

September 11, 2017

The following information is being submitted by Linda Walker-Turner. The research was presented to my half-brother (Richard Delos Walker) by his Aunt Margie Irelene Peninger Maderfoot. After my brother Dick's death in May of 2006 the information ended up to be my responsibility to digitize and pass on to society.

Jan 21, 1987

Dear Dick & Barbara,

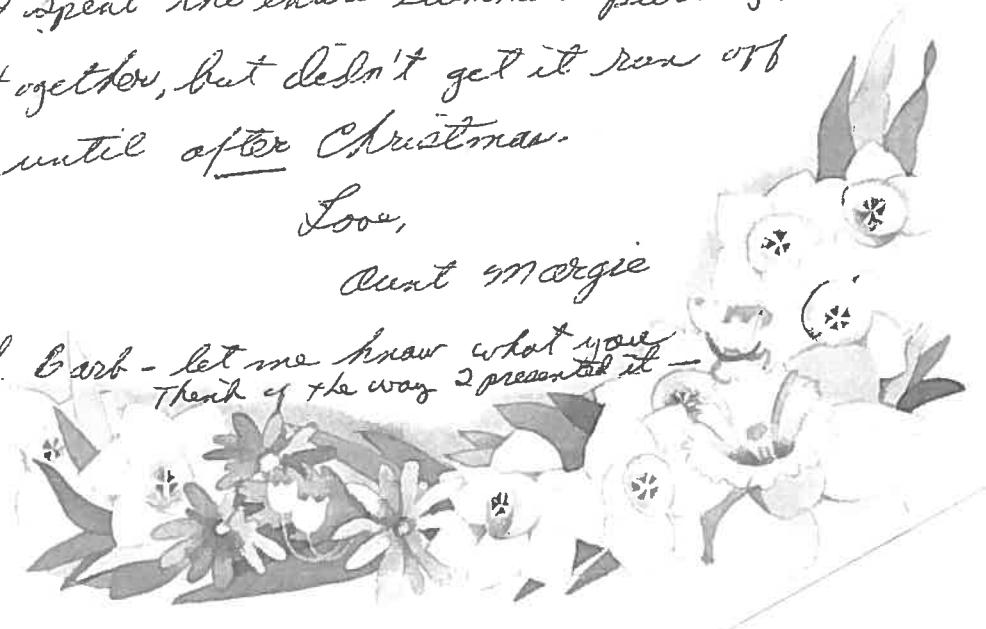
I hope this Pendleton Book reaches you in good condition. I'm never too sure about the Post Office!

It completely replaces the other Pendleton book I sent you previously. The book includes ALL of the records I found on the Peninger family while they resided in the County. Hope you will enjoy it. I spent the entire summer putting it together, but didn't get it ready until after Christmas.

Love,

Aunt Margie

P.S. Barb - let me know what you think of the way I presented it -



Love,
From
Aunt Marjorie
1986

THE PENINGER FAMILY

of

Pendleton County, (W) Virginia

1757 - c1848

By

Marjorie Maderafont (nee Peninger)

Mesa, Arizona

1986

This book is dedicated

to all who have an interest

in our family's history.

Happy reading!

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(A few pages were left blank for notes, maps, etc.)

Introduction

This is a history of my father's people, and it begins with the lives of our German immigrant grandparents, Henry and Barbara Peninger. Their story is based solely on public records and early historical books, and we first find mention of them in the year 1757, in what was then England's Colony of Virginia.

Although it was necessary to include a certain amount of statistical material, basically, I have tried to make this second-time-around account of our Peninger ancestors a little more than just names, dates, and places. There is a more or less running thread of history throughout the story, and each Section is a continuation, rather than a separate record. In other words, in order for some of the information to make sense, you have to read the ENTIRE project, from beginning to end! Seriously, I think there will be something of interest for everyone, whether it is historical events, unusual names, cost of land, slavery, Indians, wars, treason, occupations, national origins, large families, wealth, debt, geography, liquor prices, and so on, or hopefully, ancestors.

How the Research Began

Until 1964, any curiosity I had about ancestors was of a very fleeting nature. And even though family records given to me in 1964 didn't exactly generate any great concern about those early people, it was the year the seed of interest was planted.

It was in that year when Dan's Grandmother Harrington sent me a few items about her family's history, and Darlene, after visiting the Historical Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon, gave me some material on our Oregon ancestors, pioneers John C. and Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Peninger. The information on both families

was really great, but even so, all of it remained neatly tucked away in my closet for the next 15 years.

Finally, in the year 1979, and only at Darlene's urging, I wrote to the Southern Oregon Historical Society at the Jacksonville Museum requesting copies of any and all available Peninger records. Within less than two weeks I was in possession of 80 pages of family records, and from that time on, I have hardly stopped searching for additional ones. That seed of interest was a long time germinating, but when it did, it produced a fascinating and never-ending hobby. It's fascinating because it's a real challenge to hunt for - and sometimes locate - an elusive record, and it's never-ending because old documents are continually coming to light. It would be my guess that early Peninger records still could be found a hundred years from now - provided, of course, that our world and everything in it hasn't been obliterated by then.

Three Good Clues

My intentions originally were to begin this family history in the year 1852, which was the year my great grandparents John C. and Mary Elizabeth Peninger arrived in Jacksonville, in what was then the Territory of Oregon, but the records from the Museum soon changed my plans. Among those records were three very important clues to the past:

1. John C. and Mary Elizabeth had lived in the Territory of Iowa for 10 years before migrating to Oregon,
2. They were married in 1836 in Lewis County, (W) Virginia, and
3. John C. was born in Pendleton County, (W) Virginia.

The Pendleton County clue proved to be the best of all as it eventually led to finding many wonderful old records of our earliest-known Peninger ancestors, German-born Henry Peninger and

his wife Barbara. Henry Sr. and Barbara, as these ancestors will hereafter be called, were the paternal great grandparents of our John C. Peninger. As yet, this grandmother's maiden name and place of birth are unknown.

Those early records were found in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia, but when Henry Sr. and Barbara first settled there, the area was in Augusta County, Virginia. At the time John C. was born in Pendleton, the State of Virginia was yet undivided.

Needless to say, my interest in ancestors picked up considerably after finding those three clues, and it wasn't long before the research expanded - first into Iowa, then into Virginia and West Virginia, and later, though very briefly, into Pennsylvania and Germany. Now, of course, this history of the Peningers begins much earlier than planned, in the approximate year of 1757.

Missing Records

It didn't take long to discover that there are certain key records, such as birth, marriage and death, which are very helpful in proving descent from an early ancestor, but these records are often difficult, and often impossible, to find. For instance:

1. To begin with, the Frontier pioneers were so busy with the daily struggle for survival, they had little interest in keeping records of any kind.
2. Various records were not officially required before a certain year.
3. Many local and national records were destroyed during wars. As one example, during the Civil War many of the Southern counties burned down their own courthouses so their records wouldn't fall to the Federals.
4. Many early records were destroyed in unplanned courthouse fires.

5. Families often failed to report births and deaths because births took place at home and burials took place on their own land.
6. Some events were never registered because some recorders were careless or lazy, and, not uncommon in the early days, even drunk.
7. A large portion of the very early records remain unindexed. They are in old courthouse registers, and in loose papers folded and tied in bundles. County clerks will check them provided exact dates are known, otherwise, a professional researcher must be hired to make a search.

So far, very few key Peninger records have been found, but luckily, others have been located which more than prove our line of descent from Henry Sr. and Barbara.

Historical Events

The more I searched for family records, the more interested I became in how the major, historical happenings in our country and around the world touched the lives of our own ancestors. For example, Henry Sr. and Barbara lived during the time great numbers of European refugees were fleeing to America, when the American Frontier was being settled, and during the Revolutionary War years. Skipping on down to their great grandchildren, John C. and his wife Mary Elizabeth lived during the time of the great migration Westward, and all four ancestors were living during the times of Indian conflicts, Negro slavery, and the creation of various States.

I have included brief accounts of these events, as well as a few others, so as to present a more complete picture of our ancestors' lives. We may not approve of some of the things which took place - anymore than our ancestors would have approved of some of today's events - but they happened, and our grandparents were a part of the history.

Much of the historical material for this project was taken

from books written by Oren F. Morton, and inasmuch as he plays such an important part in the telling of this story, I thought you might like to know something about him. He was a fine historian, and I believe you will agree that he had some unusual and interesting things to say.

Historian Oren F. Morton

Mr. Morton was the author of six historical books during his lifetime, all pertaining to the West Virginia area.

He was a native of Maine, moving to Nebraska in early childhood, where he lived on a farm. Two years after graduating from the University of Nebraska, with a Bachelor of Letters degree, the family moved to Virginia.

In 1900 he published his first book entitled "Under the Cottonwoods" which was a sketch of pioneer life on the prairie. In 1909 he went to Pendleton County to write its history, and the resulting 493-page book was published, by him, in 1910. The following year he wrote the history of adjoining Highland County. These last two books mention the Peningers and related families many times, but it was from his Pendleton book that I obtained much of the material for this story.

Unlike most historians, Mr. Morton wrote about ALL of the early pioneers to the Pendleton area, not just a select few. He gathered information about them from a variety of sources, but his main source was the 165 years of accumulated pen-written volumes of public records stored in the courthouses of Augusta, Rockingham, Pendleton, and Highland counties. In case you are wondering why so many counties, it was necessary to check the records in all four because the Pendleton area of today was first in Augusta, then in Rockingham, then in Pendleton, and later, a part of Pendleton became

Highland. Each county retained its own records for the period the "area" was in its boundaries.

Another major source for Mr. Morton's books came from descendants of the early pioneers who were living in the area when he wrote the histories. These people contributed heavily to his Family-Group Sketches, but undoubtedly some memories had dimmed, which more than likely accounted for errors found in a few of the Sketches, including the Peninger Sketches. Fortunately, land records from the Pendleton County Courthouse helped to identify all of the early Peningers of that county with the exception of one, and that was Jacob Peninger who still is unplaced in the family.

Regarding the historical and local information in this portion of the family history, I sometimes quoted Mr. Morton directly, sometimes paraphrased, sometimes incorporated his material with information from other sources, and sometimes I expressed my own views. Whichever method I used, all of it was done not only to help you know our ancestors as the living people they once were, but also to provide a better understanding of the turbulent period in history into which Henry Sr. and Barbara were born, and to acquaint you with the territory they helped to pioneer and the people who were their friends and neighbors.

Writing the Story

This may be hard to believe, but the most difficult task of all in putting this story together was trying to make up my mind just how much material to include. Over the past seven years, quite a sizeable amount of information has been accumulated on these long-ago people, as well as on the times in which they lived, but I wasn't sure just how much of it would be interesting to anyone by myself. When I finally decided it would be wrong not to share absolutely everything I have found to date, the going became much

easier. As a matter of fact, other than providing continuity throughout and adding some thoughts of my own here and there, the various public records and published histories have pretty much told this story for me.

As for the public records themselves, and the published histories as well, they very probably are the only memorials we will ever have to our ancestors' footsteps on earth. Without them, we would have no knowledge of our early Peninger grandparents at all, and the Pendleton part of the family history could not have been written.

Sources of Information

For anyone interested in knowing something about the ancestors who made our very existence possible, a debt of gratitude is owed to the countless local, state, and national historical organizations, the County Clerks, the many historians, and the thousands and thousands of volunteer men and women who were, and are, dedicated to preserving the records of America's earliest immigrants and their families. Without this dedication, most of the old records would have been lost beyond recovery, and we would know nothing about our early ancestors - not even their names.

For this reason, and in appreciation for all the help extended to me over the past few years, the following is a list of the major sources who contributed to this history of our Virginia ancestors:

Researchers

1. Mary Harter, Key West, Florida, a Peninger descendant
2. Joan Guthrie, Charleston, West Virginia
3. Pauline Harmon, Franklin, West Virginia
4. Harriett T. Cooley, Harrisonburg, Virginia
5. Mrs. William Bushman, Staunton, Virginia
6. Ruby Lacey, Medford, Oregon, her husband is a Peninger descendant

Archives/Libraries/Historical Societies

1. Southern Oregon Historical Society, Jacksonville, Oregon
2. West Virginia Dept. of Archives & History, Charleston, WV
3. Virginia State Library & Archives, Richmond, Virginia
4. Pendleton County Historical Society, Franklin, WV
5. LDS Library, Mesa, Arizona
6. Arizona State Archives, Phoenix, Arizona

County Clerks - Courthouses

1. Augusta County, Staunton, Virginia
2. Rockingham County, Harrisonburg, Virginia
3. Pendleton County, Franklin, West Virginia
4. Lewis County, Weston, West Virginia

National Archives

1. Military Service Records (NNCC), Washington, D.C.

Books

1. History of Pendleton County, WV, by Oren F. Morton, 1910
2. History of Highland County, VA, by Oren F. Morton, 1911
3. History of Rockingham County, VA, by John W. Wayland, 1912
4. History of Rockbridge County, VA, by Oren F. Morton, 1920

(This book actually was sent to me by mistake, but before returning it I copied down more Virginia history, and ALSO some very interesting facts about Dan's Scotch-Irish McCorkle ancestors who were on his Grandmother Harrington's side of the family.)
5. Gleanings of Virginia History, by William Fletcher Boogher, 1903
6. Virginia Valley Records, by John W. Wayland, 1930
7. Early Western Augusta Pioneers, by George Washington Cleek, 1957

(Mr. Cleek was a 3rd great grandson of Henry Sr. and Barbara, descending from their daughter Elizabeth.)
8. Pennsylvania Oaths of Allegiance 1727-1775, by William Henry Egle, M.D., 1890
9. List of The Colonial Soldiers of Virginia, by H. J. Eckenrode, 1917

10. *Marriages of Pendleton County, Virginia 1788-1853*, by Mary Harter, 1978
11. *Pendleton County, Virginia Marriage Bonds 1791-1853*, and the complete 1810 Pendleton Census, by Mary Harter, 1979

(Mary Harter descends from Henry Sr. and Barbara, through their daughter Barbara. She is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists - FASG - which is an honorary society limited to 50 Fellows who are elected on the basis of excellence in genealogical publishing.)
12. Pendleton County Grave Registers I and II, published in 1977, and in 1980, by the Pendleton County Historical Society
13. *Augusta County Abstracts*, compiled by Judge Lyman Chalkley of Staunton, Virginia, in 1912

(This work consists of three large volumes of which I have a few pages of each.)
14. Last but not least, the most indispensable book of all, my wonderful 1,692 page Webster's New World Dictionary, printed in 1982! It was the source of many historical facts.

#

The little bit of history coming up next will help somewhat to "set the stage" for Henry Sr. and Barbara's entrance into the Valley of Virginia. Maybe for those of Maggie's young age, the historical highlights will create an interest in history, as well as an interest in our very adventuresome ancestors.

SECTION I

Some Historical Highlights

A century and a half before our Peninger ancestors emigrated from Germany, America was still a vast wilderness inhabited only by the native Indian People and a few white hunters and traders. In his History of Pendleton County, written 76 years ago, Morton wrote about an even earlier America: (I added the footnotes.)

"America an Old World"

"A visitor to our Atlantic seaboard ten or even five centuries before the coming of early European navigators, would not have found the Indian tribes living just where they were in 1607.¹ Nation had been pushing against nation in America the same as anywhere else.

"People have been asking where the Indian came from and how long he has been in America. A convincing answer to these questions has never yet been forthcoming. The one point not open to argument is that he has lived on this continent a length of time that makes the voyage of Columbus seem as but an affair of yesterday.

"The first dry land to rise above the universal ocean in geologic time was in the east of North America. The burden of proof is on the claim that the human race is older in the Eastern Continent² than in the Western Continent. As a practical question, we may safely say that mankind has dwelt here as long as

¹

This was the year the first colonists arrived in America.

²

The Eastern Continent is that half of the earth which includes Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The Western Continent is that half of the earth which includes North America, South America, and sometimes Antartica.

there. Some may imagine this to be contrary to what is told in the Bible, but Moses¹ lived in a comparatively civilized age. In the book of Genesis he is describing the world as it was known to him. As for the Garden of Eden, the location of it is involved in extreme uncertainty.

"Books have been written to exploit some rather wild and fantastic views respecting ancient America. These views are scarcely more startling than some of the conclusions of recent investigation. It used to be assumed that our continent was peopled by way of the narrow Bering Strait.² That it was just as easy for people to cross in the contrary direction was not taken into account. But that the movement of population has been from America to Asia, and not from Asia to America, is the opinion (his) based on a long and careful investigating tour of scientific observers."

The following 1985-6 magazine articles seem to prove Mr. Morton's belief that mankind has lived as long in the Western Continent as in the Eastern Continent:

Cave man bones found in Siberia

The scientific world has been rocked by the stunning find of the bones of a hulking, gorilla-like Neanderthal man in the frozen wastes of Siberia.

Until Soviet scientists reported the "world class find," experts believed that Siberia was uninhabited 45,000 years ago when brutish Neanderthal men walked the earth.

It was believed that a smarter and more advanced man who resembles modern

man wandered from Europe to Siberia and settled there 30,000 years ago.

But the new find proves that the Neanderthal man ranged wider than was believed and even populated Siberia, said famed Russian scientist A. Derevyanko. The archeological find could mean that modern man's ancestors sprang up simultaneously around the world.

Very early Americans

Charcoal and wall paintings found in a cave in Brazil show that humans lived there 32,000 years ago — thousands of years before scientists thought the first men had migrated to the Americas.

Most researchers had believed humans first came to this part of the world 11,500 to 20,000 years ago, crossing from Asia by way of a land bridge in the Bering Straits.

But radiocarbon dating of materials found in the shelter in northeast Brazil seems to discredit that theory. The find was reported in the British journal *Nature*.

¹ Prophet Moses lived from about 1400 B.C. to about 1280 B.C. It is believed he wrote the first five books of the Bible.

² The Bering Strait is a narrow passage between Siberia and Alaska, connecting the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, the average width being about 50 miles. Most historians believe it was a land area in ancient times.

To support his theory that our continent was peopled as early, or even earlier, than the Eastern Continent, Morton cited examples to show that although it was the natives of the Eastern Continent who were the first to domesticate the horse, the ox, and the sheep, it was the natives of the Western Continent who were the first to lay the real foundations of agriculture, which is the basis of civilization.

He also gave reasons for the belief that both the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans had gradually been crossed in prehistoric times, enabling early civilizations to journey completely around the world, noting that the Atlantic was only 1500 miles wide near the center.

It was the "folklore tales, the curious myths, and the legend of an ocean encompassing the globe" that caused modern European mariners to fear the Atlantic Ocean. The sailors were afraid they would fall off the face of the earth if they ventured out too far. It was the voyage made by Christopher Columbus¹ from Spain to the West Indies² that finally convinced them otherwise.

#

¹Christopher Columbus (1451? - 1506) was an Italian explorer in the service of Queen Isabella of Castile (a former region and kingdom in Spain). In Italian his name was Christoforo Columbo.

²The West Indies is a large group of islands between North America and South America. Included are:

The Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico);

The Lesser Antilles (the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and the islands off the north coast of Venezuela);

The Bahamas (a country on a group of islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba.)

The American Indians

After finding civilization in the West Indies, it was only a matter of time before Columbus found America and her native people, in the year 1492. Although Columbus is usually credited with the discovery of America, historians generally agree that the land called Vinland, a land area found 500 years earlier by Norwegian explorer Leif Ericsson,¹ actually was a part of North America. Maybe if world communication had been available back around 1000 A.D., we might now be calling our country the United States of Vinland.

The native people Columbus found living here were the American Indians, but they were not necessarily the first people to inhabit this land. They may have come as invaders themselves, and they may have pushed an earlier people out of the land. The fact that there were, and still are, so many different Indian tribes, each with its own culture, suggests to me that the Indian People entered America one tribe at a time, over a period of many centuries, and from many different lands. But who knows, they may have always been here, ever since the beginning of mankind.

Whenever and however the Indians came to be in America, they were here centuries before 1492 and by reason of longtime occupancy alone, whether in individual groups or as a whole, they had the right to claim the country as their own. Perhaps if they had been a more advanced society when Columbus found them, all of the then three plus million square miles of America would still belong to them, instead of just one third of the land, as of 1986.

For the most part, the Indians were friendly to the early European settlers, welcoming them to America, selling them large parcels of land and, in general, helping them to get settled in their new country. Had the colonists come to America completely

¹Leif Ericsson was the son of Eric the Red, a Norwegian explorer and adventurer who discovered and colonized Greenland, the world's largest island, about 986 A.D.

free of foreign rule, it's entirely possible the expansion Westward could have proceeded peacefully. As it was, England's and France's treachery toward the settlers and the Indians alike was directly responsible for creating much of the trouble between the two groups.

Origin of the Europeans who Colonized America

Henry Sr. and Barbara emigrated from southern Europe, and the European countries had their beginnings the same as everywhere else in the world.

The first people on earth, who were in fact the ancestors of all the people in the world today, lived in small groups which were known as tribes. They lived this way not only for companionship and daily survival, but also for protection against other tribes. Each tribe wanted more and better territory, as well as more people to help them keep their territory, and they were constantly warring with one another in order to gain these things. Over many hundreds of centuries the smaller, weaker tribes were gradually absorbed by the stronger, until eventually the conquering tribes evolved into the nations of historical times.

The Europeans who settled our country were descendants of the tribal people who conquered and colonized the countries of Europe more than a thousand years before America was discovered. The settlers were considered to be of English, Scotch, Dutch, Scandinavian, German, German Swiss, French, Irish, and Welsh stock, but in reality they all descended from the same blended tribes of people. They had different languages and customs and came from different countries, but their lineage was very similar. It was only time and distance that had made them appear different from one another.

If early people actually did encircle the globe during their centuries of wandering, as many historians believe they did, then

the colonists easily could have had common ancestry with the native Americans as well. Upon coming to America, some of the immigrants, including Henry Sr. and Barbara, may have been entering the land of their ancient ancestors.

Why the Europeans came to America

There were two main reasons why so many Europeans sought refuge in America, and both had their beginnings long before the exodus from Europe began.

Economic Oppression: During the days of the Roman Empire, which existed from 27 B.C. to about 475 A.D., comparative peace prevailed in the civilized world, but only with the help of the huge Roman army. When that ancient Empire collapsed completely in the 5th Century - at which time the German tribes of Goths, Franks, Saxons, and Alemanni seized all territory as far south as Switzerland - the terrible lawlessness in Europe that followed forced the people to band together under the nobility for protection and thus the feudal system of the Middle Ages¹ came into being.



The Roman Empire, about 100 A.D.

¹The period of European history between the ancient and modern times, 476 A.D. to about 1450 A.D.

The feudal system was an economic, political, and social system under which the masses of people, called serfs or peasants, worked the lands of the nobility in exchange for protection. The Europeans had never really been a completely free people before, but under this system they were little more than slaves of the ruling class.

There were only two classes of people under feudalism, the nobility and the peasant. As no evidence has been found to show we descend from royalty, our ancestors probably were of the peasant class during this depressing period in history. Their entire lives would have been spent mostly in hard labor and servitude, and they would have lived this way in varying degrees for more than 1300 years.

Feudalism was slowly forced out of existence by the peasants themselves, but it was not completely abandoned as a way of life until the late 1800's. And even today, some remnants of the system can still be found in England and other European countries.

The desire to be free of the feudal structure of society was one of the most compelling reasons why hundreds of thousands of the Europeans left their countries and came to Colonial America. They wanted freedom from their royal masters, and they wanted the opportunity to think for themselves and to live and work and even to die however they wished.

Religious Intolerance: The other main reason for the heavy emigration from Europe was religious intolerance. Although Christianity had been accepted by Europeans centuries earlier, the ruling classes believed there should be only one form of the Christian Church in all of Europe. Those who disagreed and tried to form their own religious sects were cruelly persecuted. As a result, thousands of people fled their homelands to escape imprisonment or even death. It seems the Christian concept of brotherly love was ignored then, much as it is today.

Because of this complete lack of religious freedom, thousands of the Hugenot sect in France eventually found their way into New England and South Carolina. The Puritans found a haven in New England, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, and the Lutherans in Virginia. Many thousands of Calvanists, Mennonites, and Catholics also came to America. Among the many, many religious sects who fled their homelands were the non-resistant German Swiss, Mennonites, Anabaptists, and the Amish, and the list could go on and on.

Unhappily, not all of the colonists found immediate relief from religious intolerance in their new country. Until the American Revolution, religion was free only in the colonies of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. All of the other colonies had state churches which were supported by taxing the people. The state church in Virginia was the Episcopal, which was also known as the Church of England. Everyone was required to attend church services a certain number of times a year. If they didn't, and if they couldn't provide a good excuse for being absent, they were fined for non-attendance and often ridiculed and humiliated in front of the entire congregation.

Regardless of religious beliefs, all children in the Colony of Virginia were required to be baptized by the minister of the state church, and the date of baptism, their names, dates of birth, and parents' names were recorded in the church registers. Marriages and burials were similarly recorded. All of these early church records are preserved, although unindexed, in the Virginia State Library in Richmond, Virginia.

These would have been fantastic records of our Peninger ancestors except for one thing - there was no state church in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. By the time the remote wilderness area where Henry Sr. and Barbara settled became sufficiently populated to support a state church, America had won independence from England, and freedom of religion then was to become a reality for all the colonists.

To guarantee religious freedom to all Americans, the men who drew up our country's Constitution made a point of separating church and government, but it was some time before prejudices and superstitions gave way to complete freedom of choice. Even now, almost 200 years after the Constitution was adopted, in 1789, religion still remains an issue, especially in our public school system and in the political arena. It seems so strange that something as good as Christianity has been the basis of so many conflicts and so much controversy over the centuries, but at least now we have the freedom to voice religious opinions without fearing for our lives, and that was a freedom our early ancestors were denied.

Undoubtedly there were other reasons for the mass exodus from Europe to America during the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries, but none were as compelling as the desire to live as free people, and the desire to follow or not to follow whatever form of religion they wished. These desires were not achieved overnight in America, but only after the long fight for freedom from England had been won.

The colonists who fought for independence from England were responsible for introducing democracy into the modern world, a system of government that had not been allowed to exist anywhere in the world since Greece practiced a form of it, for 200 years, more than 2500 years ago. It was a system in which the people governed themselves through their elected representatives.

While our 200-year-old government has yet to become a 100% true democracy, wherein all the people have equal rights, opportunities, and treatment, our republic probably has come closer to that goal than the American colonists ever dreamed was possible - or even wanted, for that matter.

As long as I've jumped ahead of my story a little, I thought the article on the next page regarding the Constitution was rather appropriate at this time. It was taken from the good old National Enquirer, in 1985.

Secrecy in U.S. Govt. Is as Old as America

There's nothing new about government secrecy in America — it started nearly 200 years ago with the convention that drafted the Constitution.

From May through September 1787, a group of delegates from 12 of the colonial states met in the Philadelphia State House, working in total secrecy in order to draft a constitution.

Delegates were forbidden to discuss their actions with anyone outside the State House.

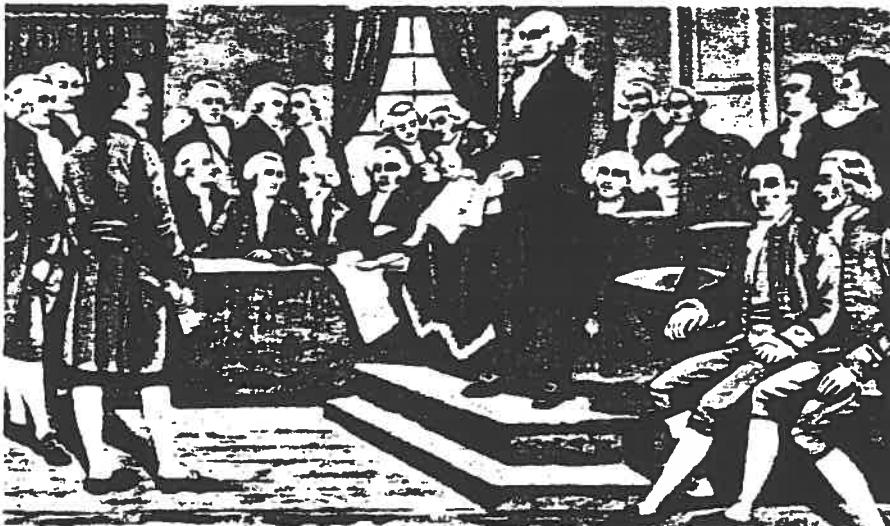
Sentries were stationed at doors and to make sure nobody managed to eavesdrop, windows were kept tightly closed.

Even today no one knows exactly what was said and done during the weeks of often bitter debate, since the secrecy rule was never lifted.

Why all this secrecy? Because divisions, tensions and suspicions among Americans ran high.

Years later, James Madison said that no Constitution would have been framed had the public been allowed to know what was going on in the convention.

Delegates weren't sure that peo-



SECRETIVE delegates weren't allowed to discuss the Constitutional convention proceedings with anyone outside.

ple wanted a strong central government.

Representatives who came from big states were suspicious of those delegates from small states.

There was wide disagreement over whether or not America's 700,000 slaves should be counted in arriving at state population totals.

Some of the delegates wanted a one-man government head.

Others said no individual should have so much power — that a com-

mittee of three ought to be at the top. Ben Franklin didn't want the one man he thought should fill the office of the Presidency to be paid.

Delegates — mostly upper-class men with a lot of property — weren't even sure they wanted a genuine democracy.

Roger Sherman of Connecticut thought the people should have as little as possible to do with their government.

No wonder Patrick Henry, along with the entire delegation from Rhode Island, refused to have anything to do with the convention proceedings!

Though 62 delegates were elected, only 55 of them ever bothered to show up at the convention.

When they got through, they had agreed upon about 4,000 words that made up 89 sentences — the Constitution of the United States of America.

But out of the 55 delegates who had debated it, only 39 would agree to sign the document!

The German Immigration to America

Germany was one of the most severely persecuted and war-damaged countries in all of Europe during the 17th & 18th Centuries, and it is small wonder that our ancestors were among the hundreds of thousands of Germans who left their homeland for America during the 1700's.

About the German emigrants, Mr. Morton wrote: "By the 1600's Germany was a very loose collection of despotic monarchies. It was repeatedly devasted by civil and religious wars. At the command of the same bigot who drove the Huguenots from France, the Palatinate Province of Germany was desolated by his soldiers as though by a horde of savages. William Penn invited these homelss people to Pennsylvania, and thus began the German immigration to America. The earlier influx was almost wholly from the Valley of the Rhine, including Switzerland."

Mr. Cleek gave more details on the above subjects, which I condensed considerably.

1. The bigot who drove the Huguenots from France was Louis XIV. He was prejudiced against all religions except the Catholic.
2. The Huguenots were French Protestants, and some 300,000 left France and took refuge in England and Germany when Louis XIV tried to crush their religious sect. Many thousands of them later immigrated to America.

Although there is no proof that our ancestors came from the Palatinate Province, the very fact that they emigrated from Germany at least by the middle 1700's strongly suggests that they did. But whether they did or didn't, they were Germans, and the following history undoubtedly had an influence on their decision to come to America:

3. The Palatinate Province was a section of Germany lying along the

Rhine River, the Neckar River, and the Mainz River. It was founded in the 1100's, with Conrad Hohenstauffer as its first Prince. It continued as a sovereign state for 700 years, until merging with Germany in 1801.

The Palatinate was composed of two states:

1. Upper or Bavarian Palatinate, and
2. Lower or the Palatinate of the Rhine

It was bounded on the east by Wurtemberg and Baden, on the south by Baden and Lorraine, and on the west by Alsace and Lorraine.¹ It extended as far north as Treves and Mainz. It was over 100 miles east to west, and about 60 miles north to south. In 1700, its principal cities were: Pforzheim, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal, Worms, Spire, Alzey, Baccarach, Breten, Lauteren, Masbach Newstadt, Oppenheim, Simmeren, Stromberg, and Ladenberg. The capital of the Palatinate was Heidelberg.

(Heidelberg now is a city in SW West Germany, in Baden-Wurttenberg. The Palatinate now consists of 7,657 square miles, and it is a state in the western section of West Germany. It is now called Rhineland-Palatinate, and its capital is Mainz.)

The country along the Rhine and Neckar Rivers was considered the garden spot of all Europe, and the fertile lands of the Palatinate were the envy of the neighboring powers. As a result, many wars were waged in and around this land for centuries.

In 1681, Louis XIV wanted the Palatinate as a gift for his sister-in-law, the Duchess of Orleans, and he sent his army to seize Strasbourg (which is now a city and port on the Rhine River in NE France). In 1688, he vented his hatred against Protestants by waging war in the Palatinate. For nine years the entire Province was overrun, burned, and pillaged. By 1697, when peace was finally declared, the population of the area had been reduced

¹Our immigrant ancestor John Turnbough came from Alsace Lorraine around 1760.

from 500,000 to a mere 50,000, 90% of the people having been killed.

Again, war after war continued to devastate the Palatinate until nothing was left but "scorched earth and homeless people."

In 1708, thousands of these desperate Germans were given asylum in England by Queen Ann. As thousands more continued to crowd into London, her hospitality proved to be a nightmare to the English. Over a period of years, Great Britain got rid of these refugees by sending them on to Ireland, to Jamaica, and to the New York and North Carolina colonies in America.

The German refugees who were sent to the Dutch Colony of New York were treated so badly there that almost all of them left and went on to Pennsylvania. Thereafter, the great masses of Palatinates fleeing Germany landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bypassing the Port of New York completely.

4. William Penn was an enthusiastic young Englishman who spent most of his life recruiting converts to his new religious sect of brotherly love, the Quakers, and in convincing the Palatinates and other persecuted Europeans to immigrate to America and help settle the Colony of Pennsylvania, which he founded.

He was born in 1644, the son of Admiral William Penn of the English Navy and a German mother. He was fluent in the German language, and it was in 1671, at the age of 27, when he began preaching his religion up and down the rivers of the Palatinate.

England owed Admiral Penn 16,000 pounds, and in settlement of the debt, King Charles II in 1681 granted to the son a total of 50,000 square miles of land in America, which became the Colony of Pennsylvania. Young William was well known in the Palatinate by this time, and his pleas to the homeless Germans to help colonize his newly acquired land eventually met with overwhelming enthusiasm.

The emigration from Germany began in 1682, and from then until 1702, only about 200 German families arrived in Pennsylvania. From 1702 to 1727, however, nearly 50,000 came to the Quaker colony. Many thousands more continued to come, up until the time the American Revolution began.

The existing ship passenger lists of 1754, which Mr. Cleek referred to but which I have not seen, show that almost all of the German immigrants arriving in America during that year formerly resided in one of the following areas:

Alsace	Darmsladt	Switzerland	Hamburg
Lorraine	Zwebrucken	Hanover	Saxony
Franconia	Hess	Westphalia	Hanau
The Palatinate	Wurtemberg		

Our Penninger ancestors are believed to have arrived in America sometime between 1753 and 1755, so it's possible that, unknowingly, we have just read the name of their homeland.

I never located a record showing how many Germans came to America during the 1700's, but it is known that they came in greater numbers than the Scotch-Irish, and the count for them was well over 300,000.

A large number of the 300,000 Scotch-Irish settled in the Valley of Virginia, which was pioneered almost equally by Scotch-Irish and German immigrants, and as so many of them went on to settle in Pendleton County also, the brief account of their background on the next page will give you some idea of why nearly a half million of these people left Ireland and immigrated to America.

The Scotch-Irish Immigrants

The Scotch-Irish were spoken of as being Irish because they emigrated from Ireland, but actually they were of Scottish descent.

When wars and famine in the late 1500's almost completely wiped out the population in the Province of Ulster in northern Ireland, England confiscated the lands, some 3,000,000 acres, and repeopled them largely with immigrants from Scotland. The Scots were Presbyterian, the few native Irish still in Ulster were Catholic, and extreme antagonism existed between the two groups from the very beginning. Their first actual war was fought in 1641, and their clashes are still going on today, more than 340 years later.

In spite of repeated harassment from the Irish and the English rulers, the new settlers prospered. They did, that is, until the Church of England was made the established church in Ireland. When the Scotch Presbyterians refused to conform to this religion, the British Parliament enacted such oppressive laws against their growing industries that their important woolen industry was completely destroyed in 1698.

After enduring severe religious and industrial persecution for almost a century, the Scotch-Irish began leaving for the American colonies. By 1775, half of the population of Ulster had crossed the Atlantic. England later bitterly regretted what she had done to these people, as they were her strongest and fiercest enemies during the American Revolution.

Among the Scotch-Irish who settled in Pendleton, and who are mentioned later in this story, were: Roger Dyer, his son William Dyer, John, James, and William Cunningham, Joseph Skidmore, Arthur Johnston, John McClure, and William Gragg. These people and their families were closely associated with the Peningers, and most became very substantial citizens of Pendleton.

Crossing the Atlantic

When Henry Sr. and Barbara made the journey to America, a voyage across the Atlantic was no pleasure cruise. A trip that now takes just hours by plane, or just a few days by ship, took more than 100 days on the open sea in the 1750's. The speed of the boats was about like a man walking.

The sailing ships were small, overcrowded, and dirty. They were anywhere from 63 feet to 100 feet long, and they carried as many as 400 people. The absence of wind sometimes made the journey even longer, and food and water then became scarce, and oftentimes spoiled. The fear of shipwreck and pirates was always present, and quite frequently these fears were not unfounded. Smallpox and other contagious diseases often spread uncontrolled during the long crossings. The unfavorable conditions aboard these sailing vessels took many lives, and existing ship passenger lists contain the names of those who died during crossings, as well as the living.

The cost of passage was usually \$80 for adults, \$40 for half-grown children, and no charge for small children. For Henry Sr. and Barbara and their infant daughter Elizabeth (Mr. Cleek stated that Elizabeth was born in Germany in 1753), the fare from Germany to America probably was about \$160. That's not very much money by our 1986 standards, but to many of the emigrants, the fare represented their entire fortunes.

The Redemptorists and The Involuntaries

Among the immigrants who came to America were the redemptorists who were largely comprised of Germans. These were people who wanted to leave Europe but lacked the money for passage to America. They were called redemptorists because they could redeem the cost of their fare by serving a term of labor in America.

Agents for ship owners would advance the cost of passage, and for this, the emigrants would sign an agreement of servitude for a certain number of years. Upon reaching American ports, these men and women, and their children, were immediately sold at public auction, usually to plantation owners in Virginia. When their term of labor was over, they were then free to live however they wished in their new country. In spite of the seeming cruelty of this arrangement, historians agree that "in the long run, these people usually fared better in America because of its broader opportunities."

Another large group to come to America during the 17th and 18th Centuries consisted of involuntary immigrants sent here by the British. A good portion of this group came from the Old Bailey Prison in London. Some had been convicted of serious crimes, but most had been convicted and imprisoned for relatively minor offenses such as debt. Between 1650 and 1775, 120,000 of these convicts were shipped off to America, and especially to the Colony of Virginia. This practice continued until the beginning of the American Revolution, and after that, the English shipped their "undesirables" to Australia.

Also among the involuntary immigrants were men who had been kidnapped from British seaports, individuals considered black sheep by families, and homeless children.

The cost of transporting these involuntary people to America was \$25 per person. Because of the severe over-crowding on their ships, they suffered even more during the long crossing than did the paying passengers. In one year alone, 2,000 of these people were known to have died at sea or shortly after landing at Philadelphia.

