 16th centuries when religious wars raged all over northern Europe. Life was cheap and terrible tortures were inflicted on those who dared to be Christian. Education and cultural advancement was at a stand-still and the populations lived in a nightmare of horror.

It is no wonder that Stephen Conrad and thousands of Germans like him, fled from the Palatinate in the early part of the 18th century to England and America, to escape the brutality of the war leaders and their paid soldiery.

Wolfgang Menzel, the famous German historian, paints a vivid picture of what was happening in the 16th and 17th centuries. Let us consider these passages from his writings.

"A truce was at length concluded, A.D. 1609, but war broke out afresh on the commencement of the religious war that convulsed the whole of Germany. The seven northern provinces retained their freedom,

the southern ones remained Spanish. The latter lost all their inhabitants favorable to the Reformation, and with them, their prosperity and civil liberties. The cities stood desert; the people were rendered savage by military rule, or steeped in ignorance by the Jesuits; and in this melancholy manner was Germany deprived of her strongest bulwark, of the most blooming and freest of her provinces.

"Gustavus Adolphus, young king of Sweden, whose military genius was developed in the war with Poland, deplored the internal state of Germany, and the excellence of his well-disciplined troops, inured to hardships and fatigue, accustomed to victory, and filled with enthusiasm for Protestant faith and their king, vouched for his success, when after his conclusion of peace with Poland he resolved to take up arms in defense of Protestantism and to free Germany from the yoke imposed by the Jesuits. The cause for which he had fought, it is true, gained for him the hearts of the Protestant population throughout Germany.

"His arrival was, nevertheless, viewed with dissatisfaction by both the Catholic and Protestant princes. The jealousy with which the German princes viewed the entry of a warlike and powerful neighbor on their territory was also natural; their late reconciliation with the emperor Maxmillian II, moreover, rendered them disinclined to favor the Swedish expedition, by which the flames of war were again to be lighted throughout unhappy Germany, where every province, ancient Bavaria and the Tyrol alone excepted, had been ravaged by fire, sword, and pillage during the religious war.

"A dreadful famine, caused by the Mansfield expedition, by the rapine of Wallenstein's soldiers, and by the pillage carried on by the Jesuits, raged in Silesia; the citizens and peasantry died by thousands of starvation and many instances occurred of parents devouring their children and of brethren destroying one another for the last mouthful of bread. This misery, fearful as it was, however, was a mere prelude to the horrors that ensued. The arrival of the Swedish king and his host at Augsburg, June 24, 1630, was but the opening of the war."

Another vivid account by Menzel is his description of the capture of the German city of Magdeburg by Tilly, the Catholic general, who was fighting against the Swedish forces under Gustavus Adolphus.

"The urgent entreaties of Gustavus Adolphus for aid from Saxony before Magdeburg fell were equally futile; the elector (Catholic), shared the hatred cherished by the rest of the princes against the free towns and gloried in their destruction. The citizens of Magdeburg meanwhile performed prodigies of valor. Although twice besieged since 1629 by the Catholic soldiers under Altringer and Pepenheim, they repulsed unaided every attack. As early as 1621, the citizens had given themselves a more liberal constitution, and it was not until they were threatened with destruction that an imperial party created a schism among them.

"Col. Falkenberg was sent by King Gustavus to take command of the city, which he entered after passing through the enemy's camp disguised as a skipper. The princes of Hesse and Weimar were alone withheld from aiding the city by their inability

to cope with Tilly who, at the head of an immense body of troops, closely blockaded the walls, and notwithstanding the desperate defence made by the citizens, gradually took all the outworks.

"During the night of May 20, 1631, while Col. Falkenberg was engaged in the council house opposing the imperial party among the citizens who loudly insisted upon capitulating, Pappenheim, unknown to Tilly, mounted an unguarded part of the walls, and being speedily followed by the rest of the imperial troops, poured suddenly through the streets. Col. Falkenberg instantly rushed to the encounter and was shot.

"The citizens, although without a leader or a plan of defence, fought from street to street with all the energy of despair, until overwhelmed by numbers. The invading soldiers, maddened by opposition, spared neither age nor sex. Some of the officers entreated General Tilly to put a stop to the massacre and were told to return to him on the expiration of one hour.

"Every man in the city was killed, numbers of women and girls cast themselves into the Elbe River and the flames of the burning buildings to escape the brutality of the soldiers; fifty-three women were beheaded by the Croation soldiers while they were kneeling in the church of St. Catherine. One Croat boasted that he had stuck twenty babies on his pike.

"One hundred and thirty-seven houses and the fireproof cathedral in which four thousand men had taken refuge, were all that remained of the once proud city. The rest of the inhabitants had fallen victims to the sword or to the flames. The slaughter con-

tinued until the 22nd, when Tilly appeared and restored discipline and order. The refugees in the cathedral were pardoned and for the first time in three days received food.

"Tilly, a tall, haggard-looking man, dressed in a short slashed green jacket, with a long, red feather in his high-crowned hat, with large bright eyes peering from beneath his deeply furrowed brow, a stiff mustache under his pointed nose, ghastly, hollow-cheeked, and with seeming affection of wildness in his whole appearance, sat mounted on a bony charger, on the ruins of Madgeburg, proudly looking upon the thirty thousand bodies of the brave citizens now stiffening in death, which, at his command, were cast into the River Elbe. The river was choked by the mass near the Neustadt."

The horror of this butchery of the citizens of this free city, who asked only to be left alone to worship God as their conscience dictated, was duplicated many times during the period of the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). Menzel says further:

"The horrors inflicted upon Bavaria were terribly revenged upon Swabia. The Duke of Wurtemberg, Ebherd III, safe behind the fortifications of Strasburg, forgot the misery of his country in the arms of the beautiful Margravine von Salm. Waiblingen, Nurtigen, Calw, Kirscheim, Boeblingen, Bosigheim, and almost every village throughout the country was destroyed; Heilbronn was almost totally burned down; the inhabitants were either butchered or cruelly tortured. To pillage and murder, succeeded famine and pestilence. The population of the duchy of Wurtemberg was reduced from half a million to forty-

eight thousand souls. The Jesuits took possession of the old Lutheran University of Tubingen. Osiander, the chancellor of the university, unmoved by the example of his weaker brethren, who recanted in order to retain their offices and dignities, bravely knocked down a soldier who attacked him, sword in hand, in his pulpit. The Catholic service was in many places, re-established by force. The whole of Wurttemberg was either confiscated by the emperor, or partitioned among his favorites.

“Augsburg was again distinguished amid the general misery by the loss of sixty thousand of her inhabitants, who were swept away by famine and pestilence. The remaining citizens whom starvation alone compelled to capitulate, were deprived of all their possessions, forced to recant and refused permission to emigrate. Wurzburg, Frankfort, Spires, Philipsburg, the whole of Rhenish Franconia, besides Mayence, Heidelberg, and Coblentz, fell into the hands of the emperor. The whole of the Pfalz was again laid waste and the inhabitants were butchered in such numbers that two hundred peasants were all that remained in the lower country. The sufferings of the wretched Swabians were avenged, however, by the enraged and embittered soldiers who had not been paid by the Catholic leaders and they accordingly attacked and robbed the Catholic inhabitants of Mayence.”

With many more references like these just given, Wolfgang Menzell recalls the sufferings of his countrymen during the period of the Thirty Years' war and has this further to say about the condition of the

German people and their country at the close of that dreadful conflict.

"Germany is reckoned by some to have lost one-half, and by others, two-thirds of her entire population during the Thirty Years' War. In Saxony, nine hundred thousand men had fallen within two years; in Bohemia, the number of inhabitants at the time of the death of Ferdinand II before the last deplorable inroads made by Banner and Torestenson, had sunk to one-fourth. Augsburg, instead of eighty thousand, had remaining only eighteen thousand people. Every province, every town throughout the empire had suffered an equal ratio, with the exception of the Tyrol which had repulsed the enemy from her frontiers and had enjoyed the deepest peace during this period of horror. The country was completely impoverished.

"The working class had almost completely disappeared. The manufacturies had been destroyed by fire; industry and commerce had passed into other hands. The products of upper Germany were far inferior to those of Italy and Switzerland; those of lower Germany to those of Holland and England. Immense provinces, once flourishing and populace, lay entirely waste and uninhabited and were only by slow degrees repeopled by foreign emigrants or by soldiery. The original character and language of the inhabitants were, by this means, completely altered. In Franconia, which owing to her central position, had been traversed by every party during the war; the misery and depopulation had reached to such a pitch that the Franconian Estates, with the consent of the ecclesiastical princes, abolished 1650, A.D., the celibacy of the Catholic clergy and permit-

ted each priest to marry two wives, on account of the numerical superiority of the women over the men. The last remains of political liberty had, during the war, also been snatched from the people; each of the Estates had been deprived of the whole of its material power. The nobility were compelled by necessity, to enter the service of the princes, the citizens were impoverished and powerless, the peasantry had been utterly demoralized by military rule and reduced to servitude.

"The provincial Estates, weakly guarded by the crown against the encroachments of the petty princes, were completely at the mercy of the more powerful of the petty sovereigns of Germany and had universally sunk in importance. Science and art had fled from Germany and pedantic ignorance had replaced the deep learning of her universities. The mother tongue had become adulterated by an incredible variety of Spanish, Italian, and French words; and the use of foreign words with German terminations was considered the highest mark of elegance. Various foreign modes were also generally adopted. Germany had lost all, save her hopes for the future."

Following this graphic account of the awful plight of the German people, especially those who lived in Franconia, and the Palatinate, Menzel continues to describe the situation of the people following the close of the war, in which the Catholic factions were the winners.

"The Jesuits were invested with unlimited authority in that portion of the German empire which remained Catholic after the peace of Westphalia. In 1652, an imperial edict enforced the profession of

Catholicism under pain of death by every individual within the hereditary provinces. The disputes between the Lutherans and the Reformers were also brought to a close, and the senseless law, by means of which the faith professed by the prince and imposed on his subjects, was repealed. The violence with which the doctors of theology defended their opinions, nevertheless, remained unabated.

"The wretched effects of the Thirty Years' War utterly annihilated the ancient power of the provincial Estates which were either entirely dissolved or rendered a blind tool of the government. Wurttemberg, the sole exception, remained a miniature constitutional England in the heart of enslaved Germany. The governments were formed on the French model. Up to this period, every German tribe had from the earliest times participated in the government. France first offered the example of a despotic monarchy modelled on that of ancient Rome and Greece under the emperors, which now served as a pattern to the princes of Germany. The prince, either alone in his cabinet or aided by his Chancellor and privy councilors, deliberated over all affairs of state. His word was law. The provinces were governed by officers of the crown who imposed and levied taxes. Funds were required for the maintenance of the splendor of the court. Funds were required by the cabinet for the maintenance of ambassadors, for the purpose of bribery and corruption of foreign courts, etc. Taxes were confiscatory; church property was confiscated and turned to the profits of the crown, and the wealth possessed by the subjects was estimated by the government as capital, in point of fact

belonging to the sovereign and lent by him to his subjects at an arbitrary percentage. The Roman law which had long been in use, became general; and all laws of German origin had fallen into contempt. The popular courts of justice fell into disuse. Justice was no longer dispensed gratis. The poor were compelled to purchase their rights, and the lawyers, tools of the reigning princes and sharers of the spoils, enriched themselves at the expense of the unfortunate population.

“In this situation, people frequently applied for justice to neutral judges presumed to be masters of their profession and impartial, and who were to be found among the professors in the universities to whom important suits were referred for decision. The ancient Bench of Justices at Leipsig, filled by learned professors of that university, was raised in this manner to the dignity of a higher court of appeal. The note to which it attained may be judged from the fact that the greatest lawyer of those times, Benedict Carpzow, who sat on the Leipsiz bench from 1620 to 1666, decided no less than twenty thousand capital sentences.

“The barbarous and dishonoring punishments inflicted by the degenerate Romans on their slaves were still enforced upon the free born Germans. The punishment by the rack of torture was taken from the Roman Law. Every township and provincial court had its torture chamber where the accused was racked in all his limbs, thumb screwed, pricked under his nails, burned with boiling lead, or vitrol, until he confessed. The innocent, unable to bear the horrible

torture, often confessed to crimes with which they were charged and condemned to death.

"Every township and court had its place of execution. Wherever a hill commanding a lovely prospect rose in the vicinity of a town, its summit was crowned with a gallows and a wheel and covered with the bones of victims. The simple punishment by death no longer satisfied the pampered appetite of the criminal judge. Torture was formed into a system, and the horrors practised by the ancient tyrants of Persia and Rome and by the American savage in his warlike fanaticism, were, in cold blood legalized by the lawyers throughout Germany. The chopping off of hands, the cutting out of tongues, blinding, pinching with red hot irons, cutting off slices from the bare back, tearing out the heart, impaling, wrenching off limb by limb with the iron wheel, quartering with horses and oxen in order to lengthen the torture, modified the simplicity of beheading, hanging, and burning. A species of tyrannical wit was sometimes displayed in the mode of punishment. In Switzerland, bigamy was punished by the criminal being cut in two, and one-half of his person given to each of his wives.

"In Augsburg, the clergy were enclosed in iron cages and hung as singing birds on the church towers, where they were left to perish with hunger, as grievous crimes could not be left unpunished and the temporal power could inflict no corporal punishment on a member of the church. Jewish thieves were hanged by the legs between two dogs. Poachers on the property of the lords were chained to the stag which was turned loose in the woods, or was sewn

into a deer skin and thrown to the dogs. In the white tower in Cologne, bread was hung high above the heads of the criminals, who were thus compelled either to break their necks by clambering up to it, or die of hunger.

"The population no longer had arms to defend themselves. The prince chiefly maintained his authority by means of his mercenaries, or paid soldiers. Formerly the whole of the population bore arms; afterward, only the feudal nobility and the citizens and then the nobility and the citizens, who were in turn, compelled to turn over their arms to the soldiery and their power to the princes who were the soldiers' paymasters.

"After the invention of gunpowder, a brave heart and a strong arm no longer guaranteed success on the battlefield; but the experience and discipline of regular and trained troops were required. Corps consequently formed under experienced leaders which, like the armed societies of the ancient Germans, were governed by their own laws and made war their profession. They had no fixed abode, only for a certain time serving those who gave them the highest pay; after which they were free and would not infrequently enroll themselves beneath the standard of their late opponent. They regarded war as a livelihood without regard to its cause or object. They had their private treasury, their private tribunal that passed sentence of life or death, and with their women and children, formed a petty migratory force that partly recruited itself, their children and the boys that attached themselves to them became in turn soldiers.

"The notorious Black Guard which for almost a

century maintained its full numbers and served under almost every prince in Europe, was a band of this description. During the Thirty Years' War, these foreign soldiers brought foreign terms into use in Germany; military titles as we know them today are mentioned as captain, general, field-marshal, and generalissimo, provost-marshal, paymaster, etc.

"The first mercenaries were Swiss and merely consisted of infantry that generally advanced to the attack in a wedge, armed with jagged clubs (morning stars), and with extremely broad, double handed swords. They were succeeded by the German lancers, who bore immensely long pikes, at one end of which was a hatchet (halberds). To these were associated the arquebusiers, who used the first guns, which on account of their weight were rested upon forks for the purpose of taking aim. The Spanish arquebusiers were the most famous of all. Toward the last of the Thirty Years War, the Swedish army under Gustavus Adolphus used a lighter gun, the musket, which has ever since been used by the infantry. In the cavalry, the ancient knights and squires were succeeded by the troopers and cuirassiers, who still retained the helmet and armor. The dragoons without armor, with a hat instead of a helmet, and armed with a carbine, were first introduced by Mansfield in the Thirty Years' War. The artillery at first bore great affinity to the gigantic catapult. The first light artillery was introduced by Gustavus Adolphus, and Maurice, Prince of Orange, brought the art of siege to greater perfection. The first routine in practice was adopted by the Swiss who introduced the square

as affording the best protection of the infantry against cavalry."

We have digressed from the despotic and inhuman treatment of the beaten population of the German provinces to set down a brief description of the evolution of arming the soldiers of that period which led to the close of the Thirty Years' War, as a matter of information. We have seen through the word pictures of Wolfgang Menzel, the sufferings of the ravaged populace who were still alive and were now subject to the tyrannical abuse of the princes of the country, who enforced their will through hired foreign soldiers upon a disarmed and cowed people whose lot was no better than slavery.

Speaking of the causes that led to the migration of thousands of Germans to America in the 18th century, Dr. John W. Wayland in his book, "The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley" (1907), has this to say:

"The German is by nature and training, a lover of home and the home land; he is conservative in temperament, and is not easily given to new opinions or new paths. It is evident, therefore, that a combination of strong influences must have been necessary to get the tide of emigration started—to overcome his racial inertia, and to drive him into the uncertainties, hardships, and dangers that two centuries ago beset a journey across the seas and lurked in the wilderness of the new world. But sufficient incentives were not wanting; the old world drove him out, while the New, with all its untried possibilities, yet said "Come" in a language that was unmistakable.

"It is doubtless true that the great German ex-

odus of the eighteenth century had its preparation from 1618 to 1648, in the Thirty Years' War; that devastating scourge of fire, blood, and sin, kindled in the name of religion and fed to its bitter end with every human ambition and every human passion. The embers of this burning were still red when another series of wars began, which harried out the century and put their destroying blight heavily upon the next: the war respecting the Spanish Netherlands, 1667-1668; the war with the Protestant Netherlands 1672-1678; the war of the Palatinate, 1688-1697; and the war of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714."

One of the districts that suffered most severely in these wars was the Lower Palatinate, a country lying near France, on both sides of the Rhine, to the northeast of Alsace and Lorraine. Conditions there during the war of the Palatinate are described by a well-known historian in the following words:

"Seeking a pretext for beginning hostilities, he (Louis XIV of France) laid claim on the part of his sister-in-law, to properties in the Palatinate, and hurried a large army into the country which was quickly overrun. But being unable to hold the conquests he had made, Louis ordered that the country be laid waste. Among the places reduced to ruins were the historic towns of Heidelberg, Spires, and Worms. Even fruit trees, vines, and crops were destroyed. Upwards of a hundred thousand peasants were rendered homeless.

"This war lasted until 1697. We are not surprised, therefore, that a great tide of emigration began almost immediately, continuing, as well as it

could, throughout the next fierce conflict, and for many years thereafter; nor are we surprised that a larger number of emigrants probably went out from the Palatinate during the next century than from any other part of Germany." It was from the Palatinate that John Stephen Conrad fled to America to escape the persecutions that beset him there.

CHAPTER III

The Flight to America and Founding of the Tulpehocken Settlement

In the preceding pages, we have traced the name of CONRAD through the exciting days of the reign of the Hohenstaufens, and the participation of the Conrad rulers in the Crusades. We have noted that after the death of Conrad IV in 1254, no further mention is made of the name of CONRAD among the rulers of Germany.

It does not seem possible that the lineage of the Conrad family would have become extinct with the end of the reign of the Hohenstaufens, any more than in the case of the deposed Hohenzollerns in Germany today, where members of the families of the Kaiser now live as private citizens.

No doubt there were many descendants of the early Conrad rulers who were commoners after the overthrow of the Hohenstaufens; and it is also possible that many of them survived the plagues and wars of the Middle Ages, and that some of them were still living in Swabia and the Palatinate in the land of their forefathers as late as the 17th century, when thousands of their fellow countrymen started the long and dangerous journey to achieve the freedom of the New World.

While it does not seem that the CONRADS in America can trace their lineage definitely to the Conrad rulers of the 9th century, yet we do know the name has been the same through all the years since that time. We also have definite proof that our

own ancestor, John Stephen Conrad, came from the Palatinate, the ancestral home of the Hohenstaufen Conrads, and we have the right to believe that the blood strain goes back to those Conrads whose deeds made the front pages of history in the formative period of the German Empire.

From the death of Conrad IV, we have traced briefly the story of internal uprisings and endless wars down through the centuries, caused by the greed of various rulers for territorial gain or for the settlement of feuds of the nobility, until the last great invasion of the Lower Palatinate by Louis XIV which came to an end in 1697 and saw in that year the beginnings of the great wave of migration to America.

Having been exposed for hundreds of years to a condition where their homes were always in danger of devastation and subjected to inhuman punishments for trivial offenses against their tyrannical overlords, it is not surprising that the wilderness of America with its unknown dangers could not compare in any measure with the manner of life under which the inhabitants of the Palatinate had been forced to live and offered to all a haven of refuge.

Dr. John W. Wayland, in his book "The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley," says: "After the tide of Teutonic emigration had once become well started, the influence was often contagious; the wanderlust seized many, as when their ancestors of old pressed down from the north and overran the Roman Empire. Many who came to America found things well-pleasing to them; and the reports they sent back to their friends lost nothing in the perspective of dis-

tance, novelty, and strong desire. Daniel Falckner, an educated German who had spent some time in Pennsylvania, went over to Halle about 1700. His friend, the influential August Hermann Francke, propounded to him in writing, one hundred and three questions, relating to the things and people in Pennsylvania, to which Falckner responded at length. The manuscript of the questions and answers covers 197 pages, and was published at Frankfort and Leipzig and doubtless had a strong influence in stimulating emigration. William Penn visited Germany and large numbers of the people accepted his invitation and settled in his new colony. The Dutch ship owners hired influential Germans living in America to return to the Fatherland as emigration agents and by artful methods, fair and unfair, to stimulate enthusiasm in the movement.

"The hardships of the journey over land and sea have already been referred to; and many died upon the long voyages; many arrived sick; and some who lived and escaped disease never saw the New World. Great numbers of Germans flocked to London, with an innocent confidence, which recalls the Children's Crusade, that a way could speedily be provided them for transportation to the English colonies in America. In the predicament, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland petitioned Queen Anne that some might be sent to the Emerald Isle. His request was complied with at least in part, and by February 1710, we find that no less than 3800 Germans had been carried to Munster, where they settled and where their descendants have maintained their characteristics of probity, honor, and thrift.

"We have now before us not only the causes of the German immigration to America; but also, in Falckner's book and Penn's visit to Germany, at least two of the influences that drew them to the colony of Pennsylvania, rather than to any other colony. In the early days a considerable number came to New York; but most of them became dissatisfied for various reasons.

"Many of them seem to have got into trouble, through their financial embarrassments or ignorance of the law, in respect to their land titles and other interests; and because of this, they reached the conclusion, often with good reason, that the authorities in the colony were unjust to them. The majority of them removed to Pennsylvania and sending word back to the Fatherland, warned their friends against New York, advising them to come to Pennsylvania.

"But most of all, perhaps, Pennsylvania was generally looked upon as a place of religious liberty, a place of refuge; and so those distressed in heart and conscience, as well as those seeking a good investment for their money and labor, came to Pennsylvania. From 1682 to 1702 comparatively few Germans arrived at Philadelphia; the movement was just beginning; but the period from 1702 to 1727 was epoch making; for between 40,000 and 50,000 came to the Quaker colony. In 1719 alone, more than 6,000 landed."

Continuing, Dr. Wayland says: "In closing this chapter, the fact is emphasized that the Germans of the Valley of Virginia are descended almost entirely from the immigrants of South Germany who left the Fatherland in the 18th century, not from economic

reasons alone, but largely because of religious persecution, political oppression, or military outrages. Such forces always move the best classes—people who at such times are seeking most of all liberty of conscience, health of the state, and safety for the morals of home and family. The German pioneers were such a people. They came when facilities for travel and transportation were at a minimum, and when the perils of the undertaking were at a maximum. Let us hope that their descendants will never lose the love of liberty and the love of virtue that burned in the bosoms of their fathers, and that drove them to set forth in the face of danger.”

Prof. I. D. Rupp, in his valuable book, “Thirty Thousand Names of German Immigrants, etc.,” remarks that, “The great influx of German, Swiss, and French immigrants actually began in 1707, although they had started as early as 1682. So vast became their numbers in Pennsylvania as to excite public attention as early as 1717 and finally caused the Provincial Comune to adopt, September 14, 1727, and to enforce the following resolution:

“That the masters of vessels, importing Germans and others from the continent of Europe shall be examined, whether they have leave granted them by the Court of Great Britain for the importation of these foreigners, and that a list be taken of all these people, their several occupations, and place from whence they came and shall be further examined touching their intentions in coming hither, and that a writing be drawn up for them to sign, declaring their allegiance and subjection to the King of Great Britain and fidelity to the Proprietary of this Prov-

ince and that they will demean themselves peaceably towards all His Majestie's subjects, and observe and conform to the laws of England and of the Government of Pennsylvania.

"Lists were taken by the masters of vessels and attested as being 'exact and true.' These lists are now preserved in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Three such lists were made, lettered A, B, and C. List 'B,' was the most important and contained the names of male passengers older than sixteen years, who were made to repeat and subscribe to the Declaration of Allegiance as given above and sign with their own hands if they could write. Some of the lists contained the names of all the passengers. Other lists contained the names of all the males, listing those above and below the age of sixteen years, but in most cases, the females were simply listed as 'women and girls, without regard to number or age.' "

(Note: Photostat copies of the ship lists mentioned above may be bought at small cost by writing to the Custodian of the State Museum, State Capitol, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. These photostat copies are made in full size of the original and are valuable to those interested in signatures of their ancestors who may have signed the lists on arrival in America.)

Since it happened that our own ancestor came from the Palatinate by way of England, and thousands of other Germans from that area passed through England on their way to America, while hundreds remained in England, the author was interested to know that some one in London, in July, 1709, published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Brief History of the Palatine Refugees," which is now in the archives of the British Museum in London. This pamphlet de-

scribes the Palatinate at that time as embracing Alsace and a part of Lorraine (now northern France), Swabia, the southern part of the territory controlled by the Archbishop of Traves, with Nanty (Nantes) bordering Treves on the north, with Lorraine to the west, and Swabia and a portion of Nanty and Franconia on the east. This area embraced a territory "about 110 miles from south-east to north-west, and 70 miles from north-east to south-west." The writer of the pamphlet said that this territory, known as the Lower Palatinate, was the most favored area of the German Empire at that time (1709), and had always been desired by rulers of adjoining states.

Treves, or Trier, situated in this area, is said to be the oldest city in Germany, and is situated on the right bank of the Moselle River in a very fertile and beautiful valley. Julius Caesar and the succeeding Roman emperors beginning with Augustus founded a military settlement at Treves, and in the first centuries after Christ it had a population of more than 50,000, and was the favorite residence of the Roman rulers for many years until Valentinian II removed his official residence to Milan, Italy, for safety, because of the growing German emigration.

The ruler of the Palatinate was known as an "Elector," or prince, of whom there were a number in the old German Empire, with authority to govern certain areas similar to authority granted to governors of states in America today. These electors, or princes, had the right to choose or elect the emperor when a vacancy occurred. At that time the emperors did not succeed one another because of heredity, but were chosen by the electors. The electors had many

titles, and it seems the Elector Palatine was blessed with the following high sounding title: "By the Grace of God, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Empire, Duke of Bavaria, Julius, Cleves, and Bery; Count of Valdentz, Spanheim, Marix, Rarensberg, and Muers, Lord of Rarenstein."

The Protestant Reformation started by Martin Luther in the 16th century found many early converts to his teachings who were soon numbered by the thousands throughout the Palatine area. It is not surprising, therefore, that we learn that the founder of our family in America, John Stephen Conrad, was a member of the Lutheran Church and remained so until his death.

Mrs. Laura Coyner, of Waynesboro, Va., who for many years collected notes on the Conrad family, and other information pertaining to the place of their abode in Germany, had copied extracts from the "Journal of Conrad Weiser," a prominent German emigrant from the Palatinate who located in New York with other early emigrants to that colony. Mr. Weiser in his diary painted a graphic picture of the hardships suffered by our German forefathers in their efforts to reach America, where they would not suffer persecution and could have the freedom of thought and action which they desired so much.

There is also an interesting story in the extracts from his diary relative to the founding of the village of Tulpehocken, the place where John Stephan Conrad and his wife were married and a number of their children were born. Mr. Weiser wrote:

"Palatines arrived in Newburg (N. Y.) in 1708 numbered 41 souls. Conrad Weiser, a native of

Wartenburg, was born on November 1, 1696 in a village called Astael. Father's name was John Conrad Weiser and mother's name was Anna Magdalena Uebele. In 1709, my father moved from Great Anstach on June 24th. Sold his home to my eldest sister, Catarina and her husband Conrad Boss, etc.

"In about two months, we reach London, England, along with several thousand Germans whom Queen Anne, of glorious remembrance, had taken in charge and was furnished food. About Christmas Day, we embarked, and ten ship loads, with about 4,000 souls were sent to America. On June 13, 1710, we came to anchor at New York, and in same autumn were taken to Livingston Manor (East Camp and West Camp)at the expense of the Queen.

"Here we were to burn tar and cultivate hemp to repay expenses incurred by the Queen in bringing us from Holland to New York. We were directed by several commissioners, viz: John Cast, Henry Meyer, and Richard Seykott, who were put in authority over us by Robert Hunter, Governor of New York.

"Neither project succeeded. In 1712, the people were discharged and declared free. The people scattered over New York. Many remained where they were. About 150 families removed to Schochary (Schoharie), about 40 English miles west of Albany. In 1723 the people got news of land on Suataro, Tulpehocken, in Pennsylvania.

"Many united and cut a road from Schochary to the Susquehana River, carried their goods there; and made canoes and floated down the river to the mouth of Suataro Creek and drove their cattle overland. This happened in the spring of the year 1723. From

there they came to Tulpehocken, and this was the origin of the Tulpehocken settlement."

Mr. Weiser further wrote in his diary—"In 1720, while my father was in England, I married my Ann Eva and was given in marriage by the Rev. John Fred Heger, German Reformed clergyman, on the 22nd day of November in my father's house in Schochary." He lists the names of fifteen children in his diary and states that his father, John Conrad Weiser, died July 13, 1760. One of Conrad Weiser's daughters married Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, D.D., the celebrated Lutheran divine of Colonial Days. They were the parents of Frederick A. Muhlenberg of the First Congress and ancestors of many prominent Americans.

Prof. I. D. Rupp, in one of his books, describes the coming of a large number of Palatines from England (evidently the same people) on the same date as the incident just referred to by Conrad Weiser, and there is a similarity of events which led to the settlement of Tulpehocken and a more vivid picture of the hardships endured by those early settlers which are quite interesting.

"On December 25, 1709, 3,000 Germans left England for America in ten sailing vessels and landed in New York in June 1710. Of this number, more than 1,700 died during the six months' voyage or immediately on landing. The surviving lived in tents on what is now known as Governor's Island, until the late fall, when about 1,450 were sent up the Hudson River about 100 miles to Livingston Manor. The widows, orphan children, and sickly men were kept behind in New York. Governor Hunter apprenticed

the orphan children to residents of New York and New Jersey.

"Those settled on the Hudson were indentured to Queen Anne of England to manufacture tar and hemp to pay about 10,000 pounds sterling (approximately \$50,000) in return for their passage to America. In order to facilitate the work, the settlers were to be furnished certain supplies which were not forthcoming.

"They objected to the heavy tax laid on them and the harsh treatment of Governor Hunter to secure compliance with his demands. In the late autumn of 1712 about 150 families left for Scholarie Valley, N. Y., some 60 miles north-west of Livingston Manor, to keep from famishing from lack of supplies.

"They had no open roads, no horses to carry or haul their baggage. They built crude sleds which they pulled themselves, on which were piled all their earthly belongings. Through the rough country, and unbroken forest, and through three feet of snow, they made their way, suffering terrible hardship, but finally covered the sixty miles in three weeks—to begin again the building of their homes.

"These hardy Germans remained on land granted to them by Queen Anne, at Schocharie for ten years, only to find at the end of that time their titles were no good and they lost both their lands and improvements. Therefore, in the spring of 1723, thirty-three families removed to Pennsylvania and settled on Tulpehocken Creek, in Tulpehocken County, some fifteen miles west of Reading. A few years later, other families followed them. The other dissatisfied Germans found homes in the Mohawk Valley of New

York, where Reverend Tobias was the first Lutheran minister."

And so it is an evident fact that the village of Tulpehocken came into existence in 1723, about nineteen years before John Stephen Conrad and Anna Catarina Stahlschmidt were married there. The village had assumed some prominence by that time, for there were several churches it seems of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and no doubt, it was the trading center for a considerable area. The location is about 15 miles west of Reading.

As we have stated before, thousands of German immigrants were pouring into New York and Pennsylvania long before 1727, when the Pennsylvania Council began the enforcement of registration of all male immigrants above sixteen years, and the consequent necessity of the recording of the ship lists by their masters. The recording and filing of these ship lists dated from 1727 to 1776, and offers the best means of checking names of families arriving in Pennsylvania between those dates. No such registration was required by New York or by the other colonies, and much exceedingly valuable information is lost forever.

In order to check the names of the Conrads who came to America through Pennsylvania during the period mentioned above, the writer checked the names on every ship list now filed at Harrisburg, with the resulting compilation of arrivals of the Conrads, as follows, and from other data in Prof. I. D. Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names":

"Among the first settlers at Germantown, Pa., and vicinity, was Dennis Kundors, or Conrad. Fran-

cis Daniel Pastorius, another settler, had an interview with Conrad at Crefelt, on his way to America, April 12, 1683. The first religious meeting by the Quakers, or Friends, was held at Conrad's house in Germantown, in 1683—Proud's Penn. 1, pg. 220."

(Note: Conrad, or Kundors, was naturalized with other Germans by an act of the assembly in 1708-1709, and at that time, he signed his name Tunes Kunders. Rev. Pastorius was an early missionary to America. In the early settlement, also appears the names Johannes, Matheis, and Johan Kunders, possibly brothers of the Dennis Kunders, or Conrad, named above. There likewise appears with the others, the name of Conrad Conrads.)

"Johan Henrich Conradt, was one of a large number of male Palatines, above 21 years old, residing at Livingston Manor, New York, in the winter of 1710 and summer of 1711."

"Jacob Conrads, on May 10, 1728, was one of a large number of inhabitants of Colebrook Dale, Pennsylvania, who petitioned Governor Gordon, praying for relief against what they suffered and were liable to suffer from the Indians who had fallen upon the back inhabitants about Falkner's Schwamm and Goshenhoppen. Pa. Arch. 1, pg. 213."

(Note: Yost Heid (Hite), was one of the signers of the above petition. He may have been the same Yost Hite who Kercheval says located in the upper Valley of Virginia in 1732, coming from his former settlement not far from York, Penna.)

"Hans Leond Conrad, on Sept. 11, 1732, landed at Philadelphia with a number of other Palatines, who were taken aboard ship at Rotterdam, Holland."

"Johan Jacob Conradt, age 28, on Sept. 24, 1737, landed at Philadelphia with 225 Palatines, from the ship 'Virginus Grace,' loaded at Rotterdam, Holland,

stopped at Cowes, England. Ship's master, John Bull."

"George Conrad and Jacob Conrad, on September 26, 1737, landed at Philadelphia, from Rotterdam, with 450 Palatines, from ship 'St. Andrew Galley'."

"JOHAN STEPHEN CONRAD, on October 8, 1737, landed at Philadelphia, on board ship 'Charming Nancy,' among 105 men, 25 boys, and 107 women and girls, all German Palatines who were loaded on board ship at Rotterdam, Holland, coming by way of Plymouth, England, on their way to America. When the ship landed, among the list of the sick appears the name Hans Stephen Conradt (evidently the same Stephen Conrad as above). On the ship list, he wrote his name in German as follows, evidently forgetting at first to add his middle name, Stephan, and he wrote it this way:

Steffan
Johan Konrat.

The name above, Hans Stephen Conradt, was written in English by one of the clerks. The name of the ship's master was Charles Steadman." (Ref. Vol. II, page 193, List 49 B, "Pennsylvania German Pioneers," by Strasburger and Henke, published by the Penn. German Society in 1933.)

"George Conrad, November 25, 1740, with 265 Palatines, landed at Philadelphia in the ship 'Loyal Judith' from Rotterdam."

"Hans Martin Conrad, on December 3, 1740, was among 186 Palatines that landed at Philadelphia from Rotterdam."

"Johan Conratt, on October 2, 1741, with other Palatines from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, on ship 'St. Andrew'."

"Johan Peter Conradt, on October 13, 1747, on ship 'Two Brothers,' with other Palatines from Rotterdam, but last from Leith, England."

"Ehrhardt Conradt, on November 10, 1756, aboard the ship, 'Snow Chance,' last from London."

Because of the wars in Europe, there was no emigration to America between 1756 and 1761.

"Johannes Conrati and Paul Conrad, on Sept. 23, 1766, aboard the ship 'Chance' from Rotterdam."

"Philip Conrad, on September 18, 1773, on ship 'Brittanica' from Rotterdam."

"Johan Zacharias Conradt, on September 27, 1773, on ship 'Union' from Rotterdam.

"Carl Ferdinand and Johan Michael Conrad, on October 1, 1773, on ship 'Hope' from Rotterdam."

"Mathias Conrad, on ship 'Montagne' from London, December 8, 1773."

It is noted with the exception of Hans Martin Conrad, who landed on December 3, 1740, that all of the others mentioned above signed their names to the ship lists, indicating they were all men of some degree of education.

We find in Pennsylvania records the following Conrads were among 465 settlers who owned land in Philadelphia County, and paid quit-rents prior to 1734. Names, amount of land, and the Township are here shown.

Johannes Conrad—100 acres—Gresheim Township.

Johannes Conrads—200 acres—Upper Dublin Township.

Dennis Cunrad—100 acres—Upper Dublin Township.

Peter Conrad—100 acres—Hanover Township.

Conrad Conrads—No. not given—Worcester Township.

Hen Conrads—201 acres—White Pine Township.

In Vol. 2, page 382, 2nd Series, Pennsylvania Archives, it is shown that Stephen Conrad took the oath of allegiance in Lancaster County, April 7, 1751.

According to the Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. 24, Page 385, Stephen Conrad had a warrant for 50 acres, granted on April 15, 1751. Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz, secretary of the Berks County Historical Society, wrote the author on December 13, 1935, "I made a search in the Recorder's office for the disposition of the land of Stephen Conrad, but found no such conveyance. It is possible that the deed was never recorded and would later be recited in a later conveyance and in that case it would be just a chance at finding the deed."

The tax lists of Berks County, formed in 1752, show that Stephen Conrad was on the tax list in Tulpehocken Township for the years 1753-1754-1755. In 1754, he is listed as having "two plantations."

CHAPTER IV

John Stephen Conrad, Sr., Arrives in America—His Marriage and Home-Life

Considering all the facts that have gone before it would seem that we may conclude without question that Johan Steffan Konrat, German Palatine emigrant to America in 1737 was the paternal head of our branch of the Conrad family in this country. It has been noted that among the Conrads whose names appear on the various ship and registration lists filed in Pennsylvania between the years 1683 to 1800, our ancestor is the only one to bear the name of John Stephen.

Whether he was accompanied to America by other members of his family we know not, but we do know that about two weeks before Stephen landed, two other vessels filled with German Palatines landed at Philadelphia from Rotterdam bearing three men whom the writer believes may have been brothers of Stephen, or possibly were related to him. We know their names have come down through the family of Stephen for four generations. These men were Johan Jacob Conradt, age 28 years, who came on the ship "Virginus Grace," and landed on September 24th; two days later on September 26, 1737, there landed also at Philadelphia from the ship, "St. Andrews Galley," George and Jacob Conrad. Since the various ship lists did not include the names of the women and girls, we do not know if any Conrad women were among the passengers.

It is the writer's opinion that if a thorough search

was made through the various Pennsylvania records available in Harrisonburg, Reading, Philadelphia, and Germantown, much additional information relative to our branch of the Conrad family in America could be found. As it is we have to be content with the following facts, chronologically arranged, for a glimpse of the early movements of our ancestor in America.

There is no question that he was a very young man when he came to Philadelphia; possibly in his late teens or early twenties. Leaving his home in Germany early in the spring of 1737, no doubt with some neighbors and friends and possibly some other members of his own family, John Stephen Conrad embarked at Rotterdam, Holland, on an English sailing vessel, the "Charming Nancy," and about six months later, on October 8, 1737, he landed at Philadelphia. With a number of other passengers on the "Charming Nancy" he was reported as being ill when the ship came into port. No doubt the "Charming Nancy," a small boat in which the emigrants were crowded like cattle, after six months at sea, was anything but charming at the end of the long and dangerous voyage. Nothing but the barest necessities of life were available on those emigrant boats and many died on the way, and many more were usually ill when the vessels reached America.

But let us follow the sequence of events in the life of John Stephen Conrad, together with references for those who may wish to follow in research any of the events named.

October 8, 1737—Johan Steffan Konrat, landed at Philadelphia, Penna., on board the ship "Charming

Nancy." He was one of 105 men, 25 boys under 16 years old, and 107 women and girls, all German Palatines from the Rhine, and adjacent areas, who boarded ship at Rotterdam, Holland, and came by Plymouth, England, on their way to America. Master of the ship was Charles Steadman. (Ref.: "Pennsylvania German Pioneers"—Vol. II, p. 193, List 49B, by Strasburger and Henke. Pub. by Pennsylvania German Society, 1933.)

January 26, 1742—Johan Stephen Conradt and Anna Catarina Stahlschmidt were married at Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania, by Rev. John Casper Stoever, Jr., Lutheran Minister. Their first child, Catharina, was born in 1743. The names of seven other children, concluding with John Nicholas, born January 16, 1755, are shown on the baptismal record of Christ Church, Stouchsburg, Tulpehocken Township. (Ref.: Berks County Historical Society, Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz, Sec'y; 545 Centre Ave., Reading, Penn.)

We have been unable to find any information regarding the family of Catherine Stahlschmidt. There is no one by that name on the various emigrant lists available at Harrisburg, and the name does not appear in any of the sources investigated, with one exception. In Rupp's "30,000 German Names, etc.," it is noted that a Johan Georg Stahlschmidt was a member of the German Reformed Church at Tulpehocken, Pa., between 1743 and 1755. We haven't learned if he was a relative of Catherine, but it seems reasonable to believe that he was either her father or her brother.

April 1, 1751—The name of Stephen Conrad heads a list of twenty-four "foreigners who became

natural born subjects of Great Britain, subscribed to the oath and repeated the declaration as required by the Act of Parliament." He was then a resident of Lancaster County, Penn. (Ref.: Naturalization records of Pennsylvania on file in the State Library and Museum, at Harrisburg. See printed copy of the record.)

April 15, 1751—Stephen Conrad, then of the County of Lancaster, was granted a warrant of fifty acres of land "near the Swatara, under the Blue Hills." The land was located in what is now Lebanon or Berks Counties, and was located possibly a few miles north-west of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. (See printed copy of the warrant.) Swatara Creek will be noted in the area marked by the Director of the Land Office at Harrisburg, Mr. Warren J. Daniel, who wrote the author on October 1, 1936, "... Stephen Conrad apparently did not have a survey made of the land mentioned in the warrant, as we can find no record of the patent."

(Further reference to the above, William and Mary College Quarterly, Second series, Vol. 5, pg. 263.)

1753-1754-1755—Stephen Conrad is named on the tax lists of Tulpehocken Township for the above three years, and in 1754 was listed as having "two plantations." Berks County was formed in 1752 so it is quite possible that he owned the land mentioned prior to 1753. (Ref.: Berks County Tax Records. Mrs. Steinmetz on December 13, 1935, wrote, "I made a search in the Recorder's office at Reading for the disposition of the land of Stephen Conrad and did not find any such conveyance. It is possible that the

deed, or deeds, were not recorded and would be recited in a later transaction. In that case it would be just a chance at finding the deed.”)

Sometime between the years 1755 and 1758 for causes yet unknown, Stephen Conrad moved his family to Virginia as indicated by the following events.

June 28, 1758—“At the 3rd settlement of accounts of the estate of Peter Moser by Michael Mallow (Mallow lived near what is now McGaheysville or Port Republic), an account of six shillings was allowed to Stephen Conrod the blacksmith.” (Ref.: Augusta County Will Book No. 3, pg. 28.)

February 8, 1759—“Stephen Conrod was one of the purchasers at auction of the estate of John Vinegard (Winegord).” (He bought 4 tablecloths for 6 shilling and 2 pence.) (Ref.: Augusta County Will Book No. 2, pg. 358.)

———, 1760—“Steven Gurod (Conrod) was paid a fee — ?.” (Ref.: Chalkey’s Digest, Vol. 2, p. 400; and Augusta Fee Books.)

August 13, 1762—“Stephen Conrad, one of witnesses to a deed of sale of 455 acres for 100 pounds to Michael Coger by Jacob Coger of Halifax County. The land was situated on Shenandoah River.” (Augusta County Deed Book No. 10, pg. 479.)

August 30, 1763—“Stephen Conrod received his first grant of land in Virginia, from George III, then King of England, consisting of 24 acres at a point of land between Luck Run and Boone’s Run, west of the Shenandoah River; (at East Point). The survey for this tract was made for Stephen Conrod by Thomas Lewis, surveyor of Augusta County, on May 4, 1762—more than a year before the grant was

issued." (Ref.: Rockingham Vacant Land Book 0-1 pg. 3, and Virginia Book of Land Patents No. 35, pg. 487—also see photostat of original grant.)

June 7, 1764—"Stephen Conrod received another grant of 200 acres also lying on Boone's Run." (Ref.: Virginia Book of Land Patents, No. 35, pg. 487.)

August 22, 1764—"Stephen Gunrod (Conrad) and Michael Coger were signers on a bond of James Frazier, Admr., of William Frazier." (Ref.: Augusta County Will Book No. 3, pg. 358.)

November 20, 1764—"Stephen Conrad and Catherine, his wife, conveyed to George Huffman, Jr., 210 acres on South Side of Boone's Run."

November 21, 1764—"Stephen Conrad and Catherine, his wife, conveyed to George Huffman, Jr., 220 acres, corner to Wood's land south of Boone's Run." Deed delivered to George Huffman, May 21, 1771. (Ref.: both transactions—Augusta County Deed Book No. 11, pp. 741-742.)

April 24, 1765—"Steven Conrad purchased from James and Moses Green, 'freemen of the County of Culpeper,' 234 acres lying between the 'Piked Mountain and the Shannadoah River at a branch called Boons Run in Augusta County." See copy of deed in this volume. (Ref.: Augusta County Deed Book No. 11, p. 901.)

According to the records, Stephen Conrad died two years later, probably in the summer of 1767, or in the early fall. Note the following:

October 25, 1767—"Catherine Conrad—widow of Stephen—refused to administer the estate of her husband because of old age and ill health—asked that

her eldest son, George, be appointd as indicated by the following petition.

"These are to certify to the worshipfull Court of Augusta County that I, Catherine Conrod, widow of Stephen Conrad, dec'd, on account of my ill health, my age, and ye necessary trouble attending the management of my late husband's affairs, so refuse to administer upon his estate and desire the administration thereof may be granted to my eldest son George Conrod as Witness my hand this 25th October 1767."

Witnesses present	her
Jacob Pirkey	Catherine C Conrod seal
Henry Long	mark

(Ref.: Augusta County Will Book No. 4, pg. 46.)

November 17, 1767—"George Conrad qualified as administrator of the estate of his father, Stephen Conrad, Sr. Sureties: Jacob Pirkey and Henry Long." (Ref.: Augusta County Court Records, Book No. 11, pg. 338.)

November 24, 1767—"Appraisement of estate of Stephen Conrad, Sr., by Jacob Bare, Mathias Kersh, and Achd. Huston." Among the items listed appears the following: One Great Bible valued at 1 pound and 10 shillings, one Prayer Book valued at 2 shillings, and a lot of other books valued at 11 shillings. Total value of the personal property was 150 pounds and 17 shillings. No real estate was included in the appraisement. (Ref.: Augusta County Will Book No. 4, pg. 96.)

August 17, 1769—"Report of first settlement of estate of Stephen Conrod, dec'd, by George Conrod, exor.

	£	S	P
"By Amt. of sale of estate.....	181	9	8
"Cash received from book debts and other sources".....	239	17	12
George charged—"To my trouble and expense in paying and receiving and settling estate.".....	18	11	3
Total debts paid including the above..	169	19	6

(Those whose debts were paid included Joseph Conrad who received 10 pounds, and Peter Conrad who received 1 pound and 5 shillings—they were sons of Stephen, Sr.)

(A long list of articles sold and their purchasers are itemized, and among them appear the following buyers who were evidently all members of Stephen Conrad's family with possibly two exceptions. It is interesting to note the prices paid for the following items as compared with 1938 prices.)

		£	S	P
Widow Conrod	2 saddles & a fork		7	0
George Conrod	1 old brass kettle		4	0
Margaret Conrod	1 pewter dish, Bason & 3 plates	18		3
"	1 box of iron		6	8
Peter Conrod	1 wire sieve & Reddle (?)		10	1
Jacob Pirkey	1 wire Riddle (?)		6	1
Stephen Conrod, Jr.	2 old vessels		1	0
Peter Conrod	1 parcel of old vessels		1	1
Widow Conrod	1 Black Heffer	1	1	0
Henry Long	1 Red Steer	1	16	0
Jacob Pirkey	5 calves & a bull	2	5	6
Stephen Conrod	1 Black colt	2	11	0
George Conrod	1 Blacksmith nail gage		12	0
Widow Conrod	2 beds & Bed steds	3	1	0
Peter Conrod	2 prs Gears (harness)		11	0

Jacob Pirkey	2 prs gears	10	1
Peter Conrod	1 parcel of hemp	7	1 0
Christian Miller	1 grapple & shovel	1	8
"	" 1 parcel leather	2	2
"	" 2 bundles of hemp	1	8 6
George Conrod	1 leather apron	2	0
Jacob Pirkey	1 Bible	4	0 6
Margaret Conrod	Lumber		4
Jacob Argenbright	7 head of hogs	1	11 0

(Stephen Conrad is supposed to have had a daughter, whose name we haven't learned, who "married an Argenbright." It is barely possible that the Jacob Argenbright named above may have been her husband. It is doubtful if Henry Long was related to the family through marriage, but Jacob Pirkey and Christian Miller were Stephen Conrad's sons-in-law. It will be noted that Margaret Conrad, who married Henry Pirkey, was still single at the time of this sale.)

(Ref.: Above settlement—Augusta County Will Book No. 4, pp. 239-244.)

August 19, 1776—George Conrad reported a second settlement of the estate of his father, on the above date as follows. "Additional assets reported for settlement to the court."

	£	S	P
By interest on debts reported since last settlement	15	3	6
By tract of land sold my brother (Capt. Stephen)	45	0	0
By interest due on bonds for same	6	6	6
Total	67	0	0

By Dr. side brought forward			
(Amts. owing by estate)	35	10	4
	—	—	—
Balance due the estate	31	9	8

An interesting item in the above settlement was a notation by George that he had "paid 11 shillings and 6 pence to John Sworback, the minister, a part of Stephen's subscription." Examiners were—Daniel Smith and Thomas Hugart.

(Ref.: Augusta County Will Book No. 5, pg. 431.)

The minister mentioned above was Rev. Johannes Swarbach, who was resident pastor of the now famous old Hebron Church near Madison, Virginia. His parish included not only Madison County, but large portions of the Shenandoah Valley between Winchester and Staunton, and a congregation in Hampshire County, now West Virginia, near Moorefield.

He served the Madison and Valley parishes from about 1755 to 1774 and during that time he preached at the Peaked Mountain Church and also at old St. Peter's Church near Shenandoah. According to the records of the "Documentary History of The Ministerium of Pennsylvania 1748-1821," Rev. Mr. Swarbach was a well beloved pastor and honored by the people he served over such a wide territory; no doubt with much self-sacrifice and some danger to himself in traveling over what was then a wild and unsettled land, with only trails instead of roads over the mountains. The year following Stephen Conrad's death, Rev. Swarbach wrote in part as follows to the Lutheran Synod then in session at Philadelphia.

"I am overburdened with work, but under God's

assistance I let nothing discourage me. In six months, I have instructed and confirmed young people in seven different congregations at considerable distance from each other. From this you can conclude as to the rest. I hope that the all ruling God may for Christ's sake shed his glorious blessing upon my labors. Hearty remembrance to the Honorable Consistorium, especially to Dr. Wrangel and Rev. Mr. Schultz.

I remain your obedient servant,

Johannes Swarbach.

Culpepper, Sept. 2, 1768."

The record shows that Mr. Swarbach received only fifty pounds a year from the Madison charge, which was equivalent to about \$125.00 a year, and his parsonage. It is doubtful if any one would be found today who would assume the burden that he bore because of their love for the church.

(Ref.: William and Mary College Quarterly, 1st Series, Vol. 13; and "History of Hebron Lutheran Church, Madison County, Va., from 1717 to 1907." Rev. W. P. Huddle—1908. See sketch of Peaked Mountain Church and Hebron Lutheran Church in this volume.)

It was shown in a deed from George Conrad, executor of his deceased father's estate that Stephen, Sr., died without a will; so the following letter from Mrs. Steinmetz, Sec'y of Berks County Historical Society, on December 29, 1935, is all the more interesting.

She said in part—"Here is a very strange turn of affairs. Stephen Conrad died in Berks County.

Letters of administration were granted to Nicholas Conrad, fifth son of Stephen Conrad, late of the Commonwealth of Virginia, blacksmith, February 5, 1783. Administration Book No. 3, p. 328. It would appear that Nicholas Conrad came back to Berks County and perhaps his father came to visit him and died."

Regardless of the above statement, it is the writer's firm opinion that Stephen, Sr., died at his home on Boone's Run, near East Point, and that he with others of his family are buried in the old family burial ground now a part of the present Mary A. Stover Memorial Cemetery. It has been noted that nine years had passed after Stephen's death before George made the second settlement of his father's estate, on August 19, 1776. It seems that what happened, was, that Stephen had some unsettled interests in Pennsylvania when he died which required local representation, and that his fifth son, Nicholas, was appointed his representative in Pennsylvania to clear the records. The baptismal records show that his fifth son was christened John Nicholas. During that period communication was very slow and there seems to have been no haste in the settlement of estates.

We have no record of the death or burial place of Catherine Conrad, the wife of Stephen, Sr., but it is safe to surmise that both she and her husband are buried in the old Conrad burial ground, located in the northeast section of the Mary A. Stover Memorial Cemetery at East Point. This piece of high ground along the East Point road was no doubt selected by Stephen and his wife as their family burial ground. There is a legend still related by the old in-

habitants of the East Point vicinity that the flowering and sweet scented shrub near the center of the plot was brought from the "old country" by the first Conrad settlers. That is not likely, but it is possible that the shrub was brought by them from Pennsylvania.

By actual count there are more than 50 graves of adults and children buried in the plot, all marked by rough, native limestone markers at both ends of each grave. No doubt here lies beside Stephen Conrad and Catherine, some of their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Aside from the monuments of their grandson, John, and his wife, Mary, an infant son of John's, and one other stone on which the writer was able to distinguish the letter C, no other markings are visible. If they were once roughly carved, the weathering of many years has obliterated the markings.

From recent information we may without much question identify the original location where Stephen Conrad built his first cabin near East Point as having been located on the site of the present residence, or nearby, of Mr. William Shiplett, who lives about one mile north-west of East Point Church, not far from the foot of Massanutten Mountain.

Miss Vandelia Harnsberger (whose mother was a daughter of John Conrad, and a great-granddaughter of Stephen Conrad, Sr.) told the writer in 1935 that when her mother and family tore down the old building then standing where the William Shiplett residence now stands, there was found in an old stone chimney a roughly carved stone with a name something like Hannes Konners, (very probably Hannes

Konrad), carved on the stone, but hard to read. Miss Harnsberger also said that her mother told her that affixed to the old house was a much older small building built of logs, one story high, with very small window openings eight or ten feet above the ground, near the eaves of the roof, and only one door to enter the cabin.

The location of that old cabin is not far from the headwaters of Boones Run, and is located in the area embraced by the first land grant to Stephen Conrad from George III in 1763. As noted before, the survey of this tract was made in 1762, and it is quite possible that Stephen Conrad and his family first reached this spot and erected the cabin as a protection against the Indians in 1757 or 1758 on his arrival from Pennsylvania.

Not far from the location of the old cabin there are several fine springs of clear, cold mountain water. At the time he settled on the land there was no doubt an abundance of fine timber near at hand, and it may be that he erected the cabin in the clearing from which he had cut away the trees. The land is very fertile and the site of the cabin is well above the near-by creek, Luck Run, and out of danger of sudden floods caused by heavy rains in the mountains close at hand.

When a small boy, the writer roamed over the ground hundreds of times and found many Indian arrow heads along the creek and in the fields not far away. No doubt Stephen Conrad and his family saw many roving bands of savages cross their farm and lived with the fear of what those savages might do some day. It is no wonder that his cabin was built



ments in both valleys of the Shenandoah.

"PEAKED MOUNTAIN"

Southern end of the Massanutten Range, present name of the mountain. From this high point during the Civil War, spies of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson kept watch on enemy troop move-



land. (See pages 51, 59, 60.)

Location of first cabin erected by John Stephen Con-Sr., about 1758, on a grant of land from George III. Note the Massanutten (Peaked) Mountain in background. Standing on site of the old cabin is Mr. William T. Shiplett, present owner of the



his sturdy sons fashioned all the tools, and other hardware needed by them and their neighbors for more than two generations. They also had a leather tannery of considerable size on the place.

From a spring located up this "draw," or hollow, John Stephen Conrad, Sr., conveyed water to his home a quarter of a mile away through a pipe line made of hollow logs. In a shop which stood where the shed now stands at right of the picture, he and

of heavy logs and provided with small window openings high above ground to prevent the Indians from murdering them in the night.

On the farm, a half mile from the site of the old cabin, there may be explored a large opening leading back into a steep hill on the farm, known as Cave Hill. Tradition says that many years ago the skeleton of a human being was found in this cave, supposedly that of an Indian, and that the Indians sometimes camped in this cave. Smoke from a fire built in this cave entrance will come out through a small natural chimney high up on the hill side, showing the cave to be quite large, and that openings from the entrance extend up through the hill to the natural chimney on top.

In those early days the channels of both Luck Run and Boones Run were larger than they are today indicating a greater rainfall. In those streams there was an abundance of fish, turtles, and eels, while large numbers of bear, deer, and other game animals roamed through the woods of the Massanutten, and no doubt there was also an abundance of wild fowls in the forest and fields. Stephen Conrad selected a splendid site for his new home in the wilderness of Virginia, when we consider the natural resources.

He must have been a man of vision and unafraid of the dangers confronting him and of the hard life which was the lot of both himself and his family in building their home among the savages, and accepting the primitive conditions which they found. Evidently he was a good manager and trained his sons in the same manner, for he was quite successful, and he and his sons and daughters amassed a modest

fortune. Prior to and following the Revolutionary War their total holdings in land amounted to probably ten thousand acres in the McGaheysville, East Point, Humes Run, Elkton, Keezletown, and Harrisonburg vicinities.

Owing to the loss of many valuable records and documents when the residence of Captain Stephen Conrad was burned, (after the death of his eldest son John who had inherited the property), it is somewhat difficult to get a clear picture of the movements of the children of Stephen, Sr., except that of his fifth child and third son, Captain Stephen, just mentioned, who was the immediate ancestor of our line. Several valuable Bibles have also been lost which has made our search more difficult. We will take up the study of Captain Stephen in a following chapter. Of the other children, brothers and sisters of Captain Stephen, we will consider them now according to age.

Catherine Conrad

Catharina, the oldest child, was evidently named for her mother. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1743, and married Christian Miller after her family moved to Virginia. We have not found where they lived after marriage; possibly her husband was related to the Millers of the Elkton vicinity and they lived near that place, for we find in Book 0-1, page 169, Rockingham County Surveyors record of vacant lands, a survey on April 24, 1770, of "190 acres in Auguste County on Elk Run and a branch of the Shanando River, joining Henry Miller's and Magot's lands for Christian Miller. John Lewis, Asst. to Thomas Lewis, S. A. C."

It was noted that Christian Miller was present on August 17, 1769, at the sale of his father-in-law's personal property.

In Minute Book No. 1, Rockingham County Court, we find that on May 25, 1778, "the estate of Christian Miller was granted to his widow Catherine, he dieing without a will."

In June, 1800, Catherine Miller was named as one of the beneficiaries in the will of her brother, Peter Conrad, and on the 21st of April, 1821, she and her sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth Pirkey, released to their brother, Stephen Conrad, Jr., their interest in certain portions of the legacy willed to them by Peter.

We find recorded in Will Book A, Rockingham, County, copied from the burned record, the will of Catherine Conrad Miller, written June 9, 1821, which is quite interesting since it gives the only definite information available as to her own family.

In the will we find that she had living at the time the will was written, four daughters, namely: Catherine Dovel, Mary Argenbright, Elizabeth Smith, and Barbara Miller, and she must have had three other daughters who were probably dead, for she mentions three grand-children, Joseph Moyers, Christian Eaton, and Catherine Sellers. She also mentioned a son, Adam, as one of her beneficiaries, and the heirs of her son, Christian Miller, who was dead. Another heir was her granddaughter, Nancy Frye, "the daughter of Elizabeth Smith." She requested that her will be executed by her son-in-law "Iac—Argabright." Witnesses to her will were George Conrad (her brother), ———— Marshall, ————

Boyer, and S. Perkey. (A copy of her will may be seen in this volume.) Catherine Conrad Miller was 78 years old when she made this will and as we find no further record we think that she died soon afterwards.

John George Conrad

The second child of Stephen Conrad, Sr., John George, was born in Pennsylvania, March 21, 1744, and after moving to Virginia with his parents about 1756 or 1757, he was married to Miss Catherine Grider. We know nothing of her family and very little about George with the exception of available legal records.

We have previously noted that when he was twenty-three years old he was named the administrator of his father's estate on October 25, 1767, and that on August 17, 1769, he made the first settlement of the estate.

Our next reference, Augusta County Deed Book No. 16, page 275, we find that "On October 23, 1769, George Conrod, the blacksmith, who held a £40 mortgage against the home place of Jacob Archenbright, yoeman, was deeded the place on Cub Run, containing 100 acres in settlement of the debt. The deed was delivered to George, November 11, 1771. It may be this is the same Argenbright who married the youngest sister of George whose name we do not know. He is probably the same Jacob Argenbright who bought some of the personal property at the sale of Stephen's effects.

Also in Augusta County Deed Book 16, page 431, it is noted that on July 16, 1770, George Conrod, and

Catherine his wife, "in consideration of two shillings and natural love and affection, conveyed to his brother, Stephen, Jr., (who was then 21 years old), four tracts of land, 125 acres and 106 acres, and another of 19 acres 'where George now lives on Boones Run, a branch of the Shanadore,' and 24 acres patented to Stephen, Sr., August 3, 1763." This deed recites that Stephen, Sr., died intestate but had expressed a wish that Stephen, Jr., have some of the land mentioned.

Four months previous to this transaction, according to Rockingham County Vacant Land Book 0-1, page 168, Thomas Lewis, Surveyor of Augusta County, on April 20, 1770, surveyed a plot of 105 acres for George Stephen Conrad, "between the Piked Mountain and the Shanando River, adjoining John Sellers and Samuel Thornhill's lands."

On November 8, 1770, Daniel Smith and Felix Gilbert were appointed by the Augusta County Court to take privy examination of Catherine, wife of George, with reference to her knowledge of the deed to Stephen by her and her husband, dated July 17, 1770. Action taken Nov. 17, 1770. (Ref.: Deed Book 17.)

August 17, 1772, George Conrad paid to David and Barbara Frazier, £90 for 157 acres of land, "on south side of the Shanandore River, 2 mile Run—etc." This deed was delivered to George Conrad at the regular term of the Augusta County Court, 1776. (Ref.: Augusta County Deed Book 17, page 369.)

At the old Peaked Mountain Church, McGaheysville, on October 9, 1776, George and Catherine Conrad had a son baptized who was born March 8, 1776.

The child's name was Phillip, and the sponsors were Peter and Catherine Brummer. (Ref.: Translation: Peaked Mountain Church Records.)