Like the redemptorists, the involuntary immigrants were sold into servitude as soon as they docked at American ports. The average price paid by plantation owners - usually of Virginia -

was about \$150. These people also were freed after completing their term of service to their American owners, and while some probably returned to their criminal ways, the majority became good citizens.

For bringing the redemptorists and involuntaries to America, most of the huge profits went directly to the ship owners.

The foregoing information hasn't been given to suggest our ancestors fell into either of these two groups of people. From their lifestyle in Virginia, it seems fairly certain that Henry Sr. and Barbara arrived in America with adequate funds to establish themselves in their new country. There will always be an element of doubt, however, until a record of their arrival in America is found.

Port of Entry

There were several ports of entry along the eastern coast where Henry Sr. and his family could have debarked, but I believe it may have been at the Port of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, where they came ashore. As we have already seen, historical accounts relate that because of Pennsylvania's reputation for civil and religious liberty, this is where almost all of the German immigrants landed in the 1750's. For the moment, though, it can only be assumed that this is where our ancestors entered America.

Oath of Allegiance

If Henry Sr. and family did land in Pennsylvania, then Henry would have taken an oath of allegiance to King George II of England and his successors. All male foreigners 16 and over arriving in the British Colony of Pennsylvania were required to take this oath, which I imagine was required in all of England's American colonies.

Immediately upon docking, the men were marched either to the Courthouse or to the Magistrate's home, where the oath was then administered. If no one was around to give the oath when a ship docked, all of the immigrants had to remain on board until someone was available, and that sometimes took several days. After taking the oath, the men were then considered British-American citizens and basically they and their families were under the laws of England. This was not a naturalization process; that only came after seven years' residency in America, and only upon application.

After arriving in America, ship Captains had to turn their passenger lists over to the local authorities, and these lists then served as the only records of the men who took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain.

The oath itself captured a moment in history:

"I, _____, do solemnly & sincerely promise & declare that I will be true & faithfull to King George the Second and do solemnly, sincerely and truly Profess Testifie and Declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest & renounce as impious & heretical that wicked Doctrine & Position that Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murthered by their subjects or any other State, or Potentate hath or ought to have any power, whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Pre-Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the Realm of Great Britain or the Dominions thereunto belonging.

"I, _____, do solemnly sincerely and truly acknowledge profess testify & declare that King George the Second is lawful & rightful King of the Realm of Great Britain & of all others his Dominions & Countries thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly & sincerely declare that I do believe the Person pretending to be Prince of Wales during the Life of the late King James, & since his Decease pretending to be taken upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third, or of Scotland by the Name of James the Eighth or the Stile and title of King of Great Britain hath not any right or title whatsoever to the crown of the Realm of Great Britain, nor any other the Dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce & refuse any Allegiance or obedience to him & do solemnly promise, that I will be true and faithful, & bear true Allegiance to King George the Second & to him will be faithfull against all traitorous Conspiracies &

attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person, Crown & Dignity - & I will doe my best Endeavours to disclose & make known to King George the Second & his Successors all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which I shall know to be made against him or any of them. And I will be true and faithfull to the succession of the Crown against him the said James & all other Persons whatsoever as the same is & stands settled by An Act Entitled An Act declaring the Rights & Liberties of the Subject, & settling the Succession of the Crown to the late Queen Anne & the Heirs of her Body being Protestants, and as the same by one other Act Entitled An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown & better securing the Rights & Liberties of the Subject is & stands Settled & Entailed after the Decease of the said late Queen, & for Default of Issue of the late Queen to the late Princess Sophia Electoress & Duchess Dowager at Hanover the Heirs of Her Body being Protestants and all these things I do plainly & sincerely acknowledge promise & declare, according to these express words by me spoken, & according to the plain & common sense and understanding of the same Words, without any Equivocation, mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Renunciation & Promise heartily willingly and truly."

England tried to hold the colonists to this oath during the years before the Revolution, but most of the men disregarded it completely.

Regardless of the "olde" spelling and strange wording, the oath gives the impression that George II's position as King of England was on shaky ground, as was his hold over his subjects in America.

Early Peningers in Pennsylvania

The "Pennsylvania Oaths of Allegiance" book lists seven Peningers among the 25,000 immigrants who arrived in Pennsylvania between 1727-1775, and any one of the seven could have been related to Henry Sr.:

<u>Original List</u>	<u>Reprinted List</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Ship</u>
Barbaria Benninger		40	1731, Sep 21	Brittania
Stephen Beninger			1738, Oct 27	Saint Andrew
Ulrich Peninger	Ulrich Baninger	20	1739, Feb 7	Jamaica Galley
Hans Jacob Peninger	Hans Jacob Baninger	24	1739, Feb 7	"
Martin Bennegar	Martin Beniger	35	1739, Sep 3	Friendship
Peter Beniger			1751, Sep 24	Neptune
Rodolph Phaninger	Rudolph Banninger		1753, Sep 27	Windsor

Although Henry Sr. and Barbara were not listed in this book, that doesn't mean they didn't arrive in Pennsylvania between 1727-1775. Many of the passenger lists have not survived the passage of time, and the editorial in the book tells why:

"In some few cases, the entire list of ship's passengers is preserved with the ages of all. Originally, these were furnished to the proper authorities, but unfortunately one by one they have been abstracted. The originals in the possession of the Commonwealth (PA) were badly mutilated by searchers for untold fortunes."

Provided our ancestors actually did arrive in Pennsylvania, maybe someday a book showing their date of arrival will be found, especially if the searchers mentioned above published any of the lists they "took."

All of these ships were from Rotterdam, a seaport in the Rhine Delta. The Jamaica Galley carried 320 Palatines, the Friendship carried 150 Palatines.

Regarding the Rhine route, Mr. Cleek wrote:

"The Rhine was the highway along which the refugees fled the Palatinate, and it became clogged with every type of vessel that could boast a mast and a sail. The exodus down the Rhine lasted for the six months from May through October each year. The trip down the Rhine to Rotterdam in the Netherlands lasted from three to six weeks. They had to pass some twenty to thirty customhouses on their way down and each one exacted its fee. The resources of many were exhausted by the time Rotterdam was reached. They were sometimes held in the Netherlands for one or two months. Some of the refugees were transferred to English ports, where they usually experienced another delay sometimes lasting months, while waiting to be passed by the Customhouse or waiting for suitable winds."

(Our immigrant ancestor John Turnbough on mother's side is believed to have taken this same route to America, leaving from Alsace Lorraine, which was then a Province in Germany, traveling down the Rhine River to Rotterdam where he embarked for the journey to America, landing at the Port of Philadelphia, and then going on to settle in South Carolina, around 1760.)

Considering that our Peninger ancestors are believed to have left their homeland in the early 1750's, their route from Germany might very well have begun on the Rhine River also.

Later Peningers in Pennsylvania

Although the following listed Peningers were living in Pennsylvania long after Henry Sr. and Barbara settled in Virginia, our immigrant grandparents may have had a connection with one or

more of the families.

In 1790, the first Census of the United States shows two Peninger families living in Pennsylvania:

Henry Peninger:

Resided in Towamensink Township, Northampton County. As Head of Family, he had one free white male 16 years or older, and five free white females in his household.

Oelirigh Peninger:

Resided in Heidelberg Township, Northampton County. As Head of Family, he had one free white male 16 years or older, two free white males under 16 years, and one free white female in his household.

In 1800, seven Peninger families lived there:

Amos Penegar	- Delaware County
Widow Benninger	- Northampton County
Catharine Benninger	- Lancaster County
Henry Benninger	- Adams County
Jacob Benninger	- Northampton County
John Benninger	- Westmoreland County
Ulrich Benninger	- Northampton County

By 1850, Pennsylvania was home to 25 Peninger families:

Christopher Beninger
Daniel Beninger
Jacob Beninger
John Beninger (2)
Jonathan Beninger
Joseph Beninger
Peter Beninger (2)

Christian Beningher
Jacob Beningher

Benneville Bennager
Adam Benninger
Cath Benninger
Catharine Benninger
Jacob Benninger (2)
Peter Benninger

William Penegar
Samuel Penegar

David Peniger
Isaac W. Peniger
Pheby Peniger
Benjamin Peninger
Peter Peninger

This was the time in history when just about all children were named after Biblical characters, and most of these Peningers were no exception. Some of the given names appear in our branch of the

family also, Henry, Amos, Jacob, John, David, and William.

The different spellings of the surname Peninger probably are due in part to B's and P's sounding alike when spoken by a German. The spellings such as Penegar and Peniger are very likely the result of how people "heard" the name, dropping one "n" entirely.

Henry Sr. and Barbara may have gone directly to the Colony of Virginia after arriving in America, but I'm inclined to believe they lived in Pennsylvania first, perhaps with relatives. Maybe someday a relationship can be established between them and some of the early, and later, Pennsylvania Peningers.

SECTION II

"Early Virginia"

The following account was taken from the Handy Book for Genealogists, 6th Edition:

"The colonization of the American Continent in modern times began with the arrival of three boatloads of English immigrants¹ in May, 1607 on the northeast shore of James River in Virginia, on the site of present day Jamestown. One of the leaders was Captain John Smith,² a daring adventurous fellow who was well acquainted with the lay of the land.

"Having done nothing to provide food for the winter, more than half of the colony succumbed from illness and lack of nourishing food.

"The summer of 1608 brought them new supplies from England and 120 more immigrants.

"In the fall of 1608 the colony of 130 or 140 persons was augmented by the arrival of 70 more immigrants in the third expedition to Virginia.

"At the beginning of the winter of 1609 the colony consisted of 490 persons. When the spring of 1610 arrived there were only 60 persons left in the colony.

"Determined to return to England, the group embarked. The ship was coming out of the mouth of the James River when Virginia bound ships under Lord Delaware came in sight. Against their

¹These English immigrants were brought to Virginia by the London Virginia Company, owners of the territory until 1624. The land had been granted to this company by the King of England.

²Captain John Smith was the 3rd President, or Governor, of Virginia, 1608-1609.

own judgement, the disgruntled colonists were persuaded to return to their abandoned homes.

"Early in 1610 more food and additional colonists arrived from England.

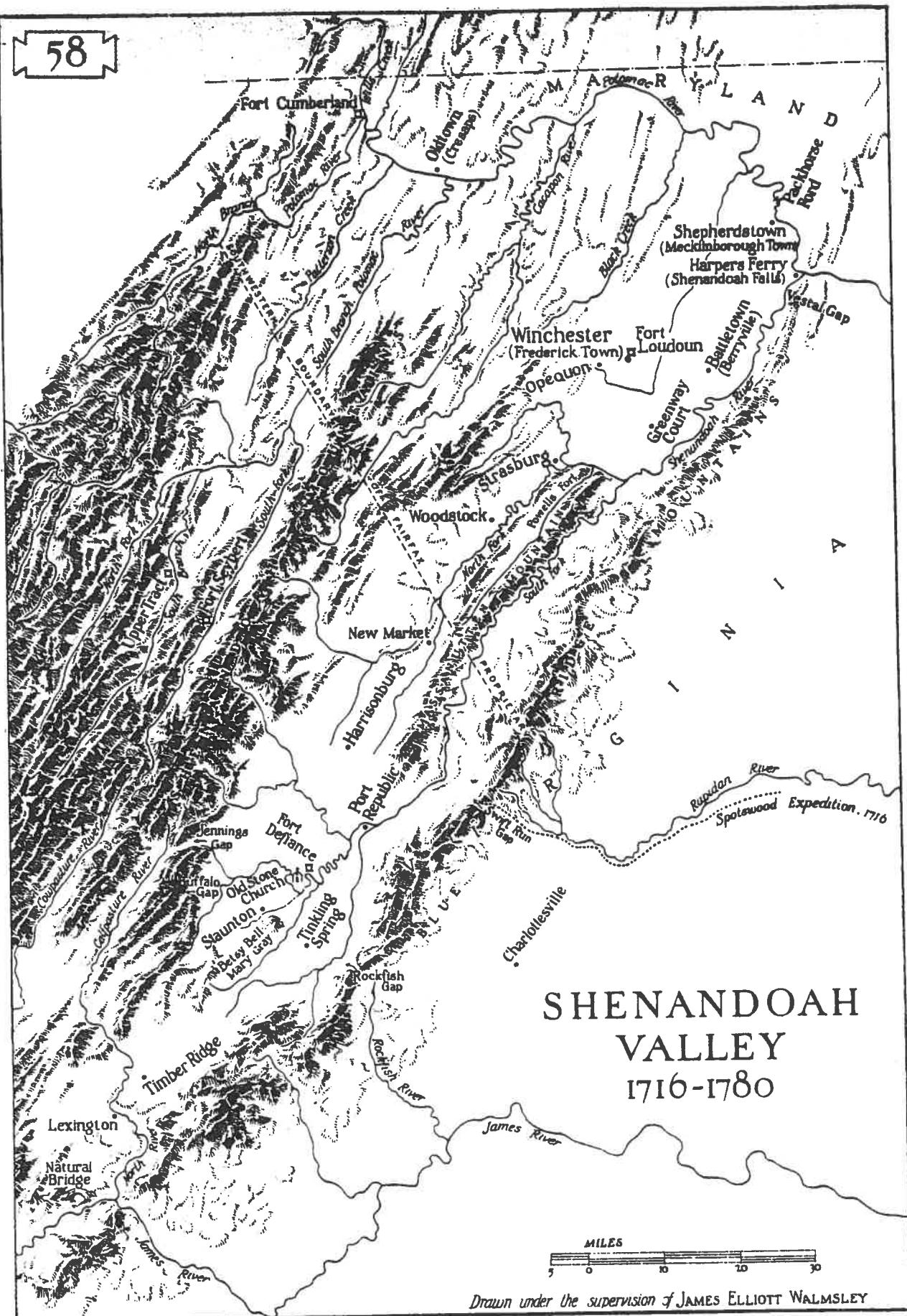
"Virginia became a royal colony in 1624. From then until 1776 when it announced its independence from England, it was in almost constant trouble with the Crown or its representatives. Mainly, the colonists objected to the arbitrary action of the colony officials and their ruthless demands.

"Every month in the year, with the exception of the winter months, saw boatloads of new immigrants arriving. More and more settlements were established, some as far north as the Potomac River. By 1700 there were more than 80,000 persons living in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Twenty thousand more had come by 1717. (By 1727, the population was about 150,000, a third being Negro slaves and much of the remaining two-thirds being redemptorists or their descendants. m) During the next 37 years, the population increased by almost 200%, reaching 284,000 by 1754."

The 284,000 population count of 1754 very possibly included Henry Sr. and Barbara and their infant daughter Elizabeth.

The Colony of Virginia originally encompassed the present states of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, a portion of Minnesota, and a portion of Pennsylvania.

After 164 years as a royal colony, Virginia became the 10th State in 1788. Because of differences of opinion during the Civil War, the western section of Virginia in 1861 demanded and received a separate government. In 1863, West Virginia became the 35th State in the Union.



This historic map was donated by Darlene. It shows many of the places mentioned in this story, Harper's Ferry, the Spotswood Expedition, Fort Seybert, Upper Tract, South Branch of Potomac, etc.

The Journey to Virginia

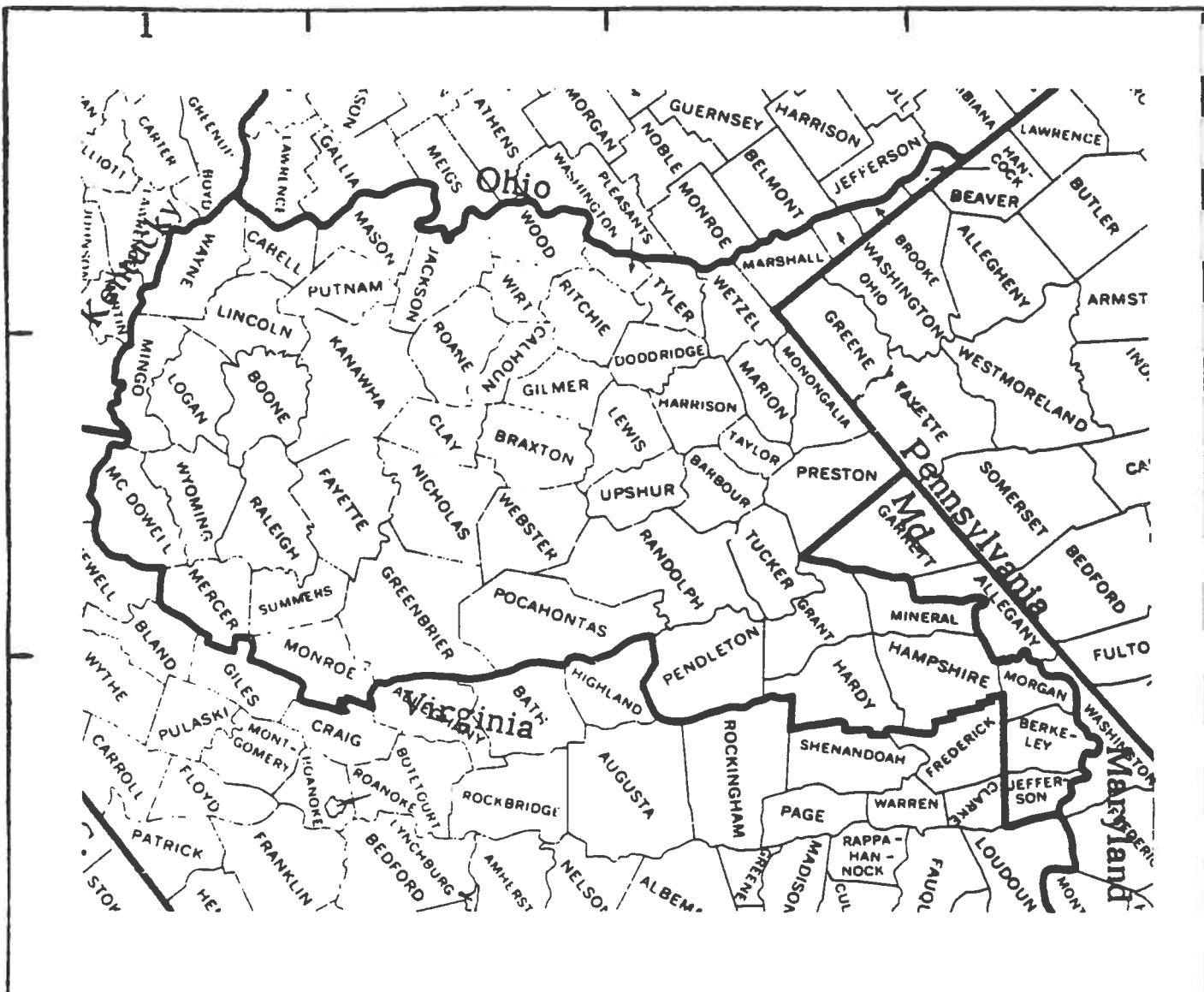
By the time our ancestors immigrated to America - and assuming they arrived at the Port of Philadelphia and lived in Pennsylvania for awhile - Pennsylvania had been established for about 75 years. The inhabitants considered themselves Americans, and they looked with disfavor upon the multitude of German and Scotch-Irish then coming to their shores. Because the residents were not at all cordial to these newcomers with their foreign appearance and foreign speech, and because land along the coastal areas was becoming scarce and very expensive, many of these later arrivals found their way into Virginia. Here, land was plentiful, considerably cheaper, and sometimes free.

Virginia was easily accessible from Pennsylvania over the old Indian trails. The route for many of the German and Scotch-Irish immigrants took them through Pennsylvania's Cumberland Valley, on into an adjoining section of Maryland, then across the Potomac River above Harper's Ferry, and on into the Shenandoah Valley, a distance of some 300 miles. The journey took anywhere from three to six weeks, and the mode of travel was usually by horseback, with belongings strapped on cows and horses.

Many of the immigrants ended their journey on the Shenandoah, especially many of the Scotch-Irish, but if this was Henry Sr. and Barbara's route into Virginia, they continued on for another 75 miles or so, crossing two large mountain ranges until they reached the beautiful South Branch Valley, in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia. It was in this valley where they chose to settle, and where they remained for the rest of their lives.

And, it was in the South Branch Valley where our next three Peninger ancestors were born, Henry Peninger Jr., William Peninger, and John C. Peninger.

COUNTY MAP FOR THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA



Early Pendleton County

The information on the next few pages will give you an idea what Pendleton was like before our ancestors arrived there, which was in the approximate year of 1757.

The "Area"

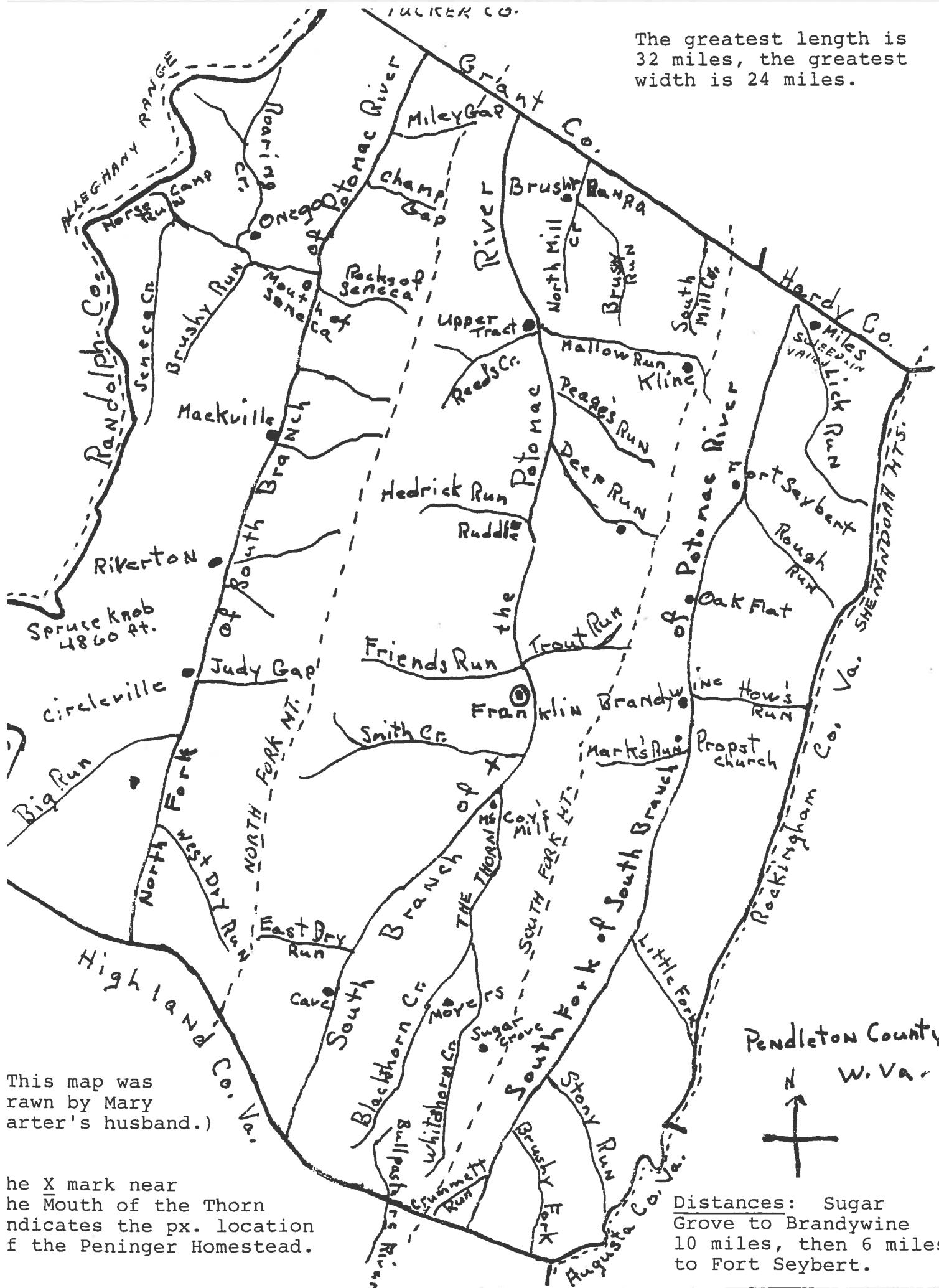
When Henry Sr. and his family went to Virginia, the area where they settled was then a part of Augusta County. Later, the same area was in Rockingham County, and now it is in Pendleton County, West Virginia. I will indicate when these changes took place, but from this point on I usually refer to the area by its present name of Pendleton. This will eliminate a lot of thens and nows, which get a little tiresome to read after awhile - and also to write.

Some Physical Geography

Pendleton County is a 707 square mile area, or more than 450,000 acres, of extremely rich farming land, extensive forests, picturesque scenery, and numerous caves, rivers, creeks, and streams. When our ancestors first settled there, it was an unspoiled paradise for hunting and fishing.

Its bordering counties are eight, three of them in Virginia. For anyone wishing to visit the area, as I hope to do someday, Pendleton lies 415 miles from New York, and just 187 miles from Washington, D.C.

The Alleghany Mountain Range provides a natural border on the west, and the Shenandoah does the same on the east. Within the county there are two parallel ranges, the North Fork and the South Fork, which enclose three parallel valleys, the South Fork Valley, the North Fork Valley, and the South Branch Valley. There are many



smaller ridges and valleys within these three main ones, but none are shown on the map on the opposite page.

The three valleys are watered by the South Branch of the Potomac River and its two leading tributaries, the North Fork River to the west and the South Fork River to the east. As you will see on the map, there are many feeders off these watercourses, several of which still bear names of early pioneers.

Three miles above the town of Franklin, the South Branch of the Potomac River receives its largest tributary, the Thorn, which is formed of two large branches, the Blackthorn and the Whitethorn.

Henry Sr. and Barbara settled on the South Branch Valley one mile south and above Franklin. I thought above meant north of the town, but it doesn't. Mrs. Pauline Harmon, President of the Pendleton County Historical Society, wrote me that this is a common mistake made by many people; because the South Branch of the Potomac River flows north, the Peninger land and the Thorn are above and south of Franklin. I still can't picture it being this way, but I have no doubt that Mrs. Harmon and the map makers are right.

Pendleton apparently is a great place for trees, because there are many different varieties growing there. The early surveyors used trees to mark off land, so maybe it was a good thing there were so many. There are aspen, ash, birch, black gum, box elder, white and red beech, red and white cedar, chestnut, cooperwood, cucumber, dogwood, red and white elm, red, white, and shellback hickory, ironwood, juniper, linden, white, yellow, and honey locust, red and sugar maple, mulberry, oak(chestnut, white, black, red, ground, swamp, spanish, and bastard), pine (white, yellow, pitch, spruce, hemlock, and water), persimmon, poplar, sycamore, sassafrass, yellow and weeping willow, wild cherry and may cherry, water ash, and white and black walnut. The oaks are the dominant forest trees, and the pines and walnut are the most numerous.

The summer climate is mild, the mercury seldom rising into the 90's. There is some humidity, but also a large proportion of bright, sunny days. The winter temperature has been known to drop as low as 22 degrees below zero, and the Pendleton Grave Registers reflect this as they show that several persons "froze to death" in the early days. Due to the protection of the surrounding mountain ranges, tornadoes and destructive winds are unknown in this region.

The climate of the county is much the same as in Germany, Ireland, and England, so the settlers felt pretty much at home in their new land. There were no new methods of farming to learn, and they could grow the same crops as in Europe. But even so, the American Frontier was a wilderness area, and life was not easy for the pioneer families.

Before the White Man Came

When the Valley of Virginia became known to the white people, it was an almost uninhabited land. There was a clan of about 150 Shawnee Indians on the South Branch of the Potomac, led by Killbuck, a few Tuscaroras were in what is now Berkeley County, the Mingo tribe was a hundred miles northeast on the Susquehanna River, and much farther to the south were the Catawbas, on the river in North Carolina that bears their name.

The long distances did not keep these tribes from warring upon one another, however, and the Indian trails in the Valley of Virginia became like military highways.

The entire Shawnee tribe consisted of just 1,000 people. After being pushed from their early home in the far North, the tribe went southward until turned back by the Catawbas and other tribes in the South Atlantic region.

Their tribal name was Shawunogi, meaning "Southerners," but through the white man the name became Shawanoes or Shawnees.

This tribe made their huts of long poles bent together and fastened at the top, and then they covered the poles with bark. The only openings were a place to go in or out and a hole at the top to let the smoke out. Their clothing was made of skins, and until the coming of the white man, their only weapons and utensils were made of stone or bone. The art of weaving was unknown to them.

Around 1700 some of the Shawnees laid claim to the valleys of Pendleton. They called the South Branch of the Potomac River Wappatomika, which meant "River of Wild Geese," and the name remained in popular use until about 1810.

Mr. Morton wrote: "In Pendleton the Indians established a network of footpaths with the help of their stone tomahawks. The paths usually followed the rivers, travel thus being easier and game more plentiful. And as the rivers of the region run parallel with the mountain ridges, the succession of water courses in one continuous valley constituted a natural highway."

The Shawnees remained on the South Branch until the spring of 1754, at which time they left to join other Indians and the French during the French and Indian Wars of 1754-1760.

Note: Most of the present-day Shawnee Indians live in Oklahoma.

This article about one of the best known Shawnees, Chief Tecumseh (1768?-1813), appeared in a 1985 magazine:

An Indian Curse That's Linked To the Deaths of 7 Presidents

What is known as the Indian's Revenge started almost 180 years ago when Shawnee Chief Tecumseh died in a pitched battle with William Harrison, then Governor of Indiana.

It is said that in revenge, the Shawnee placed a curse on Harrison. Medicine men told how the Governor would become President in a year ending in zero — but would die in office. From then on, any President elected in a year divisible by 20 would also die before his term ended.

Harrison was duly elected President in 1840 — and died a month after taking office.

Abe Lincoln was elected

20 years later — and was assassinated. The deaths of five other Presidents have also been attributed to the Shawnee curse ...

James Garfield was elected to office in 1880 and was assassinated in 1881.

William McKinley was re-elected in 1900 and was assassinated in 1901.

Warren Harding was elected in 1920 and died of a stroke in 1923.

Franklin Roosevelt was elected in 1940 and died in 1945.

John Kennedy was elected in 1960 and was assassinated in 1963.

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Period of Discovery and Organization

In 1716, Alexander Spottswood, the Virginia governor, and a party of 50 people traveled by horseback 200 miles inland to the west bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River to see what the country was like. Their enthusiastic report upon their return to Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, marked the beginning of interest in the Valley of Virginia. Hunters, traders, and prospectors were soon exploring the area. The Germans and the Scotch-Irish immigrants had a particular interest because of the race prejudice and government neglect they had been subjected to in Pennsylvania.

Until 1720 there was no county organization west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In that year Spottsylvania County was set off, being named for the Governor. In 1734, Orange County was taken from Spottsylvania, and in it was included all of the territory beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1738, the territory beyond the mountains was divided into the Districts of Augusta and Frederick, both of which were named for members of the English royal family.

Seven years later Augusta was made a county, and from the day the first court convened, on December 9, 1745, the public records of the county remain almost wholly intact. Henry Sr.'s Virginia records are to be found in Augusta County until the year 1778, in Rockingham County until 1788, and in Pendleton County from that year on.

The Beginning of Settlement

A hunter by the name of Abraham Burner, a German, is believed to have been the first white man to build a cabin and establish a

home in Pendleton. The location was a half mile below Brandywine, and the year was 1745. He later settled near Doe Hill in Highland County. Many years later, his great grandson, Samuel Hiner, married Peninger descendant Elizabeth Fleisher, and during the Revolution, his son John was hired by Henry Sr. to serve an 18-month tour of duty for our ancestor Henry Jr.

In 1746 and 1747, Robert Green of Culpeper County and his associates James Wood and William Russell, entered a number of tracts in Pendleton by a Virginia Order of Council. Almost all of the tracts were in the middle and lower parts of the South Branch and South Fork valleys where the bottom lands are the widest. They tied up 19 parcels of land totaling 15,748 acres.

This monopoly of nearly thirty square miles of the best land in Pendleton left the three partners in control of the situation. Later settlers had the choice of buying from them or taking the odds and ends of bottom land they had not gathered in, or retire into the mountains.

It was from the Green syndicate that Henry Sr. first bought land in Pendleton, in 1761.

(The largest of the Green surveys in the South Branch Valley, some 2,464 acres, was patented in the name of William Shelton, and by him sold to others, but there are no details on record regarding these transactions. I have mentioned the Shelton survey because there were Virginia Sheltons on mother's side of the family who I am trying to trace. There may not be a connection to this William Shelton, but it would be very interesting if it turned out there was, and that the Peningers and Sheltons knew one another in Pendleton, and in the South Branch Valley.)

The First 40 Settlers

The first bona-fide settlers in Pendleton appear to have been the six families from Pennsylvania who on the fourth and fifth days of November, 1747, were given deeds of purchase by Robert Green. The heads of these families were: Roger Dyer, his son William Dyer, and his son-in-law Matthew Patton; also Matthew's son John Patton Jr., and John Smith and William Stephenson. These six men purchased 1,860 acres, for a total of \$203.33.

Other families may have joined the Dyer settlement before 1753, but if they did, there are no records of surveys or land purchases by such men. There could have been a few non-landowners in the vicinity, however, and possibly even a few squatters.

By the end of 1747, two groups of immigrants began coming to Pendleton, the Germans and the Scotch-Irish. Most of the Scotch-Irish had landed at the Port of Philadelphia, some at Charleston. The Germans came almost exclusively from Pennsylvania, excepting a few that drifted over the Blue Ridge Mountains from the already established German colonies in Spottsylvania and adjacent counties to the west.

For some unexplained reason, there was a sudden wave of immigration in 1753. In this year, 27 tracts were surveyed for 21 different people, 16 of whom were newcomers to Pendleton. The newcomers were: John Davis who located in Sweedlin Valley, Hans Conrad, Ulrich Conrad, Jacob Seybert, and John Dunkle who located west of the Dyer settlement. Jacob Goodman located on the plateau of South Fork Mountain. Michael Mallow was on Mallow's Run, and Peter Moser and Michael Freeze settled close to Upper Tract. John Michael Propst settled two miles above Brandywine, and John Michael Simmons went higher up the valley. Benjamin Scott, Frederick Sherler, and John, James, and William Cunningham located at Walnut Bottom on the North Fork Valley.

By 1754 Samuel Bright was on the Blackthorn, and Joseph Skidmore and Peter Vaneman were on Friend's Run.

At least by 1753-6, Mark Swadley, Jacob Ruleman, Hans, Adam, and Michael Harper, and Henry Stone had settled in Pendleton.

By 1757, Arthur Johnston, John McClure, John and Sarah Jane McCoy, John Smith, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Smith, Frederick Keister, Jacob Peterson, and Nicholas Frank were in the area.

"By the close of 1757, about 40 families, or 200 people, were living in what is now Pendleton County.

"We may picture to ourselves a primeval forest broken only by a few dozen clearings, nearly all lying on or near the large watercourses. In these clearings were the small, stump-dotted fields of corn, grain, and flax. The pens for the livestock were strongly built, so as to protect the animals from the bears, wolves, and catamounts that were the cause of continual anxiety and occasional loss.

"The roads leading out from the settlements were simply bridle paths and commodities were carried on the backs of animals. There was a little mill at the Dyer settlement and another at Upper Tract. Doubtless there was also a blacksmith in each valley. But there was neither church, schoolhouse, nor store.

"Trouble with the Indians was now coming on, and the sale of land stopped completely between 1758 and 1761 except for parcels sold to the Cunninghams and the Parsons."

Note: Even though Henry Sr. and Barbara are known to have been in Pendleton by 1757 also, they would not have been in Morton's count of the first 40 settlers because he was listing landowners only, and our ancestors did not own land in Pendleton until 1761. So, as of 1757, Henry Sr. and Barbara were living in Pendleton as squatters, or as renters, or with one of the above mentioned families. If they lived with one of the families, it might have been the Conrads as they and the Peningers were very close. And, Barbara may have been a Conrad before marrying Henry Sr.

SECTION III

And NOW, out of the estimated 50 billion human beings who have ever lived on this planet, it is time to begin the story of two of them, Henry Sr. and Barbara Peninger, and their progeny. They were my generation's 4th great grandparents, and this was their time in history. I hope you will enjoy getting to know a little something about them, their eight children, and their 62 known grandchildren.

NOTE: The Henry Peningers of Pendleton.

There were three adult Henry Peningers in Pendleton at the same time and in order to avoid confusing them, I refer to each by just one title throughout. The several Henrys presented a problem to Mr. Morton, and it was only after all the indexed Peninger records of Pendleton had been accumulated that I was able to sort them out myself.

The three Henrys:

1. Henry Sr. - As you know by now, I always refer to him as Sr. even though he wasn't Sr. until his son Henry Jr. was born.
2. Henry Jr. - This was Henry Sr.'s son, and also our next Peninger ancestor. He was known as Jr., 2nd, and Sr. in the public records, but I identify him always as Jr.
3. Henry III - This was Henry Jr.'s son. He was known as 2nd, 3rd, and Jr. during his days in Pendleton, but he will be called Henry III.

There was a fourth Henry Peninger in Pendleton, the brother of our ancestor John C. Peninger, but inasmuch as he left the county while still a child, his name did not appear in the county records and so he was not confused with the other Henrys.

SECTION III

Henry Sr. and Barbara Peninger

In Pendleton County, (W) Virginia

1757 - 1820

It would be great to start out this story by telling you something personal about our Peninger ancestors, like where they were born, when they left Germany, the name of the ship that brought them to America, where they first lived in this country, why they went to Virginia, and when, and with whom - and even what they looked like, but these things are not known at this time and they may never be known.

The only actual facts that we do know about Henry Sr. and Barbara before they arrived in Pendleton, came from the county records themselves:

Henry Sr. was born in Germany,
he was born before 1740,
his wife's name was Barbara, and
he was in America at least by 1755.

These are the sources for those facts:

1. Henry Sr.'s naturalization record of 1762 proves he was born in Germany.
2. His first purchase of land in 1761 proves he was born before 1740, as he was then at least the required age of 21.
3. His will dated 1796 and his land deeds of 1804 and 1809 name Barbara as his wife.
4. His naturalization record also proves he was in America at least by 1755 as he had met the seven-year residency requirement.

If Mr. Cleek's statement that their daughter Elizabeth was

born in Germany in 1753 is true, it would mean that Henry Sr. and Barbara probably were married at least by 1753, and were still in Germany as of that year. And to have had a child in 1753, Henry Sr. probably was born in the early 1730's.

Unfortunately, Mr. Cleek is no longer living, and the daughter who helped prepare his book could not find the source for her father's statement that Elizabeth was born in Germany.

However, if the information about Elizabeth should be incorrect, and because no record of Henry Sr.'s arrival in America has been found, it is entirely possible he came to America as a child. Any one of the male Penningers listed on Page 32 could have been his father, or the Barbaria Benninger listed could have been his mother.

But no matter where he grew up or who his parents were, or when he came to America, or where he was married, Henry Sr. and Barbara and their daughter Elizabeth were in Augusta County, Virginia (now Pendleton County, West Virginia) by 1757.

The Earliest Record

So far, the earliest Henry Sr. and his family have been placed in Pendleton County was sometime before March 16, 1757. The records substantiating the time are not originals, but they did come from original sources.

In March of 1756 Virginia passed a law to raise money from the colonists in order to compensate the Militia and the civilians for services rendered during the French and Indian War (1754-1760), and Henry Sr. was one of those compensated, both as a soldier in the Militia and as a member of the community. These compensations were listed in two books, Mr. Boogher's "Gleanings of Virginia History," and Mr. Eckenrode's "A list of Colonial Soldiers of Virginia," and both authors used "Hening's Statutes

at Large," Vol. 7, as their source. (The several volumes of Hening's Statutes contain all the early Acts of Legislation in America and also all the military records of the early wars. The work was published in 1823 from original sources, and it is considered a "mine" of legal and historic facts about early America.)

It wasn't until I was writing down Henry Sr.'s undated payments that I realized he was listed twice with Michael Freeze who was then alive, but who later was killed by Indians. Even though most of the payments were not dated in the two books, a notation was made if a man was no longer living, and as Michael Freeze was not listed as such when his payments were authorized, that indicated Henry Sr. and Barbara were in Pendleton before Michael was killed - which was on March 16, 1757.

Soldiers were authorized to receive one shilling per day when on active duty, and civilians received varying amounts, depending on the type of service they provided.

Following are the payments listed for Henry Sr., and also for Michael Freeze, in pounds, shillings, and pence:

1. Henry Benningar	-	soldier	-	13		
2. Henry Peninger	-	for 5 days' work	-	5		
3. Henry Peninger	-		-	3		
4. Henry Penninger	-	for provisions	-	1	18	9
Michael Freeze	-	for provisions	-	1	8	7
5. Henry Benigar	-	soldier	-	7	3	
Michael Frees	-	soldier	-	4	12	
6. Henry Peniger	-	soldier	-		5	

Most of the settlers in Pendleton received these payments. Some of those listed with Henry Sr. and Michael Freeze as providing provisions were Roger Dyer, George Mouse, Nicholas Frank, and Peter Moser, all of whom were killed by Indians in 1758. (George Mouse may have been one of our ancestors also, as you will see later on.)

Pendleton During the French and Indian War

The French and Indian War, 1754-1760, was the American phase of the Seven Years' War in which England and Prussia defeated Austria, France, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony.

Here in America, England and France had already fought three colonial wars, and the French and Indian War was waged to determine which of the two powers would be supreme in this country. The Indians sided with the French, and this favoritism came about in a very natural way.

Most of the French pioneers came to the colonies to trade for furs or to trap, and they lived very much like the Indians, often living with them and taking an Indian wife. On the other hand, the rest of the pioneers came to claim and cultivate a piece of land, or at least most of them did, and in the process of doing so, they ruthlessly pushed the Indians out of their homelands. Because of this aggression, it is no wonder the native Americans sided with the French during this period in history.

The small band of Shawnees on the South Branch of the Potomac were at peace with the white settlers until 1754. In the spring of that year, however, they suddenly left Pendleton, joined Indians living on the Ohio River, and then participated in the devastating raids on the white settlements, including the settlements in Pendleton.

When the Scotland-born commander of the British forces in America, General Edward Braddock, was defeated and killed on July 9, 1755, in the ambush near Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) on the Monongahela River, the American frontier was left completely unprotected. During the next four years, the entire frontier border of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia suffered severe damage from raids by the Indians and the French soldiers.

In 1756 Virginia appropriated \$33,333 to build 23 forts throughout the threatened area, and General George Washington was sent to the frontier to protect the settlers, but with far too few soldiers. As a result of the appropriation, however, two forts were built in Pendleton in 1756, Fort Seybert on the South Fork Valley, and Fort Upper Tract on the South Branch Valley.

The Raids in Pendleton

There are no records of any raids in Pendleton before 1757, but in February of that year, Jacob Peterson, who was living on North Mill Creek, "lost six children by capture, one of them soon afterward escaping. On March 16 of the same year the Indians killed Michael Freeze and his wife who lived close to Upper Tract. It was perhaps the tragedy at the Freeze home that led to the commissioning of Jacob Seybert on March 16, 1757, as the first captain of Militia for what is now Pendleton County. Capt. Seybert had come from Frederick County, Maryland four years earlier. He was one of seven brothers, natives of the town in Germany that gave birth to Martin Luther."¹

On March 19, 1758, the Upper Tract settlement was again attacked. Peter Moser, Nicholas Frank, and Hans Conrad were killed. George Moser and Adam Harper were wounded, and

¹Martin Luther, 1483-1546, was a German theologian and translator of the Bible. He was the leader of the Protestant Reformation in Germany and the founder of the Lutheran Church.

James Cunningham and two others were captured. James was held captive by the Indians for seven years, was nearly starved to death, and became blind during his captivity.

After the raids began, and until they stopped, many of the pioneer families lived in nearby caves for protection. The settlers would go back and forth to their farms, but only to cultivate their land. Some families left the area entirely, but most returned when the attacks ended. Other families stayed at Fort Seybert and Fort Upper Tract, hoping to find protection, while a few remained on their land the entire time. Which category our ancestors were in isn't known, but they certainly must have witnessed the destruction caused by the raids.

On April 27, 1758, a band of French and Indians captured and burned down Fort Upper Tract, killing 22 people. Among those killed were Thomas Smith, and the Militia captain in charge of the Fort, Capt. James Dunlap.

On the following day, April 28, 1758, Fort Seybert was attacked and destroyed by a party of about 40 Shawnee Indians, led by Chief Killbuck. When the Indians approached the Fort, Killbuck convinced Capt. Jacob Seybert they only wanted money and meant the settlers no harm, so the trusting Captain surrendered and opened the gate to let them in. As they came rushing in, Killbuck immediately killed Capt. Seybert with his tomahawk.

Out of the approximately 40 people then living at Fort Seybert, 11 were away when the attack began, 17 were killed, 11 were taken captive, and one, Hannah Hinkle who was bedfast at the time and perhaps overlooked, was fatally burned when the Shawnees set fire to the Fort. (Hanna was the daughter of Jacob Hinkle and Barbara Teter who both were children of Pendleton pioneers. She is buried in the original Hinckel Cemetery which is located in Germany Valley, Pendleton County.)

Of the 17 people massacred during the attack, only seven were identified. They were Capt. Jacob Seybert, his wife Mrs. Jacob Seybert, John Reagan, his wife Mrs. John Reagan, a "bound" boy named Wallace, Roger Dyer, and his son William Dyer. These seven people, plus the 10 unidentified victims, are buried in a common grave located at Fort Seybert, Virginia near the site of the tragedy, on a farm now owned by Paul Conrad.

It is believed some of the unidentified victims may have been John Smith, William Hevener, William Stephenson, and George Mouse.

Among those taken captive by Killbuck were James Dyer, his sister Mrs. Peter Hawes, a Hevener girl, Mrs. Jacob Peterson, and Nicholas Seybert, the 15-year-old son of the slain Captain. All five of these people later were reunited with their families, James Dyer after two years of captivity and his sister after three and a half years. Some of the people taken captive were killed, especially the very young and the very old. The only loss sustained by the Indians was one who was fatally shot by young Nicholas Seybert.

"Soon after the Indian incursion of 1758, Capt. Abraham Smith was sent to the South Branch to help protect the settlers. The pioneers went about repairing their losses, and settling up the estates of their murdered friends."

Other than a few minor incidents, there were no more destructive Indian raids in Pendleton. The French and Indian War was officially ended by the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, and the French king then lost his entire possessions in America.

An Act of Assembly was passed for the rebuilding of Fort Seybert, but it was never carried out. Nor was Fort Upper Tract

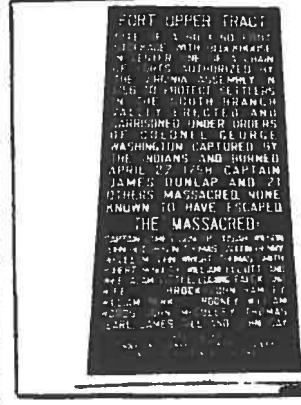
Note: James Dyer was 14 when captured. He and his sister, Sarah (Mrs. Peter Hawes), were children of slain Roger Dyer, and Hannah Green.

ever rebuilt. Only stone markers with the names of the massacred engraved now indicate where the two Forts once stood.

amon grave for the victims of Fort Seybert:



Fort Upper Tract marker:



Pendleton County Historical Society Grave Register

The following record may have come about as a result of the Indian attack on Fort Seybert.

2. The George Mouse Estate Sale

1758, June 28: Source - Augusta County Will Book 3, pages 30 and 31.

This estate sale account, which begins on the next page, is the earliest original document found that mentions Henry Sr. His misspelled name appears four times, as Henry Banener. During the two sales involved, he bought a "jacet," one old bay mare, some hogs, and later he was reimbursed for helping to round up George Mouse's horses.

The fact that the sale began just two months after the massacre at Fort Seybert, strongly suggests George Mouse was one of the settlers killed during the Shawnee raid. As there is no record of his gravesite in either of the Pendleton Grave Registers, it's very possible he was one of the 10 unidentified victims who are buried in the common grave at Fort Seybert.

Two of the pioneers named in the estate sale may have been our ancestors also, the deceased George Mouse himself, and Andrew Smith. One of our (W) Virginia grandmothers was Christina Mouse and another was Mary Elizabeth Smith, and there is a good chance they were related to George and to Andrew. The few details accumulated on these two families will be shown later, however, except for Andrew Smith's will which is coming up shortly. In German, the Mouse name was Maus or Mous, and the Smith name was Schmidt or Schmitt.

The estate sale record:

June the 20. 1758 The Account of George Mouses Estate	30
Catherin Moser some Housel Goods	10.10
Jacob Butman one bow and half	1.18.9
Charles Deaver one bow and half	2.6.2
Robert Negary 2 bows	3.14-
John Hopkins 3 head of Yonge Battel	1.14-
Daniel Harrison set 3 of Battel	2.3-
Catherin Moser one bow & half	2.3-
James Beard 5 head of Sheep	1.10.7
Elazar Hearn one Muck	5.6
Rob' Ralston for Housel Goods	6.2
Arter Johnson 2 hankies	9.5
Tradrik Rector for Ribens	4.5
Seajor Brown for Lency	14.5
William Stevenson for Yarn	4.2-
Powl Shawour for womans coat & jacket	10.6
<u>Henry Bawner</u> one jacket	6.2
Daniel dove 2 Stears	23

Estate Sale continued

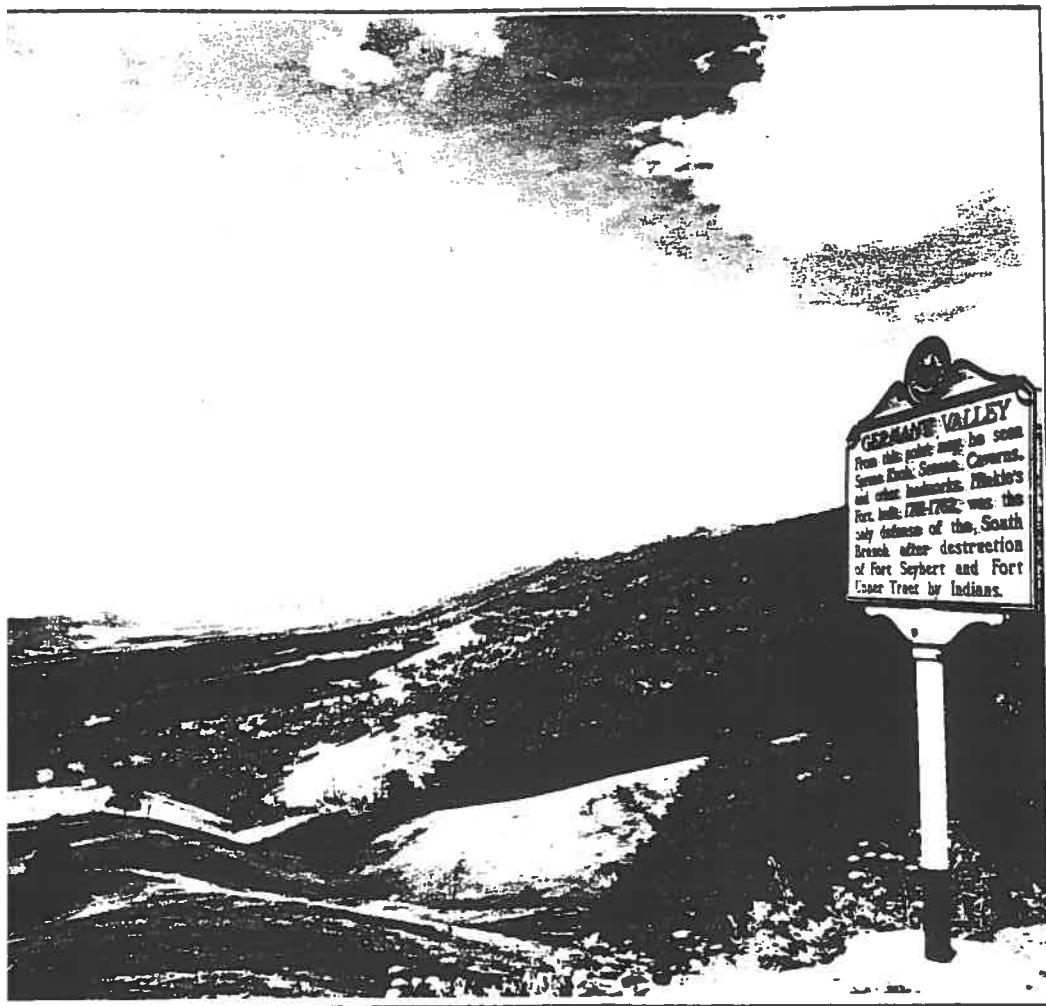
Michael Mallow 1 old bay goomeflower	5 -
<u>second vendue held 8 day of November 1758</u>	
William Bravens one pare of Mall rings	4.2
Felix Macke one pair of plow Irons & leaves	19.1
Robert Shanklen one hammer and ad	2.1
George Anderson one young Bay mare	4 -
John Arrowsen one born Steekel	0.6
Thomas Pastofor one young Jorrell mare	3.8 -
Robert Mineys one Jorrell Mare	6.9
<u>Henry Banener</u> one old bay mare	4.1 -
William Bravens one bay mare & bolt	9. -
Joseph Bravens one bay mare and bolt	5.5 -
George Anderson one black mare & bolt	3 12 6
Thomas Shanklen one bay horse bolt	5.10 .
Andrew Arwon One Calf	15 -
<u>third vendue 1 day of October 1760</u>	
George Coplenger one old Pot	11 -
Michael Progs one Mare & bolt	3.9 -
Credit by George Coplenger 71 Bushels of Ry	15
Received of John Madison for provision	0 2. 7

Received of Capt ³¹ Abraham Smith 5 bushels Wheat	10-
Received of Capt Smith paternole Money	7.5-
Received of Capt Smith for provender	5.13-
Received of Michael Prop for a half	8-
Received of Captain Abraham Smith paternole Money	1.7-
Received of Daniel Smith <u>of Henry Bonner</u> for hogs	12-
Received of Daniel Smith for a pair of Traws	7-
Received of Daniel Smith for bacon	104
9 Michel Mallow one bell of sow	9-
Received of Capt Frank Bartley for 2 cows	4-
Received of Capt Frank Bartley for a Broad Ax	7-
Received of Henry Fletcher 1 old Ax	5
The Account of Michel Mallow against the Estate	<u>112.2.9</u>
To paper for the use of the Estate	5

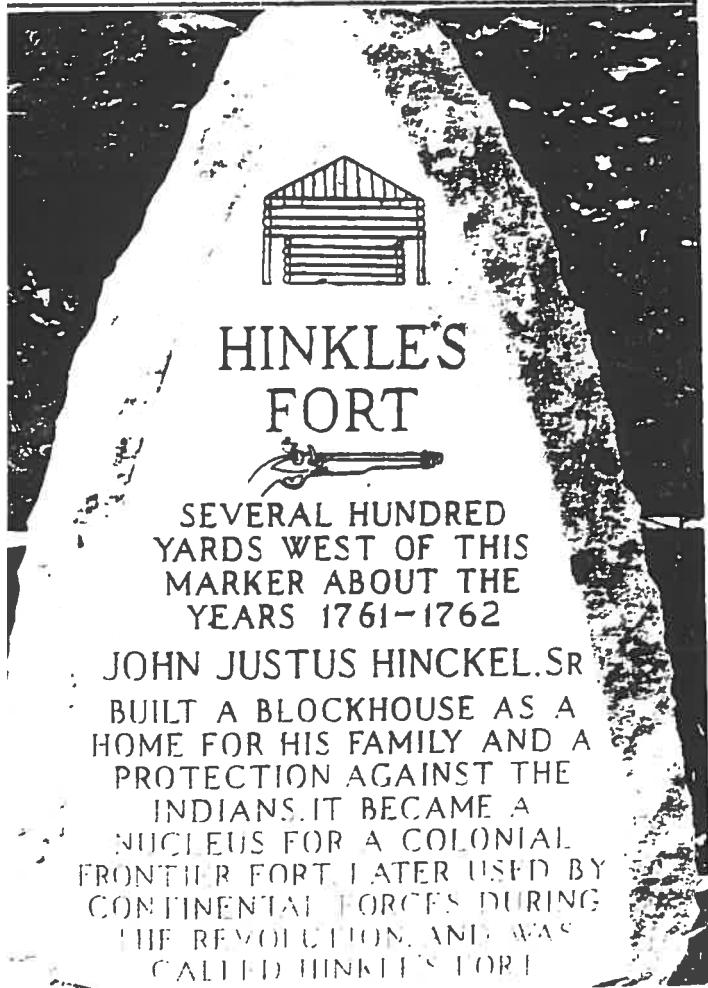
the cost of advertisement of sticker	7--
Money paid Daniel Hareson for plowing half day	2 6
money paid the Sheriff for avey	7.3
money paid the Lawyer of the Vandew	2--
more paper	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
money paid Gabriel Gile of Henry Lanen for horse hunting	2.5--
money paid to Sheriff for Liutrents	14.4
money paid John McCoy for Ck hide	10--
money to Daniel Hareson for plowing	2.6
money to Capt ⁿ Love for plowing half day	2.6
money paid Daniel Smith for wrighting	3.6
p ^d colts notes	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
p ^d the quitrents of 300 Acres for 1750	14.4
id to Arthur Johnson for Braiding the Estate	5--
id to Paul Shaefer for Horse hunting	15--
id to Capt ⁿ Abraham Love for plowing	5--
id to <u>Andrew Smith</u> for spinning	2.12.6
id to George Caplinger his a/cd proved	4.6
richel & Mallow Account of days serving on the Estate	
3 days Driving Battel over the Settlement	10--
1 half day Marking borders	3--
2 days hunting horses	82
1 Day going to Capt ⁿ Love to Sock for money	6--

Estate Sale continued

To 6 Days hunting brators for the first Vandue and setting up Advertisements	1.16
To one day and half hunting Stolen good found them	9
To one day hunting sheep that was left on Dry River	6
To one day moving goods from Daniel Smith to Daniel Harrison	6
To two Days going to Court to Administer	12
To 1 Day going to Receive Money of John Madison . . .	6
To 3 days Driving 2 Cows from Trout Rock to Bartholomew's fort	10
To 14 days hunting brators for the first Vandue Tending	4.4
To 2 days Tending the last Vandue	6
To 2 days hunting 2 Calves	1.2
To 2 days Carrying Cow Irons over the fork to the Plant	12
To 2 days fetching Whiskey	12
To Mr Jones his fee	15
To 5 day Attending Court at 3/	18
At a Court held for Augusta County May 19 1761	24.16
Michael Mallow produced this Account of his Administration of the Estate of George Mouse deceased which being Examined and Allowed of by the Court is Ordered to be Recorded.	



These pictures
were in
Pendleton's
Grave Register I



The Hinckel name, later spelled Hinkle, was a prominent one in Pendleton.

John Justus Hinckel, 1706-1778, came to Pennsylvania with his parents and brothers and sisters in 1717, from Frankfort on the Main, Germany. He was settled on the North Fork before 1758.

He and his wife Magdalena Eschmann had 12 children. One of their great grand daughters, Mary Elizabeth Skidmore, married Peninger descendant John Bible, in 1814 in Pendleton.

John and Magdalena are buried in the original Hinckel Cemetery which is located 200 yards west of this marker, in Germany Valley.

Their grand daughter Hannah Hinkle, who was fatally burned when the Shawnees set fire to Fort Seybert, is buried here also.

Buying Land in Virginia

Long before Henry Sr. and his family arrived in Pendleton and up until the time the American Revolution began, the unoccupied lands of colonial Virginia belonged to the King of England.

In order to buy a parcel of land, individual land hunters were required first to obtain a warrant for a specified amount of land in an unspecified place, then they had to go out and find some unclaimed land in that amount and have it surveyed.

The survey was the basis on which a patent was issued after a lapse of anywhere from one to 12 years. The earlier patents were signed by the royal governor, as the King's proxy, but this was not the case with any of the Peninger purchases. After the Revolution, patents were called grants, but they both meant the same thing - a purchase of land.

A very small fee was charged for the surveys and also for issuing the patents or grants, usually around 75¢ for each. Surveys could be transferred from one person to another, and landowners could sell their patents or grants anytime they wished.

In order to speed up settlement in Virginia, and also to keep the settlers from obtaining good land without paying for it, the Governor and his Council would issue an Order of Council to an individual or group of people, authorizing them to select as much as 30,000 acres of choice tracts of public land. These people, such as the Green syndicate, then would sell the tracts to settlers within a stated time.

There were other means of acquiring unoccupied public lands, and at no cost, although none of these methods were used by our ancestors. There was the corn right which allowed a settler to claim 100 acres by enclosing and cultivating a single acre. The

cabin right allowed a man to claim 40 acres by building a log hut on a particular tract of land.

The tomahawk right consisted of deadening a few trees and cutting a man's initials on some of the trees along the boundary of the land he wanted. The tomahawk right had no legal standing, but in some cases claims were allowed to be sold and bought.

Another type of claim allowed a man 400 acres and the right to buy 1000 acres adjoining, if he built a cabin and grew a small crop of grain. If no objections were filed within six months, a patent was issued.

Although these various "rights" were occasionally used in Pendleton, they really had no particular significance in the county as the most desirable tracts of land had already been snatched up by the Green syndicate before the settlers arrived. Largely, only cull tracts were left.

Land in Pendleton

After the Indian raids ended in Pendleton, renewed immigration began in 1761. Between 1761 and 1763 the Green syndicate sold 30 parcels of land on the North Fork, South Branch, and South Fork valleys, totaling 7,073 acres. The average price per acre was 44 cents, the maximum \$1.15. This was more than double what Roger Dyer and his group paid for their land in 1747. (If you are wondering why I keep saying on instead of in a valley, it's because the early writers said on, so I figured I would too.)

About these particular 30 purchases, Mr. Morton wrote: "As some of these persons had already been here several years without any recorded locations, they appear to have lived on the Green surveys, either as squatters or as tenants. The authorization would seem to have been verbal and for a definite term of years. There is some appearance that the purchasing was

done to quiet the title."

Henry Sr. bought one of these 30 parcels of land, and perhaps he and his family were among the squatters or tenants.

3. Henry Sr. Buys Land

1761, May 29: Augusta County Deed Book 9, page 465.

On this date Henry Sr. made his first purchase of land in Pendleton when he bought 168 acres on the South Branch Valley for \$39.30. The following is an exact copy of the original deed:

THIS INDENTURE, made the Twenty ninth Day of May in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty one Between Mary Wood of the County of Frederick James Green of the County of Culpeper and Moses Green of the said County of the one part and Henry Peninger of the County of Augusta of the other part Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of the Sum of Eleven pounds fifteen shillings and two pence Currant Money of Virginia to them in hand by the said Henry Peninger at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge they the said Mary Wood James Green and Moses Green have granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed & by these presents do grant bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirm unto the said Henry Peninger his Heirs and Assigns forever all that Tract of Land situate lying and being upon the North Fork of the South Branch of the River Potowmack in the County of Augusta and bounded as follows viz: Beginning at two hiccorys at the River side and runing thence North Forty nine Degrees West one Hundred and Forty nine poles to a mark Corner in an old line thence with the same North Forty Degrees East two hundred and Seventy poles to two Sycamores thence South Sixty eight Degrees East Eighteen poles to a white oak and Hicccory in the river side then up the several Courses to the Beginning containing one Hundred and Sixty eight acres it being part of a Tract of three Hundred and Seventy Acres granted to Robert Green by Pattent bearing Date the twelfth Day of January one Thousand seven Hundred and Forty six and all Houses Buildings Orchards Ways Waters Watercourses profits Commodities Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Tract of Land belonging or in any wise appurtaining and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and profits thereof and all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Trust property claim and Demand whatsoever of them the said Mary Wood James Green and Moses Green of in and to the said premises TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the

said Tract of Land to the said Henry Peninger his Heirs and Assigns to the only proper use and Behoof of him the said Henry Peninger his Heirs and Assigns forever and the said Mary Wood James Green and Moses Green for themselves their and each of their Heirs respectively do covenant and grant to and with the said Henry Peninger his Heirs and Assigns that he the said Henry Peninger his Heirs and Assigns shall and may from Time to Time and at all Times forever hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said Tract of Land and all and singular the premises above mentioned with their and every of their appurtenances without the lest Trouble Hindrance molystation or Interruption of them the said Mary Wood James Green & Moses Green and their Heirs and all and every other person or persons whatsoever any thing having or claiming in the said Tract of Land above mentioned or any part thereof by from or under them shall and will at all Times hereafter at the reasonable Request and at the Cost and Charges in the Law of him the said Henry Peninger his Heirs or Assigns make do execute levy and suffer or cause or procure to be made done executed and levied all and every such further and other lawfull and reasonable Act and Acts Thing and Things Device and Devices Conveyance and Conveyances assurance and assurances in the Law for the further better and more perfect assuring suremaking and Conveying said Tract of Land and premises above mentioned with the appurtenances unto the said Henry Peninger his Heirs and Assigns as by the said Henry Peninger his Heirs or Assigns or any of them their or any of their Heirs or the Councill learned in the Law shall be reasonably advised devised or required IN WITNESS whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands & Seals the Day and Year first before mentioned.

Sealed & delivered
in the presence of

Mary Wood
James Green
Moses Green

Matthew Patton
Michael Propps (Propst)
Frederick Hister (Keister)

Memorandum that Livery & Seisen of the within Tract of Land was given the said Henry Peninger by the said Mary Wood James Green & Moses Green by delivering to him a True test. Received of said Henry Peninger the Sum of Eleven Pounds Fifeteen shillings & two pence the consideration within mentioned.

Mary Wood
James Green
Moses Green

Test. At a Court held for Augusta County Aug. the 18th 1761 with Livery & Seisen Receipt thereon Endorsed. This Deed of Feoffment indented from Mary Wood James Green & Moses Green to Henry Peninger was proved by the Witnesses thereto & ordered to be recorded.

Test. John Madison

The wording, the spelling, the lack of punctuation, and the form in this indenture were typical of all land deeds in the early days. All of those unusual words are still in use today. Livery means delivery, seisen - now spelled seizin - means legal possession, feoffment means sale, and so on.

John Madison was the first County Clerk of Augusta and a first cousin to James Madison, the 4th President of the United States, 1809-17.

Even though the deed refers to "houses, buildings, and orchards," the words were merely part of the standard form and weren't meant to imply that these things actually were on the land when Henry Sr. purchased it. However, they could have been on the land by 1761, provided Henry Sr. and his family lived on the property as squatters or tenants before buying the 168 acres.

Several of the other pioneers in the area also bought land on May 29th, and some of their names are listed on the next page.

Other Land Purchases on May 29, 1761

1761, May 29: Judge Lyman Chalkley's Abstracts of Augusta County Records, Volume III.

These are some of the pioneers, including Andrew Smith, who bought land from the Green syndicate on the same day as Henry Sr.:

(Propps), Frederick Easter (Hister). Delivered: Andrew Johnston, June 1761.

Page 458.—29th May, 1760. Same to George Hammer, £19.17, at same place, cor. tract sold to Jonas Friend; cor. tract sold Jacob Harper, 114 acres, part of 350 acres patented to Robert Green, 12th January, 1747. Delivered to same.

Page 460.—29th May, 1761. Same to Jacob Harper, £16.6.4, at same place, 96 acres, part of 350 acres, supra. Delivered to same.

Page 462.—29th May, 1761. Same to Uldrick Conrod, £55.12, 278 acres at same place, part of 370 acres patented to Robert Green, 12th January, 1746. Delivered to same.

Page 465.—29th May, 1761. Same to Henry Penniger, £11.15.2, at same place, 168 acres, part of 370 acres, supra. Teste: Frederick Hister (as above). Delivered to same.

Page 467.—29th May, 1761. Same to Jonas Friend, £8.15, at same place, 44 acres, part of 350 acres above. Delivered as above.

Page 469.—29th May, 1761. Same to George Kaplinger, £19.7, at same place, cor. George Hammer, 114 acres, part of 350 acres patented as above. Delivered to same. Teste: Gabriel Coil.

Page 471.—29th May, 1761. Same to Geoge Bush, £40, on South Fork of South Branch of Potowmack, 116 acres, part of 470 acres patented to Robert Green, 25th June, 1747. Delivered: Bastian Hover, September 1763.

Page 473.—29th May, 1761. Same to Andrew Smith, £17.10, on North Fork of South Branch of Potowmack, 131 acres, part of 370 acres patented to Robert Green, 12th January, 1746. Delivered.

Page 475.—29th May, 1761. William Green, surviving joint tenant of James Wood, William Green and William Russell (by consent of Mary Wood, devisee of James Wood and William Russell, son and heir-at-law of said William) and Ann, his wife, to Jeremiah Ozburn (Osburn), £41.16, on South Fork of South Branch of Potowmack; cor. tract surveyed for Charles Willson, 220 acres, part of tract patented to James, William and William above, 23d October, 1750. Teste: Frederick Kister (see Frederick Easter, &c., above). Delivered: Andrew Johnston, June, 1761.

Page 477.—29th May, 1761. Mary Wood, of Frederick, and James and Moses Green, of Culpeper, to Michael Proops, £30, on South Fork of South Branch of Potowmack; cor. tract sold to Mark Swadley, 415 acres, part of 1470 acres patented to Robert Green, 25th June 1747. Teste: Mary () Swately. Delivered as above.

Page 479.—29th May, 1761. Same to Mathew Patton, £75.4.2, on South Fork of South Branch of Potowmack; cor. in the bank of a lick; cor. Frederick Kester (see this name as witness *ubi supra*, Easter, Hister), 131 acres, part of patent to Robert Green, 25th June, 1747. Delivered: Mathew Patton, March Court, 1764.

Page 481.—29th May, 1761. Same to Frederick Kester, £64, on South Fork of South Branch of Potowmack, 256 acres, part of 1470 acres above. Delivered: A. J. above.

Page 485.—29th May, 1761. William Green, surviving joint tenant, &c., and Anna as above, to Charles Willson, £19.13, on South Fork of South Branch of Potowmack, on Kettle River, 131 acres, part of tract

Frederick Easter (or Hister/Kester) was Frederick Keister

Uldrick Conrod was Ulrich Conrad

George Kaplinger was George Coplinger

Bastian Hover was Sebastian Hoover whose grandson Peter md. Henry Sr.'s daughter Mary.

Michael Proops was Michael Propst. His daughter Barbara md. Henry Sr.'s son John.

Mark Swadley's son George md.

- (1) Henry Jr.'s daughter Barbara.
- (2) John Peninger's widow, Barbara Propst Peninger.

The Peninger Homestead

Henry Sr. and Barbara chose a beautiful location for their farm. It was on rich bottom land on the South Branch of the Potomac River, just one mile south of the small town of Franklin that later sprang up. And perhaps best of all, for them, they were surrounded by other German-speaking landowners and their families.

The North Fork mountain range to the west and the South Fork to the east provided background scenery and hunting space, as did the Shenandoah mountain range less than 10 miles away to the east. The South Branch of the Potomac, Smith Creek, and the many nearby creeks and streams provided ample irrigation water for their crops, and plenty of good fishing and swimming.

A natural spring on the land, which is mentioned in a later deed, furnished the family with good drinking water, and hickory, sycamore, and oak trees were already growing on the land, as well as other types of trees, to give shade.

The farm increased in acreage over the years, and became known as the Peninger Homestead or Homeplace. Henry Sr. referred to it as his "Plantation" in his will and it was, as anything over 300 acres was considered a plantation in those days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harmon presently live on a portion of the old homestead, and it was Mrs. Harmon, Pauline, who was good enough to answer my initial letter of inquiry to the Pendleton County Clerk, back in 1980. At that time, I was trying to find records of John C. and Mary Elizabeth Smith Peninger, and never dreamed there were records of even earlier ancestors in Pendleton.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harmon descend from the early pioneers to Pendleton. Mrs. Harmon's 4th great grandfather was the Roger Dyer who was killed during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert, and

James Dyer, the son taken captive for two years, was her 3rd great grandfather. She is President of the Pendleton County Historical Society, and a very helpful and nice lady. She even made a special trip to the library in Staunton, Virginia in order to make copies of Chalkley's abstracts of Peninger records for me. These are some of the things she wrote:

"You will be interested to know that I live on the Henry Peninger farm. The name is extinct now in our county. I cannot find a John who married Mary Smith. Possibly John was born here and went to Lewis County at an early age where he found Mary Smith." (Her remark about John C. proved to be true, although I think Mary Elizabeth Smith may have been born in Pendleton also.)

"There was no house on the land when we bought it in 1947. My husband thought he found the spot of the original house in a corner of our lawn as the soil was of a color that indicated a building had covered it for many years." (It's hard to say which of the Peninger homes this might have been.)

"Our major farm activity is cattle, but I have no idea about Henry although in that time most farms produced what they ate and wore. Everyone had cows, sheep, and hogs, and sold their surplus products to buy the few necessities they needed."

Mrs. Harmon wrote that there were Peninger graves within sight of her house, and I will tell you about them a little later on.

By the time Henry Sr. bought the 168-acre farm in 1761, he and Barbara had given their daughter Elizabeth a sister and a brother, Catharine, and Henry Jr. They had five more children over the next 10 to 14 years, and all eight children reached adulthood, married, and seven of them raised families of their own. And it was Henry Jr., born 1760, who was destined to be our next Peninger ancestor.

Pioneer Life

Like the other early pioneers to Pendleton, our ancestors' first home probably was a small, quickly constructed structure of unhewn logs, with a fireplace, a single door, small windows, and loopholes in the walls from which to shoot a gun. As their family grew, they undoubtedly made provisions for their large brood either by adding on to their original home or perhaps building a new and larger one.

The pioneer men spent most of their daylight hours cultivating their crops, building furniture and houses and barns, and hunting and fishing for food. Farm tools were very primitive at that time, and much of their farm labor was done by hand. And always, the men carried arms and were constantly on the alert for Indian attacks.

The pioneer women had full time jobs also, as you might well imagine. Their days, and nights, were taken up tending children, cooking, cleaning, washing clothes by hand, raising chickens and growing vegetables, weaving and making clothing for the entire family, and making their own soap, candles, butter, brandy, cider, and even beer. Any spare time they had was devoted to milking the cows, helping their husbands in their fields, or giving assistance to neighbors when needed.

There were no stoves during the early days in Pendleton, and all meals were prepared in stone bake ovens or over inside fire-places. Matches had not yet been invented, so fires were kept going as much as possible. If the coals did go out, the settlers would borrow live ones from neighbors, or start a new flame with flint and steel, or fire a rifle into a dry pine cone.

Unlike the city dwellers along the 200 mile coastline of Virginia who set their tables with china, most of the pioneers' dishes were made of pewter and their bowls and utensils were made of wood.

Henry Sr. and Barbara probably farmed small fields of corn, grain, and flax, and may have grown tobacco for private use or for export. Tobacco was legal currency in Virginia until 1794, 100 pounds being equal to one pound in English money. The pioneers also grew hemp from which they made rope and cloth. By 1767, there was a bounty given to those who grew hemp, and this bounty was paid out of the public treasury. The pioneers were issued hemp certificates which were receivable for taxes. Some of the Pendletonians who received these certificates were Matthew Patton, Postle Hoover, James Patterson, Michael Propst, and George Coplinger.

Until gristmills were built, the pioneers pounded and ground up their own corn to make pone (corn bread), johnny cake, and mush. Just about everyone had cows, which supplied their milk, cream, cheese, and butter. They grew their own vegetables, and they brought with them young fruit plants, especially the apple, using the apples for eating and also for making brandy. Henry Sr. and Barbara probably brought plants to Pendleton also, as a later deed shows they had an apple orchard on their land.

The process of airtight canning was unknown during this early period, and fruits and vegetables were either dried or stored in earthen cellars for use during the long winter months. Wild game was plentiful in the nearby forests, and fishing was great in all of the rivers and creeks throughout the county.

Clothing was simple and durable for the pioneers, and was made from sheep's wool and from the flax and hemp they grew. The seeds from the flax plants were used to make linseed oil for their lamps, and the fibers from the plant stem were spun into linen thread which was then dyed various colors using bark and other native dyes. A half bushel of flax could produce anywhere from 50 to 75 yards of cloth.

The "styles" for pioneer women of that time were long dresses, hoods, and sunbonnets, while the frontier men of Virginia dressed very much like Daniel Boone is believed to have dressed, especially during the winter months. They wore woolen shirts with fringed edges, belts that held tomahawks and scalping knives, trousers, leggings, moccasins to the ankles stuffed with deer hair or leaves, and fur caps. During warm weather, it was not unusual for everyone, adults and children alike, to go barefoot much of the time.

While our ancestors obviously were kept very busy doing all the things necessary for survival in a wilderness area, I'm sure they must have found time along the way for a little bit of pleasure and enjoyment also. For Henry Sr. and Barbara, perhaps their greatest joy was in seeing all they had accomplished since emigrating from Germany. They owned their own land in America, they were able to provide for their family themselves, and they had the pleasure of raising eight children.

And in spite of the many chores the younger Peningers must have had and the harshness of their pioneer life, they were children and children have their own way of finding enough time to enjoy life and have fun.

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4. & 5. Henry Sr. and Two Estates

1761, August 18 & 19: Chalkley's Abstracts, Volume III, page 65.

In this abstracted record, Henry Barringer, Henry Baninger, and Henry Penigar were one and the same person - our Henry Peninger Sr. The Barringer spelling may have been a typo error, but the others were the usual misspellings of the name. George Mouse could have been the son of George Mouse who died in 1758, or maybe the deceased George Mouse's name was listed in this record because the Miller estate owed him or his heirs money.

Hamilton, Wm. Minter, Wm. Gragg. Proved, 18th August, 1761, by Hamilton and Minter. Executors qualified, with Wm. Preston and Michael Warren.

Page 62.—15th August, 1761. James McFerrin's appraisement, by Andw. Hays, Charles Hays, John McCoven—Thomas Dolly's bond, John Eccles' bond.

Page 63.—18th August, 1761. John McFerrin's bond (with Thos. McFerrin, Wm. Preston) as administrator of Jno. McFerrin, Jr.

Page 64.—18th August, 1761. Mark Miller's estate to Peter Vaneman, administrator—Due to Elizabeth Vaneman, Henry Barringer, Michl. Arehart, Mathias Dice, Henry Puckett, George Mouse, Borket Rider, Geo. Harris, George Caplinger, Looney Higher, Jacob Jobe, Philip Huffman.

Page 64.—9th June, 1761. Patrick Young's appraisement, by Richd. Woods, Wm. Hall, John Paxton, John Wiley.