In addition to the son, Phillip, named above, we have positive proof that he also had a son named Joseph. On October 14, 1790, "Joseph Conrad, assignee of Thomas Lewis, was given a grant of 100 acres on Smith's Creek in Rockingham County, adjoining the land of Ann Scothern and ——— Harrisons; by Beverley Randolph, Governor of Virginia." (Ref.: Original Deed in possession of George D. Conrad of Harrisonburg. See copy in this volume.)

In Rockingham County Deed Book No. 00, page 13, Joseph Conrad (son of George) is named together with Martin Grider and Catherine his wife, in a joint deed of sale of 178½ acres of land to Stephen Conrad, Jr., (Joseph's uncle). This leads us to wonder if Joseph may have married a Miss Grider, although his wife is not named in any legal transactions we have found. (Copy of the above transfer may be seen in this volume.)

The relationship of Joseph to George is definitely proven by several conveyances of land listed in Augusta County records and condensed to show the following facts, "——— conveyed by Ann Tallman to Benjamin Tallman, by deed April 25, 1796: a part of 290 acres conveyed by Joseph Conrad, son and heir of George Conrad, to Ann Tallman, June 26, 1792, a part of 590 acres patented to said George, December 11, 1780." This land lay on Smith's Creek, supposedly east of Lacey Springs and north of Keezletown, and was recorded in Rockingham County, Va., August 25, 1783. (Ref.: Chalkley's Augusta County

Records, Vol. 2, page 251, and Rockingham Co. Deed Book No. 0, page 510.)

The assessors books of Rockingham County in 1789, show that in the 12th Militia District under the supervision of Captain Casper Hains, George Conrad was shown as the owner of two tracts of land, totaling 844 acres, and the notation written after the number of acres—"Exor. to pay" would indicate that George was deceased when the assessment was made. The writer could find no further reference to John George in either Rockingham or Augusta County records, and judging by the statement made in the assessment of 1789 just noted, and in the transaction of 1792 wherein Joseph was named as the son and heir of George, it seems quite certain that George must have died in 1789 at his home on Boone's Run, since other assessments under Capt. Hains included his brothers, Peter and Stephen Conrad, and neighbors, Henry Monger and Christopher Amon, all of whom lived around East Point and vicinity.

In view of these facts, it is the writer's opinion that John George and his wife, Catherine, continued to live on Boones Run until they died, and that their bodies rest beside those of other members of the family in the old Conrad burial ground at East Point.

Definitely we have found only two children of John George and Catherine; the sons, Phillip and Joseph. It is quite possible there may have been others, for in the summary of the Conrad family prepared by Edward S. Conrad about 1915, or earlier, he says that "George William Conrad was supposed to have married a Miss Grider and moved to Kentucky and thence to Alabama and that he had a son named

Philip who lived in Perry County, Tennessee; a daughter who married John Tolley, near Salem, Kentucky; and another daughter who married a Mr. Lacey in Alabama."

Although we are not sure of it, the fact that the names are repeated after the children of Stephen, Sr., it is very possible that George William was a younger son of John George. In notes prepared a number of years ago by Mrs. Maud Conrad Perry of Staunton, she stated that John George also had sons, Christian and Phillip. That may be so, but it is the writer's opinion there is some confusion here, since John George had two brothers by the same name, as definitely proven by their birth records and further by Peter Conrad's will, written in 1800. Certainly the trail of relationship is difficult to follow after many years have dimmed the markers along the way.

John Peter Conrad

John Peter was the third child born to Stephen, Sr., and Catherine, while they lived in Pennsylvania. He was born July 27, 1745, and died at his home near McGaheysville, Va., August 8, 1800. The dates are found on his tombstone in the cemetery of the old Peaked Mountain Church at McGaheysville, and the birth date is the same as shown on the church record at Stouchsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was baptized.

He was only 55 years old at the time of death, but he had amassed a considerable estate. He married a Miss Eve —— (somebody), whose maiden name we failed to find. Evidently he was a Lutheran and a very religious man judging from the language

of his will. In his will he remembered the congregation and left two acres of land for the enlargement of the Peaked Mountain Church cemetery, which he said "shall be free for any person whatever of any costs or charge, who may or shall be buried thereon."

The writer was delighted to find a copy of Peter's will among the court records at Staunton, Va., for in the will may be found the names of his living brothers and sisters which definitely established some of whom were formerly in doubt as being the children of Stephen Conrad, Sr.

About a year following Peter's death, his widow married Tobias McGahey for whom it is said the village of McGaheysville was named. For further reference to the activities of Peter and his wife, Mary Eve, see the brief history of McGaheysville, in this volume, and a copy of his will, etc.

In the court records of both Rockingham and Augusta counties there can be found many entries of the purchase and sale of land by Peter Conrad, some of which are puzzling as to the location. For instance, in Augusta County Deed Book No. 15, page 517, we note that Peter Gunrod (Conrod) and Stephen, (his brother), bought 280 acres of Jacob Lingle, "on Tom's Creek of New River."

In the surveyors book of vacant lands in Augusta County (later Rockingham), we find in Book 0-1, page 169, the following entry by John Lewis, Asst. Surveyor of Augusta County; "April 27, 1770, 130 acres for Peter Conrad and Philip Conrad, (brothers), in Augusta County on a small branch of Elk Run, at a place called Poplar Spring." This tract of land was no doubt near the present town of Elkton,

Va. Other references to old surveys for Peter Conrad are to be found in Vacant Land Books 0-1, page 51, and A-page 277. In book A, page 335 there is also listed a survey for Mary Eve Conrad.

Peter Conrad was one of the early buyers of town lots in Harrisonburg as we find that David Harrow and Mary, on Sept. 16, 1786, deeded Lot No. 2, Northwest square, in Harrisonburg to Peter Conrad. The deed was placed on Record in Rockingham County in September 1794. (Ref.: Augusta County Court Record—O. S. 241—N. S. 85.) The land books of Rockingham County in 1791 show a total listing of 1,060 acres of land in Peter's name with an average valuation of £3-S6 per acre. In addition to being a farmer, Peter also owned a mill and was a merchant.

There is no mention of any children in his will so we suppose that if any were born to his union with Mary Eve they died while young. Mary Eve lived 19 years after Peter died; she passing away November 1, 1819. Tradition says that she was buried by the side of her second husband, Mr. McGahey, in the old burying ground at "Bonny Brook," and that later the bodies of her and her husband were moved to the present cemetery on the hill above McGaheysville.

There is some reason to doubt this for Tobias McGahey in the spring of 1821, shortly more than a year after Mary Eve died, was married again to Elizabeth Anderson who was then thirty years old and Tobias fifty-three. To this union there was born three children, William A., John E., and Mary G. These children, together with Tobias and his last

wife, Elizabeth, are all buried in the present McGaheysville cemetery and their graves are well marked, but there is no monument on his plot to the memory of Mary Eve (Conrad), and the writer believes that she was buried beside her first husband, Peter Conrad, in the old Peaked Mountain Cemetery.

Considering all the facts it seems that Peter Conrad and his wife had a lot to do with the building up of the McGaheysville community and were no doubt quite active in the support of the Peaked Mountain Congregation. Surely their memory should be honored.

Anna Elizabeth Conrad

Anna Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania, February 13, 1747, was the fourth child of Stephen, Sr., and his wife Catherine. One reference states that she married Jacob Pirkey in 1767, the same year that her father died. Elizabeth was then twenty years old. At the sale of her father's personal property, we have noted that her husband bought the Great Bible which must have been considered quite valuable since it brought a better price than any of the horses or cattle that were sold that day. The price paid was Four Pounds and Six Pence in "current money of Virginia," equivalent to about \$11.00.

We are not sure where she lived after marriage, but it is quite certain that the Pirkeys lived in the area between McGaheysville and Port Republic, probably around the Good's Mill vicinity. They were large land owners and people of considerable means and "of good report."

Elizabeth Pirkey was named as one of the bene-

ficiaries in Peter Conrad's will. Her husband died in 1809, for we find in Chalkley's Records of Augusta County, Vol. 2, that a will was recorded in Rockingham County in June —, 1809, written by Jacob Pirkey shortly before his death, in which his heirs were named as follows, "—— my wife Elizabeth; my children—Henry, Solomon, Jacob, Catherine, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary." His sons, Henry and Jacob were named as executors. The writer has been unable to find this will in Rockingham County Records, and the original was probably destroyed with other valuable documents during the War between the States.

The last reference found regarding Elizabeth is in a deed written April 21, 1821, in which she joined with other beneficiaries in deeding her interest in her brother Peter's estate to her younger brother, Stephen, Jr. One reference indicates that she died the following year in 1822. She would then have been seventy-five years old and the information is probably correct.

We find in Will Book A, page 154, Rockingham County Burned Records, that Elizabeth's son, Henry S. Pirkey, filed his will on March 4, 18— (between 1839 and 1850). He named the following beneficiaries: his sisters, Catherine Pirkey, Mrs. Margaret Eiler, and Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher; his brother, Solomon Pirkey, and Solomon's children, Julian, Harry and Elizabeth. He also named as beneficiaries the following children of his brother, Jacob: Rebecca, Solomon, John, Cla—, Nancy, David, Benjamin F., Alexandria A., Margaret and Oral. Among his assets, Henry named the following: "——my home

place, a lot in Port Republic, and two lots of land in Kentucky as follows: 500 acres in Lovin—County, and 53— acres in Christian County. Patent for the above lands in the hands of Robert Ewin.”

Reference to Rockingham County Minute Book No. 28, shows that at a court held January 21, 1856, settlement of the estate of Henry S. Pirkey was ordered recorded. In the same volume it is noted that at a court held April 21, 1856, the estate of his sister, Catherine Pirkey, was ordered recorded. We don't know when she died. She was unmarried.

The author made no effort to trace down the children of Elizabeth and Jacob Pirkey other than that of their son, Henry S., just referred to. Their burial place is not known but it is hoped that we may yet find their graves, and more information concerning their family.

The fourth child of Stephen Conrad, Sr., was John Stephen, Jr., the immediate ancestor of our line, and we will pass him by at this time and continue with the story of his sister, Anna Margaret.

Anna Margaret Conrad

Anna Margaret was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1751. She was eighteen years old when her father died and was still single as shown by the sale bill of his personal property where she was one of the buyers. She married Henry Pirkey, the brother of Jacob Pirkey, who had married her sister, Anna Elizabeth.

We have very little information regarding Anna Margaret and her family, since we could find no record of the wills of either her or her husband.

According to notes by Mrs. Laura Coyner of Waynesboro, Va., we learn that seven children were born to their union, that Anna Margaret died September 27, 1829, and Henry died April 13, 1837.

We do have definite information that both of them were living on April 21, 1821, as shown by a deed recorded in Rockingham County Deed Book No. 5, page 237, where "Henry Pirkey and Margaret, his wife, "together with her sisters, Catherine Miller and Elizabeth Pirkey, Sr., as heirs of the late Peter Conrad transferred certain rights they had inherited by Peter's will to their brother, Stephen Conrad, Jr.

Other than the above we have no further information regarding the families of the two Conrad sisters who married the two Pirkey brothers, except that in 1789, under the supervision of Captain John Rush of the 11th Militia District, Jacob was listed as owning 360 acres of land and his brother, Henry, had 515 acres. Captain Rush lived in or near McGaheysville. This is also proof that the Pirkeys lived in that neighborhood.

George Philip Conrad

As in the case of his sister, Margaret, we have little information about George Philip. He was the seventh child and was born in Pennsylvania, November 21, 1752.

We could find only two entries in the court records concerning him, and they were as follows:

In Rockingham County Vacant Land Book 0-1, page 169, appears the following: "Surveyed for Peter and Philip Conrod, (brothers) 130 acres of land in Augusta County, on a small branch of Elk Run at a

place called Poplar Spring, beginning at three pines, etc., ——— April 27, 1770. John Lewis, A. S. A. C.”

The other entry is found in Minute Book No. 1 of Rockingham County Court.

“At a Court held for Rockingham County, Monday 27th day of August, 1781. Present Justices: Daniel Smith, John Grattan, Michael Coger, Henry Ewing, and Reuben Harrison. “The last will of Philip Conrod was introduced in court and proved by Henry Harnsberger, one of the witnesses, and admitted to record and no executor being appointed in the said will, Administration with the ——— is granted to Nicholas Conrod, his brother, who having certified with bond and made oath according to law, certificate is granted him, the elder brother having knowledge of the administration.” The last phrase probably refers to Stephen, Jr., who was the “elder brother.” No entry could be found of the will, but the dates given would indicate that George Philip was about twenty-nine years old when he died and probably unmarried.

The piece of land surveyed for him and Peter was located near Elkton or Swift Run, but we do not know if Philip ever lived on the property. It is quite probable that he lived either with his brother, Peter, or Stephen, Jr., and is buried in the family burial plot at East Point. No other data is available.

John Nicholas Conrad

John Nicholas was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 16, 1755, and was about three years old when his family moved to Virginia. The family records agree that he married Miss Sidney Coon, the daughter of Nicholas

Coon "of Germany." One reference states that he married her in Petersburg, Virginia, but it is the writer's opinion that he returned to Pennsylvania while a very young man and was married there to Miss Coon, who was the daughter of a German emigrant.

Records are somewhat meager, and our first court record is in 1781, when on August 27th of that year, he appeared in Rockingham County Court and was granted administration of the estate of his brother, Philip, by whose will no executor was named. Nicholas was then twenty-six years old.

As previously stated, there was recorded in Administration Book 3, page 328, Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1783, the statement that, "Nicholas, fifth son of Stephen Conrad, dec'd, late of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was granted administration of the property of his father in Pennsylvania."

The records of the Genealogical Section of the State Library at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, show that "the census of 1790 gives Nicholas Conrad as the head of a family in Pine Grove Township, Berks County, and his family at that time consisted of one male over 16 years old, and six females."

In the brief summary of the Conrad family by Edward S. Conrad, he stated that "Nicholas Conrad in May 1790, conveyed to Stephen Conrad (his brother), 150 acres of land on Smith's Creek in Rockingham County, Virginia, and that Nicholas was then of Davidson County, North Carolina, as shown by the deed."

When Peter Conrad willed a certain portion of his estate in 1800 to his "then living brothers and sis-

ters," he named Nicholas as one of the number but did not state where Nicholas lived as he did some of the other heirs.

Just when Nicholas first went to Pennsylvania, if he did live there, and then went south, is at present an unsolved riddle. He must have been living in Tennessee when he died in ——— 1821, for we find in the minutes of a Rockingham County, Virginia Court held on June 5, 1821, "A power of Attorney from William Conrad to George Conrad was acknowledged before a magistrate in Montgomery County, Tennessee, and certified." William C. and George Coon Conrad were sons of Nicholas.

Further reference to the settlement of the estate of Nicholas Conrad by William C. Conrad, his executor, may be found in Rockingham County Deed Book 6, page 265. Then in Deed Book 5, page 353, we find that on October 8, 1821, George C. Conrad, "of the County of Robertson, State of Tenn., by virtue of and authority vested in by Power of Attorney from William C. Conrad, Executor of Nicholas Conrad, Dec'd, dated Apr. 16, 1821, deed One Moiety of a certain tract of land at a place called Poplar Springs, patented to Nicholas as heir at law of his brother Philip, dec'd, etc."

Because of the fact that William C., son of Nicholas, then living in Rockingham County, Va., when his father died, was appointed executor of his estate, might it not be possible that Nicholas had returned to Virginia and was then living in Rockingham County when he died? It would seem that if he still owned property in Tennessee and was living there at the time of his death, his son George Coon, who then

lived in Robertson County, would have been named as the executor, instead of William C., who lived in Virginia.

From a partially burned deed listed in Rockingham County Deed Book 6, page 265, we find that on Aug. 7, 1823, "an indenture between George C. Conrad, Attorney-in-fact for William C. Conrad, Exor., of the last Will and Testament of Nicholas Conrad, dec'd, of the County of Robertson and State of Tenn., of the one part, and Jacob Miller of the other part, — a parcel of land in Rockingham County, Virginia 1/5 part of ——— and known as the Noland land; — lying next to Peter and Jacob Haynes land and J. Kaylor's, etc."

This information is confusing and the writer is at a loss to know definitely whether or not Nicholas lived in Virginia or Tennessee when he died. There are few enlightening facts to be found among Rockingham County records that would also clear up the matter of William C. Conrad and his family.

As to Nicholas Conrad's family, we find from the notes of Mrs. Laura Coyner, Edward S. Conrad, and Mrs. Walter Miller, that Nicholas and Sidney Coon Conrad had the following children:

William C.

George Coon—married Nancy Jarrad, of Petersburg, Va., Jan. 13, 1824.

Polly—married T. B. Hall, and died in 1815.

Sydney—married Henry Sudd (or Sugg), brother of Rev. Dr. — Sudd.

Mary, Mattie, and Laura.

According to a memo in the notebook of George Conrad, Sr., (son of Capt. Stephen and first cousin

of George Coon), written in 1837 when George went west to visit his relatives, George Coon had the following children:

Virginia Catherine—twice married; first to Geo. C. Boyd by whom she had two daughters—Mildred, and Mary who married a Mr. Johnson. Virginia Catherine's second marriage was to a Dr. Finley by whom she also had two daughters: Jessie and Virgie.

Mary Helen—married Alfred Robb and had five children.

Minerva Ann

William Wallace

George Alexander

Martha Jane (Mattie)—married Sterling B. Beaumont. They had five children.

Laura Ellen—married Frank Beaumont and had three children.

Mr. Edward S. Conrad wrote in his notes—"In 1898, I met at General Conference (of the Methodist Church) at Baltimore, Maryland, Miss Laura Beaumont and Mrs. Georgie Conrad Rice (nee Beaumont), wife of Bruce Lynn Rice of Clarksville, Tenn. Mr. Rice was a lay delegate from the Memphis Conference. Miss Laura Beaumont was a daughter of Martha J. and Sterling B. Beaumont, and Mrs. Rice was a daughter of Laura Ellen and Frank Beaumont. These women were granddaughters of George Nicholas Conrad." The name Nicholas here is an error, for they would be granddaughters of George Coon Conrad.

In the following documents: a Will written by William C. Conrad, in 1837, and a letter by George

Coon Conrad, written in 1830; both sons of Nicholas Conrad and Sidney Coon Conrad, we have been definitely able to fix relationships in the family of both Nicholas Conrad, and his older brother, John George Conrad. The letter is especially interesting since it pictures something of the home life of the Conrads then living in Tennessee, and nearby states.

Copy of William C. Conrad's Will,
Written June 1, 1937

"I, William C. Conrad, being in good health and of sound mind and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, and being desirous to dispose of my property in a particular and special manner do make and publish this as my last will and testament hereby revoking and making void all other wills by me at any time made.

"First, I desire that my funeral expenses and all my debts be paid as soon after my death as possible out of any monies that I may die possessed of or may come into the hands of my Executor, and direct and request that the graves of my father and mother and sisters be walled in with stone and head and foot stones be set up at each grave.

"Secondly I give and bequeath to my niece, Elizabeth T. B. Hall, now Elizabeth T. B. Kerby, the sum of five dollars, having expended and paid a considerable sum of money in boarding, clothing, and educating my sister, Mary Hall, and my niece, Thomas Branch Hall, and setting up my sister to housekeeping and one Miles Kerby having married my niece and refusing to make me any compensation is my reason for the second device.

"Thirdly, I give and bequeath to Marilla S. Whitehead all the right, title, claim, and interest that I have in and about fifty acres of land that is an equal moiety of said tract joining Isaac Dortch on the East.

"Fourthly I give and bequeath to my sister, Sidney Sugg, my Negro man Robin.

"Fifthly, it is my will and desire that my Negro woman, Rachel, and her two children, Genetta and Napoleon Rufus have their freedom after my decease, and that my Executor will make title No. one and two in the new addition to the town of Springfield to Rachel and her two children as above and it is also my desire that the child of my Negro woman, Nancy, named Jackson Monroe, have his freedom after my death.

"Sixthly, I give and bequeath to Frances A. Williams, my Negro girl Mary, and at her death to go all the children of her body.

"Seventhly, I give and bequeath to Jesse Martin, Senior, my Negro women, Rhoda and Inde.

"Eightly, it is my will and desire that my Negro woman, Biner, have her freedom after my death.

"Ninthly, I give and bequeath unto my brother, Geo. C. Conrad, all the balance and residue of my estate, both real and personal, land and negroes, and every piece of property whatsoever that may be remaining after the above bequests are all paid, complied with and satisfied.

"Tenthly, and I do hereby nominate and appoint my brother, George C. Conrad, my Executor to this, my last will and testament, written with my own hand in the town of Springfield, Robertson County, in witness whereof I do to this my will set my hand

and seal this first day of June in the year of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, 1837.

Wm. C. Conrad (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published in our presence,
and we have subscribed our names unto
in the presence of the Testator.

A. H. Judkins

Isaac England

Robertson County Court, December, Term, 1839.

The foregoing last will and testament of Wm. C. Conrad that was presented in Court for probate and therefore came Albert H. Judkins and Isaac England, subscribing witnesses thereto who being first sworn, deposes and say that they were acquainted with Wm. C. Conrad, the Testator; that he acknowledged the same in their presence to be his last will and testament and that he was at the time in his proper mind, and that they tested the same at his request. It is therefore sound to be recorded.

W. Seal, Clk.

State of Tennessee, Robertson County.

I, Joseph E. Winfield, clerk of the County Court for said County, do certify that the foregoing contains a true transcript, or copy, of William C. Conrad's last will and testament as now appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at office in the Town of Springfield, on the 10th day of June 1848.

J. E. Winfield, Clk.

Rec'd of D. P. Braden for the foregoing copy and

seal office, the sum of 75/100 dollar, the 10 day of June, 1848.

J. E. Winfield, Clk.

(This will copied and mailed to:

Mr. Etheldred Williams
Nashville, Tenn.)

(The copy is now in possession of Mrs. Mary Jersig, of San Antonio, Texas, who loaned it to the author for copy and entry in this history.)

(Copy of a letter from George Coon Conrad, (son of Nicholas Conrad), then living at Springfield, Tenn., to his cousin, George Conrad, postmaster at Conrad's store, (now Elkton, Va.).

October 3, 1830.

"My respected Cousin George:

I think when I was in Virginia in 1823 I promised or told you that I would give you a schedule or statement of my family in the year 1830. That appeared like making promises a long time in advance and under uncertain circumstances, as I was not married at that time, but I have not forgotten altho seven years has departed and a material change has been wrought in my condition and circumstances.—I have thought frequently and appointed several times to comply with this long made promise, but as usual (with respect to writing letters) I have delayed much longer than I expected—somehow or that I always feel a kind of reluctance to commence writing, and consequently put it off as long as propriety and respects for my correspondents will permit.

"Well sir after I returned from Virginia the last time I went over to Kentucky to see & court a certain Mifs Nancy Nicholas Jarrad, who I had formerly been acquainted with, and somewhat attached to: she was born in Petersburg, Va., raised principally in Sufsex County by her grandmother Jarrad, (her mother having died when she was young) she emigrated to Kentucky at about thirteen or fourteen with her father & grandfather—her father William Jarrad died in 1822 and we were married on the 13th day of January 1824. It is scarcely necessary to tell you that she descended from a respectable (tho not wealthy) family, as I would be apt to believe that anyhow.

"She is a woman of common size, a good figure, and not very handsome, tho not at all ugly—but I think I can boast a little of the more desirable accomplishments, being possessed of a sweet disposition, a good mind & a lively imagination & agreeable turn of disposition. She is just such a mother as I would have to raise my children, & has a turn to please all. We have four children, Virginia Catherine will be six years old the 4th November next. She is going to school and learns fast, can spell and read tolerable well. Mary Helen was four years old the 24th June last, has been to school a little. Minerva was two years old the 17th August last and William Wallace Conrad was born the 3rd March 1830. All fine, hearty, well looking children as you ever saw.

"You will discover from the above list that I am making considerable progress in the family way of children and we have given them names enough if we have nothing more to give them. I begin to feel

Sir, that I am placd under a responsible situation, having considerable family to provide for and rear up in a wicked, deceitful world, in these degenerate times; but I feel determined to use every exertion to give my children a liberal English education at least—and endeavor to inspire their youthful minds with the great importance of a virtuous and religious course of conduct.

“As to our business or temporal concerns we are moving on about as usual, at any rate as well as we have any reason to anticipate. I have had a tedious job of building, have laid during the last two or three years between 2 and 300,000 bricks; store houses, dwelling houses, kitchen and smoke houses, besides a frame two story house 20 by 30 feet on the public square & out buildings. I begin to feel a little grateful that I had completed my buildings—but I am building a frame building 36 feet square in which I expect shortly to start a cotton gin for separating the seeds from the cotton, and when that is finished I hope I shall find some respite from building troubles.

“On referring to a schedule of my mercantile business made out last January, I find that the amount of notes and accounts due, and stock on hand, after deducting \$1000.00 for bad and doubtful debts amounted to \$22,045.50. I expect my sales since has been from 70 to 90,000 dollars—my property where I live is insured at 4,000 dollars—besides other town property we have between 2 & 3000 acres of land, & 9 poor negro slaves—(tho they live pretty nearly as well as we do).

“The above statement altho not a common subject

in epistolary correspondence may give you some idea how we are coming on temporaly. I believe we belong to the Conrad stock.

"Brother William is also doing tolerable well in everything but marrying—he is just an odd & getting to be an old Bachellor, being 43 or 44 years old, and dead match for Cousin Jacob in every respect except size and raising wheat—his weight is 155, and favors Cousin Henry considerably. He has not completed his big house yet but will have his store and counting room finished shortly and I expect will commence the mercantile business. He has a farm adjoining the town belonging to him and myself jointly.

"There has been less rain this summer and fall than I ever remember to have seen, consequently corn, tobacco, and cotton crops are sorry—our crop of wheat was unusually good, and taking all together there will be a tolerable crop only.

"We all enjoy tolerable health and the County is generally healthy—I was at Cousin Philip Conrads in July. His family was well and he is, I think, the oldest son of Uncle George Conrad. He lives in Perry County in the western district of Tennessee, on a tract of land belonging to Brother William. He has no land, and is in moderate circumstances. He told me to inquire what was the situation of the tract of land in which his mother Grider had a dowry right; he appeared to think that he and the rest of the children would have something coming to them at the old woman's death, and if so they need it badly; please to inquire into it and write me on the subject. He has a sister living in Kentucky near Salem. She married John Tolly; and another sister

living in Alabama, I don't recollect what County. She married a man by the name of Lacey.

"I have written to Cousin Jennette twice and Cousin Jacob once or twice I have heard never a word from either of them—please to remember them of this circumstance and tell them to write me soon. Tell Cousin Jacob that I want an answer respecting his coming to this country. I want him to come and Jennette too, & you too. I would be extremely glad to see you all, & hope I will some time. We are trying through much tribulation to make our way to heaven where I hope at last to meet you.

"I hope these lines may find you all enjoying good health, to accept of our best wishes for your future peace, happiness, and prosperity. Write me a long letter.

Yours as ever,

Geo. C. Conrad.

(Copied from letter in possession of Mrs. Lemuel Coyner, Waynesboro, Va.)

Christian Conrad

We have very little information about Christian who was evidently born after his father, Stephen, moved his family from Pennsylvania, and John Nicholas was the last child whose name appears on the church record in Tulpehocken. He was born in 1755, and if Christian was the next child, we will presume he was born about 1757 or 1758, the year that his father's name first appears among the legal records of Virginia.

There seem to be no references on the land books

of Rockingham County to any transactions between Christian and his brothers, and no marriage record has been found to indicate if he married in this State.

The only definite information we have that he was the son of Stephen Conrad, Sr., is in the will of his brother, Peter, who "bequeathed unto Christian Conrode or his heirs living in Pennsylvania the sum of fifty pounds, current money of Virginia." Apparently Peter did not know if Christian (who would have been possibly 38 or 40 years old at the time of Peter's death) was living or not at the time he made his will.

Remembering that in those days transportation was a tiresome business when many miles had to be covered, and that mails were few and far between, it is not surprising that his family lost track of him; and remembering also that no doubt his mother, Catherine, died while he was still possibly a boy and that he, and Joseph, and his younger sister "who married an Argenbright," were no doubt raised by their older brothers and sisters; it is the writer's deduction that Christian may have joined the Continental Army while still a young lad and gone north with them, or possibly the family did have other relatives of whom we know nothing, who were living in Pennsylvania, and Christian decided to go back to his parents' early home to make his fortune. Those are questions the writer doubts will ever be solved or that Christian's story will ever be told.

As with Christian, we have no information on the daughter of Stephen, Sr., "who married an Argenbright." We don't know her name, when she was born, when she died, or the name of the Argenbright she married. All we know is that family tradition

says that she existed, so we have to be satisfied with that explanation.

Joseph Conrad

We have little information regarding Joseph, as to the date of his birth, except we are quite sure that he was born after the family came to Virginia, probably his birth date was between 1757 and 1762; but that is just a guess.

There is no question as to his living in Madison, for Peter Conrad in his will left "Joseph Conrad or his heirs living in Madison County, the just and full sum of 75 pounds, current money of Virginia."

The writer made a thorough search through the court records at Orange, Madison, and Culpeper, for information relative to Joseph and his family but could find nothing in the land books or tax lists, as many of the early land records and tax lists at Madison were either destroyed or lost during the Civil War, and the tax lists are not available prior to 1850.

Fortunately the early marriage bonds are in excellent condition for the research worker, and the marriage bonds of three of Joseph Conrad's children were found at Madison as follows:

April 15, 1795, Catherine Conrod, daughter of Joseph Conrod, was married to Obediah Anderson, by Rev. George Eve. The value of the marriage bond was \$150.00 and was signed by Obediah Anderson and Joseph Conrod. John Walters was the witness to their signatures. (Ref.: Madison Marriage Record, page 246.)

January 7, 1802, John Conrad married Nancy

Crisler, the daughter of David Crisler. The marriage was performed by Rev. William Carpenter. The license was issued on January 2nd. The bond addressed to Jas. Monroe, Governor of Virginia, was signed by John Conrad and David Crisler, and witnessed by Wm. Ganis. (Ref.: Madison Marriage Record, page 252.)

April 7, 1803, Salma Conrod, daughter of Joseph Conrod, was married to Noah Helbert by Rev. William Carpenter. The license was issued on April 4th. They were both young, for there is filed with the marriage bond, which was signed by Noah Helbert and Obediah Anderson, a sworn statement by Obediah Anderson that Noah Helbert was 21 years old. Alex Hunter acknowledged the oath.

Also filed with the bond is this statement: "I am willing and Sadis fide for you to isfue out lishings (license) for Noah Helbert and my daughter Salma Conrode i& witness my hand and seal."

	his
Witness	Joseph X Conrod
John Conrod	mark
Obediah Anderson	

(Refer also to Madison Marriage Record pg. 253.) In examining literally dozens of old records pertaining to the various Conrads mentioned in this volume, Joseph is the first of the men that apparently could not write his name.

Catherine Conrod who married Obediah Anderson was probably the eldest of Joseph Conrad's children. From old deeds and a certain court action,

the writer found that Catherine and Obediah Anderson had the following children:

Obediah, Jr.—was married to Emalina Booton, daughter of Reuben Booton, Feb. 15, 1837. "Obediah owned a store and a mill." (Ref.: Madison Marriage Record page 280.)

Margaret—On May 31, 1838, was married to Reuben Peterfish. They are mentioned in a deed in the transfer of certain property after her father, Obediah Anderson, Sr., had died.

Bathsheba (also spelled Bersheba)—married John W. Cole in ——— 1846.

Noah—married Frances Ann Cole, the daughter of John Cole, Sr., January 22, 1849. (Ref.: Madison Marriage Record—page 290.)

Theodosia—never married.

Catherine—never married.

Benjamin—probably never married. No record.

The tax list of Madison County in 1851 shows the following entries. For some unknown reason, the girls were still taxed under their maiden names, probably for property they may have inherited from their father's estate.

Margaret Anderson and others	90 acres	Tax	\$3.99
Bersheba Anderson	32 acres	"	.58
Catherine Anderson	18 acres	"	3.13
Obed Anderson 3 horses, 1 clock	61 acres	"	3.92
Benjamin Anderson	47 acres	"	3.49
Noah Anderson 1 horse, 1 clock, 1 watch.		No land	
		and No tax.	

On a list of Tax Payers in 1783 compiled by Mrs. Garland Norris of Raleigh, N. C. in 1935, for Cul-

peper County, there appears the name of Alender Conrad. In the old marriage record of Culpeper County, we found that George Conrad married Mary Ann Priest, Sept.—1825. The old marriage bonds cannot be found at Culpeper, and no other information concerning the above is available. Whether or not Alender and George were related to Joseph we were unable to determine.

An interesting but rather sad picture of the home life of several of Catherine and Obediah Anderson's children is revealed in the affidavits taken in a chancery suit which occurred in 1853 to '54, when Theodosia and Catherine sued their younger brother, Noah; their claim being that they had not received as much proceeds from the farm which they had jointly inherited as had Noah. One hearing by the magistrates was at the "Mill House of Obediah Anderson on June 12, 1854."

Mentioned in the controversy were three slaves, a woman unnamed, and two men, Jack and Prince. Prince had been bought from "Old Mrs. Wattses estate."

Noah, it seemed, had been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism and had Dr. Twyman and Dr. Henkel to testify as to his physical condition. Noah claimed that there was no shortage in the accounts between him and his "old maid sisters," and claimed they only sued him after he was married, because they "got mad because he married and left them."

The affidavits in the case reveal the hard life of that day. The women told how they helped the slaves to hoe the corn and harvest the crops while Noah was helpless in bed. How they tanned the

leather in a crude way on their place and helped to make their own shoes. They told how they had to save every penny they could get to pay even the small tax levied at the time and had no money left from their small farm to enjoy any luxuries. Those affidavits reveal a tragic story of hard living and domestic difficulties among sisters and brothers who should have been more kind and charitable. Life it seems has always been like that.

The writer has the impression that Joseph Conrad in Madison County, and his family, did not fare as well as his relatives who remained in Rockingham. Why did he and Christian leave the family and apparently sever contact with them? The answer would be interesting.

CHAPTER V

Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr. Officer of the Revolution, and His Family

In the foregoing chapter, we did not consider John Stephen Conrad, Jr., in the order in which we named his other brothers and sisters, since the information in hand relative to Stephen, Jr., and his descendants is considered of sufficient import to incorporate in a chapter of its own.

John Stephen, Jr., was born at Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1749. He was the third son and the fifth child of John Stephen and Catherine Conrad and was about seven or eight years old when the family left Pennsylvania for the long trail to Virginia.

Since we have been unable to find any data to bridge the gap between the time that Stephen, Sr., left Pennsylvania until he next appears in Virginia, the writer has tried to imagine what caused the family to go south to make their permanent home; where they stopped on the way, how they travelled, the dangers and hardships encountered, and the length of time it took them to finally reach their homesite on Boones Run. These facts would indeed be interesting.

In the notes of Mrs. Maud Conrad Perry, now deceased, written many years ago, she stated that a Lutheran Church was built at Monocacy, Maryland, in 1747, and that among the members were Myers, Ebberts, and Conradts, all names of families identified with the family of John Stephen Conrad. It may be that if a study of the records could be made, we

might find some of the missing links of this narrative.

Since a large number of German families had settled in the section then known as the Massanutten Settlement, near Luray, Va., about 1727, among whom were Jacob Stover and Adam Miller; (some twenty-five years before Stephen Conrad, Sr., left Pennsylvania), it is highly probably that he brought his family down the Valley of the Shenandoah, east of the Massanutten range and by the settlement of that name, and on to the place which he finally selected near East Point.

Here Stephen, Jr., grew to young manhood. He most certainly had to work very hard to help his father and his two elder brothers, Peter and George, to build their cabin, clear the land; and who knows, he may have had to stand watch in the loneliness of many fear-filled nights in anticipation of an Indian attack on their wilderness home. Under those conditions, boys seldom grew up as weaklings, but developed into men, strong physically and resourceful in action. Stephen Conrad and his brothers reached maturity as men of that type and left behind them a heritage of which their descendants should be proud.

The Germans of that early day brought with them from their homeland a deep-rooted sense of religious duty as shown by the church records of the early settlements, and next to their church, they believed in at least a modest amount of education. Nearly every settlement had a schoolmaster. Sometimes the ministers of the congregations were also the schoolmasters. From old legal records it would seem the educational advantages were given almost entirely to the male members of the family while the women

had very little educational training, for it is quite rare to find many instances where German men had to make their mark in signing whatever legal documents they executed, while on the other hand in almost every case the women could not write their names. The writer found this equally true in the early Conrad documents of that period.

The Congregation of the old Peaked Mountain Church had built a meeting house at what is now McGaheysville as early as 1762, about the time Stephen Conrad, Sr., arrived with his family from Pennsylvania; and the minister was Rev. I. C. Van Gemuenden, probably a Hollander; and the schoolmaster in 1762 was Gottfried Christian Leuthmanns Leonardt, followed by Charles Schmidt about 1765. No doubt, Peter, George, and Stephen, Jr., attended the school presided over by these schoolmasters. Whether or not they travelled the six miles from their home on Luck Run to McGaheysville, or at certain intervals the schoolmasters came into their community and held school in the homes of the settlers, we do not know. Regardless of the problem of attendance we do know that the boys of Stephen Conrad, Sr., especially the older ones, received a fair degree of education considering the day and time in which they lived.

When his father died in 1767, Stephen, Jr., was eighteen years old, and when he was twenty-one, he started to deal in land on an extensive scale; and as shown by the following surveys, he had large holdings during his active life.

The surveys covered land in various parts of Rockingham County and embraced transactions over

a period of more than fifty years, ending about a year before his death in 1822.

Following the surveys, we have added another page of his holdings in lands for two momentous periods—in 1812, the year of America's second war with Great Britain; and in 1820, two years before he died and before his holdings had been broken up by large sales of land to his sons as the records show. It is the writer's opinion these old land records are historically interesting regardless of the family relationship. Now let us note the surveys and entries from the land books of Rockingham County.

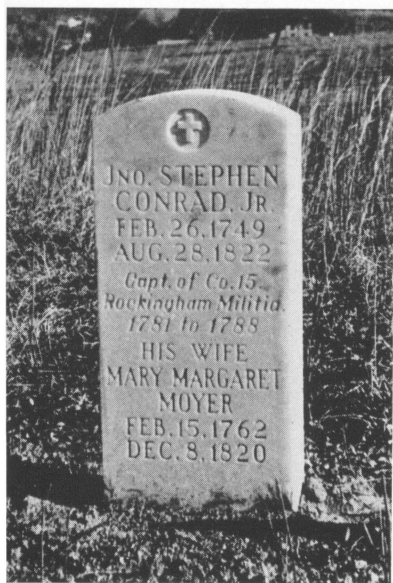
Surveys for Capt. Stephen Conrad as shown by entries in Rockingham County Vacant Land Books.

Book No.	Page No.	No. Acres	DESCRIPTION
0	168	105	"Apr. 20, 1770—For Stephen and George Conrod (brothers) between Peaked Mountain and Shanando River, adjoining John Sellers and Sam Thornhill's land. Thomas Lewis, S. A. C."
0-11	51	41	"Apr. 13, 1785—lying near Boone's Run, adjoining John Sellers, Foys, Eronemous Deck, and Conrad Young.—John Lincoln, Asst. to Thomas Lewis."
A	214	200	"Oct. 23, 1790—Stephen Conrod's warrant No. 2556, adjoining Peter Conrad's land and others."
A	215	646	"Aug. 3, 1792—Stephen Conrod's warrants No. 2117 and 14065—between Massanutting Mountain and Shanandoah River, on a branch of said river known as Dry Run; joining Hammon's Still House line, Simon Syder, Christophel Amon, John Peterfish, etc."

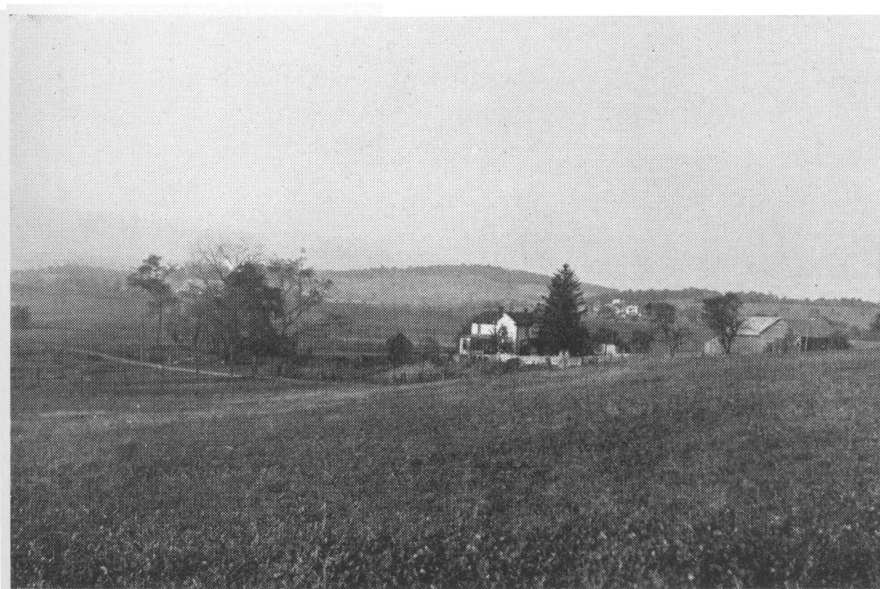
A	216	9	"April 10, 1797—a part of above tract."
A	244	1946	"Feb. 6, 1799—A part of Stephen Conrad's warrant No. 2117, Feb'y 17, 1797, and warrants of George Huston and John Pence, etc., adjoining the lands of Moyers, Siegler, Moulden's, etc."
A	305	34½	"Sept. 3, 1799—pursuant to Stephen Conrad's warrant for 700 acres; No. 211, dated Feb. 7, 1797; joining Henry Lung (Long) and others."
A	437	1	"Oct. 24, 1805—Stephen Conrad, assignee of Henry Perkey, Lewis Boyer, and Jos. Kratzer—for land on Island opposite to Adam Sellers, etc."
A	483	7	"Jan. 10, 1809—Between Christian Miller and Mongers—near Wm. Bears."
B	10	167	"June 14 and Sept. 15, 1815—a part of John Conrad's (son of Stephen), patent No. 4755, and John H. Deck's warrant No. 5370."
B	44	56½	"Sept. 30, 1817—a part of Nicholas Perkey's warrant No. 5541."
B	53	4	"Apr. 10, 1818—a part of Nicholas Perkey's warrant No. 5541."
B	128	58	"May 27, 1821—at spur of Peaked Mountain and on east side of the same, etc."

(No further surveys were found and it is quite possible the survey of May 27, 1821 was the last he had made, for Captain Conrad died fifteen months later on August 28, 1822.)

In 1812, the year of the American Colonies' second war with Great Britain, Capt. Stephen Conrad was assessed for the following land, most of which lay along the foot-hills of the Peaked Mountain. Note the values at that time:



Monument to Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr., and his wife. Erected Feb. 3, 1939, by Sons of The American Revolution, in the old Conrad burial ground (now East Point Cemetery). The residence of Mr. C. E. Jones, shown in other view, stands on the site of Capt. Conrad's home, and that of his son, John. The old cemetery lies out of sight at right of view, and location of Capt. Conrad's father's first grant from Geo. III lies to left of Mr. Jones' residence about one mile. During the Revolution Capt. Conrad drilled his company in the meadow at the foot of the hill, near the house.



Acres	Assessed Value	Tax Levy
125	\$ 158.75	.77
98	24.50	.12
158	105.86	.54
194—(Highest Value \$1.50 per acre)	291.00	1.41
133	101.00	.84
21	21.00	.11
400	172.00	.84
580	290.00	1.41
224	76.16	.38
1,792	215.04	.68
200	24.00	.45
34½	6.21	.12
183	274.50	.03
1,050—(Lowest Value 10c per acre)	105.00	1.76
234	234.00	.50
153	76.50	.22
<hr/>		
5,579½ Acres	\$ 2,175.52	\$10.18

In 1820, eight years later, it is interesting to note the rising values of land as reflected in the following acreage assessed against Capt. Conrad. Much of this land is the same as shown in the list above. The information may be found in the Assessors Land Books of Rockingham County for the years named.

Acres	Location	Assessed Value	Tax Levy
325—	Boones Run (Home Place)	\$ 4,997.50	\$ 4.51
154½—	Near Shenandoah River	3,785.25	3.42
718—	Pine Land (Mountain land)	5,199.60	4.69
1,092	" " " "	1,092.60	.99
646	" " " "	1,292.00	1.18
1,050	" " " "	1,050.00	.95
211	" " " "	422.00	.39
746—	North Side Peaked Mountain	7,609.20	6.85
	(Along base of Peaked Mt.)		
	(North of Keezletown.)		
<hr/>			
4,942½ Acres		\$25,448.15	\$22.98

The ability of Stephen Conrad, Jr., was early recognized, for we find in Augusta County Court Records, Order Book No. 16, page 131, he was "appointed a road overseer—vice—Frederick Haynes, etc.," and shortly after Rockingham County was formed in 1778, he was named as one of the assessors. Like many other well-to-do farmers, he was able to furnish supplies for the Continental Army. Dates of the sale of such supplies are shown in the Minute Books of Rockingham County to have been May 1, 1779, and May 30, 1782.

The most capable men in each community were selected to head the various militia companies during and following the Revolutionary War; and we imagine that young Stephen Conrad, Jr., was impatient to be one of that select number who helped to bring into existence a nation of free people; and what a thrill he must have felt, of patriotic pride and the determination to do his best, on that memorable day when he was first commissioned an officer in the Colonial Militia.

In the very brief language of the Clerk of the Court of Rockingham County, entered in the County's first Minute Book, we find this entry:

"At a Court held for Rockingham County, Monday, the 27th Day of March 1780. The following men took the oaths of allegiance as officers in the militia.

Josiah Harrison—Captain

Jacob Havener—Ensign

Richard Regan—Captain

Jeremiah Beasley—Captain

Joseph Rutherford—Lieutenant

Stephen Conrad—Lieutenant

Robert Smith—Lieutenant

Elliott Rutherford—Lieutenant

Gentlemen Justices present at the Court were: Daniel Smith, Henry Ewing, Reuben Harrison, Thomas Hewit, John Fitzwater, and the recorder, James Dyer."

A year later the records show that Lieutenant Stephen Conrad was promoted to a captaincy as shown by the following entry in the Minute Books of Rockingham County:

"At a Court held for Rockingham County, Monday, the 23rd day of April 1781."

Present—Gentlemen Justices:

Daniel Smith

John Grattan

Henry Ewing

William Herring

John Davis

John Fitzwater

Benjamin Harrison

"Ordered that Stephen Conrad be recommended as a Captain of part of Capt. Jeram Beaslee's Company divided. Said Stephen Conrad took the oath of fidelity, also the oath of a Captain of a Company Militia."

It is supposed and rightly so by some members of the family that Capt. Conrad's company was in charge of patrolling the road over Swift Run Gap (now known as the Spotswood Trail), over which it was reported that General Tarleton was moving his column of British soldiers in 1781. However, Tarleton did not come to the Valley of Virginia. (Ref.: Waddell's Annals, 2nd Edition, pg. 296.)

The end of the War of the Revolution came with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown,

October 19, 1781; but the various militia companies were not disbanded for some time after the close of the war, although their number was lessened and the population was divided into Militia Districts for taxation and placed under the supervision of the Militia Captains of their District.

The services of Captain Conrad must have been satisfactory, for we find according to the old land records that he retained his rank as a Captain of Militia until 1788, in which year there were seventeen Militia Captains in charge of as many Militia Districts in Rockingham County as follows:

“Captains of Rockingham Militia Districts in 1788”

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Joseph Smith | 10. Jacob Trumboe |
| 2. John Herman | 11. John Ruddells |
| 3. Uriah Gartin | 12. George Crisman |
| 4. George Huston | 13. Richard Ragan |
| 5. Robert Harnson (Harmon?) | 14. John Rush |
| 6. Roger Dyers | 15. Stephen Conrod |
| 7. Uriah Strattan | 16. John Peters |
| 8. Isaac Hincle | 17. Michael Rorick |
| 9. Josiah Harrison | |

There is a note at the bottom of the page on which these names are written which would indicate there were more companies in Rockingham at one time than shown above. This is the statement: “The Branch Companies is now cutt off and in Pendleton County—Ralph Loftus—Commissioner.”

The following year there was evidently a reorganization of the militia districts, with the result that each Captain had a larger district to supervise; and the number of districts was reduced from 17 to 14. One page in the old record is missing so we have only

the names of the last seven Captains as follows with the numbers of their districts.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 8. Josiah Harrison | 12. Casper Hains |
| 9. Ezekiel Harrison | 13. Henry Miller |
| 10. Richard Ragan | 14. Michael Rorick |
| 11. John Rush | |

The list of the titheables under Captain Casper Haines, shows the names of Christophel Amman, Henry Monger, Peter Conrad, and Stephen Conrad, all of whom lived in the East Point vicinity, thus indicating that Captain Hain's District, No. 12, embraced the area once controlled by Captain Stephen Conrad. Other information with reference to the early militia of the period will be found in the documentary section of this history.

By the time he had reached young manhood, Stephen Conrad, Jr., had experienced a very active life, full of excitement and adventure, and participated in events that helped to make history. He did not marry until the close of the Revolution and after passing his 33rd birthday, when he married Miss Mary Margaret Moyer, (or Mayer), the daughter of John George Jacob Moyer, in 1782. Miss Moyer was only twenty years old at the time of their marriage, but they must have lived happily together for they accomplished much during their long married life.

We do not have many facts concerning her family and from whence they came, but doubtless they were from the German settlements in Pennsylvania and may have been friends of the family of Stephen Conrad, Sr., before they moved to Virginia.

Rockingham records show that a Jacob Moier

(probably Mary Margaret's father), was a "Tithable" in Capt. Michael Rorick's Militia District No. 14, in 1789, and was assessed with 430 acres of land. There are other references to Moiers, Meyers, and Moyers in the records but were not of a nature which the writer could feel of sufficient interest to be included in this history.

It seems reasonably certain that John George Jacob Moyers lived in the neighborhood of the Conrads. Family notes on the maternal ancestry of Mary Margaret are interesting, if brief, and are as follows. They were copied from the notes of her son, George Conrad.

"Margaret Starke—Born ——— 1698 and died in 1778, was twice married. Her first husband was George Ebert and her second, Mr. ——— Crossone. She was said to be 80 years, 9 months, and 13 days old when she died. A daughter by her first marriage was Margaret Christena Ebert, born February 2, 1738, and died December 19, 1818. She married Jno. George Jacob Moyer (or Mayer) who was born January 6, 1720, and died February 9, 1796. Their daughter, Mary Margaret, married Capt. Stephen Conrad." Mary Margaret was born February 15, 1762, was twenty years old as we stated before when she married Captain Conrad; and she died December 8, 1820, at the age of 58 years.

Mrs. Laura Coyner has assembled a lot of interesting information on the Starke family, which would indicate that the family originated in Scotland, where one of its members was elevated to noble rank for an act of bravery in saving the life of a prominent person at the risk of his own.

After the close of the Revolution, although still retaining his rank as a Captain of Militia, and as such entrusted with monthly muster of the men of his command and the general supervision of affairs within his militia district, Captain Conrad found time to devote some of his energies and ability to other acts of service to his county and state.

In Hennings Statutes, Second Series, Vol. 2, page 377, there is found the following interesting bit of information which is, for the sake of brevity, somewhat condensed.

“An Act to establish a turnpike on the Road over the Mountain at Swift Run Gap.—Passed Jan. 2, 1802.”

“1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That Charles Lewis, George Gilmer, Jacob Bare, John Snapp, and Stephen Conrod, gentlemen, are appointed commissioners, who, or a majority of them, are authorized and empowered to contract and agree with some person for clearing, repairing, and improving the road from Adam Hansbarger’s plantation in the County of Rockingham, over the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, to Kiplinger’s run at the foot of Powell’s Mountain, in the County of Orange; and the contract so to be made shall be in writing, etc., etc.

“2. In consideration of the great expense which the said undertaker will be put to in preparing and keeping the said road in repair, it shall be lawful after the road shall be completed to receive the following tolls—as follows—; For every coach, chariot, or wagon, the driver and horses, 25 cents; for every 4 wheeled chaise or phaeton, and horses, 17 cents; for every riding chair, or cart and horse, 12½ cents; for

every man and horse, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for every head of Black cattle, 3 cents; for every head of sheep or hogs, 1 cent.—etc.”

Captain Stephen Conrad was an extensive farmer, and had other active business interests as well. He evidently engaged in leather tanning on a large scale. The writer distinctly recalls the large holes along the banks of Luck Run, not far from the present East Point School, which at one time were the vats of the old tannery operated by Stephen Conrad and his sons.

We know that he operated a pottery near Elkton, Va., for in “Chalkley’s Augusta County Records,” we find this entry, which Judge Chalkley stated appeared on the Deed Books of Rockingham County, dated November 24, 1804—“Capt. Stephen Conrad was granted the right to take potters clay from the land of John Maggert; said land adjoining Layton Yancey, Honourous Powell, ——— the Mountain and Shenandoah River, ———.” Recorded in April ——— 1805.”

The writer failed to find this entry in the deed books mentioned, but the transaction was completed, for the land in question is known to lay south-east of Elkton, in the vicinity of what is now known as “the Ore Wash,” a place so called because of the mining operations of a large deposit of iron ore some thirty years ago. The writer’s paternal great-grandfather, Andrew Coffman, also operated a large pottery at Elkton; it may be that he took over the pottery formerly operated by Capt. Conrad. The Coffman pottery was located on the spot where the Elkton Farm Bureau Building now stands, and it is known

that his clay came from deposits formerly worked by the Conrad interests and from land at the west end of Elkton, just back of the present residence of Dr. Ernest Miller. Deep depressions in the vacant land where the clay was removed can still be seen.

In keeping with the custom of country gentlemen at the time, Captain Conrad had a still house on his farm, as indicated by the evidence introduced in a law suit in which he was involved, brought about by the purchase of a number of slaves from St. Clair Kirtley. Interesting information copied from the court records in this suit are added in the documentary section.

It is also possible that he operated a mill on his place, but we find no direct mention of this in any documents available, except in the notes of Mrs. Maude Conrad Perry. She wrote that she had in her possession a contract signed by Captain Conrad, which showed that in 1807 he bought 1,000 acres of land from Asher Waterman, "or as much more as he thinks proper to take," and which "joins his land on the east side of the mountain." Under the terms of this contract, he was to pay Mr. Waterman in potters ware, whiskey, and flour. The writer has been unable to find a copy of this transaction in the Rockingham County records.

On the large Conrad plantations around East Point owned by Captain Stephen Conrad, his brother George, and Stephen's sons, John, George, and Jacob, (Henry seems not to have had much land at East Point), there were a number of residences, and quite a number of negro cabins on the John Conrad homestead. Whether this was the home first built by his father, Captain Stephen, and later sold to John, we

are not sure. We do know that several of the residences were located along Luck Run and Boones Run. We have positive proof that John raised his family at the large "manor house" which was located on the spot where now stands the residence of C. E. Jones, about 300 yards north-east of the East Point Cemetery.

About eighteen months before Margaret died, she and Captain Stephen sold to their two eldest sons, John and George, about seven hundred acres of their holdings, for the total sum of \$20,000 cash. The land sold to John, consisting of two tracts, lay "on the north side of the Shenandoah River," and the five tracts sold to George lay in the vicinity of Elkton.

Both transactions occurred on April 1, 1819, and are recorded in Rockingham Deed Book 4, 369-372. Copies of the deeds covering the transfers now follow.

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 4, Page 369.

THIS INDENTURE made this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between Stephen Conrad and Margaret, his wife, of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia of the one part and George Conrad of the County and State of the other part Witnesseth that the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret for and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand dollars to them in hand paid by the s'd George Conrad at and before the ensealing and delivery to these presents the receipt whereof the s'd Stephen Conrad and Margaret do hereby acknowledge Have bargained and sold and by these presents do and each of them doth bargain sell and confirm unto the said George Conrad, his heirs and assigns forever the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County a'd and bounded as follows to wit: The first commonly called Bears place; The second, Thorn Hills; the third, a Nine acre Survey; fourth, a part of a 105 acre tract;

and fifth, a five and a half acre Survey inclusive, Beginning at three Hickories on the River Bank Corner to Adam Hansberger's land then N 40 W 52 po. to a stake (in the old patent line) then with the same N 62 E 100 po. to a pine on the road side then N 21 194 po. to two pines in a line of the nine acre tract and with the same N 28 E po. to a pine and three black oak A. Harnsbarger's Corner then with the lines of the 105 acre tract S E 53 po. to a black oak Hansbargers Corner and then N 60 E 40 po. to a large white oak Fudges Corner (now H. Conrads) and with his lines S $83\frac{1}{2}$ E 60 to a small white oak and black oak on his line (H. Conrads) then N 50 W 150 po. to a pine Daniel Sellers Corner then S 79 W 146 po. to a black oak D. Sellers Corner then S 24 E 15 po. to two pines Thorn Hills Corner and with his line S 12 E 46 po. to three pines then S 45 W 80 po. to two black oaks then S 17 E 44 po. to a pine Keishes Corner then S 85 W 60 po. to two white oaks, then S 14 W 74 po. to two pines Keishes Corner (Note, This Corner ought to have been N 87 W 14 to Keishes Corner) then with his line S 11 E 63 po. to a white oak and Gum in Adam Sellers line then with his line E 14 poles to a small hickory and near a double pine (Conrads Corner) then N 12° E poles to said double pine and then with said Conrads line east—61 poles to a white and a black oak Corner to Harnsbergers 50 acre tract and with the lines of the same N 30 E 115 po. to a white and two black oaks then E—30 po. to a hickory grub then with the 9 acre tract S 23 W 182 po. to two pines then with Bears line South 30° West poles to two pines then S 70 E 40 poles to 3 pines S 27 W 64 po. to a pine and hickory then with Adam Sellers lines 32 po. to a hickory and with the same 32 poles to a mulberry then S 52 E 17 po. to the River and then with the several courses of the same to the Beginning estimated at about 350 acres also one other lot of ground called the Island lying opposite J. S. Manzy's Still House bounded as follows to wit, Beginning at a Sycamore on the North West side of S'd Island then S 35 W. 15 po. to a double white oak S 20 W 18 poles to a small sycamore S 42 E 8 poles to a large stone at the edge of the water N 22 E 62 poles to the point of the Island N 71 W 1 pole to a cynamore then S 53 W 10

poles to the Beginning containing one acre 2 roods 22 poles, To have and to hold the said several tracts or parcels of Land together with all and singular the appurtenances there-to belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said land above described to the said George Conrad heirs and assigns forever to the only proper use and behoof of him the said George Conrad, his heirs and assigns forever; and the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret his wife for themselves their and either of their heirs Exors and adms. the said several tracts and parcels of land inclusive with all and singular the premises, improvements, and appurtenances thereto belonging with every branch and member of the same or in any wise appertaining to the same to the S'd George Conrad, his heirs and assigns, free from the claim or claims of them the S'd Stephen Conrad and Margaret, his wife, or either of them or of any other person or persons whatsoever will, shall and do warrant and forever defend the premises by these presents, In witness whereof the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Stephen Conrad (seal)

her

Margaret M Conrad (seal)

mark

Rockingham County to wit, We Layton Yancey and Jacob Conrad, magistrates of S'd County do hereby certify that Stephen Conrad and Margaret, the wife of Stephen Conrad, parties to the within conveyance have duly acknowledged the same before us the 13th day of November 1819 and desire us to certify the said acknowledgement to the Clerk of the County Court of Rockingham in order that the said conveyance may be Recorded.

Layton Yancey

Jacob Conrad

And we do also certify that Margaret Conrad, wife of Stephen Conrad, parties to a certain Deed for the conveyance of real estate to George Conrad bearing date the first day of April 1819 and hereunto annexed personally appeared before us Margaret Conrad in the County aforesaid and being examined by us privily and apart from her husband and hearing the deed aforesaid fully explained to her the S'd Margaret Conrad and the S'd Margaret Conrad acknowledged the same to be her act and Deed and declared that she had willingly signed, sealed and delivered the same and that she wished not to retract it. Given from under our hands and seals this 13th day of November 1819.

Layton Yancey (seal)

Jacob Conrad (seal)

In the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Rockingham, November 16th, 1819. This Deed from Stephen Conrad and wife to George Conrad was this day presented to me William Herron, Deputy Clerk of the said County and having been duly acknowledged before two magistrates and certified is admitted to Record.

Teste William Herron D. C. R. C.

Re-recorded from Original Deed under act of "Assembly approved" November 18th, 1884.

Teste D. H. Lee Martz D. C."

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 4, Page 372.

THIS INDENTURE made the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and nineteen Between Stephen Conrad and Margaret, his wife, of the county of Rockingham and State of Virginia of the one part and John Conrod of the

County and state aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Stephen Conrod and Margaret, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand dollars, lawful money of Virginia to them in hand paid by the said John Conrad the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged has granted, bargained, and sold and by these presents do bargain and sell to the said John Conrad and his heirs and assigns, two certain tracts or parcels of Land lying and being in the County and state aforesaid lying on the North Side of Shenandoah River to Wit: Beginning at a large pine and white oak near Kertleys Barn thence N 61 W 101, to a white oak and hickory in a Lane then W 40 poles to a white oak and two hickory Saplings Corner to Peter Conrad's land thence 19 W 92 to two white oaks Corner to said Conrad's land thence N 43 W. 108 to a stone and hickory grub on other Corner to Peter Conrad's land then N 33° E 50 poles to a stone Runcles Corner then with his line S 57 E 150 poles to a black oak and hickory then S 72° E 56 poles to a Spanish oak near a run then S 25 E 132 poles to two white oaks then S 33 W 60 poles to the Beginning . Estimated one hundred and seventy-five acres, one other tract lying near Hartman's Land beginning at a white oak Peter Conrad (also Kaylor's and Hartmans) and with Kaylor's line N 77 W 154 poles to a white oak his corner and crooked black oak N 50 W 106 poles to a pine and white oak about 4 poles N. of Kaylors Corner S 67 W 48 poles to a black oak near the foot of a hill N 24 W 60 poles along the side of a hill to a large pine N 50 E 34 poles to a large Pine N 5 E 54 poles to two white oaks in a Swamp S 77 E 52 poles to 2 pines N 43 E 48 poles to crossing a branch of Hartmans run to a red oak in a stony place S 75° E 71 poles to two pines S 7° E 77 po. to a pine and Black oak in said Hartmans line S 57° W 28 poles with his line to three pines his corner S 35 E 41 po. to three pines his Corner N 89 E 36 po. to a pine his Corner S 34 E 54 po. to 2 pines his Corner S 35 E 55 po. to the Beginning Continuing two hundred acres to have and to hold the said two tracts or parcels of Land together with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said John Conrad his heirs and assigns forever to the

only proper use and behoof of him the said John Conrad his heirs and assigns forever and the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret for themselves and their heirs Exor's and Adm's do covenant with the said John Conrad his heirs an dassigns that they the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret, his wife, their heirs Exors. Adms. the ——Two tracts of Land with its appurtenances unto the said John Conrad, his heirs and assigns against the claim or claims of them, the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret, their heirs and of all and every person or persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend these presents In witness whereof the said Stephen Conrad and Margaret, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presents of
George Conrad
Jacob Conrad

Stephen Conrad (seal)
her
Margaret X Conrad (seal)
mark

Rockingham County to wit, We Layton Yancey and Jacob Conrad, magistrates of the said County do hereby certify that Stephen Conrad and Margaret Conrad, the wife of Stephen Conrad, parties to the within conveyance have duly acknowledged the same before us this 13th day of November 1819 and desire us to certify the s'd acknowledgment to the Clerk of the County Court of Rockingham in order that the said conveyance may be Recorded.

Layton Yancey
Jacob Conrad

And we do also certify that Margaret Conrad, the wife of Stephen Conrad, parties to a certain Deed for the conveyance of real estate to John Conrad

bearing date the first day of April 1819 and hereunto annexed, personally appeared before us Margaret Conrad in the County aforesaid and being examined before us privily and apart from her husband and having the deed aforesaid fully explained to her the s'd Margaret Conrad and she the said Margaret Conrad acknowledged the same to be her act and deed and declared that she had willingly signed sealed and delivered the same and that she wished not to retract it Given from under our hands and seals this 13th day of November 1819.

Layton Yancey (seal)

Jacob Conrad (seal)

In the Clerks Office of the County Court of Rockingham, November 16, 1819. This Deed from Stephen Conrad and wife to John Conrad was this day presented to me William Herron, Deputy Clerk of the said County and having been duly acknowledged before two magistrates and certified is admitted to Record.

Teste Wm. Herron, D. C. R. C.

Re-Recorded from "Burnt Records" under act of Assembly Approved November 18th, 1884.

Teste D. H. Lee Martz, D. C."

From family tradition it seems quite certain that Captain Stephen was living with his eldest son, John, at the time of his second marriage, and here he died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt but that Captain Stephen and his first wife, Margaret Moyers, are buried in the old Conrad burial plot in the East Point Cemetery. Whether or not his last wife, Mary Cook,

was buried there, we do not know. It is quite possible that she may have been buried by her first husband, Henry Cook, in the old Cook burial plot which is now known as the Dovel burial ground, located about one-half mile west of East Point Church on the mountain road.

Captain Stephen's first wife, Mary Margaret Moyers, died December 8, 1820, at the age of 58 years. Captain Stephen was then 71 years old, and he and Mary Margaret had lived happily together for 38 years. They had, no doubt, worked hard and enjoyed the happiness of raising their four sons and seeing them develop into successful business men, thrifty and aggressive as their father. They had also experienced the sorrow of losing two of their children, Joseph and Mary, by death when they were quite young.

No doubt, the shock of Mary Margaret's death left Captain Stephen in his old age very lonesome and unhappy and unable to think as clearly as during his very active years when she was by his side. Should we not withhold censure of his evident precipitate action in marrying within eight months, on August 11, 1821, Mary Magdalene Cook, the widow of his neighbor, Henry Cook? The old marriage record in Harrisonburg shows that Stephen's son, George, was surety for his father on the marriage bond when he married Mary Cook. We have no information as to the age of Mary Cook, her maiden name before her marriage with Mr. Cook, or the date of her death.

Captain Stephen lived slightly more than a year after his second marriage; he having married as we

noted before on August 11, 1821 and he died on August 28, 1822.

There are two interesting entries in Rockingham County Court records which would indicate the sons of Capt. Stephen, after the death of their father, took immediate action to have their step-mother relieved from any possible control in the settlement of their father's estate.

The first of these entries may be found on the minute books of the Court and is as follows. It was entered Sept. 2, 1822, five days after Captain Stephen died.

"On the motion of John Conrad and Jacob Conrad, letters of administration are granted them on the estate of Stephen Conrad, deceased, (Mary Magdaline Conrad, the widow of the said Stephen Conrad, having from under her hand relinquished her right of Administration on the said estate) who took the oath required by law and with warranty entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$20,000.00 conditioned as the law directs, certificate is granted them. Ordered that Layton Yancey, Adam Harnsbarger, John Sellers, and Daniel Sellers, or any three of them being first sworn do appraise the said estate and make report thereon to the Court."

The second entry may be found in Deed Book No. 5, pg. 438, and is the record of an agreement made Sept. 15, 1822, "between Mary Magdalene Conrad, late widow and relict of Stephen Conrad, dec'd, and John, George, Jacob, and Henry Conrad, sons of Stephen," in which she relinquished all her rights, claims, dower interest, or whatsoever claims of any nature upon the estate of her late husband, Stephen

Conrad, for a sum of money stipulated in the agreement. The sons of Stephen also relinquished any claims they may have had in any property she may have brought to Stephen by her marriage, and which might also be owing to her son, John Cook. Copy of agreement follows:

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 5, Page 438

"Articles of Agreement made and entered into this 15th day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two between Mary Magdalene Conrad, late widow and relict of Stephen Conrad, deceased, of the one part and John Conrad, George Conrad, Jacob Conrad, and Henry Conrad of the other part all of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia Witnesseth that the said Mary Magdalene Conrad late widow as aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Nine hundred dollars current money of Virginia to her in hand paid by the said John, George, Jacob, and Henry Conrad, their heirs and assigns forever all her dower right, interest claim or demand whatsoever, which she now has or may hereafter have in, to, and upon the estate of her late husband, Stephen Conrad, dec'd and hereby renounce and disclaim all other or further claim or demand whatsoever upon S'd estate as, or for her Dower both real and personal. And the said John, George, Jacob, and Henry Conrad for themselves, their heirs, etc., do agree to relinquish all demands and claims in and to all or any estate that she may have either now in the case of her son, John Cook, or elsewhere and which was hers before her inter-marriage with the said Stephen Conrad or that which she claimed under the will of her former husband,

Henry Cook, dec'd, and now for the true and faithful abiding to and performing these articles and covenants we bind ourselves, our heirs, Exors., Adms., each to the other in the sum of five thousand dollars, current money as af'd. In witness whereof we the several parties herein named do set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

her

Mary Magdalene X Conrad
mark

John Conrad
Geo. Conrad
Henry Conrad
Jacob Conrad

Signed in the presents of Henry Miller, Junior.
Joseph Moyer
John Eaton

In the Clerk's Office of Rockingham County, January 6, 1823. This Article of Agreement between Mary M. Conrad and John, George, Jacob, and Henry Conrad was this day presented to me L. W. Gambill, Deputy Clerk of said County and proven by the oaths of two of the witnesses thereto is admitted to record.

Atteste L. W. Gambill, D. C. R. C.

In the Clerks Office of the County Court of Rockingham, October 6, 1823, this agreement was this day further and fully proven before me, L. W. Gambill, Deputy Clerk of said County by the oath of Henry Miller, Junior, and admitted to Record.

Atteste L. W. Gambill, D. C. R. C.

Re-recorded from "Original Agreement" under act of Assembly Approved Nov. 18, 1884.

Teste D. H. Lee Martz, D. C."

One of the last recorded acts of Captain Stephen Conrad occurred about a month before his death on July 5, 1822, when he legally conveyed to his son, Jacob, two negro slaves, a woman, Nancy, "upwards of sixty years of age," and a negro man named Major. At the same time, he also gave Jacob a "certain bay mare four years old last spring, and generally known by the name of Major's Mare." Copy of this transaction which may be found in Rockingham Deed Book No. 5, page 389, follows herewith:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Stephen Conrad of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I bear toward Jacob Conrad my son as well as for the further consideration of one dollar in hand paid by the s'd Jacob Conrad at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath given granted and confirmed and by these presents doth give grant and confirm unto the s'd Jacob Conrad, his heirs, Exors., Adms., and assigns one certain Negro Woman named Nancey upwards of sixty years of age to have and to hold the said Negro Woman unto the s'd Jacob Conrad, his heirs, Exor's, Adm's, and assigns forever. And the said Stephen Conrad for himself, his heirs, and assigns against the claim of him the said Stephen Conrad, his Exors. Adms., and against the claim or claims of every other person or persons whatsoever. In Witness whereof

I, the said Stephen Conrad, hath hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of July 1822.

Stephen Conrad (seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered and given possession of in the presence of

Jacob Miller

Henry Conrad

In the Clerks Office of Rockingham County, Sept. 3, 1822. This Deed of Gift from Stephen Conrad to Jacob Conrad was this day presented to me L. W. Gambill, Deputy Clerk of the said County and being by the oaths of the witness thereto is admitted to Record.

Atteste L. W. Gambill D. C. R. C.

Re-recorded from Original Deed under act of Assembly Approved November 18, 1884.

Teste D. H. Lee Martz, D. C."

"Know all men by these presents that I, Stephen Conrad of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia for and in consideration of the Natural love and affection which I bear to Jacob Conrad, my son, as well as for the further consideration of one dollar to me in hand paid by the said Jacob Conrad at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipts whereof is hereby acknowledged hath given and granted and by these presents to give and grant to the said Jacob Conrad his executors, administrators, and assigns a certain Negro man named Major; also one certain bay mare four years old last spring (and generally known by the name of Major's Mare) to have and to hold the said Negro man and

bay mare unto him the said Jacob Conrad, his Executors, administrators and assigns forever and the said Stephen Conrad for himself his executors administrators the S'd Negro man, Major, and bay mare unto the said Jacob Conrad, his executors, administrators and assigns against the claim of him the S'd Stephen Conrad, his executors and administrators and against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents in Witness whereof I, the said Stephen Conrad have hereunto set my hand and seal this . . day of July 1822.

Stephen Conrad (seal)

Signed, sealed, delivered and possession given in presence of us

Jacob Miller

Henry Conrad

In the Clerks Office of Rockingham County Court,
Sept. 3, 1822.

This Deed of Gift from Stephen Conrad to Jacob Conrad was this day presented to me L. W. Gambill, Deputy Clerk of the said Court and being proved by the oaths of the witnesses hereto is admitted to Record.

Atteste L. W. Gambill D. C. R. C.

Re-recorded from Original Deed under act of Assembly Approved November 18, 1884.

Teste D. H. Lee Martz D. C.

"A Deed for Personal Estate from Stephen Conrad to John Conrad personally two witnesses thereto."

The above memo is made from the Minute Book for October Court 1822 under Act of Assembly approved Nov. 18, 1884.

Teste D. H. Lee Martz D. C."

There were no children born to Capt. Stephen Conrad by his second marriage, but he and Margaret Moyers were blessed with six children who were, according to age: John, George, Jacob, Henry, Mary, and Joseph. It appears from notes on the Conrad family in possession of Mrs. Walter Miller of Elkton, that Mary was born February 7, 1792, and Joseph was born Sept. 28, 1800. Death dates of the children are not available but it is supposed that Mary was about six years old when she died, while Joseph lived only two or three years.

As in the summary of the children of John Stephen Conrad, Senior, we will now consider the children of Capt. Stephen Conrad, Junior, according to age in setting down the information at hand concerning them.

CHAPTER VI

The Family of John Conrad

John, the eldest child of Captain Stephen Conrad and Mary Margaret Moyers, was born at East Point, Va., October 8, 1783. On January 26, 1809, the year he was twenty-six years old, he was married by Rev. William Douglas to Anna Maria Nicholas, the daughter of Peter Nicholas, Jr., and wife Juliana. Anna Maria was slightly more than twenty years old at the time of her marriage.

The records did not reveal the maiden name of her mother, Juliana, but her father was the son of Peter Nicklas, Sr., (Nicholas), one of the signers of an agreement on October 31, 1769, between the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations worshipping at the Peaked Mountain Church, McGaheysville, Va.

According to the records of that church, translated from the German by Charles E. Kemper and others, Anna Maria had two brothers and two sisters. The record of their births, baptisms, and sponsors are shown here as they appear in the old church book.

Parents	Name of Children	Sponsors
	Dates of Birth and Baptism	
Peter Nicolaus— and Juliana.	Jacob—B—Sept. 9, 1787 Baptized May 4, 1788 by Rev. Christian Streidt	Jacob Nicholas
“ “	Anna Maria— B—Oct. 9, 1788 Baptized Oct. 19, 1788 by Rev. Jacob Weymer	Jacob Risch (Rush) and Anna Maria

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| “ | “ | Lydia—B—Dec. 1, 1794 | Anna Nicholas |
| | | Baptized May —, 1795 | (single) |
| “ | “ | John—B—Jan. 1, 1801 | John Nicholas |
| | | Bapt. Feb'y —, 1801 | (single) |
| | | By Rev. John Brown | |
| “ | “ | Lucia—B—Dec. 5, 1803 | Polly Risch (Rush) |
| | | Baptized March 30, 1804 | |
| | | By Rev. John Brown | |

The Rev. John Brown who performed the last two baptisms was licensed by the Reformed Synod at York, Pennsylvania, on May 12, 1800, on application from the Peaked Mountain Church Congregation and served the Congregation from 1800 to 1850. He and Rev. Christian Streidt jointly dedicated the third Peaked Mountain Church on May 27, 1804. He must have been a very well-beloved pastor. The present Reformed Church at McGaheysville was named for him and is known as the “Brown Memorial Reformed Church.”

The first legal references pertaining to John Conrad are those in which he appears as a witness for his father in the purchase of some slaves, and as a deputy in delivering notices to witnesses to appear in a certain court action. These actions occurred in 1807 and 1808.

On June 17, 1811, he was issued a Land Office Treasury warrant No. 4755 for 200 acres, but for some unknown reason, he was deeded only 97½ acres according to a survey shown on the Vacant Land Books of Rockingham County. This survey was made on August 1, 1813. It will have been noted that his father, Capt. Stephen, Jr., had two surveys of the land under this warrant of John's made in June and

September 1815, covering 167 acres. This probably explains why John had only $97\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the original warrant deeded to himself. Reference to the copy of the deed which follows shows the location of the land to have been in the vicinity of the John Loker property, a mile north of East Point, Va. (Mr. Loker was murdered for his money, near his home in December, 1935.)

"Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia: To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, that in conformity with a survey made the 1st of August, 1813, by virtue of a Land office Treasury warrant, No. 4755, issued the 17th of June, 1811, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto JOHN COONROD—

"A certain tract or parcel of land, containing ninety-seven and a half acres on the North side of a branch called Boons Run near the Peaked Mountain, in the County of Rockingham, and bounded as followeth to wit:

"Beginning at two small hickories Christopher Amon's corner; thence with his line N 4 West 191 poles to a pine said Amon's corner, thence West 16 poles to a black oak and pine Stephen Coonrod's line; thence with the same N 89 East 30 poles to a pine said Coonrod's corner; N 40, East 82 poles to a black oak, pine, and chestnut oak; N 21 West 14 poles to a black oak and pine; corner to St. Clair Kertlie's land; thence with his line, S 32 East 80 poles to two pines; S 6, East 40 poles to two Spanish oaks side of a hill; N 79 East 12 poles to a pine and chestnut in John Cook's line, thence with the same, S. 37 West 212 poles to a black oak and white oak, Rhinehart's corner, thence with his line N 76, SW 8 poles to a white oak, Amon's corner, thence with his line N 11, S W 42 poles to two white oaks and a pine corner to said Amon's thirty-eight acre survey, and thence S 65 East 38 poles to the beginning.

"With its appurtenances to have and to hold the said Tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said JOHN

COONROD and his heirs forever;—In witness whereof the said Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the lesser seal of the said commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1815, and of the Commonwealth, the thirty-ninth.

“(Signed) W. C. NICHOLAS.”

(State Seal affixed in wax)
(Deed written on parchment)

On back of the deed appears the following:

“JOHN COONROD hath title to the within mentioned tract of Land,

“(Signed) WILL G. PENDLETON, Reg. O. Off.

JOHN COONROD

97½ acs.

ROCKINGHAM

Recorded and Examined

Book No. 65 P. 83.”

There are many entries on the records of Rockingham County in which John Conrad was the buyer or seller of lands or other properties, which were not copied for this history but which may be seen by any one interested. There was copied, however, the deed, or memorandum of a loan of money from Peter Effinger to John Conrad on March 8, 1816, which the writer found interesting for the reason that it enumerated many articles of household property as a pledge for the loan. A number of the articles mentioned have long since gone out of use. It seems that the loan was promptly paid, the articles mentioned remained with the John Conrad family, and several

of them are still treasured by the writer's mother, who is John Conrad's granddaughter.

The writer was interested to note that there was not included in this transaction a fine old grandfather's clock which is now owned by the family of William S. Conrad who lives in Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. Conrad, who died several years before this was written, was the son of J. Mitchell Conrad, who was a nephew of John Conrad. That old clock has an interesting history that will be told later on in this story.

Copies of the Peter Effinger—John Conrad deeds now follow:

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 3, Page 103.

Know all men by these presents that I, Peter Effinger of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia have this day purchased from John Conrod of the same county and state aforesaid the following property to wit: — feather beds with all the clothes belonging to them, one Bureau and Cover, two ———, one candle stand with cover, one large chest, one walnut table and chairs, looking glass, window curtains, the Japan tumblers, two sugar bowls, — cannisters, two tea pots, one Bread basket, one tin pitcher, five cups and saucers, five dishes, two glass tumblers, one wine glass, two pint decanters, one gravy bowl, one silver watch, eleven spoons large and small, one bottle of sweet oil, two pepper boxes, salt cellar, four patty pans, seven knives and forks, two tin cups, one quart ———, three coffee pots, one copper tea kettle, one funnell, one cullender, one strainer, Bowl, one candle ——— one set of ladles, one fleash fork, one soap spoon, two fla— one hand bellows, one frying pan, a bread toaster, a dripping pan, one pr. o——, one potrack, one pair shovel and tongs, one small hammer, one Dutch oven, one side saddle, one wheel and reel, one Barrel of flour, three bread b——, one dough tray, two

tubs, one-half bushel measure, three piggins, seven crocks, one jug, one sifter, one shaving kettle, one corn sifter, one lantern, two shoe brushes, Sweeping brush, seven hand towels, one band box, one cradle, thirteen books more or less, buckets, one close ———, three handy baskets, one coffee mill, two candle stands, two table cloths, twelve vials, one pig, the clothes belonging to the cradle and one set of tools now in the possession of Michael Effinger of Woodstock, Va. Now, therefore, for the preservation and safe keeping of the aforementioned property as well as for the sum of \$100 to me in hand paid by the said John Conrod, I have this day lent and delivered them into the possession of the said John Conrod for the term of three years from and after this date Given under my hand and seal the 8th day of March 1816.

PETER EFFINGER (seal)

In the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Rockingham March ————— of Loan from Peter Effinger to John Conrod was this day —————.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Conrod of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia for and in consideration of the sum of ——— hundred dollars to me in hand paid by Peter Effinger of the County and State aforesaid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have bargained, sold, granted and conveyed and by these presents do bargain, sell, grant and confirm to the said Peter Effinger the following property hereinafter mentioned to wit: Two feather beds with all the clothes belonging to them, one bureau and cover, two bed steads, one candle stand with cover, one large chest, one walnut table, eight chairs, a looking-glass and window Curtains, three Japan tumblers, two sugar bowls, two tea canisters, two tea pots, one bread basket one tin pitcher, five cups and saucers, twelve plates, five dishes, two glass tumblers, one wine glass, two pint decanters, one gravy bowl, one silver watch, ten spoons large and small, one bottle sweet oil, two pepper boxes, one salt cellar, four patty pans, seven knives, and forks, two tin cups, one quart measure, three coffee

pots, one copper tea kettle, one funnel, one cullender, one strainer, one wash bowl, one candle moulds, one set of ladles, one flesh fork, one soup spoon, two flat irons, one hand bellows, one frying pan, a bread toaster, a dripping pan, a pair of andirons, a potrack, one pair of shovels and tongs, a small hammer, one Dutch, two pots, one side saddle, one wheel and reel, one barrel of flour, three break baskets, one dough tray, two tubs, one-half bushel measure, three piggins, seven crocks, one jug, one sifter, a shaving kettle, one corn sifter, one lantern, two shoe brushes, one sweeping brush, seven hand towels, one band box, one cradle, thirteen books more or less, two tin buckets, one clothes line, one coffee mill, two candle stands, one meal tub, two table cloths, twelve vials, one pig, the clothes belonging to the cradle, one axe, three handy baskets, and one set of tinnerns tools in the possession of Michael Effinger, Woodstock, Va., and all and singular which said goods and chattels are now in the occupation of the said John Conrod (the set of tinnerns' tools aforesaid accepted). To have and to hold all and singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold as mentioned so to be the only proper use and behoof of the said Peter Effinger, his executors, administrators and assigns forever, and I, the said John Conrod for myself, my Exec's and Adm's the aforementioned goods and chattels to the said Peter Effinger, his Exor's, adm's and assigns against me the said John Conrod my exor's, adm's, and assigns and against all and any other person or persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In witness where of I have hereunto set my—

In the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Rockingham.

This sale bill from John Conrod to Peter Effinger was acknowledged by the said John before me William Herron, Deputy Clerk of the above-named County and having been duly acknowledged before two magistrates and certified is admitted to Record.

Teste WM. HERRON.

John Conrad's home was located where the residence of C. E. Jones now stands, near the East Point Cemetery. The present residence was built by J. B. and Martha Eastham who bought the property from a daughter of John Conrad, Mrs. Harriett Koontz, who came into possession of the "home place" in the division of her father's property after his death, by purchase from her sister, Mrs. Margaret Kite. After the purchase of the property by Mr. Eastham, the house burned, and a lot of valuable documents of the families of both Stephen, Sr., and Capt. Stephen, Jr. (which had been stored there temporarily by Mrs. Kite), were destroyed.

It is not definitely known whether John Conrad built the home in which he lived, or whether it was built by Captain Stephen, his father. It is the writer's opinion that the house was built by Capt. Stephen, and that this property was included in the property sold by him to John shortly before John's mother (Margaret Moyers) died. It is also the writer's opinion that after this sale to John, that Captain Stephen and his wife lived with John until she died, for it is definitely known that he was living with John when he married Mary Magdaline Cook.

This old house was typically Colonial as described to the writer by Miss Dee Harnsberger from her recollections of the old Conrad homestead as told to her by her mother, Mrs. Lucy Harnsberger (who was John Conrad's second daughter; and who was six years old when her grandfather, Capt. Stephen, died). The old house was two stories high in front with a story-and-half ell, and with a long, covered walk-way connecting the large dining room with the kitchen

which was about twenty feet away from the main house. All was of wood construction.

The cabins for the negro slaves were built along a rise of ground about one hundred yards north of the main dwelling. Between the cabins and the main dwelling there was a fine spring of water which has never been known to fail even in the severest of drouths and is used today by the present owners.

Not far from the negro cabins, there stood a large brick and stone bake-oven where the bread and pastries for the family were baked by the negro women. The mother of the writer also recalls that a large ash-hopper stood near the cabins where wood ashes were used to make lye for the purpose of boiling soap from meat scraps and tallow.

According to the deed which follows, it appears that there was a potter's kiln on the place not far from the house. This deed to John from his brothers, George, Jacob, and Henry, (after the death of their father, Captain Stephen), which they believed was in accord with the wish of their father expressed while he was living, transferred to John certain property which was a part of the "home place" and makes the writer believe there is not much doubt but that Capt. Stephen and Margaret sold the home place to John, with the reservation of the above-mentioned property and then continued to live with John until they both passed away.

It would seem from the language of this deed there must have been only the friendliest of feeling between the four brothers in the settlement of their father's estate.

The copy of this old deed which follows, with many others, affords an excellent picture when pieced together, of the home life and associations of this family.

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 9, Page 166.

This Indenture made the First Day of August, one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-five, between George Conrad and Susan his wife, Henry Conrad and Sarah his wife, and Jacob Conrad, all of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia of the one part, and John Conrad of the County and State aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth that whereas the said George Conrad and Susan his wife, Henry Conrad and Sarah his wife, Jacob Conrad, and John Conrad and Polly his wife, are signed in fee simple and hold in common about fifty acres of land being a part of the tract on which Stephen Conrad their father lived, which said fifty acres of land (— the same more or less) is included in the following Boundary, Viz: Beginning at the mouth of a lane leading to said John Conrad's dwelling and on a line of Runcle's, thence with said line to within one pole of the Negroes dwelling houses, thence at equal distance around said Home and Potter's Kiln back of the House to the front of the said kiln, then leaving the Kiln in such a manner as to leave the Corn House fifteen feet on the north side of said line to the wall of the Fish Dam, then crossing the creek from thence in such direction to the wood land next to John Cook's land as will include thirty acres of land and thence with the verge of the wood lying between Runcle's place (so called) and thence with the line of Corneal and said Cook the said Cook's corner and said Runcle's line, thence with Runcle's line to the beginning which said land the said Stephen Conrad reserved for future purposes in a deed made by him to the said John Conrad, bearing date the Fourteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one. Now the said George Conrad and Susan his wife, Henry Conrad and Sarah his wife, and Jacob Conrad, believing that it was the wish and intention of their

said father Stephen Conrad that the said John Conrad should have, enjoy, and forever possess the said land aforementioned and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said John Conrad, they the said George Conrad and Susan his wife, Henry Conrad and Sarah his wife, and Jacob Conrad, being desirous to carry into execution the intention of their said father, Stephen Conrad, relative to the said land aforesaid do hereby relinquish and convey to the said John Conrad and his heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title and interest to the said described land with its appurtenances to the every use and behoof of him the said John Conrad, his heirs, and assigns, forever free from the claims of the said George Conrad and Susan his wife, Henry Conrad and Sarah his wife, and Jacob Conrad, or either of their heirs and all and every person or persons claiming under them. In witness whereof the said George Conrad and Susan his wife, Henry Conrad and Sarah his wife, and Jacob Conrad, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

GEORGE CONRAD	(seal)	SUSAN CONRAD	(seal)
HENRY CONRAD	(seal)	SALLY CONRAD	(seal)
		JACOB CONRAD	(seal)

Rockingham County towit: We, Jacob Rush and John S.

Yancey, Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid do hereby certify that Susan Conrad wife of George Conrad, and Sarah Conrad the wife of Henry Conrad, relative to a certain deed bearing date the first day of August 1825, and hereunto annexed; personally appeared before us in the County aforesaid and being examined by us privily and apart from their husbands and having the deed aforesaid fully explained to them acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and declare that they had willingly signed, sealed, and delivered the same and that they wished not to retract.

Given under our hands and seals the 24th day of May, 1828.

JACOB RUSH	(seal)
JOHN S. YANCEY	(seal)

County of Rockingham, Jan. 5, 1829 _____
 This Deed from George Conrad and wife to John _____
 Conrad and acknowledged by _____ and in the said
 Clerk's office _____ John Conrad and on this day _____
 _____ 1829, every further _____

Attest—JAMES CLARK D. C. I. C.

Examined and Delivered
 to John Conrad,
 November 2, 1831.
 J. Clark.

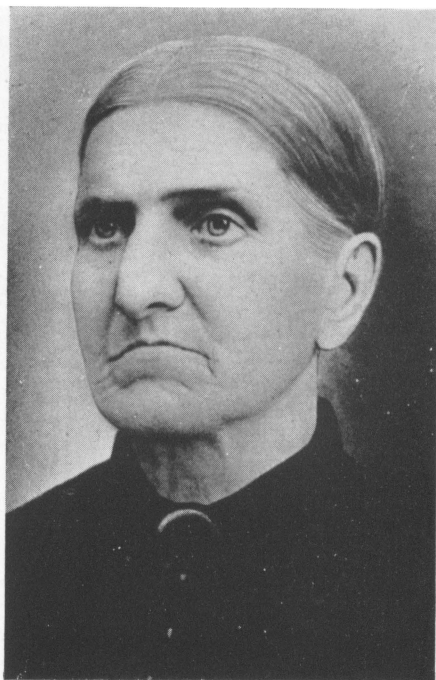
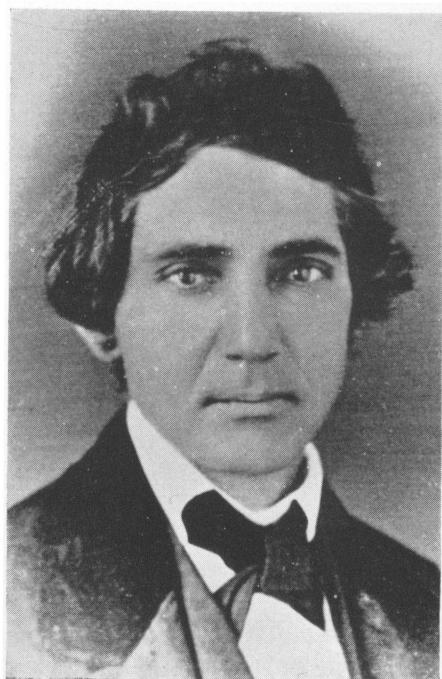
NOTE

The above deed recorded from burnt records by
 D. H. Lee Martz, D. C.
 Nov. 18, 1886

Like other members of his family, John Conrad was the possessor of large holdings of land at the time of his death. The assessors books for Rockingham County in 1850 indicate that he was the owner of the following property.

Acres	Description	Distance from the Court House			Assessed Value
352.2	Cook's Run	18	miles	north-east	\$ 7,758.00
242.2	Home Place	"	"	"	7,547.00
423	Mountain Land	"	"	"	841.00
249	"	"	20	"	498.00
259.2	"	"	14	"	519.00
<hr/>					
1,525.6					\$17,163.00

John Conrad died in 1853, and the next year the assessors books carried the following entry, which showed that his property had been divided among his children according to the value of the land and its location. The partition deed authorized by the Court



Stephen Conrad and his sister Mary Ann Conrad (Mrs. David H. Stover) children of John Conrad and Anna Maria Nicholas. The picture of Stephen, taken when he was thirty-five years old, was copied from an old daguerreotype. He was said to strongly resemble his grandfather, Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. The picture of his sister, Mary Ann, was taken when she was about sixty-five years old. (See pages 137, 149.)

to provide for this division has not been found, if it was ever recorded. The assessors books carry the notation—"By Committee of John Conrad," 1854.

Name	Acres	Description	Assessed	
			Value	Tax
Nicholas Conrad	70.1	Home Place	\$ 1,855.71	3.71
" "	134.3	Peaked Mountain	264.14	.53
Stephen	99.3	Home Place	1,855.71	3.71
" "	132.15	Peaked Mountain	264.14	.53
Mary Ann (Stover)	73.	Home Place	1,855.71	3.71
" "	132.	Peaked Mountain	264.14	.53
Lucy (Harnsberger)	75.	Home Place	1,855.71	3.71
" "	143.3	Peaked Mountain	264.14	.53
Caroline Conrad	77.	Home Place	1,855.71	3.71
" "	150.	Peaked Mountain	264.14	.53
Harriette (Koontz)	77.2	Home Place	1,855.71	3.71
" "	189.2	Peaked Mountain	264.14	.53
Margaret (Kite)	30.	Home Place (residence)	\$1,855.71	3.71
" "	134.1	Peaked Mt.	264.14	.53
Total Acres	1,560.		\$14,838.95	

Nine children were born to the union of John Conrad and Anna Maria Nicholas, two of whom died quite young. All of the others reached maturity and all were married, except Caroline.

Anna Maria died October 3, 1830, when she was 42 years old. Her baby, Mary Ann (grandmother of the writer) was only eight days old when her mother died. Five years after her death, on Oct. 1, 1835, John Conrad married his second wife, Mary Kingree, a daughter of Solomon Kingree, of Shenandoah County, Va. Only one child, a daughter, was born to them, Aug. 25, 1839, and died at birth. Mary Kingree Conrad died Sept. 21, 1852, at the age of fifty-nine years.

John died the following year, June 23, 1853, in his 70th year. He and both of his wives are buried in the old Conrad burial plot in the cemetery at East Point. Their graves are well marked, and the initials of

Franklin, one of his children who died young, can also be found on one of the rough limestone markers. Another small grave by the side of Franklin is probably that of his little sister, Rebecca.

John left no will, and Eli H. Koontz, his son-in-law, was named by the Court as Administrator according to the following entry in Rockingham County Minute Book No. 26.

"July 18, 1853—Virginia to Wit:

"At a Court held for Rockingham County on the third Monday in July 1853, being the 18th day of the said month.

"On the motion of Eli H. Koontz who made oath thereto and entered into Bond with security in the penalty of \$7500.00 conditioned as the law directs (the Surety having justified administration of all and singular the goods and chattels of John Conrad is granted here in due form), and it is ordered that Jacob Miller, Edward G. F. Hughes, Abner Moyers, and Joseph Moyers; or any three of them being first sworn do appraise the estate of the said John Conrad and make report to the Court."

In Minute Book No. 27, entered two years later, we find a second entry as follows, pertaining to the settlement.

"At a Court held Nov. 19, 1855, the settlement of the estate of John Conrad, Dec'd, was presented in Court and having been filed in the Clerk's Office for the time prescribed by law, was examined by the Court and ordered to be recorded."

In Minute Book No. 28, we find another settlement ordered recorded on September 15, 1856.

These settlements could not be found, but it is known that a deed of partition was drawn up and agreed to by the heirs, as shown previously in the assessment of 1854.

For a better understanding of other Court records regarding the settlement, let us now consider the children of John and Anna Maria Conrad, according to their age.

Margaret (Peggy), their eldest child, was born Dec. 17, 1809. She was married in her twenty-first year to James Kite, of Page County, Va., on June 13, 1831. They had six children: Clarinda Jane, Hiram Jackson, Adeline, Thomas M., Solon T., and David Calvin. Through these six children there appears in the genealogical section of this history, a list of one hundred and eighty descendants, the largest number from any descendant of the line of John Stephen Conrad, Sr.

Following Margaret, twin boys were born to John and Anna Maria Conrad, on April 11, 1812. They were named Stephen and Nicholas.

About two months before he was twenty-three, Stephen was married on February 10, 1835, to Mary C. Harnsberger, daughter of Adam H. and Sallie Miller Harnsberger. Seven children were born to their marriage. According to a memo in his father's diary and other information, Stephen with his wife, their eldest child, Margaret Catherine, and his brother-in-law, Mitchell Harnsberger, left Rockingham County on May 11, 1839, to seek their fortune in the West. The story of that trip and intimate facts about the family is well told in a letter to the writer from Stephen's granddaughter, Mary Caroline Hartman, from her memory of stories told to her by her grandmother. Miss Hartman with her family formerly lived in St. Louis, Mo., but now lives with her sister, Mrs. Annie Hartman Carter, in Kelsey City,

Florida. Miss Hartman's letter gives an interesting word picture of the conditions of travel in those early days of 1839, as well as many interesting facts concerning other matters of that time. Extracts from the letter are given here as stated. References to "Uncle Nicholas," etc., are to be noted since Stephen Conrad's brother, Nicholas, went west also, a few years after Stephen, and both settled finally in Missouri. However, the story of Nicholas will be told later on. Miss Hartman said in part:

"We who are left are really strangers to each other (meaning the families of Stephen and Nicholas), but the only reason I can give is that we have never been travelers. We lived in the same state until three years ago, but we lived on the line in the east and they not far from the line in the west, and people three hundred miles apart were really not neighbors in our day. The brothers were in close touch—Uncle Nicholas died years before I was born. I am sure even before my mother married father. He died of some acute lung trouble and was sick but a few hours, and I have often heard grandmother tell of the hurry in getting Grandpa off; as well as I can remember a boat was coming up the river and he ran with his clothes over his arm, not having time between the telegram and the boat stopping or leaving to pack the traveling bag, but Uncle Nicholas died before he reached Camden (Missouri).

"Uncle Nicholas had a daughter, Martha, not more than two years younger, I think, than my mother. She stayed at Grandpa's for two years when a young girl and attended school with my mother. Camden is a much smaller place than Boonville,

(Missouri) where my grandparents lived and was at that time an educational center. Grandma and Aunt Crissyann (wife of Nicholas) corresponded until Aunt Crissyann died.

"I don't think the brothers (Stephen and Nicholas) went west together. I think I remember hearing Grandma speak of Uncle Nicholas' family coming out. We had a wonderful grandmother. Her memory was unfailing and accurate, and she loved to talk, so the events of her life were very familiar to us.

"Our grandparents went West neither by caravan or wagon. They went by stage to the Ohio River—I think they took the boat at Wheeling, (West Va.) if there was a Wheeling then. I think they left Virginia in the fall of '39, their destination being a small place thirty miles from Cincinnati. The party was made up of Grandpa, Grandma, my mother, then three years old, and Grandma's brother, Mitchell, as near as I ever heard. Soon after reaching Ohio a letter came to them from Va., saying a letter had come from some member of the Baer family who had moved to Missouri. They wrote they had heard that Stephen was going to Ohio and to tell him by no means to stop there, that Missouri was the coming state.

"Grandpa left Grandma and the baby in care of Uncle Mitchell in the little Ohio town, (I can't recall the name, but remember they boarded with a family named Tibbets) and went on to Missouri to the place where the Baers lived, a little town called New Palestine. One of the Lionbergers from Page County, (Va.) had also located there.

"In about a year Mr. Lionberger moved to the

river port of Boonville, about fifteen miles away and quite a growing town, and he advised Grandpa to make his start in the larger place. He moved to Boonville, I think, in 1841. Grandpa was pleased with the new country and wrote for Uncle Mitchell to bring Grandma and the baby on, and they sailed down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi, and reached Boonville sometime in February. It must have been an early spring for I've heard Grandma say she reached the hotel in Boonville at night, and she dreamed the fruit trees were in bloom, and in the morning when she looked out of the window a peach tree was in full bloom.

"I have heard her tell of her impressions on the way. She had heard of Cairo, Ill., where the two rivers met, and she saw a settlement of block houses on stilts. She looked forward to seeing the big city, St. Louis, and she saw a row of houses along the river front with gable roofs all painted red. I don't remember whether there was a stop-over at St. Louis, but they must have changed boats there to go on up the Missouri River to Boonville, in Cooper County. It is located about one hundred and fifty miles from St. Louis in the center of the state.

"Grandpa was quite a successful man up to middle age. In Boonville he had a saddlery business of some magnitude; taking government contracts and shipping to the Indian Territory. There was a tannery in connection with his business, but whether he owned the tannery I do not know. He had business reverses several years before the Civil War, partially brought on by a fire, and grandmother always said a heavy contribution to his losses was occasioned by

security notes. He was the type—'my word is as good as my bond,' and it was, but a friend like that was much in demand, and still is.

"Grandpa moved the family from Boonville to Rocheport, Mo., about 1856, and lived there until the town was burned near the close of the Civil War, when they moved to Columbia, Mo. (Boone Co.). Grandpa died in Columbia, about four years later, on April 17, 1870. I was six years old when Grandpa died and my sister was four, but we remember him well—just the best grandfather that ever lived.

"Grandpa like so many of his family, died with pneumonia; he was ill only three days, but he had a chronic cough since the War. About the middle of the war he was taken to a military prison, together with every other man of any prominence in the town, only elderly men were there, as hostages for a Confederate officer thought to be hid in Rocheport. The officer was not there, but you will understand he would not have been delivered to the enemy if he had been. In the dampness of the prison Grandpa contracted a cold that settled on his lungs, and possibly later caused his death. A cousin of Grandma's, Mrs. Tom Price, who lived in Jefferson City, was instrumental in getting his release from the prison.

"Among Grandma's other stories she often talked of the Conrad family and its early history, as told to her by Grandpa, and when we were children she would tell us about Grandpa's sister, Aunt Lucy, dressing up in her grandfather's, (Capt. Stephen Conrad) uniform he wore in the Revolution, and played ghost to scare the negroes on the plantation. I am wondering if the old uniform was saved when

the home was burned. Grandpa was said to look very much like his grandfather, Captain Stephen. The picture we are sending of Grandpa was taken when he was thirty-six years old, and was copied from an old daguerreotype."

Stephen Conrad and his wife are buried in the family plot in the cemetery at Columbia, Mo., with other members of the family.

Our first reference to Stephen Conrad in the local Virginia legal records, is in Rockingham County Minute Books of 1856, where we note this reference.

"July 21, 1856—On motion of Eli H. Koontz, admr., of John Conrod, dec'd, it is ordered that he pay to the Receiver of the Court the sum of \$197.18-4/7, the distributive share of Stephen Conrod as one of the distributees of said John Conrod, and further the sum of \$157.76, due the said Stephen Conrod from the estate of the late John Conrod as testamentary guardian for and of the said Stephen. These sums being ascertained by the reports of the Commissioner, Richard P. Fletcher."

Our next reference appears in Rockingham Deed Book 30, page 108, as follows:

"Stephen Conrad and Mary, his wife, Sept. 12, 1856, of the County of Boone, State of Missouri, appointed John C. Walker, of Rockingham County, Virginia, his attorney to make settlement of Stephen's inheritance from his father's estate, and to sell the property."

A month later, we find that Mr. Walker sold to Thomas F. Loker and Berriman Loker, about 100 acres of Stephen Conrad's land for \$1755.83. This sale, and Walker's power of attorney were both recorded March 16, 1857.

Stephen died late in 1870, and nine years later we find this entry in Rockingham County Minute Books:

"At a Court held, Friday, March 28, 1879—On a motion of Mary C. Conrad, the widow of Stephen Conrad, Dec'd, who died in the State of Missouri, More than three months ago, the estate of the said Stephen Conrad in the State of Virginia, is committed to the Sheriff of the County of Rockingham for administration."

This would indicate that Mr. Walker did not entirely close out Stephen's interests. For full details of Stephen Conrad and Sallie Harnsberger's family see the genealogical section.

Nicholas, the other twin son born to John and Anna Maria Conrad, April 11, 1812, was married June 17, 1833, two months after his twenty-first birthday, to Mary Christianna (Chrissyann) Huling, the daughter of Andrew Huling. (It is supposed that she was the granddaughter of the Andrew Huling whose estate was granted to his wife and son, James, on "the second day of the first Court held in Rockingham County (Va.) April 28, 1778."

Ten years after Nicholas was married, we find that his father made this entry in his diary: "Nicholas Conrad and family moved for the State of Mesura on the 24th Day of August, 1843, out of the County of Rockingham, in company with Henry Hammer. Children's names—John, Martha, Lemuel, and Benton."

We have already noted in the letter of Miss Mary Hartman that the family of her great uncle Nicholas lived in the western part of Missouri, and we find from brief information given by a granddaughter of

Nicholas, Mrs. Chas. E. Duell, that the family located at Camden, Missouri, where her grandfather established a thriving business in blacksmithing and iron working as Camden was a good trading point and an active steamboat landing center. Mrs. Duell said that her grandfather, Nicholas, served two years as justice of the peace of Camden Township, and was active in the cause of temperance.

He was a comparatively young man, only forty-six years old, when he died in 1858. He and his wife, Mary Christianna, are buried in the family burial ground at Camden, Mo., with others of the family. Many of their descendants still live in the vicinity of Camden, and other points of the west.

In Rockingham County (Va.), records we find in Deed Book 25, page 467, that on October 8, 1853, he appointed his cousin, Joseph H. Conrad, of Conrad's Store, (now Elkton, Va.) his attorney, to make settlement of his interest in his father's estate. Copy of this power of attorney now follows.

Ref. Rockingham County Deed Book No. 25, Page 467.

Know all men by these presents that I, Nicholas Conrad of Ray County and State of Missouri have made, constituted and appointed Joseph H. Conrad of Rockingham County and State of Virginia, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name place and stead, to grant, bargain and sell all the right title and interest to or in the land belonging to the estate of John Conrad, Dec'd, which is vested in me as one of the heirs of said John Conrad (dec'd) or to grant bargain and sell such part of said real estate as may be allotted to me by partition among the heirs of said John Conrad (dec'd) and all my right title and interest therein unto such person or persons as he may think proper and also for me and in my

name to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive the purchase money therefore, and also for me and in my name to ask, sue for, recover, and receive all money or debts due to me in the State of Virginia. Hereby joining and granting unto my said Attorney, by these presents, my full and whole power and authority in and about the premises to have, use, and take all lawful ways and means in my name for the purposes aforesaid as I myself might or could do, if personally present hereby ratifying and confirming as good and effected in Land and Equity all that my said attorney shall lawfully and legally do by virtue hereof: In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of October 1853

NICHOLAS CONRAD (seal)

In the Clerks Office of the Court of Rockingham County October 8th, 1853. This (Power of Attorney) from Nicholas Conrad to Joseph H. Conrad was this day presented to me, Clerk of said County, acknowledged by said N. Conrad and admitted to Record.

Atteste L. W. GAMBILL C. R. C.

Re-recorded from Original Deed under Act of Assembly Approved November 18, 1884.

Teste C. H. BRUNK D. C.

Later on we find in Deed Book 28, page 156, Rockingham County Records, that "Nicholas Conrad and his wife Christinia of Richmond, County Seat of Ray County, Missouri, conveyed on September 11, 1855, to James Kite, of Page County, Virginia, certain lands which he inherited from his deceased father, John Conrad, — said lands adjoining the properties of Jacob Amman, John Cook, and C. F. Hansberger." (All persons named were residents of the East Point, Va., vicinity, and this is the last entry on the records of Rockingham County that could be found with reference to the final settlement of Nicholas's interest in his father's estate.)

Nicholas' fifth child, and his youngest, was born in 1849, six years after Nicholas moved from Virginia to Missouri. This child was named Tiffin Winfield Scott Conrad, (evidently reflecting the admiration of his father for a well known American officer of that name, General Winfield Scott, hero of the Mexican War).

Special mention is made of Tiffin Conrad because of his later marriage to a young lady of Virginia, and of an interesting happening in her life when a young girl. Tiffin married Sallie Kite, a daughter of David Kite and Marie Kauffman, of Grove Hill, Page County, Virginia. In the Civil War five of her brothers were enlisted in the Confederate Army, one was killed, one wounded, and a third taken prisoner. From the "Kite Family History," published some years ago we quote the following reference to David Kite and his daughter, Sallie.

"David Kite the father of this family was a prosperous business man of the Honeyville community, and his strong Southern sentiment which he did not fail to express at all times was the cause of much cruel treatment at the hands of the Federal soldiers. They literally destroyed everything that they could get hold of, and taunted him with his Rebel proclivities, but he always told them he had sent five sons to the Confederate Army and wished he had five more to send.

"His beautiful fourteen-year-old daughter, Sallie Kite, had the same blood that flowed in the veins of her old father and patriotic brothers. When she saw the Federal soldiers taking her father's horses from the lot, she ran out and bridled one of the best horses

and mounting it bade defiance to the soldiers who ordered her to dismount as she rode through their ranks. She flatly refused to give up the horse, and rode through the camp defying them to take the horse, and the Federal officer in command, seeing the situation and the brave little girl perched on the horse's back, ordered the men to do her no harm; and the soldiers seeing the affair in its true light changed their tactics and in place of their rudeness, showed their admiration for her bravery by giving her another horse."

Sallie Kite later on married Tiffin Conrad, son of Nicholas, as stated before, and of the two children born to their union, Martha Christianna (Mrs. Chas. E. Duell, previously mentioned in this connection, was one of them).

A full listing of Nicholas and Chrissyann Conrad's family may be found in the genealogical section.

John Conrad's fourth child, Lucy, was born July 12, 1816. When nineteen years old, she was married to Christopher Fry Harnsberger on November 10, 1835. He was the son of Adam Harnsberger, and a brother of Mary C. Harnsberger who had married Stephen Conrad, his brother-in-law.

Lucy received as a part of her share of the estate of John Conrad following his death, the original grant of land to her great grandfather, Stephen Conrad, Sr., from George III. She and her husband built their home on the site where the first Conrad cabin stood.

Lucy Conrad and Fry Harnsberger had seven children, who were: Mary Caroline, Joseph Tiffin, Sarah Frances (Fanny), Elizabeth Ann (Betty), John

William, Robert Peter, and Catherine Vandelia. All are now dead. The youngest, Catherine Vandelia, passed away on January 7, 1937, in her eighty-second year.

Four grandchildren of Lucy and Fry Harnsberger are still living as this is written. They are Annie and Ernest Harnsberger of Orange; Will Harnsberger of Charlottesville; (all children of John Harnsberger), and Robert Loker of Elkton, son of Fanny Conrad and William Loker.

Lucy Conrad Harnsberger died Sept. 12, 1880, at the age of sixty-four. She and her husband are buried with other members of their family in the cemetery at East Point, near the graves of her Conrad ancestors.

Following Lucy, a fifth child, Franklin, was born to John and Anna Maria Conrad. He was born Feb. 18, 1821, and died Sept. 17, 1826, and is buried in the old Conrad burial ground at East Point, Va.

Harriet, the seventh child, was born May 20, 1824. On March 10, 1840, she was married to Eli H. Koontz of the Lacey Spring, Va., community. To their marriage nine children were born as follows. Mary Sabina, Peter Asbury, John T., Caroline Virginia, James Dewitt, Rebecca Josephine, William Tyree, Margaret Lucy Ellen, and Frances E. Catherine. All of the above are now dead, but a number of their children and grandchildren are living in Rockingham County, and other places in Virginia.

Caroline Conrad, was born Sept. 11. 1826, and died April 1854. She was twenty-eight years old at the time of her death and never married. After the

death of her father and mother, she lived with her sister, Mrs. Lucy Harnsberger.

According to a deed of partition in Rockingham County Deed Book 62, page 518, in the settlement of the Lucy Conrad Harnsberger estate, following her death, it is shown that Caroline Conrad, deceased, in her will which was probated in Rockingham County, May 8, 1854, "——— devised 72 acres of her land adjoining that of her sister, Mary Conrad Stover, and 77 acres of mountain land, her part of an inheritance from her father, John Conrad, to her sister, Lucy, Harnsberger."

Older members of the family told the writer that Caroline was always in ill health, and it is supposed she left her inheritance to her sister for caring for her in her last days. She is buried at East Point.

The eighth child of John Conrad and wife was Rebecca, born June 2, 1828, and died Mar. 12, 1834. She is also buried in the Conrad family plot at East Point.

Mary Ann, the youngest child of John and Mary Conrad, was born Sept. 25, 1830. Eight days after she was born, on October 3, her mother died, leaving the rearing of the baby to her older sisters, Lucy, Harriet, and Caroline. After growing to young womanhood, Mary Ann went to Missouri to visit her brothers, Stephen and Nicholas, and on her return, she was married to David H. Stover, February 1, 1855. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Ann Stover of the East Point community.

They had two children, Columbia Frances, born November 18, 1856, and Josephine Catoria, born June 1, 1860.

Mary Ann and David Stover were to enjoy only six years of married happiness together, for the tragedy of the Civil War was shortly to separate them forever. On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter was bombarded by Federal troops, and the Confederate states at once called for volunteers. Six days later, on April 18th, David Stover and his brother, Joseph, Jr., enlisted in Co. I, 10th Virginia Infantry, Commanded by Col. S. B. Gibbons, a regiment that was to lose many of its members on the field of battle and bring fame to its colors that will live forever in the hearts of the Southern people.

David Stover was not to share in the fortunes of his regiment for while encamped at Winchester, Va., he was taken ill with fever and placed in the Confederate Hospital. Mary Ann took her two little girls, Frances and Josephine, then only one and five years old, and made the long trip by stage coach to be with her husband. Finding him ill-cared for and dangerously ill, she had him removed to a private house, brought her children home to be cared for by her sister, Mrs. Lucy Harnsberger, and returned to nurse her husband back to health. But such was not to be, and David Stover died July 20, 1861.

His body was returned to East Point for burial; and Mary Ann, heart broken and lonely, bravely faced the four terrible years of the war with her two little girls, and a slave boy, Matt, who turned so mean after his master died that she was forced to get rid of him for fear of harm that he might do.

During those four years she saw her farm overrun by roving bands of northern soldiers, who terrified her and her little children by threats of burning

her house and her outbuildings, as they burned the barns and mills of her neighbors.

Mary Ann was a strong young woman physically, hearkening back to her sturdy ancestors, strong-willed and a splendid manager. Had this not been so she would not have saved her home in the trying days of the reconstruction period after the close of the war.

She was successful in managing her affairs and gave her daughters the best advantages that her means and the opportunities of the times afforded. Her youngest daughter, Josephine, was married to James K. P. Frazier of East Point when she was sixteen years old. Both of them have died long since.

Her eldest daughter, Frances, mother of the writer, was married Sept. 21, 1882, to Edwin E. Coffman of Mill Bank, near Elkton, Va. He was the son of William C. Coffman and Louise DeBard. William C. was a First Lieutenant in Co. B, 3rd Virginia Infantry Reserves, and was a descendant of ancestors who served in the Revolution. With a background of forbearers who have served America in all of her wars, except the Spanish-American and Mexican Wars, the writer was proud to be a soldier in the World War, in 1917-1918, serving in the Air Corps as an instructor in Texas, and on active duty in France and Germany with bombing and observation squadrons.

Mary Ann Conrad Stover died July 31, 1901, and her body lies beside her husband in the East Point Cemetery, near the graves of her pioneer forefathers.

Some years before her death, she gave some land for the enlargement of the cemetery. The writer's

father, Edwin E. Coffman, John Brill, and Thomas Miller, were the original trustees appointed by the Court to manage the affairs of the Cemetery, which in recent years has been named by the residents of the community, the "Mary A. Stover Memorial Cemetery," in honor of her gift of the land.

All of the first trustees died many years ago, and Charles J. Dyche and C. E. Jones are the present custodians of the cemetery. Both Mr. Dyche and Mr. Jones live on lands that were formerly a part of the large plantations of Stephen Conrad and his sons; Mr. Jones living on the spot where Captain Stephen and his son, John, once lived, and where Mary Ann and her sisters and brothers were born and reared.

To one who knows the background and history of this family, and who has an appreciation of their struggles in those hard fought years of the past, there comes a feeling of awe, respect, and reverence, to stand in the old cemetery and look back over their lands toward the foot hills of the Massanutten, and recall that here lived kindred who helped to carve out of a dangerous and forbidding wilderness, this peaceful land we now love so well.

In gathering material for this history, two diaries kept by Conrads long since dead, were found by their descendants and loaned to the author for whatever matter of interest they might contain. To him, the one of most interest was that of his own great-grandfather, John Conrad, now in the possession of Compton Koontz, of Broadway, Va., who is a grandson of Harriet Conrad Koontz, who was a daughter of John Conrad.



Monuments of John Conrad and wife, Anna Maria Nicholas. The initials, M. C., and her death date, 1830, are self-explanatory, but no one knows the meaning of the other lettering, A. L. 2, at the top of the slab.



The old burial ground established by Jno. Stephen Conrad, Sr., now enclosed in the Mary Conrad Stover Memorial Cemetery at East Point, Va. Here are buried descendants of the founder through four generations. (See pages 52, 135, 152.)

A comparison of the writing in the diary would indicate that all entries in the diary before his death, were made by John Conrad, and after his death the entries were probably made by his children.

The little book, measuring in size about three by five inches, bound very substantially in brown leather, is in perfect condition except the leaves are yellow with age. As indicated in the transcript which follows, the book was made by one George Clark.

This diary was found especially valuable since it supplied missing dates and other information which the author had been unable to find elsewhere.

Practically all of the entries were in English, with an occasional German word, but there was found two slips of paper in the diary on which were written in German, three instructions on how to accomplish certain things by the power of "saying words," a form of ancient superstition handed down from many generations ago who believed in "black magic," or witchcraft.

A transcript of the diary in full with the translations completes this chapter.

John Conrod's Booke
March the 2nd, 1806
REMEMBRANCES
made by George Clark,
Rockingham County, Virginia

John Conrod was born in the year of our Lord on the 18th of Oct., 1783.

Polly Conrod was born the 8th day of October in the year of Lord, 1788.

John Conrod was married the 26th Day of January, 1809, to Polly Nicholas, both of the County of Rockingham. We moved home on the 1st Day of February, 1809.

Margaret Conrod, 2nd, was born the 17th day of December, 1809. Sunday

Stephen Conrod, Jun'r., was born the 11th Day of April, in the year 1812

(Twin boys) (Friday)

Nicholas Conrod was born the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1812

Lucy Conrod was born the 12th day of June, in the year 1816.

Franklin Conrod was born the 18th day of February, 1821. Sunday.

Mother died on Sunday night, the 10th of December, 1820, at 11 o'clock (Aged 58) (Mary Margaret Moyers)

Father died on Wednesday the 28th day of August, 1822, at 4 o'clock (Aged about 74 years and six months) (Capt. Stephen Conrod)

Harriet Conrod was born on Sunday the 20th Day of June, 1824

Caroline E. Conrad was born on Monday night the 11th of September, 1826

Rebecca Conrad was born the 2nd day of June (Monday) 1828

Mary Anne Conrad was born on Saturday the 25th day of September in the year 1830.

Polly Conrad who was one of Peter Nicholas's daughters, departed this life on Sunday, the 3rd day of October, 1830, aged 42 years.

John Conrad who was one of Stephen Conrad's

children departed this life on Thursday, 23rd day of June 1853

Caroline Conrad, daughter of John Conrad, departed this life, March 29, 1854, age 27 yrs., 6 mos., and 8 days.

Franklin Conrad departed this life on Sunday the 17th day of September, 1826, Aged 5 yrs., 6 mos., and 29 days.

Rebecca Conrad departed this life on Wednesday, 12th day of March, 1834, aged 5 years, 9 months, and 10 days.

Mary Kingree, 2nd, alias Mary Kingree, was born the sixth day of Nov., 1792.

Mary Conrad who was Mary Kingree, departed this life the 21st day of September, 1852, age 59 years, 10 mos. 15 days. Lived together, years 16—11 ms—9 days.

Peter Nicholas departed this life on Tuesday of a stroke of Palsy, the 10th day of July, 1832, age 70 years, 3 mos., and 5 days.

Nicholas Conrad, son of John Conrad, departed this life the 17th day of December, 1858—age 46 years, 5 months, and 6 days.

———— an infant born the 25th day of August, 1839. Born dead. Daughter

John Conrad was married second time to Mary Kingree on the first day of October, 1835, in Shenandoah Ct., Virginia. Daughter of Solomon Kingree.

Stephen Conrad left Rockingham County the 11th day of May, 1839.

Nicholas Conrad and family moved for the State of Mesura on the 24th Day of August, 1843, out of

the County of Rockingham, in company with Henry Hammer. Children's names—John, Martha, Lemuel, and Benton.

Jacob Conrad departed this life on the 15th Day of Sept. 1841.

Henry Conrad died the 3rd day of Jan'y, 1849, age 60 years.

(Note—In 1846, John Conrad entered the ages of three slaves: Bets—39; Jane—24; and Lige—44.—and on the next page noted the birth dates of several negro slave children, as follows): “Ages of my negro slave children—Frances was born in May, 1835; Madison was born in June, 1841; Henry was born in October, 1844; Sarah was born in September, 1845; Amanda Catherine was born 22 Dec. 1846; Bob, son of Frances, was born 10th August 1851; and Fanny, daughter of Sarah, was born Feb. 2nd, 1862.”

(In addition to the foregoing names, dates, etc., John Conrad had entered the following recipes, etc.)

“Directions how to fatten cattle or sheep. Take 1 peck of shorts and a half pint of molasses, mix the two ingredients and divide them into three messes 1st day, and the animal will become fat in a short time.”

“How to cure a beast that is bloated. Take 2 measures of warm milch, 2 spoonfull of tobacco snuff; mix it well. Lead or drive the sick about, in 2 or 3 minutes, well.”

“Cure for lock jaw. The remedy when first you discover the lockjaw coming on is to give the patient a composition made of Pepper and ginger, stir well in a half pint of spirits and water, then have a rock brick warm'd, wrapt in a wet cloth applied to the

upper part of the shoulders back of the neck then bathe the locks of the jaws with castor oil made as warm as the hand can indure and rub the jaws well until they become unlocked which will be in a few minutes, if it has the effect that I have known it to have. 1838."

"To graft trees. Cut off limbs or shrubs. When split it with a knife, sharpen the graft within an inch of the swollen part, set in oblique so as to fit top the sprout. Mix tar, bees wax, and tallow so as to be well tempered. Do this in the month of April as the season will admit."

"To cure Tetters. Take Sarsaparilla roots, mashed fine. Stew it in hogs lard, then strain and when cooling add spirits of turpentine. Anoint daily the affected part. Sure Cure."

"A receipt against the white swelling. Take a half pint of honey, a half pint of yeast, a half pint of flour, well mixed. Set it by till it is well raised, then apply to the swelling."

"How to stop blood. Take a piece of silver and put on the wound."

(In addition to the above there were three inscriptions as mentioned before, written in German; translated as follows):

(To get rid of moths)

"Moth you shall vanish you shall not destroy my clothes (I adjure you) by the father son and holy ghost."

(To stop pain from a burn)

Fire you shall stay away while sun and moon pass through the clouds (I adjure you) by the father son and holy ghost.

(To stop bleeding)

Upon our Lord's grave there are growing three Roses. the one is white the other red. The third it Staunches my (or your) blood. Johannes.

Author's note: The last inscription, signed "Johannes," was better written than the others, and in a more even hand. Forming of the name, Johannes, is similar to the signature of the founder of this family which is shown on the "ship" list which he signed on arrival in America.

CHAPTER VII

George, Jacob, and Henry Conrad—Their Families

George Conrad, the second child of Captain Stephen and Mary Margaret Conrad, was born at East Point, Va., May 6, 1785. He was married at the age of twenty-five years by Rev. Joseph Samuels, to Susanna Miller, the daughter of Jacob Miller, a descendant of Adam Miller, who is credited with being the first white settler to permanently locate in the Elkton vicinity; possibly the first in the Shenandoah Valley east of the Massanutten Range and south of the Massanutten Settlement near Luray, Va., Susanna Miller was born April 10, 1793, and was seventeen years old when she married George Conrad.

George grew to manhood on his father's plantation at East Point, and later acquired lands in and near the present town of Elkton, Va. He may have been the first merchant in that village, for long before the Civil War the village was known as Conrad's Store. According to the records of the Post Office Department at Washington, George Conrad was appointed postmaster of the first post-office established at "Conrad's Store," April 6, 1816. At the time of his appointment, George was thirty-one years old, and he continued as the postmaster until October 5, 1832 when he was succeeded by William Barry.

The building in which the first post-office was located is still standing, although it has undergone many changes since it was first erected (?) by George Conrad as a store and residence property. The building was constructed of heavy logs, and the writer was

told recently by an Elkton resident that the original construction was in perfect condition.

The building had living quarters above the store, and it is supposed, and legend says, that George at first lived above the store, later on building a residence on land which he owned just west of the Shenandoah River. This old residence, according to Mrs. Laura Coyner, stood on the bluff where the present residence of Mrs. Nora Miller Carickhoff now stands. This was known until recently as the George Miller property. It is quite possible that George Miller's father bought the land from George Conrad about the time he resigned as postmaster at Elkton and moved his family to Harrisonburg in the fall of 1832.

Early in life George manifested that ability which is credited to the bearers of the Conrad name—"counselor, a person who gives advice, who is consulted by a client in law." The writer, in assembling the data for this history, found records and old documents drawn up by George Conrad, for his father, Captain Stephen, when he (George) was about twenty-two years old.

The records on file in the Clerk's Office in Harrisonburg, Va., reveal many transactions in which George acted as an administrator or trustee in settling up numerous estates. The records also show that at the time of his death he was the owner of a large estate.

It is said that he owned land adjoining the present Woodbine Cemetery in Harrisonburg, and it is definitely known that he was the first person to be buried therein. In this regard it is interesting to note that a document worker found among the old archives in



Monument in Woodbine Cemetery, Harrisonburg, Va., to George Conrad and wife. Other stones on the lot mark the graves of their children: Wm. A., Elizabeth S., Jennetta E., Margaret A. (Bear), and her husband, J. W. Bear, and son Edwin B. Bear. (See pages 160, 182.)



Conrad's Store, Elkton, Va.

Here the first post office was established at Elkton in 1816 with George Conrad as the first postmaster. (See page 159.)

the basement of the Harrisonburg Court House, in February, 1937, the original minute book and other papers pertaining to the organization of Woodbine Cemetery, and we digress here for a moment to set down a few of the first entries, inasmuch as George Conrad's burial is mentioned in the minutes.

The first entry in the old book shows that Woodbine Cemetery Company was incorporated August 24, 1850, by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, dated March 19, 1850. The first meeting was held in the Court House at Harrisonburg, and present at the meeting were John Kenny, A. C. Smith, W. C. Smith, O. C. Sterling, I Hardesty, William Reherd, and others. A committee was appointed to look for a suitable cemetery site and report at the next meeting, which was set for August 31, 1850.