Page 66.—18th August, 1761. George Moser's sale bill recorded—To Nicholas Hufman, Philip Harper. Cash by Smith and Love for Peter Roling. Paid Ephraim Love, Arthur Johnson, Thos. Wilmouth, to nursing deceased 5 weeks when he was under the doctor, and taking care of his creatures.

Page 67.—25th May, 1761. Valentine Pence's will—Wife, Cathrine; brother's son, Jacob Pence; first born son, Adam Pence. To Jacob Nicholas, deed to be made for land sold, viz: One-half of a tract of 168 acres devised to him by Stophel Francisco. Lawfully begotten children, viz: Adam, Jacob, Henry, John, Catherine, Sarah, Barbara and Mary, and one in the womb. Executors, Jacob Nicholas, Peter Miller, they to sell tract on Nelson's Run joining David Logan's land. Teste: Jno. Craig, Jacob Nicholas. Proved, 18th August, 1761, by the witnesses. Nicholas refuses to execute. Miller qualifies, with Christopher Harmentrout, Jacob Parsinger, Fredk. Harmentrout.

Page 69.—18th August, 1761. Nathaniel McClure's appraisement, recorded.

Page 72.—18th August, 1761. Jacob Siver's appraisement, recorded.

Page 73.—19th August, 1761. John Miller, David Miller, George Adams' bond for Mary Miller's administration of John Ingles' estate.

Page 74.—19th August, 1761. Elizabeth Black's bond (with James Black, Saml. Craig) as administratrix of Anthony Black.

Page 75.—19th August, 1761. Daniel Smith's settlement of estate of Jacob Sivers approved—Paid Woolrick Conrod, Gabriel Kyle; paid 1 clerk's note for swearing into your commission; paid Jno. Wright for crying the vendue; paid Henry Pircy for liquor; paid David Rule; paid Christian Lower (Sower?); paid Paul Shaver; paid Horrical Hufman; paid Henry Baninger; paid Sarah Harrison for liquor for vendue; paid Margaret Johnson for appraising the estate. Sale bill, viz: To John McCoy, Valentine Butcher, Henry Smith, Wm. Snodon, Saml. Briggs, Robt Gragg, Jno. Dunkle, Ludwick Waggoner, Jno. Skidmore, Jonas Friend, Nicholas Havener. Received of Benj. Hagler, Robt. Minnis, Henry Penigar.

Page 75.—19th August, 1761. Daniel Smith's settlement of estate of Henry Lawrence approved and recorded—Paid Gabriel Pickins, Hugh Hamilton, Windle Siver, Peter Finiman (Vaneman?) Sale bill, viz: To David Nelson, Thos. Feemster, Martin Shoob, Jacob Peters, Jacob Goodman.

(If you have wondered about seeing so many unfamiliar names in these abstracts, it's because Judge Chalkley abstracted ALL of the Augusta County records, not just the ones in the Pendleton area. In 1761, Augusta covered a very large area.)

Henry Sr. Administers Andrew Smith's Estate

1762, May 13 thru 1768, May 17: Augusta County Will Books.

Henry Sr. was appointed administrator of the estate of Andrew Smith who died sometime between 13 May 1762 and 13 August 1762. On the next five pages are copies of the following original documents:

1. Andrew Smith's original will, in German.
2. Translation of the will from "Dutch" into English, probably by the clerk who recorded the will.
3. August 18th and Nov 18th Court proceedings "proving" the will.
4. Judge Chalkley's abstract which duplicates the August 18th "proving" record.
5. Chalkley's May 17, 1768 abstract of the estate sales.
6. Henry Sr.'s final accounting of the estate. (This original document was written on such a large sheet of paper, I typed just a portion of the information.)

Andrew Smith's original will is now very faint, but it is also very old. It was written in 1762, more than 224 years ago. And because Henry Sr.'s signature and the handwriting in the will look very similar, it's possible he wrote the will for Andrew. Andrew signed with his mark, an "X", which is a good indication someone else wrote the will for him.

The signatures of the witnesses, Henry Peninger, Ulrich Conrad, and Valentine Coil (Kile), are the actual signatures of the three. They are only partially readable, but they are authentic. The will and the three signatures were written in Old German, a combination of Latin and German no longer in use. It was, and still is, commonly referred to as German script. If you can make out Henry Sr.'s signature at all, you will see that it has no resemblance to how the name appears in English, nor does it resemble the German writing of today.

1762, May 13: 6. Andrew Smith's original will, in German, witnessed by Henry Peninger, Ulrich Conrad, and Valentine Coil (Kile).

Blinden sind nicht zu gebrauchen - solche Blinde sind auf einer
eigentlichen Jagd verhindert werden. Sie sind nicht
zu erlauben, solche Jagd zu machen. Sie sind nicht
zu erlauben, solche Jagd zu machen.

John Newell Boston

Wittenberg
feliciter

The 13th of May 1762

Andrew Smith made his last will & Testament this day, 1762
From I will bequeath to my wife Mary my bed & warmer
Saddle one bacon one fitted & two spindles and confort &
a broken pan & a spinning wheel one sermon book & and
a Barrow. And the remainder of my books to be divided
betwixt my children —

I will that my plantation horses Cows & hogs shall be
sold at Publick Vendue & all other small Utensils belong-
ing to my house. And after such sale Fourteen pounds
shall be reserved to clear of the land and the remainder
of my estate shall be equally divided betwixt my wife
& Children —

And his son
mark

In presence of

Henry Penning
Woolley Conrad
Valentine Gil

Augusta County to wit: This day Henry Penning
came before me one of his Majesties Justices of the peace
& made oath that the within is a true & literal translation
of the will of Andrew Smith deceased from the original
in Dutch given under my hand this 18th Day of Aug: 1762

Andrew's will shows that his wife's name was Mary, he had children, he probably went to church, he still owed 14 pounds on the land he purchased from the Green syndicate on May 29, 1961, and he left a broken pan to his wife. The books he left to his wife were probably in German, but their presence in his household meant he was literate.

1762, Aug 18: 8. Andrew Smith's will was proved by Wooly Conrad (Ulrich Conrad), and Henry Peninger posted a security bond in order to administer Andrew's estate.

1762, Nov 18: The will was proved by Valentine Coil (Kile).

Smith's Will

Recorded

Aug 18 A Labour Court of held for Augusta County August 18 1762
This day last will of Testament of Andrew Smith deceased was proved
by the oath of Wooly Conrad one of the ^{ordered to be for further proof} Witnesses and on the
Motion of Henry Peninger Administration with the will annexed
is granted him he having with security entered into Bond
according to law.

Test

Nov 18 A Labour Court of held for Augusta County Nov 18 1762
This last will of ~~Testament of Andrew Smith deceased~~ ^{his last will} is proved
by the oath of Valentine Coil another of the ^{Witnesses} and ordered to be recorded

Test

1762, August 18: 9. This is Chalkley's abstract of the court proceedings on August 18th. Although it duplicates the previous record, I included this page because several of the other abstracts reflect the times so well.

Page

(282) Martha Givens, wife of Saml. Givens, relinquished dower in 151 acres conveyed to Saml. Henderson.
(283) Indenture of apprenticeship from John Edwards to Wm. Hide—recorded.
(284) Agnes Tosh qualifies admx. of Tasker Tosh, her husband, decd.
(284) Wm. Edmondson notifies the Court that Mary Drunner lately died at his house leaving a very small estate—ordered to be sold and William's debt paid.

AUGUST 18, 1762.

(285) Alexander Love, a garnishee.
(286) Margaret Craven filed account of her administration of estate of her late husband, Wm. Dyer. Robert Looney exempted from County levy.
(286) Andrew Smith's will proved by one witness and ordered to lie for further proof. Henry Peninger qualified administrator.
(287) James Coursay, orphan of Brush Coursay, ordered bound to George Francisco.
(288) Israel Christian }
vs. } George Salling, garnishee.
George Salling }
(288) John Henderson complains of his father, George Henderson, setting forth that he uses him ill—George summoned.
(289) Edward Warner, witness to will of Mathew Erwin. William English exempted from County levy. Mary Gregory qualifies admx. of her deceased husband, Naphthalum Gregory. Samuel Steel, with two others, added to tithables. James, Steel, John Steel, John Findley, and John Findley, Jr., added to tithables.

AUGUST 19, 1762.

(291) Commission for examination of Mary, wife of William Johnston.
(291) Alexr. and John Collier, Saml. Lindsay, James Clemons—jurors.
(292) Israel Christian complains that John Bowyer, gent., interrupted and ill-used him in his efforts to suppress gaming—bound over to Grand Jury.
(293) James and Joseph Scot, orphans of John, chose David Scot their guardian. Philip Phagan, Saml. Tencher. Joseph Kenaday abused the Court while sitting and is fined.
(294) Skidmore Mousey, a juror.
(295) Elizabeth Chittam, a witness from Frederick. Will of John Lewis presented and witnesses ordered to be summoned.

AUGUST 20, 1762.

(297) Margaret Farrell, servant of Andrew Greer, complains of ill-usage by her master, but Court orders 25 lashes.
(298) Saml. Easlick, Daniel Mausume, jurors. John Seviar, witness from Frederick. James Deniston, servant of John Christian, gent.
(301) Mary Boughan, servant of George Wilson.

1768, May 17: 10. Chalkley's Abstracts, Volume III, named the people who made purchases at the Andrew Smith estate sale.

Page 108.—17th May, 1768. Sale bill and settlement of estate of Andrew Smith recorded. Henry Peninger, administrator, c. t. a.—Sold to, viz: Mark Swedley, Joseph Skidmore, Jr., Mathias Dice, Ludwick Wagener, Jones Friend, John Dunkle, Jacob Peters, Philip Props, Powel Shanour, Christian Grace (Grad?), Geo. Dunkle, William Waiett, Christian Roliman, Valentine Gile, Charles Power, Martin Shob, Leners Seaman.

1768, May 17: 11. Henry Peninger presented a final accounting of the Smith estate to a Court held for Augusta County.

The amount collected during the public venue was 57 pounds 10 shillings 4 pence, or about \$190. Total expenses paid out were 50 pounds 10 shillings 1 pence, or about \$167.

These were some of the people who received compensation from the estate - they were paid in pounds, shillings, and pence:

1. The <u>doctor</u> who attended Andrew	-	1
2. <u>George Hammer</u> for a coffin	-	15
3. <u>Moses Green</u> for debt and interest on note for Andrew's land	-	15 8 10
4. <u>Christian Roliman</u> (Ruleman) for two days crying out the goods sold at the venue	-	10
5. Clerks and <u>secretaries'</u> fees	-	6 8
6. <u>Henry Peninger</u> for 44 days' attendance as administrator in settling the estate and selling and escheating the land	-	8 16

It seems there were only 7 pounds and 3 pence left over from which to divide between Andrew Smith's widow and the children. One pound was equal to \$3.33 at that time, so the amount they divided was about \$23.30.

More Immigrants Settle in Pendleton

Between 1761 and 1777 there was a slow but steady trickle of immigrants coming into Pendleton, most of them arriving in the spring, and almost always in groups. Some of the immigrants found their way into the Valley of Virginia shortly after docking in America, yet others came from their established homes in Pennsylvania and other colonies, hoping to find cheap land and a more acceptable way of life on the Frontier. A large portion of the newcomers were Germans, as you can tell from their names which are given below.

With very few exceptions, you will find that these pioneer families - and those listed previously - were closely involved in the lives of the Peningers in one way or another, whether through marriages, land transactions, legal matters, community and national affairs, or simply as friends and neighbors. This intertwining of lives makes it impossible to exclude them as they are as much a part of the Peninger story as the Peningers themselves.

Keeping that in mind, these are the immigrant families who bought land in Pendleton between 1761 and 1777. Most were the new arrivals, but some, such as Henry Sr. and his family, had been in the area well before 1761 but were just now buying land. (A few of the people listed below have already been mentioned in this story.)

On the South Fork Valley "we find Ludwig Wagoner and Gabriel Pickens located near Fort Seybert. The Rexroads were on South Fork Mountain. Postle Hoover was below Brandywine and Sebastian Hoover was above. Jonas Pickle was at the mouth of Brushy Fork and near him was Michael Wilfong. Robert Davis - who married the widow of Peter Hawes - was living on land purchased from Matthew Patton. (Peter Hawes died about one year before the Shawnees released his wife from captivity.)

"On the South Branch the names are more numerous. The Haigler, Harpole, and Wise families settled near the north line of the county. John Poage, an active and influential citizen, was at Upper Tract and owned land on the Blackthorn. Paul Shaver was a neighbor to Mallow. A little higher up the river were Eberman and Vaneman. Still further up were George Hammer and George Coplinger. Nearby on Trout Run was Jacob Harper, and at the mouth of the same tributary was the Patterson family. On Friend's Run were Richardson, Power, Hornbarrier, and Cassell. A little above the site of Franklin was Henry Peninger. At the mouth of the Thorn, Ulrich Conrad had built a mill in 1766, or very soon afterward. Still higher up the river were Leonard Simmons and Matthew Harper. Gabriel Kile was well up the Blackthorn.

"Turning to the North Fork we find the Scotts and Cunninghams joined by Justus Hinkle, Moses Ellsworth, John Davis, and probably the Teter brothers. From the Mouth of the Seneca downward the partners Daniel Harrison and Joseph Skidmore had picked out a dozen choice tracts, embracing nearly a thousand acres.

"During the ten years closing with 1777, we find Jacob Dickenson below Brandywine and George Puffenbarger on Brushy Fork. On the South Branch we notice Henry Fleisher at the present county line. On Dry Run was Henry Buzzard. On the Blackthorn were Christopher Eye and George Sumwalt. George and Francis Evick had come to the Evick Gap. George Dice was a neighbor to them, and Jacob Conrad and George Kile were below the Ruddle postoffice. On below the North Fork we now find the Bennetts above and Nelsons below the mouth of Dry Run. William Gragg is on the plateau between the Mouth of Seneca and Roaring Creek. Near him is Andrew Johnson and below the Seneca is Daniel Mouse. Mosee Thompson is elsewhere on the river.

"Gristmills and blacksmith shops were multiplying, and the settlements were assuming a degree of stability. In 1769 Michael Propst conveyed a plot of ground for the first Lutheran Church. It is the earliest church in the county of which there is a record. (The first pastor of this church was Rev. Peter Michler (Mitchell) who died in 1812.) The large

German element was chiefly of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches. The latter faith gradually disappeared by merging with the former. The Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians.

"Positive illiteracy was probably least rare among the Germans. Usually the German settler signed his name in German script, but once in awhile he used a mark in signing a paper written in English.

"The first teacher of whom there is any recollection was a forger who had been sold as a convict to Frederick Keister (son-in-law of pioneer Roger Dyer). He (no name given) taught in the first schoolhouse which was located on the Davis farm. Instruction in the early schools was usually limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

"The earliest mention of local public officials of a regular nature is in 1756 when William Dyer and Michael Propst were appointed road overseers. Later on we find Mark Swadley and Henry Stone acting in the same capacity. In 1767, Jonas Friend and Henry Peninger were constables."

- - -

Henry Sr. was a constable in other years as well, but before continuing on with those and other records, the following will give you an idea of what a constable's life was like and the type of offenses most often committed by the pioneers of Augusta County.

Constables and Offenses

The dictionary identifies a constable as "a peace officer in a town or village, with powers and jurisdiction somewhat more limited than those of a sheriff."

In the early days of Augusta a constable was appointed to his position by Augusta County Court Justices, for a term of one year. The pay was small, and the duties were often hazardous.

They were responsible for keeping the peace in their jurisdictions, bringing law violators into court, enforcing the laws, collecting debts, plus any other duties the Justices assigned to them.

In his History of Highland County, Morton wrote, "The path of the constable was not one of roses, and he was sometimes prevented by fist or club from removing goods (from a settler's house).

"The people of Augusta were much given to litigation, and the suits, complaints, and indictments are almost innumerable. The settlers got into court quite frequently.

"The offenses most numerously before the court were, in addition to debt, assault, trespass, slander, bastardy, drinking, swearing, neglect of road supervision, disturbing public worship, working on Sunday, and delinquency in paying head tax. The list will enable us to form some estimate of the nature of the times. In consequence of the lawsuits, the Order Books (of Augusta, Rockingham, Pendleton, and Highland) are exceedingly voluminous.

"Court records prove that alcohol was the same curse in pioneer days that it is now (1910).....The penalty for swearing or for getting drunk was five shillings for each offense or the choice of ten lashes. For working on Sunday, the penalty was twice as great.

"With relatively small crimes punishable by death, with the nailing of ears to the pillory, and cutting them loose, with imprisonment for debt, and with whipping in liberal measure, it might seem as though there should have been enough terror in the law to keep people in the path of rectitude. Yet the laws seem to have been violated more often than they are now. The spirit of the times was harsh and coarse, as is seen in the severity of the laws and the frequency with which even these laws were broken."

- - -

It would seem that to have performed his duties as a constable Henry Sr. had some knowledge of the English language. Later

records will show, however, that German was the prevailing language in the Peninger household.

Continuing on now with Henry Sr.'s records, we'll go back in time a little, to the year 1762.

12. Henry Sr.'s Naturalization Record

1762, May 18: Augusta County Court Order Book VII, page 211.

On this date, Henry Sr. and 13 other Germans living in Pendleton renounced their allegiance to Germany and received warrants of naturalization. They had lived in America for at least seven years.

Henry Stone Sebastian Hoover Gabriel Kyle Henry Peninger
Woolrick Coonrod Mark Swadley John Dunkle Michael Mallow
Michael Props George Hammer Nicholas Havenor Henry Pickle
Ludwick Wagener and Frederick Easter produced a certificate of
their having received the sacrament and took the usual oaths to his
Majestys Person and Government Subscribed the abjuration oath
and Test which is ordered to be certified in order to their obtaining
warrants of Naturalization.

And for a little easier reading:

Henry Stone
Sebastian Hoover (Hoover)
Gabriel Kyle
Henry Peninger
Woolrick Coonrod (Ulrich Conrad)
Mark Swadley
John Dunkle

Michael Mallow
Michael Props (Propst)
George Hammer
Nicholas Havenor (Hevener)
Henry Pickle
Ludwick Wagener (Lewis Wagoner)
Frederick Easter (Keister)

Produced a certificate of their having received the Sacrament and took the usual oaths to his Majestys Person and Government Subscribed the abjuration oath and Test which is ordered to be certified in order to their obtaining warrants of Naturalization.

Other Henry Sr. Records

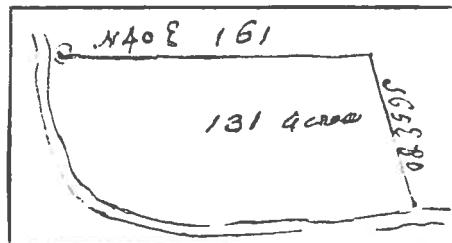
1762: 13. Source - Morton's History of Pendleton County.

Surveyed for Henry Penninger 12 acres on the South Branch.

12 acres
Survey

1765, May 29: 14. Augusta County Survey Book 2, page 37.

"Surveyed for Henry Panninger 131 acres of land lying on the north side of the South Branch of Potowmack, Beginning at a white oak and hickory by a large Rock on the River & running thence N40 E161 poles S65 E80 poles to a sugar tree on the River Bank thence up the several courses of the same to the Beginning." Signed by John Poage and Thomas Lewis, Surveyors of Augusta County. (Lewis was Augusta County's first surveyor.)



1766: 15. Source - Morton's History of Pendleton County.

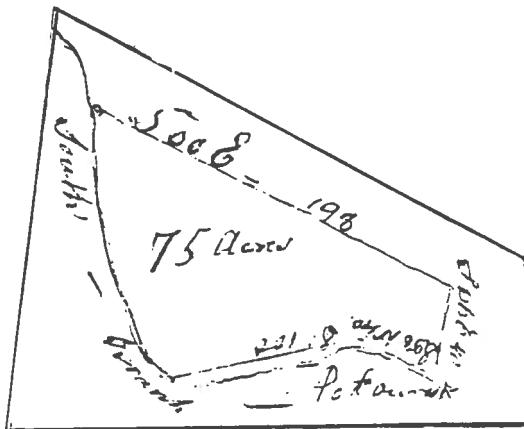
Surveyed 70 acres for Henry Penninger west of the South Branch.

70 acres
Survey

1766, April 25: 16. Augusta County Survey Book 2, page 49.

"Surveyed for Henry Panninger 75 acres of land in Augusta County on the South Branch of Potowmack, Beginning at a large rock called Trout Rock on the north side of the S. Branch ? E198 poles to a pine thence S66 E40 poles to a sugar tree by the Branch and thence up the same S33 W10 poles and south 100 poles and thence 142 poles up the Branch to the Beginning." Signed by John Poage, S.A.C., and Thomas Lewis, S.A.C.

75 acres
Survey



1767: 17. Source - Morton's History of Pendleton County.

This apparently was the first year Henry Sr. was appointed a constable, in what was then Augusta County, Virginia.

In this year Henry Penninger (Sr.) was a Processioner on the South Branch. I'm not sure what processioners did, but I think they had something to do with church affairs. The dictionary gives this definition: "one appointed to examine and formally determine the limits of an area of land."

Donald, David Robinson, Cornelius Riddle, from Fowler's along the ~~ad~~ to the County Line on the side to the North Mountain. Michael Hamble and Thos. Baggs, in Brock's Gap to the Mountain. Benj. Logan, John Fraizer, David Laird, Reuben Harrison, Jacob Woodley, Evain Phillips, from County Line to Fowler's, down North River to Mr. Jones's, fence along the Pickett Mountain to County Line. Frederick Armontrout, Augustine Price, John Coutts, Stephen Hanceberger, Saml. Magart, Jno. Miller, Callum Price, from Mr. Jones's to the Pickett Mountain and as low as the County line on both sides the river to Mouth of South River. Isaac Robinson, Geo. Rider, James Johnston, Jno. Thomas, in the Forrest. John Graham, Jr., William Hamilton (Andrew's son), William Elliot (Govenor), John Waughub, on both rivers of Calf Pasture and waters thereof. John Bodkin, John Montgomery, John McCreery, Jr., Hugh Hicklin, John Clemenning, James Hugart, Saml. Hamilton, from head to mouth of Cow Pasture and waters thereof. James Burnside, Loftus Pulling, Richard Bodkin, Jr., John Estill, in Bull Pasture and waters thereof. John Willson, Stephen Willson, John Dean, Robert Armstrong, William Mann, Edward McMullen, from head of Jackson's River to mouth of Cowpasture. George Givens and Wm. Galespie, from mouth of Cowpasture to mouth of Craig's Creek. John Dunkle, Henry Pickle, Henry Stone, Michl. Props, Jr., William Davis, Jno. Roadabough, on South Fork of Potowmack. Nicholas Harpool and Martin Peterson, on North Mill Creek.

Page 430.—Joseph Skidmore, Jr., Jonas Friend, George Dyche, Henry Penninger, on South Branch. John Weese and Adam Weese, on South Mill Creek.

Page 431.—Clerk ordered to make up an account of expense of keeping the poor prior to 1765 (before erection of the poor house), and since that time, so that it may be determined whether the poor house is a burden or not. George Skillern resigns as Vestryman and John Madison chosen in his stead. Following Vestrymen object to Israel Christian's signing the proceedings because he refused signing the Declaration in Vestry, viz: Sampson Mathews, James Lockhart, John Poage, George Mathews, Mr. John Buchanan.

Page 432.—18th March, 1768: Vestry met. William McElheny and Paul Whitley appointed processioners vice John Maxwell and Jonathan Whitley. Robert Moor appointed processioner vice William Hall; Andw. Buchanan appointed processioner vice Wm. Reach; Peter Evans appointed processioner vice Nathl. Evans; John Anderson, Jr., appointed processioner vice John Young, Jr.; James Belshey appointed processioner vice John Fraizer; Jno. Harrison, Jr., appointed processioner vice John McDonald; Alex. Hamilton appointed processioner vice William Elliott, who is unfit through age and infirmity. The processioners exempted above are such as have served before or such as the Vestry judges unqualified.

Page 434.—Parish accounts for keeping the poor since December, 1766.

Page 437.—Parish Levy, 1767, 2,873 tithables at 1/ 10d.

Page 441.—Processioners' returns, by Thos. Shields and Jas. Meteire, for Patt. Campbell, for Wm. Campbell, for Robt. Willson, for Thos. Brown, for Wm. Thompson, for Pat. Hays, for John Ward, for Wm. Purvens (Purvens), for James Henry, for Nathl. Steele, for Geo. Bright, for Roben Mitchel, for Robt. Alexander, for Wm. Walker, for Roben Willson,

1769, April 6: 19. Patent Book 38, 1768-1770, page 580,
Richmond, Virginia Archives.

"Patented to Henry Panegar of Augusta County
12 acres on east side of South Branch below his
land." (This is the same 12 acres surveyed for
Henry Sr. in 1762.)

12 acres
Bought

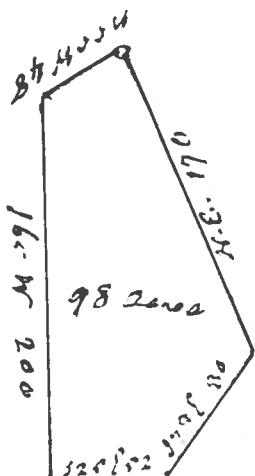
1769: 20. Source - George Washington Cleek.

In this year, Elizabeth Peninger, the daughter of Henry Sr.
and Barbara, married German-born Nicholas Harper, son of pioneers
Michael and Isabel Harper. Elizabeth was 16 at this time, and
Nicholas was 31.

1773, July 4: 21. Augusta County Survey Book 2, page 228.

"Survey'd for Henry Paninger 98 acres in
Augusta County on the west side of the So. Branch
of Potowmack oposite to his own land Beginning at
two white oaks & Runing thence N55 W48 po to a
spanish oak & ? N200 po to two Hiccorry Saplins
& S25 E52 po to two white oaks & S78 E80 po crossing
a Branch to a white oak & N.E. 170 po to the
Beginning." Signed by John Poage and Thomas Lewis,
Surveyors.

98 acres
Survey



1773, November 16: 22. Chalkley's Abstracts, Volume I, page 175.

Henry Peninger (Sr.) again was appointed a constable.

AUGUST 21, 1773.

Page

(179) William Mann—witness from Botetourt.
(179) William Miller—runaway servant of Martha Downey.
(181) Robert Crowly—runaway servant of John Gratton.
(185) Ray } Defendant moved for a *deditus* to take deposition of William Watterson, a witness residing in vs. Dickinson } Amherst, alleging that he broke jail in Augusta and would be arrested if he came back—granted.

AUGUST 23, 1773.

(196) Thomas Johnston, Jr., security for Frances, widow, and admx. of David Via, now married to John Edie, asks counter security.
(197) Charles and David Beard, sons of Edward Beard, who fails to bring them up in a Christianlike manner, to be bound to James Allen, Jr., to learn trades of carpenter and wheelwright.
(197) Hemp certificate: Edmund Stevens.
(198) John Collins—runaway servant of Thomas Smith.
(199) Joseph Bell appointed guardian of Jennett Patterson, daughter of John Patterson, decd. (she is an idiot.). John Patterson appointed guardian of Mary Patterson, daughter of John Patterson, decd. (she is deaf and dumb).

AUGUST 24, 1773.

(204) Thomas Ray—witness from Albemarle.
(207) John Cumption—overseer of road from Brock's Gap to Hampshire County line.

AUGUST 25, 1773.

(219) John Thrift—runaway servant of Robert McClenachan.
(219) Thomas Wallace, servant of Sampson and George Mathews.
(220) Called Court on John Dunn for larceny—39 lashes.

NOVEMBER 16, 1773.

(220) Charles Simms qualified attorney.
(222) County levy.
(222) To Thomas Lewis, son of Thomas. To Samuel Dunn, for wolf head.
(222) Jacob Van Law agrees to remit time of his servant, Mary Lane, on condition she acquit him of freedom dues.
(222) John Painter's estate to be appraised by Mathias Reader, John Moore, David Robertson and Aaron Hughes.
(223) Henry Peninger, Constable, vice Thomas Wilmoth.
(223) Edward Rabint, runaway servant of James Lessley, Jr.
(223) Norton Gunn qualified Constable.
(223) Daniel Givin qualified Constable.
(223) John Smith qualified Deputy Sheriff.
(223) William Mateer, vice Wm. Kinkead, road overseer. John Caruthers, vice Moses Whitesides, road overseer.

1774, May 17: 23. Chalkley's Abstracts, Volume I, page 179.

Henry Penninger (Sr.) was a constable in this year also.

MARCH 22, 1774.

Page

- (425) Henry Howard's death abates suit.
- (425) William Alford, no inhabitant.
- (425) Charles Parsons, no inhabitant.
- (433) William McFarland, no inhabitant.
- (435) Sariah Stratton, Wm. Brisco, Joseph Henderson and Wm. Mitchell to inspect the jail built by Joseph Kinkead, and if according to contract, to be received.
- (437) John Hunter's death abates suit.
- (439) Benjamin Coffey, no inhabitant.
- (441) Christopher Graham, storekeeper for William Bowyer, being about to remove to foreign parts, has leave to prove the several accounts and balances due said William.
- (442) Workmen to be employed to build the jail chimney ten feet higher.

APRIL 19, 1774.

- (442) Wm. Crawford qualified deputy surveyor under Thomas Lewis.

MAY 17, 1774.

- (443) Sampson Mathews qualified Justice, &c.
- (443) Hemp certificates: Mathew Kenny, James Pollock, John Dean.
- (445) Hemp certificates: George Taylor, Andrew Taylor.
- (445-446) Hemp certificate: Elizabeth Taylor.
- (446) Hemp certificates: Richard Randal, Hugh Holse.
- (447) Hemp certificate: Andrew Anderson.
- (447) Grand Jury: Peter Vineman.
- (448) Rev. John Craig's estate committed to George Moffett and James Allen, Jr., the widow refusing.
- (449) John Lock, runaway servant of Archibald Hopkins. Solomon Lein, runaway servant of James Pollick.
- (450) Mary Moore, servant of Pat. Hays.
- (450) Philip Harper and Jacob Aberman—naturalized.
- (450) Constables: James Montgomery, John Thompson and Henry Penninger.
- (451) John Skidmore, vice Jacob Conrad—road surveyor.
- (451) Daniel Nelson exempted from County levy.
- (452) Hemp certificate: Alexander Hindman.
- (453) Martin Nalle and Owen O'Neal—hemp certificates.
- (455) Robert Edmondson, witness from Amherst.
- (455) Samuel Vance qualified Lieutenant of Militia.
- (455) Frederick Haynes, vice John Coutts—road surveyor.
- (455) John Redman exempted from County levy.
- (456) Following to be bound: Israel Freidley to Capt. Rush; Barbara Freidley to John Armentrout.
- (456) Robert Mitchell, vice Samuel McCutchan—road surveyor—from John Tate's Mill to Bradley's Run.
- (456) Samuel Craig committed for debt.

The War of Independence, which is also known as The American Revolution, The Revolutionary War, and The Revolution, was now fast approaching and Henry Sr. claimed no more land until the war was almost over, some nine years later.

Another war took place shortly before the Revolution broke out, and it involved the people of Pendleton and one of their militia companies. It was the Dunmore War, so named for Lord Dunmore of England who was governor of Virginia from 1772 to 1776. This was a war fought by the Indians and the white colonists, and it was the prelude to the American Revolution.

The Dunmore War - 1774

This particular trouble between the Indians and the settlers on the western frontier - Pennsylvania - Maryland - Virginia, began in the summer of 1774, but the war that gained Dunmore's name was fought in a single day. Lord Dunmore himself triggered the fighting by inciting the Indians to commit acts of violence against the settlers. The colonists had been protesting British dominance since as early as 1763, and harrassment by the Indians was England's way of punishing them - with Lord Dunmore's very willing help.

In the fall of 1774 the angry settlers forced Dunmore to take up arms and march against the Indians who were then encamped near Point Pleasant.

Lord Dunmore led his 1200 militia army down the Ohio River from Wheeling, Virginia, while Col. Andrew Lewis led his 1100 militia men from the Valley of Virginia up the Kanawha River. The two armies were supposed to meet at the junction of the two rivers, which was called Point Pleasant.

History shows that Dunmore purposely delayed his arrival

DUNMORE'S WAR 1774

— — — Lord Dunmore, starting from Winchester, augmented his army at Pittsburgh and Wheeling from which latter place he marched for the Shawnee towns, ordering Col Lewis to meet him on the Ohio

— — — On Dunmore's order Col. Andrew Lewis assembled, at the Levels of the Lyre river, the militia from Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle counties, and marched up the Kanawha to meet Dunmore

Darlene found this historic map. Notice the South Branch of the Potomac. Our Turnbough ancestors settled in Kentucky in the year 1795, just south

Our Turnbough ancestors settled in Kentucky in the year 1795, just south of the Green river.

hoping the Indians would wipe out Col. Lewis and his men, "thus weakening and humiliating Virginia," but Col. Lewis surprised everyone by arriving at Point Pleasant much earlier than expected, spoiling Dunmore's treacherous plan completely.

In spite of having far fewer men than the Indians, Col. Lewis defeated them on October 10, 1774, after a long day of fighting and the loss of nearly all his officers. In all, the Virginians lost 75 men killed and 140 wounded, out of a total of 1100 men. The loss sustained by the Indians was far less. The defeated Indians, most of them Shawnee, agreed to a peace which lasted until 1778, when they were again stirred up by the British.

Included in Col. Lewis' army was one militia company from the Pendleton area. The commander of the company, John A. Skidmore, was wounded during the battle. He was the son of Scotch-Irish pioneer Joseph Skidmore. (John and his wife Mary Magdalena Hinkle were the grandparents of the Mary Elizabeth Skidmore who married Peninger descendant John Bible in 1814, see Page 66.)

Thirty-two Pendleton men fought with Col. Skidmore at Point Pleasant, but a record of their names no longer exists.

Twenty-seven Pendleton men filed claims for supplies they furnished to the military during the Dunmore War, and the claims were certified in a Court of Augusta on August 18, 1775. Among the 27 were Henry Sr.'s son-in-law Nicholas Harper, his soon-to-be-son-in-law Henry Fleisher, his future son-in-law Peter Hull, and two of his close friends, Ulrich Conrad and Sebastian Hoover.

In 1777, three years after the Dunmore War took place, the name of Dunmore County was changed to Shenandoah. One of the Virginia delegates to the Assembly said, "My constituents no

longer wish to live in, nor do I desire to represent, a county bearing the name of such a Tory. I therefore move to call it Shenandoah, after the beautiful stream which passes through it."

Just six months after the Dunmore War ended, the Revolutionary War broke out, and it lasted for eight years. The only Peninger from Pendleton known to have been in the American Army was our next ancestor, Henry Jr., and his records will be shown later. His brother John was in one of the county's Militia companies in 1779, and he may have participated in the war to some extent, but I found no Revolutionary War records for him, nor for his father, Henry Sr. Henry Sr. was only about 35 to 43 years old when the war began, however, so he was young enough to have served in some capacity.

The year 1775 not only marked the beginning of the Revolution, it also marked the estimated year that Catharine Peninger married German-born Henry Fleisher. She was the second daughter of Henry Sr. and Barbara, and she was then about 17 years old. Henry, son of pioneer Peter Fleisher, was about 25.

#

In the next section are excerpts of what Mr. Morton had to say about the Revolution, the Germans, the Scotch-Irish, Henry Sr., and the Tories.

"The Opening of the Revolutionary Period"

"The people of the thirteen colonies were overwhelmingly of British descent. They were proud of their ancestry, and so long as their liberties were respected they were not inclined to break the tie that linked them to England. They willingly acknowledged their allegiance to the king of England, but did not freely recognize the authority of any lawmaking body except their own legislatures.

"When the ignorant, stubborn George III became king and tried not only to rule as an autocrat but to control Parliament by bribery, then it was that the Americans were thrown into a ferment. His attempt to make them pay taxes in which they had no say drove them into armed resistance. It had all along been expected of them that they would keep out of manufacturing, trade only with England, and be content with exchanging the products of their fields for the products of the workshops in England. But the colonies were rapidly growing in population and wealth, and this shackling of industry was becoming intolerable.

"As the quarrel developed, the Americans were generally agreed that the British government was overleaping its powers. They were not so fully agreed as to the expediency of political separation. Wealth is timid and conservative. The well-to-do merchants, professional men, and large landholders were to a great extent unfriendly to independence. It is estimated that a third of the American people were of this opinion. Such men were styled Tories and their opponents were called Patriots. In New York and Pennsylvania the Tories were as numerous as the Patriots. In South Carolina and Georgia they were more numerous. In the other colonies the Patriots were clearly in the lead.

"The most unanimous of the Americans were the Scotch-Irish on the frontier. They stood by the cause of American independence almost to a man. It was they that Washington had in mind when he said that as a last resort he would retire to the mountains of West Virginia and find in its men a force that 'would lift up our bleeding country and set her free.'

"The English and Germans are of the same general origin, and the German immigrants in America could not feel that they were under a very alien rule. The king of England was also king of Hanover, a country of Germany. He was in fact the grandson of a german-born and German speaking monarch. Though the Germans have had many wars, they have not in modern times been a truly militant nation. They have fought from necessity and not from glory. (Remember, this was written in 1910, long before Germany started World War I in 1914, and World War II in 1939.) The American Germans could not forget that for a century their fatherland had been most cruelly wasted by a rapid succession of civil, foreign and religious wars. It had lost three-fourths of its population and had been set back for two hundred years. It is therefore not to be wondered at that as British-American citizens these peace-loving people would sooner put up with injustice than go to arms. Being also clannish, unfamiliar with the English tongue, and living much to themselves, the quarrel did not strike them so forcibly as it did the Americans of British ancestry. So while many of the Germans did good service in the American army, many others were Tories.

"All the Scotch-Irish and a great share of the English element stiffly upheld the American Cause. A few of the English, some of the Highland Scotch, and many of the Germans took the Tory side.

"The Augustans served very numerously in the American army, but owing to the scantiness of the preserved records we have only a very partial knowledge as to the names of the Augusta men who fought on the American side. As to the men who went out from Pendleton, our information is therefore fragmentary.

"Of the six regiments called for by Virginia in 1775, one was to be of Germans from the Valley of Virginia and from the colony in Culpeper.

"The companies raised in Augusta were expected to consist of expert riflemen. Each man was to 'furnish himself with a good rifle, if to be had, otherwise with a tomahawk, common firelock, bayonet, pouch or cartouch box, and three charges of powder and ball.' On affidavit that the rifleman could not supply himself as above, he was to be supplied at public expense. For

furnishing his equipment, he was allowed a rental of one pound (\$3.33) a year. His daily pay was to be 21 cents. Out of this was an allowance for 'hunting shirt, pair of leggings, and binding for his hat.'"

Pendleton under Rockingham

Two years into the Revolution, in 1777, Rockingham County was created from Augusta and the area where the Peningers lived was then in Rockingham for the next 10 years, until Pendleton was established December 4, 1787, to be effective on May 1, 1788.

Rockingham's first Court met April 17, 1778, at the home of Col. Daniel Smith who lived two miles north of present day Harrisonburg. (Daniel was a brother of Capt. Abraham Smith - see Page 59.)

The population of the new county was about 5000, with a fourth being in the Pendleton area of today.

Morton continues, "America was now in the midst of the Revolution, and the infant county had at once to deal with the grave problems of enlistment, finance, and the Tories.