The next meeting was held according to plan, with Major S. W. Gambill, acting chairman, and Wm. Henry Tams, as secretary. The first trustees were named as follows: Rev. T. D. Bell, William G. Stevens, Colonel John Kenney, John S. Effinger, William Reherd, Isaac Hardesty, Wm. Henry Tams, William Miller, and Abram Smith. These Trustees elected the first permanent officers as follows: President, Rev. T. D. Bell; Secretary, William Henry Tams; Treasurer, William G. Stevens. The following minutes were copied verbatim:

At a called meeting of the Trustees of the Woodbine Cemetery Company on the 28th Day of Sept. 1850, present, T. D. Bell, John Kenny, William G. Stevens, William Miller, Isaac Hardesty, A. C. Smith, and William Henry Tams. The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted, to wit.

Mr. Isaac Hardesty having proposed to sell to the Wood-

ibne Cemetery Company his two and a half acre lot for \$287.50, and reserving to himself $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet for an alley to get to his back lots in which alley the fence is perpetually to be kept up by the Company; further reserving to himself a burial lot of the same size as those laid off for subscribers to be located wherever he chose.

Resolved that his proposition be accepted by the Board of Trustees provided a sufficient sum can be raised by the 1st day of January 1851, by selling off lots for burial not less than 24 by 16 feet at \$20.00 each.

Resolved that the Secretary be instructed to solicit subscribers for Burial lots.

Adjourned to meet the 7th day of October, 1850.

THOS. D. BELL, Pres.

WM. HENRY TAMS, Sect'y.

At a called meeting of the Trustees of the Woodbine Cemetery Company on the 11th Day of November, 1850, present a quorum to do business.

On the motion of William G. Stevens, the size of the burial lots was fixed to be 18 ft. by 25 ft., and the contract with Mr. Isaac Hardesty concluded upon.

On motion it was resolved that a nine foot alley should be laid off all around the Cemetery grounds, except in front, where the alley shall be 12 feet in width.

Adjourned—Thos. D. Bell, Pres.—Wm. Henry Tams, Secty. The lot of ground referred to in the foregoing minutes having been purchased by the Woodbine Cemetery Company, the same was surveyed off by Henry B. Hensberger, Surveyor of Rockingham County, and a plat of the grounds with the lots numbered was furnished by him. The first burial within the limits of the Cemetery was that of George Conrad, Esqr., deceased, which took place on the 11th day of November 1850." A further notation shows the lot above mentioned was listed in the name of the "Conrad Heirs, as Lots No. 71."

The first cemetery in Harrisonburg was located beside what is now the Church of the Brethren on

the corner of High and West Water Streets. After the establishment of Woodbine Cemetery, many bodies were removed from the old cemetery to Woodbine.

George Conrad's residence in Harrisonburg is said to have been built of gray stone and stood on Main Street, on the spot where Wine Brothers Automobile sales-room now stands; next door to the old house where once lived General John E. Roller, now the property of his daughter, Mrs. George Grattan, Jr.

George Conrad died November 10, 1850, and in that year the tax records show he was assessed with the following properties:

Acreage	Location	Value
583	Harrisonburg	\$10,821.64
106	Chestnut Ridge	922.34
18	" "	90.00
16	" "	82.50
218	Dry River	1,744.60
28	" "	112.00
100	Bridge Rocks	50.00
272	Cook's Run	2,171.00
100	Whitmore's Land	200.00
30	Cub Run	240.00
<hr/>		<hr/>
1,471		\$16,433.48

In addition to the above he was also the owner of other valuable personal property, and possibly other real estate, for we find this entry in Rockingham County Minute Book No. 25, dated Nov. 18, 1850.

"On motion of J. Mitchell Conrad and William Conrad, after they having made oath thereto and

entered Bond with security in the penalty of \$60,000.00 conditioned as the law directs, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels of George Conrad, dec'd, is granted them in due form, Susan Conrad, the widow, having refused to qualify and it is ordered, Edward H. Smith, Erasmus Coffman, Rob't M. Kyle, and Henry Hansbarger, or any three of them, being first sworn, do appraise the estate of the said George Conrad, and make report to the Court."

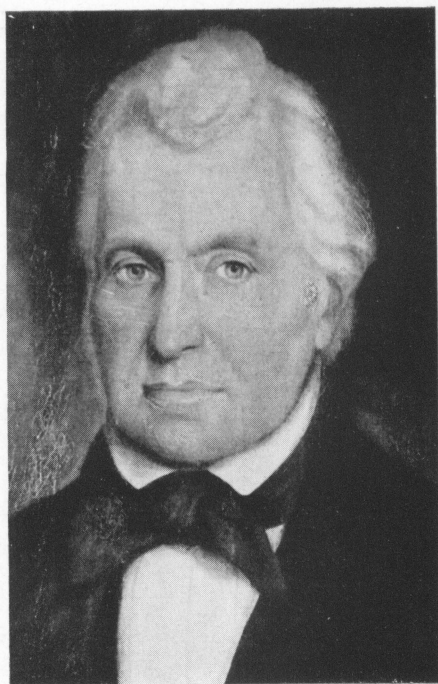
On the same date there appears another reference in the old Minute Book as follows: "Virginia C. Conrad, (over 14 years of age), an orphan of George Conrad, dec'd, came into Court and made choice of Isaac Hardesty as her guardian, who thereupon entered bond with security of \$10,000.00, conditioned as the law directs." (Mr. Hardesty was a druggist in Harrisonburg at that time.)

On the following day, Nov. 19, 1850, there was entered notice of a friendly Court action with reference to the disposition of certain slaves owned by George Conrad when he died.

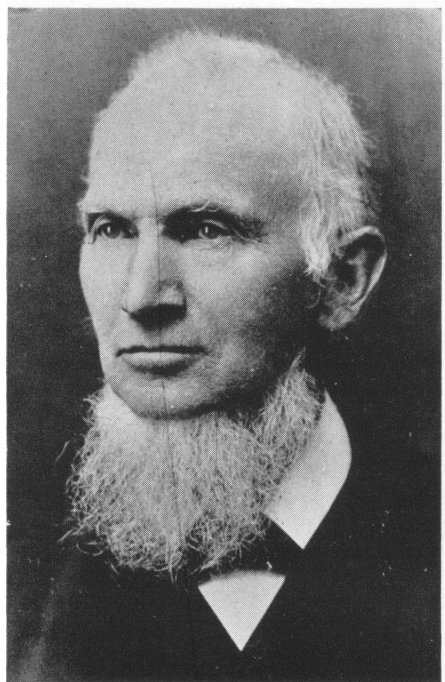
Susan Conrad and other Pltf.
 against In Chancery
Virginia C. Conrad, and other Dft.

This cause came on to be heard by consent the 19th day of Nov. 1850, on the bill of the dft., Virginia C. Conrad by Isaac Hardesty, her guardian, etc., and the Court being satisfied that it is the intent of s'd parties that Mrs. Conrad's share for her life in the slaves should be assigned to her and that the remainder should be divided amongst the distributees of the s'd George Conrad, Dec'd.

The Court doth therefore order that Edward H. Smith,



George Conrad, above, and his wife, Susanna Miller. Photos from original oil paintings by their daughter, Jennetta Emily Conrad. (See page 168.)



At left, picture of their son, George Oliver Conrad. (See page 170.)

Rob't M. Kyle, Erasmus Coffman, who are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose, shall lay off and allot to the s'd Susan Conrad, the widow of George Conrad, dec'd, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the s'd slaves, taking into consideration their number and value and probable service for her life; and that they divide and allot to each of the nine children of the s'd George Conrad, the $\frac{1}{9}$ th part of the remainder of s'd slaves taking into consideration the number and quality of s'd slaves the s'd Susan Conrad having in the bill stated that she was willing and satisfied to have assigned to her for her slaves, $\frac{1}{3}$ of s'd slaves, Harry, Joe, Surema, May, and Alice, though they are not equal in value to the $\frac{1}{3}$ of s'd slaves—the Court doth order the s'd slaves to be assigned to her for her $\frac{1}{3}$ interest, etc.

A number of transactions are recorded in the disposition of other property by the heirs of George Conrad, but the following deed was copied as a matter of interest because it showed the signatures of all the living children of George and Susan Conrad. Only one was missing; Amanda Catherine who died when she was twelve years old.

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 25, Page 394.

THIS DEED made the 19th day of July in the year 1853 between William A. Conrad, J. M. Conrad and Sarah C. Conrad, his wife, John W. Bear and Margaret A. Bear (formerly Margaret A. Conrad), his wife, George O. Conrad and Diana S. Conrad, his wife, Jennetta E. Conrad, Elizabeth S. Conrad, Martha C. Conrad, Mary F. Conrad and Virginia C. Conrad, heirs and representatives of George Conrad, Dec'd, of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia and Susan Conrad, widow of Said George Conrad, Dec'd of the one part and Philip Liggett of the other part all of the state of Va., Witnesseth that the said W. A., J. M., and Sarah C. Conrad, J. W. and M. A. Bear, George O. and D. S. Conrad, J. E., E. S., M. C., M. F. and V. C. Conrad, heirs and representatives as above, and Susan Conrad, widow aforesaid for and in consid-

eration of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said Philip Liggett the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and for the further consideration of two hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-six cents to be paid on the 1st of April 1854 and two Hundred and Eighty-two 66/100 Dollars to be paid on the 1st of April 1855 do grant unto the said Philip Liggett and his heirs all that tract or parcel of Land lying and being in the County of Rockingham adjoining the lands of the S'd George Conrad, Dec'd, P. Liggett, B. Miller, Brafford and Billhimer in what is called the Broad Hollow and is bounded as follows Beginning at a stake and pile of rocks Liggetts Corner thence with his line S $25\frac{1}{2}$ W 78 poles to a stake B Millers Corner thence with his lines S 66 E 56 poles to a stake and small black oak thence S $28\frac{1}{2}$ W 45 poles to two red oaks Smiths Corner thence S $78\frac{1}{2}$ E 36 poles to a large pine and Red oak thence Brafford's and Billhimers line N $24\frac{3}{4}$ E 162 poles to a stake on a line of the McMahon tract thence with said line to the Beginning Containing Sixty-three acres two Roods and Sixteen poles and the said heirs and legatees of George Conrad, dec'd, above-named and the s'd widow of George Conrad, Dec'd, released unto the said Philip all claim or claims upon the said lands and the said heirs and legatees and widow of the said George Conrad, dec'd above-named covenants that they will warrant generally the property hereby conveyed and that they have a right to convey the s'd land to the said Grantee and that the said Grantee shall have quiet possession of the said land free from all encumbrances and that they will execute such further assurances of the s'd lands as may be requisite and that they have done no act to encumber the said Land Witness the following signatures and seals:

WILLIAM A. CONRAD	(seal)
J. M. CONRAD	(seal)
J. W. BEAR	(seal)
SUSAN CONRAD	(seal)
E. S. CONRAD	(seal)
S. C. CONRAD	(seal)
F. M. CONRAD	(seal)

M. A. BEAR (seal)
V. C. CONRAD (seal)
GEO. O. CONRAD (seal)
D. S. CONRAD (seal)

State of Virginia, Rockingham County, to wit:

"We, Isaac Hardesty and Otway C. Sterling, Justices of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid do certify that Sarah C. Conrad, the wife of J. M. Conrad, Margaret A. Bear, wife of J. W. Bear and Diana S. Conrad, wife of Geo. O. Conrad whose names are signed to the writing hereunto annexed and bearing date July 19, 1853, personally appeared before us in the County aforesaid and being examined by us privily and apart from their husbands and having the writing aforesaid fully explained to them they the S'd Sarah C. Conrad, Margaret A. Bear and Diana S. Conrad acknowledged the S'd writing to be their act and declared that they had willingly executed the same and do not wish to retract it. Given under our hands this 19th day of July 1853.

I. HARDESTY J. P.
O. C. STERLING J. P.

State of Virginia, Rockingham County, to wit:

We, I. Hardesty and Otway C. Sterling, Justices of the Peace in and for S'd County do hereby certify that Susan Conrad, W. A. Conrad, J. M. Conrad, J. W. Bear, George O. Conrad, Eliz. S. Conrad, Mary F. Conrad and Virginia C. Conrad, whose names are signed to the writing hereunto annexed and bearing date July 19, 1853, personally appeared before us in the County and State aforesaid and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired us to certify the same to the clerk of the County Court of Rockingham County in order that the said deed may be recorded. Given under our hands this 19th day of July 1853.

I. HARDESTY J. P.
O. C. STERLING J. P.

In the Clerks Office of the Court of Rockingham Co., August 25, 1853. This deed from William A. Conrad and others

to Philip Liggett was this day presented to me, deputy clerk of said County, and being Certified the same is admitted to Record.

Atteste BENJ. F. MARTZ D.C.R.C.

Re-recorded from Original Deed under Act of Assembly approved November 18, 1884.

Teste C. H. BRUNK D. C.

Ten children were born to the union of George Conrad and Susanna Miller, as follows:

Jennetta Emily was born July 28, 1811, and died January 5, 1898, at the age of 87 years. She was a public school teacher and in following her profession taught in several southern states. She studied art in Baltimore and we have the privilege to reproduce in this volume, copies of the portraits of her father and mother, which she painted in oil while they were living. These portraits, life size, are owned by Mrs. Laura Coyner, of Waynesboro, Va. Mrs. Coyner, a granddaughter of George Conrad, has been wonderfully co-operative in making available to the author much valuable material on the Conrad family for use in this history. The picture of George Conrad is the only one we have found of the children of Capt. Stephen Conrad that is in existence, and we are deeply indebted to his daughter for the paintings of her parents. She was a remarkable woman in many ways. In the fall of 1937, an interesting article was printed in the magazine section of The Richmond Times Dispatch, published at Richmond, Va., which told the story of how Miss Jennetta Conrad of Harrisonburg, Va., had assembled locks of hair from famous Confederate officers, with the assistance of Mrs. Robert

E. Lee, wife of the famous leader of the Southern armies, and fashioned those locks of hair into an artificial floral spray. Autographs were secured in some cases, and the spray of hair together with the original signatures of the donors, is framed and may be seen among the treasured exhibits of the Confederate Museum, in Richmond, Va.

Locks of hair that compose the spray are from the heads of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, Governor and Mrs. John Letcher of Virginia, General and Mrs. Robert E. Lee, and Generals J. E. B. Stuart, John B. Gordon, Turner Ashby, Huger, Pegram, Rosser, Hays, Jenkins, and Imboden. The locks of hair were assembled in 1863, and the article states further that Miss Conrad "fashioned another spray of flowers from the tail of the horse of Gen. Turner Ashby, who was killed near Harrisonburg, Va., and also made a chain for President Jefferson Davis from the mane of Gen. Lee's famous horse, Traveler." Jennetta Emily was never married.

William A. was born June 19, 1813, and died Jan. 5, 1878, at the age of 65 years. He never married, and it seems that he spent his years around Harrisonburg living the life of a country gentleman. He is buried by the side of his father and mother in Woodbine Cemetery.

J. Mitchell was born Jan. 11, 1816, and died August 21, 1881. He, too, was 65 years old at the time of his death. On November 29, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Sneed. They lived in Richmond, where Mitchell was engaged in the business of buying and selling tobacco. His son, William S. Conrad, succeeded his father in the tobacco business, later mov-

ing his family to Stillwater, Minnesota, where his descendants now live.

Amanda Catherine was born April 23, 1818, and died September 20, 1830, at the age of 12 years. She was the only child of George and Susan to die in childhood.

Margaret Ann was born March 27, 1821 and died March 17, 1903, in her 82nd year. She was married on April 14, 1844, to Jehu W. Bear. Mr. Bear took his bride to Charlottesville where he operated a jewelry store until his death, after which she returned to Harrisonburg to live. Both are buried in Woodbine Cemetery.

George Oliver was born June 29, 1823, and died Jan. 23, 1907, in his 84th year. He was married, Sept. 25, 1850, to Diana Smith Yancey. Prior to the Civil War he lived about six miles east of Harrisonburg, near the present village of Penn Laird, where he was engaged in farming and merchandising. After his return from the war, he moved to Harrisonburg, where he operated a jewelry and variety store for many years, and served as Mayor of the town.

His children and descendants have always been identified with the best social and business activities of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, as well as in the professions of medicine and law. Two of his sons, Edward S. Conrad, and George N. Conrad, formed a law partnership in 1891, known as Conrad & Conrad, which became widely known throughout Virginia and adjoining states. Both men were active in Masonic circles and were elevated to prominent posts in the various Masonic orders. Both were active churchmen, and took an influential part in the

Methodist church both locally and in the larger field of religious education. George N. Conrad served Rockingham County for twelve years as Commonwealth's Attorney, and was a member of the State Senate of Virginia for four years. The sons of Edward S. and Geo. N. Conrad carry on with honor the traditions of their fathers in the practice of law in Harrisonburg today, and one son of Edward S. Conrad, Dr. Charles E. Conrad, is widely known throughout Virginia as a specialist in children's diseases.

George Oliver Conrad, like several other men of the Conrad clan, kept a diary; and we find the one he kept while serving as a soldier in the Confederate Army especially valuable today since it gives many very interesting sidelights, not only on his own experiences, but on incidents of the war that should be preserved as a matter of record. This diary is now in possession of his grandsons, George D. and Sam P. Conrad, who gave the writer permission to include a transcript of the contents in this history. This transcript together with a brief filed by George Oliver Conrad for entry in the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., now follows.

Record For Roll Book

Filed in Confederate Museum, Richmond

"Having been detailed as a farmer in the earlier part of the War, I did not enter the Army until 1864.

"On Tuesday, August 16th, 1864, I left my home at Cross Roads (now Penn Laird) Rockingham Co., Va., to join the 14th Regiment of Va. Vol. Cavalry, then attached to Gen. McCausland's Brigade, lying near Brucetown, Va. By the 20th of August, I had

reached my Company and was sent out with a scouting party. At Opaquan Ford, I met the first "Yankees" on the warpath, and got the first shot at the enemy. In skirmishing below Winchester, I was struck by a ball in the top of the head. I then got a furlough to return home, myself and horse both being wounded. At the expiration of my furlough, I returned to my command, Oct. 20/1864, then near Luray, Page Co. On the 10th of Nov., the command moved down the Valley to near Front Royal, where we got into an engagement with the Enemy and where I rec'd. the Second wound in the head, the ball tearing the scalp from the skull. I was then and there captured and sent first to Camp Sheridan near Winchester, and thence to the hospital in West's Building, Baltimore, Md., then to Ft. McHenry, where I arrived on 9th of Dec. 1864. On the 3rd of Jan. 1865, I was sent on to Ft. Lookout, and remained there until Jan. 17th, when I was selected for exchange, and sent South. Near Akim Landing I was exchanged and sent on to Camp Lee at Richmond, to remain until furlough could be made out, on receiving which I left for Harrisonburg, arriving Jan. 27, 1865. Before the Furlough expired, Lee had surrendered and all Conf. soldiers were honorably discharged.

GEO. O. CONRAD.

"At the outbreak of the war in April 1861, Wm. B. Yancey and myself were renting a farm on the Shenandoah River, he being a member of a Volunteer Military Co. was called early into Service, and I was detailed to take charge of the farm, and did not enter the Confederate Service until 1864. On the

16th day of August, 1864, I left home to join the 14th Regiment of Cavalry under McCausland's command—reached the command and was on picket duty on the 20th, and got first sight, and first shot at the Yankees near Brucetown. On the 21st skirmished considerably with the Yankees. On September 5th received my first wound—a gunshot in the upper part of my head—In a few days off for a furlough and went home to care for my wound.

"Oct. 1864, returned to my command near Luray, Nov. 12 had a fight with the enemy near Front Royal and was shot the second time in the head, and was captured by the enemy and taken to Winchester and thence to Baltimore and placed in a hospital—thence to Ft. McHenry—and then transferred to Ft. Look-out which I reached on Jan. 3/65. On Jan. 17th/65 was chosen to be exchanged, and on Jan. 20/65 put foot on Va. soil again and reached home on Jan. 27/65 with a furlough of 40 days. Before I started back to my command, the Confederacy had surrendered.

Wm. B. Yancey was elected to
the Legislature in 1849-50—51-53.

1 term 2 term

"Col. Wm. Burbridge Yancey was born in 1803, on the Shenandoah River, in the eastern part of Rockingham Co., Va. Was married in 1830 to Mary R. Smith by whom he had — children, afterwards married to Mary Gibbons by whom he had 4 children. When first married, he owned a part of the Old Homestead, upon which he lived until his death in 1857. He was a Justice of the Peace for a number

of years under the Old Constitution of Va. and served 2 terms as a Representative in the Legislature of Va. 1849-52. He was Colonel of Militia for a number of years."

CIVIL WAR DIARY OF GEO. O. CONRAD

Aug. 16/64, Tuesday.—Left home for the 14th Regmt. Cavalry, McCausland's Brigade, stayed at Rev. A. D. Weller's, Roods Hill, first night. Comfortable lodgings.

Aug 17th, Rode to Middletown, Slept in a meadow and fastened my horse, commenced raining early in morning and I moved in to a barn. Breakfast on two ears of corn, with lettuce.

Aug. 20th,—Came on picket near Brucetown, went out as scout. Met Yankeys at Opaquamford, got the first shot at the enemy—had a trifling gun, had to retire. Sent back as Courier.

Wednesday, Aug. 21st, 1864—Advanced towards Harper's Ferry. Moved on 21st towards Charlestown, overtook the Yankees, skirmished heavily all day—during night enemy retired towards Harpers Ferry. Having no arms I was at liberty to go where I pleased. Took high points and had fine view of the skirmishing. Met Dr. I. W. Stevens and Dr. ———.

On 22nd, camped out north of Charlestown—had a funny stampede of the horses. A picket post was fired upon and courier came running through the field where the horses were grazing and hollered to the men that the Yankees were coming. The horses got frightened and fled in perfect consternation, leaving most of the men to carry their saddles. Some of the men fell in line of battle to protect the camp and others fled after their horses—everything was in rapid motion.

Moved 23rd towards Harpers Ferry—Met the enemy a little this side of Bolivar Heights. They had the largest and longest camp I ever saw, extended for miles, and fortified. We skirmished with them a good part of the day and retired most of the troops a little in the evening.

Accidentally went to the home of old Mrs. Yates, found her very kind, asked who lived there, asked if they knew I. E. C.

Said they did. Was treated very kindly. They gave me something to eat and invited me to call again. Camped near their house.

Aug. 24th, I remained in camp near Charlestown.

Saturday, 27th, Moved back through Charlestown, met Chal. Taney in Lomax Brigd. Camped on Hardesty's farm 11 miles below Winchester. Spent Sabbath loitering about. Heard Baptist preaching by Shepherd. Scattered sermon. Good attendance. Enemy approached in afternoon. Moved out to meet them. St. John Hite was accidentally shot in the knee, the ball first grazing the neck of a horse. Hite was removed to Winchester, and his leg amputated. We stood in line of battle and ——— took up camp in rear of where we stood.

Sat. Sept. 3d, 1864.—Horse been grazing around for several days. Yesterday the enemy drove back Vaughn's Brigade, from Bunkers Hill in stampede by our camp and sight of the Yankees came near stampeding our Brigade.

In the evening, we found the Yankees advancing on the right, near the old Rail Road and we pursued and charged them, drove them back nearly to Charlestown. When we charged them they stood their grounds very well, but finally fell back. I got my horse shot in the cheek while making the charge, a bad wound, but not considered fatal. Returned to camp at night in rain and darkness. Had nothing to eat during the day but breakfast.

Sunday 4th.—Sent out on Picket. Was flanked by the enemy and had to fly from our posts, and skidaddled in a hurry to get to the Brigade on the Turnpike 6 miles below Winchester on the Martinsburg Road. Saw them burying a soldier (J. T. Lockridge, of Rockbridge) killed today on the turnpike. The Cavalry all drawn up now in line of battle. At night sent out on Picket again. Reached post after night. Remained a short while, was informed the Yankees were flanking us and ordered to leave our post in a hurry. Rode in double quick by a rough crooked road and got out on the railroad again making the second retreat up this road today. It was very dark and we got back to our command about 1 o'clock

at night in a heavy rain. Went to sleep without fire or supper. Slept badly.

Monday, Sept. 5.—Was called up early by the advance of the enemy. Stood in line of battle all day. Towards evening horses sent back to graze. Had just taken off my saddle in a heavy rain when we were ordered to saddle up quickly, the Yanks were charging us in front. My horse having been wounded, I did not start with the squadron but followed immediately. Soon met my mess mate coming out wounded, came back with him and then returned to the charge. Had just gotten to a position from which I could shoot, had fired one shot and was struck by a ball on the top of the head. Bled profusely, did not fall,—fell back to the rear, hunted up Dr. Davis and he dressed my wound. Said it was not very serious. The wound commenced bleeding 2nd time, had to be quiet. Slept during the night at Widow Carter's four miles below Winchester. Was treated very kindly. Gave me breakfast. It rained furiously nearly all night. Soldiers and wagons passing nearly all the time a general move towards Bunkers Hill and Martinsburg.

Tuesday, Oct. 18th, 1864.—Started back to command.

20th, Reached command near Luray. Camped several days in that neighborhood. The Regt. was sent to Rappahannock to guard a wagon train. Returned to Luray Valley on 10th of November, was moved to Front Royal and camped for the night. Night cold, disagreeable. On the afternoon of the 12th the enemy drove in our picket and we were drawn up in line of battle. Our Squadron was ordered to charge, which we did. Several regiments were dismounted and advanced on skirmish line, and after several charges by our squadron, we were dismounted (all who had guns) and advanced to the front in the skirmish line. We had nothing of any consequence left in our rear to support us and when the enemy charged upon us, all who were on foot and could not outrun a horse were captured. I rec'd a pistol shot in the back of the head, and I was running to the rear having expended all my ammunition, when shot I fell to the ground and laid there some minutes when a Federal soldier dismounted and took my pocket book and hat

and gun from me and I was soon ordered to the camp of the Provost Marshall. It happened that the battle took place now near the residence of Mr. McKay, who married Lizzie Kenney, daughter of Judge John Kenney, of Harrisonburg, Va. As I passed her house, I recognized her and we spoke; she was glad to see me, proposed to dress my wound. Was not permitted. She promised to write to my family and let them know destiny. I was "double quickened" about 7 miles to Powell's Camp. Stayed all night by a little fire in field, the coldest night I ever stayed out, wind blew tremendously and sweat the fire from the wood. Next day we went to Winchester to Camp Sheridan. Was treated kindly and fed well, was sent to wait on Capt. Lewis E. Harvie of Armtia, W. Va., who was mortally wounded through the bowels. He died at Camp Sheridan or rather Sheridan Hospital. I was then sent to York Hospital in Winchester. Stayed all night. Next morning sent to Martinsburg with the largest wagon train I ever saw or ever expect to see. Then took the cars for Baltimore. Was admitted into Wests Budding Hospital on 17th Nov. '64, was there until the 9th of Dec. '64. Was kindly cared for at that place. Found no acquaintance among the prisoners. Was separated from the sound prisoners at Powells Camp the first night and did not get with any acquaintances afterwards. Arrived at Ft. McHenry on 9th Dec. '64; put in to a brick stable with about 180 prisoners. Had to sleep on hard floor, had one blanket, joined with other prisoners, I. S. Murray and Lewis Alger, and then had three blankets to sleep under, and several over us. Our fare was rough. 6 crackers a day, meat once a day, soup once a week; the prison was cold and dirty and lousy and our men behaved very badly, were very profane and vulgar. Had preaching on Christmas day by the chaplain of the post.

I conducted a prayer meeting on the night of the same day, felt much embarrassed and discouraged at first, Spoke to the audience after prayer. Had some freedom in speech and had good attention. Made appointment for meeting on the succeeding Wednesday evening.

Wednesday evening held prayer meeting. Spoke freely to

the audience. Had a good time. Made appointments for meeting Sunday, Jan. 1, 1865.

The day was exceedingly cold and the room very much in confusion on account of the ——— around the stove, which was insufficient to keep the room comfortable. Had deferred the time of holding meeting until nearly 12 o'clock hoping some minister would appear to hold service with us, but as none came had just set the table in the floor to propose prayer meeting when we were called upon to "fall out for "hard Jack." This broke up the arrangement. Intended to hold prayer meeting after dinner but a fresh arrival of prisoners into our room created such noise and excitement and confusion that it was deemed ——— to make an effort to bring the house to order.

On New Year eve had many solemn thoughts and almost induced to offer some remarks, but did not.

New Year's day was spent in thinking, and seeing, and prayer. Wept, as I thought of home and friends of other days. Hope to met them all in heaven.

On Monday various rumours prevailed as to an exchange and most of the prisoners in our Barrack were ordered to "pack up" and "fall out" to be on our way to Point Lookout. There was general satisfaction at this move as we expected now to be exchanged. The day was exceeding cold and we suffered intensely on the boat. Slept or rather stayed all night upon the Boat, having reached Pt. Lookout a little after dark.

Next morning, Tuesday, I and three more landed and marched in front of Pro. Marshall's office. ——— about, examined, blankets and ——— taken from us and then led into the "Bull Pen," a place 30 or 40 acres with high fence guarded by white soldiers inside and negro soldiers outside, with a high walk outside the fence. I did not expect to see them. Was placed in muddy, wet half-covered tents to sleep, but did not risk to stay in the tents assigned us. Went to the tent of my acquaintances and slept with them for a week until I could get a lodging place fitted up. Found all sorts of trade and employment going on in the camp. Some very fine work executed by persons who had never worked at a trade. Almost

every day some rumor would get into camp about exchange, but had no confidence in such talk.

On the morning of the 17th Jan. the horn blew for assembling the various divisions. Did not understand the object at first, but soon found out a lot were to be exchanged. Hurried into line and was soon selected as one of the number to be sent home. Felt glad at the thought of seeing my family and friends and Dixie. Tuesday night left Fortress Monroe, traveled all night. Stopped there one day and night. Then left for City Point on Aiken Landing. Stayed there one night day. The weather was very cold, no fire on the boat. Suffered very much. Well fed. Had to sleep on nasty wet floor. Took severe cold, fed a lot of lice. Patience very much exhausted by not being delivered speedily to Confederate authorities.

Sat. Mon. Jan. 21/65

Early this morning it was announced that we would leave the old Steam Boat "New York" to met our Commissioner at a point some distance across the country; after breakfast we marched out of the Boat and placed foot on old Va. Soil again. Felt exceedingly glad to feel that I was safe in "Dixie" again. Could have kissed "my native land," but was hurried off across a field in the direction of Genl. Lee's line. Passed an encampment of negro soldiers at Ft. Harrison. Their cabins were badly constructed, looked "negro-like." Presently we came in sight of our Confederate Steamer. As we approached the river she came down to a landing. We hailed her with many hearty cheers. Horses on board of her returned the cheering until we made the land and waters and heavens ring with our shouts.

There was a hearty greeting of friends long separated as the prisoners walked upon the Boat. After being detained an hour or more to be sent north and south, we shoved off from the shore and bade the "Doodler" a cheerful farewell and chered for "Dixie."

We found several very liberal gentlemen on board the Boat who began to distribute tobacco among the prisoners. This was the most welcome treat they could have received, for many seemed almost starved for tobacco. Then ——— and meat was handed around and we ate about 3 times as much

as we had been in the habit of eating. We finally reached Richmond in the midst of a very heavy cold rain and sleet and were sent out to Camp Lee to remain until our Furlough could be made out, and our pay and clothing given to us. Our furloughs are for 40 days. I was paid \$57 (for myself). Up to 31st Oct., 1864, \$100. commutation for rations during furlough. Went down to see brothers at Chester, found them well. Stayed at my niece's, May Gentrys. Sickness in their family. Left for home on Thursday and reached Harrisonburg by 2 o'clock. Found my friends glad to see me. Many inquiries made after others who were still in prison. Arrived at home in the afternoon of Friday 27th, Jan., 1865.

Elizabeth Susan was born Nov. 1, 1827, and died Jan. 10, 1897, in her 71st year. She was never married.

Martha Clementine was born Nov. 1, 1827, and died Sept. 23, 1870, shortly before her 43rd birthday. She married James Keagy, on April 18, 1855. He was a photographer and a painter of miniatures. He moved his family to Geneseo, Illinois, where he was engaged in business, and he and his wife died there and are buried in that state.

Paul Vernon Shallenberger, a grandson of Martha Clemtine Conrad and James Keagy, lost his life in the Spanish-American War. His father, T. M. Shallenberger, now an old man, and living in Des Moines, Iowa, in a note to the writer, gave the following graphic description of his son's career as a soldier and the incidents of his death, which was considered of sufficient interest to be included in this history. He wrote, "———— as to Paul Vernon Shallenberger, when the Spanish War broke out I was working away from Loveland, Colo., my home. Paul got the "fever" and went to Denver to join a volunteer com-

pany. Before he got permission this company was moved to the Pacific Coast. Not realizing the difference, he enlisted with the Regulars in Co. G, 7th U. S. Infantry, and was at once forwarded to Florida for transportation to Cuba. His regiment was the first to land at Santiago, and the last to leave because of yellow fever in the camp. They did not return until after peace.

"Paul died Aug. 24, 1898, on board the transport 'Yucatan' and was buried at sea. Ten of the boys died on that short trip from Santiago to Montauk Point, N. Y. He was in the assault on El Caney, July 1st (1898). He was in Chaffee's Brigade of Gen. Lawton's Division. He left Loveland to enlist May 11, 1898, and on May 17, was in Tampa, Fla. On June 20th he was in the battle of Santiago; on July 1st he was in the fight at El Caney, and on Aug. 24th, he was at the bottom of the sea. Paul was 17 years old, 6 feet tall, and an unusually handsome boy."

This is another instance where members of the Conrad family have shown their readiness to serve America in time of war when men were needed to defend her flag and her shores against aggression.

Mary Frances was born Sept. 24, 1829, and died July 2, 1888. On Oct. 7, 1858, she was married to Jacob E. Harnsberger, a well-to-do farmer of Rockingham County. They lived near Elkton, Va., until 1868, when they moved to Augusta County, near the village of Stuarts Draft. Their daughter, Mrs. Laura Coyner, of Waynesboro, Va., has been interested for many years in the history of the Conrad family, and generously made available to the writer her collection

of notes which have been of tremendous value in piecing together the facts of this story.

Virginia Catherine, the youngest child of George and Susan Conrad, was born September 18, 1834, and died July 22, 1889, in her 55th year. She was married on December 26, 1861, to Doctor George W. Ribble. He preceded her in death and the remaining years of Virginia Catherine were sad and unpleasant ones, for she contracted an ailment that crippled her so that she could hardly walk, and her last years were spent in a wheel chair.

In her later years, Jennetta Emily returned to Harrisonburg, and she together with her maiden sister, Elizabeth Susan, and her crippled sister, Virginia Catherine (Ribble), lived in a home which they owned on West Market Street, in the neighborhood of the old Presbyterian Manse. Here they spent their last days where Jennetta Emily could "paint, study, and do the things she liked without bothering any one else."

There is an interesting old white marble monument at the graves of George and Susan Conrad in their plot in Woodbine Cemetery, where they rest with other members of their family.

Jacob Conrad, the third child of Captain Stephen and Mary Margaret Conrad, was born at East Point, Sept. 15, 1787. There is not much information available concerning Jacob. It is definitely known that he never married. He was 35 years old when his father died, and we have previously noted that one of Captain Stephen's last acts was to deed to Jacob two slaves and a horse. We find Jacob mentioned in

other transactions between him and his brothers in the settlement of his father's estate.

The earliest record available concerning Jacob is found among the papers of a lawsuit between his father and St. Clair Kirtley when Jacob, who was then 20 years old, appeared as a witness in the case. This statement may be seen in extracts of this lawsuit to be found in the documentary section. The minutes of Rockingham County Court covering the year of 1841, the year that Jacob died, cannot be located; so it is not known if he left a will or if an administrator was appointed by the Court to settle up his affairs.

He was the owner of a large estate as can be seen by reference to the assessors' books of Rockingham County in 1839 and 1841. It will be noted by the lists that follow, that he had disposed of some of his holdings of 1839, but in the year of his death, he was still the owner of much land. Reference to the surveys, etc., assured the writer the properties were owned by the Jacob of this sketch. Note the comparison:

1839	1841
597 A. Mountain land	597 A. Mountain Land
776 A. Elk Run	776 A. Elk Run
73 A. Monger Place	270 A. Shenandoah
75 A. Mill Place	548 A. Wolf Run
7 A. Island	375 A. Elk Run
110 A. Lick Ford	—
548 A. Wolf Run	2576 A. Total land holdings
375 A. Elk Run	the year of his death.
188 A. Shenandoah River (Jacob & Henry)	
—	
2749 A. Total	

Jacob served for a short time in the Virginia Legislature. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, on Dec. 4, 1935, wrote the author as follows about this matter: "We have done our best to secure the information you desire with very meagre results. We have found that the J. Conrad who served in the Legislature was Jacob Conrad who was a member of the House of Delegates from Dec. 7, 1835, to March 24, 1836. He served only one term and the only address on record is Rockingham County. Addresses were not published in the Acts of the General Assembly at that time and the House Journals only date back to 1849. Neither do the pictures of the Delegates appear until 1874."

Not long after that was written, Mrs. Coyner found among her collection of Conrad materials, the following letter which was written by Jacob to his brother George, who was then postmaster at Conrad's Store, now Elkton, Va.

Richmond, 8th March 1836.

Brother George:

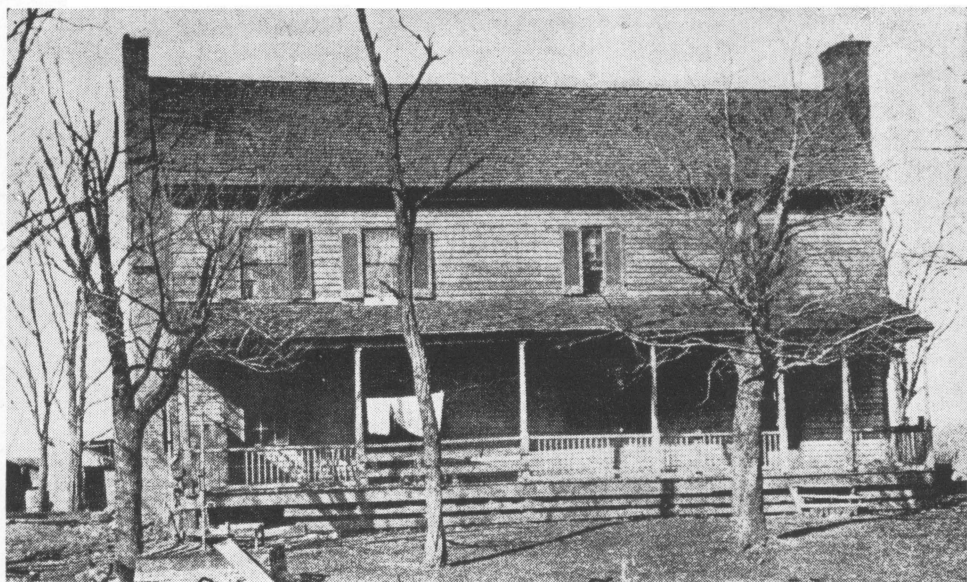
I wrote to you sometime since in great haste, I think I stated in my letter that I should not be a candidate at the ensuing election, and that I wished you to make it known generally. I have not heard from you since, fearing you may not have received my letter I concluded to write you again.

My health has been declining for the past year or two, besides I have lost the most of my teeth which has affected my speech very much. Makes me feel unpleasant sometimes in talking with strangers, & as I am determined not to run I think it my duty to make it known in time, so that the people can select another.

I hope you will receive this before March Court and make



Monuments of Henry and Jacob Conrad in the cemetery at Elkton, Virginia. They were sons of Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See page 193.)



The old homeplace of Henry Conrad at Elkton, Va., was built long before the Civil War. It was torn down some years ago and replaced with a modern dwelling. (See page 188.)

it known so that the people from the different sections of the County can interchange opinions.

As you get the Enquirer I suppose I cannot give you any information that you are not in possession of. You have no doubt seen that W Ligh has refused to obey instructions or resign. He says he ought not, cannot, or will not resign. The Whigs, or at least a large portion of them, are very much disappointed. A large portion of them united in an address to him requesting of him to resign immediately believing no doubt if he did not it would operate against their election this spring.

We are now on the Bank question. You have seen what ——— to the Capital of the State the Committee recommended. I feel confident the bill will pass with that increase, I suppose two or three millions may be worked through the house & perhaps it may be postponed indefinitely for the present session. It is generally believed that we shall not adjourn untill the 20 or perhaps 25th.

Company has come in and I have written in great haste. Pardon me for my bad writing and the little matter contained in my letter. Hoping this may find you and family all well.

Yours affectionately,

M. George Conrad.

JACOB CONRAD.

The records of Rockingham County show there was also a Justice of the Peace by the name of Jacob Conrad about the time of the years above named, and according to the records there must have been several men of the same name during that period who were active in varied ways in Rockingham County. Since no initials or names other than Jacob were used in the various records that are available, it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other except in some instances where the ones that were married signed the various deeds, etc., of record, with their wives.

Since Jacob was a bachelor, it seems quite possible that he lived with his brother, Henry, in Elkton, and may have been associated with him in business. Jacob died September 17, 1841, two days after his 54th birthday. He is buried in the lot with Henry's family in the Elk Run Cemetery at Elkton.

As a matter of historical record, a copy of one of Jacob's deeds in which he sold land to his brothers now follows as a part of his story.

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 14, Page 382.

THIS INDENTURE made and entered into this 12th day, March 1824 by and between Jacob Conrad of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia of the one part and George Conrad and Henry Conrad of the County and State aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that the said Jacob Conrad for in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars good and lawful money of the Commonwealth to him in hand paid by the said George Conrad and Henry Conrad hath bargained and sold and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said George Conrad and Henry Conrad all his right title and interest forever being one undivided third to a certain tract or prancel of land lying and being in the County aforesaid Called Nalan place it being the same tract of land of which Stephen Conrad in his lifetime held four-fifths thereof and which was conveyed by S'd Stephen Conrad unto George, Jacob, and Henry Conrad by deed bearing date and recorded in the County Court of Rockingham containing upward of three hundred acres and adjoining the lands of John Conrad, Frederick Haynes, George Kayler and others all of Interest which the said Jacob Conrad hold in and to the tract aforesaid he doth hereby sell and convey to the S'd George and Henry Conrad their heirs and assigns forever. Together with all and singular the appurtenances to have and to hold his full Interest in the same tract or parcel of above-described with the appurtenances unto the said George and Henry Conrad, their

heirs and assigns forever and the S'd Jacob Conrad for himself his heirs, executors, and administrators doth covenant with the S'd George and Henry Conrad, his heirs and assigns that the said Jacob Conrad, his heirs executors and administrators the said tract or parcel of land above-mentioned with its appurtenances unto the said George and Henry Conrad, their heirs and assigns against the claim or claims of him the said Jacob Conrad, his heirs and of all and every person or persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and ever defend by these presents In Witness whereof the said Jacob Conrad hath hereunto set his hand and seal on the day and year first above writtn.

JACOB MILLER, JR.
HENRY MILLER
JOSEPH MILLER

JACOB CONRAD (seal)

Rockingham County, Virginia to wit,

We, Jacob Miller and Wm. B. Yancey, Justices of the Peace in the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia do hereby certify that Jacob Conrad a party to a certain deed bearing date on the 12th day of March 1824 and hereunto annexed personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed and desired us to certify his acknowledgment to the Clerk of the County Court of Rockingham in order that the deed may be recorded. Given from under our hands and seals this day of 1824.

The words "being one undivided third" before signed.

JACOB MILLER (seal)

W. B. YANCEY (seal)

In the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Rockingham, Oct. 25, 1841. This Deed from Jacob Conrad to George and Henry Conrad was this day presented to me Deputy Clerk of the said County and being certified is admitted to Record.

Atteste D. H. GAMBILL D. C. R. C.

(Preceding Deed)

Re-recorded from "Original Deed" under Act of Assembly
Approved November 18th, 1884.

Teste C. H. BRUNK D. C.

Henry Conrad, the fourth child of Captain Stephen and Mary Margaret Conrad, was born at East Point, June 20, 1789. When twenty-four years old, he was married to Miss Sarah Hansbarger, daughter of Quinrod Hansbarger, on May 22, 1813. Sarah was born March 18, 1794, and was nineteen years old the year she married Henry Conrad. The same minister that married George Conrad and Susanna Miller, the Rev. Joseph Samuels, also married Henry and Sarah.

Henry no doubt bought land at Elkton when quite a young man. His home was almost directly across the road from the "Conrad's Store" building. It was torn down a number of years ago and the brick home of Vernon Miller now stands on the site.

Henry Conrad was the third postmaster at "Conrad's Store," according to the records of the Post Office Department. He was appointed on May 28, 1833, to succeed William Barry who served for five months following the resignation of Henry's brother, George Conrad, who, as we have seen, was the first postmaster. Henry was postmaster for fifteen and a half years; in fact, he died in office, and his successor was appointed to the vacancy 16 days after his death, the new appointee taking office on January 19, 1849.

From available information, it seems that Henry was also a merchant and conducted a general merchandise business at old Conrad's Store and that his son, Joseph, succeeded him as a merchant.

Henry and Sarah Conrad had three children. Joseph, eldest, was born July 16, 1814, and died July 11, 1861, when only forty-seven years old. He married a Miss Rebecca Miller of Green County, and they had four children: Robert, Maggie, John, and Edward.

The second child of Henry and Sarah was Mary E. Conrad, who was born May 11, 1817, and died June 26, 1841, when just twenty-seven years old. Mary E. married Wesley Bear who lived near the present town of Elkton, and they had one child, a daughter, Sallie Catherine, who married Dr. Samuel P. H. Miller.

The youngest child of Henry and Sarah Conrad was Sarah Ursula, who was born September 7, 1819, and died March 21, 1909, aged 89 years and six months. She married Jacob R. Stevens and their children were Edgar, Florence, Lucie, and Henry.

Mrs. Walter Miller (Florence Stevens), married her second cousin, Walter Miller, a son of Dr. S. P. H. Miller who had married Sallie Catherine Bear, the daughter of Mary E. Conrad and Wesley Bear.

To complete the record, we will add the information as shown by the papers of Mrs. Walter Miller with regard to the descendants of Sallie Catherine Bear who married Dr. S. P. H. Miller:

Walter H. Miller, married his cousin, Florence Stevens.

Charles Edgar Miller, married Sallie E. Brubaker.
(Their children—(Dr.) Ernest B. and Sallie Elizabeth).

Vernon Conrad Miller, married Stella Bear.
(Their daughter, Ida, married Rush Jarman of Elkton).

Herbert Lee Miller, married Annie Ashby. (Their children: Ashby, Helen, Eloise, Katherine).

Nina Estelle Miller, married Claude Sanford of Elkton. Mr. Sanford is now deceased, and Mrs. Sanford with her son, Miller Sanford, lives at Greenville, South Carolina.

Sallie Elizabeth Miller, married T. O. Lawton. (Their children are Sam Miller, Mary Willingham, Frances Elizabeth, and Thomas Maxwell).

Samuel Ernest Miller—died when a small boy.
A son died at birth, unnamed.

Continuing our study of the family of Henry Conrad and his wife still further, we find that Henry's wife, Sallie, was the daughter of Conrad Hansbarger and Anna Barbara Miller, who was a granddaughter of Adam Miller, the pioneer settler of the Elkton vicinity and one of the very first settlers in that area.

Conrad Hansbarger's genealogy is as follows:

Adam Hansbarger, Sr.—A member of Governor Spotswood's party, "The Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" who crossed to the Valley of Virginia through Swift Run Gap in 1716.

Adam's son was Stephen Hansbarger, Sr.

The above-named Stephen was the father of Conrad Hansbarger, Henry Conrad's father-in-law. Conrad was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was mustered into service in 1777 and served as a private in Capt. Thomas Beck's Company. In 1780, 1781, and 1782, he had accounts allowed by the Court against the United States for supplies furnished to the government, as shown by the records in Rockingham County Clerk's office. Conrad's brothers, Adam and Robert, also served in the Revolution. Adam was the father of Fry Hansbarger who

married Lucy Conrad, and of Mary C. who married Stephen Conrad, the children of John Conrad.

Conrad Hansbarger was born in 1756 and died in 1814. He and Anna Barbara Miller were married September 14, 1778.

(For some of the historical facts above, see "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and their Descendants,," by T. H. Cartwell—Page 101.)

Conrad Hansbarger and Anna Barbara Miller's children:
Anna Elizabeth—Born Sept. 4, 1779—married William Kite

Jacob—Born Sept. 21, 1781

George—Born Dec. 14, 1783

Anna Catherine—Born Jan. 14, 1786—married George
Baugher

Annie Barbara—Born Aug. 10, 1788—married Reuben Har-
rison

Johannes—Born Jan. 15, 1791

Sallie—Born Mar. 18, 1794—married Henry Conrad

Margarita—Born Sept. 1, 1796—married John Mauk

Susanna Ursula—Born Feb. 25, 1801—married Henry Miller

The foregoing data on the Harnsberger family was taken from the papers of Mrs. Walter Miller, of Elkton, Va. Since the Conrad and Harnsberger families intermarried the author is adding the following additional information on the Harnsberger family from the records of Mrs. Laura Coyner, of Waynesboro, Va. It will be seen that this information does not quite agree with the other given from Mrs. Miller's record.

"Stephen Harnsberger came from Zurich, Switzerland, with his wife and one son, Adam, about one year old, and settled at Germanna Ford, in Orange County, Virginia. (This settlement of German emigrants was located at Germanna Ford in 1714.) He was with Governor Alexander Spotswood when he crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains through Swift Run

Gap, and entered the Valley of Virginia, near the present site of the town of Elkton. It is said that Governor Spottswood gave Stephen Harnsberger one of the 'Golden Horseshoes,' which he in turn gave to his grandson. Stephen Harnsberger, who moved to Georgia. (After Nov. 17, 1790.)

"Adam married and came to Rockingham County (then Orange Co.) about 1740, and lived on the west side of the Shenandoah River, near to and south-west of the present town of Elkton, on what is commonly known as the John Harnsberger farm. The family graveyard is located on this farm, which is now owned (1938) by Martin Grim. This (first) Adam had three children. Stephen (Va.), Sebastian and John (West Va.).

"This (2nd) Stephen was twice married. 1st to Betsy ———, 2nd to Uashel (Rachel) Shutley. His will was written Dec. 26, 1774 and probated Mar. 19, 1776. His son, Adam, named as administrator; served in the French and Indian War, in 1758. (Ref.: Hennings Statutes, Vol. 7, page 186-486. Adam was married and had five sons; Adam, Henry, Robert, Stephen, and Conrad.

"The Adam last mentioned was born Jan. 10, 1751, and died Mar. 1815. He was married Apr. 9, 1776, to Catherine Null, or Noll. She was born 1759, and died in 1822. Adam was a member of Capt. Wm. Null's company in the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. (Ref.: Thwait & Kellog, page 405.)

"The Adam Harnsberger just mentioned and his wife Catherine Null, also had a son named Adam, he was their second child, and was born Nov. 25, 1781,



Mrs. Marina K. Blatherwick, great-granddaughter of John George Conrad, eldest son of John Stephen Conrad, Sr. She died at San Antonio, Texas, in 1932, at the age of eighty-five years. This photo was taken a year before she died. (See pages 64, 203.)

Mrs. Sarah Ursula Stevens (at right). Youngest daughter of Henry and Sally Conrad, and granddaughter of Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr., died at her home in Elkton, Va., in 1909, at the age of eighty-nine years. (See pages 188-189.)



and was married Feb. 7, 1811, to Sallie Miller, who was a daughter of Capt. Henry Miller.

"This last Adam Harnsberger and his wife Sallie Miller, were the parents of Christopher Fry and Mary C. Harnsberger, who in turn married Lucy Conrad and Stephen Conrad, who were children of John Conrad and Mary Nicholas.

"Conrad Harnsberger, 4th son of the (2nd) Stephen, was born Nov. 15, 1756, and was married Sept. 14, 1778, to Anna Barbara Miller, a daughter of Henry Miller, who was a son of Adam Miller (first settler in the Valley of Virginia). She was born Jan. 10, 1757. Conrad received a pension Aug. 28, 1777, as a member of the 8th Va. Regiment, under Capt. Thos. Beck, (or Buck), and Gen. Muhlenburg. Conrad served as a Colonel in the war of 1812; and died at Norfolk, Va., in 1814, of yellow fever. (Ref.: Bond Book: Rockingham Co., Va.).

"Conrad Harnsberger and Anna Barbara Miller's seventh child, Sarah (Sally) was married in 1813, to Henry Conrad, a son of Capt. Stephen Conrad."

Henry Conrad died January 3, 1849, and is buried in his family plot in the Elk Run Cemetery at Elkton, and lying near him are his wife, his brother, Jacob, and his young daughter, Mary E. (Bear). Their lot is well-protected and their monuments are splendidly preserved and the lettering quite legible.

We find in Rockingham Court Minute Book No. 25, this entry: "On the motion of Joseph H. Conrad and Jacob R. Stevens, and they having made oath thereto & entered into Bond with security in the penalty of \$40,000.00, conditioned as the law directs, administration of all singular the goods and chattels of

Henry Conrad, dec'd is granted them in due form and ordered that Jeremiah Harnsberger, Jacob Bear, Hiram A. Kite, & Joseph Moyers, or any three of them being first sworn do appraise the estate of the s'd Henry Conrad, and make report to the Court."

And so ends the story of the last of the children of Captain Stephen Conrad and Mary Margaret Moyers. And as with the descendants of John and George Conrad, a few facts of their lives and that of Henry, their brother, are here recited because some one wished to perpetuate the memory of their activities as the years roll on to forgetfulness.

CHAPTER VIII

Reminiscence

In the search for the material embodied in this story of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and his descendants, memories were awakened in the minds of some of those with whom the writer talked, of happenings long ago at the old Conrad homestead.

A few of them will here be added to facts already mentioned in the body of the text. Some of these facts were especially interesting to the writer, who believes that other Conrad descendants will likewise be interested.

It seems that 75 years ago small traveling circuses carrying only a few animals and moving by wagons, used to stop at the old homestead because of the wide level meadow near the house affording a good place to carry on the show. There was a wide ford across Luck Run where the elephant was usually made to lie down and get his occasional bath.

This same wide meadow afforded Capt. Stephen Conrad an excellent place to hold monthly muster of the militia under his command. Sometimes the muster would last two days, and the women of the community were afforded an opportunity to pick up a few pennies by selling ginger cakes and root beer to the soldiers while they were encamped on the meadow.

Then there is the story of the fine old grandfather's clock which was bought by William S. Conrad from Hugh Morrison, the photographer, at Harrisonburg in 1919, and taken by him to Still-

water, Minnesota. This old clock was owned by John Conrad, great-grandfather of the writer, and was a prized heirloom in the family.

After the death of John Conrad, the clock passed on to the family of Eli Koontz and his wife, Harriette Conrad. After their death, the clock remained in possession of their children who lived east of Lacey Spring. Either through lack of appreciation of its historic value or for other reasons, the clock was placed in an outbuilding, and there Mr. Morrison, who was a collector of antique clocks, found it badly in need of repair and bought it for five dollars. Mr. Morrison had completed the overhauling of the old clock in 1917 and the writer asked him to keep it until he (the writer) returned from the war.

On his return from Germany in August, 1919, the writer went at once to Mr. Morrison's studio to claim the clock only to find it had passed on to distant relatives, and Mr. Morrison's only alibi was that he had the chance to sell it at a good price and let it go, (possibly thinking the writer would not return from the war).

There are lingering ghost stories that caused much comment among the family, stories of ghostly shapes that walked through the old house and opened doors that had previously been locked, and the sound at night of the dead Mary Nicholas who softly walked through the hall and up the stairs to stop beyond the door where her sick child lay, plainly heard by the occupants of the room, but who vanished when the door was opened.

And the grandmother of the writer, Mary Ann Conrad, had a beautiful old "high-poster" bed bought

by her husband shortly before he went "off to the Civil War" never to return alive, that she refused to use any more after hearing his voice call to her in the night.

There were two slaves owned by John Conrad that were especially liked by all the family—Uncle Lige and Aunt Bet, who after his death were given the privilege of selecting the heir with whom they would go. Uncle Lige went to Missouri to live with Stephen Conrad, while Aunt Bet selected the family of Mrs. Harriette Koontz, and the mother of the writer recalls that Aunt Bet would come to visit her mother (Mrs. Mary Stover), when she and her sister were small girls, ride them on her knee, and sing sweet negro melodies to them.

Then there are never-to-be forgotten memories of the harrowing days of the Civil War which are today as vivid to the mother of the writer as when she first told the stories to him as a small boy.

There are memories of the raiding parties of Sheridan's "Yankee" soldiers and the ring of burning barns around the countryside near the homes of Mary Stover, and her sister Lucy Harnsberger, who lived a half-mile away; memories of the burning of the Harnsberger barn and all the feed stored there for cattle in the winter, and how Fry Harnsberger, then an old man, barely escaped to the mountains with his cattle before the raiders arrived; how they stored wheat and foodstuffs in a secret cellar to keep them from being taken by the Yankees.

Memories of the day when three Yankee soldiers rode into the yard of the grandmother of the writer after her husband had died in a Confederate camp

in Winchester and in searching the house from cellar to garret found the uniform of the writer's dead grandfather and threatened to burn her barn and house because she "had some body in the Confederate army fighting against them," and how they took his uniform away despite the pleadings of Mrs. Stover, one of the men wearing the trousers over his own; and the party only left without burning the buildings after one of their number found the Masonic apron of the writer's grandfather in a box in the attic and made the others leave without destroying the buildings; but in leaving took three freshly baked pies and later tossed the plates away in the meadow below the house.

Memories of the night the writer's grandmother took her two little girls and went to the Fry Harnsberger home after word came that the negroes were rising and were raiding the homes of their white masters and killing them in cold blood; memories of how the women and children cowed in the house, awake and dressed all night, and panic-stricken when they heard the heavy chain on the barn-yard gate fall from its hook in the night—only to find the next morning that some careless person passed through and failed to fasten the chain.

Memories of the battle of Port Republic and the roar of the cannonading, and the coming and going of both Union and Confederate soldiers at "Conrad's Store," and the visits of the "conscript hunters" always looking for deserters and "dodgers"; memories of how a funeral party was almost broken up by the swift arrival of "conscript hunters" trying to catch a "dodger" at the funeral, of the swift rush of their

horses past the cemetery, firing at the fleeing man, and his ultimate "get-away" in the heavy bush-lined banks of Luck Run just below the Stephen Conrad homeplace. Memories of another time a sixteen year old boy who was "going with" a girl who lived with Mrs. Stover had to remain in her home one night to keep from being caught by the "conscript hunters," and how his sweetheart and Mrs. Stover placed him between two "feather ticks" on a bed in the guest room, made up the bed, and the poor boy nearly died from suffocation before morning, but the "conscript hunters" never returned to look for him after all.

There are stories of the days when the men would load their big wagons with wheat and other articles to barter, and make the long journey to Richmond and Fredericksburg to buy flour and other necessary articles to "do them over the winter." The trip over the mountains took about two weeks, and oftentimes the faithful dog that went along would reach home several days in advance of the returning teams and the women would be worried when the dog would sit on the horse-stile facing the east and howl until the teams returned.

The days of reconstruction were hard ones for the grandmother of the writer; a widow with two little girls, the eldest at the close of the war being only nine years old. The slaves were freed, there was no money to pay farm help, and little market when she could have the crops "put out on shares." There was no mail except twice a month and the nearest post-office was two miles away. The only stores were "Conrad's Store," at Elkton, and two small stores at McGaheysville, six miles away. Because of better

prices, the mother of the writer and her mother carried their butter and eggs the six miles to sell them in McGahysville—and there were no hard surfaced roads then as today. But despite those hardships the family saved their home.

In the rural sections of the South after the Civil War, educational advantages were sadly lacking. No free schools, and few well-trained teachers to instruct the children were available. Sometimes a room in a neighbor's house was used as a school room; and after a year or so following the war, there were crude log, one-room cabins erected to house the school, equipped with rough benches without backs, and desks were unheard of.

However, many people of prominence came from those schools to make their mark on the sands of time in later years. In the case of the writer's mother, she had as classmates, Herbert Barbee and his brother Clifford, and their two sisters, Nancy and Katie. Their father was an artist and a sculptor, and on returning from study in Italy, moved his family to East Point where they lived a few years in a house that had been built by one of John Conrad's sons. The walls of this old house still remain. In later years, Herbert Barbee, who inherited the artistic instincts of his father, was to become nationally famous in the art world for his ability as a sculptor.

Descendants of hardy pioneer stock, not far removed from their early settler forefathers, our immediate ancestors had something of that fortitude of spirit that would not surrender and through hard work overcame the obstacles that seemed to envelop them. Surely such courage and steadfastness of pur-



Old Log School House of Civil War Days

The present free school system was instituted in Virginia about 1870. Prior to that time, a teacher would call on the families in a community and secure enough children to conduct a school for three or four months during the winter time. The parents paid the teacher an agreed sum per child. If there was no building available, some family would donate the use of a room in their home for use of the schoolmaster and his little group. The well preserved old log school house above, erected near East Point, Va., about 1860, is probably the last of these old buildings in Rockingham County. Here the mother of the author, when a little girl of nine years, her cousins, the Frye Harnsberger children, Herbert Barbee (the sculptor), and his brother and sisters, studied the three R's, "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." (See page 200.)

pose to the principles of right deserve to be forever remembered by those who now live in a more fortunate age.

The following letter written by Miss Sallie Harnsberger, of Conrad's Store, (now Elkton, Va.), to her sister, Mrs. Stephen Conrad, then living in Missouri, is given here for its historic value as a document of the days of the Civil War, and the reactions of one Southern woman. No mail could pass through the Federal lines unless it was smuggled through as this letter was done. From the date it will be noted that the father of Miss Harnsberger had been dead a year before word could get through to his daughter in Missouri, and David Stover, a brother-in-law of Stephen Conrad, had died a year before the letter was written.

War days are trying days always for those who stay at home as well as for those who fight, and no doubt the women of the North were just as anxious for the dreadful Civil War to close as were their Southern sisters, although they were saved the terror of invasion.

Nov. 18, 1863

My Dear Sister:

Mother received your dear kind letter today. Oh, just imagine our delight to hear from you and the family and—— through the blessings of an all wise providence your—— blessed with health; but, Oh, Sister; with my joy I have sorrow, but an all wise providence saw fit to remove our dear old Father from a world of sin to heaven. Oh my Sister could you have beheld his face in his dieing moments; he died with a sweet smile on his face. He breathed his last on the 4th of last December, '62. He died of pneumonia and paralysis. Sister I have never fully realized his death yet. I miss him daily, more

and more. Oh, why do I wish the happy dead to life when I have assurance of his happiness with God. How happy we all shall be if we live faithful to be reunited around our Father's throne above; a happy family. Mother is enjoying her usual health but almost lost her eyesight entirely. How sad it makes me feel to see her so feeble today; though she never murmurs of her afflictions, she has never been the same cheerful Mother since our Father's death.

Brother Robert was wounded the second of last May at the Battle of Chancellorsville. He has not been fit for service since; he has gone visiting in Augusta. Henry is just getting over a hard spell of fever and also Brother Fry; his family are well. I suppose you have heard of the death of Dave Stover; Mary and the children are well. Harriet and Peggy Kite's families are well. My Dear Sis, our dear Uncle John is no more. He, too, was paralyzed. He died today, 18th, one year ago, at Manassas Junction. He was on his way to see Brother Rob and poor Al. Harnsberger. ——— fellow died with camp fever at ——— March, '62. Col. Gibbons was killed at McDowell fight, and Cousin John Price at Manassas. I believe I have told you of all our friends we have lost in battle. We have two nice soldiers here tonight. Say they will take my letter and have it sent through the lines.

Miss Fannie Yancey is here spending the night. All well at Mrs. Yancey's and the rest of our neighbors; all well and doing well. Uncle Jerrie's family are well. Uncle Henry and Cousin Beck are very well. Oh, Sister, if this cruel war would only end that our enemy has brought upon us, that our loved ones could come home.

And ——— is married and has a little daughter; I think she might have called after me. Tell her I was so glad to receive a few lines from her and tell her when this ——— the Captain will take him to see her. Oh, he is so handsome, and above all a good Christian. He has been in every battle since the war in Virginia. He was here last month on a furlough. Tell ——— I know her old ——— not half so good as her ——— will be.

I must close hoping these imperfect lines will reach you safe. Mother and Brother Henry joins me in in love to you

all and the family. May the blessings of God rest upon you all is the feeble prayer of your affectionate sister.

Sallie.

Post Scripts

How sad to think we have lost so many of our dear friends. Uncle Jacob Miller died last August.

Mr. Sellers is Brother Robert's Captain. The boys just worship him; think he is perfection. Write soon as you can and I will do the same. As ever, your Sister.

The descendants of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., are widely scattered, and they have been, as the records show, pioneers in their own right when necessity arose for changing their places of abode. In this chapter we wish to add extracts from an article which appeared in the "Keerville Times," published at Kerrville, Texas, in 1932, which article gave in detail an interesting story of one of the early settlers in that region who had achieved prominence. The subject of the article was Mrs. Marina Lydia Kerley Blatherwick, who was a direct descendant of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., through his son, Jno. Geo. Conrad, and whose family lived in Nashville, Tenn., where she married Mr. Blatherwick before going to Texas. She was of true pioneer stock, and these reminiscences would be incomplete without bits of her life story.

"Mrs. Marina Lydia Kerley Blatherwick was born in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1847, and was a lady of the old school. She came from a long line of pioneers on both her paternal and maternal sides of the family. Her father, Dr. James Franklin Kerley, was a son of William Kerley, who went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and was later a captain in the

War of 1812. Mrs. Blatherwick's mother, Mary Ann Williams, born in Nashville, in 1821, was a descendant of Capt. John Martin, who came to Virginia from England with Capt. John Smith in 1607 and settled on the James River, near Richmond, where his home, "Martins-Brandon," still stands and bears the scars of shells of the Revolutionary War. Its present owner is R. William Daniel. Names of other ancestors of Mrs. Blatherwick, prominent in making early history are George Conrad, a descendant of Emperor Conrad, Nathan Harris, Capt. Benjamin Williams, ——— and others.

"It was not adventure or the hope of making a fortune that brought the Blatherwick family to Texas in 1880, but a quest for health. Lieut. Edwin G. Blatherwick resigned from the army in 1869, entered the farm implement business in Nashville, and met Miss "Bab" Kerley as she was affectionately known, and spent much time in her home.

"Jan. 28, 1873, he married Miss Kerley, who, with her sister Mary, were noted among the most beautiful and cultured young women in a city noted for its beautiful women. Lieut. Blatherwick had removed to Chicago before his marriage, and was there engaged in the grain brokerage business and was a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago. Their three children, Mary, Edwin G., and H. Don, were born in Chicago. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Blatherwick contracted pneumonia and was advised by his physician to go to Boerne, Texas, and bask in the Texas sunshine.

"Mrs. Blatherwick's mother (Mrs. Kerley) had made a trip to Kerr County, Texas, in 1879, and her

reports on the beautiful country around Kerrville, influenced the Blatherwicks to try Kerr County as a health restorer instead of Boerne.

"In April 1880, they reached San Antonio and spent about two weeks. They started one afternoon in "a hack" for Kerrville. The first night was spent at Leon Springs. The next day it rained and the road was deep mud, making travel almost impassible. Parson Potter's (just north of Boerne) was reached that night. On account of bad roads it took six days to reach Kerrville. At that time there were only a few fences and a small acreage of land in cultivation in sight of the road from San Antonio to Kerrville.

"The family lived in a little log house about two miles from Kerrville. It was near the road over which the cattle which "went up the trail," were driven during the spring of the year. At first the fear of a stampede and annihilation of the fence, house and family made the appearance of a herd terrifying to Mrs. Blatherwick. The lowing and strange sounds of many hoofs, that could be heard for twenty or thirty minutes before the leaders of the herds appeared, made her ill from fright, but she soon learned there was no danger and with others enjoyed watching the herds pass by, sometimes in sections, from 3,000 to 5,000 a day for several days. Some "outfits" had as many as 30,000 to 40,000 cattle in the combined sections, or in different herds. They came from different parts of the State and went up the trail to Oklahoma, Kansas, and other states. The spring drives were great events.

"Mr. Blatherwick's health was so improved after four months of "roughing it" the family returned

to Chicago. After a few months he had a relapse and they returned to Kerr County. This time they lived in a little ranch on North Verde Creek. Several trips were made to Chicago in the next few years. Mrs. Blatherwick was born and reared in one of the most comfortable brick homes in Nashville, and found it very hard to adjust herself to the inconveniences of their Texas life. Snakes, tarantulas, and other pests were numerous. One night a polecat invaded the house, the children were aroused from sleep and taken outdoors, and the invader poisoned. A lark for the children, but not Mrs. Blatherwick.

"As a child Mrs. Blatherwick spent much time reading in her father's library and gained a knowledge of medicine and nursing which enabled her to care for her family, the workmen on the place, and sometimes the neighbors. The nearest doctor was ten miles away, and when sent for was apt to be ten or twenty miles away in some other direction, looking after other patients. So Mrs. Blatherwick administered to the sick when called on, and twice she went on a horse over the hills in the night to see a sick child. Everyone had confidence in her and she was fortunate in being able to treat them successfully. She was attending school in Louisville, Ky., during the Civil War, and while there helped to attend wounded and sick soldiers, helping to wet lint and apply it to the wounds of the soldiers. This training stood her in good stead through life.

"Mr. Blatherwick died at the ranch, Oct. 26, 1883, and his body was sent to Chicago for burial. Mrs. Blatherwick was so grief-stricken that she went to town only twice in three years. She gave up her

music, as it made her sad, since she and Mr. Blatherwick had enjoyed playing the flute, or guitar, and piano together so much while he lived. Mrs. Blatherwick was an accomplished pianist, having as her last instructor in music, Herr Stroemeyer, who had been organist for Strausberg Cathedral.

"In the fall of 1888 the Blatherwick family moved to Center Point to be near a school. In 1895 the town needed a drug store and thinking it might be a good business venture, Mrs. Blatherwick erected a suitable building, stocked and ran it successfully with the help of her sons for about ten years. On the ranch she had raised good horses, and in 1897 she bought "Winchester Wilks," a splendid chestnut stallion, who began his prize winning career in Winchester, Ky. She also raised some good Clydesdales and at the fairs and stock shows had the satisfaction of seeing some of her horses and colts win honors.

"She was an Episcopalian, but usually attended the Methodist Church, as it was near her home. She was a member of the Eastern Star, the Texas Pioneers, the Texas Landmark Association, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a very handsome woman, about five feet six inches tall, with an abundance of golden brown hair streaked with gray, and with clear, gray eyes, and graceful carriage, erect and straight.

"Although an invalid for more than a year from heart weakness she remained smiling and cheerful, forgetting her illness in talking with her many friends who came to see her. Her long and useful career came to a peaceful end at the age of eighty-

five years, on Nov. 23, 1932, at her home in San Antonio, Texas."

What a splendid heritage of memories she left to her children and grandchildren, and we have her daughter, Mrs. Mary Jersig, to thank for the above information which she furnished to the Kerrville Times for its series of articles dealing with early Texas pioneers, and we are happy to include this bit of information relative to one of the Conrad Clan in this chapter of reminiscence. No doubt there are hundreds of interesting stories about other pioneers of the family in America if we knew about them, that would be equally as fascinating and interesting as those already related.

CHAPTER IX

Documentary Section

In the Documentary Section we have included a number of copies of land grants, wills, deeds, and supplemental articles and references, all of which are allied in some manner with John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and his family. For convenient reference they are arranged as follows:

1. Transcript of the Oath of Allegiance subscribed to by John Stephen Conrad, Sr., (see page 44.)
2. Transcript of naturalization oath taken by John Stephen Conrad, Sr. (See bottom of page 49.)
3. Transcript of request by John Stephen Conrad, Sr., for land in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. (See page 50.)
4. Transcript of first land grant to John Stephen Conrad, Sr., in Virginia, by George III, King of Great Britain. (See page 51.)
5. Transcript of Indenture of land to John Stephen Conrad, Sr., from James and Moses Green. This is particularly interesting because of the style of expression. (See page 52.)
6. Land grant to Joseph Conrad, son of John George Conrad. (See page 66.)
7. Deed from Joseph Conrod (son of John George Conrad) and others, to Joseph's uncle, Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See page 66.)
8. Land Office Treasury Warrant from James Monroe, Governor of Virginia, to Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See page 94.)
9. Land Office Treasury Warrant from Peter V. Daniel, Lieut. Gov. of Virginia, to Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See page 98.)
10. List of "Tithables" or "Vochers" in Capt. Stephen

Conrad's Militia Company No. 15, in 1788, and other interesting data on the militia in Rockingham County during and following the Revolutionary War. (See page 100.)

11. Interesting extracts from a court action involving Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr., and a neighbor, caused by a dispute over the ownership of some slaves. Testimony in the case reflects the opinions of the people of that day (1806) toward slaves and their value. (See page 107.)
12. Deed from Catherine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, and Margaret Pirkey, sisters of Peter Conrad, of their interest in Peter's estate, to their other brother, Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See pages 62, 68, 71, 73, and 94.)
13. Will of Catherine Conrad Miller, daughter of John Stephen Conrad, Sr. (See page 62.)
14. Indenture from Nicholas Conrad to his brother John Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See page 75.)
15. Indenture from George Coon Conrad, son of Nicholas Conrad, then of Tennessee, to his uncle, John Stephen Conrad, Jr., in Virginia. (See pages 75, 77, and 78.)
16. Notes on "Old St. Peter's Church," where some of the Conrads worshiped, and which stood on land owned at one time by Peter Conrad. (See page 68.)
17. Data on Peter Conrad; copy of his will; copy of his widow's bond, and other interesting facts about Peter and his wife, Mary Eve Conrad. (See page 68.)
18. Copy of survey of land willed by Peter Conrad to the Peaked Mountain Lutheran Church Congregation for enlargement of the cemetery where he is buried. (See page 69.)
19. Copy of original deed from John Page, Governor of Virginia, to Mary Eve Conrad, widow of Peter Conrad, etc. (See page 70.)
20. Extracts from translations of the old Lutheran records of Peaked Mountain Church, McGaheysville, Va., where the family of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., worshiped, and where he was a member. (See page 56.)

21. Notes on the history of McGaheysville, Va., location of the famed Peaked Mountain Church, and home town of Peter and Mary Eve Conrad, who were among the leading citizens of that community. (See page 71.)
22. An interesting road petition of 1794. Listed among the signers were Peter Conrad, Conrad and Adam Harnsberger, all connected with the Conrad family. (See pages 68, 105, 190, 191, 192, 193.)
23. Copy of agreement by Conrad Hansbarger and Stephen Conrad, and others, for building a road. (See page 105.)
24. Copy of portions of two deeds, involving Jacob Moyer, Charles and Christina Crosson, etc., all of whom were in some manner related to the wife of Captain Stephen Conrad, Jr. (See page 104.)
25. Notes on forming of Augusta and Rockingham Counties (Va.), and extracts from the first Court Records, and data on early marriage records, bonds, etc.

ITEM I

WE Subscribers Natives and late Inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine and places adjacent having transported ourselves and Families into the Province of Pennsylvania a Colony Subject to the Crown of Great Britain in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable Settlement therein DO solemnly promise and engage that we will be faithfull and bear true Allegiance to His present Majesty King George the Second and His Successors Kings of Great Britain and will be faithfull to the Proprietor of this Province and that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all His said Majestys Subjects and strictly observe and conform to the Laws of England and of this Province to the utmost of our Power and best of our Understanding.

Palatines imported in the Ship Charming-Nancy of London

Charles Stedman Master from Rotterdam but last from Plymouth as by Clearancethence

Qualified the 8th Day of October 1737

*Steffan
Johan / Konrat*

ITEM II

And in like manner in April Term following, to wit, on the eleventh Day of April 1751 at the said Supream Court before the said Judges in Pursuance of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, the following Persons being Foreigners and under the same Circumstances with those mentioned in the foregoing Certificate took and subscribed the Oaths and did make and repeat the Declaration aforesaid according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament aforesaid, and thereby became Natural Born Subjects of Great Britain: As the same is certified into this office by the Judges of the said Court, viz:

<i>Persons Names</i>	<i>Of What Place</i>	<i>Sacrament When Taken</i>
<i>Stephen Conrad</i>	<i>Lancaster County</i>	<i>April 7th, 1751</i>
<i>John George Kehl</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>April 7 " 1751</i>
<i>Maria Ursula Helm</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>April 7 " 1751</i>
<i>Nicholas Bittell</i>	<i>Philadelphia County</i>	<i>April 7 " 1751</i>
<i>Jonas Kohler</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>April 7 " 1751</i>
<i>Bernard Lowman</i>	<i>York County</i>	<i>March 24 " 1750</i>
<i>Joseph Solomon</i>	<i>Lancaster County</i>	<i>A Jew sworn on the Old Testament only</i>
<i>Jacob Roar</i>	<i>Bucks County</i>	<i>April 7 " 1751</i>

ITEM III

Pennsylvania, ff. BY THE PROPRIETARIES.
WHEREAS Stephen Conrad of the County of Lancaster hath requested that we would grant him to take up Fifty Acres of Land near the Big Swahatarro under the Blue Hills
in the said

County of Lancaster for which he agrees to pay to our Use Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings, current Money of this Province, for One Hundred Acres ——— and the yearly Quit-rent of One Half-penny Sterling for every Acre thereof ——— THESE are therefore to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed, unto the said Stephen Conrad at the Place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said-Quantity of fifty Acres, of not already surveyed or appropriated, and make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for further Confirmation, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant: Which Survey, in Case the said Stephen Conrad fulfil the above Agreement, within Six Months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void, GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal of the Land-Office, by Virtue of Certain Powers from the said Proprietors, at Philadelphia, this Fifteenth Day of April Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty One
To Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General James. Hamilton
1751 Lancaster
April 15th, Stephen Conrad
50 Ac

ITEM IV

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, etc. To all to whom these presents shall come—Greetings: Know Ye that for divers good causes and consideration but more especially for and in consideration of the sum of FIVE SHILLINGS of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our revenues in Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, We have given, granted, and confirmed and by these presents for us, Our Heirs and successors Do give, grant and confirm unto STEPHEN CONROD one certain tract and parcel of land containing twenty-four acres, lying and being in the County of Augusta, between Luck Run and Boons Run and bounded as followeth, to wit: Beginning at a pine corner to Jno. Sellers land and with his lines North 35 East 76 poles to a pine, North 62 East 25 poles to

two white oak saplins, corner to Sellers land, and with his line Northwest 60 poles to three white oaks in WOODS line and with the same South 30 West 82 poles to a Blazed Pine by Kiplings Corner and with his line South 17 East 40 poles to the Beginning. With all Woods under Woods, Swamps, Marshes, Meadows, Feedings and his due share of all Veins, Mines and Quarries as well discovered or not discovered within the Bounds aforesaid and being part of the said quantity of twenty-four acres of land and the Rivers, Waters, and Water Corses therein contained with the privilege of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, and all other Profits, Commodities, Hereditaments whatsoever to the same or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining—To have Hold possess and enjoy the said tract or parcel of land and all other the before granted Premises and every part thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said STEPHEN CONROD and to his heirs and assigns forever to the only use and Behoof of him the said STEPHEN CONROD, his heirs and assigns forever To Be Held of use our heirs and successors as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent in free and common Soccage and not in capiteor by Knight's Service Yielding and paying unto us our heirs and successors for every fifty acres of land and so proportionably for a lesser or greater quantity than fifty acres the fee rent of one shilling yearly to be paid upon the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel and also cultivating and improving three acres, part of every fifty of the tract above-mentioned with three years after the date of these Presents, Provided always that if three years of the said FEE RENT shall at any time be in arrears and unpaid or if the said STEPHEN CONROD, his heirs or assigns do not within the space of three years next coming after the date of these presents cultivate and improve three acres, part of every fifty of the tract above-mentioned, then the estate hereby granted shall cease and be utterly determined and thereafter it shall and may be lawful to and for us, Our Heirs and Successors to grant the same lands and premises with the appurtenances unto such other Person or Persons as we our Heirs and Suc-

cessors shall think fit; IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made; Witness our Trusty and well-beloved Francis Fauquier, Esq., our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburg under the seal of our said Colony the 30th day of August 1763, in the 3rd year of our reign.

(signed) Francis Fauquier

On Back of Deed

Stephen Conrod

24 acres

Augusta

Exam

Rec'd and Ex'd.

(This Deed was printed and hand written on parchment—the seal was missing but the deed had been cut at the bottom where the seal was fastened. Original owned by Ernest Harnsberger of Orange, Va.)

ITEM V

This Indenture made the twenty-fourth day of April in the Year of Our Lord, 1765, between JAMES and MOSES GREEN, free men of the County of Culpeper of one part, and STEVEN CONRAD of the County of Augusta of the other part, Witnesseth that the said JAMES and MOSES GREEN for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings, current money of Virginia to them in hand paid by the said Steven Conrad at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath Granted, Bargained, and Sold, and by these presents, Doth Grant, Bargain and Sell unto the said STEVEN CONRAD and to his heirs, a certain tract or parcel of land containing two hundred and thirty-four acres, being a part of Two Thousand acres first granted James Wood and Herbert Green, Gent; lying and being in the County of Augusta between the PIEKED MOUNTAIN and SHENANDOAH RIVER at a Branch called BOONS RUN between John Burk's and Runcles lands and bounded as followeth, viz: BEGINNING at a white oak and two pines on a Ridge on a Patent Line and

with the same, North 33 East 168 poles to a leaning pine, thence South 57 East 280 poles, crossing a branch to two white oaks, thence South 33 West to Runcles corner two white oaks and two black oaks, thence with said Runcles line crossing the tract to beginning:

And all houses, Buildings, orchards, Ways, Waters, Water Corses, Profits, Commodities, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances, whatsoever, to the said Premises hereby granted or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining; and the Reversion or Reversions, Remainder and singular other the Premises hereby granted with the appurtenances, unto the said STEVEN CONRAD, his executors, administrators and assigns, from the Day before the Date hereof and during the full Term and Time of whole one year, from thence next ensuing fully to be compleat and ended; Yielding and Paying therefore, the rent of One Pepper-Corn, on Lady-Day next, if the same shall be lawfully demanded; to the Intent and purpose that by virtue of these Presents, and of the statute for transferring Uses into Possession the said STEVEN CONRAD—may be in actual possession of the Premises and be thereby enabled to accept and take a grante and Release of the Reversion and Inheritance thereof, to him and his heirs.

In Witness whereof the said JAMES GREEN and MOSES GREEN, hath hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and year above written.

Sealed and Delivered in the
Presence of,

Zamich Cairg

James Green

his

Jacob X Parshinger

Moses Green

mark

Georg Conrad

On Back of Deed

- - - - - Leased and Held for Augusta County, May 22, 1765. This Lease for land from James Green and Moses Green to Stephen Conrad was proved by the oaths of the witnesses hereto and ordered to be recorded.

Test: Rich. Wadnos, D C (? about this signature)
(This Deed was written on a printed form in use at the time and was of paper, with the following printer's notation at the bottom.)

"Wilmington. Printed by James Adams;—where all Manner of Printing is performed with Care and Difpatch, and on moft reafonable Terms."

(Original owned by Ernest Harnsberger, of Orange, Va.)

ITEM VI

Grant of 100 Acres of land to Joseph Conrad, October 14, 1790,
by Beverley Randolph, Governor of Virginia
George D. Conrad, Harrisonburg, Va., has the original deed.

Beverley Randolph, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye that by virtue and in consideration of part of an exchanged Land Office Treasury Warrant number three hundred and thirty seven, issued the thirteenth day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three; there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Joseph Conrad, assignee of Thomas Lewis.

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred acres by survey bearing date the 19th day of March 1787, lying and being in the County of Rockingham on some drafts of Smith's Creek and bounded as followeth to wit: Beginning at a Spanish oak corner to his own land and Ann Scotherns, and running with Scotherns lines, North 5° West 51 poles to a hickory and North 69° West 102 poles to three pines, thence North 2° West 44 poles to two pines on a line of Harrisons land and with the lines of the same South 48° West 54 poles to a pine Harrisons corner, North 51° West 40 poles to a pine and white oak; South 53° West 42 poles to two white oaks; thence South 23° West 74 poles to 2 white oaks in a glade; thence South 42° East 65 poles to a black oak; thence South 60° East 55 poles to three black oaks on a line of his old patent land, and with the lines of the same North 23° East 72 poles to a white oak corner to said patent land and North

78° East 44 poles to two white oaks and South 52° East 100 poles to the Beginning:

With the Appurtances To have and To hold the said Tract or parcel of land with its Appurtances to the said Joseph Conrad and his heirs forever. In witness whereof the said Beverley Randolph, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the lesser Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond, on the Fourteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

Signed—Beverley Randolph

On the reverse side of the Deed appears the following:

Joseph Conrad is entitled to the within mentioned tract of land.

John Hari S. off—

Joseph Conrad

100 acres

Rockingham County

Exam'd & Recorded

ITEM VII

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 00 Page 13
County, to wit

The Commonwealth of Virginia to Isaac Estill and John Hutchison Gentlemen Greeting Whereas Joseph Conrod, Martin Grider, and Catharine Grider, his wife, By their certain Indenture of Bargain and Sale have sold and conveyed unto Stephen Conrad the fee simple Estate of and in one hundred and seventy-eight acres and a half of Land in the County of Rockingham and whereas the said Catharine cannot conveniently travel to the Court of our said county to make her acknowledgment thereof, I, therefore, command you, that you do personally go to the said Catharin and examine her privily and apart from the said Martin, her husband, whether she doth the same freely and voluntarily without his persuasion

or threats, and whether she is willing the same shall be recorded in our said County Court, and when you have received her acknowledgment and examination as aforesaid, that you distinctly and open certify us thereof in our said Court under your hands and seals sending them, there the said deeds and this writ Witness Henry Ewin, Clerk of the said Court at the Courthouse of s'd County this 25th day of June 1792 and in 16th Year of this Commonwealth

Hy Ewin C

Gambell County, to wit

By virtue of the Commission hereto annexed, we the subscribers and having examined her privily and apart from the within-named Martin Grider, her husband, do certify, that she declared that she freely and voluntarily acknowledged the conveyance contained in the indenture hereunto annexed without the persuasion or threats of her said husband, and that she was willing the same should be recorded in the County Court of Rockingham Witness our hand and heads, this 25th day of March 1793.

Isaac Estell (seal)

John Hutchison (seal)

January Rockingham Court 1794

This Commission of the Privy Examination of Catharine Grider, wife of Martin Grider and her relinquishment of a certain tract of Land conveyed by the s'd Martin Grider and Catherine his by a deed of Bargain and Sale therein contained) to Stephen Conrod being returned and certified is ordered to be recorded.

Teste S. McWilliams C R. C.

Recorded from Original Paper under Act of Assembly approved Nov. 18, 1884.

Teste C. H. Brunk, D. C.

ITEM VIII

James Monroe, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting; Know ye that, by virtue of two land office Treasury

warrants to wit: One hundred and Ninety acres, part of Number 852 issued the 19th day of Nov. 1794; and ten acres, part of number 2956 issued the 23rd day of October, 1798, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Stephen Coonrod—

A certain tract or parcel of land containing 200 acres by survey, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1798, lying and being in the County of Rockingham, on Hartman's Run and Coonrod's as followeth to wit; Beginning at a white oak, PETER COONROD'S, Hartmans and Caslers corner, and with Caslers line N 77 West 154 poles to a white oak his corner, and a crooked black oak N 50 West 106 poles to a pine and white oak about 4 poles north of Caslers corner S 67 West 48 poles to a large pine N 5 East 54 poles to two white oaks in a swamp, S 77 East 52 poles to two pines, N 43 East 18 poles, crossing a branch of Hartman's Run to a red oak in a very stony place; S 75 East 71 poles to two pines, S 7 East 77 poles to a pine and black oak in said Hartman's line; S 57 West 28 poles with his line to three pines his corner. S 35 East 41 poles to three pines his corner, N 89 East 36 poles to a pine his corner S 34 East 54 poles to two pines his corner, S 35 East 55 poles to the Beginning.

With its appurtenances; to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances, to the said STEPHEN COONROD and his heirs forever.

In witness whereof the said James Monroe, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1800, and of the Commonwealth the 24th.

(signed) Jas. Monroe

(State seal affixed in wax)

(Deed written on parchment)

(On back of Deed)

Stephen Coonrod

200 acres

Rockingham

Ex'd Recorded and Int'd

Book 45 Page 409

"Stephen Coonrod hath title to the within"

(signed) Wm. Pendleton, r. off.

(Original owned by Ernest Harnsberger, of Orange, Va.)

ITEM IX

PETER V. DANIEL, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia—To whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye, that in conformity with a survey made on the 10th day of April, 1818, by virtue of a Land Office Treasury Warrant, number fifty-five forty-one issued the 21st December, 1815, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Stephen Conrad a certain tract or parcel of land containing Four acres, two roods, and twenty-three perches, situate in the County of Rockingham and bounded as followeth to wit:

Beginning at a pine on Cook's line and running South 67 West 31 poles to two white oaks, South 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, East 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ poles to a pine and two black oaks, South 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ West 142 poles to a stone corner of his own land and Runcles and thence with his own line North 30 East 168 poles to the Beginning.

To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said Stephen Conrad and his heirs forever. In witness whereof the said Peter V. Daniel, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond, on the 1st Day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1819, and of the Commonwealth the forty-third.

(Signed) Peter V. Daniel

On Back of Deed

"Stephen Conrad hath title to the within granted land.

(Signed) WM. G. Pendleton, Reg's Off.

Stephen Conrad

4 acres 2 roods 23 perches

Rockingham

Recorded and En'd

Book No. 68 Pg. 237

(Original owned by Ernest Harnsberger, of Orange, Va.)

ITEM X

There were a number of Militia Companies subject to call in Rockingham County in 1788; Dr. J. W. Wayland in his "Virginia Valley Records," lists seventeen of these companies, with names of the men who were ordered for duty with the companies, and names of their sons over sixteen years old who were subject to call if the necessity arose, together with the number of slaves and horses for which they were assessible or "tithable." The names of women occasionally were given where they had sons of military age, or horses or slaves to be assessed. For instance in Capt. John Herdman's Company No. 2, there is given the name of Elizabeth Harrison and 10 horses, Elizabeth Shanklin, son Robert, and 4 horses; and Jane Hopkins, son John, 2 slaves and 13 horses. Such persons listed on the muster rolls were termed "VOCHERS" and all men, including servants and slaves were over 16 years old. Following is the roll of Capt. Stephen Conrad's company.

"Vochers" in Captain Stephen Conrad's Company No. 15

Teter Kesling, 1 tithable, 5 horses.

Adam Sellers, sons Christian, Henry and Peter, 9 horses.

Peter Sellers, 1 tithable, 3 horses.

John Peterfish, 1 tithable, 2 horses.

Conrod Peterfish, 1 tithable, 3 horses.

George Hufmon, 1 tithable, son Peter, 5 horses.

Michael Hufmon, 1 tithable, son Jacob, 4 horses.
Casper Haines, 1 tithable, son Frederick, 6 horses.
George Price, 1 tithable, 4 slaves, 9 horses.
STEPHEN CONROD, 1 tithable, 4 slaves, 9 horses.
PETER CONROD, (brother of Stephen) 1 tithable, 2
slaves, 4 horses.
Henry Thornhill, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
Henry Monger, 1 tithable, 3 horses.
Peter Weyhunt, 1 tithable, 3 horses.
Michael Kealor, 1 tithable, son George, 3 horses.
Daniel Sink, 1 tithable.
Henry Cook, 1 tithable, 2 horses.
Conrad Boyer, 1 tithable.
William Pence, 1 tithable, 3 horses.
Daniel Price, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
Henry Dager, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
Michael Deck, 1 tithable, 3 horses.
Anthony Branamon, 1 tithable, son John, 5 horses.
Frederick Haines, 1 tithable, 4 horses.
Christian Lega, 1 tithable.
Peter Branamore, 1 tithable, 5 horses.
John Hardmon, 1 tithable, son John, 5 horses.
(Henry Kisling above 16 with J. Hardmon.)
John Monger, 1 tithable, son Martin, 5 horses.
John Hedrick, 1 tithable, son William, 1 slave, 6 horses.
John Frye, 1 tithable, son Charles, 5 horses.
Jacob Rape, Polser Dickout, 1 tithable, 2 horses.
John Hammer, 1 tithable, son John, 2 horses.
Elizabeth Black, 2 horses.
John White, 1 tithable.
Henry Trusler, 1 tithable, 3 horses.
Adam Price, 1 tithable, 5 horses.
Christian Deck, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
Abraham Louderback, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
John Boyer, 1 tithable, 5 horses.
John Michael, 1 tithable, 2 horses.
Frederick Michael, 1 tithable, son William, 3 horses.
Matthias Carsh, 1 tithable, son Matthias, 8 horses.

Jacob Carsh, 1 tithable.
George Carsh, 1 tithable.
Peter Runkle, 1 tithable, 5 horses.
Nicholas Fogle, 1 tithable.
Peter Haines, 1 tithable.
John Haines, 1 tithable, 5 horses.
Jonas Haines, 1 tithable.
Christophel Ammon, 1 tithable, 4 horses.
Levy Derry, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
Jacob Lingle, 1 tithable, 4 horses.
Bolen Lee, 1 tithable.
David Tople, 1 tithable, 2 horses.
Christian Yootsler, 1 tithable.
George Caylor, 1 tithable, son Michael, 2 horses.
Thomas Barnet, 1 tithable, 1 horse.
Ludwick Rinehart, 1 tithable, 3 horses.
William Reese, 1 tithable, sons James and John, 6 horses.
Daniel Link, Sr., 1 tithable, 3 horses.
Conrad Baker, 1 tithable.
Francis Kirtley, 1 tithable, Samuel Garrison, 1 tithable, 11 slaves, and 9 horses.
John Sellers, 1 tithable, sons Jacob and John, 8 horses.
Peter Sellers, Sr., 1 tithable, sons John and Jacob, 7 horses.
Henry Brill, 1 tithable.
Henry Kesling, 1 tithable.

The names of the men in this company would indicate that most of them probably lived in the East Point, Elkton, Mt. Zion, and McGaheysville areas, although a few of the names are of families now residing near Harrisonburg and Shenandoah.

It is interesting to note the spelling of many of the names of the men who composed the personnel in those early militia companies in Rockingham County during the period of the Revolution. Note these names: James Lard, Matthias Sourmilk, Anthony Sourbeer, John Crumpacker, Peter Crumbaker, Christian Ciry, Henry Stolph, John Fracksler, Adam

Rickerboher, Stophel Dancer, Christian Sailer, Towns End Matthews, Moses Samples, Peter Placer, Umphra Salts, and Elias Vioars, are some of the names now extinct in this vicinity. Possibly some of these names have been so changed by their descendants they bear no resemblance to those of their forbears.

In addition to the Militia Commanders previously noted in the text (see page 102), the following were residents of the present County of Rockingham but were commissioned in Augusta County prior to the forming of Rockingham in 1778 and later assigned with their companies to Rockingham, as the men of the commands resided within the bounds of the new county.

- Captain Peachy Gilmer
- “ George Pence
- “ John Hopkins
- “ Abraham Lincoln
- “ James Boggs
- “ Anthony Rader
- “ Paul Teter (McGaheysville)
- “ George Haynes (Elkton Vicinity)

Captain Teter lived in the McGaheysville neighborhood and commanded the militia company composed of men of that vicinity, among whom were names of men familiar to that section today, namely: Rush, Kisling, Nicholas, etc.

Dr. Wayland says, “when the war of the Revolution commenced actively throughout the colonies in 1776, the Virginia Convention passed laws organizing the militia. The companies consisted of 60 men, rank and file, each commanded by a captain, and they

were required to appear at muster places once a month fully equipped. If they failed to appear at a muster, they were reported to the courts-martial; if they had a good excuse they were acquitted; if not, they were fined a small sum. In busy seasons many of the farmers preferred to pay the fine than to lose the time. In this way, the name of nearly every militiaman appears in the courts-martial records.

"The status of the militia in Virginia and the other colonies is not now fully understood or appreciated. They were the armed forces of the various colonies, regularly organized, officered and equipped, and were liable to be put into active service by the governors of the states at any time. They were the reserves, the men in the second line, and the courts-martial records show that Augusta militia were ordered out thirteen times by the governor; and although there were flaws in the manner in which they were placed in the field, even under that system, practically every man enrolled in the militia in Augusta County or Rockingham County was at one time in active service. A part of the Rockingham militia was at Yorktown and in the campaign of General Green against Cornwallis in North Carolina. They were in the expeditions against the Ohio Indians in 1779, and in the campaign against Arnold in 1781.

"Many valuable records of Revolutionary soldiers are to be found in the Courts-martial records in the office of the Corporation Court in Staunton—hundreds of Rockingham names appearing in the records."

Among the list of men who were enrolled in the militia companies of 1788 appear the names of some

who were probably related, as shown elsewhere, by marriage to the CONRAD family, namely: Henry and Jacob Pirkey, Peter Nicholas, Sr., and Christian Miller—Co. No. 14; and also appeared the names of John Coonrod, and Joseph Conrad and son, John, in Co. No. 13.

Appearing also in the records are the names of David Coffman in Co. No. 12, and Jacob Coffman and son Benjamin, in Co. No. 2.

Dr. Wayland in his "Virginia Valley Records," quotes at length and verbatim from "Regimental Book from 1813 to 1824," which is in the possession of Joseph K. Ruebush, Harrisonburg, Virginia, and is of especial interest to those of Rockingham County families. It lists the names and organizations of the militia represented, the officers of the various units, and hundreds of names of soldiers who were brought before the various settings of the courts-martial for failure to attend muster when ordered to do so. The fine was usually \$1.00 where the man had a good excuse during the harvest season when he was busy with crops and other farm work. However, if he deliberately failed to report for muster, and also failed to report to the courts-martial when ordered he was given a stiff penalty. Note the following sentences by the Regimental Court.

JUNE 8, 1815

At a regimental court martial held for the 58th regiment of the militia in Rockingham County, June 8, 1815, for the trial of sundry privates of the said militia who refuse to march or perform their respective tours of duties in the service of the state agreeable to the calls of the governor of the 24th and 26th of August 1814, present:

George Huston, colonel and president of the said court.
Adam Harnsbarger, major and commandant of the 2nd
battalion in said regiment.

Captains Robert Ewin, Robert Hooks, Jacob Keplinger
and John Mallow.

The Court being duly organized was qualified according
to law and proceeded to business as follows:

Ordered that Henry J. Gambill be appointed clerk or judge
advocate to this court, who thereupon took an oath faithfully
to perform the duties of the said office. Ordered that John
Rush, Jr., be appointed provost martial to this court and that
he give his attendance accordingly.

Commonwealth against Joseph Miller, a private in Captain
R. Magill's company—the said defendant not appearing—al-
though solemnly called (and it appearing that he had notice
hereof), it is considered by the court that for such contempt
he be fined in the sum of \$56.00 that being the pay of a private
in the army of the United States for seven months, for failing
to march or perform a tower of duty under the call of August
26, 1814; and it is further considered by the court that if the
said defendant shall fail to pay the said fine and shall have
no goods and chattles whereof distress can be made, he shall
be imprisoned by the sheriff for one callender month for every
five dollars of such fine.

In the records of the courts-martial of June 8,
1815, are to be noted in addition to the officers first
named at opening of the court of that date, the names
of Capt. Robert Magill (or Magell), Capt. Henry
Perkey, Capt. Luke Rice, Capt. Reuben Harrison (all
rifle companies) and Capt. J. Snapp, commander,
troop of cavalry. Total fines asked at the court was
\$480.00.

NOVEMBER 3, 1815

A court martial was held for assessment of fines for absent
members of the 1st Battalion, 58th Regiment, Virginia Militia.
Court presided over by Capt. John Vigers, Major Command-

ing the battalion, in absence of the Major, and Captains Jacob Spader, Samuel Lynn, and Lt. Elisha Hooks, of the rifle companies, and Lt. Jacob Hansbarger of the cavalry. Other officers mentioned in the proceedings whose men were reported absent were Captains R. Loftis and Capt. Eugene Erwin. In this court absences were noted because of farm work and other necessities of occupation and an assessment of only 75c per man was levied against those who failed to attend muster.

NOVEMBER 4, 1815

A court martial was held by 2nd Battalion, 58th Regiment with Major Adam Hansbarger presiding. Present were Captains Henry S. Pirkey, John Armentrout, John Miller, and Lt. Andrew Wilson, rifle companies, and Lt. Jacob Harnsbarger, cavalry troop. Fines in this court were only 75c per man.

NOVEMBER 20, 1815

On Monday, November 20, 1815, it appears that a general court martial was held by the 58th Regiment, Virginia Militia, for various purposes in addition to fining absent members who failed to attend muster during the period. Presiding at the Court was the Regimental Commander, Lt. Col. Joseph Mauzey, Major Adam Hansbarger of the 2nd Battalion, Capt. John Vigers, temporary Major commanding 1st Battalion, and Captains Henry S. Pirkey, Jacob Spader, Samuel Lynn, John Armentrout, Eugene Erwin, and Lt. Andrew Wilson, of rifle companies, and Capt. Ralph Loftus, cavalry, and Capt. Samuel H. Lewis, artillery. Other company commanders are noted in the lengthy record as follows:

Captain John Miller, Captain Luke Rice, Captain Thomas Bryan, and Captain John Yancey.

(Dr. Wayland notes the fact that the companies commanded by Captains Yancey, Pirkey, Lewis, and Armentrout, were from the area extending from probably Penn Laird to almost Luray, and east to Port

Republic and Grottoes.) It is of special interest to note that very few men reported absent from these companies at muster, while the area in West Rockingham and around Harrisonburg had large numbers of men absent from the muster calls. The influence of the Mennonites and Dunkers in their belief of non-military service is here quite apparent in the response of their men to the call of military service.

Subsequent courts-martial held on the following dates list the names of officers as shown. Space is not taken here to recount reasons for the calls, and findings of the court. Readers who may be interested are referred to Dr. Wayland's "Virginia Valley Records" for this information.

OCTOBER 27, 1817

58th Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Present were Commander 2nd Battalion Major John Yancey; John Argenbright, Lt. Commandant; Jacob Pirkey, Ensign Commandant; Capts. John Armentrout and John Rush, rifle companies; and Lt. Wm. D. Clarke, artillery. Later in the record reference is made to Capt. Jacob Pirkey. Present also were Capt. Samuel Lewis and Ralph A. Loftus.

NOVEMBER 7, 1817

Present Col. Joseph Mauzey, Regt. Commander; Major John Yancey (2nd Btn.); Capts. John Armentrout and John Rush, rifle companies; John Argenbright, Lt. Commandant; Jacob Pirkey, Ensign Commandant; John Smith, ensign commandant; and Layton Yancey, cornet (commandant) of cavalry; Capt. John Vigers, Capt. Eugene Erwin; and Lt. Wm. D. Clarke, artillery. Officers whose claims were allowed for various purposes, were Captains Peter Harry, Joseph Cline, and Samuel Lewis.

It is of interest to note among the claims those for music employed by these officers during muster

periods. Note the following: "To Capt. Samuel Lewis for musick employed at his respective musters held in 1817 (to wit) a drummer and fifer, 6 days each @ \$1.25 per day, \$15.00."

At this same court Capt. John Vigers was allowed \$3.50 for repairing a drum for the use of his company.

At subsequent courts listed (from Nov. 17, 1817 to Nov. 11, 1820) in the old record of the 58th Regiment, there appear additional names of officers, not heretofore mentioned, some of them may be recognized in earlier lists (prior to Nov. 23, 1818), as having been privates in the various companies, and evidently being later promoted and commissioned. These officers follow: Captain Jacob Strole, Captain Charles Lewis, Lt. James Newman, Ensign Elisha Hooks, Lt. Nicholas Pirkey, Lt. Adam Reader, Captain Philip Deal, Ensign Jacob Argabryht, Captain Jacob R. Srgebrit, Lt. David Lincoln, and Capt. ——— Huttle (probably Huddle).

In the records of November 6, 7, and 11, 1820, it is noted that Capt. Eugene Erwin (Irvine), had been promoted to the rank of Major and John S. Yancey to Lt. Col. commanding the 58th Regiment; and Ensign Elisha Hooks to the rank of Captain.

The last courts recorded (on November 7 and 11, 1820) were held at the respective homes of John Maggert and Peter Nicholas.

In the pages of this old regimental book appear hundreds of names of families, many of prominence today in Rockingham County.

Other records would indicate that the commanders of the early militia units held monthly muster of their companies at places convenient to the men who

belonged to the various units since the only mode of travel at the time was by horseback or by walking. Once a year a General Muster was held at the county seat. The following interesting account of the General Muster in Rockingham County held at Harrisonburg once a year is related by Maria G. Carr, in her booklet, "My Recollection of Rocktown," now known as Harrisonburg, during the years 1817 to 1820.

The Annual General Muster was the greatest thing and was looked forward to for months with the greatest pleasure by all the negroes and children. Training of Officers began several days before Muster Day—it was the most motley crowd that filled the square around the Court House. Men of all sorts and sizes dressed in tow linen pants and shirts, few had coats and vests, some with old wool hats and others with straw hats. I saw one man in this crowd when I was about ten years old. He had on tow linen pants and shirt, coarse shoes and no stockings—around his waist was a bright red woolen sash—he had a rusty slouch hat on without band and torn on the edges. On the front of the hat was a long white feather with scarlet top—he felt as proud as a General. I saw several soldiers there at one time with bright yellow coats trimmed with black and some green flannel ones trimmed with white or silver.

I suppose those uniforms were some of the remains of the war of 1812. My aunt told me that my father had raised a company which he uniformed at his own expense. Some of the men on Muster Day carried old umbrellas, corn stalks, and sticks of wood instead of guns or swords. I suppose the officers were tired of trying to beat some sense into these men and gave up in despair, marching them out to a field in the West end of town to try to drill them.

After marching the militia out to the field the Light Horse Company of about fifty men under Col. McMahon went out also. After all men were on the field, the Staff Officers went

to the Colonel's house to escort him to the field, not one of them was uniformed. The Colonel had on a blue uniform with metal buttons, and a red sash around his waist—a helmet with a cow's tail on it hanging down behind.

The whiskey, beer, and ginger bread sellers were in their glory as this was their harvest, many persons taking home a jug full of something and a handkerchief filled with ginger bread. I dearly loved to hear the fife and drum and got as near to them as I could, listening to them until the tears ran down my cheeks, I was never so affected by any other music.

ITEM XI

Captain Stephen Conrad—vs.—St. Clair Kirtley Suit to Determine Ownership of Some Negro Slaves, etc.

Beginning in 1806, Captain Stephen Conrad and a neighbor, St. Clair Kirtley, who lived at what is now known as the Dick Bear farm, near Humes Run, Va., became involved in a law suit over the ownership of some negro slaves who formerly were the property of Mrs. Powell, grandmother of Kirtley. The basic facts of the case are these.

About 1769, Honorious Powell of Orange County, died, and his widow, Mrs. Jennett Powell, compromised with the children as to the property. She came to the East Point section to live with her grandson, St. Clair Kirtley, but becoming dissatisfied, then went to live at the home of Captain Conrad, where she remained until her death in 1804, and while there, sold him the slaves in question.

The affidavits, and opinions of the justices are quite voluminous, and may be seen in the files of the Circuit Court at Staunton, being identified by the following symbols—O. S. 112—N. S. 38, July 31,

1806. The handwriting of some of the justices was extremely hard to read, and the writer was unable to fully determine the outcome of the case, but one of the decisions handed down caused Captain Conrad to pay Kirtley for the hire of one of the slave girls, Philis while in his possession. This decision follows:

October 26, 1808—Charles Lewis and George Gilmer, sitting on the case, assessed the hire of the 16 year old slave girl Philis as follows, in favor of St. Clair Kirtley. To death of Jennett Powell, Feb. 10, 1804, \$73.00. For year ending Feb. 18, 1805, \$8.00; 1806—\$12.00; 1807—\$15.00; 1808—\$12.00; to the last mentioned date 8 months and 8 days—\$18.00.

In a copy of Mrs. Powell's will filed with other papers of the suit she mentioned her "Trusty friends, Stephen Coonrod and John Coonrod." Some of the affidavits were somewhat amusing, as the one of Mrs. Susanna Decfl, which follows, but also reflects a tragedy in the life of the 80 year old Mrs. Powell, who was forced to find a home among people who were no relation to her.

Susanna Deck swore—"She (Janet Powell) told me that Kirtley, her grandson, promised to build her a home to live in by herself and he did not, and in the home he lived there was always so many people that she could not stay with him and not there alone. She said the victuals that was put before her she could not stand as they were always cold. She said she had sugar when she came there and when that was gone she could not get any more and had to eat corn bread cold. She said further that Kirtly played the fiddle and danced so that she had rather go to the woods and live than stay with him. She said she thanked God that she had found a friend that had

took her in, and now she lived well, and had a room to herself where no person interrupted her."

Mrs. Powell brought a number of slaves with her when she came to Stephen Conrad's home, and these she sold to him according to the bill of sale of the negroes as shown by a copy which follows. One of the negroes, Ceaser, seems to have figured twice in the suit, since there is also copy of a bill of sale to Stephen Conrad from Conrad Harnsberger for him, a year after he was first sold to Stephen by Mrs. Powell.

We have copied a few extracts from the numerous affidavits as a sidelight on the case, and for the references to the sale of slaves in that day when those poor people were considered as so many animals.

Hearings on the suit extended over a period of two years and were held at the homes of Stephen Conrad, St. Clair Kirtley, Joseph Mauzy, and Robert Hillis, in Rockingham County. Other hearings were conducted in Culpeper, Stanardsville, and Staunton, and at Moyers Mill in Rockingham County. In Stanardsville, one of the hearings was conducted at the home of Robert Brenham and the witness was Jacob Kiblinger.

Some of the Court Officers and Justices of the Peace who conducted the hearings were as follows:

Hon. John Brown, Chancellor of the Western District of Virginia.

David Parry and D. Sheffey, Staunton Court Officers.

W. H. Stanard and Wm. Parrott—Justices—Stanardsville.

Norton Fennell—Justice—Culpeper.

Rockingham County Justices: Layton Mauzy, Michael Mauzy, Charles Sims, and Robert Hillis.

Some of the Rockingham County residents who gave evidence in the case were:

Jacob Bare, Adam Flowers, Jacob Conrad, Daniel Sellers, Jacob Snell, Mary Hencely, S. Monger, John Monger, John Frye, John Siegfried, Jeremiah Beasley, Heinrich Koch (Henry Cook), Michael Deck, Herman Aughe, Robert Hill, Christian Crim, George Ergenbright, Joseph Mauzy, John Grady, Peter Harris, Captain Beasley, William Sellers, Benjamin Jennings, Philip Seal, William Parrott, William Goodall, and W. H. Stanard.

EXTRACTS FROM AFFIDAVITS

Pursuant to a Commifision Ifsued out of the High Court of Chancery holden in Staunton dated the 8th day of April, 1807, directing us to Examine Several Persons in a Certain matter of Controversary now depending in said Cout between Stephen Conrod pltf & Saintclair Kirtley & George Arginbright Defts we met at the House of Stephen Conrods in the County of Rockingham the 19th Day of Sept. 1807 and proceeded to take the following Depositions.

first Jacob Bare of full age being first sworn deposeth and sayeth.

Ques. by Dft Kirtley—Mr. Bar did not you see them Negroes in my pofsesion and working on my farm.

Ans. I did see some of them.

Q. Is their not a number of Respecful Neighbours living nearer my house than Stephen Conrods

A. Their is.

Q. Have you not been long acquainted with my grandmother Janet Powell and the family and did you ever know of any ties of blood between her and Stephen Conrod

A. I do not know of any ties of blood between them or never heard of any.

Affidavit by Adam Flowers

Q. By Pltf. Stephen Conrod. Was you not a witnefs to the Bill of Sale that Jane Powell gave me the 19th day of March 1803 and heard her acknowledge it

A. Yes I was and heard her acknowledge it.

Q. Did not you see Janet Powels negroes in her pofsefsion on my premises

A. Yes I see some of them.

Q. did you not understand that St Kirtley came and took them Negroes by force

A. I herd the family say he took them by force

Q. by Kirtley—did you see Jane Powell make the Letters in the Bill of Sale with her own hand and pen

A. I see her have the pen and made the letters.

Q. Who was present when she signed the Bill of Sale

A. Jane Powell, Stephen Conrod and Jacob Conrod and myself

(From deposition of Henry Cook)

Q. by Stephen Conrod—was you present at my house when Conrod Harnsberger conversed with Jennet Powel while she lived at my house and do you think she had good sence.

A. She appeared to have good sence.

Q. By Saintclair Kirtley—what do you suppose Philas the negro girl that Conrod has in pofsefsion to worth by the the year.

A. At the time she came to Conrod's I suppose that she could not be worth much as she was young; at present I suppose she may be worth four or five pounds a year.

Q. What do you suppose that the Negro Girl would sell for at this time

A. Two hundred dollars.

(On Mar. 19, 1808—in a sworn statement—Robert Hill stated in part as follows)

“ about five years past I was living with Stephen Conrod, and that on Sunday I saw a negro man, (Ceasar) then owned by Kirtley bring his old mistrefs, (Janetta Powell) to Mr. Conrods, where she stayed until the following Tuesday or Wednesday, when Mr. Conrod sent her back on the same beast she came on; Ceasar stayed the hold time his Mistrefs did and then disappeared until the next Sunday, when he came to see his wife, Which belonged to Conrod.

Ten or fifteen days after this, Mr. Conrad, myself, and others were killing hogs at Conrod's Still House, and Ceasar came and talked with Mr. Conrod for some time, & at some small distance from where we were. Conrod then came to me & told me that I must carry on businefs as well as I could that he must go to the house that Mrs. Powel had come and brought her negroes & that he did not know what made her pester him. He went away & I did not see him until the next morning. he then came to me & asked me what I thought of the bargain he had made, & what I thought Kirtley would do, that he was not at home. I told him that if it was as Mrs. Powel sayed & she was determined to sell and not to let her grandchildren have the negroes, that I thought that he had as well have the negroes as any other person. he then replied that he thought he had and then sayed he was about to leave home & that Kirtley was over the mountain & he expected he would come for the negroes as soon as he came home, but that he should tell his sons to persuade Kirtley from taking the negroes away & if he was at home when Kirtley came he would do it himself. Conrod asked me if I thought Kirtley would sue him for the negroes & I observed that he knew he would but that if he did, it would not cost him more than two hundred pounds, but it would be a great while in court, & the labor of the negroes would be worth that much. the next morning I saw him (Conrod) order the negroes, Ceasar and Mose to start breaking flax—etc."

Copy of Bill of Sale of Slaves Sold—by Jenet Powel to
Stephen Conrod March 19, 1803

Know all men by these presents that I jenet Powel of Rockingham county and State of Virginia hath this day bargained and sold unto Stephen Conrod of the same State and county aforesaid Six negroes slaves named Seasor, Moses, Diner, Mary, Fillis, Wiggon, and for and in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred Pounds to me in hand paid before the sealing of these presents the receipt Whereof I do bind myself, hereby acknowledge to which slaves I do hereby warrant to be sensible and clear of all Diseases or complaints

Whatsoever and do further warrant and defend Said slaves forever from all person or persons claim or claims Whatsoever and that the slaves above mentioned was at the time I disposed of them my own property and clear of all incumbrances Whatsoever,—now for the true performance of all and singular of these presents I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and afsigns unto him the said Stephen Conrod and his heirs executors administrators and afsigns in the penal sum of Eight hundred pounds curant money of Virginia In Witnefs Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 18 day of March one thousand Eight Hundred and three. Witnefs

her

JENET J P Powell

mark

George Conrod

Adam Flowers

Jacob Coonrod

(On the back of the Bill of Sale)

The within named Slaves sold as follows to Stephen Conrod.

Ceasar	for.....	£100-0-0
Moses	for.....	" 100-0-0
Dinah	for.....	" 70-0-0
Mary	for.....	" 60-0-0
Phyllis	for.....	" 40-0-0
Wiggin	for.....	" 30-0-0

Received of this within bond money lent and other expences fifty pounds I say received by me this 10th day of May 1803

her

Etest

Janet P Powel

mark

Copy of Bill of Sale of One Slave
by Conrad Harnsberger to Stephen Conrod

February 10, 1804

Know all men by these presents that I Conrod Harnsberger of the County of Rockingham have bargained Sold and Transfer'd and by these presents do Bargain Sell transfer and Con-

firm unto Stephen Conrod of the County afores'd One Negro Man named Ceaser about Twenty Four Years old For the Consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Ten Pounds current money of Virginia To me in hand paid by the s'd Stephin Conrod before the sealing and delivery of these the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and the s'd sum fulleySatisfied and paid To have to hold s'd Negro unto him the s'd Stephin Conrod his heirs and Afsigns for Ever and I the s'd Conrod Harnsberger and my heirs shall and will warrant and defend forever the s'd Negro unto him the s'd Stephin Conrod his heirs and afsigns, Free and Clear off and from Former Rights Titles Dowers Judgments etc., whatsoever In Witnefs whereof I have hearunto set my hand and seal this 10th Day of February 1804.

Test

Conrod Harnsberger seal

John Yancey

_____?

John Coonrod

During the course of the trial with St. Clair Kirtley, Capt. Stephen Conrad, in command of Militia District No. 15, exercised the power of sheriff, or other legal officer, and as such issued summons for witnesses to appear in court, and following is a reproduction of a summons he issued to St. Clair Kirtley and Geo. Argenbright to appear in the case above. It will be noted that he spelled his name—Stephen Conrod.

Mr. Stair Kistley & George Augenbucht Sirs,
 Please to take notice that on the twenty sixth & twenty
 seventh days of this month at the dwelling house of
 Robert Brankham in Orange County Standards, will be
 between said Sirs, and run out of the same day I shall
 proceed to take the deposition of sundry witnesses
 which depositions I shall offer as Evidence in the suit
 now depending in the high Court in Chancery holden
 at Staunton where in I am Plaintiff and you
 are Defendants
 I am yours Stephen Conrod
 February the 25th 1806
 " " " "

ITEM XII

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 5 Page 237

THIS INDENTURE made and entered into this 21st day
 of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one by and
 between Catherine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, Sen., Henry
 Pirkey, and Margaret, his wife, of the County of Rocking-
 ham and State of Virginia, Heirs and Devisees of Peter Con-
 rad, Dec'd, of the one part and Stephen Conrad of the County
 and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said
 Catharine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, Sen., Henry Pirkey,
 and Margaret, his wife, being heirs and devisees as aforesaid
 in the last will and testament of Peter Conrad, Dec'd, and by
 virtue of the same do and each of them for and in considera-
 tion for the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty
 dollars to them in hand paid by the said Stephen Conrad the
 receipt whereof the said Catharine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey,
 Henry Pirkey and Margaret, his wife, do hereby acknowledge
 have bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain and
 sell and confirm unto the said Stephen Conrad, his heirs and

assigns forever all the right title, interest and envolvments in and to all the land the said Peter Conrad, Dec'd, seized of and known by the tracts called and conveyed to the said Peter Conrad by George and Joseph Conrad, John Hartman and Nicholas Huffman lying adjacent to and adjoining the land of Stephen Conrad, George Kaylor and others, to have and to hold the said right title and Envolvments and every member thereof together with all and singular the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Stephen Conrad, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Catharine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, Sen., Henry Pirkey, and Margaret, his wife, for themselves and their heirs, the said right title, interest, etc., as, of, in, and to all the land as aforesaid to the said Stephen Conrad his heirs, &c., free from the claim or claims of them the said Catharine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, Sen., Henry Pirkey and Margaret, his wife, their heirs, Exors., Adms., and each of them, and of all and every other person or persons whatsoever shall will and do warrant and forever defend by these presents, In witness whereof the said Catharine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, Henry Pirkey, and Margaret, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
in presence of

her
Catherine X Miller
mark
her
Elizabeth X Pirkey
mark
Henry Pirkey
her
Margarett X Pirkey
mark

Rockingham County, Va., to wit:

We, Layton Yancey and Jacob Conrad, Justices of the Peace in and for said County do hereby certify that Catharine Miller, a party to the within conveyance for real estate bearing date the 21st day of April 1821 personally appeared before us

in our County aforesaid Catharine Miller and acknowledged the same to be her act and deed and desires us to certify her said acknowledgment to the clerk of the County Court of Rockingham in order that the said deed may be recorded. Given under our hands and seals the 21st day of April 1821. Layton Yancey, Jacob Conrad.

Rockingham County, Va. to wit:

We, Benjamin Lewis and Steven Harnsberger, Justices of the Peace in the County and State aforesaid do hereby certify that Margaret Pirkey, the wife of Henry Pirkey, said parties to a certain Deed bearing date on the 21st day of April 1821 and hereunto annexed personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid and examined by us privately and apart from her husband and having the Deed aforesaid fully explained to her she, the said Margaret Pirkey, acknowledged her right, her act and deed, and declared that she had willingly sealed and delivered the same and that she wished not to retract it. Given under our hands and seals this 23rd day of April 1821.

Benjamin Lewis

Stephen Harnsberger

Rockingham County, to wit:

We, Benjamin Lewis and Stephen Harnsberger, Justices of the Peace in the County aforesaid and State of Virginia do hereby certify that Elizabeth Pirkey, a party to a certain deed bearing date on the 21st day of April 1821 and hereunto annexed, personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid and acknowledged the same to be her act and deed and desired us to certify the said acknowledgment to the Clerk of the County Court of Rockingham in order that the said may be recorded. Given under our hands and seals this 21st day of April 1821.

Benjamin Lewis (seal)

Stephen Harnsberger (seal)

In the Clerks Office of the County Court of Rockingham,
May 2, 1821

This Deed from Catharine Miller & others to Stephen Conrad was this day presented to me, William Herron, Deputy Clerk

of the said County and having been acknowledged before two magistrates and certified is admitted to Record.

Teste Wm. Herron, D. C. R. C.

ITEM XIII

Will of Catherine Conrad Miller

Written June 9, 1821

Recorded in Will Book A from burned records filed in the Rockingham County Clerk's Office. Some words are missing.

In the name of God Amen: I Cathrin Miller of the County of Rockingham, State of Virginia, being weak in body but of sound mind and memory —— it is appointed for all men once to die, do make, ordain, constitute a —— as my last will and testament. First I direct my body to the earth —— (God gave it to me.) The way I direct my estate to be divided is —— the property in my possession at my death after my burial expences have been paid and all my legal debts paid out of the proceeds of the sale and the balance equally amongst my four daughters, Catherine Dovel, Mary Argenbright, Elizabeth Smith, and Barbara Miller, to them or their heirs the money arriving of —— land that is already sold and to sell and all other property or money that —— share of the legacy left to me by my brother, Peter Conrad, deceased, to be divided as follows, to-wit:

First my daughter, Barbara Miller, to have \$200.00, my granddaughter Nancy Frye to have \$8.00 out of the money arriving —— legacy coming to by my brother Peter Conrad, deceased, and the balance of the —— or other property to be divided in manner hereafter mentioned. The heirs or —— my son, Christian Miller, deceased, to have \$35.00 to be kept in —— of my executor till they come to the year of twenty-one and so to be paid as —— that age by this my executor putting the money to the best use he can Stephen —— fifteen dollars, and the other two to have ten apiece, then the balance of the m —— made in five equal and alike shares. The share that I give and bequeath to my daughter, Catherine Dovel, to be made in four alike shares; one part to be left to my daughter

Catherine Dovel, and other three parts to be divided to my grandchildren namely, and Joseph Moyers, and Christian Eaton and Catherine Sellers, equal to them four their heirs. One fifth to my daughter Mary Argenbright, also one-fifth to my son Adam, one-fifth to my daughter Elizabeth Smith, excepting \$20.00 came out of her share. My grandchild Nancy Frye, her daughter, to have the \$280.00 paid them as above mentioned out of the part coming to me of my brother's estate, the other payments as they become due to be divided equally in the five parts so as ——— near them all equall till the whole is all paid and all to have their alike shares as it become due, and this I trust will be carefully attended to and executed by my son-in-law Iac—— Argabright, whom I constitute to be my executor of this my last Will and Testament in ——— where of I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this June 9, 1821.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us who have subscribed the same in her presence.

Teste:

George Conrad
 ——— Marshall
 ——— Boyer
 ——— S. Perkey

her
 Catherine X Miller
 mark

ITEM XIV

Copy of original deed from Nicholas Conrad to Capt. Stephen Conrad, May 4, 1790. This deed is in possession of Mrs. Laura Coyner of Waynesboro, Virginia.

This Indenture made the Fourth Day of May 1790 by & between Nicholas Coonrod of the County of Davidson in the State of North Carolina of the one part and Stephen Coonrod of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia, of the Other Part—Witnefseth that for and in Consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Eighty pounds Current Lawful money of Virginia to the said Nicholas Coonrod in hand paid

by the said Stephen Coonrod at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he doth Acknowledge and therefore doth release against and Discharge the said Stephen Coonrod, his heirs, Ex.sc, and administrators by these presents him the said Nicholas Coonrod hath Granted, bargained, sold, delivered, and confirmed and by these presents do Grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Stephen Coonrod, one Certain Tract or parcel of Land Containing One Hundred and Fifty Eight acres lying and being in the County of Rockingham on the waters of Smith Creek; which said land was formerly Granted to Robert Samples by patent and from him conveyed to John Kaplinger from said Samples by Deeds of Conveyance which will appear on the records of Augusta, and from said Kefslinger to Nicholas Coonrod by bargain and sale, Date the 20th of Martch, 1779, and is on record in the County of Rockingham, Va., to Witt;

Beginning at a white oak tree on a hill side and running thence north Eighty degrees East forty four poles to two white oaks and South fifty degrees East one hundred poles Crofsing the wagon road to a red oak and south thirty-five degrees west one hundred and eighty four poles to two Hickories and West one hundred and Twelve Poles Cofsing the road to a white oak north Twentyfive degrees East two Hundred and twenty eight poles to the Beginning:

—— all the estate, right, title, and interest—that the said Nicholas Coonrod is now at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents is seized with a Good and transferable Estate of Fee Simple, of, in and to the said Premifses hereby Granted, bargained, and sold to the said Stephen Coonrod,—etc. Whereof the said Nicholas Coonrod hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Day and Year above written ——.

Signed, Seal'd, and Deliver'd

in presence of us—

Nicholas Conrad seal

Geo. Huston, Joseph Conrod

Peter Conrod,

Jacob Pirkey, Henry Pirkey

On the back of the deed appears this notation:

At a court held for Rockingham County on Monday, June 28th, 1790 this deed of Bargain and sale from Nicholas Conrod to Stephen Conrod was proved by the oaths of Peter Conrod, Jacob Perkey, and affirmation of Joseph Conrod & ordered to be recorded

By the Court.

Ewin, C. R. C.

Coonrod to Coonrod, etc., Recorded. B., & Sale.