"It was in 1779 that Henry Peninger (our Henry Sr.) was indicted for 'speaking disrespectful and disgraceful words of the Congress and words leading to the depreciation of the Continental currency.' A true bill was returned against him. His bond was fixed at 5000 pounds, and those of his sureties, Sebastian Hoover and Henry Stone, were each of half that amount. Peninger informed on one Gerard (Gerard Erwin), but he himself did not appear for trial.

"As to the royalism in the Pendleton section of Rockingham, the recorded information gives only a partial glimpse. The only loss of life that we can locate was the killing of Sebastian Hoover by a settler from Brushy Fork. John Claypole of Hampshire County was known to be a Tory, as were

William Ward of Pendleton, and a man named Hull. Ward was found guilty of treason, fined 100 pounds and given 24 hours in jail. John Davis, a resident of the North Fork, was adjudged guilty of treason.

"The capture of Cornwallis¹ in the fall of 1781 made it highly advisable for the Tories to accept the situation. It would seem that the episode was passed over lightly. At all events, we find the former Tories remaining on the ground, acting as good citizens, and holding positions of trust."

Following are exact copies of the three treason records from which Mr. Morton obtained the conspiracy information about Henry Sr.

Henry Sr.'s Treason Records

1779, March 23: 24. Rockingham County Minute Book, 1779, page 29.

"At a Court held for Rockingham County, Tuesday, 23 March 1779.

"On an Information against Henry Peninger for speaking disrespectfull & disgracefull words of the Congress & words tending to depreciate the Continental Currency, several witnesses being examined the Court are of the Opinion that the said Henry Peninger has been guilty of throwing of such disgracefull reflections ag(ainst) the Congress & words tending to depreciate the Continental Cury (Currency) therefore they order the said Henry to be indicted at the grand Jury Court in May next & that he be recognized to appear at the Said Court himself in the Sum of $\$ 5000$ & two Securities in the Sum of $\$ 2500$ each and also to be of the good Behavior for a year & a day Whereupon the said Henry Peninger with Sebastian Hoover & Henry Stone his securities severally acknowledged themselves indebted to Patrick Henry Esq. the Gov.r the said Henry peninger in the Sum of five thousand pounds & the said Sebastian Hoover & Henry Stone in the Sum of two thousand five hundred pounds each of their respective Lands & Tenements, Goods & Chattels to be levied & to the said patrick Henry or his Successors rendered Yet upon this Condition that if

¹Charles Cornwallis, 1738-1805, was an English general and statesman. He commanded the British forces during the Revolution.

the sd (said) Henry Peninger shall personally appear the first grand Jury Court to be held in May next & to be of the good Behavior for a Year & a Day then the above recognizance to be void. Thos Hick & Nicholas Sybert¹ severally acknowledged themselves indebted to Patrick Henry Esq. the Governor in the sum of five hundred pounds each of their respective Lands & Tenements Goods & Chattels to be levied & to the said Pat. Henry or his Successors rendered Yet upon this Condition that if the said Thos Hick & Nicholas Sybert personally appear at the grand Jury in May next to give Evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth against Henry Peninger then the above recognizance to be void."

(This same record also showed that Philip Akert and Job Reynolds were accused of "complotting & conspiring with several other Enemies of the State" - securities were Henry Stone and Christian Ruleman.)

NOTE: During the Revolutionary war years, the following men served as Governor of Virginia:

Patrick Henry	-	1776-79
Thomas Jefferson	-	1779-81
Thomas Nelson	-	1781
Benjamin Harrison	-	1781-84
Patrick Henry	-	1784-86

¹ Nicholas Sybert was the son of Capt. Jacob Seybert who was killed by Chief Killbuck during the 1758 attack on Fort Seybert. Nicholas was held captive by the Shawnees for two years.

In 1779 he was the First Lieutenant of Capt. Peter Hull's Augusta Militia Company, which was the same company Henry Sr.'s son John was in.

In 1800 Nicholas was a Justice of Pendleton. He never married.

1779, May 25. 25. Rockingham County Minute Book, 1779, page 38.

"At a Court held for Rockingham County, Tuesday, 25th day of May 1779. Commonwealth Vs Peninger Indictment - a True Bill.

"Henry peninger Henry Stone his Security severally acknowledged themselves indebted unto Patrick Henry Esq. the Gov. the sd peninger in the Sum of one Thousand pounds & the said Stone in the Sum of five hundred pounds of their Lands &c (etc.) to the said Pat Henry & his successors rendered yet upon this Condition that if the said Henry peninger shall make his personal appearance at the Court to be held for this County in Aug next & shall not depart without leave of the Court then the above recognizance to be void."

1779, August 23: 26. Rockingham County Minute Book, 1779,
page 43.

"At a Court held for Rockingham County on Monday, the 23d Day of Aug. 1779.

"Henry Peninger having made Informa. that Gerard Erwine propagated some News tending to raise Tumults & Sedition in the State it is the Opinion of the Court that he (be) bound over to the grand Jury Court to be held in Nov. next himself in the Sum of \$ 1000 & two Securities in the Sum of \$ 500 each whereupon the said Gerard Erwine wi(th) John Brown & Thomas Campbell his Securities severally acknowledged themselves to Thos. Jefferson Esqr Govr. &c the said Gerard Erwine the Sum of one Thousand pounds & the sd. Jno. Brown & Thomas Campbell in the Sum of five hundred pounds each of their respective Lands & Tenements Goods & Chattels to be levied & to the said Thomas Jefferson & his Successors rendered Yet upon this Condition that if the said Gerard Erwine shall make his personal appearance at the grand Jury Court in Nov. next & shall not depart without leave of the Court & in the meantime shall be of the good Behavior then the above recognizance to be void.

"Henry Peninger appeared & acknowledged himself indebted to Thos. Jefferson Esqr. in the Sum of \$ 500 of (his) Lands & Tenements Goods & Chattels to be levied & to the said Governor & his Successors rendered Yet upon this Condition that if the sd. Henry Peninger shall make his personal appearance at the next grand Jury (Court) to be held in Novr to give evidence for the Commonwealth aga Gerard Erwine & shall not depart without leave of the Court then the above recognizance to be void."

Researcher Harriett Cooley, of Harrisonburg (the county seat of Rockingham), Virginia, searched the unindexed Rockingham Minute Books of 1779 and beyond for a record of Henry Sr.'s November Court appearance, but found no further mention of his case. Apparently the conspiracy charge against him was dropped, once he informed on Gerard Erwine (also spelled Erwin).

Although the area where our ancestors lived was in Rockingham from 1778 to 1788, Henry Sr.'s three treason records are the only Peninger records that have been found in Rockingham County. There undoubtedly were many more registered during those ten years, but they are either in undated and unindexed books or loose papers, or they were destroyed during the Civil War.

When Sheridan (Philip Henry Sheridan, 1831-1888), a Union general in the Civil War, sent out an order to burn Rockingham homes, barns, fields, and mills in retaliation for the killing of one of his officers, Rockingham County officials hurriedly loaded as many of the county's records as they could into a wagon, intending to take them to safety. The wagon was captured by Sheridan's men, however, and burned. A few of the charred records later were salvaged, and they are now on display in the Harrisonburg Courthouse. The records that got left behind in the courthouse, including the early Minute Books, were never harmed by the Union soldiers, otherwise, we never would have known Henry Sr. was considered a Tory or that he had been charged with treason during wartime.

United States in 1783



(Map found at the LDS Library in Mesa, Arizona.)

The Homestead Grows

In 1782, one year before the American Revolution was officially over, Henry Sr. resumed his land dealings. Even though the area where the family lived was in Rockingham by 1782, land deeds continued to be recorded in Augusta County until the formation of Pendleton in 1788.

1782, April 6: 27. Augusta County Land Entry Book 2,
1780-1805, page 13.

"Enter for Henry Panninger 200 acres lying on a small branch of South Branch below John Sumwalt's by a state warrant." What appears to be the word "lost" was written at the side of the original entry, and nothing more is known of this tract of land.

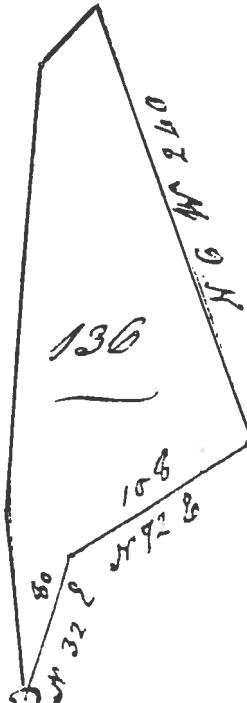
1782, October 7: 28. Augusta County Survey Book 3 & 4,
page 136.

"Surveyed for Henry Panninger 63 acres of land in Augusta County on the North side of the South Branch of Potowmack on the mountain Opposite to John Sumwalt's Beginning at two white oaks on the top of said mountain," etc.

The rest of this survey record was too blurred to read, but it didn't matter anyway as Henry Sr. never bought the 63 acres.

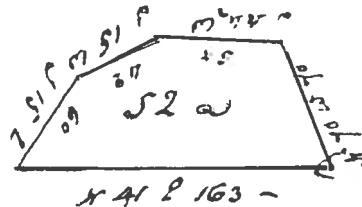
1783, April 30: 29. Augusta County Survey Book 3 & 4, page 154.

"Surveyed for Henry Panninger 136 acres of Land 136 acres
in Augusta County on the No East side of his home Survey
tract on South Branch of Potowmack Beginning at a
white Oak & Sugar tree near sd. branch & Thence
N32 E80 Poles to a white oak & Hiccorey Thence
N72 E108 Poles crossing a hill to a Spanish &
white oaks N6 W240 Poles crossing a Br. to 2 Pines
on a hill th. S60 W42 Poles to a Black Oak & Pine
by a road th. S18 W230 Poles crossing a branch to
a white oak & Pine S10 W100 Poles to the
Beginning Corner." Surveyors were John Poage and
John Wilson.



1783, May 1: 30. Augusta County Survey Book 3 & 4, page 155.

"Surveyed for Henry Panninger 52 acres of land in Augusta County on a West Branch of the South Branch of Potowmack called Smith Creek Beginning at a white oak Sugar tree & Hiccorry on the West side of the branch thence N70 W70 poles crossing a branch to two white oaks on flat ground thence S44 W64 poles crossing a branch to three linnns from one Root thence S15 W42 poles to a large white oak on a hill thence S15 E60 poles Crossing a hollow to a large Spanish oak and Sugar Tree on a hillside N41 E163 poles to the Beginning." Surveyors were John Poage and John Wilson.



1783: 31. Augusta Land Entry Book 2, 1780-1805, page 68.

"Located for Henry Peninger 50 acres on the north west side of the So Branch Between two tracts of his Land and Joining Francis Evicks by virtue of a State Warrant of 4000 acres obtained by James Currie, No. 22030."

NOTE: On November 25, 1783, the British evacuated New York, their last military position in the United States during the Revolutionary War.

1784, February 14: 32. Grant Book K, 1783-1784, page 225,
Richmond, Virginia Archives.

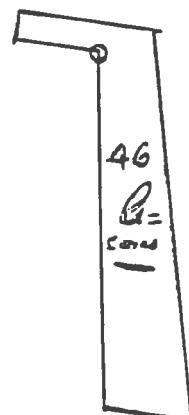
"Granted to Henry Paninger 98 acres on west 98 acres
side of the South Branch opposite his own land." Bought

The 98-acre tract was surveyed for Henry Sr. on
July 4, 1773. He apparently cancelled this sale,
however, as there is no further mention of the
98 acres in the Pendleton land records.

1787, July 20: 33. Augusta County Survey Book 3 & 4,
page 247.

"Surveyed for Henry Baninger 46 acres of land 46 acres
in Augusta County on the North West side of the Survey
South Branch of Potomack between two tracts of his
own land Beginning at 2 white oaks his old Corner &
with his line N57 W42 poles to a white oak & Walnut
N34 E14 poles to 2 white oaks S57 E70 to a black oak
& pine below some Rocks S20 W200 poles to 2 black
oaks near his line N57 W45 poles to 2 pines N25 E182
poles to the Beginning.....By Virtue of part of a
Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 22030 obtained by
James Currie the 24th of December 1783."

Surveyed by John Poage.



1787, August 1: 34. Augusta County Deed Book 26, page 42.

Henry Peninger of Augusta County bought two adjoining parcels of land from George and Mary Stout of Augusta County for 160 pounds (\$532.80). The 131 acre tract was surveyed for Henry Sr. 29 May 1765, the 50 acre tract was surveyed for him in 1783.

131 Acres
and
50 acres
Bought

The Stouts signed with their marks. Witnesses were John Poage, Charles Marckle, and two others whose signatures were in unreadable German script.

This "Indenture of Bargain & Sale" was ordered to be recorded September 18, 1787 at a Court held for Augusta County, by a Deputy Clerk who also signed in unreadable German script.

A notation on the side of the deed read, "delivered to Mr. Peninger Sept. 2nd. 1789."

"Formation of Pendleton"

"At the close of 1787 the population of Rockingham was nearly 7000, including about 700 slaves. With at least two-fifths of its area lying beyond the high, broad, and infertile Shenandoah Mountain, the time had come when it was too inconvenient to travel from 30 to 60 miles to reach the courthouse (at Harrisonburg). Accordingly, the State legislature passed an act December 4, 1787 establishing the County of Pendleton, to be effective on May 1, 1788.

"The population of Pendleton in its beginning was about 2200, almost exclusively white.

"On June 2, 1788 the organization of the county government was perfected by the following selections:

President of the Court:	John Skidmore
Clerk of the Court:	Garvin Hamilton
Prosecuting Attorney:	Samuel Reed
Deputy Sheriffs:	John Davis, and John Morral
Overseers of the Poor:	James Dyer, John Skidmore, Christian Ruleman, Ulrich Conrad, and John Dunkle
County Surveyor:	Moses Hinkle (who also performed marriages)
Constables:	Gabriel Collett, George Dice, Jacob Gum, Johnson Phares, Isaac Powers, <u>William Ward</u> , and George Wilkeson
County Lieutenant:	James Dyer
Regimental Militia Officers:	Robert Poage, Colonel <u>Peter Hull</u> , Lieutenant Colonel <u>Henry Fleisher</u> , Major
Overseers of Roads:	
<u>North Fork Valley:</u>	Michael Eberman, Abraham Hinkle, Isaac Hinkle, and Moses Hinkle
<u>South Branch Valley:</u>	George Fisher, Michael Alkire, Francis Evick, Christian Pickle, <u>Nicholas Harper</u> , McKenny Robinson, and George Nicholas
<u>South Fork Valley:</u>	John Wortmiller, James Dyer, Roger Dyer, Henry Swadley, Jacob Hoover, and Christian Ruleman.

"Edmund Pendleton, in whose honor this county was named, was born on a plantation in Caroline County, Virginia on September 6, 1721. He was virtually at the head of the state government from August 17, 1775 until July 5, 1776. He was then succeeded by Patrick Henry, the first governor of Virginia under American independence."

Peter Hull, Henry Fleisher, and Nicholas Harper were sons-in-law of Henry Sr. and Barbara. Constable William Ward was a well-known Tory leader during the Revolution, and a friend of Henry Sr.

(The formation of Highland County in 1847 took from Pendleton about 283 square miles. As a result of the Civil War, Virginia was divided in 1863, and Pendleton is now in West Virginia.)

"The Town of Franklin"

"In 1769 Francis and George Evick surveyed 160 acres of land on the left bank of the South Branch, and it is on a portion of this tract that the town of Franklin is built.

"In June of 1788 the first county court of Pendleton met. One of its duties was to determine a central position for the courthouse. Just what motives led to the selection of the Evick farm we do not know. As the southern county line then stood, the position was much less near the center than it is now. The Peninger farm near the mouth of the Thorn would more nearly have met the geographical condition. It is probable that Francis Evick presented a more attractive proposition to the county court than did anyone else.

"The Evicks had been living here about twenty years, yet the neighborhood was thinly peopled. Up the river the nearest neighbors appear to have been Ulrich Conrad and Henry Peninger. Conrad built a mill at the mouth of the Thorn about the time the Evicks came.

"After the town site was laid off in 1788, the selling of lots and the building of houses began at once.

"Within six years, there was a cluster of dwellings of sufficient importance to cause the legislature to designate it as a town under the name of Franklin, December 19, 1794. The trustees were Joseph Arbaugh, Jacob Conrad, James Dyer Sr., John Hopkins, Peter Hull, Joseph Johnson, William McCoy, Oliver McCoy, James Patterson, and John Roberts.

"Franklin was for several years called Frankford, apparently an abbreviation of 'Frank's Ford,' as the crossing of the river at the mouth of the Evick Gap was known. The name would doubtless have been retained, had not the legislature in 1788 designated a town in Hampshire by that name."

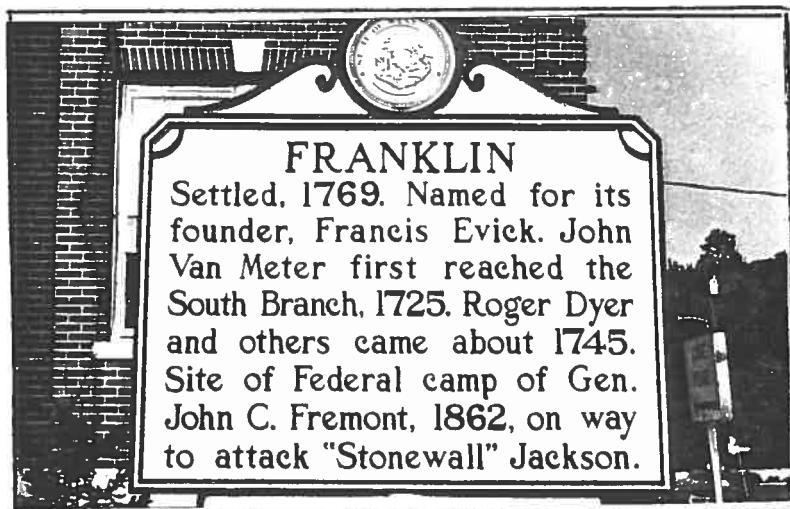
All ten of Franklin's trustees were very substantial and wealthy citizens of Pendleton County. Peter Hull was Henry Sr.'s son-in-law and perhaps the wealthiest man in the county.

James Dyer Sr. was the son of Roger Dyer who was killed during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert in 1758. James was 14 at the time of the massacre, and he was taken captive and held by the Indians for two years.

The McCoys were brothers, and both were very active in the community. Gen. William McCoy eventually bought the Peninger Homestead, as well as the adjoining Ulrich Conrad Homestead.

The picture below was in Pendleton's Grave Register I. The town plaque stands by the county courthouse in Franklin, West Virginia.

Perhaps if Henry Sr. had presented a "more attractive proposition" to the city fathers, his land would have been chosen for the town site, and his name would now be on the plaque as founder. Instead of Franklin, the town might have been named Peningerville, or Panningerville, or even Benigarville!



The John Van Meter named on the plaque was a Dutch trader from New York. In 1725 he accompanied a band of Delaware Indians on a raid against some Catawbas who were then near the mouth of the Thorn. After the Catawbas ran them out of the area, John returned home to New York, told his sons about the rich bottom land on the South Branch, and the sons later located 40,000 acres by warrant in what is now Hampshire County, West Virginia.

Henry Sr. given Deed of Gift

1788, June 11: 35. Pendleton County Deed Book 1, page 9.

On this date Michael McClure gave to his "Trusty Friende Henry Penninger Sen.^r all of his goods and chattles presently in his dwelling house without any manner of Conditions."

No reason was given for the Deed of Gift, nor was a relationship indicated between Henry Sr. and Michael. Maybe Michael owed Henry Sr. money and this was his method of paying.

Michael may have been a brother to Scotch-Irish pioneer John McClure who was in the Pendleton area by 1757. Morton listed Michael as: unplaced in the McClure family, he lived in the town of Franklin, his wife was Mary, his only child was Catharine who married in 1800, and he died in 1804.

The two witnesses to the deed were George Dice, German pioneer living adjacent to Francis Evick, and Joseph McCoy¹ (17??-1850), son of Scotch pioneers John McCoy and Sarah Jane Oliver.

Garvin Hamilton, C.P.C., was the first Clerk of Pendleton County. He was a Lt. Col. and a member of the House of Delegates during the Revolution.

On the opposite page is a copy of the original Deed of Gift. It's one of the few records not on huge pieces of paper.

¹Joseph was a brother of Gen. William McCoy who bought the Penninger Homestead in 1826-7, - moved to Missouri sometime after 1796.

Deed of Gift

To All Persons to whom these Presents shall come,
I Michael McClure, do send Greeting, Know ye that I the said Michael
McClure of Pendleton and State of Virginia for and in consideration
of the Love Good Will and affection which I bear to my Trusty
Friend Henry Pennington Esq^r of the said County, have Given and
Granted and by these presents do freely Give and Grant unto the
said Henry Pennington his Heirs Exec^{utors} Administr^{ors} an Assignall y
singular my Goods and Chattels now being in my Possession and
dwelling House in the County aforesaid, which Before the signing of
these presents I have delivered the said Henry Pennington an
Inventory signed with my own hand and bearing even date
to have and to hold, all the said Goods and Chattels on the said
premises on Dwelling House, to him the said Henry Pennington
his Heirs Exec^{utors} or Administr^{ors} from henceforth his
and their proper Goods and Chattels, absolutely without any
manner of Conditions, In witness whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and seal this Eleventh day of June One thousand
seven hundred & eighty eight — — — — —
Signed sealed & delivered by Joseph George McClure my mark
in the presence of George Dice

At Court House for Pendleton County July 4th 1788

The above Deed of Gift From Michael McClure to Henry
Pennington was acknowledged by the said Michael McClure & ordered
to be Recorded, by the Clerk — — — — —

Test James Hamilton, C.P.C.

The Children's Marriages

By 1788 all but one of Henry Sr. and Barbara's offspring had married, and there were then about eight grandchildren in the family. Even though their daughter Susannah didn't marry until 1792, her marriage is listed along with the others so you may see them all at one time:

1. Elizabeth - in 1769, at age 16, married German-born Nicholas Harper, 31, son of pioneers Michael and Isabel Harper who emigrated from the River Rhine, Germany.
2. Catharine - by 1775, at px. age of 17, md. German-born Henry Fleisher, about 22, son of pioneer Peter Fleisher.
3. Mary - by 1780, at px. age of 19, married Peter Hoover, son of Sebastian of German pioneers Sebastian and Susannah Hoover.
4. Barbara - by 1780, at px. age of 18, married Peter Hull, 28, son of German pioneer Peter Thomas Hull who emigrated from the Palatinate.
5. Henry Jr. - by 1782, at px. age of 22, married Barbara. These two were our next ancestors.
6. John (Sr.) - in 1787, at px. age of 24, married Barbara Propst, daughter of Leonard and Catharine, and grand daughter of German pioneers John and Catharine E. Propst.
7. Anna Elizabeth - by 1788, at px. age of 23, married George Bible, son of German pioneer Philip Bible.
8. Susannah - in 1792, at px. age of 16, was given parental consent to marry George Vandeventer, son of Dutch pioneers Jacob and Mary Vandeventer.

Out of these eight Peninger marriages, only the records of Susannah's impending marriage are known to exist.

Elizabeth's marriage date was supplied by Mr. Cleek, and John's by Mr. Morton, but no source was given for either date and no marriage records have been found.

The approximate marriage dates of the other five Peningers were determined by the birthdates of their first-born children.

The marriages of Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary, Barbara, and Henry Jr. probably were never registered in their courthouse because marriages were not officially recorded in Virginia until 1784. Before that year, most officiating ministers kept marriage journals, but as you might imagine, only a few of those old journals are to be found today.

John and Anna Elizabeth were married after the recording of marriages began, but inasmuch as the area where they lived was in Rockingham from 1778 to 1788, it's entirely possible their marriage records were destroyed when Sheridan's men set fire to the wagon carrying the county's records to safety during the Civil War.

Morton offered another explanation as to why some of the early marriage records will never be found. He wrote that because of the excessive marriage fees in the early days, many of the unions were by consent only. In 1747 Virginia had enacted a law fixing the governor's fee at \$3.33 and the clerk's fee at 83¢. If a couple was married by license, the minister's fee was \$3.33. If they married by church banns, the minister's fee was 83¢. When the recording of marriages began in 1784, the groom was required to put up a bond of 50 pounds (\$166.67), and that was money many of the young farm couples didn't have. I don't believe any of the Peninger children's marriages were by consent only, however, as all of them seemed to have married very well.

The Records Continue

1789: 36. Pendleton Personal Property Tax, Richmond Archives.

Henry Beninger (Sr.)	1 tithe	13 horses
Henry Beninger Jr.	1 tithe	8 horses
John Beninger	1 tithe	6 horses

A tithe, or tithable, was any white male over the age of 16 or any widow who was head of a family. From 1788 to 1803, the tax levied per tithe was 37¢ to \$1.33. For horses in 1789, the tax for one horse was about 5¢.

1789, June 18: 37. Grant Book 19, 1788-89, page 54, Richmond Archives.

"Granted to Henry Paninger of Augusta County 52 acres on West Branch of South Branch, called Smith Creek." This was the 52 acres surveyed for Henry Sr. on May 1, 1783. He refers to this tract of land in his will.

1789, June 20: 38. Grant Book 20, 1788-89, page 439, Richmond Archives.

"Granted to Henry Peninger of Augusta County 136 acres on NE side of his own land on South Branch." This acreage was surveyed for Henry Sr. April 30, 1783.

1790, January 25: 39. Grant Book 21, 1789-90, page 591,
Richmond Archives.

"Granted to Henry Peniger of Pendleton County 46 acres
46 acres on NW side of South Branch between Bought
two tracts of his own land." This was land
surveyed for him July 20, 1787.

The First Census of the United States, 1790

All of the Pendleton families probably were represented on the first United States Census, but unfortunately the Virginia schedules were destroyed when the British attacked Washington during the War of 1812-15. The Census was later reconstructed from the Virginia Tax Lists of 1784, but in the process of transcribing, some of the names were left out and some were badly misread.

The area where the Peningers lived was in Rockingham in 1784, but while the Rockingham Tax Lists on the opposite page show many familiar names, they do not show the Peninger name. Henry Sr. probably would have been counted on Robert Davis' list of settlers living on the South Branch, but the only Henry in this group was Henry Windelplack. And even in German script, the Peninger name doesn't look anything like "Windelplack." However...there are no Pendleton records of a Henry Windelplack, so you never know.

Although the 1790 Census schedules were destroyed, the total population count for Pendleton, and Virginia, survived:

	<u>Pendleton</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
Free white males 16 years or more	568	110,936
Free white males under 16 years	686	116,135
Free white females - all ages	1,124	215,046
All other free persons	1	12,866
Slaves	73	292,627
Totals	2,452	747,610

The First Census of the United States, reconstructed from the
Virginia Tax Lists of 1784. Source: LDS Library in Mesa, Arizona.

HEADS OF FAMILIES—VIRGINIA, 1784.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY—Continued.

SOUTH BRANCH

Pendleton Tithables in 1790

In 1790 there were approximately 475 tithables in Pendleton, and all were white males 16 years and older except for seven widows who headed their households. Morton presented the list in his History of Pendleton, and the Peningers were listed, but mistakenly under the name of Pennington. I have been assured there were no Penningtons in the area until after 1792, so the mixup apparently was due to the two names being spelled so nearly alike. This is how Morton listed our family: (Record No. 40)

Pennington, Henry Sr.

Pennington, Henry Jr.

Pennington, Joshua

There was never a Joshua Pennington in Pendleton, so this had to have been John Peninger, Henry Sr.'s second son. (The Pendleton County Clerk's Office twice sent me Pennington records, which is just another example of how the two names have been confused over the years.)

In addition to most of the pioneer names we are already familiar with, the list of tithables included all of Henry Sr.'s sons-in-law, George Bible, Henry Fleisher, Nicholas Harper, Peter Hoover, and Peter Hull. His future son-in-law George Vandeventer was not listed, but George's father and grandfather were. (Incidentally, there was no Henry Windelplack on this list!)

I thought you might like to see how many of the 475 tithables bore the same given names. There were:

58 named John	18 named Peter	8 named Christian
31 " George	18 " Michael	8 " Charles
30 " Jacob	16 " James	7 " Frederick
28 " Henry	13 " Thomas	7 " Samuel

For the Daniels and Richards in our family, there were two each.

Susannah's Marriage Bond and Consent

1792, December 12: 41. Unindexed Records, Pendleton County Courthouse, Franklin, West Virginia.

On this date Henry Sr. gave his consent for daughter Susannah to marry George Vandeventer. His consent was necessary because Susannah was only about 16 in 1792, and the legal marrying age in Virginia at that time was 21. If either a bride or groom was under 21, written parental consent was required.

Henry Sr. signed the consent in German script, but it appears someone else wrote the contents for him:

Dec 12th 1792
This is to certify That I am willing that George
Vandeventer should be joined in Matrimony
with my Daughter Susannah Pennington
Given under my hand at the date above written
Henry Sr.

All of the early consents were written on small scraps of paper, then folded several times and tucked inside the folded bonds so they wouldn't become lost. And as you can tell from the copy above, Henry Sr.'s consent was typical of this method.

The future groom signed the required bond on December 12, 1792 also, but the date of the marriage is not known.

The recording of marriages began in 1784, Pendleton was formed in 1788, but if any Pendleton marriages between 1788 and 1800 were ever recorded in a marriage register, the book no longer exists. However, Mary Harter's two Pendleton marriage books show that most marriages occurred within a few days or a few weeks after bond was made, so it's fairly certain Susannah and George's wedding took place in December of 1792 or early in 1793.

A copy of the Marriage Bond is shown on the opposite page. The original is difficult to decipher, but I had a little help from Morton - everyone used the same standard form and he included a copy of it in his History of Pendleton book:

Know all men by these presents that we, George Vandeventer & Geo Dice are held firmly bound unto Henry Lee Esq. go-
venor of the Commonwealth of Virginia for the time being, & his successors, in the sum of fifty pounds (\$166.67) to which payment well & truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, jointly & severally, firmly by these presents, Sealed with our Seals & dated this 12 day of Decem^r 1792.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage suddenly intended to be solemnized between the above bound George Vandeventer & Susannah Penninger both of this county. Now should there be no lawful cause to obstruct the s.d marriage & no damage ensue by issuing a license therefor, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force.

Dated & delivered in presence of -

(s) George Vandeventer (seal)

(s) George Dice (seal)

Es: execs all exec by these presents that
Geo: George Vandeventer Esq: D:is are held
firmly bound unto Harry Lee Esq: Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Virginia for
the sum of ~~one hundred and fifty dollars~~
of fifty pounds to which payment and well
obey to be made we bind ourselves our
sons & Country Swearably firmly by these
presents sealed with our seals & dated this
12 day of ~~December~~ 1792.

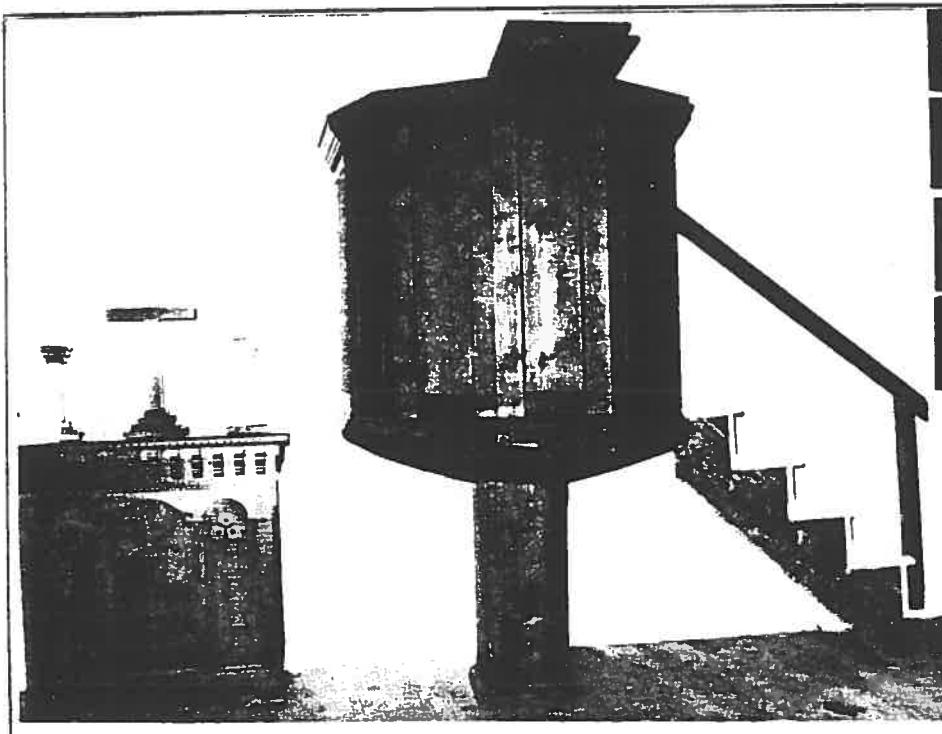
the 2 and 3 days of the above obligation
is such that whereas there is a promise
had heretofore made to be determined
between the above parties George Vand
winter & James P. Pennington both of
this County. It is desired that there be no
lawful cause to obstruct the same and
therefore to assure by a written
done obligation to be
held for

Two bondsmen, or sureties, were required on any bond, and George Dice acted as George Vandeventer's co-bondsman. He was born 1763 in Pendleton, the son of German pioneer Mathias Dice who came from York County, Pennsylvania in 1757 and settled near Fort Seybert. The Dice name was Deiss in German.

Both the original Consent and the Marriage Bond of Susannah and George are in the Pendleton County Courthouse. They are not recorded, but are among the many early records that are tied in bundles and stored by date only. Researcher Mary Harter found the two documents when she visited Franklin a few years ago, otherwise, we wouldn't have known about them.

If Susannah and George were of the Lutheran faith, as most of the Pendleton Germans were, they may have taken their vows in the original Lutheran Church which stood on land donated by John Michael Propst in 1769. The original building was a round-log structure located on the left bank of the South Fork, about two miles above Brandywine. As mentioned previously, the first resident pastor was Rev. Peter Michler, and as he was the pastor until his death in 1812, it is quite possible he officiated at Susannah and George's wedding.

The old church was eventually replaced by one of hewed logs, and later by the present frame building which was built sometime before 1910. The following picture, which was in Pendleton's Grave Register I, shows a portion of the present interior:



Goblet Shaped Pulpit old Propst Luteran Church Brandywine

Henry Sr.'s Records from 1793 to 1810

1793: 42. Pendleton Personal Property Tax, Richmond Archives.

Henry Penninger Sr. - 1 tithe, 8 horses

Henry Penninger Jr. - 1 tithe, 9 horses

John Banninger - 1 tithe, 7 horses

Henry Sr. now owned five fewer horses than he did in 1789, and Henry Jr. and John each owned one more - see Page 123. The tax for a titheable in 1793 probably was around 40¢ to 50¢. Following are some of the other tax rates for 1793 and 1800:

	<u>1793</u>	<u>1800</u>
Land per \$100	.25	.14½
Slave above age of 12	.27	.44
Horses, including studs	.06	.12
Two-wheeled carts		.43
Stage wagons and Phaetons (carriages) per wheel		.84
Other wagons, per wheel		1.25
Lot and house in town, per \$100 rental value	1.33	1.56
License to retail		15.00
Peddler's license, general		20.00
Peddler's license, in county		.25
<u>Ordinary</u> license	6.67	12.00

Oftentimes the settlers didn't have the money to pay their various taxes, so they were allowed to pay in tobacco, potatoes, corn, or whatever else they may have grown on their farms. And when they couldn't pay in produce either, they sometimes were taken into court, charged with "debt" and put in jail.

Ordinaries, or taverns, were houses for public entertainment. They served meals, provided lodging, stabling, and quite a variety of beverages - apple or peach brandy, French brandy, Virginia ale, sangaree, madeira, whisky, rye whiskey, New England rum, rum punch with white sugar, rum punch with brown sugar, strong beer, etc. The rates for the Ordinaries were fixed by the County Court,

a practice that was continued until about 1850. The only competition between Ordinaries probably was over the quality of the establishments, their food, services, hospitality, etc.

After seeing the prices that were "set" for 1746 and 1797, shown below, it's enough to make a person want to return to the horse and buggy days:

<u>1746</u>		<u>1797</u>	
Cold dyet	\$.08	Breakfast or supper	\$.22
Hot dyet	.12½	Dinner	.33
Bed with clean sheets	.04	Lodging	.08
Stabling and fodder	.08	Stabling & hay, one night	.25
Rum, per gallon	1.50	Pasturage, one night	.08
Whiskey, per gallon	1.00	Liquor, per half pint	.12½
		Cider, per quart	.08

1794: 43. Morton's History of Pendleton County, page 395.

Henry Sr. was one of 25 Pendleton citizens exempted from military service by reason of physical infirmity. By this time, he was 54 to 62 years old, which was well beyond the militia age requirement of 16 to 50 years of age:

395

Citizens Exempted from Military Service in 1794 by Reason of Physical Infirmity.

Bland, Thomas.	Mick, Mathias.
Blizzard, Thomas.	Miller, George.
Bush, Lewis.	Nelson, John.
Conn, Michael.	Parker, Thomas.
Conrad, Jacob.	Patterson, William.
Coplinger, George.	Peninger, Henry.
Evick, George.	Radabaugh, Henry.
Fisher, Philip.	Root, Jacob.
Fultz, Philip.	Shaw, Peter.
Hill, John.	Stone, John.
Lambert, John.	Wilson, James.
Life, Martin.	Wolf, Philip.
McKinley, Peter.	

1796, January 4: 44. Pendleton County Deed Book 2, page 172.

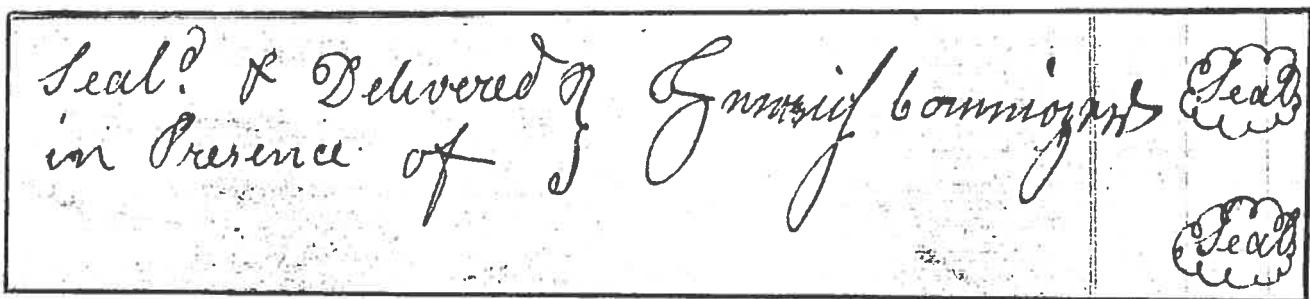
On this date "Henry Peninger Senr. and wife" 131 acres
sold two adjoining parcels of land - the 131 acres and
and the 50 acres - to John Peninger for 200 pounds. 50 acres
Sold

The 131 acres was surveyed for Henry Sr. on May 29, 1765,
the 50 acres in 1783, and he paid 160 pounds for both parcels
on August 1, 1787.