ITEM XV

Ref: Rockingham County Deed Book No. 5 Page 353

See also Book No. 6 Page 265

THIS INDENTURE made this 8th day of October 1821 between George C. Conrad of the County of Robertson and State Tennessee by virtue of and authority vested in by Power of Attorney from Wm. C. Conrad, Executor of Nicholas Conrad, Dec'd, dated 16th day of April 1821 and admitted to record in the County Court of Rockingham of the one part and Stephen Conrad of the said County of Rockingham and State of Va. of the other part, Witnesseth that the said George C. Conrad for and in consideration of the sum of forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents in hand paid by the said Stephen Conrad at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof the said Geo. C. Conrad doth hereby acknowledge Hath bargained and sold and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said Stephen Conrad, his heirs and assigns one moiety of a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the aforesaid County of Rockingham and at a place called the Poplar Springs and is part of a tract patented to Nicholas Conrad as heir at Law of Philip Conrad, Dec'd, and the Executors of Peter Conrad Dec'd by patent bearing date the 15th day of December 1802 Described and Bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at three pines thence N77 E 120 poles to two pines N. 40 E 78 poles to a pine N 33 W 80 po. to three pines S 65 W 222 poles to three pines S 13 E 62 poles to a pine and E 64 poles to the Beginning, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging, To have and to hold the

said one moiety of the said tract before described with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Stephen Conrad, his heirs and assigns forever to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Stephen Conrad, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said George C. Conrad for himself and his heirs, Exors. and Adms. the said one moiety of land before mentioned with all and singular the premises and appurtenances thereto appertaining unto him the said Stephen Conrad, his heirs and assigns, free from the claim or claims of him the said George C. Conrad and of all and every other person or persons whatsoever will, shall and do warrant and forever defend by these presents. In witness whereof the said George C. Conrad hath set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in the presence of

George C. Conrad

Rockingham County, to wit,

We, Layton Yancey and Jacob Conrad, Justices of the Peace in and for said County aforesaid do hereby certify that George C. Conrad of the County of Robertson in the State of Tennessee by Virtue and Authority vested in him by Power of Attorney from William C. Conrad, executor of Nicholas Conrad, deceased party to the within Deed bearing date the 8th day of October 1821 and hereunto annexed personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed and desired us to certify his S'd acknowledgment to the Clerk of S'd County of Rockingham in order that the S'd deed may be recorded. Given under our hands and seals this 8th day of October 1821.

Layton Yancey (seal)

Jacob Conrad (seal)

ITEM XVI

Notes from Harry Strickler's Book
"Rockingham County, Virginia: Marriages"
1778-1816
And Other References
"Old St. Peter's Church"



"OLD ST. PETERS CHURCH"

Located near Shenandoah, Va. Once known as the "Lower Peaked Mountain Church." The Congregation (Lutheran), formed in 1733 at Naked Creek, moved across the Shenandoah River to this site in 1747. This building, supposed to be the second, was repaired in 1875. This view shows the old church before it was torn down to make room for the building below.

The present church building at right was built in 1809. It is supposed to stand on the site of the first cabin church built about 1747. Peter Conrad once owned land on which this "school and meeting house stand," as well as land adjoining the Peaked Mountain Church, at McGaheysville, Va. (See pages 56, 249.)



"Saint Peter's Church (Lutheran) is located two miles south of Shenandoah City in a beautiful grove of giant oak trees on an elevated spot overlooking the Shenandoah River from its left bank and down the river about two miles from the mouth of Boones Run (named for Daniel Boone's aunt who married Jacob Stover of Massanutten—vicinity of Luray).

"St. Peter's Church is between the river and the magnificent Massanutten Mountain. It is a quaint little church and being in an isolated spot and hidden by its guardians the hurrying world passes by on rubber tires without seeing its beauty. It is a very old structure, built of logs and weatherboarded. The guest enters on either side of the little pulpit, turns, takes his seat facing the two doors and the pulpit. This is one church in which you can see the late arrivals without turning your head, a great help to early comers.

"The church has also been called lower Peaked Mountain Church, taking its name from the massive, Gibraltar like peak at the southern end of the Massanutten.

"I learn from Wayland's 'History of Rockingham County,' that St. Peter's was built in 1777. Note the following reference as to early usage of the church.

Pg. 18 "Pastor Deschler's Baptismal Record"

"Anna Catherine Price was born in the year of our Lord 1791 on Aug. 8th, and Elizabeth Shuler, born Miller, presented her for baptism in St. Peter's Church on the 12th of October of the same year, and has given her the name of Anna Catherine. Her parents names are Adam Price and Catherine, born Miller, in Rockingham County, State of Virginia.

Pastor Deschler baptized her. The Lord bring her to a happy end.”—Original of this note in the possession of Miss Mary E. Baker, librarian, Un. of Tenn., at Knoxville.

“I have understood that the old records of St. Peter’s have been lost or destroyed. I think Gen. Roller told me once that some one carried them to North Carolina. That was a stupid thing to do. I would like very much to see those records for here is where the Massanutten Lutherans attended church and those records were perhaps the oldest records in the County and maybe in the Shenandoah Valley.”

(Note by Dr. Wayland): “Jacob Cogar was an early settler in the neighborhood of St. Peter’s Church, and his son Michael Cogar, was a Captain in the Revolution and commanded a company of Rockingham troops at the siege of Yorktown.”

In the “History of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and East Tennessee” published in 1930, we find this further reference to the historic old church:

“The Shenandoah Parish consists of St. Peter’s at Shenandoah; St. Paul’s at Grove Hill; St. Luke at Alma; and St. James’ at Rileyville.

“St. Peter’s is the continuation of the Naked Creek church and old St. Peter’s west of the river. (The Naked Creek Church, a Lutheran Church, was founded 1733. In 1747, it was moved west of the river and given the name of St. Peter’s. Under the lid of the pulpit was found the name of the builder of the pulpit, Christian Konrad, and the names of the building committee: John Mueller, William Biederfisch, John Ziegler, Frederick Ziegler, and Gerhard Koyte. Among the pastors were: Christian Stoever, Samuel

Godfrey Ziegler, Emmanuel Rudebush, and Gerhard Mueller—from notes of Gen. John E. Roller.)

“When the Rev. I. Condor in 1873 began holding services at old St. Peter’s, he found the church in bad state of repair, and the congregation much disorganized. Two years later, he effected a reorganization and had the church extensively repaired. In 1884, under his ministry, twenty-five of the members had their membership transferred to the town of Milnes (now Shenandoah) and continued their organization under the name of St. Peter’s. The church was completed two years later and dedicated on the third Sunday in August 1886. The present church was built in 1909.

“The early synodical connection of this congregation is not certain, but most likely, it was the Tennessee Synod. Before the Civil War, we find Naked Creek, St. Paul’s and Pass Run constituting a pastorate of the Virginia Synod, and served by Pastors Samuel Allebaugh, W. S. Bowman, and others. After 1875, it was in the Tennessee Synod until 1925, except from 1898 to 1903, when it was connected with the Virginia Synod.”

From the above it would seem that the old church dates back to 1747 instead of 1777, as stated by Dr. Wayland in the reference by Mr. Strickler noted before. This would also indicate that St. Peter’s on its establishment west of the river began about the same time as the early founding of the Peaked Mountain Church at McGaheysville. This information proves without a doubt that the same pastors served both congregations, and that John Casper Stoeber, Sr., preached there during his pastorate at old Hebron

Church in Madison County, which is still being used and is conceded to be the oldest Lutheran Church in Virginia and probably in America. It is still in use and is kept in excellent repair. It has been used continuously since 1740.

It is quite probable that St. Peter's and the Peaked Mountain Churches are the oldest churches in Rockingham County, with Frieden's Church east of Mt. Crawford, established in 1749, being a close contender for early honors. The buildings of these congregations have been replaced several times since their founding in each case.

It was a coincidence that Peter Conrad who gave a piece of land for the enlargement of the cemetery at the Peaked Mountain Church, McGaheysville, should also have owned land, a part of which was the established site of old St. Peter's Church. It would seem in comparing notes on these two old churches that there is little difference in the time of the beginning of those ancient congregations.

We have noted that St. Peter's was first established on the east side of the river near Naked Creek, about 1733; the area was then in Spottsylvania County and was known as St. Mark's Parish, and site of the church, Bear Lithia Springs.

A large grant of land was patented to John Rodes on the west side of the Shenandoah River, March 15, 1744, and on November 18, 1760, Mr. Rodes, "of County Frederick conveyed to Henry Price of Frederick County for £15, 400 acres at foot of Peaked Mountain," and on the same day, he also conveyed to "Daniel Sinks for £10, 400 acres in Forks of Shen-

andore near Picked Mountain." (Ref: Augusta County Deed Book No. 9, pp. 33-36.)

Then we find this entry in Rockingham Deed Book 00—page 438. "Peter Conrod and Mary Eve Conrod conveyed to John Shooler (Shuler) for £1030, paid in cash, two tracts of land contiguous and joining—containing 443 acres; except $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres more or less whereon the school and meeting house stands, and for which a deed of conveyance was given by Daniel Sinks unto the Congregation, as more and fully will appear on the office Record of s'd County. One tract containing 400 acres granted by Patent unto John Rodes, Mar. 15, 1744, and afterwards sold to Daniel Sinks which afterwards was bought by Peter Conrod of Daniel Sinks, May 25, 1786. Begining at 3 white oaks in the forks of the Shenando River, etc. The other tract was granted unto s'd Daniel Sinks by patent March 20, 1785; containing 43 acres by survey—conveyed by heirs of Daniel Sinks to Peter Conrod, etc."

Witnesses

Peter Conrod

Philip Long

William Crigs

Eve Mary Conrod

Stephen Conrode

No record of the Daniel Sinks conveyance to the Congregation nor of this sale of the property to Peter Conrad could be found. Mr. I. N. Dovel, who now owns the land adjoining St. Peter's Church, told the writer in January, 1937, that the land came down to him through his family as follows: Peter Conrad to Jackson Shuler; Jackson Shuler to John Dovel; John Dovel to Charles Dovel; Charles Dovel to I. N.

Dovel, the present owner. We made no effort to trace these deeds.

The Shoolers (Shulers) have been identified with the old church from its early beginnings, and the Dovels who were later settlers were also members of the Congregation. The church officers in 1809 were Michael Shuler, William Bens (Pence), and Michael Reinhart.

We have noted that the builder of the pulpit (we don't know if it was the first) was Christian Konrad. It may be he was the son of Stephen Conrad, Sr., about whom we know so little.

It is interesting to learn that the original owner of the land on which St. Peter's stands, Mr. John Rhodes (Rhoads), came to a very sad and tragic end.

Mr. Rhoads after selling the property to Daniel Sinks, it appears, moved his family to other lands he owned north of the present town of Shenandoah, to a place known as Bixler's Ferry.

There, he and some of the members of his family were the victims of what is said to have been the last Indian massacre in that section of the Shenandoah Valley and occurred at the close of the French and Indian War. We will let Mrs. A. V. S. Milbourne tell the story as it appears in her booklet, "Glen Mary, Past and Present," published in 1935.

"Totally without warning, on August 31, 1764, six years after the first raid and nearly a year after the peace was signed, John Rhoads and his family were attacked by six or eight Indians, led by a white renegade. Robbery was their purpose, but they failed to find his money, which was hidden in a niche of the cellar wall and finally recovered. They shot Mr.

Rhoads, his wife, and three nearly grown sons—one son was absent—burned his dwelling and carried off four younger children. One, a delicate boy of seven, could not keep pace with his captors and was killed in the nearby Powell's Fort Mountain. His little sisters wept so bitterly that they, too, were killed.

"Michael, the older boy, was spared and saw the scalps of his relatives sold to the French for fourteen dollars apiece. He was returned in 1767 after spending three years in Indian towns of Indiana and Illinois.

"The horror of this outrage was deepened by the blameless character of the victims. John Rhoads was a Mennonite minister. His fundamental belief forbade any act of violence, even in defense of life. Persecuted in Europe, he had been pursued by his enemies even to the ship where he managed to hide himself among the cargo and so escaped.

"Michael's safe return and the heroism of twelve year old Elizabeth on the day of the massacre lightened its gloom. Snatching up her baby sister, Esther, she ran to the barn, bolted the door and refused to open it to the Indian who ran after her. When he returned to the house for fire, she escaped through the back of the barn, made her way through a field of hemp to the river, and waded across it on ledges, carrying her precious burden. Before nightfall, she arrived at her brother Joseph's home, with Esther in her arms, having walked the twelve miles from her father's plantation near Bixler's Ferry."

Since this happened after Stephen Conrad, Sr., had settled his family on Boons Run, little more than

twenty miles from the scene of this massacre, we have a better understanding of the constant dangers that threatened them and the other early settlers of that region.

In this connection we are including with this sketch a partial copy of a very interesting agreement between several Indian Tribes, (one of which roamed through the Valley of Virginia) and the representatives of Virginia and neighboring states.

This Agreement which is quite lengthy, is recorded in Augusta County Deed Book No. 22, beginning on page 1; covers two purchases from the Indians and is here given in condensed form to show the conditions and method and means of payment. The original was recorded at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, when that town was the northern seat of justice where Court was held in Augusta County, when the county embraced practically all lands west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

TO ALL PEOPLE

To Whom These Presents Shall Come—Greetings: Know ye that in Abraham, a Mohawk Chief; Sennhors, an Oneida Chief; Sagnarisera, a Tuscarora Chief; Chenangheata, an Onondaga Chief; chiefs of and sachems of the six United Nations and being and effectually representing all the tribes of the said six United Nations, send Greetings:

Whereas Johonerissa, Scaroyadia, Caswentamicoa, chiefs and sachems of the six United Nations did by their deed duly executed, bearing date the second day of August in the year of our Lord, 1749, in consideration of the following goods and merchandise, being paid and delivered to them at a full Council of the said Six United Nations, Delewares and Sawness, held at Log Town on the River Ohio, on the second day of August, 1741—that is to say two hundred and forty stronds,

four hundred Duffield blankets, four hundred and sixty pairs half thicks stockings, 200 shirts, 20 pieces of callicoe, 20 pairs of Callimancoe, 20 pieces of ——— serge, 50 pounds of Vermillion, 50 gross of Gartering, 50 pieces of Ribbon, 50 dozen of knives, 500 pounds of Gun-powder, ten hundred of Bar-lead, 3,000 gun flints, 50 pounds of Brass kettles, 4 pounds of thread and 1,000 needles, 4 dozens of Jews Harps, 20 dozen Tobacco Tongs and 100 pounds of Tobacco: Grant bargain and sell unto George Croghan of the Province of Pennsylvania, Esquire in fee simple, a certain parcel or tract of land, situate, lying, and being on the Southerly side of the River Monongehela; beginning at the Mouth of a Run nearly opposite to Swittle Creek and then down the river Monongehela to its intersection with the River Ohio, computed to be 10 miles, etc.—containing 100,000 acres more or less; (140,000 acres in all were sold in the two transactions, 1741 and 1768).

Granted at the Conference aforesaid to the said King of Great Britain by the Chiefs or Sachems of the said six United Nations, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding:

In Witness whereof we the said Chiefs and Sachems, in behalf of ourselves respectively, and in behalf of the whole six United Nations aforesaid have hereunto set our subscribings as witness hereunto held at Ft. Stannrix aforesaid, this the fourth day of November, in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1768.

(The closing of both agreements was practically the same and the above is the form used when the second one was signed at Ft. Stannrix.)

(In closing both agreements, the Chiefs signed first, using the marks of their tribes as their seals, as follows):

The mark of this Nation
ABRAHAM, or Tyahauresera. A chief of



The Steel



The Mohawks

THE CONRAD CLAN

The mark of this Nation

WILLIAM, or Sennghors. The chief



The Stone



The Oneidas

The mark of this Nation

HENDRICK, or Sagnarrisera. The chief of the



The Cross



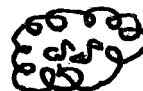
Tuscoraras

The mark of this Nation

BUNT, or Chenongheata. A chief of the



The Mountain



Onandagas

The mark of this Nation

TAGADIA. A chief of the



The Pipe



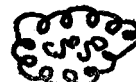
Cayugas

The mark of this Nation

GRAUSTRAK. A chief of the



The High Hill



Senecas

(Following the signing of the Agreement by the Chiefs of the tribes, are the signatures of representatives of the colonists.)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us all, the foregoing Interlinations, Razures and Razures being first made:

William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey	
F. W. Smyth, Chief Justice of New Jersey	
Thomas Walker, Commissioner for Virginia	
Richard Petus	} Of the Council of Pennsylvania
James Telghman	
John Skinner, Captain in the 70th Regiment	
Joseph Chew, of Connecticut	
Thomas Walker, Jr., of Virginia	
John Butler, Inturperter for the Crown	

(Following these signatures was the official acknowledgment.)

Nearly one hundred years before as this extract shows, articles of barter similar to those named in the foregoing agreement were used in the purchase of lands from the Indians by the Quakers.

QUAKERS PURCHASE FROM INDIANS

Original land purchases from the Indians on behalf of English settlers were made in the fall of 1677 by commissioners acting for two groups of Quakers, respectively from Yorkshire and London. Title to the lands between Big Timber and Oldman's creeks, coving the present Gloucester county, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, was granted by Chief Mohocksey on September 27, 1677, with three Swedish colonists—Peter Rambo, Lacey Cock and Israel Helmes—acting as interpreters. The consideration stated in the deed is typical of such early transactions with the aborigines, including 30 matchcoats, 20 guns, 30 kettles and one great one, 30 pairs of hose, 20 fathoms of duffels (a popular cloth of the day), 30 petticoats, 30 narrow hoes, 30 bars of lead, 15 small barrels of powder, 70 knives, 30 Indian axes, 70 combs, 60 pairs of tobacco tongs, 60 scissors, 60 tinshaw looking-glasses, 120 awl blades, 120 fish-hooks, 2 grasps of red paint, 120 needles, 60 tobacco boxes, 120 pipes, 200 bells, 100 Jews-harps and 6 anchors of rum.

ITEM XVII

Peter Conrad's Will

Peter Conrad's will was written June 22, 1800, and he died on August 8, 1800, at the age of 55 years. His widow gave bond of indemnification February 17, 1801, and remarried the same year. Marriage records of Rockingham County have this entry—"Tobias R. McGahey married Mrs. Mary E. Conrod, widow of Peter Conrad, ——— 1801. Henry J. Gambill, surety." (The Clerk spelled his name "Maggonghey"). Mary Eve died November 1, 1819.

Two years later in the spring of 1821, Tobias was remarried to Elizabeth Anderson. Their monuments in the present McGaheysville cemetery bear these inscriptions:

Tobias R. McGahey	Elizabeth Anderson
Born March 24—1768	wife of
Died Dec. 5—1843	Tobias McGahey
Age 75 yrs—8 mos—	Born Sept. 23—1791
12 days	Died Apr. 22—1871
	Age 79 yrs.

Other monuments show they had three children as follows: William A. McGahey, born May 3, 1822, died March —, 1848, age 25 years; John E. McGahey, born Oct. 29, 1829, died April 29, 1832, age 2 years; and Mary G. McGahey, born April 29, 1831, died January 13, 1863, age 32 years. We know they had at least one other child, Elvira Fernella, who married Richard, son of Col. Joe Mauzy, at the home of her father at "Bonny Brook," located one mile east of McGaheysville, Va., now on the Spotswood Trail. He



“Bonny Brook,” McGaheysville, Va.

Home of Tobias McGahey and Mary Eve Conrad. This is one of the few old taverns remaining in the Valley of Virginia, built long before the Civil War. Here was located a factory that made cavalry sabres for the Confederate Army until destroyed by Sheridan’s soldiers. The fine old home was not harmed and has fortunately remained in the hands of Tobias McGahey’s descendants who keep the building in excellent repair. A relative of the McGaheys, Jacob Kisling, often stayed here as a boy. He served in the Revolutionary War and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Kisling and his wife, Barbara Bear Lingle, are buried near the Old Peaked Mountain Church, in the adjoining cemetery. (See page 260.)

was born on June 17, 1824, and she was born June 30, 1827, and died at Lewisburg, West Virginia, December 3, 1853, when only 26 years old.

Two years after Peter Conrad's death his estate had not been settled, and Tobias McGahey and his wife, Mary Eve, brought suit against Stephen Conrad and William Pence, exors., to force payment for certain pieces of land that had been sold in accord with the terms of the will but for which the executors had made no settlement. Stephen Conrad filed a counter claim for unpaid commissions due him and won the case, which, according to the records, was apparently closed in July, 1810.

(Ref: Augusta County Circuit Court Records—O. S. 153—N. S. 54.)

Peter Conrad's will was presented at the September term of the Rockingham Court in 1800 and ordered recorded. This will does not appear on the records now in the Clerk's office at Harrisonburg and was, no doubt, destroyed or lost with other valuable documents during the Civil War. Had it not been that a copy of his will and that of the indemnification bond of his wife were filed at Augusta County in the court action mentioned above, we would have no record of the many important facts concerning his family that were contained in his will.

Copy of Peter Conrad's Will—Written June 22, 1800

He died Aug. 8, 1800—Age 55 years and 13 days

In the name of God, Amen. I, Peter Conrode of Rockingham County in the State of Virginia, being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto

God for the same: and calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and form following.

That is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it, and my body to be buried in a cristian and decent like manner at the discretion of my executor, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection to receive the same again by Mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to help me in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in manner and form following.

In the first place, I give and bequeath unto Mary Eve, my beloved wife, my whole estate, that is to say, the mill and plantation where I live now, and my other plantation where Henry Sellers lives on at present, together with all my moveables without exception to be possessed by her and enjoying all profits thereof during her natural life.

Further, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Mary Eve, all such cash, bonds, bills, and book accounts to her sole use and behoof, that she thereby may be enabled to pay off all my legal debts.

And after her, my beloved wife's Mary Eve's decease: All such mentioned moveables and money as shall be left by her is to be divided among my brothers and sisters now alive, namely Catherine Miller, Elizabeth Pirkey, Stephen Conrode, Margaret Pirkey, and Nicholas Conrode, and my said beloved wife's nearest relations into two equal shares, (except as is excepted hereafter). Likewise, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Mary Eve, a negro boy named George, and a negro girl by the name of Judith, to dispose, will, and bequeath of the same as she may think proper. Further, it is my will that all such uncultivated land I shall die in possession of, shall be sold by such of my executors as shall be named hereafter, to the best advantages, and the money arising thereof after a certain legacy which will be mentioned hereafter is paid, shall be faithfully delivered by my executors unto my beloved wife, Mary Eve, who is to satisfy my executors all

such trouble and costs which might have occurred in the sale of the mentioned land.

After the decease of my beloved wife Mary Eve, it is my desire and will that the mentioned two plantations shall be valued, and such a valuation to be divided among my mentioned brethren and sisters equally, in such manner that any two of my said brethren or sisters who think themselves able to take the said two plantations by paying two hundred pounds each to the rest of my brethren and sisters as a part of their legacy at the first payment, to be divided among them equally such two their heirs and assigns shall and are hereby entitled to the possession of the sd plantations forever, and then everyone of such landholders, to pay the sum of one hundred pounds yearly until the valuation of the said plantations are completely discharged; and such payments of one hundred pounds shall be paid yearly by the two land-holders to two of my brethren and sisters beginning at the oldest, and continue therewith until every legacy is duly discharged.

And to prevent any dispute or disagreement it is my will, that the choice of any of the said plantations, in every case whatever, shall be divided by lots, And it is hereby understood, that the holders of my said two plantations shall themselves be entitled to appropriate such yearly payments in the same order as is before described, so that their share may be equal to the rest of brethren and sisters. Item: I give and bequeath unto Joseph Conrode or his heirs living in Madison County, the just and full sum of seventy-five pounds, current money of Virginia, and unto Christian Conrode or his heirs living in Pennsylvania the sum of fifty pounds, like money as menshoned before, to be raised out of such a share of the moveable estate as shall not interfere with the share of my beloved wife's nearest relations.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my wife's sister Christina and her heirs and assigns, who is married unto John Hammer, a certain piece or tract of land, adjoining said John Hammer's land and being a part of a tract of land of which John Hammer and I have been in partnership. Likewise I give and bequeath the sum of thirty pounds current money of Virginia unto my

beloved wife's sister, Barbara married to Henry Sellers, to be paid unto her by my executors and out of the sale of the mentioned uncultivated land.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the congregation of the Piked Mountain all my right I have on a certain part of the buraing (ground) as laying within the line of my land, and in addition to this I give one pole on the side towards the Stony Run, one pole at the upper end of the sd burying ground, and from that corner two poles, and with the patent line three poles, which shall be free for any person whatever of any costs or charge, who may or shall be buried thereon.

And I do hereby constitute, make, and ordain my beloved brother, Stephen Conrode, and Wm. Pence the executors of this my last will and Testament, and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke, and disannul all and every former Testament, wills, and legaces, and executors, by me in any ways before this time named, willed and bequeathed, ratyfying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have set hereunto my hand and seal this twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1800. The words (Conrode—my—in) were interlined before signed.

Signed, sealed, and pronounced as his last will and Testament by the said Peter Conrade in the presence of

George Mallow

John Aughey

Lewis Vorlendes

Peter Conrad (seal)

Rockingham September Court 1800

This last of Peter Conrod Deceased was presented in Court by the executors within named and proved by two witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded

Teste

Saml. McWilliams C. R. C.

Rockingham October Court 1800

On the motion of Wm. Pence and Stephen Conrod executors of the last will and Testament of Peter Conrad who with security entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty

of 20,000 dollars conditioned as the law directs a certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste

S. McWilliams C. R. C.

A Copy Teste:

S. McWilliams C. R. C.

A Copy of

Peter Conrods Will

Fee 52 Cents

BOND OF INDEMNIFICATION

by

Mary Eve Conrad—to Stephen Conrad and William Pence,
Exor's of the estate of Peter Conrad, deceased.

February 17, 1801

Know all men by these presents that I, Mary Eve Conrad, widow of Peter Conrad, deceased, of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia am held and firmly bound unto Stephen Conred & William Pence of the same County and State, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the aforesaid Peter Conred in the ful and just sum of Two Thousand dollars to which payment well and truly to be made to the said Stephen Conred and William Pence, their executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal and dated this 17th day of February, 1801.

Whereas my late husband Peter Conrad by his last will and Testament now of record in the County Court of Rockingham did among other bequests to me give and bequeath all Cash, Bonds, Bills & Book accounts to my sole use and behoof the better to enable me to pay off all his legal Debts. Now the condition of the above obligation is such That if the Sd' Mary Eve Conred her heirs, executors or administrators shall pay off and fully discharge all and singular the legal Debts that was due & owing by the sd. Peter Conrad at the time of his death and moreover save harmless & keep indemnified the above Stephen Conred & William Pence their and each of their Heirs & executors & administrators of and from

all suits, Costs, Charges & Damages for or by reason of any legal debts coming against the estate of the said Peter Conred, deceased, then the above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force & virtue in Law.

Signed Seal'd & Delivered

in the presence of

C. Harrison, Sr.

Dan'l Smith

Jno. Coalter

her

Mary Eve E Conred Seal

mark

ITEM XVIII

Ref: Rockingham County Book No. 00 Page 555

Rockingham County—January 28, 1802

Surveyed two acres of land including the part of the grave yard and the land adjoining the same agreeable to the will of Peter Conrod dec'd and so much more of the land which belonged to the said Conrod as makes in the whole the above mentioned quantity of 2 acres which is the quantity of land claimed by the Congregation (to which grave yard belongs) by a promise from Jacob Harman, former proprietor of the tract of land which the said two acres is a part. Beginning at a stake in the Patent Line one pole below said graveyard, then N 41 W three chains and forty-five links passing s'd grave yard one pole to a stake S 50 W three chains and three links passing the upper corner of s'd yard two poles to a stake S 66 W thirty-five links to a small hickory in George Miller's Line and with the same S 34 E one chain to a Black & White Oak, his corner and corner of the land which belonged to s'd Conrod and with the patent line N 69 E forty-two chains through s'd yard to the beginning.

Present in behalf of the Congregation at the laying off s'd land.

Christian Kiser

Mathias Seares

Jacob Nicholas

Herrings —————

(Clerk noted that a corner of original was torn off.)

(Ordered Recorded by the Court—February 1802)

(The congregation referred to above was the Peaked Mountain Church congregation at McGaheysville, Va.)

ITEM XIX

John Page, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye: That by virtue of a Land Office Treasury Warrant, Number Eight hundred and fifty three, issued the 19th day of November, 1794, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto William Pence and Mary Eve Coonrod, as Executor and Executrix of PETER COONROD, deceased:

A certain tract or parcel of land containing Twenty-five acres by survey bearing date of the 15th of Sept., 1803, lying and being in the County of Rockingham and bounded as followeth to wit: Beginning at a crooked white oak, corner to Hartman's land; thence North East 234 poles to two white oaks his corner South 32 West 25 poles to a white oak and red oak, his corner South 41 East 14 poles to two white oaks by a draught and thence North 7 West 30 poles to the Beginning.

With its appurtenances; To have and To hold the said Tract and Parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said William Pence and Mary Eve Coonrod and their successors forever. In witness whereof the said John Page, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond, on the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1805, and of the Commonwealth, the twenty-ninth.

(State Seal attached)

(signed) John Page

On Back of Deed

William Pence and Mary Eve Coonrod have title to the within.

Wm. Pine, Re. S. N.

William Pence

and

Mary Eve Coonrod

25 Acres

Rockingham

(This deed written on parchment is in possession of Ernest Harnsberger of Orange, Va.)

ITEM XX

Extracts from the RECORD OF THE PEAKED
MOUNTAIN CHURCH

Rockingham County, Va., (at McGaheysville)

Translated and Edited by

Major W. P. Pence, Prof. Wm. J. Hinke, and
Charles E. Kemper

This record is one of the oldest and most important German record-books to be found in the upper part of the Shenandoah Valley. It contains much historical and genealogical information about the early German Reformed and Lutheran settlers in Rockingham County, which cannot be found elsewhere. It gives for the first time the earliest Reformed minister who preached in that region, the Reverend I. C. Van Gemuenden. He ministered to the congregation from February 1762 to December 1763. His name shows that he was either born in Holland or was of Dutch descent. Unfortunately, nothing else is known of him at present.

The Reformed elders in 1762 were Jacob Perschinger, John Hetterich, and George Zimmerman. One of the Lutheran elders was Charles Risch.

The first church was mentioned in April 1762, located near the mill race of Mr. ——— Herrman. The congregation also had a school in 1762, because the Lutheran school-master, Gottfried Christian Leuthmanns Lenhardt, is mentioned in that year.

The second church was dedicated on October 23, 1768, by the Lutheran pastor, the Rev. John Schwarback. On October 31, 1769, an agreement was signed by forty-five persons, according to which the church was to be a union church of the Reformed and Lutheran people. The second church was located near Stony Creek.

The third church was dedicated, according to a later record, (than this one), on May 27, 1804, by Christian Strait of the Lutheran Church, and John Brown of the Reformed Church. This building was occupied jointly by the Reformed and Lutherans, till recently, when the Reformed people separated



Peter Conrad's Monument. Front and Back Views.

Lettered in German script, the translation reads: "Here lies the beloved dead, Peter Conrad. He was born in the year 1745, 26 July, and died 8 day of August, 1800. He had lived his age, 55 years, 13 days—." (See pages 68, 260.)



Peaked Mountain Lutheran Church, McGaheysville, Va.

John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and other members of his family were members of this congregation after coming to Virginia from Pennsylvania. The monument of his son, Peter Conrad, stands in this old church cemetery. (See page 56, 268.)

and erected a new church known as "Brown Memorial Reformed Church" in honor of one of their former pastors. It is located at McGaheysville, Virginia, and is still standing.

The original record contains many Lutheran entries. It is a folio volume of 156 pages, many of which have remained blank. It contains mostly baptismal entries; 316 in all, together with some communicant lists, extending from 1762 to 1797, and a few marriages, and is still in existence. It is here-with prefaced to the record as a fitting introduction. In translating the record, the English form was substituted for the German in the case of the baptismal or Christian names, but for various spelling of the surname or family names, they have been carefully retained. All of the baptismal entries were copied at a later time into the second record-book. The spelling of this second record are occasionally added in brackets by Mr. Charles Kemper of Washington, D. C.

Agreement between the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations worshipping in the Peaked Mountain Church, Rockingham County, Va.:

In the name of the Triune God and with the consent of the whole congregation, we have commenced to build a new house of God, and it is by the help of God, so far finished that the world may see it.

We have established it as a union church, in the use of which the Lutherans and their descendants as well as the Reformed and their descendants, shall have equal share. But since it is necessary to keep in repair the church and school house and support the Minister and Schoolmaster, therefore, we have drawn up this writing that each member his name to the same and thereby certify that he will support the Minister and schoolmast and help to keep in repair the church house as far as lies in his ability.

Should, however, one or another withdraw from such Christian work, (which we would not suppose a Christian would not do), we have unitedly concluded that such a one shall not be looked upon as a member of our congregation, but he shall pay for the baptism of a child 2 s. 6 d., which

shall go into the treasury of the church; for the confirmation of a child 5 s., which such a one come to the table of the Lord and partake of the Holy Communion, he shall pay 5 s., which shall go into the treasury of the church; and finally, if such a one desires burial in our graveyard, he shall pay 5 s., shall also be paid into the treasury of the church.

In confirmation of which we have drawn up this document, and signed it with our several signatures. Done in Augusta County, at the Peaked Mountain and the Stony Creek Churches, on October 31, Anno Domini, 1769.

The present Elders:

George Mallo, Sr.	Nicholas Mildeberger
his	(Miltenger)
John X Heterich (Hedrick)	Frederick Ermentrout
mark	(Armentrout)
Phillip Ermentraut	John Lingel
Henry Ermentraut	x Peter Nicklas (Nicholas)
Daniel Kropf	Jacob Kropf (Cropp)
Peter Mueller, Sr. (Miller)	Jacob Nicklas
his	George Zimmerman
Adam O. x Hetrick	Augustin Preisch, Jr.
mark	Conrad Preisch
Jacob Traul (Trout)	Jacob Kissling (Kisling)
Augustin Preisch (Price)	Jacob Bens (Pence)
George Schillinger	Adam Herman (Harman)
Anthony Oehler (Eiler)	Michael Mallo
John Mann	his
Alwinus Boyer	Christian X Hau
Charles Risch (Rush)	mark
Henry Kohler (Kaylor)	Peter Euler (Eiler)
William Long	William Mchel (Michael)
Jacob Bercke (Pirkey)	Jacob Risch
his	John Ermentraut
Jacob I E. x Ergenbrecht	Conrad Loevenstein
mark	John Schaefer (Shaver)

John Reisch	Christopher Ermentrout
Jacob Ergebrecht	John Bens (Pence)
(Argenbright)	
John Mildeberger	
John Hauseman (Houseman)	
George Mallo, Jr.	

18th March 1804

On the 18th of March, 1804, the following entry is noted as an action of the congregation, on the old records.

This congregation decided today that such person as have illegitimate children and wish the same baptized or admitted to the Holy Communion, must do a penance first, but not openly in the presence of the whole congregation, but before the preacher and elders.

26th May, 1804

Anna Maria Doeschler and Anna Maria Veiser presented themselves to the preachers Christian Strait and John Brown, also to the elders on account of certain irregularities of a moral nature and in accordance with the church law were pronounced worthy to be admitted to the Holy Supper.

12th July, 1806

Note to list of communicants on this date, Henry Eggert (Magert) was allowed to participate in the Communion on his promise to take advantage of the first opportunity to be better instructed in order that he may be confirmed. He obtained this privilege by permission of the elders and upon his earnest request.

New Regulations Governing the Congregation Were Adopted

18th August 1813

This congregation having assembled to consider changes and improvements of the old church articles and the addition of new articles, be it resolved:

1. Those persons who have their homes in this community and have had the opportunity but have not contributed

to the church and desire that they themselves or their own shall be buried in the cemetery shall pay \$2.00 for the benefit of the church, with the exception of the following who shall be excluded.

1. Poor and paupers.
2. Strangers and travelers.
3. New members who have arrived in this community recently from other places and after having been in the community for six months and are unwilling to help the church in accordance with the rules.

2. Be it resolved that the conditions governing the union of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in this community remain as they were agreed upon at the first organization and, therefore, in the future the Lutherans and Reformed shall have equal rights and neither one of them shall have more right than the other, and all property including the church, the cemetery, and the church land shall be in common.

3. Be it resolved: That these congregations hold their services under the rules of the High German Ministerium or Synod and that no preacher of any other synod who has served under these same rules, shall be allowed to serve this church as members or candidate. But should it happen in the future that after proper search no preacher of the Ministerium can be obtained and that a preacher offers himself either Lutheran or Reformed to serve this church, the same may be elected by the Plurality of votes of the members as preacher in this church, provided such man be of good Faith, Life, and Character.

4. Be it resolved: That such preacher or teacher being in the service of this church must live up to his position with his whole conduct and teaching and in case he should fail, he must be guided by the good council and admonition of the trustees and elders; but should these admonitions fail once and a second time and he, either through his teachings or through his conduct give offense, his shortcomings shall be placed before the Ministerium.

5. Be it resolved: That the church board consist of six

persons in the future, namely, one of each side as trustee and two from each side as elders.

6. Be it resolved: That none shall be eligible to hold the office of elder or trustee, who has not been baptized, confirmed and admitted to holy communion or who does not believe in one or the other of the fundamental articles of the Christian religion or who has led a bad life.

The first baptismal entries indicate that people were living in the McGaheysville vicinity as early as 1745. Note dates.

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Henry Wilhelm and wife Anne Elizabeth	(1) Michael William, born June 25, 1745; Bapt. Dec. 20th.	Michael Baurer and wife Catherine
" " "	(2) George Henry Wil- liam born April 8, 1747; Bapt. July 21st.	John Geo. Scherp (Shepp) and wife Marie.

Following the above baptisms others at subsequent dates followed in order, which according to a note by the translators were entered from family records in the official church record when that was first begun in the spring of 1760. Note the following comment by the translators: "At the time all the earliest baptismal entries were made they were written by the same hand and with the same ink. These were entries 1 to 7 on page one of the record and 17 to 22 on page 3. The next baptism No. 17 is written by the same hand but with different ink. The first entries were therefore, made before July 1760. Moreover, from the fact that a whole page is devoted to the family of Jacob Nicolaus, it may be concluded with some degree of probability that Jacob Nicolaus

opened the record. Who else would be interested enough in his date of birth to prefix it to those of his children? (Note following): John Nicolus and (Nee) Margaret Lorentz had a son Jacob born July 15, 1724, sponsor, Jacob Betsch. Jacob Nicolaus married Barbara Zeller (Sellers), daughter of Henry Zeller, on December 7, 1752. They had the following children:

A son, born July 20, 1753, died without baptism for want of a minister on July 29, 1753. (No name given.)

There follows a list of 11 more children, including Peter, born April 5, 1762, whose monument is standing in the Peaked Mountain Church cemetery.

The Jacob Nicolaus mentioned above is supposed to be a brother of Peter Niclas who signed the first church agreement of October 31, 1769, for whom the boy, Peter, above was named. The Peter Niclas who signed the church agreement was the grandfather of the Mary Nicholas who married John Conrad. (See page 123.)

It appears that Charles Schmidt was schoolmaster of the congregation from about 1784 to 1789. He signed the church accounts of 1785, and the entries on the baptismal record for the years above were in his handwriting.

It is interesting to note the spelling in the following entries:

August—1762—At the "Pinquit Mountain," and the South "Chanithor" (St. Peter's church near Shenandoah?) in Virginia, the following children were baptized on Saturday, etc.

The following children ——— were baptized in "Agoste" (Augusta) County at the Pinquit Moundyn towards the South "Chanithor," in this church, at the Mill Creek, or in their homes—between April 25th and December 5, 1762.

The following children (John Risch-Rush), and Anna Maria Bentz (Pence), were baptized in this church at the "Pinquit Moundyn" in Virginia on Wednesday, August 3rd, after the sermon.

On October 23rd, 1768, the Lutherans and Reformed Union Church at the "Bicket Maungy" in August County, was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Schwarback, Evangelical Lutheran Pastor at the present time.

On June 27, 1784, Rev. Mr. Schmidt at "Piket Mt. Church" baptized Jacob Koch, born May 25, 1784, the son of Henry Koch (Cook), and Magdalene Koch. Sponsors were Wm. Trabach (Trobough) and wife.

Mr. Harry Strickler in commenting on the old Peaked Mountain Church, has this to say as to its physical arrangement and appearance:

"Anciently, it had a high pulpit with winding stairs leading up to it, a gallery on three sides, and the high peaked roof was the ceiling, very much like Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia, where George Washington worshiped. It was evidently built to simulate a cathedral. The far famed Lutheran Hebron Church in Madison County is built on exactly the same plan of a cathedral, that is the plan of a cross."

Conrad References

There are a few Conrad references to be found in the records of the Peaked Mountain Church, and they are as follows:

October 9, 1776, George Conrad and Wife Catherine, had their son, Phillip, born May 8, same year, baptized at the "Pinquit Moundyn," in the province of Virginia, in the church near Mr. Hermann's Mill.

Maria Conrad, on Sept. 9, 1821, and again on Sept. 8, 1822, signed the communicant lists, and participated in the Holy

Communion of the Church on those dates. She was probably the wife of John Conrad, formerly Anna Maria Nicholas.

Jacob Conrad was sponsor at the baptism of the baby, John Jacob Hedrick, son of Charles and Barbara Hedrick, June 18, 1765.

The writer has been unable to determine if the above Jacob Conrad was any relation of Stephen Conrad, Sr., but the following court references in Augusta County would indicate that he (or they, for it appears there may have been two Jacobs represented in the references quoted), came to Virginia about the same time as Stephen Conrad, Sr. It will also be recalled that two Jacob Conrads landed at Philadelphia about the same time that Stephen did and they may have been his brothers, or other close relatives, and came to Virginia when he did. For the sake of keeping the record straight the references are quoted here for the convenience of any one who may be interested in tracing the records of Jacob Conrad.

AUGUSTA COUNTY RECORDS

May 24, 1763—James and Moses Green of Culpeper, and Mary Wood of Frederic, conveyed to Jacob Conrad, for 90 pounds, 457 acres on South Branch of the Potomac. Deed delivered to Jacob Conrad, ——— 1765. (Ref: Deed Book 11, page 437.)

Aug. 21, 1764—Christopher Thompson and Mary to Jacob Conrod for 30 pounds, conveyed 95 acres on Cooks Creek, corner McDonald's Line, and Fishers Survey. (Ref: Deed Bk. 11, pp. 667 & 720.)

Aug. 26, 1766—Jacob and Hannah Conrad, etc. ———. See record for data. (Ref: Circuit Court Order Book No. 10, page 328.)

Aug. 19, 1767—Jacob Conrad sold to Joseph Skidmore for 3 pounds, 14 acres on South Branch of Potomac, part of 457

acres where Jacob lives, adjoining Skidmore's Mill tract. (Ref: Deed Book No. 16, page 2.)

Augusta County Circuit Court Order Book No. 14, p. 451—Ref: John Skidmore—Vice—Jacob Conrad—Road Surveyor. (See Court Record for full details.)

———, 1776—Appraisal of Jacob Conrad's estate by Adam Lough and Thomas Skidmore. Numerous items were listed but total appraisal not shown. 1 pair of Leather Breeches was listed at 1 pound. (Ref: Will Book No. 5, p. 478.)

Jacob Conrad was one of the enlisted men in two companies of Valley of Virginia soldiers who served in the Northwest Campaign in 1781-1782, under joint command of Captains Benjamin Biggs and Uriah Springer in the expedition commanded by Gen. George Rogers Clark. (Ref: "Virginia Pioneers," by T. K. Cartwell.)

FROM AN ACT ESTABLISHING SEVERAL TOWNS,
passed December 19, 1794.

That forty-six and one-half acres of land, as the same are already laid off into lots & streets, the property of Francis Evick, adjoining the courthouse in the County of Pendleton shall be established as a town by the name of Franklin, and William McCoy, James Patterson, Joseph Johnson, John Roberts, Joseph Arbaugh, James Dyer, Sr., John Hopkins, Jacob Conrad, Peter Hull, and Oliver McCoy, gentlemen, constituted trustees thereof. (Ref: Hennings Statutes—New Series, Vol. 1, page 322.) (County of Pendleton now in West Virginia.)

Rockingham County Marriage Records show that the following daughters of Jacob Conrad were married to the following persons on the dates given below.

Barbara—married John Showalter.....	1799
Nancy—married Henry Shoemaker.....	1803
Mary—married Henry Kettner.....	1806
Elizabeth—married Andrew Coffman.....	1807
Fanny—married Jacob Fry.....	?

ITEM XXI

Extract from "The Daily News-Record"
Harrisonburg, Virginia, March 28, 1924

"McGaheysville, One of Oldest Towns in County, Once the
Center of Prairie Without Trees; Settled in 1740."

By MILDRED E. BOWCOCK

Nestling at the foot of Massanutten Peak is one of the quaintest and oldest villages in Rockingham County—McGaheysville. How old we do not know. It was built along what was at one time a main thoroughfare between the eastern and western part of the State but with the advent of the railroad, its progress was arrested and it became a quiet country village. Since the arrival of the automobile and the "Spotswood Trail" which passed through the village, who can foretell its future?

Material for another "Tales of a Wayside Inn" could have been gathered from the stories told at the old Tavern of the men who drove out the Indians, who fought in the Revolution, and all the wars of our country since then. Stories of the physical prowess of local characters such as "Big Bill Hiden" would make many an entertaining chapter in such a book.

Grants Date Back to 1763

George III, in 1763, granted to Peter Miller and Jacob Harman a patent for lands in and around McGaheysville, but long prior to that time, there had been a settlement along what was then most probably an Indian trail. Miller's part of this grant later passed to John Long and then to his grandson, J. C. Wetzels, who, until a comparatively recent date, was the patriarch of the village. THE HARMON PART OF THE GRANT PASSED TO A MR. PETER CONRAD.

The settlement at the village goes back beyond 1740. The village was first called Ursulasburg in honor of Mrs. John Long, a highly accomplished lady and the grandmother of Mr. Wetzels. She had what was rare at that time, a most excellent library. She was a Swiss by birth, educated in that

country, and was connected with its nobility. After her father's death she came to America, where she married Mr. John Long, a minister.

McGahey a Scotchman

The first McGahey to settle here was William McGahey who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 26, 1741. When he was eight years old, his parents moved to Antrim, Poland. At the age of twenty, he left his home for America, where he landed in 1761. He married Ann Kincaide in 1764, and their son, Tobias Randolph McGahey, was born in Dover, Delaware, in 1765. After his mother's death, Tobias came to Rockingham County in 1801 and married Mrs. Mary Eve Conrad, the widow of the Conrad referred to above. She was widely known for her accomplishments, hospitality and wealth. Her residence was the "Corner House" which was subsequently owned by Mrs. J. C. Wetzel. After his marriage to Mrs. Conrad, Tobias McGahey remodeled his home, the property known as the A. S. Rhodes home, otherwise known as the Solomon Pirkey house. This house had originally been built at an early date by a Mr. Patran.

The First Postoffice at McGaheysville

It was this Mr. McGahey who established the postoffice at this place in 1802 and called it McGaheysville. The room that was first used for a postoffice was a blacksmith shop. It was a small attachment of the "Corner House."

Mrs. Mary E. McGahey died November 1, 1819, and on May 31, 1821, Tobias McGahey married Miss Elizabeth Anderson of Woodstock, Shenandoah County. Three years after this marriage this home was sold to Solomon Pirkey who became and held the office of postmaster until his death. In the spring of 1827, Mr. McGahey moved to his farm, "Bonny Brook," just east of the village where he lived the life of an independent farmer and was the landlord of an Inn, which was at the time, noted throughout the Valley for the urbanity and hospitality of its proprietor. In 1831, he entered the mercantile business which he continued until his death, in December 1843. In the community he was known by many as "Uncle Toby."

Bolinger the First Brewer

Another of the early settlers was Peter Bolinger of Cumberland, Maryland, who married Rebecca, sister of Tobias R. McGahey. They moved to this place about the year 1802 and bought the home now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Bader, and established a brewery—making an article of beer that was widely known for its superior qualities. The site of the brewery was where the dwelling of Mr. A. S. Bader now stands. He was a First Lieutenant of the Rockingham volunteer company which went by order of the government to the defence of Norfolk in the war of 1812. He died in 1835 and the remains are interred in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard.

The First Mill

The first mill was built by a Mr. Layman and was situated where the old red mill now stands. Mr. Solomon Pirkey bought the McGahey property where he kept a house of entertainment and a wagon yard, and frequently twelve or fifteen wagons to or from Richmond or Fredericksburg would put up there the same night. He also operated a saw mill on the lot now owned by Mrs. E. L. Lambert. The first storehouse was conducted by Joseph Mauzy in 1805, near where the dwelling of J. Baugher now stands; soon after he built the stone house. At that time, he rode to Baltimore, horseback, for his goods. The old store was torn down many years ago and the shingles composing the roof were found to be sound, after remaining on the roof for nearly a hundred years.

The first hatter's shop was opened by a Mr. Liggett (grandfather of the late Winfield Liggett, a prominent lawyer of Harrisonburg) on the lot now owned by Albert Parker. This afterwards passed into the hands of J. D. Gilmore in 1828.

The first tannery was operated by a Mr. Probst, later it went into the possession of David Irick who was the father of the father of the late A. Irick, the First President of the First National Bank of Harrisonburg. The first school house stood just in the rear of Dr. Hammon's office. The first teacher was a Mr. Bernhardt. His home was where the Rev. I. Condor

now lives. Afterwards, George Mauzy taught upstairs in this building for a number of years while he occupied the lower part as a dwelling. MISS JENNETTA CONRAD was a teacher about the year 1832, and two of her successors were Harrison Jeffries and Joseph Mauzy. This old building was also used trial of cases, elections, and preaching.

Dr. Bashaw was the first physician. He located where "Bud" Michael now lives. Next was Dr. Thresher who located here in 1830, and had his office on the lot known as the Samuel Lindamood property. The first merchant mill owned by Mathias Snyder was located on the farm which is now owned by the children of the late Jesse L. Bowcock. The store now occupied by W. L. Mauzy, was built in 1845 by a Mr. Abbott for a tailor shop.

The First Church is thought by some to have stood where the "old church" now stands, and by others to have stood where Mt. Olivet Cemetery is now situated. It was owned by no particular sect or denomination and people came from a radius of ten or fifteen miles to attend this church, carrying their guns with them which they would stack near the door, ready in case of an attack by the Indians. The next church was built by the congregation which was organized in 1769 and was known as the Peaked Mountain Church.

On the 15th of March 1800, Christian Wetzel and Ursula, (mother and father of J. C. Wetzel) his wife, conveyed to Christian Kyger, Martin Snyder, Jacob Nicholas, and John Sites, Elders of both societies; Lutheran and Presbyterian (Reformed), a parcel of land, containing some twenty acres for the consideration of thirty pounds. The church now standing was built by Nicholas Leap in 1800. The pastor at that time was a man by the name of Brown, who traveled this circuit on horseback over Frederick, Shenandoah, Page, Pendleton, and Rockingham Counties, preaching once a month at each place. The Methodist church was built in 1835 by a Mr. Bader.

At an early date in its history, it is said that the surrounding country was a treeless prairie, and that an unobstructed view could be had for miles. The first pioneer stock raisers

at evening when they wished to know the whereabouts of their cattle, had only to go to the high ground now occupied by Mt. Olivet Cemetery from which point they could see for miles over a waving mass of blue grass, with here and there a tree standing like sentinels watching over the herds. What a difference between the country then and now. Originally nothing more than a silent prairie over which roamed wild animals and the almost equally wild Indians; the stillness broken only by the murmuring of some sylvan brook or the warwhoop of the Red Man.

Long since, the Indian has gone to his happy hunting ground in the land of the setting sun, his former presence only known by the child of the white man through legend. The hunting grounds are now farms and villages, and the game sought either killed off by the white man or driven away by the progress of civilization.

Many of the ancient landmarks around which so many interesting legends linger have passed away. The "Old Corner House" for so long a landmark, was torn down about twenty years ago. "Bonny Brook" is still the home of the McGahey descendants. The A. J. Bader property, as well as the old Wetzel house are now owned by A. C. Crenshaw. The Gilmore home is owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. J. T. Long. On the Z. D. Gilmore property there stood a most unique store building on the west of the bridge spanning "Stony Run." The writer well remembers that when on many an errand to the Gilmore store, of going up the long slanting board walk, and the desire to run pell-mell to the bottom on leaving.

The old Bernhardt home is still occupied by Reverend I. Condor, now ninety years old, and who, by an order of court, was authorized to perform marriage ceremonies 58 years ago. An unusual thing exists in this community that so many of the home places of the original settlers remain in the hands of their descendants. Whitfield Liggett Mauzy now owns the home that his great-grandfather, Joseph Mauzy, formerly owned, and he now conducts a mercantile business at the old "Hammon Store."

The A. J. Baugher place (Harner), where the first store was built is now occupied by Messrs. Kite and Hinegardner. Mrs. Ella Mauzy Bader owns the brick building erected by her grandfather, Col. Joseph Mauzy. On the site of the store kept years ago by J. J. Littell (father of Mrs. W. A. Conn), is the hatchery built recently by P. C. Hawkins. The site of the Stonewall Bank is where J. C. Whetzel's saddler's shop stood. Here many hours were spent by children in the diversion of sewing scraps of leather held in the saddler's clamp and then, too, they were allowed to ride the fine saddles in the store room and wonderful journeys into fairyland were enjoyed by them.

The peaceful surroundings, the pure mountain water and air seem to be conducive to longevity. Mrs. Gerard Hopkins died a few years ago at the age of 95. Mr. Jacob Burner is 91 and enjoying good health. Mrs. Mauzy Leap is 80. Mrs. Elizabeth Sellers Wetzel lived to be 83 years old; J. C. Wetzel died three years later at the age of 86. This couple was known far and wide for their hospitality. No one was ever turned away from their door hungry. They had no children but adopted a grand-niece, Margaret Elizabeth Rippton (Ripp-toe). This little girl planted the willows that now stand old and gnarled, guarding the banks of Stony Run and are named by Dr. J. W. Wayland, the "Lanier Willows." April 20, 1859, this grand-niece was married to Jesse Lewis Bowcock (great-grandson of Jesse Pitman Lewis of Albemarle County).

The spirit of progress is changing the surroundings of even this village. The one time famed "Rockingham Turnpike" is now the "Spottswood Trail." The Chesapeake-Western Railway has supplanted the old stage coach and freight teams. There is little or no excitement for the children as running to the windows to see the "ore teams" coming from Shenandoah Iron Works, on their weekly trips to the then little town of Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Living conditions while abreast of the times have not, however, entirely marred the quaintness of this ancient village. A most delightful panorama is spread about us; the scenery surrounding this little Peaked Mountain village is not, I am

sure, surpassed by that of any other land. In my visits to other states I have seen some beautiful places, worthy of the highest praise; places where the people have cultivated and beautified what had been given them, but here we have the natural grandeur of the mountains, the beauty of the valleys and streams, fed and nourished by springs without number. We and our fathers live as their fathers dreamed they might live.

ITEM XXII

Copy of Petition to Open or Repair the Road
Over Swift Run Gap. 1794.

Filed Nov. 19, 1794, and reported as reasonable.

To the Onarble Speaker and the Members composing the House of Assembly of Virginia; your pertitiners from the County of Rockingham having but one publick Merchant Road Over the blew Ridge, none (known) by the name of Swift Run Gapp, to which Cheaf of there (their) produce is carried to Alexander, Fredeburg, and the Sity of Richmond; your pertisiners prayer is that you pass an Act to Empower the Court of Rockingham to Leavy on the Tithable persons of sd. County not Exceeding the sum of —— to Repair and to ceap in Repair the road Over swift run gapp from Peter Hersmond in sd. County to Daniel Wolferd in Orange County; And that the Court of Rockingham shall appoint Commis-siners to Agree with some person to seay that the Moneys laid Out to the best for the said road, and your petitiners shall ever pray—

(Among the 125 signers appear the following names—many still prominent or familiar to Rockingham County residents.)

Francis Kirtley
Jacob Bear
Thos. Rice
Jacob Miller
Joseph Kennerly
George Bell

John Henry
John Graham
Jeremiah Reagan
Richard Reagan
Michael Waren*
John Harrison

John Smith	Smith Lofland
William Fearill	Benjamin Smith, Jr.
	Benjamin Smith, Sr.
CONRAD HARNSBERGER	Francis Stewart
	William Pence
John Wren	Isaac Peters
David Garvin	Jacob Good
Layton Yancey	Wm. Bryan
John Yancey	A. Waterman
Peter Wine	George Good
James Raines	Thos. Harrison
Martin Lamb	Reuben Harrison
Peter Harshmand	Robert Harrison
	John Epler
ADAM HANSBARGER	Isaac Kiser
	Jacob Krisman
Landon Veach	John Kring
Charles Lewis	Edward Shanklin
Adam Sellers	Abram Miller
	James Miller
PETER CONRAD	James Harrison
	Joseph Cravens
Henry Thornhill	John Cline
James Taylor	John Gwinn
Jacob Nicholas	Teater Kipling
John Wayt	(Kiplinger or Kisling—?)
S. W. Williams	

*(Note: The Michael Waren named above is an ancestor of the Warrens of Harrisonburg and is buried at Cook's Creek Church, near Harrisonburg, Va. An interesting old monument marks his grave.)

ITEM XXIII

Copy from Original Agreement of Conrad Hansbarger with Trustees for Building a Road
Over Swift Run Gap. July, 1803.
(For Additional Reference See Page 105.)

Know all men by these presents that we Conrade Hansbarger; of the County of Rockingham and State of Virginia are held and lawfully bound unto George Gilmer, Jacob Barr, John Snapp, Stephen Conrod, and Benjamin Lewis; Commifisioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, to Contract and agree for the clearing, repairing & improving the Road from Adam Hansbargers plantation, in the County aforesaid over the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap to Keplingers Run at the foot of Powells Mountain in the County of Orange, or their successors in just and full sum of Five Thousand Dollars, current Money of the State aforesaid to which payment will be made to the said Commifisioners or their Succesors; we bind ourselves, and Heirs, etc., firmly by these presents, As Witnefs our Hands, and Seals this — day of July, 1803.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounden Conrade Hansbarger hath this day covenanted with the above George Gilmer, Jacob Barr, John Snapp, Stephen Conrod, & Benjamin Lewis, Commifisioners as aforesaid, that he the said Conrade Hansbarger, will in the space of Two Years from the date hereof clean, repair & improve the Road from Adam Hansbarger's plantation, over the blue Ridge, at Swift Run Gap to Kiplingers Run at the foot of Powells Mountain in the County of Orange; agreeable to an Article entered into between them the said Commifisioners, and the said Hansbarger this day for that purpose. Now if the said Hanbarger shall well and truly perform each and every part of the aforesaid Article of Agreement then the above Obligation to be null and void, Else to remain in full force and virtue.

The above original, owned by Mrs. Laura Coyner of Waynesboro, Va., was not signed.

ITEM XXIV

Deed from Charles and Christina Crosson to
Jacob Moyer, May 12, 1762.

(REF: Augusta Co. Deed Book 10—pp. 215)

This Indenture made the twelfth Day of May in the Year

of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty two—between Charles Crosson of the one part and Jacob Moyer of the second part:

Witnesseth that the said Charles Crosson for and in consideration of ye s'd sum of Seventy Pounds current money to him in hand paid by the s'd Jacob Moyer, the receipt whereof the s'd Charles Crosson doth hereby acknowledge and hath granted, bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, release and confirm unto the s'd Jacob Moyer in his actual possession now by virtue of a Bargen & Sale to him thereof made for one year by Indenture bearing date the day next before the date of the Presents and force of statute for transferring Myers into possession and to his heirs and assigns for ever, All that tract or parcel of land containing by elimination Three Hundred and Eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate and lying and being in Augusta County, on the East Side of Sanadore River, and lying on Naked Creek.

Beginning, etc. (metes and bounds not copied. The last paragraph of whereas and wherefores, etc., likewise not copied.)

Signed—Corous Crofson
(Charles Crosson)
(His wife) Chrifhna Crofson
(Christina Crosson)

Witnessed by
his

Augustine X Price
mark

his
Henery X Price
mark

Thos. Burk

This Indented Released from Charles Crofson and Christina, his wife, to Jacob Moyer was proved by the witnesses thereto and ordered recorded. May 12, 1762.

Ref: D. B. 17 pp—287—Augusta County.

Aug. 17, 1771—Jacob Bair and Barbara Miller Bair (Bear), his wife and Jacob Miers (Moyers) and Christina, his wife, deeded to Michael and George Huffman for 64 pounds, 276

Acres of land on the North Side of the Shanandore River, joining Daniel Sinks, which had been patented to Jacob Moyers and Jacob Bair, July 20, 1768.

Teste: Daniel Link, Thos. Slaughter, Robert Slaughter, Jr.

Signed—Jacob Moyer
Jacob Bair

(Notation on bottom of Deed)

"At a Court held for Augusta Co., Aug. 20, 1771. This Release for land from Jacob Miers and Chrishana his wife, and Jacob Bair and Barbary Miller Bare, his wife, to Michael Huffman, George Huffman, were proved by the oaths of witnesses and ordered recorded."

ITEM XXV

Story of the Forming of Augusta and Rockingham Counties

When John Stephen Conrad, Sr., was given his first land grant in Virginia in 1763, the location was given in Augusta County. A few years later Rockingham County was partitioned off from Augusta and the Conrad lands were then located in Rockingham. Prior to 1738 practically all of that vast region lying west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Colony of Virginia was known as Orange County. In 1745, according to Judge Lyman Chalkley, in his "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia," the first sitting of the County Court was held in the newly formed County of Augusta, at Staunton. It was stated that the northern boundary of Augusta extended to Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Grant and the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the southern boundary was the present Carolina line. The limits of the western boundary went as far as the British Government held dominion. Judge

Chalkley stated that "for about twelve years the County Court of Augusta was the only Court and repository of records within the district." To give a better picture of the enormous territory embraced in Augusta County at that time, Judge Chalkley stated that the County Court met sometimes at what is now known as Pittsburgh, Penn., and that the lands extended beyond the Ohio River and along the Mississippi.

As new settlers entered the territory, other counties were cut off from Augusta, and we find that Rockingham County was thus created in 1778. As a matter of historic interest we follow with the first entry in Augusta County Court Records, as shown in Order Book No. 1, dated Dec. 9, 1745, and the first two entries shown on the first Minute Book of Rockingham County, dated April 27-28, 1778.

Augusta County Court Records Order Book No. 1

Dec. 9, 1745—County Court formed—First Justices: James Patton, John Buchanan, Peter Scholl, Robert Campbell, Robert Poage, Thomas Lewis, Robert Cunningham, Richard Woods, Robert Craven, Adam Dickinson, John Anderson, John Lewis, George Robinson, James Bell, John Brown, John Pickens, Hugh Thompson, John Finala, John Christian, James Kerr.

James Patton qualified as sheriff; William Thompson as surety. John Madison qualified as Clerk. John Buchanna and Henry Downs qualified as Deputy Sheriffs. William Russess, James Porteus, Gabriel Jones, John Quinn, and Thomas Chew qualified Attorneys. The next day, on December 10th, Thomas Lewis qualified as Surveyor, and the Sheriff was ordered to summon a guard to keep the prisoners he might have and to provide shackles, bolts, handcuffs, and fetters of iron. At this meeting, deputy sheriffs, constables, and certain road apprais-

ers were named. A prison was ordered built and the Court House repaired.

**Rockingham County Was Formed in 1778
Extracts From First Minute Book of Rockingham
Court**

APRIL 27, 1778

First Court met, composet as follows, viz: Silas Hart, Dan'l Smith, Abraham Smith, John Grattan, Josiah Davison, John Skidmore, George Boswell (Bowel), Thomas Hewitt, John Thomas, William Nalle, Ro. Davis, James Dyer, Henry Ewing, Wm. McDowell, Anthony Ryer, Jno. Fitzwater, Isaac Hinkle.—Silas Hart qualified as Sheriff. Gawen Hamilton qualified as Under Sheriff. Thomas Lewis qualified as Surveyor. Peter Hog was unanimously chosen as Clerk.

APRIL 28, 1778

The second day of the First Court. The estate of Andrew Huling (granted to his wife Catherine, and son James); the estate of George McVey and Sam'l Magart also entered, for administering.

Josiah Davidson, John Skidmore and George Barrett, were recommended for Sheriff. (On May 25, 1778) Josiah Davidson qualified as First Sheriff of Rockingham County.

At the April 28th meeting the following military officers were recommended: Dan'l Smith, Colonel; Benjamin Harrison, Lt. Col; John Skidmore, Major; Abraham Smith, Company Lieut. (All the above officers qualified on May 28, 1778.) Other officers recommended were as follows: Gawen Hamilton, Capt., Qualified May 28, 1778. Jos. Smith, Lieut., Jno. Rice, 2nd Lt., Wm. Smith, Wm. Herring, 2nd Lts., and Jos. Dictum, in Capt. Ro. Craven's Company. Richard Regan 2nd Lt., and Jos. Smith, Ensign, in Capt. Dan'l Smith's Company. John Thomas was appointed Coroner.

Information on Marriages in Augusta County,
Before the Revolutionary War

It might be interesting for some of our readers to know something of the marriage laws in Virginia before, and following the Revolutionary War. Among the English settlers no one except a minister of the Episcopal, or Established Church of England could perform the ceremony. In the Valley of Virginia the marriage rites were performed by the German Reformed and Lutheran Church ministers. Many of the old records kept by the Clerks of the Court in Augusta County who had to make a report of all licenses issued once a year to the Governor, show only the names of the men, and this lack of complete recording makes it very difficult to trace marriages correctly between the years of 1748 and 1774.

After the Revolution the Commonwealth of Virginia authorized ministers of all faiths to perform the marriage rite by a license from the Court. The ministers, however, could not perform the marriage ceremony until a Bond was given at the Clerk's Office by the prospective bridegroom, with one or more friends as security, as a guarantee that the marriage laws would not be violated after the license was issued. The Bond was often witnessed by one or more persons, and the Bonds were often accompanied by notices from parents of the brides-to-be who were under lawful age that proper consent had been given to their marriage. This may be seen in the story of Joseph Conrad and his family by reference to pages 89 and 90.

CHAPTER X

Genealogical Section

It is suggested to the reader that a study be made of the accompanying chart of the family of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., before looking up family references, since the chart indicates the lines of relationship better than any descriptive passage could do. The information presented in the genealogy was furnished by many members of each line, and special care has been taken by the author to record dates, spelling of names, etc., exactly as furnished to him. In copying data from old records, a hundred or more years old, the odd spelling sometimes encountered has been given; sometimes the present day spelling of the name is also shown. Every possible effort was taken to eliminate errors, but if any are found the error was due to indefinite information, or for the reason that to err is human. It is the earnest wish of the author that this history will prove valuable to this and succeeding generations of the descendants of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and kindred lines.

LINES OF DESCENT
 From the Founders of This Family in America

JOHAN STEFFAN KONRAT * Married * ANNA CATARINA STAHLSCHEIDT
 (John Stephen Conrad, Sr.) Jan. 26, 1742 Birth date unknown
 Born probably about 1710 (See page 49) Died probably in 1768
 Died October —, 1767

Eleven children were born to their marriage, and the summaries of their families in the Genealogical Section are arranged in sequence as the founders of the lines appear on this chart.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CATHARINA B. 1743, D. 1821 Married Christian Miller (See Page 62) Her line not included in Genealogy Section for lack of sufficient information.	JOHN GEORGE B. 1744, D. 1789 Married Catherine Grider (See page 64) His line follows in the Genealogy Section. Names in his line: Atkins, Blatherwick, Bostic, Car- rier, Cassell, Cook, Donaldson, Gupton, Jersig, Kerley, Lacey, Martin, Philips, Saul, Tolley, Wil- liams, and others.	JOHN PETER B. 1745, D. 1800 Married Mary Eve? (Last name unknown) (See page 68) No record of any children born to this marriage.	ANNA ELIZABETH B. 1747, D. 1822 Married Jacob Pirkey (See page 71) For lack of sufficient infor- mation her line is not shown in the Genealogy Section.	JOHN STEPHEN CONRAD, JR. Referred to in the text as Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. B. 1749, D. 1822 (Twice married—see pages 94-122) (1st) Mary Margaret Moyer (2nd) Mary M. Cook (Six children) (No children) Two of their children, Mary and Joseph, died young. A genealogical summary of the line of Capt. Stephen Conrad is shown in the individ- ual records of his four sons as indicated below.	ANNA MARGARET B. 1751, D. 1829 Married Henry Pirkey (See page 73) Her line not included in Genealogy Section for lack of sufficient information.	GEORGE PHILIP B. 1752, D. 1781 Never married. (See page 74)

SONS OF CAPT. STEPHEN CONRAD, JR.

JOHN CONRAD (Twice married—see pages 124-135) B. 1783, D. 1853 (1st) Anna Maria (Polly) Nicholas (2nd) Mary Kingree (Nine children) (One child) Names in the line: Armentrout, Bowers, Bursey, Cook, Coffman, Cunningham, Duell, Farris, Foltz, Frazier, Griffith, Hill, Henderson, Hartman, Harns- berger, Huling, Hogshead, Impey, Jacobs, Kite, Koontz, Perry, Phillips, Printz, Quigly, Rehorn, Sellers, Shaver, Shipp, Smitley, Sprinkel, Sproull, Stover, Strickler, Varner, Yancey, and many others. More than 450 names appear in this family line, the largest number of all the families represented.	GEORGE CONRAD B. 1785, D. 1850 Married Susanna Miller—see page 99 (Ten children) Names in the line: Aulick, Bear, Davis, Dewey, Dempsey, Gentry, Gilliam, Gibbons, Haas, Heald, Herring, Holland, Haywood, Hutcheson, Harnsberger, James, Jeffries, Jones, Irick, Jarman, Keagy, Kemper, Logan, Lemly, Manor, Melone, Miller, Monson, Pasco, Perry, Pegram, Quinn, Ribble, Riehl, Riggins, Russell, Sebrell, Scranton, Shallenberger, Sneed, Stevenson, Webb, Wimbish, and others.	JACOB CONRAD B. 1787, D. 1841 (Never married) (See page 182)	HENRY CONRAD B. 1789, D. 1849 Married Sarah Harnsberger—see page 188 (Three children) Names in the line: Ashby, Bear, Brubaker, Farrar, Hedrick, Harnsberger, Jarman, Kinkade, Kling, Lawton, Loftland, Miller, Oney, O'Rear, Poteat, Regan, Sanford, Stevens, Wege, Stockton, and others.
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LINES OF DESCENT
 From the Founders of This Family in America

JOHAN STEFFAN KONRAT * Married * ANNA CATARINA STAHLSCHMIDT
 (John Stephen Conrad, Sr.) Jan. 26, 1742 Birth date unknown
 Born probably about 1710 (See page 49) Died probably in 1768
 Died October —, 1767

Eleven children were born to their marriage, and the summaries of their families in the Genealogical Section are arranged in sequence as the founders of the lines appear on this chart.

(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
ORGE 1789 ie Grider 64) he Genealogy line: Bostic, Car- , Donaldson, erley, Lacey, , Tolley, Wil- thers.	JOHN PETER B. 1745, D. 1800 Married Mary Eve . (Last name unknown) (See page 68) No record of any children born to this marriage.	ANNA ELIZABETH B. 1747, D. 1822 Married Jacob Pirkey (See page 71) For lack of sufficient infor- mation her line is not shown in the Genealogy Section.	JOHN STEPHEN CONRAD, JR. Referred to in the text as Capt. Stephen Conrad, Jr. B. 1749, D. 1822 (Twice married—see pages 94-122) (1st) Mary Margaret Moyer (Six children) (2nd) Mary M. Cook (No children) Two of their children, Mary and Joseph, died young. A genealogical summary of the line of Capt. Stephen Conrad is shown in the individ- ual records of his four sons as indicated below.	ANNA MARGARET B. 1751, D. 1829 Married Henry Pirkey (See page 73) Her line not included in Genealogy Section for lack of sufficient information.	GEORGE PHILIP B. 1752, D. 1781 Never married. (See page 74)	JOHN NICHOLAS B. 1755, D. 1821 Married Sidney Coon (See page 75) His line follows in the Genealogy Section. Names in his line: Anderson, Bailey, Beaumont, Bell, Boyd, Bransford, Browning, Byers, Cummings, Davis, Finley, Fulcher, Fulmer, Givens, Gracey, Green, Hall, Harris, Jeffs, Kim- brough, Maddox, Miller, Newman, Nydeg- ger, Parrish, Rice, Robb, Rogers, Smith, Stacker, Standish, Stone, Sugg, West, White, and others.	CHRISTIAN B. 1757, ?, D. —? (See page 87) Insufficient data to be in- cluded in Genealogy Section. (10) JOSEPH B. 1759 ?, Died —, ? (See page 90) Refer to text for data on this family. (11) A daughter. Name unknown. (See page 88)

SONS OF CAPT. STEPHEN CONRAD, JR.

1) Mary Kingree (One child) mingham, Duell, hartman, Harns- Koontz, Perry, Shipp, Smithey, and many others. e largest number	GEORGE CONRAD B. 1785, D. 1850 Married Susanna Miller—see page 99 (Ten children) Names in the line: Aulick, Bear, Davis, Dewey, Dempsey, Gentry, Gilliam, Gibbons, Haas, Heald, Herring, Holland, Haywood, Hutcheson, Harnsberger, James, Jeffries, Jones, Irick, Jarman, Keagy, Kemper, Logan, Lemly, Manor, Melone, Miller, Monson, Pasco, Perry, Pegram, Quinn, Ribble, Riehl, Riggins, Russell, Sebrell, Scranton, Shallenberger, Sneed, Stevenson, Webb, Wimbish, and others.	JACOB CONRAD B. 1787, D. 1841 (Never married) (See page 182)	HENRY CONRAD B. 1789, D. 1849 Married Sarah Harnsberger—see page 188 (Three children) Names in the line: Ashby, Bear, Brubaker, Farrar, Hedrick, Harnsberger, Jarman, Kinkade, Kling, Lawton, Loftland, Miller, Oney, O'Rear, Poteat, Regan, Sanford, Stevens, Wege, Stockton, and others.	In addition to the four sons named here, two children were born to Capt. Stephen Conrad's first marriage. They were: Mary, B. Feb. 7, 1792. Died at age of six years. Joseph, B. Sept. 28, 1800. Died young.
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THE FAMILY OF

John George Conrad, eldest son of the founder of the family in America, John Stephen Conrad, Sr. He married Catherine Grider. Five children were born to them, as follows. We have the family line through only one of the children—Elizabeth (Betsy), who married Jesse Martin.

The other children were

Joseph

Philip

Martha—Married—John Tolley

A daughter, name unknown—married—

Mr. ——— Lacey.

(Ref: Chapter IV—Page 64)

John George Conrad, the eldest son of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and Anna Catrina Stahlschmidt, was born Mar. 21, 1744, at Tulpehocken, Penn., and died in 1789, on the Conrad plantation at the place now known as East Point, three miles west of Elkton, Va. He married Miss Catherine Grider, and we have record of five known children born to their marriage. They were Joseph, Phillip, Martha, Elizabeth (Betsy), and a daughter, name unknown, who married a Mr. Lacey. We don't know who was the eldest of these children, but in 1830, George Coon Conrad, then living at Springfield, Tenn., wrote to his cousin, George Conrad, then postmaster at Conrad's Store, Va., that he had just visited Phillip Conrad who also lived in Tennessee, and he thought that Phillip was the oldest son, of his uncle, John George.

It would seem from the meagre information available that all the children, with the exception of Joseph, left Virginia to go further south to make their home. We know from legal records available that Joseph was still living in Virginia when his father died. For more information on the family see Chapter Four. No doubt there are descendants living who are descended from other children of John George, but we have been unable to secure information regarding any of them except the family of Elizabeth (Betsy) Conrad, who married Jesse Martin. As a matter of record we have listed the family as follows, not knowing how they should be arranged accord-

ing to age. It is quite possible considering the dates we do have that Betsy was the eldest child.

FIRST—Joseph Conrad—dates of birth and death unknown. See further reference to him in Chapter Four under sub-heading with regard to his father. We have been unable to find the record, if he was ever married.

SECOND—Philip Conrad was born Mar. 8, 1776, on his father's plantation located on Boons Run at East Point, Va., and he was baptized, Oct. 9, 1776, at the Old Peaked Mountain Lutheran Church, located at the village now known as McGaheysville, Va. According to the church record, written in German, his sponsors at the baptising were Peter and Catherine Brummer, members of the Congregation, and either friends or relatives of his parents. Thanks to the letter of his cousin, Geo. Coon Conrad, written in Oct. 1830, Philip was then living in Perry County, Tenn. There was no mention of his family, so we do not know if he was married.

THIRD—A daughter whose name is unknown married a Mr. Lacey, and her cousin, George Coon Conrad, mentioned in his letter that the Lacey's were living in Alabama in 1830.

FOURTH—Martha Conrad, dates unknown, married John Tolley, according to the letter of Geo. Coon Conrad, and was living near Salem, Kentucky, in October, 1830.

FIFTH—Elizabeth (Betsy) Conrad, born in 1770, died in 1797. Eight years before, in 1789, she was married to Jesse Martin, whose ancestor, Capt. Jno. Martin, came to Virginia in 1607, from England, with Capt. Jno. Smith. Capt. Jno. Martin settled on the James River, near Richmond, and his home, "Martins-Brandon," still well preserved, shows the marks of shell fire received during the Revolutionary War. The home is now owned by R. Williams Daniel. It appears that Betsy Conrad and Jesse Martin moved from Virginia to Springfield, Tenn., in 1796. We have a record of two children born to their marriage.

Their eldest child, Joseph H. Martin, was born in 1790, and died in 1854. The only information we have states that he was a soldier in the Seminole (Indian) War, 1841-1842, and that he settled in Robertson County, Tenn., where he was a planter. It was said that he was a Magistrate in the 3rd District, and that he was killed in a steamboat explosion on the Tennessee River in 1854. We have no record that he was ever married.

Betsy Conrad Martin's younger child, Frances Amelia Martin, was born in Virginia, Feb. 27, 1792, and died in Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1864. In 1816 she was married to Etheldred Williams, who was born in Halifax, N. C., Jan. 23, 1792, a son of Benjamin Williams and Martha (Patsy) Harris. Etheldred Williams was one of the founders of Cumberland Lodge of Masons in Nashville, Tenn., and died in that city on July 9, 1848. The records show that five children were born to his marriage with Frances Amelia Martin. The children married

and there are numerous descendants, whom we are listing below, in the following arrangement of the five children according to age.

(1)—Mary Elizabeth Williams, born in 1818, died in 1836, was married to a Mr. Ramey. No other data is available concerning them.

(2)—Martha Ann Williams, was born in Springfield, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1820, and died in Texas, April 7, 1897. On July 29, 1838, she was married to Dr. James Franklin Kerley, B. Oct. 23, 1813, and D. June 13, 1863. Owing to ill health he had to stop practicing medicine before he was forty years old. He had an interesting ancestry. His grandfather, William Kerley, B. 1737, D. 1842, at the age of 105 years, had married a Welsh lady by the name of Mary Bostic. William Kerley was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. To their union was born a son, in 1780, whom they named James. He married on March 11, 1807, Elsie Brothers, a daughter of John Brothers, and his wife, Lydia Berry. James Kerley went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and served as a Captain in the war of 1812. The Kerleys were of Scotch ancestry.

Their son, Dr. James Franklin Kerley, and his family, lived in Nashville, until his death. About ten years after the close of the Civil War, Mrs. Kerley moved with some of her family to Texas, and settled in Kerr County. She is buried in ———, Texas. Seven children were born to Dr. Kerley and Martha Ann Williams as follows:

(a)—Etheldred Richard Kerley, B. Aug. 24, 1839. Died young.

(b)—Mary Elizabeth (Sis) Kerley, B. Jan. 12, 1842, D. Aug. 1, 1897; was married June 22, 1865, to Charles Mortimer Donaldson, B. 1840, D. May 2, 1900. No children by their marriage. They are buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

(c)—Alice Kerley, B. May 20, 1844. Died in infancy.

(d)—Marina Lydia (Bab) Kerley, B. Feb. 11, 1847, in Nashville Tenn., D. Nov. 23, 1932, in San Antonio, Texas. She was married Jan. 28, 1873, to Lieut. Edwin Gordon Blatherwick, B. June 3, 1838, in Portage Co., Ohio. He died Oct. 26, 1883, on his Eagle Valley Ranch, in Texas. Lieut. Blatherwick served as an officer in the 51st Illinois Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. The Blatherwicks had three children as follows:

Mary Blatherwick, B. Feb. 12, 1874, was married, Dec. 31, 1900, to Edwin P. Jersig, of San Antonio, Texas. He was born June 2, 1874, and died in 1933. Mrs. Jersig's address is 202 Cloverleaf Ave., San Antonio, Texas. She has one son, E. Gordon Jersig, B. Sept. 17, 1901, who was married, June 25, 1928, to Mary Dies Rich. They have a daughter, Jane Jersig, B. Oct. 22, 1936. Their address; care of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Edwin Gordon Blatherwick, Jr., was B. Nov. 10, 1876. During the World War, 1917-1918, he served as a Lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps, and was recommended for promotion. He was gassed and after six months in the hospital at Bordeaux, France, was returned

to the United States and sent to the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he was kept for an additional four months for treatment before final discharge from the service. He married Margaret Lytel. They live in Oakland, California.

Henry Donaldson Blatherwick, B. Jan. 11, 1880, D. Apr. 24, 1918. He was married twice. His first wife was Lillie Saul. They had one daughter, Marina Blatherwick, who married John S. Atkins, now Circuit Court Judge at Kerrville, Texas. H. Donny Blatherwick's second wife was Winnie Gibbs, of May, Texas, whom he married on Oct. 11, 1915. A daughter was born to their marriage; Jannette Blatherwick, B. Dec. 13, 1916, who now lives at Coleman, Texas.

(e)—James Daniel Kerley, B. June 25, 1850, D. Feb. 10, 1930; was never married.

(f)—Otis H. C. Kerley, B. June 19, 1856, died when he was about 18 years old.

(g)—William George Kerley, B. Aug. 21, 1853, in Nashville, Tenn., D. Oct. 7, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. He was married in San Antonio, on June 14, 1882, to Martha Van Cleve Phillips, B. Dec. 2, 1856, in St. Louis, Mo., and D. Nov. 20, 1927, in Indianapolis, Ind. Both are buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. They had three children as follows:

(1)—Alexander Van Cleve Kerley, B. Apr. 25, 1883, in Kerr County, Texas. He was married in June, 1912, to Elvira Hartmann, in St. Louis, Mo. No children by their marriage. Present address unknown. Last heard from in 1915.

(2)—Olive Alice Kerley, B. Mar. 21, 1885, in St. Louis, Mo., was married Dec. 25, 1906, in Ruby, Montana, to Charles Herbert Louis Cassell, who was born in St. Louis, Apr. 5, 1881. Their address is 28 South Audubon Road, Indianapolis, Ind. They had six children as follows:

(a)—Charles William Cassell, B. Sept. 25, 1907, in St. Louis, Mo., was married in Neenah, Wisconsin, July 6, 1935, to Lucille Margarita Ozanne. They have one child, Susan Margarita Cassell, B. Jan. 22, 1938, in Baltimore, Md. The family's address is No. 2 Anchor St., Westminster, Md.

(b)—Mary Katherine Cassell, B. May 8, 1909, in St. Louis, was married Aug. 5, 1933, in Indianapolis, Ind., to Harold Clinton Davis, who was B. May 11, 1907, at Willow Springs, Mo. They have one child, James Clinton Bradford Davis, B. Oct. 17, 1934. Their address is 1122 West 7th Street, Sedalia, Mo.

(c)—Rose Cassell, B. Jan. 15, 1911, in Indianapolis, Ind., was married Aug. 5, 1933, to Raymond Henry Fehring, B. Sept. 6, 1910, at Columbus, Ind. They have three children: Diane Fehring, B. May 19, 1934; Carl Phillips Fehring, B. Feb. 4, 1936, and Kenneth Fehring, B. Sept. 26, 1937. The two older children were born in Columbus, Ind., while Kenneth was born in Holland, Mich. The Fehring family lives at 348 Columbia Ave., Holland, Michigan.

(d)—Frances Louise Cassell, B. June 30, 1912; (e)—John Frederick Cassell, B. Mar. 1, 1915, and (f)—Martha Cassell, B. Nov. 16, 1917, all live at home with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. L. Cassell, at 28 So. Audubon Road, Indianapolis, Ind.

(3)—Richard Etheldred Kerley, B. July 17, 1891, in St. Louis, was married in Covington, Ky., Sept. 15, 1923, to Lucy Carpenter, B. Apr. 17, 1900, of that city. They have one child, Ellis Royal Kerley, B. Sept. 1, 1924. The Richard E. Kerleys live at 2109 Eastern Ave., Covington, Ky.

(3)—William Thomas Williams, B. Dec. 10, 1823, D. ——— 1857, (son of Frances Amelia Martin and Etheldred Williams), was married to Elizabeth T. Brown. They had one child, a daughter, Willie Thomas Williams, born about 1857 or 1858, died in 1937. She had lived for years at 114-21st Ave. South, Nashville, Tenn.

(4)—Frances Marina Williams, B. Mar. 23, 1828, D. July 16, 1885, was twice married. Her first husband was John Cook, whom she married in 1844. He was born in 1826 and died in 1860. They had two children, Mary Frances and Alice Cook. Mary Frances, B. June 16, 1845, D. Jan. 12, 1897, was married, Dec. 30, 1865, to Chas W. Lewis, B. 1845, and D. 1906. They had two children. (1st) Richard Frank Lewis, B. Feb. 1865, was married, June 5, 1894, to Elie McLin, B. Sept. 1869. They live in Louisville, Ky., and have four children as follows:

(a) Ellielyn Lewis, B. Sept. 1896, married, Sept. 24, 1920, John Henry Lechleiter, B. Aug. 1894. They have four children: John Henry, Jr., B. Jan. 8, 1922; Ellielyn Lewis, B. Mar. 4, 1926; Betty L. B. Jan. 27, 1928, and Richard L., B. June 7, 1929. The family of John Henry Lechleiter lives on Blair Boulevard, Nashville, Tenn.

(b) Aileen Lewis, B. Nov. 14, 1898, married, Sept. 3, 1928, Charles Nesbit. Their child, Burns Nesbit, was B. May 7, 1932. The Nesbit family lives in Iowa.

(c) Richard Burdoff Lewis, B. Sept. 8, 1903, married, Apr. 1929, Ruth Bartlett. Their child, Ruth Bartlett Lewis, was B. ——— 1933. This family lives in Birmingham, Alabama.

(d) Elizabeth Lewis, B. Oct. 12, 1906, married, June ——— 1923, A. J. Bedford. Their child, Paula Ruth Bedford, was B. July 3, 1924. Address of this family not given.

(2) Charles Edward Lewis, B. Sept. —, 1865, D. Dec. 5, 1936, married in Nov. 1892, Aileen Duffer, B. Jan. 14, 1875, D. Mar. 14, 1937. They had two children.

(a) Frank Gayle Lewis, B. 1896, was married, Aug. —, 1919, to Irene McGuire, B. May —, 1899. Their child Gayle Henry Lewis, was B. Jan. 25, 1922. The address of this family is Thermopolis, Wyo.

(b) Hoy Lewis, B. Apr. 3, 1901, married June 25, 1919, Will Edwin Gupton, B. Mar. 1, 1899. They have two children. Will Edwin Gup-

ton, Jr., B. May 3, 1922, and Gayle Lewis Gupton, B. July 13, 1924. The address of this family is Westwood Drive, Nashville, Tenn.

Alice Cook, the second child of Frances Marina Williams, and John Cook, was born June 27, 1849, and died Sept. 26, 1887. She married, Feb. 22, 1879, Charles F. Phillips. They had two children, Marina and Claud Phillips. (The author was unable to find any other information regarding them than is here stated.)

Frances Marina Williams was married the second time in 1858, to William Harris Carrier, who died June 15, 1867, when thirty-five years old. Three children were born to their marriage.

(a) Lillie Harris Carrier, B. Oct. 10, 1859, married Mar. 6, 1890, Henry Ford Jacques, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1848. He died Apr. 28, 1912. They had two children: Elizabeth Jacques, B. Aug. 3, 1899, and died at birth, and Frank Erwin Jacques, B. Feb. 14, 1891, was married in Aug. 1923, to Irene Denny, B. Oct. 28, 1896. The Jacques family reside at 1601 Villanova Road, Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Lillie Harris Jacques lives with her son.

(b) Samuel E. Carrier, B. 1861 and D. 1869.

(c) Jessie Martin Carrier, B. Nov. 3, 1865, D. Apr. 9, 1919, was never married.

(5) George L. Williams, fifth child of Frances Amelia Martin and Etheldred Williams, was born in 1831 and died in 1886. He married Louisa Reese. No children were born to their marriage. They are buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE: The author is indebted for the data in this summary of the family of John George Conrad and Catherine Grider to Mrs. Mary B. Jersig, Boerne, Texas; Mrs. Charles H. L. Cassell, 28 So. Audubon Rd., Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. Frank Erwin Jacques, 1601 Villanova Rd., Pittsburgh, Penn., and Mrs. Will Edwin Gupton, Westwood Drive, Nashville, Tenn.

THE FAMILY OF

Pohn Nicholas Conrad, eighth child of John Stephen Conrad, Sr. He married Sidney Coon. We have a record of five children, as follows, through whom the family lines are traced.

1st. William C.—Never married.

2nd. Sidney—married Henry Sugg.

3rd. Mary (Polly)—married Thomas Branch Hall.

4th. Marilla S.—married William Whitehead.

5th. George Coon—married Nancy Nicholas Jarrad.

(Ref: Chapter IV—Page 75)

John Nicholas Conrad, eighth child of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 16, 1755, and died in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1820 or 1821, exact date undetermined. From the data at hand it appears that he was married in 1786, to Sidney Coon. One reference states "in Germany," but the author doubts this and believes that Miss Coon was "from Germany," and that John Nicholas probably married her in Pennsylvania, as he had been transacting some business connected with the settlement of his father's estate, not long before his marriage, in Pennsylvania, or he may have met her in the migration of emigrants to the south later on, for it is definitely known that he moved with his bride into Tennessee in 1787, settling near Springfield, Robertson County. We have a record of five children born to their union. (See page 75.)

(FIRST)—William C. Conrad, the eldest child, was reported born in a stone fort erected by the early settlers' as a protection against the Indians, on the Cumberland River, near what was then the village of Nashville, and at that time a frontier settlement. He was born in 1787, evidently while his parents were on their way to establish a home in Tennessee; no doubt with a company of other emigrants. We do not know if he ever married. One bit of information reported him as having married a Miss Boekeller, but his will, written in June, 1837, makes no mention of a wife, and his brother, George Coon Conrad, wrote to a relative in 1830, that his brother, William C., had remained a bachelor. (See pages 77-80-83.) William C. Conrad was a successful business man, a merchant and farmer, and he represented Robertson County in the Tennessee Legislature

when Knoxville was the Capitol. He died at the home of his brother, George Coon Conrad, in Springfield, Tenn., in either 1837, shortly after his will was written, or early in 1838, as one reference indicated.

(SECOND)—Sidney Conrad, dates of birth and death unknown, married Henry Sugg. We have no information about them except that he was a brother of the Rev. Dr. ——— Sugg.

(THIRD)—Mary (Polly) Conrad, dates of birth and death unknown, married Thomas Branch Hall. They had one daughter, evidently partially named for her father since she was named Elizabeth Thomas Branch Hall. Elizabeth married Miles Kerby, who was evidently very much disliked by her uncle, Wm. C. Conrad. (See his will, page 80.)

(FOURTH)—Marilla S. Conrad, dates of birth and death unknown, married William Whitehead. We know nothing of her family, except she was given fifty acres of land by the will of her uncle, William C. Conrad.

(One reference indicated that John Nicholas Conrad and Sidney Coon Conrad had two other daughters, Mattie and Laura, but we have been unable to verify this statement.)

(FIFTH)—George Coon Conrad, dates of birth and death unknown, was married, Jan. 13, 1824, to Nancy Nicholas Jarrad, daughter of William Jarrad, of Petersburg, Va. William Jarrad died in 1822 according to one source of information. On Oct. 3, 1830, George Coon wrote a somewhat lengthy letter to his cousin, George Conrad, who then lived at Conrad's Store, now known as Elkton, Va. We were fortunate in securing a copy of that letter which is given in the historical section and included in the summary of his father's family, Jno. Nicholas Conrad. George Coon Conrad and Nancy Nicholas Jarrad had eight known children. From many sources, we are glad to present their descendants; arranged where known according to age. Geo. Coon Conrad lived at Springfield, Tenn.

(1st)—Virginia Catherine Conrad, B. Nov. 4, 1824, D. June 29, 1901; was twice married. Her first husband was George C. Boyd, B. May 10, 1806, D. Aug. 1, 1847. They had two children—Mildred Dabney Boyd, B. Mar. 2, 1846, D. July 30, 1847; and Mary Boyd, B. Oct. 1, 1843, D. May 8, 1917, who married James Hick Johnson, B. Oct. 8, 1840, D. Oct. 28, 1880. They had one son, Boyd Johnson, B. May 12, 1870, who is an attorney, and lives at Clarksville, Tenn.

A few years after the death of Geo. C. Boyd, Virginia C. Conrad married her second husband, Dr. William Finley, B. Oct. 11, 1816, and D. Dec. 26, 1890. They had two children, Virgie and Jessie.

(1) Virgie Lee Finley, B. Oct. 27, 1862, D. Apr. 10, 1938, was married Dec. 21, 1882, to Clifton W. Bransford, B. Jan. 24, 1858, D. Apr. 6, 1933. (Of Owensboro, Ky.) They had three children.

(a) Mary Boyd Bransford, B. Nov. 28, 1883, was married Apr. 14, 1910, to Sherwood Hubbard Standish, B. June 26, 1883. They live at 60 Harman Terrace, Dayton, Ohio. They have three children. Mar-

THE FAMILY OF JOHN NICHOLAS CONRAD 301

garet Richards Standish, B. Mar. 31, 1917, and Sherwood Hubbard Standish, Jr., B. Apr. 12, 1921, both of whom live with their parents; and Virginia Caroline Standish, B. Aug. 19, 1911, who was married Apr. 10, 1936, to Dr. Henry Herman Young, B. Nov. 13, 1906. Their address is 204 Hillside Apts., Rochester, Minn.

(b) Virginia Lee Bransford, B. June 30, 1888, D. Nov. 26, 1920, was married June 15, 1911, to Thomas Karr Givens. They had three children: Clifton Bransford Givens, B. June 27, 1912, D. Aug. 30, 1912; Thomas Karr Givens, Jr., B. Nov. 1913, D. Dec. 25, 1914; and Mary Finley Givens, B. Nov. 12, 1920, whose address is 411 Fountain Court, Louisville, Ky.

(c) Benjamin Amonette Bransford, B. Feb. 7, 1896, D. Mar. 6, 1907.

(2) Jessie Conrad Finley, B. Mar. 18, 1865, married Samuel Mottley Anderson, of Lebanon, Tenn. He was B. Mar. 6, 1859, and D. June 5, 1935. Mrs. Anderson lives at 106 Cotton St., Greenwood, Miss. Three children were born to them.

(a) Virginia Lee Anderson, B. June 23, 1882, was married in April, 1917, to William Henry Maddox, B. Oct. 10, 1892, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one daughter, Jeanne A. Maddox, B. Jan. 29, 1920. Their address is 8002 Cohn St., New Orleans, La.

(b) Martha M. Anderson, B. June 23, 1884, married Oscar Johnston, B. Jan. 30, 1879. (Of Crystal Springs, Mississippi.) Their address is Scott, Miss.

(c) Finley T. Anderson, B. June 5, 1891, was married, Sept. 20, 1920, to Elise Booth. They have two children. Sam M. Anderson, B. Oct. 27, 1921, and Finley E. Anderson, B. Jan. 16, 1928. Their address is 112 Monroe St., Greenwood, Miss.

(2nd)—Mary Helen Conrad, B. June 24, 1826, date of death unknown. Married Col. Alfred Robb, B. Dec. 4, 1818, D. Feb. 17, 1862. Col. Robb was a lawyer by profession, was born in Summer County, near Gallatin, Tenn., and during the Civil War he was in command of the 49th Tenn. Reg't. He was fatally wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, on Feb. 15, 1862. Col. Robb and Mary Helen Conrad had four children.

(a) Edward Robb., of whom nothing is known.

(b) Emma Robb, B. Dec. 11, 1845, D. Aug. 29, 1872, was married to Polk Grundy Johnson, B. Nov. 2, 1844, D. July 28, 1889. They had two twin children, born July 15, 1869, both of whom died in infancy, as follows. Emma Robb Johnson died Jan. 13, 1870, and Mary Elise Johnson died Dec. 20, 1869.

(c) Minnie Robb, B. Sept. 10, 1857, D. Feb. 24, 1938. Never married.

(d) Leila Robb, (twin sister of Minnie), B. Sept. 10, 1857, married Rev. W. A. Nisbet, a Presbyterian minister. They have one son, Robb Nisbet. (Address unknown.)

(3rd)—Minerva Ann Conrad, B. Aug. 17, 1828, date of death unknown. Married Dr. James Madison Jones, of Springfield, Tenn. Three children were born to their union. (a) Kate Jones, died in infancy.

(b) George Boyd Jones, dates of birth and death unknown. He was married but we have no information, except that he served as County Clerk of Robertson County, Tenn.

(c) Mildred Anna Jones, B. June 11, 1852, D. Oct. 20, 1895, was married Oct. 25, 1880, to James E. Browning, of Todd Co., Ky., who was B. Feb. 25, 1844, and D. Nov. 24, 1909. They had six children.

(1) Louise Browning, B. Dec. 4, 1881, was married Feb. 20, 1901, to Hiram Hunter Fulcher, B. Mar. 2, 1878. Their address is "Locust Lodge," Pembroke, Ky. They have three children as follows:

(a) Anna Pauline Fulcher, B. Jan. 22, 1902, was married, June 24, 1931, to Robert B. Stone, of Yonkers, N. Y. They live at 323 Van Cortlandt Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

(b) Martha Elizabeth Fulcher, B. Mar. 20, 1905, married June 30, 1925, Talmage G. Rogers, of Greenville, Ky. Their address is Greenville, Ky. They have three children. Florence Louise Rogers, B. May 25, 1927; Martha Ann Rogers, B. June 15, 1930; and Talmage G. Rogers, Jr., B. Jan. 19, 1938.

(c) Mary Virginia Fulcher, B. Sept. 27, 1921, lives with her parents at "Locust Lodge," Pembroke, Ky.

(2) Boyd Hopper Browning, B. July 7, 1883, D. Feb. 8, 1905.

(3) Virginia Browning, B. July 25, 1886, was married, Jan. 31, 1912, to James Fulcher Bell, of Hopkinsville, Ky. They have three children as follows. Dorothy Browning Bell, B. June 30, 1915; James Olin Bell, B. Nov. 28, 1917; and William Boyd Bell, B. Jan. 20, 1919. This family's address is 1411 So. Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

(4) Mary Browning, B. Oct. 26, 1887, is Supervisor of Primary Grades, Louisville Public Schools, Administration Building, 5th and Hill Sts., Louisville, Ky.

(5) Pauline Browning, B. Nov. 21, 1889, D. Dec. 7, 1900.

(6) James Conrad Browning, B. Apr. 22, 1891, D. Jan. 15, 1894.

(4th)—William Wallace Conrad, B. Mar. 3, 1830. Date of his birth shown in letter of his father, Jno. Nicholas Conrad, written in Oct. 1830. Dr. James Madison Jones wrote to a friend in 1854 that William Wallace Conrad had been ill of a very dangerous malady for some time and would probably never recover. We assume that he died in that year, since no further information is available concerning him.

(5th)—Martha Jane (Mattie) Conrad, B. May 24, 1833, and D. June 20, 1889, was married, May 24, 1853, to Sterling Francisco Beaumont, B. Nov. 29, 1825, D. Feb. 26, 1888. Both are buried at Clarksville, Tenn. They had five children. (a) Laura Beaumont, B. Aug. 8, 1859, D. Dec. 19, 1931. Never married. (b) Lillian Beaumont, B. Jan. 21, 1861, D. Feb. 4, 1926, was married to James E. Bailey, B. Feb. 19,

THE FAMILY OF JOHN NICHOLAS CONRAD 303

1859, D. Apr. 19, 1931. Three children were born to their marriage as follows.

(1) James E. Bailey, Jr., B. April 3, 1884, was married while serving as a soldier in France with the American Army during the World War (1917-1918). He married a French girl, Reine Marguerite Rose Alart, who was born in Paris, Oct. 12, 1902. Enlisting a month after war was declared, he entered the Student Officers Training Camp at Ft. Logan, Ark., on May 8, 1917, where he was commissioned. He served with the 312th Military Police, 6th Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain, and assigned to the 14th Cavalry. His address is Ridgetop, Tenn.

(2) Lillian Bailey, B. Oct. 6, 1887, D. Feb. 3, 1913. She never married.

(3) Elizabeth Bailey, B. July 10, 1899, married William Blair Miller, B. Sept. 8, 1880. They have three children: William Blair Miller, Jr., B. Apr. 10, 1919; Elizabeth Beaumont Miller, B. June 29, 1921; and Margaret Sue-Neil Miller, B. Oct. 11, 1923. Their address is 713 West Pine St., Johnson City, Tenn.

(c) Adeline Beaumont, B. Oct. 21, 1863, married John E. Fulmer, B. Aug. 23, 1861. They have one child, Edith Fulmer, B. July 30, 1887. The Fulmers live at 291 South 2nd Street, Memphis, Tenn.

(d) Mary Boyd Beaumont, B. Apr. 27, 1866, D. Apr. 30, 1874.

(e) Sterling Francisco Beaumont, Jr., B. Jan. 15, 1872, D. June 9, 1899, married Mattie Bell, of Springfield, Tenn. Their only child, Mattie Beaumont, B. 1894, died in infancy.

(6th)—Laura Ellen Conrad, B. 1835, D. 1863, was married, to Frank Summerfield Beaumont, who died at Warm Springs, Va., in 1862, during the Civil War, while serving as a Captain in the 14th Tenn. Regiment, C.S.A. They had three children.

(a) Ida H. Beaumont, B. 1855, D. Mar. 27, 1903; married in 1878, Henry W. Parrish, of Montgomery, Ala., B. 1848, D. 1931. They had four children. (1) Laura Beaumont Parrish, B. 1880, D. 1909. She never married. (2) James S. Parrish, B. 1884, was married in March, 1917, to Mrs. Beatrice McQueen Jeffs, of Detroit, Mich. Their daughter, Margaret Ann Parrish, was born in Nov. 1918. Mr. Parrish is a lawyer, and lives in Montgomery, Ala. His home address is 1441 So. Court St., and his office address is 200 Lee Street. (3) Henry W. Parrish, B. 1886, married Emma Lee Newman, of Abbeville, Ala. They have one daughter, Mary Newman Parrish. Their address is, Harli Court Apt., Cliff Road and Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala. (4) Ida Beaumont Parrish, B. 1891, D. 1928, married about 1916, to Francis Patrick Cummings, of New York City. They have one daughter, Parrish Beaumont Cummings. (Address not given.)

(b) Georgie Beaumont, B. Mar. 21, 1859, D. Sept. 9, 1920, was twice married. Her first husband was Jno. Jarred West, B. Dec. 30, 1854, D. Aug. 19, 1892. They had three children. (1) Laura West,

B. May 10, 1881, married first, on Jan. 21, 1902, Clay Stacker, of Clarksville, Tenn. They had one child, Mary Beaumont Stacker, B. July 17, 1905, who married Aug. 28, 1929, Roland Nydegger. They have one child, Jane Davis Nydegger, B. July 9, 1930. Their address is, Marsh Road, Far Hills, Wilmington, N. J. Mrs. Laura West Stackers' second husband is Wm. R. Davis, whom she married on May 25, 1920. Their address is 121 Effingham Place, Westfield, N. J.

(2) Mary West, B. Sept. 14, 1883, was married on Sept. 21, 1903, to L. Newton Byers, of Clarksville, Tenn., B. March 10, 1878. They live at 634 Madison St., Clarksville, Tenn. One child was born to their marriage, Laura Conrad Byers, B. Apr. 25, 1906, who was married, Nov. 30, 1935, to Thomas Porter White, of Paris, Tenn., B. May 27, 1905. They have one child, Laura Conrad White, B. Aug. 8, 1936. They live also at 634 Madison St., Clarksville, Tenn.

(3) John Jarrad West, Jr., B. Jan. 13, 1886, was married, Sept. 18, 1918, to Elizabeth Gracey, of Clarksville, Tenn., B. Apr. 1, 1893. Their address is 7 Farrington Ave., Tarrytown, N. Y.

After the death of her first husband, John Jarrad West, Georgie Beaumont married Bruce L. Rice, B. Mar. 10, 1869, who lives in New York City. No children by her last marriage.

(c) Frank Summerfield Beaumont, Jr., B. Mar. 28, 1861, D. Nov. 13, 1904, was married Nov. 20, 1886, to Loolye Barker Pendleton, B. Feb. 24, 1867, (of Pembroke, Ky.). Five children blessed their marriage.

(1) Annie Pendleton Beaumont, B. Dec. 19, 1887, married Oct. 5, 1910, William Jordan Harris, B. Dec. 7, 1881. They have three children, who live at home with their parents at 534 Madison St., Clarksville, Tenn. The children are as follows: Martha Beaumont Harris, B. Sept. 20, 1912; Ann Pendleton Harris, B. Mar. 4, 1921, and William Jordan Harris, Jr., B. Jan. 15, 1923. Mrs. Frank S. Beaumont, Jr., lives at Clarksville, with the Harris family.

(2) Frank Summerfield Beaumont, III, B. Nov. 24, 1890, D. June 16, 1917, was married Mar. 27, 1915, to Ruth Smith of Fremont, Nebraska.

(3) Martha Conrad Beaumont, B. Sept. 17, 1893, was married, Nov. 18, 1926, to Emory Kimbrough, of Clarksville, Tenn., B. June 6, 1880. They have two children. Benjamin Sory Kimbrough, B. June 6, 1928; and Emory Kimbrough, Jr., B. Nov. 15, 1934. The Kimbroughs live at 410 Greenwood Ave., Clarksville, Tenn.

(4) Philander Pendleton Beaumont, B. Aug. 24, 1895, lives at 423 41st Street, Miami Beach, Florida.

(5) Carolyn Porter Beaumont, B. Oct. 17, 1903, was married Mar. 12, 1926, to Charles C. Green, B. Nov. 9, 1899. They have two children. Laura Lu Green, B. Feb. 16, 1936, and Carolyn Conrad Green, B. Oct. 5, 1938. The Green family resides at 3313 Semmes Ave., Richmond, Va.

(7th)—George Alexander Conrad, and (8th) Emma Conrad, were named as the two younger children of Geo. Coon Conrad, and Nancy Nicholas Conrad, but we have no information concerning them. It may be they died young, and are buried with their parents in Springfield, Tenn. They were named as children of Geo. Coon in a letter by Mrs. Mary Boyd Johnson, written in 1898, to Mrs. Laura Coyner, of Waynesboro, Va.

Note: The author is indebted for the data in this summary of the family of John Nicholas Conrad and Sidney Coon to Mrs Frank S. Beaumont, Jr., 534 Madison St., Clarksville, Tenn., and her daughter Mrs. Annie Beaumont Harris; Mrs. Louise Browning Fulcher, Locust Lodge, Pembroke, Ky., Miss Mary Browning, Administration Bldg., 5th and Hill Sts., Louisville, Ky., Mrs. William Blair Miller, 713 West Pine St., Johnson City, Tenn., Mr. James S. Parrish, 200 Lee St., Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. Sherwood Standish, 60 Harman Terrace, Dayton, Ohio.

THE FAMILY OF

Jorn Conrad, eldest child of Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr., married Anna Maria (Polly) Nicholas, daughter of Peter Nicholas. John was born at East Point, Va., and Polly Nicholas was born near the present village of McGaheysville, Va. Nine children were born to them, and the family lines are summarized through them according to age.

1st. Margaret (Peggy) Conrad—Married—James Kite.

2nd. Nicholas Conrad—Married—Mary Christiana Huling.

3rd. Stephen Conrad—Married—Mary C. Harnsberger.

4th. Lucy Conrad—Married—Christopher Fry Harnsberger.

5th. Franklin Conrad—Died young.

6th. Harriet Conrad—Married—Eli H. Koontz.

7th. Caroline Conrad—Never married.

8th. Rebecca Conrad—Died young

9th. Mary Ann Conrad—Married—David H. Stover.

Five years after the death of his first wife, Polly Nicholas, John Conrad married, Oct. 1, 1835, Mary Kingree, daughter of Solomon Kingree, of Shenandoah County, Va. Only one child, an unnamed baby, was born to their marriage, Aug. 25, 1839.

(Ref: Chapter VI)

MARGARET (PEGGY) CONRAD, eldest child of John and Anna Maria Conrad, was born Dec. 17, 1809, and died July 12, 1888. She was married June 13, 1831, to James Kite, who was born in 1801, and died in 1878. He was the fourth son of Martin Kite and Elizabeth Koiner, of Grove Hill, Va. (Ref: Kite Family History). They are buried in

the family burial ground on the old Kite plantation, located about two miles west of Grove Hill, Va. Margaret Conrad and James Kite had six children, and they are listed here according to age, together with their descendants.

(First)—Clarinda Jane Kite, B. Feb. 13, 1841, D. April. 15, 1917; was married in 1859 to Andrew Jackson Kite, of Grove Hill, Va. He was B. June 15, 1834, and D. Dec. 21, 1906. Fourteen children were born to their union as follows:

(1) Alice Saloma Kite, B. Jan. 8, 1860, D. June 1, 1932; was married, Mar. 3, 1885, to Wesley Printz, of Shenandoah, Va. They had two children.

(a) Minnie Printz, B. Dec. 17, 1887, married on Feb. 23, 1915, William S. Biedler, of Shenandoah, Va. Both live there with their three children: Ray Biedler, B. Jan. 22, 1916; Margaret Biedler, B. July 19, 1917; and Dorothy Biedler, B. Feb. 21, 1920.

(b) Wilmer Printz was B. June 20, 188—, and married Miss Maude Cole, of Shenandoah. Their home is 3132 37th St., Astoria, L. I.

(2) Almira Virginia Kite, B. Mar. 29, 1861, was twice married. Her first husband was James Griffith, and her second was Edgar Melton. Both are dead. Mrs. Melton now lives at Mound City, Mo.

(3) Victoria Margarete Kite—died in infancy. B. Mar. 13, 1863, and died Apr. 25, 1863.

(4) Jasper L. Kite, B. Dec. 23, 1865. Unmarried. Lives at Shenandoah, Va.

(5) Eliza Jane Kite, B. Apr. 7, 1867, D. Jan. 13, 1925. Never married.

(6) Hubert Bertram Kite, B. ——— 1868. Unmarried. Lives at Shenandoah, Va.

(7) Cora Belle Kite, B. Nov. 27, 1871. Married Solomon F. Lowery, now dead. Mrs. Lowery lives at Mound City, Mo.

(8) James Kite, B. May 8, 1873, married Nettie Zirkle, now dead. They had three children. Eva and Emily, both dead, and Alice Kite, who married William Long. They have one son, Melvin Leon Long, B. July 31, 1926. The Longs reside at Shenandoah, Va.

(9) Alina Kite, B. Apr. 27, 1874, married Elby Strickler. They have one daughter, Winnie Strickler, who lives with her parents at Madison Run, Va.

(10) Thomas C. Kite, B. Sept. 10, 1875; married Edna Lee McDaniel. They had five children, three of whom, Evelyn, Vernon, and Wilber are dead. Harold Leo Kite, B. June 4, 1910, and Beatrice Alyse Kite, B. Nov. 12, 1918, live with their parents at Shenandoah, Va.

(11) Hunter Husten Kite, B. May 28, 1878. Unmarried. Lives at Shenandoah, Va.

(12) Willmer Kite, B. Mar. 30, 1880, D. Sept. 6, 1881; never married.

(13) Otto Kite, B. Feb. 19, 1882. Not married. Lives at Shenandoah, Va.

(14) Lucy May Kite, B. Feb. 13, 1884, D. Apr. 25, 1937. Married Virgil Peterfish, of Shenandoah, Va. Both are dead.

(Second) Hiram Jackson Kite, B. Apr. 9, 1843, D. Jan. 27, 1924. Married Mary Lucretia Bowers, of Augusta Co., Va., B. Dec. 9, 1852, D. July 28, 1936. Four children were born to their marriage.

(1) Maude Lee Kite, B. July 2, 1872; was married to Robert Green Yancey, B. Nov. 15, 1864, D. Oct. 4, 1933. Two sons were born to them.

Paul Kite Yancey, B. June 4, 1911, married Katy Celeste Barron, and have two children—Jackson Kite Yancey, B. Oct. 22, 1933, and Kathleen Barron Yancey, B. Feb. 3, 1937. Their address is Culpeper, Va., R. F. D. 2.

Francis Green Yancey, B. Apr. 8, 1913, married Evelyn Cecilia May, and they have two children—Letitia May Yancey, B. Oct. 20, 1934, and Francis Green Yancey, Jr., Feb. 22, 1937. Mrs. Maude Kite Yancey, her son Francis Green Yancey, and his family, all live at Brandy, Va.

(2) Claude Bowers Kite, B. Mar. 4, 1874, married Silas Howard Jacobs. They live at 3815 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. They had one daughter, Lucile Jackson Jacobs, B. Feb. 28, 1901, who married Edward Irvin Sproull. The Sproulls have two sons—Edward Irvin Sproull, Jr., B. Oct. 2, 1926, and Robert Kite Sproull, B. Aug. 11, 1935. Their address is 134 Aqueduct Drive, Scarsdale, N. Y.

(3) Pauline Conrad Kite, B. Sept. 30, 1886. Unmarried. Lives with her sister, Miriam Kite, at 120 Webster St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

(4) Miriam Kaylor Kite, B. Apr. 27, 1889. Unmarried. Lives with her sister in Washington, D. C., at address above.

(Third)—Adeline Kite, B. June 25, 1845, D. Jan. 13, 1918; married William Koontz, of Shenandoah, Va., B. Sept. 4, 1836, D. Oct. 20, 1905. Both are buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Shenandoah, Va. Ten children blessed their union as follows:

(1) James Trenton Koontz, B. 1865, and D. 1934; he married Lelia Sellers, of near Lacey Spring, Va., who died in 1932.

(2) Henry Benton Koontz, B. Sept. 12, 1868; married Stella Florence Foltz. They have one son, Archie Lynwood Koontz, B. Dec. 8, 1914, who lives at home with his parents about midway between Elkton and Shenandoah. Their address is Elkton, Va., R. F. D. No. 1.

(3) Dallas Clinton Koontz, B. 1869, D. 1923, married Mittie Barton, of Shenandoah, Va. They had five children. Twins—Beatrice, who died young, and Bertram B. Koontz, B. 1893, and D. 1923. He married Ada Christian, of Shenandoah, who survives with one son, Eugene Koontz, B. 1923.

Mildred June Koontz married Clarence S. Maxwell. Their address is Thomasville, N. C.

Russell Bryant Koontz, married Eula Kite, and lives at Shenandoah, with their three children, L. Clinton Koontz, William Francis Koontz, and James Koontz.

Owen Ashley Koontz married Zelma Blake. Their address is Shenandoah, Va.

(4) Blanche Koontz, married W. Frank Shaver, now dead. Their daughter, Vinda I. Shaver, married a Mr. Warner. They have two children: Gloria Warner, and Delmar Warner. Mrs. Shaver lives with Mrs. Warner at 10 College Ave., Frederick, Md.

(5) William Tiffin Koontz, B. Aug. 4, 1872, D. June 21, 1934; married Nellie E. Bursey, B. Nov. 25, 1885. They had two children: Dorothy Maxine Koontz, B. Sept. 20, 1912. Unmarried. Frances Bursey Koontz, B. Nov. 15, 1913, married Ernest Kingsley Hill, B. Feb. 4, 1897. They have one son, William Ernest Hill, B. Mar. 13, 1937. Mrs. Tiffin Koontz resides with her family named above at 3613 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

(6) Carson Henton Koontz, B. Sept. 25, 1875, D. Feb. 7, 1919. He married Luna Coffman, of the Elkton vicinity. She has since remarried.

(7) Annie A. Koontz, B. Jan. 7, 1880, married S. Stewart Shaver, now dead. They had two daughters. Charlotte Shaver, B. Dec. 19, 1903, married Orlando H. Massie. They have one daughter, Charlotte Bland Massie, B. Nov. 11, 1926. Their address is Barbadoes, British West Indies, where Mr. Massie is American Vice Consul. Helen Elizabeth Shaver, B. Mar. 31, 1912, and her mother reside at 129 Franklin St., Harrisonburg, Va.

(8) Eva Dell Koontz, married a Mr. Hemp. Both are dead. No other information available.

(9) Beulah L. Koontz (no dates available), married L. R. Burke. Mrs. Burke has been dead some years. Mr. Burke still living.

(10) Elizabeth L. Koontz, B. May 29, 1887, D. Feb. 26, 1908. Never married.

(Fourth)—Thomas M. Kite, B. Dec. 8, 1848, D. July 12, 1914. Never married. Lived with his brother, David Kite, at the old Kite plantation, formerly owned by their father. Buried at Brick Church, Grove Hill, Va.

(Fifth)—Solon T. Kite, B. Nov. 18, 1850, D. June 21, 1921. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Koontz, who died many years ago. They had one son, Ernest Kite, B. July 4, 1873, and D. Aug. 20, 1911. Solon Kite's second wife was Rebecca Printz, of Luray, Va. They had two children.

Elby P. Kite, B. Aug. 27, 1883, married Mary Cunningham, and their address is Barboursville, Va. Four children were born to their marriage as follows: Opal Gladys Kite, B. July 21, 1905, married

Frank Ryan. They have one son, Samuel Franklin Ryan, B. June 13, 1936. Their address is Gordonsville, Va.

James Guy Kite, B. Sept. 24, 1906, married Ruby Stubs, of Rio, Va., and they have one son, James Guy Kite, Jr., B. Nov. 3, 1928. Their address, Charlottesville, Va. Jesse Earl Kite, B. Oct. 17, 1908, married Viola Creel, of Barboursville, Va. Their address is Charlottesville, Va. Ernest Lansing Kite, B. Jan. 24, 1917. Unmarried. Lives at Barboursville, with his parents. Pearl Kite, B. June 21, 1889, married Russell Goolsby, of Howardsville, Va. They have two sons: Joseph Russell Goolsby, B. May 31, 1913, and Ray Kite Goolsby, B. Aug. 15, 1915. Mrs. Goolsby's mother (Mrs. Solon Kite), lives with her family at Lyndhurst, Va.

(Sixth)—David Calvin Kite, B. Feb. 27, 1856, D. Mar. 26, 1930; married Martha Pattie Henderson, B. Mar. 20, 1866, D. Apr. 11, 1918. They owned, and lived all their lives on the old James Kite plantation west of Grove Hill, Va. Both are buried at the Brick Church, Grove Hill. Nine children were born to their marriage as follows:

(1) Fred Calvin Kite, B. June 29, 1887, married Etta Florence Louderback. Their address: Shenandoah, Va., R. F. D.

(2) Harry Kite, B. ———, married Daisy Foltz, and they have three children. Rachel Irene Kite, B. Feb. 16, 1913, married Gilbert T. Housden, and have two children: Emma Louise Housden, B. June 9, 1930, and James Keith Housden, B. Aug. 19, 1931. Howard Wilson Kite, B. Aug. 12, 1915, and Ruth Virginia Kite, B. Mar. 7, 1924; both live with their father, Harry Kite, at Newport, Page Co. Their address, Stanley, Va., R. F. D. 1.

(3) Curtis Allen Kite, B. June 7, 1891, D. Oct. 17, 1937; married Ruth Comer. They have one son, Curtis Franklin Kite, Jr., B. Nov. 2, 1936. Mrs. Kite lives with her son at Shenandoah, Va.

(4) James Franklin Kite, B. Jan. 2, 1895, married Eula McDaniel. They have five children. James Nelson Kite, B. July 6, 1913, married Mary Varner, of Luray, Va. They have one son, John David Kite, B. Feb. 14, 1937. George Ray Kite, B. Oct. 30, 1915, married Gretchen Spitler, of Luray. The families of James Nelson and John David Kite both live at Waynesboro, Va. Lloyd Page Kite, B. May 2, 1921; Glen David Kite, B. Sept. 14, 1923; and Imogene Kite, B. Sept. 29, 1931, all live with their father, James Franklin Kite, near the old Kite plantation at Grove Hill. Their address: Shenandoah, Va., R. F. D.

(5) Floyd Seldon Kite, B. Nov. 11, 1898, married Annie Laura Furry, of Bridgewater, Va. They have one son, David Pool Kite, B. July 6, 1932. Their address: Shenandoah, Va.

(6) George Jennings Kite, B. June 9, 1900, married Hazel Fulford. They live at 42 Hamilton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

(7) Leonard Kite, B. Sept. 12, 1901, married Florence Gochenour, of Leaksville, Va. They have five children. June Elizabeth Kite, B. June 2, 1923; William Leonard Kite, B. June 14, 1925; Robert Benton Kite, B. May 12, 1928; Violet Marie Kite, B. Apr. 16, 1930, and Frances

Ann Kite, B. Mar. 16, 1933. They live with their parents at Shenandoah, Va. R. F. D.

(8) Howard W. Kite, B. Apr. 25, 1906, D. June 22, 1909.

(9) May Virginia Kite, B. Dec. 16, 1907, married Walter Strole, of Newport, Va. They have one son, Roy Lee Strole, B. Oct. 24, 1927.

NICHOLAS CONRAD, one of Jno. Conrad's twin sons, was born Apr. 11, 1812, and died in Camden, Mo., Dec. 17, 1858. Soon after his twenty-first birthday, he was married on June 17, 1833, to (Chrissy) Mary Christiana Huling, a daughter of Andrew Huling, who was a resident of Rockingham Co., Va. Christiana died in 1881, and she and Nicholas are buried at Camden, Mo. According to a diary of his father, Nicholas and his family left Rockingham County, in company with Henry Hammer, on Aug. 24, 1843, to settle in Missouri. Five children were born to their marriage as follows:

(First) John Andrew Conrad, B. Apr. 7, 1834, died when about eighteen years old, and is buried at Camden, Mo.

(Second) Martha Frances Conrad, B. Aug. 30, 1835, death date unknown; was married on Mar. 27, 1859, to B. Marshall Farris, who died June 30, 1893. They are buried at Camden, Mo. They had five children.

(1) Ella Farris, B. Jan. 25, 1861, married William Smithey. Both are dead. Ten children were born to their marriage as follows:

(a) May Smithey married Frank Proffit, and they have five children: Margaret, Velma, William, Merrill, and Newel. The Proffit family's address is Richmond, Mo.

(b) Ray Smithey is married and has three children. No data. He lives at Camden, Mo.

(c) Myrtle Smithey married Smith Mullins, and they have two children, Byrl and Naoma. Their address is Polo, Mo.

(d) Estella Smithey married Asie Elliott. No data except they have three children and live in Kansas.

(e) Tiffin Smithey is married and has three children. No other information except he lives in Kansas City, Mo.

(f) Joseph Smithey, is married and has two children. He lives in Camden, Mo. No other data available.

(g) Ralph Smithey never married. He lives in Camden, Mo.

(h) Vernon Smithey is married and has two children. His address is Camden, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1. No other data at hand.

(i) Beulah Smithey married Clarence Green. They have one child, Jewel Smithey. Their address, Camden, Mo.

(j) Goldie Smithey married Stewart Bryden. They have three children, Naoma, Jean, and Stewart, Jr. Their address is La Plata, Mo.

(2) Fannie Farris, B. Jan. 24, 1863, was married Feb. 3, 1886, to William L. Smallwood, now deceased. Mrs. Smallwood lives at 403 North Adams, Elk City, Okla.

(3) James Farris (twin brother of Fannie), B. Jan. 24, 1863. Not married. Lives at Orrick, Mo. R. F. D. No. 3.

(4) Benjamin Farris, D. Dec. 26, 1913, was married, Jan. 1, 1898, to Belle Rizor. Mrs. Farris now lives at Camden, Mo., with her two sons, Lester and Clarence Farris.

(5) Annie Farris, B. Nov. 25, 1870, married Robert Cringan, B. July 17, 1872. They have two children. James, who is unmarried and lives at home with his parents, and a daughter, Agnes Cringan, who was married to W. D. Vail. They have one daughter, Virginia May Vail, B. Aug. 15, 1931. The address of these people is Camden, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1.

(Third)—James Lemuel Conrad, B. Feb. 6, 1837, D. Apr. 20, 1876. He married, Oct. 13, 1868, Mary Impey, B. Sept. 29, 1847, D. June 14, 1909. They had three children.

(a) Myrtle Conrad, B. Aug. 23, 1869, who married in 1892, Frank Rehorn, B. Dec. 18, 1862; D. 1916. They had two children—Helen Margaret Rehorn, B. Dec. 9, 1901; married Lawrence Bowersock, and lives at home with her mother at 1406 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal. Ralph Lemuel Rehorn, B. July 6, 1894, is connected with the Bank of America, 7th and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal. Both of the Rehorn children, Ralph and Helen Margaret, are graduates of the University of California, at Berkeley.

(b) Edward Nicholas Conrad, B. Apr. 6, 1871, D. Oct. 21, 1913; married Della Perry. They had two children. Mary Loreen Conrad, B. Apr. 14, 1904, lives at 1610 So. Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla. Myrtle Pauline Conrad, B. Sept. 6, 1906, married Raymond Miller. Their address is 1910 King St., Alexandria, Va.

(c) Harvey Lemuel Conrad, B. Dec. 16, 1874, D. 1920. Never married.

(Fourth)—Thomas Benton Conrad, B. Mar. 2, 1839. Death date unknown. Never married.

(Fifth)—Tiffin Winfield Scott Conrad, B. Sept. 6, 1849, D. Nov. 11, 1928. Married Sallie Kite, daughter of David Kite and Marie Kauffman Kite, of Grove Hill, Va. She died Dec. 13, 1913. Both are buried at Camden, Mo. They had two children.

(1) Frederick Leslie Conrad, B. May 10, 1881. He married Edna Robinson, and they have one child, Frederick Leslie Conrad, Jr. Their address?

(2) Martha Christianna Conrad, B. July 17, 1874, was married, July 26, 1892, to Charles Ellsworth Duell of Milmine, Ill. They live at Marceline, Linn Co., Mo. Six children were born to their union as follows:

(a) Marvin Tiffin Duell, B. Aug. 1, 1893. Unmarried. Present address is Fort Worth, Texas.

(b) Grace Elizabeth Duell, B. Dec. 12, 1895. Unmarried. Her address is 4510 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

(c) Pauline Jeanette Duell, B. Dec. 5, 1897; married Roy Shanks. They have three children; Betty Lou, Iwanda, and Florence Ann. The Roy Shanks family lives at Holt, Mo., R. F. D.