John Peninger was the 2nd son of Henry Sr. and Barbara, but
the relationship was not indicated in the deed. At this time,
he was about 33 years old.

Grandmother Barbara was referred to only as Henry Sr.'s
"wife." Her name appears in the county records for the very
first time when Henry Sr. recorded his will May 23, 1796.

This "Indenture of Bargain and Sale" was ordered recorded
on the same day as the sale, by Pendleton County Clerk Garvin
Hamilton. Henry Sr.'s signature was written in German script,
but I doubt if it was in his handwriting:



Something must have happened to this transaction, however,
because eight years later, on February 7, 1804, Henry Sr. and
Barbara again sold these same two parcels of land - to someone
else.

1796, May 23: Henry Sr. signed and recorded his will on this day, and the will is shown later in the story.

1797: 45. Pendleton Personal Property Tax, Richmond Archives.

Henry Benninger, Sr.	- 1 tithe, 6 horses
Henry Benninger, Jr.	- 1 tithe, 13 horses
John Benninger	- 1 tithe, 5 horses

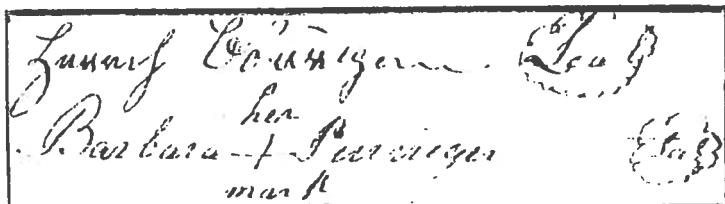
1800: The 1800 United States Census Schedules for Virginia also were destroyed when the British attacked Washington during the War of 1812-15 and as a result, another major record of the Peningers was lost. The population counts remained in Virginia, however, and they show the population of Pendleton in 1800 as 3,962 and the population of Virginia as nearly 1,000,000.

1804, February 7: 46. Pendleton County Deed Book 4, page 46.

" <u>Henry Penniger and Barbara his wife</u> " again sold the 131 acres and the 50 acres they bought in 1787 to <u>Adam Coonrod</u> for 500 pounds.	<u>131 acres</u> and <u>50 acres</u> Sold again
---	--

This is the second record that mentions Barbara by name. Adam Coonrod probably was related to Ulrich Conrad, and may have been his son.

The "Indenture" was recorded on the day of the sale by the Clerk of Pendleton County, Zebulon Dyer (C.P.C.), AFTER Barbara was "first privately examined as the law directs." In other words, Barbara was questioned apart from Henry Sr., to make sure she understood and was agreeable to the sale of their land to Adam Conrad. The "signatures" of Henry Sr. and Barbara appear to have been written by the recorder:



1809, February 7: 47. Pendleton County Deed Book 5, page 77.

"Henry Penninger Senr. and his wife Barbara" 52 acres
sold their 52 acres on Smith Creek to Jacob Wilfong, Sold
for \$200 in United States money.

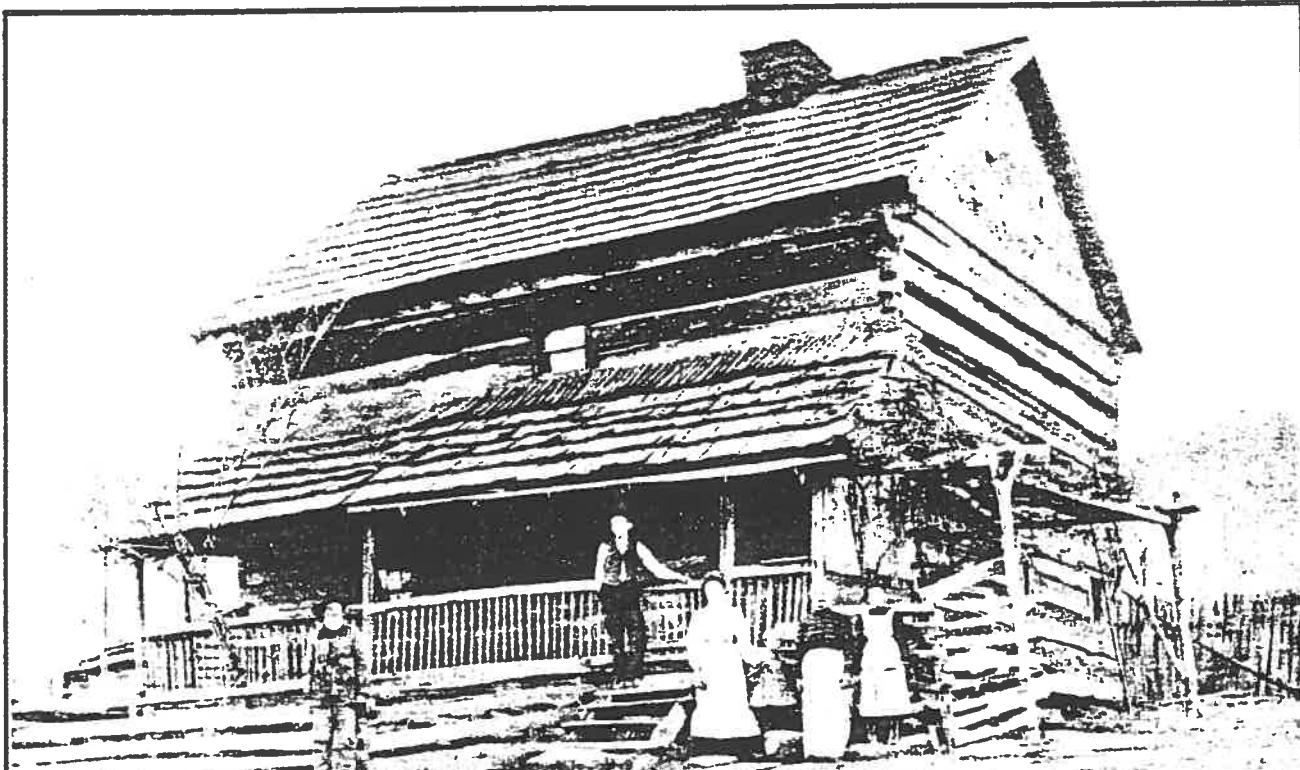
Henry Sr. and Barbara's "signatures" were written in English, by the recorder.

The Deed was ordered recorded by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C., on the day of the sale, AFTER Barbara was "first prively examined as the law directs."

Zebulon Dyer (1773-1853) was the son of James Dyer who was captured by the Shawnees in 1758. The office of Pendleton County Clerk was held by the Dyer family for more than 50 years. Zebulon was followed by two of his sons, Andrew W. Dyer and Edmund W. Dyer. Zebulon lived near Upper Tract.

Jacob Wilfong (1774-1838) was the son of German pioneer Michael Wilfong who settled on Brushy Fork around 1766. In German the surname is Wildfang, meaning Wild Tooth.

The Noah Propst home below was shown in Morton's 1910 History of Pendleton County:



A FARMHOUSE OF THE LATER PIONEER PERIOD: NOAH PROPT RESIDENCE.—Phot'd by J. F. Rexroad. This log house dates from near the close of the eighteenth century, and stands near the Propst church on a part of the original Propst homestead.

Noah Propst, born 1835, was the son of John, of Henry, of German pioneers John Michael and Catharine E. Propst. His wife was Susannah Bright.

Photographer J. F. Rexroad's place in the Rexroad/Rexrode family is not known, but undoubtedly he descended from German pioneer Zachariah Rexroad, a blacksmith, who settled on the South Fork in 1773. (Zachariah's daughter Barbara married unplaced Jacob Peninger on June 3, 1813 - see Page 271.) At least 20 descendants of Henry Sr. and Barbara Peninger are known to have married into the Rexroad family. In German, the name was Rixroth or Reichtrode, meaning Red King.

The 1810 United States Census

Finally, 20 years after the first census was taken, we have a census record of the Peningers.

The 1810 Pendleton Census was recorded by Assistant Marshall John Davis, son of Welch pioneer Robert Davis and Sarah Dyer Hawes. There were approximately 678 families represented in the county, and this is the breakdown:

<u>Free White</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Under 10	735	693	
10 to 16	288	305	
16 to 26	410	404	
26 to 45	350	380	
Over 45	<u>224</u>	<u>222</u>	
	2007	2004	- 4011
	Slaves	-	262
	Free Colored	-	<u>25</u>
	Total:		4298

Henry Sr. and Barbara and all of their eight children were accounted for on the 1810 Census, although not all were named.

Some of the grandsons were heads of families on this census also, but except for Henry III, I haven't attempted to identify them. Later on, all of the known grandchildren will be shown.

The 1810 Pendleton County Census: 48. Printed Census Book, LDS Library, Mesa, Arizona.

Page #

Name of Head of Family	Free White Males					Free White Females					All other free persons except Indians	Slaves
	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over		
Bible, George	3	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1089	
Hoover, Mary	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1089	1
Penniger, Henry Sr.	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	1092	7
Penniger, Henry Jr.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1092	
Harper, Nicholas	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1092	71
Fleisher, Henry	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1092	1
Hull, Peter Sr.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1094	16
Vandevender, George	1	1	0	2	?	3	1	0	3	?	1098	
Penniger, John	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1110	5

The above nine families have been recorded exactly as they appeared on the pages of the original census schedule. Providing the enumerator listed the households one after another as he traveled along the roads, you will be able to tell by the Page #'s which families were neighbors. And where known, I put the approximate age of each person in 1810, in parenthesis.

1. Bible, George and wife Anna Elizabeth Peninger (45), both in the 45 or over age group, and probably 10 of their 12 children.
2. Hoover, Mary - this was Mary Peninger Hoover (49), in the 45 or over age group, widow of Peter Hoover who died in 1808, and probably three of their 11 children.
3. Penniger, Henry Sr. - this large household consisted of two families. The two males 45 and over and the two females 45 and over were Henry Sr. (70-78) and Barbara, and their son

Henry Jr. (50) and his wife Barbara, all of whom were our ancestors. (A later deed proves they lived together.) The female 26-45 may have been a daughter of Henry Jr. and Barbara, the two males 16-26 their sons John Jr. and William, and the female 16-26 John Jr.'s wife Mary (Polly). The four children under 10 perhaps were the children of John Jr. and Mary (Polly).

4. Penniger, Henry Jr. - this actually was Henry III (24), son of Henry Jr. and Barbara. And technically, he should have been called the 3rd because his grandfather and his father of the same name were still living in 1810. However, the term Sr. and Jr. did not always mean father and son in the early days, only younger and older. It was a means of identifying those in a family with the same name, but in the records, the system caused a great deal of confusion. At this time, Henry III's household probably included his wife Mary, also known as Polly, and they were both 26 or younger and had one young daughter.
5. Harper, Nicholas (72) and wife Elizabeth Peninger (57), both 45 or over, and probably three of their 10 children.
6. Fleisher, Henry (57) and his wife Catharine Peninger (52), both 45 or over, and probably six of their nine children.
7. Hull, Peter Sr. (58) and wife Barbara Peninger (48), both 45 or over, and probably two of their eight children.
8. Vandevender, George and wife Susannah Peninger who was then about 34 years old. The census shows they were both in the 26-45 age group. The young people listed probably were their six known children. The other adults listed in their household could have been relatives of George.
9. Penniger, John (47) and his wife Barbara Propst, both then 45 or over. The young female may have been their daughter, although a later record will show that John left no living children.

Listed as being neighbors to the Peninger families were three separate John Fisher families, and one of the seven young males in their households could have been Daniel F. Fisher, the second husband of our Oregon ancestor Mary Elizabeth Smith Peninger Fisher. Aunt Bertha Pomerene wrote, "Grandmother married Daniel F. Fisher after grandfather (John C. Peninger) was killed by Indians, and she knew Mr. Fisher when she lived in Virginia."

I don't know if it was in Pendleton where they met, but considering the number of Fishers in the county, it's possible they did. Perhaps John C. Peninger, Mary Elizabeth Smith, and Daniel F. Fisher went to school together in Pendleton. John moved with his family to Lewis County, West Virginia when he was around 14 or 15 years old, and he and Mary were married in Lewis County, but it's possible all three families left Pendleton at the same time. If I can ever figure out how to determine who Daniel's parents were, maybe someday we'll know where the three got acquainted. Right now, I'm inclined to believe they grew up together in Pendleton.

Note: The other male 45 or over in Henry Fleisher's household could have been a relative but not his father Peter, as he died in 1801. Names, ages, and birthplaces of everyone in a household were required on census schedules beginning in 1850, but I sure wish they had been required earlier.

The Last Records of Henry Sr.

1815, April 8:

This may have been the date our immigrant grandmother died. A hand carved stone marker on the Peninger homestead has the date of 1815, April 8 on it, and I believe the stone marked her grave.

She is not mentioned in the last two sales of their land, which is a further indication she was no longer living, nor does her name appear again in the county records. There will be more about her gravesite on page 144.

1815, June 17: 49. Pendleton County Will Book 4, page 42.

On this date Henry Sr. made the first codicil to his will, altering it to read that his sixth daughter, Susannah, had already received more than her proportionable share of his estate and that she was to receive five dollars upon his death and no more. There was no mention of Barbara being deceased in this codicil.

1817, January 7: 50. Pendleton County Deed Book 6, page 401.

"Henry Penniger Sr." sold two tracts of land lying "on the East side of the south branch near the Town of Franklin and below the said Penniger's home place" to "Henry Penniger the 3rd, son of Henry Penniger Jr." for \$100.

<u>12 acres &</u>
<u>136 acres</u>
Sold

The two tracts were the 12 acres Henry Sr. bought in 1769, and the 136 acres he bought in 1789.

The Deed was witnessed by C. Masters, Robert Johnston, and William Eurit. Henry Sr.'s signature was in English, apparently written by the recorder. The Deed was proved by the witnesses on the day of the sale, and ordered recorded by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

1818, November 17: 51. Pendleton County Deed Book 7, page 147.

"Henry Penninger Sr." now sold the 168-acre homeplace he bought in 1761, and the 46 acres he bought in 1790, to "Henry Penninger 3rd and William Penninger" for \$1,000. 168 acres &
46 Acres
Sold

Henry 3rd and William were Henry Sr.'s grandsons, sons of Henry Jr. and Barbara, so at least the original homestead was to remain in the family for a little while longer.

The Deed was witnessed by C. Masters, Henry Hille and Daniel Capito. And again, Henry Sr.'s signature was written in English, by the recorder. The Deed was proved by the three witnesses and ordered recorded December 1, 1818, by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

As far as I know, this was the last land transaction that Henry Sr. ever made. All of the seven parcels of land he and Barbara had purchased over the years were now sold. I would imagine his advanced years prompted him to dispose of his property before anything happened to him.

1820, July 1: 52. Pendleton County Will Book 4, page 42.

Henry Sr. made a second, and last, change in his will. Among

other things, he reaffirmed his wishes regarding daughter Susannah, that she was to receive five dollars upon his death and no more. And again, there was nothing in this codicil to suggest that Barbara might no longer be living.

Recap of Henry Sr. and Barbara's Land

<u>Acres</u>	<u>Surveyed</u>	<u>Bought Granted/Patented</u>	<u>Sold</u>
168		1761	1818
12	1762	1769	1817
131	1765	1787	1796 and 1804
70	1766		
75	1766		
98	1773	1784 - sale never completed	
200	1782 - Lost		
63	1782		
52	1783	1789	1809
50	1783	1787	1796 and 1804
136	1783	1789	1817
46	1787	1790	1818

The most land owned by Henry Sr. and Barbara at any one time was 595 acres.

1820, July 12

I believe this was the day Henry Sr. died. You may recall, on Page 75, that I mentioned Pauline Harmon had written me about Peninger graves, and as it pertains to the day Henry Sr. died, this is what she said:

"The only graves of Penningers that are listed in our Pendleton County Grave Register I are right here in sight of my house. All I could copy was from Henry's government marker:

Henry Penniger - Virginia - Pvt. Augusta Military -
Revolutionary War - 1815

There are some hand carved stone markers also:

ANP 1815 - April 8 (Barbara?)
HP - AN 1820 July 12 (Henry Sr. and Barbara?)

"Henry is not buried on our farm, but just across our line fence on the farm next to ours. Before we moved here the stones were piled along the fence. The field is plowed every year as it is flat land along a river and ideal for farming. This has happened many times to cemeteries after the land passes out of the family. I am sure the present owners will know the original site."

I never followed through to see where the original site was, because I think it's enough just to know our ancestors are buried somewhere on the land they once owned. Besides, I wouldn't want to know the location if it's now in the middle of a farming field.

Regarding the date of Henry Sr.'s death, it was Peninger descendant Mary Harter who brought to my attention the two errors on Henry Sr.'s government marker. He did not die in 1815 as the

inscription reads, and he was not the Henry Peninger who served in the American Revolution.

Henry Sr.'s will proves he died sometime between July 1, 1820 when he signed the second codicil to his will, and September 5, 1820 when the will was probated. He was a Private in the Augusta Militia during the Indian Wars, but national military records show it was his son Henry Jr. who was in the Revolution.

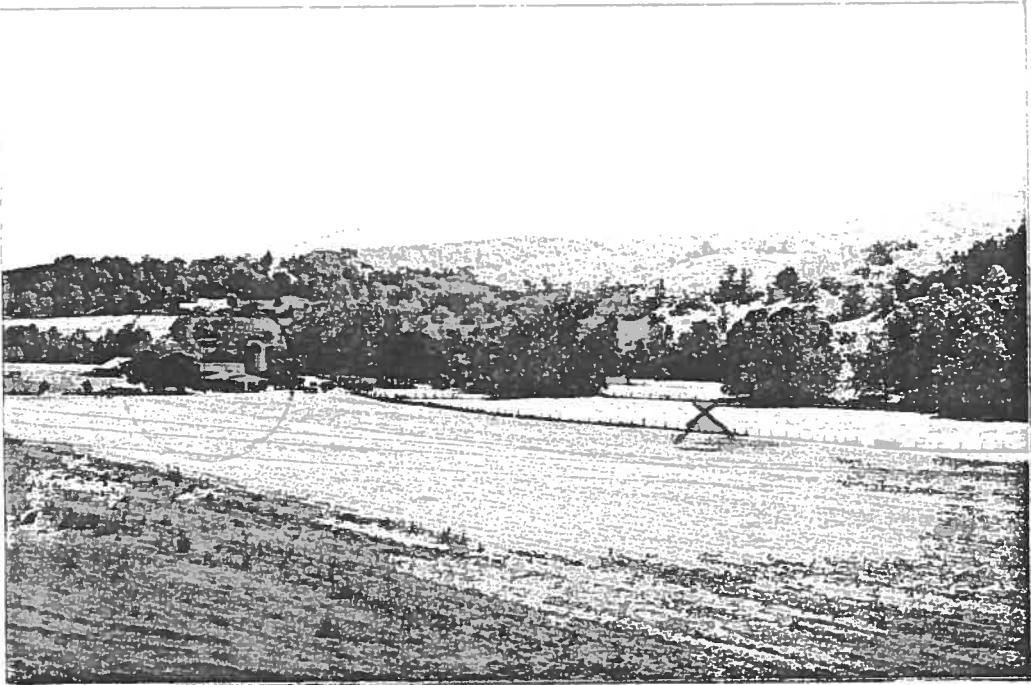
Mary Harter wrote, "I do not know who had this stone erected, but it was before 1955, and no one checks the information, they just have to agree to pay for it." I imagine the person responsible for erecting the tombstone wished to preserve Henry Sr.'s gravesite, but unintentionally mixed up the two Henrys and got the wrong date of death for Henry Sr.

From the will, it's obvious that Henry Sr. died in 1820, and my guess is that the HP on one of the hand carved stones was for him, and the date on the rock, 1820 July 12, was the day he died.

The identity, or identities, of ANP and AN are a mystery, and the only thing I can think of is perhaps Barbara's middle name was Anna and the name she usually went by, and that the stone marker reading ANP and 1815 - April 8 was meant for her. And guessing a little more, maybe after Henry Sr. died the AN was carved on the HP marker, indicating husband and wife were together again.

The picture on the next page was taken by Mrs. Harmon's daughter, and it shows a good portion of the Peninger homestead.

The X mark on the picture below indicates the present location of Henry Sr.'s tombstone as well as the two hand carved stone markers. The original Peninger home was located somewhere around the circled area:



1820, Sept 5: 53. Pendleton County Will Book 4.

On this date Henry Sr.'s will was proved by two witnesses and ordered recorded. The will itself was signed in the presence of six witnesses, and recorded on May 23, 1796.

Henry Benning's
Last Will & Testament

Recorded & Executed
Book # 4
Page 42 —

In the Name of God Amen.

I Henry Penninger Senr of Pennington County
State of Virginia Weak in Body But of a sound
Mind and Memory Do Make and Ordain this my Last
Will and Testament Calling to mind the Mortality of
My Flesh I Principally & first of all recommend my soul unto the
Hands of God who gave it nothing doubting But at the Gener-
al resurrection of the Last Day I will receive it again —
And my Body I recommend to the Earth from which it was taken
to be decently Buried at the discretion of my executors

And as Touching my word by god I will wish it hath pleased god
to Bless me in this life I will and Bequeath of the same in the following
Manner — Principally First of all I will and Bequeath to my wife
Beloved wife Barbara — The Ligion of a Horse Beast out of my stock
and Likewise the Choice of two milk Cows out of my stock
Her Bed, bed saddle & spinning wheel. And a sufficient Competent
Maintenance out of my real & personal Estate to the amount of a
full third part of the same if required during her life time

The Will of Henry Penninger Senr

In The Name of God Amen -

I Henry Penninger Senr of Pendleton County
and State of Virginia - Weak in Body But of a Sound
Mind and Memory. Do make and ordain this my Last
Will and Testament - Calling to mind the Mortality of
all Flesh I Principally & firstly recommend my soul into the
Hands of God who gave it Nothing doubting But at the gene-
ral resurrection of the Last Day I shall receive it again -

And my Body I Recommend to the Earth from which it was taken
to be decently Buried at the discretion of my Executors -

And as Touching my wordly goods wherewith it hath pleased god
to Bless me in this Life I will and Bequeath of the same in the following
Manner - Principally & firstly I will and Bequeath to my well
Beloved wife Barbara the Choice of a Horse Beast out of my stock
and Likewise the Choice of two milk Cows out of my stock -
Her Bed, side saddle & spinning wheell. And a decent Competent
Maintenance out of my real & personal Estate to the amount of a
full third part of the same If required, during her life time -

And secondly I will & Bequeath to my eldest son Henry all
Lands & Tenements now in my Possession & next of tract of
fifty two acres lying on Smiths Creek, Likewise all my Farming tools
& Utensils Belonging to my plantation. Likewise my two iron stoves
it are upon the premises that I sit upon, and all the goods & Chattels
that I gave to them heretofore. — — —

And thirdly I will & Bequeath to my second son John the Lands
& Tenements that I gave to him whereon he now lives together with all
the goods & Chattels that I gave him heretofore. —

And fourthly I will & Bequeath to my eldest Daughter Elizabeth the
sum of one hundred pounds currency with what she has already received —
And likewise I will & Bequeath to my second Daughter Catharine the sum
of one hundred pounds currency with what she has already received —

And likewise I will & Bequeath to my third daughter Mary the sum
of one hundred pounds currency with what she has already received —

And likewise I will & Bequeath to my fourth Daughter Barbara the sum
of one hundred pounds currency after my decease —

And likewise I will & Bequeath to my fifth Daughter Anna Elizabeth the
sum of one hundred pounds currency after my decease —

And likewise I will & Bequeath to my sixth Daughter Susanna
the sum of one hundred pounds currency which she has already received —

I also will that the tract of Land of fifty two acres lying on Smiths
Creek be sold by my Executor to the best advantage & the sum thereof to be
equally divided amongst my six daughters or their heirs should any of them
die before my decease which I likewise will to all my Children that their heirs
should have the benefit & Legacies that is will to each of them should any
of them be dead at my decease — — —

And Secondly I will & Bequeath to my Eldest son Henry all my Lands & Tenaments now in my Possession Except a Tract of Fifty two acres lying on smiths-Creek, Likewise all my farming tools and Utensils Belonging to my plantation. Likewise my two Iron stoves that are upon the premises that I live upon, and all the goods & Chattles that I gave to him heretofore.

And thirdly I will and Bequeath to my second son John the Lands and Tenements that I gave to him whereon he now lives together with all the goods & Chattles that I gave him heretofore.

And fourthly I will & Bequeath to my Eldest daughter Elizabeth the sum of one Hundred pounds currency with what she has already received.

And Likewise I will & Bequeath to my Second Daughter Cathreen the sum of one Hundred pounds Currency with what she has already received,

And Likewise I will & Bequeath to my third daughter Mary the sum of one Hundred pounds Currency with what she has already received.

And Likewise I will & Bequeath to my fourth Daughter Barbara the sum of one Hundred pounds Currency after my decease.

And Likewise I will & Bequeath to my fifth Daughter Anna Elizabeth the sum of one Hundred Currency after my decease.

And Likewise I will and Bequeath to my Sixth Daughter Susana the sum of one Hundred pounds Currency which she has already received.

I also will that the Tract of Land of fifty two acres lying on smiths-Creek be sold by my Executors to the Best advantage and the price thereof to be Eaqually divided amongst my six daughters or their heirs should any of them be dead at my decease which I Likewise will to all my children that their heirs should Inherit the portions & Legacies that is will to Each of them should any of them be dead at my decease.

I likewise nominate and grant ordain Glenville my Executor
of Bonnington & Dyer for my son my law with executors of this
Last will & Testament which I hereby declare. Appointing to be my Last
W. & Testament revoking & making void all other wills & Testaments
introduced made & done by me. In the town whereof I have
written my hand this 23 day of May 1796
I recd. Recd. & acknowledged
In presence of

James Vanier 

Aboses Henkle
Roger Dyer
James Dyer

Wm. A. Dyer - 3rd day of July 1800

John Livingston

~~Wm. A. Dyer~~ Codicil to my last will and Testament
Memorandum made this 1st day of June 1815
it remembred I Henry Bonnington sent on my son
a will do alter and ~~cancel~~ that part touching my sixth daughter
Anna she having had and received all ready more then her proportionable
& except five Dollars which I will and bequeath to her and her heirs and no more
I seal & acknowledge
my will
Anna Pauline
my Executor -

James Vanier 

I Likewise Nominate and appoint ordain & Constitute my Eldest son
Henry Penninger & Nicholas Harper my son in Law sole Executors of this
My Last will & Testament which I hereby declare & pronounce to be my Last
will & Testament revoking & making void all other wills & Testaments
Heretofore made & done by me. IN WITNESS whereof I have
hereunto set my hand & seal this 23 day of May 1796.

Signed Sealed & acknowledged (s) Guenrory Lourngorn ?? (seal)
In Presence of - (Henry Sr.'s name as it appears
in German script.)

(s) Moses Hinkle - (b. c1750, son of Jacob of German pioneer
John Justus Hinkle, and brother of Hannah
Hinkle who was fatally burned in 1758.)

(s) Roger Dyer - (1754-1843, son of William Dyer who was
killed in 1758.)

(s) James Dyer - (1744-1807, son of Scotch-Irish pioneer
Roger Dyer who was killed in 1758.)

(s) Wm. McCoy - 3rd day of July 1810.

- (This was Gen. William McCoy, 1768-1835,
who bought the Penninger homestead in 1826-7.
He was the son of Scotch pioneers John and
Sarah Jane McCoy.)

(s) John Armstrong - (son of Scotch pioneer William Armstrong.)

(s) Peter Hull Jun^r - (1752-1818, Henry Sr.'s son-in-law.)

Codicil to My last will and Testament
Memorandum made this 17th day of June 1815

Be it Remembered I Henry Penninger Sen^r. on duly Examoning my fore-
going will do alter and amend that part Touching my sixth daughter
Susanna she having had and Received all ready more than her proportionable
part accept five Dollars which I will and bequeath to her and her heirs
and no more.

Signed Sealed & acknowledged (s) in German script (seal)

(s) Henry Hull - (son of Barbara Penninger and Peter Hull.)

(s) Susanna Paulsel - (daughter of Henry Penninger Jr. and Barbara.)

(s) Henry Fleisher - (b. 1777, son of Catharine Penninger and
Henry Fleisher.)

Further Codicil to my last will and Testament, done and
made this 1st day of July 1820; Mum, having paid up to
Each of my daughters name in the foregoing will the respective
sums of one hundred pounds to each, & to my daughter
Susana considerably more than that sum, and having
also sold and Conveyed the Tract of fifty two acres of
land on Smiths Creek & received payment, for these reasons
do hereby alter and Change the foregoing as
followeth; so far as it relates to my three daughters
except Susana, who is to get the sum of Five dollars
as already stated in a former Codicil of no more; after
that sum is paid her; the rest of my personal estate
which consists of Money, bonds and notes, I hereby
will and direct, that the same shall be equally
divided among my daughters or their heirs, that is the
sums of their life, if they are dead, or may be
dead at the time of my decease, to wit, Elizabeth,
Catharine, Mary, Barbara, & Ann Elizabeth,
And I do hereby constitute and appoint Henry
Fletcher, my son in law, one of my executors in the
room of Nicholas Harper who is dead since
making the first will to which this is a Codicil in

Further Codicil to my last will and Testament done and made this 1st day of July 1820; Memo, having paid up to Each of my Daughters named in the foregoing will the Respective Legacies; one hundred pounds to each, & to my Daughter Susana Considerably more than that Sum, and having also Sold and Conveyed the Tract of fifty Two acres of Land on Smiths Creek & received payment; for these reasons I do hereby alter and change the foregoing as followeth; So far as it relates to my Said Daughters except Susana, who is to get the sum of five dollars as already stated in a former Codicil & no more; after that Sum is paid her; the bals. of my personal estate which Consists of Money, bonds and notes, I hereby will and direct that the Same Shall be equally divided among My Daughters or their heirs that is the heirs of Such of them as are dead or may be dead at the time of My decease, to wit: Elizabeth, Catharene, Mary, Barbara, & Ann Elizabeth, And I do hereby Constitute and appoint Henry Flesher, my son in law, one of my Exrs. in the room of Nicholas Harper who is dead since making the first will to which this is a codicil in

stimony whereof I have hereunto put my name and
placed my seal the date above in the presence
of

Wm McCoy
Henry Jones
Master
William Both

Sworn before me this 20th day of October 1856

In a Court held for Pendleton County the 5 day of September
20 This Last will and Testament of Henry Pennington Jones
with the Codicils thereto annexed
was presented to Court and proved by the Oaths of
William Both and Campbell deceased two of the subscribing
witnesses thereto and Adjudged to be Recorded -

A copy filed 2 Dyer 696

Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my name and
affixed My Seal the date above in the presence
of

(s) in German script (Seal)

(s) Wm. McCoy - (Gen. McCoy)

(s) Henry Jones - (son of Henry Jones and Emily J. Carlile.
Henry Jr.'s wife was a Hinkle and a 1st
cousin to Moses Hinkle - Page 153.)

(s) C. Masters
(Campbell) - (son of Englishman Richard Masters who was
a pioneer to Lewisburg, (W) Virginia, and
Isabella Campbell daughter of Lord Campbell
of Scotland.)

(s) William Bott - (may have been the father of Sarah Bott who
married Henry Jr.'s son John April 8, 1805.)

At a Court held for Pendleton County the 5th day of September
1820 This Last will and Testament of Henry Penninger Senr.
dec'd., with the Codicils thereto annexed, was presented in Court
and proved by the oaths of
William Bott and Campbell Masters two of the Subscribing
witnesses thereto and Ordered To be Recorded.

A Copy Test.

Z Dyer C P C

Henry Pennigar's Personal Estate

1820, Sep 19 and Dec 5: 54. Pendleton County Inventory Book 4,
page 263.

Fourteen days after Henry Sr.'s will was probated, Henry Penniger (Jr.) presented an Inventory and Appraisement Bill of his father's Personal Estate to a Pendleton Court on September 19, 1820. The Bill was returned to Court and ordered to be recorded on December 5, 1820.

Appraisement Bill of the property of Henry Pennigar Dec^d 5th 1820
by Henry Penniger Administrator Sept 19th 1820 —

boat apprais'd to:	—	—	—	—	3
Do	—	—	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	—	—	—	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	—	—	—	—	50
boat boat	—	—	—	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	—	—	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
air overalls	—	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
ir Do	—	—	—	—	25
ir Do	—	—	—	—	75
ir Do	—	—	—	—	50
pt stockings	—	—	—	—	66
Velvys	—	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bottles	—	—	—	—	50

Inventory and Appraisement Bill - continued

1 tin sugar Box 1 funnel 1 Canister -	25
1 Tea pot 1 tumbler & sugar Bowl.	25
1 Spring lance	33
Leather	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 books and 1 pocket book	25
1 Chest - - - -	2 50
1 small D°	50
1 Table - - - -	75
1 Bead and Beading - - -	15 00
1 <u>beadstead</u> - - - -	2 50
2 shirts & 2 towels - - -	1 00
1 hand bellows - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 hat - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inventory and Appraisement Bill - continued

new Chair - - - - -	25
ettle - - - - -	1 50
ven - - - - -	50
note on John McBlure for £145 dated the 17 th Arch 1820 - - - - -	33 96
to on William Penegar for \$15 dated the 4 th July 16 - - - - -	15
to on Henry Penegar for £100 - - - - -	332 89
	333 33
	865 62

By the Appraisers

William Bott
Zachariah & Resweber
mark
John Johnson

At a Court held for Pendleton County the 5th day of December
1820 This Inventory and appraisement of the personal Estate of
George Penegar, dec'd was returned to Court and ordered to be
recorded - - -

Tester

J. Dye C. P. E.

am²

Identity of the three men who owed Henry Sr. money at the time of his death:

1. John McClure, 1777-1858, was either the son or grandson of Scotch-Irish pioneer John McClure who was in the Pendleton area by 1757. The younger John was married to Elizabeth McCoy (1763-1842) who was Gen. William McCoy's sister.
2. William Pennegar was our ancestor, and the son of Henry Jr. and Barbara.
3. Henry Pennegar was either our ancestor Henry Jr. or his son, Henry III.

The three appraisers were:

1. William Bott who probably was the same person who signed the second codicil to Henry Sr.'s will - Page 157.
2. Zachariah Rexrode, 1762-1848, who was the son of German pioneers Zachariah and Catharine Rexrode who settled on the South Fork by 1773.
3. John Johnson who probably descended from English pioneers Joseph Johnson and Martha House who came from Pennsylvania around 1783, settling on the South Fork Valley. In 1794, Joseph was one of the first 10 trustees of newly-formed Franklin, and in 1795 was granted the first license for an Ordinary in Franklin.

Since recording his will in 1796, some changes had occurred over the years which were not mentioned in either of Henry Sr.'s two codicils:

1. His wife Barbara apparently preceded him in death.

2. He bequeathed all of his lands to his eldest son Henry Jr., yet as of 1818 he no longer owned any land.
3. The death of his son John is believed to have been around 1811, long before Henry Sr. died. (The circumstances of John's death will be explained more fully in his section.)
4. Regarding the land Henry Sr. said he had already given to his "seacond son John," I have found no record of any such gift, so this must have been the two parcels of land he and Barbara sold to John in 1796 for 200 pounds (\$666), but which they later sold again in 1804 to Adam Coonrod for 500 pounds. (These two sales were recorded on Pages 133 and 134.)

Henry Sr. stated in his codicil of July 1, 1820 that his personal estate consisted of money, bonds, and notes which were to be divided equally amongst all of his daughters except Susannah, but only the notes were mentioned in his Personal Estate Inventory. He may have given the money and bonds away before he died, which I believe was on July 12, 1820, eleven days after making the codicil, or perhaps the money and bonds were distributed before the Inventory and Appraisement Bill was presented to the Court.

Whichever way it was done, and without the notes due him, which amounted to \$831.66, the value of Henry Sr.'s personal estate was \$33.96½ at the time of his death. This was not a very large estate, even for that time, but it should be kept in mind that Henry Sr. probably distributed most of his possessions to his children before he died, keeping only the barest of necessities for himself.

Henry Sr. and Barbara

There are many phases of our German immigrant grandparents' lives that are still unknown to us, but one thing known for certain is that they were the ancestors of the Peninger name in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia. They were among the very earliest pioneer families who settled there, and among the hundreds of thousands of Europeans who left their homelands in the 1700's to immigrate to Colonial America.

Perhaps someday we may discover the records which will give their places of birth, their birthdates, their marriage date, Barbara's maiden name, the year they arrived in America, and the location of their first home in America, but until that happens, we'll have to be content with sharing the lives of Henry Sr. and Barbara through their 63 years' of records in (W) Virginia.

Those old records tell us, among other things, that Henry Sr. and Barbara were settled in England's Colony of Virginia by 1757, they were farmers, most of their friends and neighbors were German immigrants like themselves, Henry Sr. was a Constable in the infant community for at least three years, he served in the Augusta Militia and participated in the Indian Wars, he became a naturalized American citizen in 1762, and during the Revolution he was charged with treason. In 1794 he was exempted from military service because of physical infirmity, and upon his death he left a will naming Barbara and each of their eight children, seven of whom gave their parents 62 known grandchildren.

After living very full and very long lifespans, it is believed Barbara was the first to die, the date perhaps being April 8, 1815, and at about 70 to 75 years of age. Henry Sr. died five years later, in 1820, probably on July 12th, when 80 to 88 years old. Both of these ancestors are buried in the original Peninger family

cemetery which is located near the town of Franklin, in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

Although Henry Sr. and Barbara experienced the Indian Wars of 1754 to 1760, and the two wars that separated America from England for all time, the Revolution of 1775 and the War of 1812, their mode of living changed very little during the nearly six decades they resided in Pendleton.

By the time of their deaths in 1815 and 1820, roads throughout the county had improved somewhat and more commodities were being brought in by way of the surrounding waterways and over the old Indian trails, but transportation for the settlers was still by horseback or by walking. Clothing was still being made at home, schooling was provided either at home or at a communal school in someone's home, and farming methods were still very primitive and remained so until the 1840's, when the mower and the reaper were invented.

Henry Sr. and Barbara saw Pendleton lose many of its younger citizens when the westward migration began in 1810, leaving the county's population in 1820 around 5000, which was an increase of just 1000 people since 1800.

They saw the little town of Franklin grow ever so slightly over the years, with about 50 families living there by 1820. Even as late as 1834, forty years after its organization in 1794, there were only two stores, two tanyards, three saddlers, two carpenters, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, one gunsmith, one tailor, one hatter, one cabinet maker, one chair maker, two lawyers, one doctor, one school, and a temperance and Bible society in the town.

The records also reveal that Henry Sr. and Barbara had their share of sorrow. They were living when their son John died, and

when their son-in-law Peter Hoover died, and Henry Sr. outlived their daughter Elizabeth Harper and two sons-in-law, Nicholas Harper and Peter Hull.

There is much more that could be written about our immigrant ancestors' lives during the early days of Pendleton, but I think it is time to move on to the next generation and devote a little space to them. I would just like to say that the history of Henry Sr. and Barbara has been presented in more detail than for the generations which follow, because of the unique time in America, and in history, during which they lived. Whether they immigrated to this country out of necessity or out of a desire for adventure, they were pioneers in the truest sense of the word, and their lifestyles will never again be duplicated, at least not in America. And it seems only fitting that they were laid to rest on the first parcel of land they owned in America, as they were the first white people in historic times to cultivate that particular tract of land.

will be able to see them until they are in Registers I and II.