(d) Freda Doris Duell, B. Jan. 12, 1903, married J. W. Tykeson. Their address is 3808 Paseo St., Kansas City, Mo.

(e) Edris Jean Duell, B. Mar. 12, 1905; married Chas. T. Jones. They have two children: Chas. T. Jones, Jr., and Paula Lou Jones. Their address is 1306 Arch Street, Independence, Mo.

(f) Mildred Malvina Duell, B. Jan. 11, 1909; married G. W. Brown. They have two children: Nancy Neal and Sally Beth. The Brown family lives at 5910 Indiana St., Kansas City, Mo.

(g) Charles Conrad Duell, Feb. 23, 1915, is unmarried at this writing, and lives with his parents in Marceline, Mo.

STEPHEN CONRAD, the other twin son of John Conrad and Anna Mary Nicholas, was born Apr. 11, 1812, and died Apr. 17, 1870. He was married, Feb. 10, 1835, to Mary C. Harnsberger, daughter of Adam H. and Sallie Miller Harnsberger. She was born Aug. 10, 1818, and died Jan. 9, 1908. Both are buried in their family plot, with others of their family, at Columbia, Missouri. Like his brother, Nicholas, Stephen left Virginia with his wife and baby daughter, Margaret Catherine, to seek his fortune in the growing West. He left Rockingham County, May 11, 1839, and after several stops along the way, finally located at Boonville, Missouri. (For further data on this matter see Chapter Eight.)

Stephen and Mary Conrad had seven children as follows:

(1) Margaret Catherine Conrad, B. June 16, 1836, D. July 16, 1917; married John Newton Hartman, B. Nov. 23, 1837, D. Aug. 8, 1865. They are buried at Columbia, Mo. Two children were born to their marriage. Annie Vinton Hartman, B. Feb. 25, 1863; was married, June 5, 1906, to Charles Haynie Carter, B. Dec. 27, 1860. Her sister, Mary Caroline Hartman, was B. Aug. 2, 1865. Miss Carrie and the Carters now live at Ave "G" and 4th St., Kelsey City, Florida.

(2) Stephana Conrad, B. Feb. 17, 1839, died three days later on Feb. 20th.

(3) Joseph Henry Conrad, B. Mar. 30, 1841, D. Oct. 18, 1879. Never married.

(4) William R. C. Conrad, B. Jan. 21, 1847, D. Jan. 20, 1853.

(5) Edwin Harnsberger Conrad, B. June 23, 1851, D. Nov. 29, 1882. Never married.

(6) Sallie Nicholas Conrad, B. Aug. 6, 1857, D. Feb. 5, 1921. Never married. All of the above named are buried at Columbia, Mo.

(7) Charles Adam Conrad, B. July 29, 1854, D. Dec. 9, 1910. He was married, June 30, 1886, to Mary Theresa Quigly, B. July 8, 1865, D. Mar. 17, 1938. They are buried at Pierce City, Mo. Two children

were born to their marriage. Nelle Edwin Conrad was born May 9, 1887, and her brother, Chas. Adam Conrad, 2nd, was born June 5, 1894. He was married, Feb. 2, 1923, to Una Bell Deaton, who was born Apr. 10, 1898. They have one child, Chas. Adam Conrad, 3rd, who was born Mar. 3, 1926. All members of this family live at Pierce City. Mo.

LUCY CONRAD, fourth child of Jno. Conrad and Polly Nicholas, was born June 12, 1816, and died Sept. 12, 1880. She married, on Nov. 10, 1835, Christopher Fry Harnsberger, son of Adam H. and Sallie Miller Harnsberger. He was born Dec. 9, 1811, and died, June 29, 1894. Both are buried in the Conrad family cemetery at East Point, Va. (near Elkton). Their union was blessed with seven children.

(1) Mary Caroline Harnsberger, B. May 12, 1837, D. Aug. 12, 1885. Never married. Buried at East Point, Va.

(2) Joseph Tiffin Harnsberger, B. Nov. 1, 1839, D. Sept. 12, 1907; was married to (Molly) Mary F. Sprinkel. They had three children, all dying in infancy. During the Civil War he served for a while as courier for Gen. "Stonewall" Thomas J. Jackson, and was attached to Jackson's staff at the time he was killed. After Gen. Jackson's death, he later served as a courier for both Gen. Richard S. Ewell, and Gen. Jubal A. Early.

(3) (Fanny) Sarah Frances Harnsberger, B. Nov. 4, 1841, D. Mar. 3, 1917. She married on Mar. 25, 1874, William P. Loker. Both are buried at East Point, Va. They had three children as follows: Lucy Loker, who died in infancy; Charles C. Loker, who never married, and died May 2, 1927; and Robert P. Loker, who married a Miss Layman. They have three children, Vandelia C. H. Loker, B. July 7, 1911; Lucy F. E. Loker, B. May 30, 1913, and Ruth E. J. Loker, B. Jan. 10, 1916.

(4) (Betty) Elizabeth Ann Harnsberger, B. Jan. 30 1846, D. Apr. 17, 1910. Never married. She is buried in the family plot with her parents at East Point, Va.

(5) John William Harnsberger, B. Jan. 15, 1849, D. Jan. 19, 1913; was married, Mar. 16, 1875, to Mary Susan Harlin, B. Mar. 11, 1850, D. Mar. 16, 1929. Both are buried at Orange, Va. They had three children.

(a) William Robert Harnsberger, B. Mar. 1, 1876, was married, June 15, 1904, to Mattie L. Lindsay, B. Mar. 14, 1881. Their address is Charlottesville, Va. Box No. 482. They have five sons, as follows: Henry Harlin Harnsberger, B. Aug. 17, 1905, married, July 4, 1932, Lillian Harland. They have one son, Robert Kenneth Harnsberger, B. July 30, 1933. The address of this family is Bluefield, W. Va. John Sherwood Harnsberger, B. Sept. 17, 1907, married July 4, 1926, Mary Hazel Cundiff. They have one son, John Sherwood Harnsberger, Jr., B. Apr. 29, 1927. Their address, care Pocahontas Fuel & Coal Co., Pocahontas, Virginia. William Lindsay Harnsberger, B.

Nov. 19, 1911, was married April 12, 1936, to Ruth Augustine Smoot. Their address is Church Street, Martinsville, Va. Alfred Terrell Harnsberger, B. Aug. 3, 1913, unmarried, lives at Epperly, West Virginia. The youngest son, Ernest Jacquelin Harnsberger, B. Aug. 3, 1919, lives at Charlottesville, Va., with his parents.

(b) Ernest Miller Harnsberger, B. Aug. 29, 1880, and his sister (c) Annie Lucy Harnsberger, also B. Aug. 29, 1880, twin children of John W. and Mary Harlin Harnsberger, lives at Orange, Va.

(6) Robert Peter Harnsberger, B. Jan. 20, 1851, D. May 10, 1914, was married May 12, 1903, to Mary Ella Conrad, daughter of Burwell Conrad, of Summit Point, W. Va. Robert Harnsberger is buried in Woodbine Cemetery, Harrisonburg, Va. His widow has since remarried, and her present address is Mrs. Ella C. Miller, 434 W. Leceister St., Winchester, Va.

(7) Catherine Vandelia Harnsberger, B. Sept. 16, 1854, D. Jan. 7, 1937. Never married. She is buried in the family plot in the cemetery at East Point, Va.

FRANKLIN CONRAD, fifth child of John Conrad and Polly Nicholas, was born Feb. 18, 1821, and died Sept. 17, 1826. He is buried in the Conrad plot in East Point Cemetery, East Point, Va.

HARRIET CONRAD, sixth child of Jno. Conrad and Polly Nicholas, was born June 20, 1824, and died Aug. 15, 1882. On March 10, 1840, she married Eli H. Koontz, of Lacey Spring, Va., who was born Jan. 12, 1817, and died Jan. 9, 1864. Both are buried on the old Koontz homelace about two miles east of the Lacey Spring community. Nine children were born to their marriage, as follows:

(1) Mary Sabina E. Koontz, B. Jan. 1, 1843, D. Jan. 6, 1923. Never married.

(2) Peter Asbury Koontz, B. Oct. 5, 1844, D. Nov. 18, 1921; was married Feb. 11, 1866, to Henrietta Armentrout, B. July 24, 1849, D. May 21, 1931. Both are buried at Mt. Valley Church Cemetery, east of the Lacey Spring vicinity. They had three children.

(a) Alice Josephine Koontz, B. Dec. 27, 1866, D. May 24, 1921; was married, Oct. 13, 1889, to Joseph E. Phillips, B. June 17, 1867. They had three children: Beulah Z. Phillips, B. June 10, 1891, and D. June 17, 1892. Never married. Osa Leatha Phillips, B. Dec. 26, 1894, was married Mar. 4, 1913, to Zebeulon Franklin Armentrout. They have two children—Mary Josephine Armentrout, B. Feb. 24, 1914, and Ina Kathleen Armentrout, B. Nov. 7, 1917. The Z. F. Armentrout's address is Harrisonburg, Va., R. F. D. No. 3. Martha Phillips, B. Oct. 19, 1905, D. Sept. 29, 1923. Never married.

(b) Lena Maude Koontz, B. Feb. 7, 1879, was married, March 2, 1916, to Edward S. Hogshead, B. Apr. 2, 1879. Their address is Mt. Solon, Va.

(c) Edgar Koontz, B. Jan. 11, 1882, married in 1921, Lillian Getz. They have two daughters—Esther Jean Koontz, B. Sept. 9, 1925, and Doris Catherine Koontz, B. Nov. 16, 1935.

(3) John T. Koontz, B. June 19, 1847, D. Oct. 13, 1906. Never married.

(4) Caroline Virginia Koontz, B. Sept. 22, 1849, D. Aug. 15, 1883; married David Lokey. They had one child, Rebecca Virginia, who married Ashley Dean. Rebecca died Jan. 24, 1902.

(5) James DeWitt Koontz, B. Mar. 30, 1852, D. Apr. 21, 1918; married Josie Martz.

(6) Rebecca Josephine Koontz, B. Apr. 30, 1855, D. June 26, 1863.

(7) William Tyree Koontz, B. Apr. 26, 1857, D. Jan. 10, 1932. He was married on Dec. 1, 1891, to Mary C. Sellers, B. May 25, 1872. They had one son, Compton H. Koontz, B. Aug. 31, 1892, who married, Oct. 9, 1916, Sallie F. Shipp, B. Jan. 8, 1894. They have two daughters: Mary Marie Koontz, B. Sept. 1, 1917, and Gladys Lucile Koontz, B. Feb. 24, 1920.

(8) Margaret Lucy Ellen (Ella) Koontz, B. July 28, 1860, D. Apr. 15, 1927.

(9) Frances E. Catherine Koontz, B. Jan. 20, 1863, D. Mar. 30, 1881. Neither Ella nor Frances were married.

CAROLINE CONRAD, the seventh child, was born, Sept. 11, 1826, and died Mar. 29, 1854. She never married, and is buried in the East Point Cemetery.

REBECCA CONRAD, was born June 2, 1828, and died Mar. 12, 1834. She was the eighth child of John Conrad and Polly Nicholas, and is buried in the family plot in the East Point, Va., cemetery.

MARY ANN CONRAD, the ninth and youngest child of John Conrad and Mary Nicholas, B. Sept. 25, 1830, D. July 31, 1901, was married Feby. 1, 1855, to David H. Stover, son of Joseph and Mary Ann Stover. David H. Stover enlisted as a private soldier in Co. I, 10th Va. Infantry, C.S.A., on April 18, 1861, and three months later, on July 20, 1861, he died at Winchester, Va., from disease contracted in camp. He was only thirty-four years old at the time of his death. Mary Ann Conrad and David H. Stover had two children born to their union: Columbia Frances Stover, and Josephine Catora Stover.

Columbia Frances Stover was born Nov. 18, 1856, and married Sept. 21, 1882, Edwin Elone Coffman, of Elkton, Va., who was born Sept. 24, 1853, and died Oct. 5, 1919. Three children were born to their union. Ashby Ward Coffman, B. Sept. 9, 1883, and D. Apr. 9, 1891. Lilly Coffman, B. June 12, 1886, D. Jan. 28, 1887. Floyd Wilmer Coffman was born Sept. 14, 1889.

Josephine Catora Stover was born June 1, 1860, and died July 13, 1931. She married, Feb. 2, 1878, James K. P. Frazier, who was born Nov. 15, 1849, and died Oct. 10, 1919. They had nine children.

(1) Ottie Lee Frazier, B. July 5, 1879; Dec. 30, 1881. (2) Clark Edgar Frazier, B. Apr. 21, 1882, married on Apr. 28, 1902, Bessie Pearl

Cook, B. Aug. 16, 1885, daughter of Wm. H. Cook and Margaret Helen Coffman. Their address is Hopewell, Va. They have three children.

(a) Margareta Virginia Frazier, B. Feb. 3, 1905, married June 28, 1930, Benjamin Frank Campbell. They have one child; Herbert Raymond Campbell, B. Jan. 11, 1934. Their address is Hopewell, Va., R. F. D. No. 1.

(b) Carl Earl Frazier, B. July 19, 1903, was married June 7, 1929, to Sarah Rachel Kerby. They have two children. Mary Ellen Frazier, Feb. 23, 1931, and Norman Carl Frazier, B. July 17, 1933. Their address is Hopewell, Va., R. F. D. No. 1.

(c) Mildred Lorene Frazier, B. July 14, 1913; married Apr. 20, 1934, Claud Arnold Frazier. They have two children. June Lorene Frazier, B. Jan. 27, 1936, and Reed Arnold Frazier, B. Apr. 15, 1938. Their address is Hopewell, Va.

(3) Elmer Clyde Frazier, B. Aug. 8, 1885; married Ruth Pauline Wine, B. Feb. 19, 1895. They have seven children: Marguerite Eleanor Frazier, B. Mar. 1, 1915; married July 3, 1937, Donald Pattee, of Singers Glen, Va. Earl Wine Frazier, B. Jan. 28, 1917; Audrey Virginia Frazier, B. Feb. 21, 1919; Helen Byers Frazier, B. June 27, 1921; Doris Zane Frazier, B. Mar. 29, 1925; Nellie Frances Frazier, B. Nov. 10, 1927, and Ethel Jacquelyn Frazier, B. Sept. 23, 1931. The Clyde Frazier family lives at 571 East Rock Street, Harrisonburg, Va.

(4) Josephine C. Frazier, B. Mar. 15, 1888, D. Dec. 29, 1896.

(5) Osby Floyd Frazier, B. July 13, 1890, was killed in a mine accident in Pennsylvania, Jan. 18, 1931. He married, Lillie Virginia Frazier, B. Apr. 24, 1896. Six children were born to their marriage as follows: Claude Earl Frazier, B. June 15, 1917; James Mordecai Frazier, B. Mar. 26, 1926; Malcolm Lawrence Frazier, B. Mar. 2, 1922, was drowned while returning from school, Nov. 17, 1927; Clarence Arnold Frazier, B. Sept. 18, 1926; Juanita Elizabeth Frazier, B. June 18, 1928; and Osby Floyd Frazier, Jr., B. Mar. 10, 1930. The children live with their mother at Elkton, Va., R. F. D.

(6) Herbert Martin Frazier, B. Jan. 3, 1895, married Margaret May Mowbray, B. May 7, 1899. Their address is Boyce, Va. They have eight children. Charlotte Evelyn Frazier, B. Aug. 2, 1919, married in May, 1934, Fred Shifflette, and they have two children: Dorse Eugene Shifflette, B. Dec. 16, 1935, and Leslie Howard Shifflette, B. May 4, 1937. Herbert Virgil Frazier, B. June 20, 1921; Lewis Randolph Frazier, B. Mar. 1, 1923; Paul Clifford Frazier, B. June 13, 1925; Arlie Judson Frazier, B. Apr. 26, 1927; Ronald Nelson Frazier, B. Feb. 19, 1929; Harry Leroy Frazier, B. Jan. 1, 1931, and Osby Carl Frazier, B. June 2, 1933.

(7) Maude Frazier, B. Dec. 4, 1897, married Apr. 6, 1917, Lycinius Irvin Frazier, B. May 1, 1893. They have one child. Veril Lewis Frazier, B. May 17, 1935. Their address is Elkton, Va. R. F. D.

(8) Mary Kyle Frazier, B. July 2, 1900; married June 7, 1923,

Joseph Vernon Flick. Their children: Hazel Frances Flick, B. March 17, 1924; Joseph Vernon Flick, Jr., B. July 1, 1925; James Walter Flick, B. Sept. 26, 1927; Janet Wyoneta Flick, B. July 4, 1931; Evelyn Aliene Flick, B. July 24, 1934. The Flick family lives at Elkton, Va.

(9) Pearl Lucille Frazier, B. Apr. 1, 1903, married Harry Turner. They have three children: Juanita, Ruth, Harry. Their address is Shenandoah, Va., R. F. D.

The author is indebted to the following persons who furnished the information contained in the genealogical summary of the family of John Conrad and (Polly) Anna Maria Nicholas. Mrs. Osa Phillips Armentrout, Harrisonburg, Va., R. F. D. 3. Mrs. Wm. S. Biedler, Thomas C. Kite, Fred Calvin Kite, and James Franklin Kite, all of Shenandoah, Va. Mrs. Robert Cringan, Camden, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1, and Mrs. Martha Conrad Duell, Marceline, Mo. Miss Mary Caroline Hartman, and Mrs. Chas. A. Carter, Kelsey City, Fla. Miss Annie Harnsberger and Ernest Harnsberger, Orange, Va.; Mrs. Edward S. Hogshead, Mt. Solon, Va.; Mrs. Robt. Green Yancey, Brandy, Va.; Mrs. Henry Benton Koontz, Elkton, Va.; Mrs. William Tiffin Koontz, 3613 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Compton H. Koontz, and Miss Mary Marie Koontz, Broadway, Va., R. F. D. 1; Mrs. Clyde Frazier, Harrisonburg, Va.; Mrs. Clark Frazier, Hopewell, Va.; Herbert M. Frazier, Boyce, Va.; Mrs. Joseph Vernon Flick, Elkton, Va.; Mrs. Fannie Farris Smallwood, 403 N. Adams, Elk City, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Annie A. Shaver, 129 Franklin St., Harrisonburg, Va.

THE FAMILY OF

George Conrad, second child of Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr., married Susanna Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, of the Elkton, Va., vicinity. George was born on his father's plantation at East Point, Va. Ten children were born to their marriage. Family lines are shown in the following summary according to age.

(Ref: Chapter VII)

- 1st. Jennetta Emily—Never married.
- 2nd. William A.—Never married.
- 3rd. J. Mitchell—Married Sarah Sneed.
- 4th. Amanda Catherine—Never married.
- 5th. Margaret Ann—Married Jehu W. Bear.
- 6th. George Oliver—Married Diana Smith Yancey.
- 7th. Elizabeth Susan—Never married.
- 8th. Martha Clementine—Married James Keagy.
- 9th. Mary Frances—Married Jacob E. Harnsberger.
- 10th. Virginia Catherine—Married Geo. W. Ribble.

GEORGE CONRAD, second son of Capt. Stephen Conrad and Mary Margaret Moyer, was born at East Point, Va., May 6, 1785, and died in Harrisonburg, Va., Nov. 10, 1850. He was married by the Rev. Joseph Samuels, on Oct. 25, 1810, to Susanna Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, a descendant of Adam Miller, the first permanent white settler to locate in that part of Rockingham County, Va., now known as Elkton. Miss Miller was born Apr. 10, 1793, and died Sept. 4, 1861. Both are buried in Woodbine Cemetery, Harrisonburg. To their union ten children were born. Their names and those of their descendants now follow according to their age and other information at hand.

(First)—Jennetta Emily Conrad, B. July 28, 1811, D. Jan. 5, 1898, Never married.

(Second)—William A. Conrad, B. June 19, 1813, D. Jan. 5, 1878. Never married.

(Third)—Jeremiah Mitchell Conrad, B. Jan. 11, 1816, D. Aug. 21, 1881. He was married Nov. 29, 1842, to Sarah Sneed. Seven children were born to their union as follows:

(1) Mary Conrad, B. Oct. 23, 1843, D. Aug. 12, 1912; was married to Joseph B. Gentry, of Richmond, Va., to whom five children were born as follows: Blanche Conrad Gentry, Eddie Gentry, Joseph Gentry, Charles Gentry, and James Gentry, B. ———, D. Feb. 1899, was married to Shirley Cary, of Richmond, Va. They had the following children: Mary Blanche Gentry, B. May 14, 1897, married Henry B. Owen, of Richmond, Va., on Oct. 27, 1918. They have one child, Henry B. Owen, Jr. Cary Gentry, B. Nov. 15, 1889, married in Sept., 1927, Miss Mary ———, of Atlanta, Ga., and they have one daughter, Shirley Gentry. Their address, 1460 Euclid St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Conrad Gentry, B. Dec. 17, 1893, married Sept. 5, 1923, Julia Frisbee, of Louisville, Ky., and their present address is care of Kee Lox Mfg. Co., 213 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

(2) William Sneed Conrad, B. Aug. 15, 1845, D. Aug. 19, 1917, moved from Richmond, Va., to Stillwater, Minn., as a young man, and was twice married there. His first wife was Eliza Caroline McKusick, B. Feb. 1, 1849, D. Sept. 15, 1889. They had two children: Maud Conrad, who died in infancy; and Edwin Mitchell Conrad, B. Apr. 25, 1872, D. Apr. 10, 1908, who married Maude Osborne, who was B. Jan. 25, 1891. She survives and lives at 120 West Wilkin St., Stillwater, Minn. They had two sons—Edwin Osborne Conrad, B. Nov. 10, 1897, married Faith Bronson, and they have two children; Edwin Mitchell Conrad, B. Dec. 1, 1923, and Jane Bronson Conrad, B. Feb. 15, 1926. Their address, 118 East Laurel St., Stillwater, Minn. William Lindsay Conrad, B. Jan. 22, 1901, married Florence Adam, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have no children. Their address, 782 West Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y. William Sneed Conrad married for his second wife, Miss Caroline Heald, who has remarried since Mr. Conrad's death in 1917, and her address is Mrs. William E. Easton, Lowell Inn, Stillwater, Minn.

(3) Charles H. Conrad, B. Sept. 22, 1849, D. June 23, 1893, was married Nov. 8, 1876, to Miss Parker Holland of Danville, Va., B. Jan. 9, 1855; D. Mar. 30, 1889. Five children were born to their marriage as follows. Hazel Conrad, died in infancy; Mary Louise Conrad, B. Aug. 11, 1877, died in infancy; Lucile Conrad, B. Feb. 26, 1879, was married Nov. 19, 1902, to William Greenwood Catlin, of Danville, Va. Their address—Weaverville, N. C. John Holland Conrad, B. Aug. 17, 1880, was twice married. First to Miss Phoebe Angell. No children by the first marriage. His second wife was Miss Irene Harris, and they have four children as follows: Virginia Conrad, B. Sept. 16, 1927;

John Holland Conrad, Jr., B. Oct. 25, 1928; Charles Parker Conrad, B. Apr. 4, 1930; and Austin Harris Conrad, B. May 6, 1931. The address of this family, care of Conrad Mfg. Co., 481 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I. Elizabeth Lois Conrad, B. Feb. 25, 1882, was married Oct. 27, 1909, to Hunt Wimbish, of Danville, Va. Their address is Danville, Va. They had two children—Parker Holland Wimbish, who died in infancy, and Lois Conrad Wimbish, B. Jan. 25, 1912, who married Edward Giles Gardner. No children. Their address, 333 West Main St., Danville, Va. Grace Conrad, B. Dec. 16, 1884; married Cowles Meade Herring, and they have two children; Cowles Meade Herring, Jr., B. Apr. 27, 1921, and Catherine Courtney Herring, B. May 30, 1923. The address of this family is Weaverville, N. C. Myrtle Conrad, B. July 24, 1886, was twice married. First husband, A. Clark Williams; to their marriage was born one daughter, Elizabeth Holland Williams, B. Jan. 27, 1910, who married Lamar Burton. Their address is 3904 Seminary Ave., Richmond, Va. Myrtle Conrad's second husband was Ruffner Campbell, and they have one son, Ruffner Campbell, Jr., B. Nov. 21, 1926. The Campbells' address is 12 Caledonia Road, Asheville, N. C.

(4) Parker Towles Conrad, B. Aug. 2, 1852, D. Jan. 19, 1917, was married twice. He was first married, Jan. 28, 1874, to Katharine Elizabeth Webb, B. Sept. 4, 1855, D. May 1, 1923 (of Durham, N. C.). Both are buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. They had three children: John, died in infancy; Frank Mitchell, B. Nov. 20, 1879, D. Jan. 22, 1880; and Maud St. Clair Conrad, B. Apr. 13, 1875, D. July 31, 1931, was married Apr. 22, 1903, to Col. Wm. J. Perry, II, to whom were born four children: Wm. J. Perry, III, B. Jan. 20, 1904, married July 14, 1934, to Virginia Wilbur, B. May 23, 1910 (of Evanston, Ill.). They have one son, William J. Perry, IV, B. Dec. 20, 1935. The Perrys' address is 16 Washington St., Staunton, Va. Katharine Perry, B. Sept. 11, 1905, was married June 24, 1933, to Norman James, of Princeton, N. J. They have one son, Norman Conrad James, B. July 26, 1937. Their address is 354 Stanton Ave., Springfield, Ohio. Mary Frances Perry, B. Nov. 6, 1907, D. June 24, 1928; John Martin Perry, B. Aug. 4, 1915, D. Oct. 25, 1926. Parker Towles Conrad's second marriage was Oct. 24, 1887, to Margaret May Pegram, B. Jan. 26, 1860. They had three children. (Miss) Parker Travers Conrad, B. Dec. 5, 1889, (Miss) Virginia Pegram Conrad, with the Richmond Public Library, Richmond, Va., B. Nov. 15, 1888, and James Mitchell Conrad, B. May 6, 1891. He was killed in action in France, Oct. 5, 1918, by a shell fragment, while serving as a Private in Co. D, 306 Machine Gun Battalion (the famous Lost Battalion), of the 77th Division, New York. He was killed during the Argonne offensive, and is buried in Romagne Cemetery, Montfaucon, France. The address of Mrs. Conrad and her daughters is 1600 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

(5) John Mitchell Conrad, B. ———, D. Jan. 5, 1892, married Mary Estelle Thompson, B. Oct. 3, 1857, D. Sept. 30, 1928. Both are buried at St. Paul, Minn. They had two children: Virginia Louise Conrad, B. Mar. 12, 1882, was married Oct. 5, 1905, to Mark Ray O'Brien. She died in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 26, 1927. They had one adopted child; Elizabeth Ann O'Brien, B. July 31, 1916. She is unmarried and lives at 332 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. William Thompson Conrad, B. Apr. 8, 1886, was first married, June 20, 1909, to Mary Anez. They had one son, William Anez Conrad, B., Nov. 24, 1911. William T. Conrad's second marriage, was on June 8, 1918, to Anna L. Monson, B. July 10, 1893. They have two children, John Monson Conrad, B. Oct. 17, 1923; and Muriel Faith Conrad, B. Apr. 18, 1927. Their address is 14420 Kingsdale Ave., Lawndale, Calif.

(6) Sarah May (Sally) Conrad, B. May 7, 1860, D. May 30, 1930. She married, Sept. 17, 1885, Daniel Perry Quinn, B. Jan. 21, 1856, D. Jan. 10, 1890. (Mr. Quinn was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.). He is buried at Aspin, Colorado, and Mrs. Quinn is buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. They had four children as follows:

(a) Leland Conrad Quinn, B. May 2, 1886, was married Oct. 7, 1922, to Mary Elizabeth Riehl, B. June 10, 1900, of New York City. They have two children: David Conrad Quinn, B. July 12, 1924, and Lee Daniel Quinn, B. July 22, 1929. The address of this family is 316 East 211th St., New York, N. Y.

(b) Dorris Blanche Quinn, B. Aug. 27, 1887, was married Mar. 11, 1919, to Colonel William Belo Lemly, B. Aug. 31, 1875. They live at 125 Grafton St., Chevy Chase, Md.

(c) Paul Morgan Quinn, B. Oct. 10, 1889, was married Feb. 19, 1910, to Harriet Helen Dewey, B. May 22, 1887. (Miss Dewey is a direct descendant of Admiral George Dewey, and can trace her ancestry to William the Conqueror.) The Paul Quinns have five children: Conrad Dewey Quinn, B. June 6, 1911; Charles Morgan Quinn, B. Sept. 2, 1912; Daniel Perry Quinn, B. July 12, 1914; Leland Sanford Quinn, B. May 12, 1917, and Harriet Edith Quinn, B. Aug. 17, 1923. The address of this family is 169 High Street, Nutley, N. J.

(d) Katherine May Quinn, B. May 5, 1890, D. Oct. 3, 1895.

(7) Ella Virginia Conrad, B. ———, D. July 7, 1916, was married in 1882, to Capt. John A. Hutcheson, tobacconist, of Richmond, Va., who died Mar. 19, 1923. There were three children by this marriage. Maj. J. Conrad Hutcheson, U. S. A., was twice married. His first wife, Elsie Bayley of New Orleans, La., died in 1929, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington, D. C. His second wife was Rachel McNamara, of Baltimore, Md. Their present address is Fort Devens, Mass., where Major Hutcheson is Post Quartermaster. No children by either marriage. Emily Wellford Hutcheson married Brooke Nelson Jones, a member of the Catesby Jones family of Richmond, Va. To their union two children were born: Rosalie Conrad Jones, who died in infancy, and Emily Catesby Jones. The address of

this family is 2522 St. Johns Ave., Jacksonville, Florida. J. Stanford Hutcheson married first, Mable B. O'Ferrall, daughter of a former Governor of Virginia, Chas. T. O'Ferrall. They had one son, John A. Hutcheson, who married Virginia Tillotson, of North Carolina, and they live at 720 Granville Drive, Winston-Salem, N. C. For his second wife, J. Stanford Hutcheson married Mai Cooper, of N. C., and two children were born to this union; an unnamed son who died in infancy, and a daughter, Virginia Conrad Hutcheson. The Stanford Hutcheson's address is P. O. 1543, Winston-Salem, N. C.

(Fourth)—Amanda Catherine Conrad, B. Apr. 23, 1818, and D. Sept. 20, 1830. Never married.

(Fifth)—Margaret Ann Conrad, B. Mar. 27, 1821, D. Mar. 17, 1903, was married April 14, 1844, to Jehu W. Bear, B. Mar. 26, 1822, and D. Aug. 12, 1858. Both are buried in Woodbine Cemetery, Harrisonburg, Va. Six children were born to their union as follows: William Conrad Bear, B. July 16, 1845; death date unknown. Emma Elizabeth Bear, born Apr. 14 and died May 14, 1847, aged one month. Edwin Bennet Bear, B. July 21, 1850, D. Feb. 24, 1868; Tiffin Warren Bear, B. Sept. 19, 1852; death date unknown; Frank R. Bear, B. Oct. 15, 1854, D. Apr. 11, 1932; was married to Katherine Lee Jones, B. Sept. 28, 1864, D. Jan. 31, 1934. They had three children—Janet R. Bear, B. May 19, 1888, who married Albert Y. Dempsey, B. Nov. 10, 1884. They had one daughter, Katherine Lee Dempsey, B. July 21, 1927, D. May 7, 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Y. Dempsey live at 153-16 Forty-first Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

Roger J. Bear, B. June 2, 1892, was married to Mary J. Moore, B. June 22, 1898, to whom were born two children, Roger J. Bear, Jr., B. Dec. 15, 1922, and James C. Bear, B. June —, 1929. The Roger Bears reside at 3163 Lookout Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Katherine R. Bear, B. May 7, 1900, married Charles Eugene Aulick, Jr., B. Jan. 27, 1901. They have one son, Charles Eugene Aulick, III, B. Mar. 3, 1934. The Aulicks' address is 1100 Edgewood Drive, Charleston, West Virginia.

Emma Nettie Bear, B. Aug. 13, 1858, D. Oct. 15, 1896, married William E. Manor, B. Mar. 25, 1860, D. Apr. 30, 1912. They had two daughters: Marguerite L. Manor, B. July 12, 1888, married Dr. Hubert B. Haywood, B. Dec. 30, 1883, and they have two children: Hubert B. Haywood, B. Sept. 9, 1916, and Shirley B. Haywood, B. Jan. 18, 1918. The Haywoods live at 634 N. Blount St., Raleigh, N. C. Shirley Lee Manor, B. June 9, 1889, married Thomas Edward Sebrell, Jr., B. Oct. 30, 1887. They have one son, Thomas Edward Sebrell, III, B. July 30, 1916. The Sebrells' address is 317 Lloyd Lane, Alexandria, Va.

(Sixth)—George Oliver Conrad, B. June 29, 1823, D. Jan. 23, 1907, was married, Sept. 25, 1850, to Diana Smith Yancey. Eight children were born to their marriage.

(1) Thomas William Conrad, B. July 28, 1851, D. Jan. 24, 1908. He is buried on his fathers' lot in Woodbine Cemetery, Harrisonburg,

Va. He was twice married. His first wife was Minnie Palmer, who died in 1891, without issue. His second wife was Mrs. Lucy Bernard Jeffries, B. July 21, 1860. Two children were born to their marriage: Thomas William Conrad, Jr., B. June 22, 1895, who is unmarried and resides with his mother at 820 S. Florida Ave., Lakeland, Fla. His sister, Mary Virginia Conrad, B. July 24, 1896, married Leonard Wallace Riggins, B. Feb. 13, 1892. They have four children, Lucy Bernard Riggins, B. Nov. 26, 1918; Leonard Wallace Riggins, Jr., B. Dec. 25, 1919; Virginia Conrad Riggins, B. Dec. 21, 1920; and Mary Conrad Riggins, B. Feb. 12, 1924. The Riggins family also reside at 820 S. Florida Ave., Lakeland, Fla. Thomas Wm. Conrad, Jr., served as an officer in the United States Army during the world war. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery on completion of his training period at the Officer's Training Camp, Ft. McPherson, Ga., Aug. 15, 1917. Saw service in France with 49th Anti-aircraft Sector, and later on he was sent to the Army of Occupation in Germany, where he remained until June, 1919, as a member of the 7th Army Corps, Military Police. Promoted to a captaincy, July 1, 1920. Remained in the service, until he resigned on July 1, 1930. Capt. Conrad, as this is written, is Industrial Coordinator at Moultrie High School, Moultrie, Ga.

(2) Edward Smith Conrad, B. July 24, 1853, D. Aug. 21, 1916, was married Nov. 14, 1877, to Virginia Smith Irick, who was B. May, 26, 1855, and D. Aug. 28, 1933. Four children were born to their union.

(a) Dr. Charles Edward Conrad, B. July 20, 1879, was married in 1914 to Annie Gilliam (of Lynchburg, Va.), B. Oct. 22, 1888. They have two children: James Gilliam Conrad, B. Sept. 5, 1915, and Virginia Laird Conrad, B. June 19, 1919. Their address, Harrisonburg, Va.

(b) Mary Margaret Conrad, B. July 8, 1881; D. Apr. 6, 1883.

(c) Laird Lewis Conrad, B. June 16, 1884, was married Aug. 10, 1927, to Margaret B. Davis, of Richmond Co., Va., B. Oct. 21, 1890. Mr. Conrad is a lawyer in Harrisonburg.

(d) Evelyn E. Conrad, B. Sept. 16, 1886, D. Aug. 2, 1887.

(3) Mary Lyn (Molly) Conrad, B. Aug. 2, 1855, D. Aug. 4, 1938.

(4) Yancey C. Conrad, B. Mar. 25, 1859, D. Apr. 9, 1861.

(5) Fannie Kyle Conrad, B. Oct. 1, 1862, married in 1885, Dr. T. O. Jones, B. Oct. 25, 1851, D. Nov. 22, 1914. They had two children, Olin Conrad Jones, B. Feb. 4, 1887; D. Nov. 28, 1913. Never married. His sister Corinne Snowden Jones, B. Aug. 24, 1893; D. Jan. 20, 1919, was married in 1916, to Lucius Fletcher, who died May 31, 1921. Mrs. Fannie Jones resides at Hamilton Terrace, Harrisonburg, Va.

(6) Margaret Elizabeth (Betty) Conrad, B. July 16, 1864, was twice married. Her first husband was John L. Logan, B. Aug. 13, 1863, D. Aug. 23, 1895. Two children were born to this union.

Prof. Conrad Travis Logan, B. July 15, 1890; married in 1913, Mary Harnsberger Jarman, B. Sept. 12, 1889. They have three children:

Conrad Jarman Logan, B. May 19, 1916; Jane Taliaferro Logan, B. Jan. 19, 1918; and Joseph Talfourd Logan, B. Sept. 12, 1920. This family resides at Harrisonburg, Va. Prof. Logan is a member of the faculty of Madison College.

Margaret Diana Logan, B. Dec. 21, 1894, was married in 1918, to Dr. William R. Smithey, B. Aug. 24, 1882. They have two children: William R. Smithey, Jr., B. Apr. 22, 1919, and Hamilton Smithey, B. Sept. 20, 1920. The Smitheys live at 40 University Circle, University, Va. Dr. Smithey is a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia.

Betty Conrad's second husband was Judge Talfourd N. Haas, B. Feb. 22, 1864, D. Feb. 17, 1939. They have two children.

Hamilton Haas, B. Dec. 11, 1900, is an attorney-at-law, and Trial Justice for Rockingham County and Harrisonburg. He resides with his parents at 741 So. Main Street, Harrisonburg, Va.

Elizabeth Haas, B. Feb. 22, 1905, married in 1928, Albert S. Kemper, Jr. They have three children: Albert S. Kemper, III, B. Aug. 19, 1930; Talfourd Haas Kemper, B. May 19, 1935; and Elizabeth Kemper, B. Aug. 21, 1937. The Kempers' address is 712 College Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

(7) George Newton Conrad, B. Aug. 24, 1869, D. Jan. 21, 1937; was married in 1900, to Emily Pasco, of Florida. Mrs. Conrad was born June 18, 1873. To this union six children were born as follows:

Jessie Diana Conrad, b. May 11, 1901, married in 1925, Howard K. Gibbons, B. Aug. 25, 1896. They have four children. William Conrad Gibbons, B. Sept. 26, 1926; John Howard Gibbons, B. Jan. 15, 1929; Robert Allen Gibbons, B. Aug. 18, 1931; and Elizabeth Lynn Gibbons, B. Mar. 14, 1937. The Gibbons' address is 610 Ott Street, Harrisonburg, Va. Mr. Gibbons is Treasurer of Madison College.

Mary Pasco Conrad, B. July 5, 1902, was married in 1929, to James Stevenson. They have two children. Emily Pasco Stevenson, B. Mar. 29, 1932; and James Conrad Stevenson, B. Oct. 4, 1936. The Stevensons' address is Clemson College, South Carolina.

George Denham Conrad, B. Jan. 9, 1904; married in 1935, Vera Melone, B. Jan. 15, 1905. They live at 35 Grattan St., Harrisonburg, Va.

Emily Pasco Conrad, B. Apr. 16, 1908, D. July 19, 1909.

Sam. Pasco Conrad, B. Dec. 14, 1909, was married in 1932, to Margaret Russell. They have one child, Harriet Elizabeth Conrad, B. Apr. 8, 1936. Their address is 221 West View Street, Harrisonburg, Va. Sam and his brother, Geo. D. Conrad, are both lawyers.

John Conrad, B. Sept. 1912, was married in 1937, to Anna Mendel, B. Aug. 22, 1910. They live in Buckingham Apts., Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

(Seventh)—Elizabeth Susan Conrad, B. Mar. 11, 1826, D. Jan. 10, 1897. Never married.

(Eighth)—Martha Clementine Conrad, B. Nov. 1, 1827, D. Sept. 23, 1870. She married, April 18, 1855, James Keagy, B. Sept. 18, 1821,

Aug. 25, 1900. Mrs. Keagy died in Woodhull, Ill., and Mr. Keagy died in Cambridge, Ill. Mr. Keagy remarried on Feb. 23, 1872, Lyde Francis, to whom was born a daughter, Clementine. Martha Clementine Conrad and James Keagy had two children, Anna Virginia Leftwich and Vernon Conrad Keagy.

Anna Virginia Leftwich Keagy, B. Apr. 29, 1856, D. July 9, 1923, was married on Mar. 28, 1877, to Thomas Martin Shallenberger, B. June 26, 1850, who now resides at 1425 24th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. They had three children. Clementine Virginia Shallenberger, B. June 5, 1878, D. Mar. 18, 1879, at Cambridge, Ill.

Paul Vernon Shallenberger, B. Jan. 12, 1881, D. Aug. 24, 1898, while at sea, enroute home from Santiago, Cuba, at the close of the Spanish-American War. As will be noted, Paul Vernon Shallenberger was just seventeen years old when he died.

James Keagy Shallenberger, B. Jan. 21, 1890, was married Aug. 8, 1916, to Mable Seiler, a daughter of John and Barbara Seiler, who were both born in Alsace, Germany. They have two children. Thomas M. Shallenberger, B. Feb. 9, 1918, and John Paul Shallenberger, B. Sept. 17, 1921. The Shallenberger family lives at 936 Belmont, Long Beach, California.

Vernon Conrad Keagy, B. Aug. 7, 1857, D. Mar. 19, 1889; was married June 15, 1881, to Arabelle Freeman, B. July 12, 1856, D. Feb. 27, 1936. Three children were born to their marriage.

Vernon Freeman Keagy, B. Mar. 26, 1883; was married May 23, 1907, to Agnes Morrissey, of Lincoln, Neb. They live at ———, Los Angeles, Cal.

Florence Louise Keagy, B. July 16, 1885, was married Dec. 11, 1907, to Dr. Harmon Stuart Scranton. They live in Florence, Colorado. They have two children. Frances Eloise Scranton, B. Oct. 1, 1910, was married May 1, 1931, to Dr. Harold C. Hutchinson, and they have one child, Harold Hutchinson, Jr., B. Aug. 2, 1932. The Hutchinsons live in Chicago, Ill.

Richard Vernon Scranton, B. Aug. 7, 1915, lives with his parents in Florence, Colo.

Helen Foster Keagy, B. June 1, 1889, was married June 15, 1910, to Dr. Roland Ray Reed. They have two children. Doris Jean Reed, B. Mar. 7, 1919; Roland Ray Reed, Jr., B. June 2, 1929. The Reed family lives at 1106 E. First St., McCook, Neb.

(Ninth)—Mary Frances Conrad, B. Sept. 24, 1829, D. July 2, 1918. She was married Oct. 7, 1858, to Jacob E. Harnsberger, B. July 28, 1823, D. June 27, 1885. They had two children. Laura Virginia Harnsberger, B. Oct. 25, 1865, who was married Nov. 19, 1903, to Lemuel Whitmore Coyner, B. Apr. 7, 1858, D. Sept. 15, 1936. (Mr. Coyner died exactly 31 years to the day from the time he suffered paralysis of the optic nerve which totally blinded him. Medical authorities say this is the only known case where a person survived such a condition so long.) Mrs. Coyner lives in Waynesboro, Virginia.

Edwin Clement Harnsberger, B. June 5, 1868, was married Nov. 16, 1904, to Lida Elizabeth Hayman, B. Aug. 4, 1873 (of Pocomoke, Md.). They live at Luray, Va., and have four children.

(a) Robert Conrad Harnsberger, B. Mar. 2, 1906, was married Nov. 30, 1933, to Martha Lou James, B. Nov. 12, 1910. They have two children; Jacqueline Lou Harnsberger, B. Oct. 31, 1935, and Nancy Conrad Harnsberger, B. Feb. 1, 1938. Mr. Harnsberger is assistant manager of Luray Caverns, Luray, Va.

(b) Elizabeth Virginia Harnsberger, B. Apr. 25, 1908, was married Nov. 27, 1935, to George Lowell Baughan, B. Apr. 21, 1908. They have one son, Lowell Bradley Harnsberger, B. May 23, 1938. The address of this family is Luray, Va.

(c) William Clement Harnsberger, B. Sept. 30, 1909, married on Oct. 5, 1934, Mary Elizabeth Carson, of Lynchburg, Va. She was born July 20, 1912. They have one child, Harriet Carson Harnsberger, B. Dec. 7, 1937. Their home is in Luray, Va.

(d) Mary Frances Harnsberger, B. Jan. 12, 1911, was married, June 15, 1932, to Lonnie Beirns Perrin, B. June 3, 1908. They have one child, Patricia Elizabeth Harnsberger, B. May 23, 1935. Mr. Perrin is an engineer with the Virginia Highway Commission. Their home is in Luray, Va.

(Tenth)—Virginia Catherine Conrad, B. Sept. 18, 1834, D. July 22, 1889, was married Dec. 26, 1861, to Dr. George W. Ribble, who died in 1876. They had one son—George W. Ribble, Jr., B. Oct. 22, 1865, D. May 27, 1929. He was married twice. He was first married, Nov. 13, 1889, to Annie Patterson, B. June 17, 1868, D. Apr. 28, 1917. By this marriage they had two children as follows:

Virginia Ribble, B. Sept. 24, 1890, was married June 16, 1917, to David W. McDonald, B. Nov. 5, 1886. They have one son, Keith R. McDonald, B. Oct. 29, 1918. The McDonalds live at 2221 Indiana Drive, Houston, Texas.

Keith P. Ribble, B. May 28, 1894, was married Jan. 14, 1933, to Mary Joe Thompson, B. Aug. 12, 1907. Their address is 2225 Devonshire Drive, Houston, Texas.

Geo. W. Ribble, Jr., second marriage was on Sept. 10, 1918, to Lottie Lucile Bennett, B. Mar. 20, 1890, of Austell, Georgia. Two children were born to their marriage.

George William Ribble, III, B. July 8, 1919, and Lucile Elizabeth Ribble, B. July 16, 1923. These two children live with their mother at 743 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

NOTE:—The Author is indebted for the data in this summary of the family of George Conrad and Susanna Miller to Mrs. Laura Coyner, Waynesboro, Va., Edwin C. Harnsberger, Luray, Va.; Mrs.

Walter Miller, Elkton, Va.; Geo. N. Conrad (deceased), Harrisonburg, Va.; Miss Virginia Conrad, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Katherine Perry James, Springfield, Ohio; Conrad Gentry, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dorris Quinn Lemly, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Emily Hutcheson Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Katherine Bear Aulick, Charleston, W. Va.; Laird L. Conrad, and Geo. D. Conrad, both of Harrisonburg, Va.; Mrs. Margaret Conrad Haas, Harrisonburg, Va.; Thomas Martin Shallenberger, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. William E. Easton, Stillwater, Minn., and a number of others.

THE FAMILY OF

Henry Conrad, fourth child of Capt. John Stephen Conrad, Jr. He married Sarah (Sally) Harnsberger, daughter of Conrad Harnsberger, who lived near the present town of Elkton, Va. Three children were born to their marriage, through whom the family lines are traced.

1st. Joseph Henry—married Rebecca Virginia Miller, daughter of Capt. John Miller.

2nd. Mary Elizabeth—married Charles Wesley Bear.

3rd. Sarah Ursula—married Jacob Richard Stevens.

(Ref: Chapter VII—Page 159)

HENRY CONRAD, youngest son of Capt. Stephen Conrad, and Mary Margaret Moyer, was born June 20, 1789, and died Jan. 3, 1849. On March 25, 1813, he was married to Sarah (Sally) Harnsberger, now spelled Harnsberger, daughter of (Quinrod) Conrad Harnsberger, and Barbara Miller, who was a daughter of Henry Miller, who was a son of Adam Miller, said to have been the first white settler in what is now known as the Elkton community of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Sally Harnsberger was born Mar. 18, 1794, and died Apr. 4, 1870. They were married by the Rev. Joseph Samuels. Their bodies rest in the Elk Run Cemetery at Elkton, Va. They had three children.

(First)—Joseph Henry Conrad, B. July 16, 1814, D. July 11, 1861. He married on February 23, 1847, Rebecca Virginia Miller, of Green Co., Virginia, a daughter of Capt. John Miller, who died Nov. 7, 1853. She was B. Mar. 30, 1822, D. Sept. 21, 1890, and is buried just outside of the Henry Conrad family plot in Elk Run Cemetery, at Elkton. They had four children.

(1) Robert Henry Conrad, B. Dec. 29, 1849, D. Jan. 25, 1929, was married Sept. 6, 1870, to Kitty Kyle Loftland (changed from McLaughlin), B. Aug. 9, 1848, D. Nov. 7, 1915. Both are buried at Newport News, Va. They had two sons: (a) William Clarence Conrad, B. June 22, 1872, D. Dec. 7, 1934 (buried at Bethlehem, Boone Co., Mo.). He was married Nov. 6, 1912, to Minnie Lee Kinkade, by the Rev. J. T. Taylor. They had no children, and Mrs. Conrad now lives at 307 Christian College Ave., Columbia, Mo.

(b) George H. Conrad, B. Jan. 8, 1877; was married Sept. 11, 1900, to Lena Friedrica Wege, B. June 27, 1876, at Kanklefitz, Germany, near Labas. They have six children, none of whom are married. They are, Marrie Katherine Conrad, B. Sept. 26, 1901; George Loftland Conrad, B. Aug. 8, 1904; Charles Conrad, B. Sept. 18, 1906; Vernon Miller Conrad, B. Oct. 8, 1913; Robert Henry Conrad, B. Apr. 16, 1917; and Edward Raymond Conrad, B. Jan. 10, 1920. All of the family reside at 2129 N. Kenneth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; with the exception of Marrie Katherine Conrad, who lives at 518 So. Virgil Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

(2) John Miller Conrad, B. Apr. 22, 1853, D. Aug. 26, 1908; was married Oct. 24, 1889, to Ellen Buckner Oney, B. 1866. One child was born to their union—Kirk Vernon Conrad, B. 1890, who married Mildred Katherine Kling, B. 1900. Kirk V. Conrad is Asst. Supt. of Transportation, of the Norfolk & Western Ry., and his address is in care of that company, Roanoke, Va. John Miller Conrad is buried at Elkton, Va., and his widow, Ellen Oney Conrad, lives in Roanoke, Va., with her son.

(3) Margaret Emma Conrad, B. July 27, 1855, D. Oct. 21, 1928. She is buried at Newport News, Va.

(4) Edward Joseph Conrad, B. Aug. 30, 1860, D. Oct. 1, 1911. He was never married, and is buried in the Elk Run Cemetery, Elkton, Va.

(Second)—Mary Elizabeth Conrad, B. May 11, 1817, D. June 26, 1841; was married, Jan. 31, 1839, to Charles Wesley Bear, B. 1808, D. 1879. They had one child, Sarah Catherine Sigourney Bear, B. Dec. 7, 1839, D. Aug. 24, 1886. She was married Nov. 11, 1858, to Dr. S. P. H. Miller, B. Nov. 24, 1834, D. Feb. 12, 1895, to whose marriage there were born nine children as follows:

(1) Walter Henry Miller, B. Sept. 15, 1859, D. Mar. 2, 1931; married Florence Sallie Stevens, B. Nov. 28, 1858. Mrs. Miller lives at Elkton, Va. They had no children. She was a daughter of Jacob Richard Stevens, and Sarah Ursula Conrad, and was a cousin of Mr. Miller. They were married Apr. 19, 1892.

(2) Lela Mary Miller, B. Oct. 8, 1862, D. Oct. 3, 1864.

(3) Charles Edgar Miller, B. Sept. 15, 1864, married Nov. 10, 1885, Sallie Elizabeth Brubaker, daughter of John and Bettie Brubaker. Both live at Elkton, Va. They had three children. Samuel Edgar Miller, died in infancy. (Dr.) Ernest Brubaker Miller, B. May 12, 1891, married in July, 1916, Mary Regan, to whom were born two children; Mary Elizabeth Miller, B. Nov. 2, 1920, and Charles Samuel Miller, B. Oct. 20, 1923. All live at Elkton, Va. Sarah Elizabeth (Elsie) Miller, B. June 12, 1895, was married May 1, 1918, to William Silver O'Rear. They had one son, Charles Eugene O'Rear, B. Oct. 2, 1922, and D. Dec. 30, 1933. The O'Rears' address is Clearbrook, Va.

(4) Vernon Conrad Miller, B. July 31, 1867, married in Nov. 1892, Stella R. Bear, daughter of Richard W. Bear and wife who was Ida Harnsberger. Mr. Miller is connected with the Rockingham Farm Bureau at Elkton, Va. Their only child, Ida Florence Miller, B. Sept. 15, 1893, was married in July, 1918, to Rush Nicholas Jarman, son of M. W. and Lizzie Taliaferro Jarman. The Rush Jarman family reside at 16 Elmwood Gardens, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have one child, Carolyn Ray Miller Jarman, B. Oct. 15, 1921.

(5) Herbert Lee Miller, B. Apr. 30, 1870, D. Jan. 27, 1935; was married Nov. 24, 1897, to Annie Brubaker Ashby, B. May, 28, 1878, daughter of Judge John Ashby and Annie Brubaker. To this union four children were born. Samuel Ashby Miller, B. Dec. 4, 1900, D. June 12, 1901. Helen Lee Miller, B. Apr. 2, 1902, was married Nov. 10, 1934, to John E. Hedrick, son of James E. and Annie Wood Hedrick. Eloise Ashby Miller, B. Apr. 20, 1905, and Katherine Anne Miller, B. May 3, 1909. All members of this family live at Elkton, Va.

(6) Nina Estelle Miller, B. Mar. 14, 1873, married June 21, 1905, Claude Singleton Sanford, son of E. Q. and Lucie Dunaway Sanford. They had two children, Quinton Samuel Sanford, died in infancy, June 3, 1910; and Claude Miller Sanford, B. Feb. 26, 1916. The Sanford family lives at 109 Lucille Ave., Greenville, S. C.

(7) Sallie Elizabeth (Bessie) Miller, B. July 29, 1875, was married Sept. 1, 1898, to Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., son of Thomas O. and Mary Willingham Lawton. They live at 105 Summer St., Greenville, S. C. They have four children as follows:

(a) Prof. Samuel Miller Lawton, B. Nov. 12, 1899, married in April, 1924, Alice Stockton. They have two children; Mary Elizabeth Lawton, B. Aug. 4, 1926, and Francis Willingham Lawton, B. Feb. 17, 1929. Prof. Lawton is Dean of North Greenville Junior College, Tigerville, S. C.

(b) Mary Willingham Lawton, B. Mar. 18, 1903, married James Douglas Poteat. They have two children: Thomas Lawton Poteat, B. Sept. 27, 1924, and James Douglas Poteat, B. Apr. 22, 1932. The Poteats' address is Duke University St., Durham, N. C.

(c) Frances Elizabeth Lawton, B. Nov. 27, 1905, was married Oct. 20, 1936, to William Alexander Farrar. They have one child, William Alexander Farrar, Jr., B. Nov. 3, 1937. Their address is 105 Summer St., Greenville, S. C.

(d) Thomas Maxwell Lawton, B. Jan. 15, 1908, married, June 25, 1935, Wilma Clinkscals. Their address, Cureton St., Greenville, S. C.

(8) Samuel Ernest Miller, B. Aug. 3, 1878, D. Nov. 16, 1883.

(9) On August 24, 1886, an unnamed infant son was born to Dr. S. P. H. Miller and Sarah Catherine Bear, and was the last child born to their union.

(Third)—Sarah Ursula Conrad, youngest child of Henry and Sally Conrad, was B. Sept. 7, 1819, and D. Mar. 21, 1909. She was married

Jan. 25, 1850, to Jacob Richard Stevens, son of Edward and Elizabeth Kisling Stevens. They had four children. Joseph Edgar Stevens, B. Oct. 20, 1852, D. Sept. 29, 1914. Lucie Mary Stevens, B. Mar. 2, 1856, D. Jan. 22, 1912. Sallie Florence Stevens, B. Nov. 28, 1858, was married Apr. 19, 1892, to Walter Henry Miller, who died Mar. 2, 1931. Mrs. Miller lives at Elkton, Va. Henry William Stevens, B. Nov. 28, 1860, D. Aug. 11, 1891.

NOTE:—The Author is indebted for the data in this summary of the family of Henry Conrad and Sally Harnsberger to Mrs. Walter Miller, Elkton, Va.; Mrs. Herbert L. Miller, Elkton, Va.; Mrs. Nina Miller Sanford, 109 Lucile Ave., Greenville, S. C.; Kirk Vernon Conrad, care Norfolk & Western Ry., Roanoke, Va.; Prof. Samuel Miller Lawton, Tigerville, S. C.; George H. Conrad, 2129 N. Kenneth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. William Clarence Conrad, 307 Christian College Ave., Columbia, Mo.

THE PIRKEY FAMILY

Since the information in hand is somewhat vague with reference to Anna Elizabeth and Anna Margaret Conrad, daughters, of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., who married Jacob Pirkey, Sr., and his brother Henry Pirkey, Jr., sons of Henry Pirkey, Sr., and his wife Margaret Pirkey, we wish to add some additional information regarding the Pirkey family.

The first reference we could find, is that in Augusta County, Va., Deed Book No. 3, page 500. Under date of Oct. 5, 1751, we find that "Henry Pirkey, Sr., bought 550 acres from William Williams and his wife Sarah—etc.; corner of Jacob Stover's 5,000 acres. Teste: Felty Pence and Jacob Nicholas."

The next reference, found in Augusta County Will Book No. 3, page 107, dated ten years after the one just mentioned, indicates that Henry Pirkey, Sr., had recently died. The entry is dated, Oct. 13, 1761, and is briefed as follows: "Henry Pirkey's will recorded, farmer;—beneficiaries: wife Margaret, eldest son, Jacob (Sr.), tract of 360 acres; daughters; Mary, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Daughter Elizabeth, 135 acres on Lick's Run; daughter Ann, a tract on Shanando River, joining Elizabeth; sons, John and Henry (Jr.). Exorx: his wife Mar-

garet. Teste: Robert Hook, James Bruester, Patrick Wilson. Margaret qualified with James Waite and James McClure. Proved Feb. 17, 1762."

In Rockingham County Court Records, we find that in 1789, in the 12th Militia District, the Pirkey brothers who married the Conrad sisters, were assessed with the following land: Jacob, Sr., 360 acres, and Henry, Jr., 515 acres. For more detailed information on these two families refer to pages 71 and 73.

Mr. Charles W. Louderback, of Grove Hill, Va., has in his possession an old Bible, printed in English by Hodge & Campbell, New York City, in 1792, which was the property of Henry Pirkey, who was an ancestor of Mr. Louderback's first wife. In this old Bible the following entries are very legible, although yellow with age.:

"Henry Pirkey, his Bible, 1795, Feb'y 20th. Henry Pirkey was born Mar. 21, 1772. John Pirkey was born Feb. 11, 1775. Jacob Pirkey was born Dec. 10, 1777. Katherine Pirkey was born May 1, 1784. Sarah Pirkey was born July 15, 1791.—We were married the 5th of Sept., 1797. Henry Pirkey married Eve, Sept. 5, 1797. Sarah was born July 31, 1797. Sarah was born Jan. 25, 1800. Jacob was born Oct. 3, 1802. Mary was born Jan. 11, 1805.."

Like the case of Peter Conrad, who married Mary Eve, whose maiden name we were unable to find, so the Eve that Henr Pirke married is likewise unknown. According to the Pirkey Genealogical Chart, prepared in 1910, by Jacob H. Pirkey, 320 East Walnut Street, Indianapolis, Ind., now deceased, a copy of which is included with this record, it appears that the Henry Pirkey, from whose old Bible we just quoted, was a son of John Pirkey, brother of the Jacob and Henry who married the Conrad sisters. Reference to the chart will show that he was known as "Mill" Henry Pirkey, and that Sarah, born Jan. 25, 1800, Jacob, born Oct. 3, 1802, and Mary, born Jan. 11, 1805, were children of him and his wife, Eve Pirkey. Sarah, listed in the Bible as having been born on July 31, 1797,

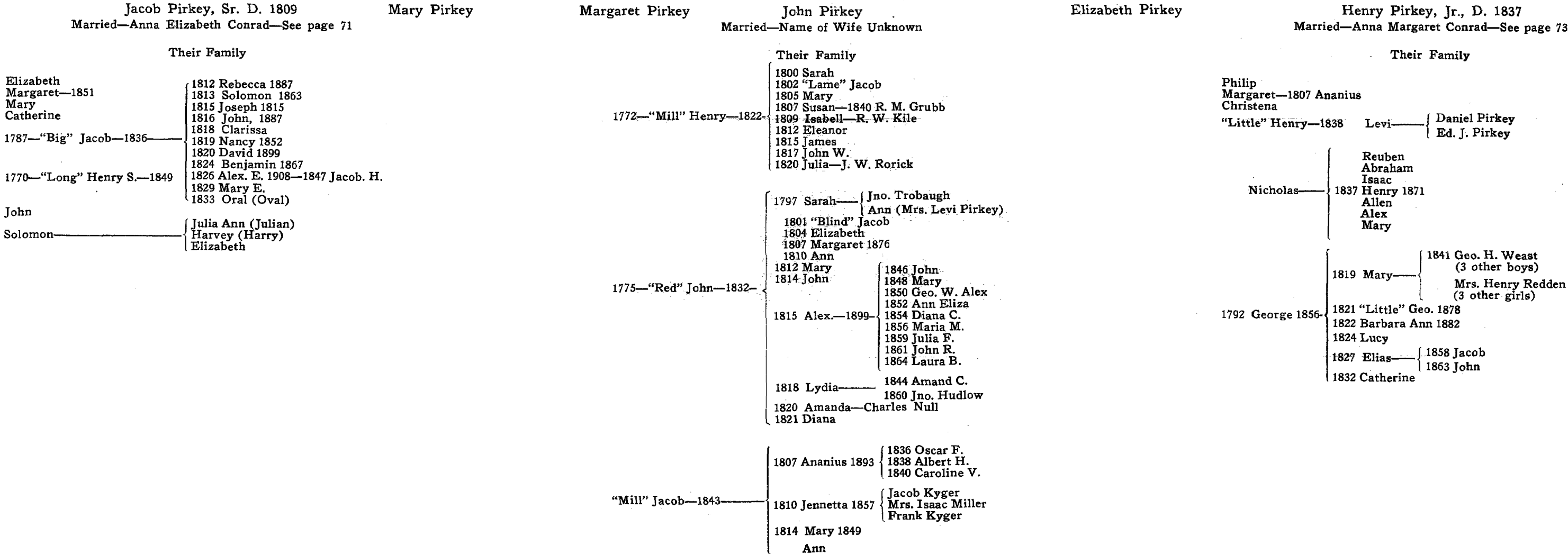
is shown on the chart to have been a daughter of Henry's brother, "Red" John Pirkey, whose birth record in the Bible was shown to have occurred on Feb. 11, 1775, and by the chart to have died in 1832.

Also, it is proven by the chart that the Jacob, listed in the Bible as having been born, Dec. 10, 1777, was known as "Mill" Jacob Pirkey, and that he died in 1843. As indicated further by the chart, the Katherine (Catherine) shown on the Bible record to have been born May 1, 1784, was a daughter of "Mill" Henry's uncle, Jacob Pirkey, Sr., and wife, Anna Elizabeth Conrad and a granddaughter of John Stephen Conrad, Sr. Listed in the Bible record was a third person, named Sarah, born July 15, 1791, who, since she is not shown on the chart, cannot be definitely placed by the author. For further details about the Pirkey Family, the following chart will be found very interesting:

THE PIRKEY FAMILY

From chart prepared by Jacob H. Pirkey, 320 East Walnut St., Indianapolis, Ind., in 1910, with Conrad additions by the author.

HENRY PIRKEY (Died 1761) and wife MARGARET
Their Children



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