FRANKLIN SMITH CREEK,

FRIENDS RUN AND SURROUNDING AREAS CEMETERIES

Cemetery

1. Penniger	Henry Penniger	Location & Present Owner	d. of E. J. & Nancy B. Coatney
2. Lough	James W. Lough	South of Franklin on John Harman Farm	5 years old
3. Mt. Hiser	Public	Smith Cr. Rd. — Leslie Hedrick Farm	w. of J. F. Johnson
4. Dice-Jones-Masters	Ruben Dice	near Grade School	42 years old
5. Propst	Jacob A. Propst	North Franklin Dr. — C. J. Sites	w. of John B. Johnson 20 yrs. old
6. Rexrode	Zachariah Rexrode	Propst Gap	d. of A. J. (?) M. A. H. Rankin
7. Rexrode	Kenny Rexrode	Smith Creek Road	4 yrs. old
8. Judy	No Name	off Smith Creek Road	consort of John McClure
9. Unknown	Unknown	Goshen	5/12/1862
10. Lambert	Wilbert Lambert	Claude Waggy Place	11/16/1856
11. Bihle	Henry Bihle	Smith Cr. — Denver Pennington Farm	9/19/1856
12. Moyers	Wm. G. Moyers	Smith Cr. — Walter Shrader Farm	5/1/1862
13. Mauzy	James C. Mauzy	Smith Cr. — Bert Moyers Farm	1/25/1836
14. Simmons	Geo. H. Simmons	Smith Cr. — Luther Mauzy Farm	5/29/1842
15. Hartman	Isaac H. Hartman	Smith Cr. — Woodrow Johnson Farm	1858
16. Judy	George Amos	Smith Cr. — Elmer Hartman Farm	1888
17. Sponaugle	Geo. W. Sponaugle	Smith Cr. — Esta Lambert owner	w. of John McClure
18. Mauzy	James Lark Mauzy	Smith Cr. — Green Sponaugle Farm	12/30/1802
19. Judy	Wm. H. Judy	Smith Cr. — Bed Mauzy Farm	3/7/1763
20. Hartman	Wm. P. Hartman	Smith Cr. — E. T. Judy Farm	1777
21. Moyers	Levi Moyers	Smith Cr. — Eby Hartman Farm	1806
22. Hartman	Job Hartman	Smith Cr. — Virgil Warner Farm	1824
23. Lambert	Cain Lambert	Smith Cr. — Joe Hartman Farm	1833
24. Rexrode	Isaac Rexrode	Smith Creek — Zell Bodkin	1858
25. Johnston	Robert Johnston	Smith Creek — Arla Sponaugle Farm	1/28/1847
26. Bowers	Henry Bowers	Smith Creek — Isaac Hartman Farm	4/18/1849
27. Hiner	Joseph Hiner	Friends Run — Julia Bowers Farm	1/15/1842
28. Vandevander	Clarence Vandevander	Rt. 33 E. — Mark Wimer Farm	2/14/1830
29. Willis	Edward Willis	Smith Creek — Dr. Gerald S. Gotterer	7/27/1822
30. Hammer	Isaac Hammer	Entry Mt.	9/18/1853
31. Cedar Hill		South of 33 E. — Reed Hammer	9/17/1872
		Franklin Cemetery	10/2/1884

Penniger Cemetery #1

N.E. of Sooth of Franklin per John Harman Farm

Other Information

Military — Revolutionary War 1815 other graves marked as follows:

1815 — April 8

1820 July 12

James W. Lough (Early Owner)	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Other Information	Smith Cr. Rd. Leslie Hedrick Farm
Name	2/21/1845	?	Co. F 62 Va. MTD. INF. CSA	4/25/1923

3 unmarked graves of

Simmons, Richard

Infant child of Elsie (Lough) Hartman

James W. Lough (Early Owner)	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Other Information	near Grade School
Name	2/21/1845	?	(Mary Lough) Simmons	4/25/1923

Lough Cemetery #2

James W. Lough (Early Owner)	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Other Information	Smith Cr. Rd. Leslie Hedrick Farm
Name	2/21/1845	?	(Mary Lough) Simmons	4/25/1923

Mt. Hiser Cemetery #3

James W. Lough (Early Owner)	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Other Information	near Grade School
Name	2/21/1845	?	(Mary Lough) Simmons	4/25/1923

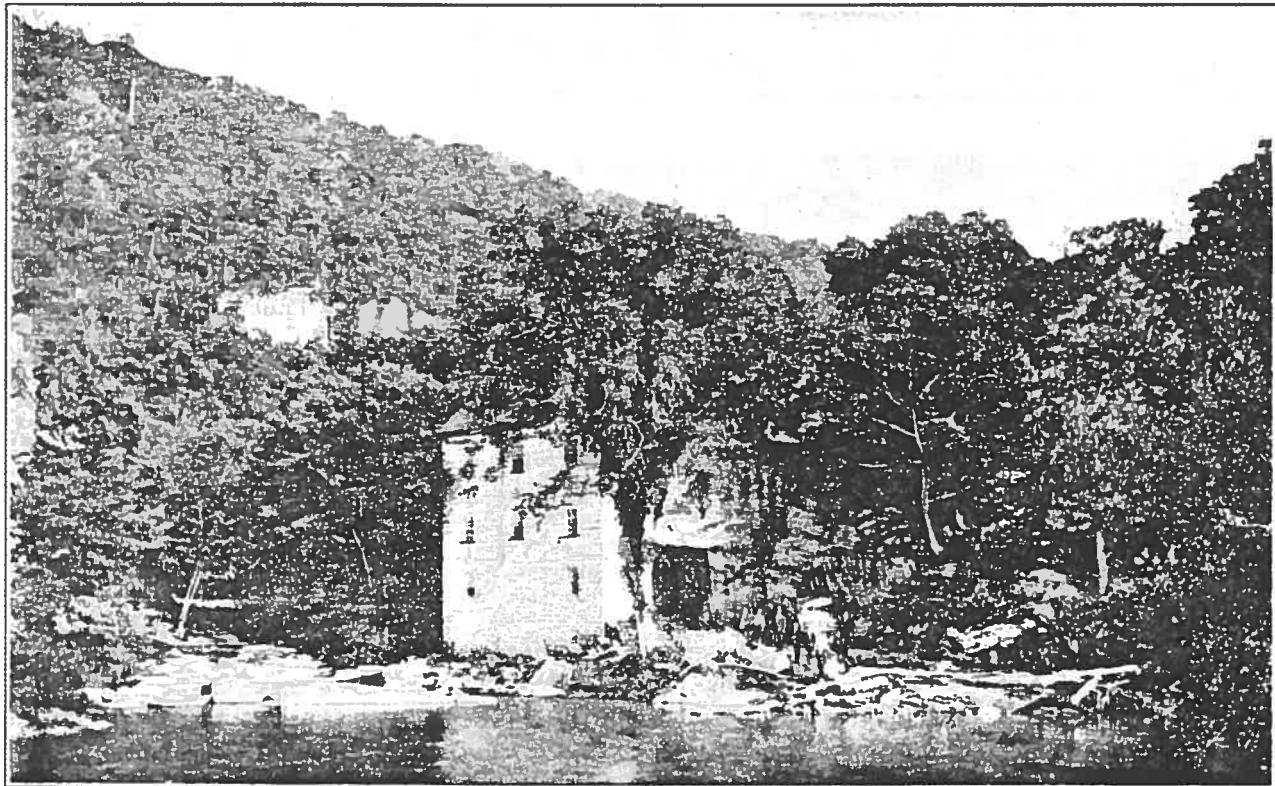
Dice-Jones-Masters Cemetery #4

James W. Lough (Early Owner)	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Other Information	Smith Cr. Rd. Leslie Hedrick Farm
Name	2/21/1845	?	(Mary Lough) Simmons	4/25/1923

North Franklin Cemetery

Dr. C. J. Sikes (Present Owner)	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Other Information
Name	11/26/1873	1/2/1878	s. of J. H. and Phoebe Johnson
Johnson, Charles K.		9/20/1857	s. of Robert & Mary E. — 5 mo. old
Smith, Robert S.		COE 25 VA INF. CSA	COE 25 VA INF. CSA
Johnson, George W.		COE 62 VA MTD INF. CSA	COE 62 VA MTD INF. CSA
Johnson, Jacob G.			s. of Campbell & Elizabeth
Johnson, Edmund S.			
Johnson, Dr. Isaac C.			
Johnson, Hannah C.			
✓ Masters, Henry Hill			
Masters, Lydia F.			
Coatney, Edw. J.			
Coatney, Nancy B.			
Coatney, Lydia F.			

The scene pictured below is very near the old Peninger Homestead, which was located one mile south of Franklin, near the Mouth of the Thorn.



McCoy Mill.—Phot'd by A. A. Martin. Mouth of Blackthorn. A mill has stood here since about 1767.

This particular mill may have belonged to Gen. William McCoy who bought the Peninger Homestead in 1826 and 1827. However, as shown on Page 42, the McCoy mill was situated at the Mouth of the Thorn, not the Blackthorn.

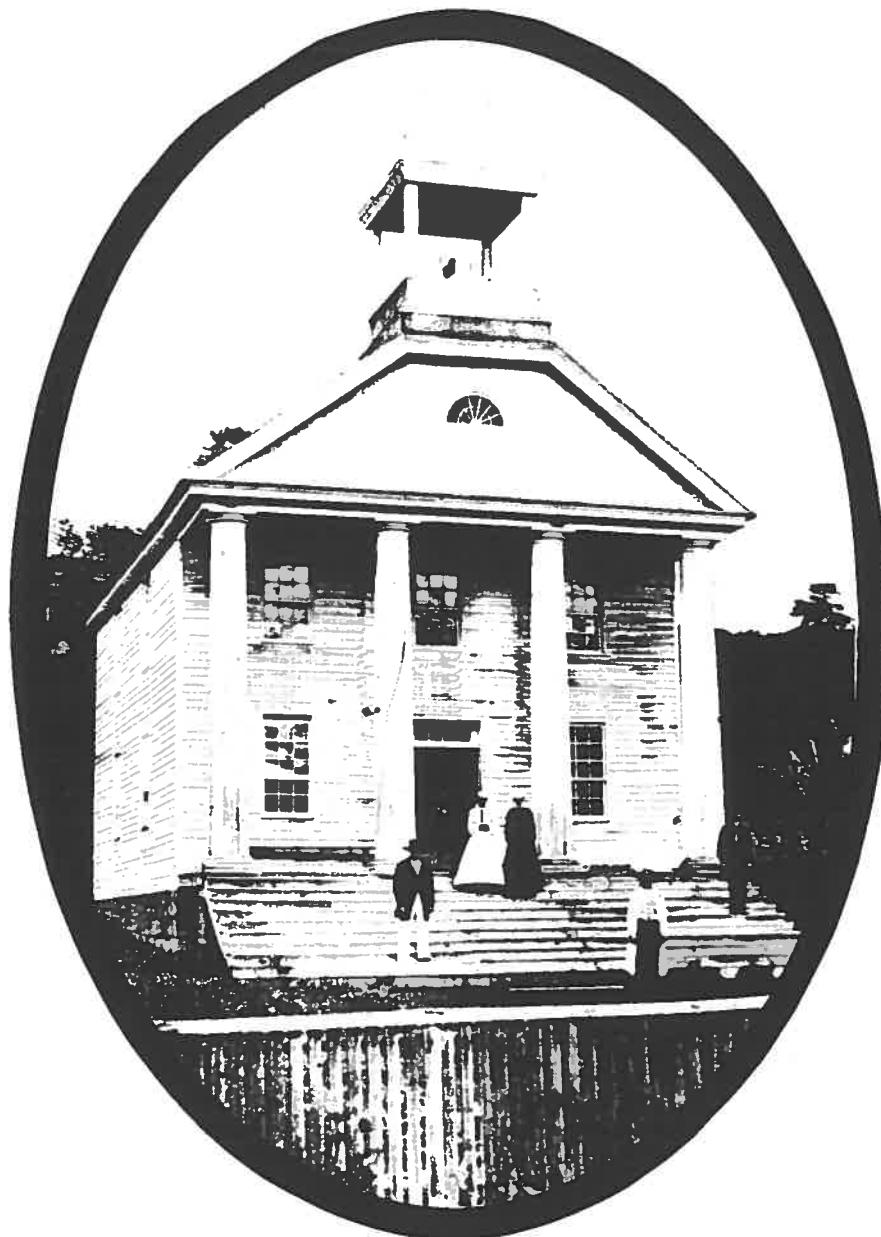
The above photograph was in Morton's History of Pendleton County book, which was written 76 years ago, so it's doubtful the mill is still standing.

Franklin, West Virginia, around 1910:



VIEW OF FRANKLIN FROM THE EAST. -Phot'd by A. A. Martin.

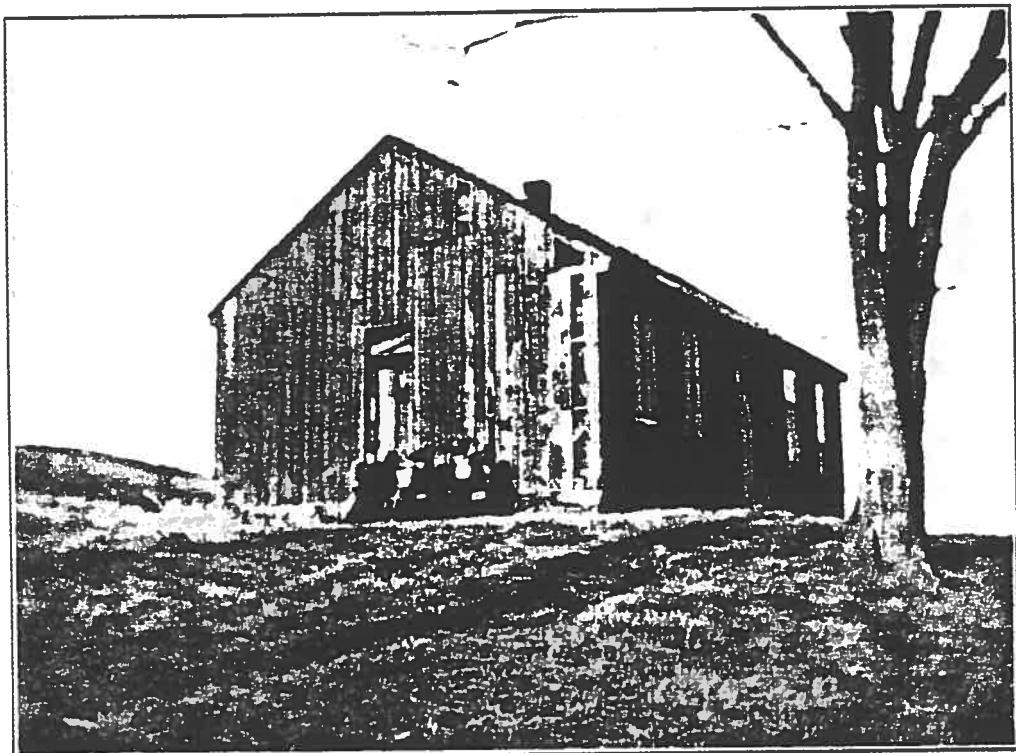
This picture was on the cover of Pendleton's Grave Register II, and it appears to have been taken around 1870 or so. Although the location was not given, apparently it was in Pendleton.



Old Union Church Built 1806

The Union Church was so called because it was built as a house of worship for both the German Reformed congregation and the Lutheran congregation. Eventually, the Reformed church was absorbed by the Lutheran.

The three-roomed schoolhouse pictured below was built about 1809, on land donated by Francis Evick Jr., son of Francis Evick who founded Franklin in 1794. The school was built on a hillside on the west side of Franklin, on the main street of the town, and it probably was attended by some of Henry Sr. and Barbara's grandchildren:



THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE AT FRANKLIN — Phot'd by T. J. Bowman. In the now vacant house a large number of the older people of the county received their education.

Photo was found
in Morton's History of Pendleton County

Epilog

Emigrants from all parts of the world continued coming freely to this country until 1924. In that year, the "open door" to America was voted closed by Congress, and a quota system has existed ever since.

From 1607, when the first three boatloads of English immigrants landed at what is now Jamestown, Virginia, until the present time, an estimated 200 million people left their homelands to come live in America. And more continue to come here, both legally and illegally, at the rate of nearly two million a year.

On the occasion of the recent historic celebration of two events in America's history, President Ronald Reagan paid special tribute to these millions of people by declaring July 4, 1986 as "Immigrants' Day." The two events celebrated on this past 4th of July were:

1. The 210th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by 56 members of America's Second Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776. This formal statement was written one year after the Revolution began, by Thomas Jefferson, and it declared the thirteen American colonies free and independent of England. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) was governor of Virginia 1779-81, and the third President of the United States 1801-09.
2. The 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty. The statue, or the Lady or Lady Liberty as many call her, stands on Liberty Island in New York City Harbor. It was given to America by France in 1886 as a symbol of the freedom America offered to all people.

Some facts about the Statue of Liberty:

French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi designed the statue, which he called Liberty Enlightening The World. It took him 8½ years to complete. The statue is built around a massive iron framework built by Gustave Eiffel, who later designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris (which was built for the International Exposition of 1889). The hand hammered copper skin is 3/32 of an inch thick, and it weighs 200,000 pounds.

The French held a lottery to raise the \$120,000 it cost to build the statue, the American people contributed \$270,000 to put it on a pedestal, and the American Congress provided the island on which it stands. At its dedication and unveiling by President Grover Cleveland on October 28, 1886, the statue was the tallest structure in the world, standing 151 feet 1 inch tall, from the toes to the torch in the upraised right arm, and it weighs 225 tons.

The seven points of the statue's crown represent the seven seas and the seven continents, and the broken shackles at the feet symbolize freedom. The tablet held in Liberty's left arm bears the date of America's independence, July 4, 1776, in Roman numerals.

After it had been standing for 98 years, the statue underwent two years of restoration, at a cost of 66 million dollars, which was financed by the American people. It was unveiled and rededicated for the second time on July 4, 1986, by President Reagan.

##

Whether or not "Immigrants' Day" will continue to share the annual 4th of July celebration honoring Independence Day, remains to be seen.

SECTION IV

THE CHILDREN OF

HENRY SR. AND BARBARA PENINGER,

AND THEIR SPOUSES

The children are shown in the order they were born, except for Henry Jr., our next ancestor. His records are presented separately, in Section V.

ELIZABETH PENINGER

md.

NICHOLAS HARPER

b. 1753 Germany
d. 1818 or before,
Pendleton

b. 1738 Germany
d. 1818 Pendleton

Elizabeth was the eldest child of Henry Sr. and Barbara, and, according to Mr. Cleek, she was born in Germany, in 1753. She came to America with her parents when two years old, or younger.

In 1769, at age 16, Elizabeth married 31-year-old Nicholas Harper, son of Michael and Isabel Harper, in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia.

Nicholas Harper immigrated to America from the River Rhine, Germany when he was 11 years old. He made the crossing with his parents, three of his brothers, Jacob, Philip, and Adam, and two of his uncles and their families, Matthew Harper and Paul Hans Harper.

All of the above Harpers were settled in Pendleton by 1749, and their descendants in the area were very numerous. Nicholas' father died in 1767 at an advanced age, on the South Branch. He left an estate of \$12.54. As late as 1910, the loopholed houses of Philip and Adam were still standing, historic relics of Pendleton's early years.

Some statistics on Nicholas Harper:

1. In 1774 he furnished supplies for military use in what appears to have been the Dunmore War. His claim for reimbursement, along with 26 others, was certified in a Court of Augusta, August 18, 1775 (Morton).
2. In 1778 he served as First Lieutenant in Captain John McCoy's Company, in the Augusta County Militia (Virginia Militia in the Revolution, J. T. McAllister, pages 148 and 182).
3. During the Revolution, Nicholas furnished supplies for the American army and provisions for the soldiers (Abstracts from the Records of Augusta County, Virginia, Lyman Chalkley, Vol. 1, page 202).

4. In 1788 Nicholas was appointed one of seven Overseers of Roads on the South Branch when Pendleton's government was formed.

The 1810 Census shows that Nicholas and Elizabeth owned at least one slave, and maybe as many as 11. The exact number is not readable on the original schedule - see Page 138. Nicholas was 72 years old at this time, and Elizabeth was 57.

Nicholas' will proves he died sometime after he signed and recorded his will 17 February 1818, and before it was probated 7 April 1818. Elizabeth was not mentioned in her husband's will, so apparently she died in 1818 or before. The following is part of Nicholas Harper's will:

"I principally & firstly will and Desire that all my Lawful Debts & Demands be justly paid out of my Estate and amongst my Living heirs I divide my Estate as follows first i will to my oldest son Henry all the Lands he now possess on (?) Creek in Bath County namely four difrent tracts adjoining Each other together with all the property I gave him and to my second son Peter I will the full half of my former home Lands adjoining together on the South Branch and also the half of the several tracts lying in the hills on Each side of the Branch and to my third son George I will the other half of all the aforesaid Lands and to my oldest daughter barbara Married to William Michael I will the property that she took whith her & the Land I bought for them in Crabbottom and to my second daughter Anne Elizabeth married to Peter Lightner I will the property she took away and The Land I bought for them on back Creek in bath County. & to my third Daughter Elizabeth married to Nicholas Harper (her 1st cousin...m) I will the property that she took away & the Land I helpt to pay for them in Kentucky state, & I also will to her the sum of one Hundred & fifty-Dollars out of my Estate & to my fourth Daughter Cathrene I will the property she took away with her when she was married to Coonrod Rexrode, also the Land I gave them joining Crabbottom. As to my fifth daughter Mary Married to Henry Swadley I will the property that she took away & also Six hundred Dollars which my son Henry is to pay five Hundred Dollars & Peter Harper one Hundred Dollars which Money they must pay out of their part wil'd to them as soon as they can make the Money or in the space of five years it must be paid - and to my sixth Daughter Sarah I will the property that she took away when she was Married to Henry Hevner also the Land I bought for them in Munroe County on woolf Creek and to my daughter Susanna Married to Adam Lightner I will the property she took away & the Land I

Bought for them on back Creek in the County of bath as to the Remainder of my moveable property shall be sold after my descease Excepting the waggon & blacksmith tools which are to be left on the farm for the youse of my two sons Peter & George & that before such property shall be sold it is my will that my son George shall have Equal Cattel (Chattel) with my son Peter which he shall have at my Deceace & then the Rest to be sold and Equally divided amongst my daughters, I will that my Negro woman Lydda shall be free at the age of thirty years If she shuld behave herself well and the Law shall permit me so to do. If not to be sold with the Rest of my property and the Child She now has Called polly is to stay with my son George till it arrives the age of twenty one at which time it is to be set free and Lastly, I ordain & appoint My Son Henry & my two Sons in Law adam & Peter Litenar to be Executors of this my Last will & Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this 17th Feubuary 1818."

Nicholas signed the will with his mark - two XX's.

Both Nicholas and Elizabeth were buried in their family cemetery on their "homeland" in South Branch Valley. The cemetary is located east of Highway 220 and south of Harper Chapel Church, on the farm now owned by Broscoe Arbogast. There are 45 other known graves in this family cemetery, but not all are marked; and there are unmarked graves of several slaves.

Nicholas' government marker reads, "Nicholas Harper, Lt., VA Troops, Rev. War." Elizabeth's grave is unmarked.

The 10 children of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper:

1. Henry - md. Elizabeth Mouse (1780-1876), in 1799, in Pendleton. Elizabeth was the daughter of Michael of Daniel of German pioneer Daniel Mouse. Henry and Elizabeth left Pendleton and settled in Pocahontas County, WV.
2. Peter - md. Susannah Simmons 3 Oct 1811, in Pendleton. They were married by Methodist Minister Moses Hinkle. Susannah descended from German pioneer Nicholas Simmons. Peter and Susannah also left Pendleton, and settled at Mingo Flats, Randolph County, WV.

3. George

- 1799-1868, md. Margaret Mary Wimer 10 Feb 1820, in Pendleton. Their marriage was performed by Robert Boyd. They were Harper 2nd cousins. Margaret's parents were German pioneer Philip Wimer and Sarah Harper. Sarah was the daughter of pioneer Philip Harper, and she and her son-in-law were 1st cousins.

George and Margaret lived on the Nicholas Harper "homeland." They had seven children, 34 known grandchildren, and 49 known great grandchildren.

Two of their sons and two of their grandsons are known to have been in the Civil War. All four were Confederate soldiers.

At least 57 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County.

4. Barbara

- md. William Michael of Bath County in 1793, in Pendleton. William probably descended from German pioneer John Michael. Barbara and William are named as heirs of Henry Sr.'s son John in the 1830 Minute Book record in John's section.

They settled in Bath County, Virginia.

5. Anna Elizabeth

- md. Peter Lightner of Highland County, in 1796. Peter was the son of German pioneer William Lightner and Elizabeth Ann Robey. He was a Lt. in the 162nd Infantry Regiment of Highland in 1795, and he served on Grand Juries in newly formed Pendleton.

Anna Elizabeth and Peter settled at Knapps Creek, Pocahontas County, WV. They had five children, 29 known grandchildren, and 45 known great grandchildren.

At least five grandsons fought in the Civil War, one in the Union army and four in the Confederate army.

Peter's will is recorded in Pocahontas County, as of 1853.

6. Elizabeth

- md. (1) William Lightner, brother of Peter. He died, and she then married (2) Nicholas Harper, 1794, in Pdn. Nicholas' father was pioneer Adam Harper, and Elizabeth and Nicholas were 1st cousins. They had one known child.

7. Catharine - 1780-1855 (B), md. Conrad Rexroad (b. c1783) of Highland. Catharine died in Pendleton of Palsey at age 75, burial place unknown. Conrad descended from German pioneer Zachariah Rexroad. Catharine and Conrad are mentioned in the 1830 Minute Book record on Page 208. They had two known children.

8. Mary - md. Henry Swadley. These two are mentioned in the 1830 Minute Book also. Henry was the son of German pioneer Mark Swadley. Mary and Henry had six known children. Their son George md. his 2nd cousin Barbara Peninger, dau. of Henry Jr.

9. Sarah - md. Henry Hevener and settled in Monroe County, WV. Henry descended from one of the German pioneer Heveners who settled in both the Highland and Pendleton areas.

10. Susannah - 1778-1868, was born on the South Branch. In 1798 she md. Adam Lightner (1760-1843) in Pendleton. Adam was the brother of Peter and William. He was born in Pennsylvania, and served as a prison guard in 1778, guarding British prisoners at York, PA.

Susannah and Adam both died in Bath County. She is buried on the Thomas Campbell farm near the Bath-Highland County line. Adam's will was recorded 1843 in Bath. In addition to the large amount of land he left to their children, he left Susannah "one negro slave named Hannah and her increase if any, during her lifetime." His "negro man Thornton and negro Boy Jordan" were to be sold at public auction after his death.

Susannah and Adam had seven children, 49 known grandchildren, and 112 known great grandchildren.

Of their five known grandsons who served in the Confederate army, one was wounded, one was wounded and died, one died of disease, and one was taken prisoner by the Yankees and never heard of again.

Susannah and Adam were the great grandparents of George Washington Cleek, author of the "Early Western Augusta Pioneers" book that I have used as a reference in this story.

Note: (B) after a person's name or dates means that person is known to be buried in Pendleton, even if the grave is unmarked.

Harper

The known progeny of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper:

10 children

28 grandchildren

112 great grandchildren

206 great great grandchildren

At least 59 members of this Harper family are known to be buried in Pendleton County, West Virginia, and at least 14 are known to have been in the Civil War.

Except for the 10 children, doubling - or even tripling - the other figures probably would result in a truer count.

#

Fleisher

CATHARINE PENINGER

md.

b. c1758 Pendleton
d. after 1821 Pendleton

HENRY FLEISHER

b. c 1753 Germany
d. 1821 Pendleton

Catharine was born about 1758 in what was then Augusta County, Colony of Virginia, but what is now Pendleton County, WV. She was the second child of Henry Sr. and Barbara.

Catharine married Henry Fleisher sometime around 1775, which was the approximate year their first child was born. The bride was then about 17, the groom about 22.

Henry was the son of German pioneer Peter Fleisher (d.1801) who brought his wife (name unknown) and his family to America before 1765. It was in 1765 that the father first purchased land in Virginia, some 200 acres of South Branch bottom land in the Highland area, for \$166.67. Pioneer Peter Fleisher and his wife had six sons and three daughters.

Some statistics on Henry Fleisher:

In 1779 Henry was a 2nd Lt. in Captain Peter Hull's Augusta Militia Company, Second Battalion. (Capt. Hull, later a Col., was Henry Sr. and Barbara's son-in-law also.) This was the same Militia Company that Henry Fleisher's brother, Conrad Fleisher, and his brother-in-law, John Peninger, were in. (See John's section.)

Upon the organization of the Pendleton County government in 1788, Henry was appointed as Major of the Regimental Militia - see Page 114.

From 1788 to 1798, Henry Fleisher, and his brother Conrad, served on Pendleton's Grand Juries.

The 1810 Census records Catharine and Henry Fleisher as having one slave - see Page 138.

Henry Fleisher died sometime between 26 March 1821, when he signed his will, and 3 July 1821, when the will was proved in a Pendleton Court. Catharine Peninger Fleisher died sometime after 1821, as her husband's will of 1821 lists her as a living heir. Henry's will, a portion of which follows, not only names all of their children, it also shows the large amount of land he and Catharine had accumulated over the years: (I put in the paragraphs to make the will a little easier to read.)

".....I Devide my Estate as follows

first I will and Bequeath to my beloved wife Catharine Flesher fore Cows one spinning wheal and all the house hold and Kitchen furniture and one negro girl named Pat one horce beast the choice of aney on the place belonging to me ten head of sheep and all my stock of hogs till after her death then to be sold and divided amongst my heirs as hereafter mentioned she is also to have good and lawful Mentinne on my home place by my two younger sons George and Andrew Flesher

and as to my Eldest son Coonrod Flesher, I will to him all the property I gave him when he left me and the land I gave him on strait Creek which he sold to George Rimer

as to my second son Henry Flesher I will to him all the property I gave him when he left me and two hundred pounds in money which he has received

and as to my third son John Flesher I will to him all the property I gave him when he left me and the plantation he now lives on - for which I have made him a title for. I also will to him another tract of land Containing fifty three acres known by the name of

bear-wallowe place out of which he is to pay fifty pounds to be appropiated for the use of my brother Peter Flesher who now lives with me

and as to my fourth son Benjamin Flesher I will to him all the property I gave him when he left me and two hundred pounds in Money which Money he has received or was paid to Edward Janes for the place he now lives on

and as to my fifth son William Flesher I will to him all the property I gave him when he left me and two hundred and twenty five dollars in Money as soon as it can be rased out of my Estate

and as to my two younger sons George & Andrew Flesher my home place whith all the wood lands belonging to me Joining my home place and to their heirs forever also each of them one horse beast besides one they have already got and each of them one cow and the waggon harnes and gears & two plows one harrow and the blackssmith tools for their yoise out of which each of them is to pay fifty pounds to be paid to my two daughters Elizabeth Janes and Barbara Hevner to be paid to them Eight years after my Decease By my two younger sons George and Andrew Flesher

and as to my Eldest daughter Elizabeth married to Edward Janes I will to her the property I gave her when she left me and forty seven pounds in money which she has received

and to my second daughter Barbara married to Michael Hevner I will to her all the property I gave her when she left me & forty seven pounds in Money which she has received

and as to the remainder of my moveable property to be sold at public sail and Equally divided amongst my liveing heirs excepting George and Andrew Flesher which are to receive none..."

Henry appointed his son John Fleisher as Executor of his will. Witnesses were Jacob Peck and Peter Harper who both signed with an X. Henry signed his name in English.

Henry Fleisher died in Pendleton County, and it is believed Catharine died there also. However, as the area where they lived became a part of Highland in 1847, it is probably in Highland County where they are buried. Catharine Peninger Fleisher did not leave a will.

The nine children of Catharine Peninger and Henry Fleisher:

1. Conrad - b. c1775 - wife Elizabeth by 1805. Conrad was a Pvt. in Capt. William Janes' Pendleton Militia Company, as per the 1794 Muster Rolls (Morton).
2. Henry - b. 1777, married Christina (b. 1778).
3. John - md. Mary Seybert 4 Dec 1805, Pendleton. Mary was the great grand daughter of one of Capt. Jacob Seybert's six brothers.
4. Benjamin - b. 1790, married Sarah Hull (1792-1881), in Pdn., 12 Nov 1812, by Otho Wade. Sarah was Col. Peter Hull's niece, the daughter of his brother Adam, and Esther Keister.

Benjamin and Sarah had seven children, 18 known grandchildren, and two known great grandchildren. Three of their grandsons were physicians.

At least two members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County.

5. William - md. Mary Gum 24 Dec 1812, Pendleton, by Otho Wade. Mary was the daughter of Jacob, of German pioneer John Gum who was in the Highland area by 1766.
6. George - b. 1801, married Martha Ervine (b. 1809) in 1824. Martha was daughter of John, of Scotch pioneer Jared Ervine (or Erwin).

George and Martha had one known child.

7. Andrew - b. 1805, married Elizabeth Vandeventer 12 July 1825, in Pendleton, by F. Lair. They were first

cousins. Elizabeth was the daughter of Susannah Peninger and George Vandeventer.

Andrew and Elizabeth had two children, 12 known grandchildren, and 32 known great grandchildren.

At least eight members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

8. Elizabeth - married Edward Janes. Edward was an unplaced descendant of Scotch-Irish pioneer William Janes who came to the Highland area by 1751.
9. Barbara - married Michael Hevener, in 1812. Michael was unplaced in the German Hevener family.

The known progeny of Catharine Peninger and Henry Fleisher:

9 children

10 known grandchildren

30 known great grandchildren

34 known great great grandchildren

At least 10 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

MARY PENINGER

md.

PETER HOOVER

b. c 1761 Pendleton
d. 1826 Pendleton

b. bef. 1760
d. 1808 Pendleton

Mary was the fourth child of Henry Sr. and Barbara Peninger. She was born in Pendleton County, WV, (then Augusta County, VA.) about 1761.

She and Peter Hoover were married by 1780, which was the approximate year their first child was born. Mary was about 19 when she married. Peter was the son of Sebastian Jr., of German pioneer Sebastian Hoover Sr.

There were at least three immigrant Hoover brothers who settled early in Virginia, Sebastian Sr. and Postle who came to the Pendleton area in 1753, and Michael who was a pioneer to the Rockingham area. Sebastian Sr. was killed in 1780 during the Tory disturbances, by a resident of Brushy Fork. One of his sons was Sebastian Jr. (d. 1808), who was to become the father-in-law of Mary Peninger.

Mary Peninger and Peter Hoover had 11 children, seven sons and four daughters. Nine of their children left Pendleton early. Two of their sons had a mill in Pendleton and were well known in the county, as late as 1830.

Peter Hoover died intestate in 1808, the same year his father Sebastian Jr. died. Pendleton Deeds disposing of Peter's land name his 11 children, except for one daughter.

Mary Peninger Hoover died sometime in 1826. She left a will in Pendleton, dated 29 June 1823 and proved 8 Nov 1826, leaving "all my Estate real & personal to my beloved son Peter Hoover." She signed her name with an X, in the presence of witnesses James Keister, Robert Davis, John Atwell, and John Davis.

Mary and Peter Hoover probably are buried in Pendleton County, although there is no record of their burial sites.

The 11 children of Mary Peninger and Peter Hoover:

1. Jacob - b. c1780 - left the county.
2. Henry - b. c 1782 - had wife Elizabeth in 1820. Moved to Greenbrier County, VA.
3. Peter - b. 1785 - wife was Barbara. Peter had a mill in Pendleton with his brother William. Mary Peninger Hoover left all of her Estate to son Peter.
Peter and Barbara left the county sometime after 1830, as by 1850 they were in Indiana. Their children, provided they had any, are not known.
4. William - married Barbara Propst, 14 Nov 1806, in Pendleton. William apparently was under the age of 21, as his father's consent was required. Barbara was of lawful age to marry, but John Propst, possibly a brother, had to give "oath" that she was of legal age. Barbara was the daughter of Daniel Propst and Sophia Coplinger, and the grand daughter of German pioneers John Michael and Catharine Propst. (This Barbara Propst was a 1st cousin to the Barbara Propst who married Henry Sr. and Barbara's son John Peninger.)
William and Barbara lived near Brandywine, WV. They had six children, 19 known grandchildren, and 8 known great grandchildren.
At least four members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County.
5. John - b. 1789 - had wife Sarah by 1830. They moved to Hardy County, Virginia.
6. Samuel - b. 1792, married 10 June 1815 Margaret Tarr, in Pendleton - lived in Highland County, WV.
7. George - 1795-1849 - married Catharine Simmons (1796-1880). Both died in Randolph County, Indiana. Catharine was unplaced in the German Simmons family.
8. Catharine - md. 24 June 1804 Isaac Smith, in Pendleton. Isaac is unplaced in the German Smith family.

9. Barbara - in 1800 married John Waggy. John was a descendant of German pioneer Abraham Waggy who lived on the South Branch 8 miles above Franklin.
By 1820, Barbara and John were living in Licking County, Ohio.

10. daughter - married Jacob Kious. The unknown daughter died before 1813, as only her husband is named in a Pendleton Deed disposing of her father's land.

11. Elizabeth - married George Sivey 4 Aug 1804, in Pendleton. Nothing is known of George's background, only that Sivey was a German name.

The known progeny of Mary Peninger and Peter Hoover:

11 children

6 known grandchildren

19 known great grandchildren

8 known great great grandchildren

At least four members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

BARBARA PENINGER

md.

COL. PETER HULL

b. c1762 Pendleton
d. 1828 Pendleton

b. 1752 Pennsylvania
d. 1818 Pendleton

Barbara was the fifth child of Henry Sr. and Barbara, and she was born around 1762 in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia. Her marriage to Col. Peter Hull probably took place 1780 or before, as 1780 was the year their first child was born.

The Hull Family

Peter Thomas Hull, Barbara Peninger's father-in-law, was born c 1706, in the Palatinate, and came to America from Rotterdam on the Ship Frances and Ann, arriving in Philadelphia on May 30, 1741. He located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the records of the Trinity Lutheran Church show that "Peter Thomas Hohl, a widower and a miller, on the Susquehanna River, and Susannah Margaretha Dieffenback, a single person, have been published several Sundays, and are joined in wedlock, 25th of November 1750."

In 1752, the year his son Peter Jr. was born, the family left Pennsylvania and moved to the Valley of Virginia, acquiring land in what was then Augusta County. The land was part of a 5,000-acre grant once belonging to Jacob Stover, the earliest settler in the Rockingham area, 1730, and an ancestor of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1761 Peter Thomas sold his land in Augusta, to become a heavy land purchaser in the center of Crabbottom Valley in what is now Highland County - Crabbottom being a contraction of Crab Apple Bottom as the valley was originally called.

Of the family, Mr. Morton wrote, "The Hull family was very prominent in our early annals. The pioneer himself was a man of large means

for his day. Peter, his eldest son, increased the estate, owning a large portion of the Crabbottom. His possessions in 1818 included 16 slaves, 19 horses, 43 cows, and 60 sheep. He was an officer in the Revolution, a Colonel of Militia, and a Legislator. He was very influential, but also domineering."

Pioneer Peter Thomas Hull had 14 children, probably all by his second wife. He left a will, written in German, which was recorded in Augusta County in 1776. In the will he stipulated that his wife and his eldest son, Peter, "shall educate my youngest children, in a Christian-like manner, as long as they behave dutiful, otherwise they shall have power to bind them out with this proviso, to pay them interest on their money from the day they are bound out."

Returning now to Barbara's husband, in 1779 Peter was Captain of his Augusta Militia Company, 2nd Battalion. In 1781, during the Revolution, his company, under Col. John McCreary, marched to Jamestown. In 1788, on the organization of the Pendleton County government, Peter was the only Justice from the area that later was included in Highland; also at this time he was appointed as Lt. Col. of the Regimental Militia. In 1788 Peter took a storekeeper's license. Beginning in the year 1789, Col. Peter Hull was one of two Legislators in the General Assembly of Virginia in the Sessions of 1789-91, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797-8, 1803-4, and 1804-5, from the area that later became Highland.

In 1794 Peter was one of the 10 Trustees for the newly designated town of Franklin, and in 1800 he and his brother Jacob paid licenses to retail goods in two stores. By 1800, Col. Peter Hull and Barbara were the "heaviest landowners" in their area, owning 2,712 acres. In 1803 Peter bought a lot opposite the Courthouse in Franklin for \$1,333.33. The 1810 Census reveals that at that time Peter and Barbara owned 16 slaves, the highest count in the county. And by this time, all of their eight children had been born.

Col. Peter Hull died in 1818 at the age of 66, and Barbara Peninger Hull died 10 years later, also at about 66 years of age. They both left wills. They lived in an area that later became Highland County, but as it was in Pendleton when they died, both wills are recorded in Pendleton County. Both Peter and Barbara undoubtedly are buried within the boundaries of Highland, and as wealthy and prominent as they were, their graves probably are marked and could easily be found. Following is a portion of Peter's will:

"First of all I bequeath to my loving wife Barbara Hull the third part of my home Plantation to have during her natural lifetime Likewise two slaves her choice one male & one Female during her life time and then they are to be sold and the money arising therefrom to be Equally divided among all my heirs. She is also to have three Cows two horse Creatures her Choice among all my Stock Six head of Sheep two Feather Beds and Furniture and as much of the rest of the House hold Furniture as she thinks proper to keep Secondly I also devise my real Estate as follows that is to say I give to my Eldest Son Henry Hull all the plantation he now lives on Known by the name of the Patton Place by his paying one thousand pounds with Interest from the year Eighteen hundred and seven untill paid. Also two Slaves Tom and Jane and her children, six head of Cattle three head of Horses and ten sheep & all the farming utentials that were on the farm when he went there & one Feather Bed, all of which he has already Rcd. And thirdly I also give to my son Peter Hull Junr. the two plantations where he now lives Namely the Evans place and the Carlile place by him paying one hundred pounds with Interest from the time he Rcd the titles which plantation he has all ready got titles for also two Slaves Nilson and Cate and all the Children She has had since he has had them four head of horses, Six head of Cattle ten sheep one Feather Bed and all the Farming utentials he had made in my shop all of which he has all ready got Fourthly I also give my Daughter Susanna Kinkead the plantation Thomas Kinkead now lives on known by the name of the George Hull place the title of which he has got two horses six cows ten head of sheep two Beds & Furniture two Female slaves named Nance and Fanny and Fifty Dollars in Cash all of which She has all ready Rcd. and Fifthly I Also will to my Daughter Barbara Setlington the plantation Known by the name of the Parrot Place also one other tract on the Crabrun which John Setlington has all ready got titles for also two mares six Cows ten sheep two feather Beds and Furniture two Female slaves Rachel and Mary all of which she has all ready Rcd with fifty dollars in cash and sixthly I will to my son Adam Hull the lands lying on the Cowpasture Known by the name of the Redman Lands two slaves Jess and Hannah six Cows ten head of sheep five cows he has all ready got Seventhly I also give to my son Jacob Hull

the Cunningham Plantation and the lower Fleisher Place two slaves Jack and Rose three head of horses six cows ten sheep one Bed and Furniture and fifty Dollars in Cash to Buy Farming utentials with Eighthly I also give to my son William Hull my home plantation with the Jacob Hull place and an Out Survey of three Hundred and forty one acres lying on the north west side of the home place two Slaves Stephen and Rachel three head of Horses six Cows ten Sheep one Feather Bed and Furniture & fifty Dollars in Cash and lastly, I also will to my son-in-law William Harvey three head of Horses two Beds and Furniture and all the household Furniture he has Rcd & fifty Dollars in Cash which he has Rcd and one English Shilling & no more. I will to my Grandson Mathew Harvey one Negro girl called Milly which is now in the possession of William Harvey and one Hundred Dollars in Cash.

I also will and devise all my land herein not perticularly named and all my Slaves and personal property not herein perticularly mentioned to be sold and all my Just Debts Paid and all the Money arising therefrom to be Equally Divided among my Seven living Children namely Henry Peter Susanna Barbara Adam Jacob & William all of which I will and bequeath to them their heirs Executors & Administrators & for Ever."

Peter signed and recorded his will on the 16th day of April 1817, and it was proved February 3, 1818.

Barbara's will, which follows, was proved in Court August 18, 1828:

"In the name of God Amen. I Barbara Hull being advanced in years and knowing the uncertainty of life do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament hereby revoking and annulling all former instruments of the same kind. After commanding my soul to the god who gave it. As to the worldly goods and effects of what kind soever it hath pleased him to entrust to me I will and devise as follows. After my debts of any kind and funeral expenses are paid I give unto my daughter Barbara Sitlington one bed & bed clothing and all my wearing apparel. I give unto my grandson William P. H. Kinkead one bed and bedding. At my death it is my will and desire that my Negro man Stephen shall be free being promised to grant him his freedom on account of his meritorious services and as to all the rest and residue of my estate of whatever kind to wit lands goods chattles, interests reversions remainders rent or profits acruing to me in what kind or manner soever I give them all to my grandson William Hull. I appoint my grandson William Hull my sole executor....In Testimony of the aforesaid premises I hereunto set my hand & seal this first day of February eighteen hundred and twenty eight."

Barbara signed her will with her mark, an X.

The eight children of Barbara Peninger and Col. Peter Hull:

1. Henry - born 1780, died after 1850. He married (1) Hannah Harness, and after her death in 1822, he married (2) Charlotte Hively Hinkle. Charlotte was the daughter of German pioneers John and Susan Hively, and the widow of Jesse Hinkle (1780-1821). Henry and his family lived at Fort Seybert, in Pendleton County. The 1810 Census shows him as having nine slaves. He and his wives had 14 children, 12 by Hannah, and two by Charlotte.
2. Peter Jr. - 1783-1854, md. Rachel Renick (1785-after 1850) of Augusta County, about 1805. The 1810 Census lists them as having seven slaves. Peter was a Major in the Militia, and in 1821 he was Sheriff under Pendleton and Bath counties. He was a Justice of Pendleton in 1825, and he was the first President of the Board when Highland County was formed in 1847. Under a \$30,000 bond, he was commissioned as the first Sheriff of Highland. He lived at McDowell where he was a heavy landholder. Peter was a Legislator in the General Assembly of Virginia in the Sessions of 1807-8, 1808-10, 1810-11, 1811-13, 1813-15, and 1815-16.
Peter and Rachel had four known children, two known grandchildren, and 11 known great grandchildren.
Two of their sons were in the Confederate service during the Civil War, (1) George Washington Hull, a Col. in the Militia and Commander of the 162nd Highland Regiment, and (2) Felix H. Hull who was a Capt. in Co. E, Reg 31, and later in the Quartermaster Dept. He died while in service in 1862. Both of these sons had brick houses by 1860, which were among the first to be built in Highland. And, perhaps of more importance to the majority of the people in the area, the stage came to nearby Monterey every other day by 1860. (George d. 1862 also.)
3. Susanna - md. Thomas Kinkead (1764-1844), 9 April 1805.
Susanna's father, Col. Peter Hull, gave written consent for her to marry, on 8 April 1805. Scotch-Irish Thomas Kinkead came from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and around 1800, he had settled on the Crabbottom Valley. As per the 1810 Census, this family owned seven slaves. In 1833, Thomas was Sheriff under Pendleton and Bath counties. In 1840, Thomas was one of 10 Revolutionary pensioners still living in Pendleton County. At this time, he was 76 years old.
Susanna and Thomas had five known children, eight known grandchildren, and 35 known great grandchildren.

4. Barbara A. - died before 1842. On 29 September 1806, she md.

John Sitlington (1781-1869). Written consent for her to marry was given by her father, Col. Peter Hull. (John married his second wife, Elizabeth Wallace, in 1842.)

Barbara and John were large landowners and cattleowners, first in Crabbottom Valley and afterwards at McDowell. John was Sheriff under Pendleton and Bath in 1826, and he was a Justice in the Highland section of Pendleton. The 1810 Census shows he and Barbara were slaveholders also, as they then owned six slaves.

Barbara and John had 10 children, two known grandchildren, and 18 known great grandchildren. One of their great grandsons was John Robert Sitlington Sterret, a noted archealogist.

5. Adam - born about 1793, died 4 September 1838. On 19 Oct

1812, he md. Elizabeth Hevener (1793-1882). The ceremony was performed by Otho Wade, in Pendleton. Adam and Elizabeth were Peninger 3rd cousins. Her parents were: Catharine Swadley and Jacob Hevener, her grandparents were: Mary Harper and Henry Swadley, and her great grandparents were: Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper.

Adam and Elizabeth died in Allen County, Indiana, and they are buried in the Eel River Cemetery. They had nine children and 21 known grandchildren.

(Elizabeth's mother, Catharine Swadley Hevener, was a sister to the George Swadley who married (1) Henry Jr.'s daughter Barbara, and (2) John Peninger's widow, Barbara Propst Peninger. See Page 72, and also in Henry Jr.'s section and in John's section.)

6. Jacob - in 1808 married Jane Collins. They had three children.

7. William P. - he was living as of 1818 when he was mentioned in his father's will, but he died without issue before 1828 when his brothers and sisters inherited his real estate.

8. Elizabeth - died before 1817 as she was not living when her father recorded his will in 1817. She married William Harvey. Elizabeth and William had at least one child, Mathew Harvey, who was mentioned in Col. Peter Hull's will.

Hull

The known progeny of Barbara Peninger and Col. Peter Hull:

8 children

46 grandchildren

33 great grandchildren

64 great great grandchildren

At least two members of this family are known to have been in the Civil War.

John Sr.

JOHN PENINGER

md.

BARBARA PROPST

b. c1763 Pendleton
d. bet. 1811 & 1830

b.
d.

John was the sixth child of Henry Sr. and Barbara. He was born about 1763 in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia.

The earliest mention of John seems to be the 1779 Militia record which was reproduced in Morton's History of Highland County. As John was the only Peninger I have found on Militia Muster Rolls, I felt this was the best place to include the following information on the Virginia Militia.

The purpose of the Virginia Militia was about the same as it is for our present day National Guard, to give protection to the people of the state and to the people of the nation. The earliest the Militia was in the Pendleton area was at least by 1754, although it may have been organized earlier than that.

After the Revolution was over, the Virginia Militia was reorganized. It was divided into five division districts, and 18 brigade districts. Each division had one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery. All of the counties furnished at least one regiment.

Each regiment, commanded by a Colonel and consisting of about 400 men, was divided into two battalions. One battalion was commanded by a Lt. Col. the other by a Major. The battalions were made up of several companies, each commanded by a Captain, and each with 32 to 60 men.

Company Musters took place in April and October, Battalion Musters in October or November, and Regimental Musters in April and May. Anyone not attending was fined, usually about 75¢. The

Regimental Musters were very colorful and entertaining shows for the general population, and they drew large crowds of spectators.

All free white males between the ages of 16 and 50 had to serve in the Militia, unless physically disqualified or otherwise exempted. "They were required to assemble one day every two weeks - excepting the three winter months - at ten in the morning, and give two hours to regimental muster. Millers and ferrymen were exempt from militia duty, but not from actual service. Each Private had to provide a rifle, or a tomahawk, firelock, and bayonet, cartouch box, three charges of powder and ball, and keep on hand one pound of powder and four of lead in reserve."

These are some of the people who were listed on the 1779 Muster Roll, which is given on the opposite page:

1. Peter Hull, b. 1752, was the husband of Barbara Peninger.
2. Nicholas Seybert, b. 1743, was the son of Capt. Jacob Seybert who was killed during the 1758 Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert.
3. Henry Fleisher, b. c1753, was Catharine Peninger's husband.
4. Jacob Hoover was the son of Sebastian, of German pioneer Sebastian Hoover. Jacob and Pvt. Michael Hoover were brothers. Both were brothers-in-law of Mary Peninger Hoover.
5. John Peninger, b. c1763, was son of Henry Sr. and Barbara.
6. Conrad Fleisher, b. c1760, was Henry Fleisher's brother.
7. Adam Hull was Capt. (later Col.) Peter Hull's brother.

The following was in Morton's History of Highland,
Page 194:

"The muster roll now given, which contains Pendleton as well as Highland names, was copied from the original paper in the handwriting of Nicholas Seybert.

Muster Roll, Captain Hull's Company, Second Battalion, Augusta Militia, 1779:

Peter Hull..... Captain
Nicholas Seybert..... First Lieutenant
Henry Fleisher..... Second Lieutenant
Jacob Hoover..... Ensign

PRIVATES

Arbogast, Adam	Lantz, Conrad
Arbogast, David	Lantz, Joseph
Arbogast, John	McQuain, Alexander
Arbogast, Michael	Mullenax, John
Bennett, Jacob	Mullenax, James *
Bennett, John	Noll, Henry
Bennett, William	<u>Peninger, John</u>
Blizzard, Thomas	Pickle, Christian
Bodkin, Hugh	Puffenberger, George
Bowman, John	Rexrode, George
Burner, Abraham	Sheets, George
Conrad, Ulrich, Jr.	Simmons, George
Crummett, Frederick	Simmons, John
Duffield, Abraham *	Simmons, Leonard
Eckard, Abraham	Simmons, Mark
Eckard, Philip	Simmons, Michael
Ellsworth, Jacob	Simmons, Peter
Eye, Christopher	Sinder, John
<u>Fleisher, Conrad</u>	Smith, Mark
Graham, Francis	Smith, Sebastian
Gum, Isaac	Stone, Sebastian
Gum, William	Stout, George
Hammer, Balsor	Summers, Paul
<u>Harper, Nicholas</u>	Summerfield, Thomas
Hoff, James	Wagoner, Adam
Hog, John *	Wamsley, John
<u>Hoover, Michael</u>	Wamsley, William
Huffman, George	Wamsley, James *
<u>Hull, Adam</u>	Whiteman, Henry
Ingram, Uriah	Wimer, Philip
Jordan, Andrew	Yeager, John

* Under 18 Years of Age."

#

Note: Pvt. Nicholas Harper was not Elizabeth Peninger's husband. More than likely, the two Nicholas Harpers were 1st cousins.

In 1787, when John Peninger was about 24 years old, he and Barbara Propst were wed. Though the area where they lived is now in Pendleton, it was in Rockingham when they married, and it may be that their marriage record was among the many records burned during the Civil War.

Barbara was the daughter of Leonard and Catharine Propst, and the grand daughter of German pioneer John Michael Propst and his wife Catharine. The pioneer Propst (1712-1789) was in the Pendleton area by 1753, locating on the North Fork Valley, three miles south of Brandywine. He and Catharine had six sons and three daughters, and the sons mostly remained around the original homestead, the locality being known as "Propstburg." The Propsts had very large families, and there was much inter-marrying among the members - Morton listed 36 Propsts known to have married Propsts. The family furnished more soldiers to the Confederate army than any other in the county, some 35 young men. Of the 35, four were killed in battle, 12 died of illness or disease in hospitals, captivity, or at their camps, and four were wounded in battles. At least 22 descendants of Henry Sr. and Barbara Peninger married into this family.

On 1 Oct 1789 "John Peniger" made his first purchase of land in Pendleton when he bought 33 acres on the South Branch adjoining land of George Stout, at Corn Hill, near Trout Rock. (Grant Book 19, Richmond Archives.)

The Muster Rolls of September 6, 1794 show that Pendleton had seven Militia Companies with a total of 426 men, and John Peninger and two of his brothers-in-law were in one of the companies. Captain James Patterson was their Commanding Officer and his Militia District was "from Charles Hedrick's up South Branch to the line of Jones' Company." On the next page is a record of Capt. Patterson's men, as of 1794. The record was in Morton's History of Pendleton, page 401.

September 6, 1794

Capt. Patterson's Company	
Bible, George.	Hinkle, Joseph.
Capito, Daniel.	Howell, Jeremiah.
Cassell, John.	Johnson, John.
Cassell, Peter.	Keller, Christopher.
Clifton, John.	Lawrence, William.
Collett, Thomas.	Mallow, Jacob.
Conrad, Adam.	Morral, William.
Conrad, George.	Moyers, George.
Conrad, Jacob.	Moyers, Peter.
Coplinger, Adam.	Patterson, Baptist.
Cowen, Henry.	Penninger, John.
Cowen, John.	Pichtal, John.
Cox, Thomas.	Prine, Anthony.
Croushorn, Jacob.	Rexroad, George.
Davis, William.	Rexroad, Zachariah.
Evick, Adam.	Ryan, Joseph.
Evick, John.	Sinnett, Patrick.
Eulett, James.	Smith, Abraham.
Field, Zachariah.	Stall, William.
Flinn, George.	Thompson, Moses.
Friend, Jacob.	Vandeenter, Bernard.
Friend, Jonathan.	Vandeenter, George.
Fultz, Nicholas.	Vandeenter, Jacob.
Gamble, John.	Wage, John.
Gragg, Adam.	Wagoner, Adam.
Gragg, Philip.	Wanstaff, Henry.
Hall, Davie.	Windling, Charles.
Hartman, John.	Wise, Henry.
Hedrick, Charles.	Wooden, Jonathan.
Hedrick, John.	Wyatt, Edmund.

One of the events Captain Patterson's Company took part in while John Peninger and the two Georges were in the Company, was noted by Morton:

"In 1794 an army of 15,000 men, under the command of Governor Henry Lee of Virginia, was sent to put down the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. At least one militia company from Pendleton, commanded by Captain James Patterson, formed a part of the army of Governor Lee that marched to the Redstone District of Pennsylvania, the scene of trouble.

"At a Pendleton Court Martial sitting the same year, it was ordered that the names of the officers and privates who marched from this county to Redstone be recorded. If this was done, the list does not seem to be in

John Sr.

existence. A fine of \$36 was imposed upon each of the 11 men who avoided going. In one instance, the fine was remitted."

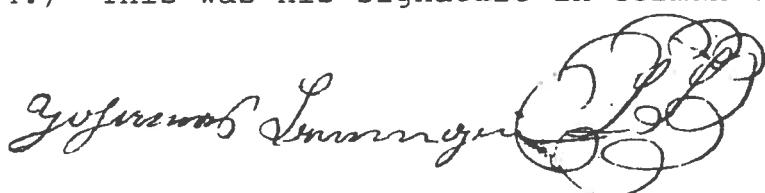
I have been trying to find the record of the 11 men who were fined, but so far have been unsuccessful. I'm sure it's in the Pendleton County Courthouse somewhere, however, otherwise Morton wouldn't have known about it. The record should indicate whether or not John Peninger and his two brothers-in-law took part in the well-known Whiskey Rebellion.

On 25 Feb 1795, "John Benninger" was granted 30 acres on the west side of the South Branch adjoining his own land on the west, below Trout Rock. (Grant Book 31, Richmond Archives.)

January 4, 1796 was the day Henry Sr. and Barbara sold their son John 131 acres and 50 acres, for 200 pounds, but sold the land again eight years later to Adam Coonrod for 500 pounds.

1796, March 30: "Granted to John Benninger of Pendleton County 45 acres on east side of South Branch adjoining his own land." (Grant Book 34, Richmond Archives.)

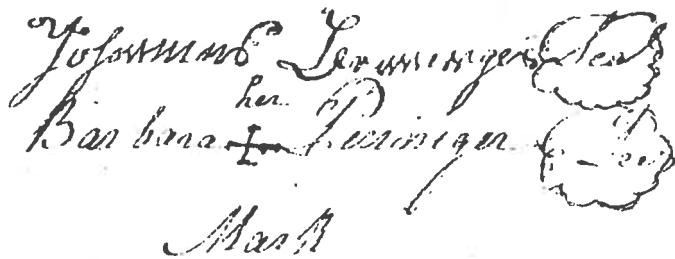
1800, April 25: John Penninger leased "a certain parcel of land lying on the South Branch of Potowmack" to John Mefford for 15 shillings annually to be paid on or before 25 April of each year. The lease included a new house. (Pendleton Deed Book 3, page 164.) This was his signature in German script, and his seal:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Penninger", is positioned above a circular seal. The seal is a stylized, symmetrical design, possibly a coat of arms or a personal emblem, rendered in a dark ink.

1801, Oct 6: John Penninger & wife Barbara sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 33 acres granted to John in 1789, to Henry Jones for 50 pounds. (Pendleton Deed Book 3, page 209.) John and Barbara both signed their names with an X.

1803, Feb 2: "John Penniger and Barbara his wife" sold the remaining "one half or one equal moiety" (means $\frac{1}{2}$) of the 33 acres John bought in 1789, to James Kee, for \$500. John and Barbara signed their names with an X. (Pendleton Deed Book 3, page 454.)

1804, Feb 7: "John Penniger & wife Barbara" sold the 30 acres John bought in 1795 to Adam Coonrod for 200 pounds. (Pendleton Deed Book 4, page 48.) John and Barbara signed as follows:



The image shows three handwritten signatures in cursive ink. The top signature reads "John Penniger" with "Sr." written above "Penniger". The middle signature reads "Barbara Penniger" with "her" written above "Penniger". Below these two signatures is a smaller, partially obscured signature that appears to read "Martha".

Adam Coonrod was the son of pioneer Ulrich Conrad. It was on this same day, 7 Feb 1804, that Henry Sr. and Barbara resold the 131 acre tract and the 50 acre tract they had originally sold to son John, to Adam Coonrod. My guess would be that the land John leased to John Mefford in 1800 were these two parcels of land. No acreage was given in the lease agreement, but I'm almost sure the 131 acres and the 50 acres were involved.

1805, Sept 3: "John Peninger Sr. & wife Barbara" sold the 45 acres John bought in 1796 to Adam Coonrod for \$150. (Pendleton Deed Book 4, page 183.)

Two years after selling off all of his land, John bought six parcels of land totaling 715 acres, on the same day.

1807, Sept 1: "John Penninger Senr." bought 469 acres (4 tracts) from his brother-in-law, Leonard Propst Jr. & wife Elizabeth (Ward) Propst, for \$2,300. All four tracts were on the Blackthorn, a branch of the South Branch of "Potomack":

- (1) 40 acres granted to Mark Swadley by Patent 14 July 1769, descended to son Henry Swadley, & by him conveyed to Leonard Propst Senr. & by him conveyed to his son Leonard Propst Jr.
- (2) 107 acres granted by patent to John Poage 10 April 1781 & conveyed by John Poage Jr. to Leonard Propst Jr.
- (3) 140 acres granted by patent 30 June 1796 to Leonard Propst Jr.
- (4) 182 acres granted to James Matinyearly (?) as ? of Sampson Matthew by patent granted 12 May 1790, later conveyed to Leonard Propst Jr.

(This transaction is recorded in Pendleton Deed Book 4, page 392.)

1807, Sept 1: "John Penninger Sr." bought two parcels of land on the Blackthorn from Uriah Lowther and Catharine his wife of Ross County, Ohio, for \$280. The 150 acre tract began at "four white oaks," and the 96 acre tract began at "three pines." (Pendleton Deed Book 4, page 396.)

You will be able to see from John's remaining documents that he and Barbara were having serious financial difficulty.

1808, June 7: "Know all men by these Presents that I John Penninger of Pendleton County & State of Virginia for and in Consideration of the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Virginia Currency to me in hand Paid by Zachariah Rexroad I the Said John Penninger Hath granted Bargained sold and delivered and by these Presents do grant Bargain Sell and Deliver unto the said Zachariah Rexroad one negro woman named Pheby about twenty five or six years of age Virginia Born the right and Title to which said negro woman I do Hereby warrant and forever defend by these Presents IN WITNESS Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of June 1808." John signed this Bill of Sale with an X. The sale was approved and recorded 5 July 1808. (Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 49.)

1808, Sept 7: "John Penninger Sr. and wife Barbara" mortage the 469 acres John bought in 1807, to Balsor Hammer to secure the payment of 296 pounds 9 shillings and 4 pence that John and Barbara owed to Zachariah Rexroad. Balsor Hammer was authorized to sell the 469 acres at public auction if the debt was not paid by 1 March 1810. Any amount left over was to be given to John and Barbara. John signed his name in German script to this Deed of Bargain & Sale, and Barbara signed with an X.

The record stated "Barbara cannot conveniently travel to the court of our said County to make her acknowledgement thereof we therefore command you that you do Personally go to the said Barbara and examine her privately and apart from the said John Her Husband whether she doth the same freely and Voluntarily without his persuasion or threats whether she is willing" to record deed. Two of the witnesses to the Deed, Isaac Hinkle and John McClure, testified they examined Barbara separately from John, and "She Declared that she freely and Voluntarily acknowledged the conveyance in the Indenture." The Deed was proved in Court the 11th of October 1808 and ordered recorded. (Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 57.)

On 9 Nov 1808, John signed an Article of Agreement giving William Syphers title to the land he purchased from the Lowthers in 1807. This record was referred to in the 1830 record coming up shortly, but it has yet to be found.

1809, Oct 20: On this date, John signed the following Bill of Sale:

"Know all men by these presents That I John Penninger of the County of Pendleton and state of Virginia for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds which the said John Penninger am justly indebted to Jacob Coonrad and for the better securing the payment of the said sum of money with Interest thereon from the first day of September last until the said sum of money shall be paid have granted bargained and

John Sr.

sold and by these presents do grant bargain and sell unto the
said Jacob Coonrad one Negro Boy named Elijah about Seven years
old and one Negro Girl named Peggy aged about Eight or nine years
to the only proper use and benefit of the said Jacob Coonrad his
heirs and assigns forever and I the said John Penninger for me
my heirs Executors and administrators the said Negro Boy Elijah
and the Negro Girl Peggy unto the said Jacob Coonrad his heirs
and assigns forever shall and will warrant and forever Defend
yet upon this condition that if the said John Penninger shall
well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Jacob Coonrad
the said sum of one hundred Pounds with lawful Interest thereon
from the first day of September last on or before the first day
of September 1810 then the foregoing Bill of sale to be void and
of none effect and the property hereby conveyed to remain unto
the said John Penninger his heirs and assigns as if this bill
of sale had never been made. In Witness whereof the said
John Penninger hath hereunto set his hand and Seal this 20th
day of October 1809.

Signed Sealed & Delivered
In presence of

N. Pendleton
Peter Bur

John ^{his}
^x Penninger (Seal)
mark

At a Court Continued and held for Pendleton County the 8th day
of November 1809. This Bill of sale was proved by the oaths of
Nathaniel Pendleton & Peter Bur witnesses thereto and ordered to
be recorded.

(s) A. Dyer, C.P.C.

(Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 154.)

Jacob Coonrad was either the grandson or the son of German pioneer
Jacob Conrad who came from Canton Berne, Switzerland, as a
widower, in 1750, settling around 1763 in the Pendleton area.
The son was Jacob Conrad (1744-1829), a blacksmith, and the
grandson was Jacob Conrad (1772-1829), a miller.

The 1810 Census, Page 138, shows that John and Barbara owned
five slaves. The young female 10-16 in their household at that
time may not have been their daughter, as the 1830 record coming
up soon proves John had no living children.

1811, May 7: As you might have surmised already, the deadline date of 1 March 1810 to repay the debt of 296 pounds 9 shillings and four pence plus interests and costs to Zachariah Rexroad, was not met by John and Barbara. Their mortgaged 469 acres was sold by Balsor Hammer at public auction to Zachariah Rexroad, the highest bidder, for 340 pounds. There was no mention of how much money was given to John and Barbara, if any. (Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 286.)

The year 1811 is the last year anything is known of John Peninger. He did not appear on the 1812 Pendleton Tax List, or any that followed.

Morton wrote that John and Barbara moved to Fayette, which I assumed was Fayette County, WV, but the County Clerk did not find any records of a John Peninger. Mary Harter stated in her Pendleton Marriage book that by 1800 there was a large movement out of Pendleton, first to neighboring Randolph County, and that by 1810 a large number of Pendleton people had settled in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, especially in the counties of Clark, Champaign, Fayette, and Shelby, so it's entirely possible it was in Fayette County, Ohio where they went.

Wherever they went, Barbara Propst Peninger returned to Pendleton, probably as a widow, as she married her second husband, George Swadley, in Pendleton, on December 21, 1817. There will be more in Henry Peninger Jr.'s section about George Swadley, as his first wife was Barbara Peninger, Henry Jr.'s daughter.

There is one final record for John, and it was found by Mary Harter in the unindexed Court Minute Book of 6 Oct 1828-5 May 1838, on page 94, and the date was 9 Sept 1830. This book has 426 pages of records, covering just a ten-year period, so you can imagine the number of books and pages that must be searched when looking for family records. There must be hundreds more records of the Peningers and related families, but at this

John Sr.

point, and for the time being, I'm rather glad no more have been found. However, I wouldn't mind finding some of the key records.

This is the 1830 record - with a few words of explanation on the opposite page: (I numbered the people for easier identification.)

"Wm. Syphers Admr. of Michl Harold Pltff (plaintiff)

(1) George Swadley and Barbara his wife, (2) Henry Peninger Jr., (3) Barbara Hull, (4) Catharine Fleisher, (5) Susanna Vandevender, (6) Mary Hoover & William & Peter Hoover, (7) George Bible and Elizabeth his wife, (8) Wm. Michael & Barbara his wife, (9) Peter Lightner & Elizabeth his wife, (10) Nicholas Harper & Betsy his wife, (11) Adam Lightner and Susanna his wife, (12) Conrad Rexrode & Catharine his wife, (13) Henry Hevener and Sarah his wife, (14) Henry Swadley and Mary his wife, (15) Henry Harper and Peter Harper, (16) and Peter Harper, George Harper and Malinda Harper heirs of Nicholas Harper, all of whom are the legal heirs of John Peniger dec'd and Jacob Amick deft. (defendant).

This cause came on to be heard on the 9th day of September 1830 on the bill, exhibits, filed in the cause and the answer of the Deft. Jacob Amick and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Subboena in this cause had been executed on all of the other defts upwards of 4 months and also appearing to the Court that the deft. Jacob Amick had since the filing of the Bill transferred to the said Pltf Wm. Sifers in his own right in and to the lands in the Bill mentioned as appears by an article of agreement filed amongst the papers in this cause by which agreement the said Wm. Syphers became possessed of the Title Bond executed by John Penniger bearing date on the 9th day of Nov. 1808 whereupon it is considered by the Court that the said Wm. Syphers is entitled to the legal title of the tract of land in the bill mentioned, which is the same tract of land that was conveyed by Uriah Lowther and Catharine his wife to John Penniger by Deed bearing date on the 1st day of September in the year 1807 which is duly recorded in the County Court of Pendleton - The Court doth therefore adjudge, order and decree that Zebulon Dyer Esqr. be and is hereby appointed a commissioner whose duty it shall be to convey unto the said Wm. Syphers all the Title that is vested in the above named Defts as legal heirs of John Penniger decd. to the tract of land aforesaid by Deed with special warranty and it is further ordered that the Deft Jacob Amick pay his own costs, the same being agreed by the said Amick.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the Pltf. recover his costs expended about the prosecution of this suit from the other Dfts."

The identity of John Peninger's heirs: (Two heirs were deceased)

- (1) George Swadley was the husband of John's widow, and Barbara Swadley was John's widow, Barbara Propst Peninger. John and Barbara had no living children, otherwise, they would have been his sole heirs. As a widow, Barbara had dower rights, which probably is the reason she and George were named first in the Court record.
- (2) Henry Peninger Jr. was John's brother. (d. after 1836)
- (3) Barbara Hull was John's widowed sister. (d. 1828)
- (4) Catharine Fleisher was John's widowed sister. (d. after 1821)
- (5) Susanna Vandevender was John's widowed sister. (d. after 1835)
- (6) Mary Hoover was John's widowed sister, and William and Peter were her sons. (Mary d. 1826)
- (7) George Bible was John's brother-in-law, and Elizabeth Bible was Anna Elizabeth, his sister. (Anna Elizabeth d. after 1833)

All of the blood heirs in No's 8 through 15, Barbara Michael, Elizabeth Lightner, Nicholas Harper, Susanna Lightner, Catharine Rexrode, Sarah Hevener, Mary Swadley, Henry Harper, and Peter Harper were John's nieces and nephews, and the children of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper. The last three Harpers named, Peter, George, and Malinda probably were grandchildren of Elizabeth and Nicholas. The only one of Henry Sr. and Barbara's children not named in this Court record was Elizabeth Peninger Harper who died before 1818.

This was a good record in many respects. For one thing, it

John Sr.

proved John Peninger died sometime before 1830, and that he and Barbara had no living children. The fact that he had no children eliminated the possibility that he was our ancestor, rather than his brother, Henry Jr. Perhaps of least importance, the record accounted for the two tracts of land John bought from the Lowthers in 1807, the 150-acre tract and the 96-acre tract.

Until the Court record was found, it was not known who Mary Peninger Hoover married or who her children were. And because Henry Peninger Jr. was listed alone, the record proves that his wife Barbara, our grandmother, died sometime before 1830.

Even though John Peninger was not our ancestor, I would still like to know what happened to him after 1811, and where he died and when he died. Maybe someday we'll know what became of him.

#

Note: Dan's great great grandfather Robert Morrison - on his Grandmother Harrington's side of the family - had a brother whose son, Thomas W. Morrison, married a Peninger girl, and this is what has been found on them so far:

1850 Census of Schuley (?), Scott, and Shelby Counties, ILL:

John Penninger	70	Farmer	Born VA	(b. 1780)
Charlotte	33			
John	10			
<u>Barbara</u>	7			
Wellington	4			
Hardin	1			

Barbara Penninger
md. Thomas W. Morrison (born 1846)
(Page 9 - Nathaniel Morrison booklet)

ANNA ELIZABETH PENINGER md.

b. c1765 Pendleton
d. after 1833 Pendleton

GEORGE BIBLE

b.
d. 1839 Pendleton

Anna Elizabeth was the seventh child of Henry Sr. and Barbara Peninger. She was born about 1769 in Pendleton County, West Virginia (then Augusta County, Virginia).

She married George Bible sometime before 1789, as that was the year their first child was born. George was the son of German immigrant Philip Bible who was in the area by 1773.

George served in the Continental Army or the Virginia Militia during the Revolution, ref. Morton. He was on the September 6, 1794 Muster Roll of Captain James Patterson's Pendleton Militia Company, which was the same Company his brother-in-law, John Peninger, was in.

The 1810 Census shows George and Anna Elizabeth as being 45 or over, with six males and four females in their household. They owned no slaves at this time.

Anna Elizabeth died sometime after 1833, probably in Pendleton County. George died 1839 in Pendleton. He left a will, dated 16 Dec 1833 and proved 5 Sept 1839, in which he named his wife and all of their twelve children. Both Anna Elizabeth and George probably are buried in Pendleton County, West Virginia, but in unmarked graves. They had 12 children, eight boys and four girls. Following is a copy of George Bible's will:

"I George Bible of Pendleton County Virginia do hereby make and constitute this my last will and Testament: 1st I give and bequeath to my wife Ann Elizabeth one Horse two milk Cows, and all my household and Kitchen furniture.

It is my desire that after my death all my other personal property

shall be sold, and all debts due me Collected, and out of the proceeds my just debts and funeral expenses paid; and of the residue one third part to be paid to my wife, and the balance to be equally divided among my eight Sons and four daughters to wit, Henry, John, Adam, George, William, Jacob, Philip, Samuel, Susannah, Elizabeth, Barbara, and Eve. I give and bequeath to my son Henry the plantation on which I now reside including the land purchased by me from Robert McCulloh to him and his heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my six other sons, Adam, George, William, Jacob, Philip, and Samuel all other lands owned by me in the County of Pendleton To be divided among them as equally as can be done, provided they can agree among themselves as to the Division, if not then they are to choose two or three wise trusted men who shall divide it for them, leaving if possible in the possession of William, Jacob & Philip the lands on which they now reside, and which it is my will they are to have if an equal division can be made so as to permit it. If not it is my wish that they are to be allowed the value of the improvements which they have or may make on the same.

It is further my will and desire that in two years after my death my six sons above named to wit, Adam, George, William, Jacob, Philip and Samuel shall for and in consideration of the lands above devised to them, each pay the sum of one hundred and fifty Dollars amounting in the whole to \$900. to be paid to my four Daughters Susannah, Elizabeth, Barbara and Eve in the following proportion to wit: To Susannah \$300 in case she should have any children but if she should not then have any issue, then and in that case the above sum of \$300 is to be divided equally between my other three daughters or their heirs and paid to them. To my Daughter Elizabeth one hundred Dollars, to my Daughter Barbara two hundred Dollars, and to my Daughter Eve three hundred Dollars (\$300).

I give and bequeath to my Son Samuel one bay mare which he now claims, also one Cow.

It is my wish that after my death my son Henry shall support and maintain my grand Daughter Deborah, and furnish her with such property as she will be entitled to upon her coming to the age of twenty one years, and give her such schooling & clothing as is required by the Indenture by which she was bound to me.

I hereby appoint my son Henry Bible the Executor of this my last will and Testament hereby declaring this to be my last will and Testament, and revoking all former wills or Testaments by me made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty three (1833)." George signed his name with an X, in the presence of witnesses Adam Vandevender, Jacob Wilfong, and Wm. McCoy Jr.

George's will was proved in a Pendleton Court 5 Sept 1839, at which time his son Henry Bible posted a \$3,000 bond to administer his father's estate. Securities were John McClure and James Boggs. (I wonder why son John was somewhat ignored?)

The 12 children of Anna Elizabeth Peninger and George Bible:

1. Henry - 1789-1859 - remained single.
2. John - 1791-1875 (B). Married Mary (Polly) Elizabeth Skidmore (1795-1875-B). Marriage Bond 1 Oct 1814. bondsmen were John Bible and Samuel Skidmore. Mary's father, James Skidmore, signed consent for his 18-year-old daughter to marry; Samuel was her brother; Rachel Nestrick was her mother. Her grandparents were Scotch-Irish immigrant John Skidmore and Magdalena Hinkle.

Mary died July 1, 1875 of Dropsey at age 80, and John died the following month, August 9, 1875, of Old Age, at 84 years.

John and Mary had six children, 22 known grandchildren, and 71 known great grandchildren.

At least 92 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County. (Even though I don't show a count of them in these records, the 92 figure includes John and Mary's great great grandchildren as well.) At least one of their great grandsons was in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

When John's death was recorded in the Pendleton Death Register, his parents were listed as George and "Ahulice" which I imagine was a nickname for Anna Elizabeth Peninger.

3. Adam - moved elsewhere in West Virginia.
4. George - 1807-1876 (B), md. Margaret Montoney (B) Dec 2, 1852, Pendleton. Marriage Bond was same date, bondsmen were George Bible and Ed. W. Dyer. They were married by George R. Raines.

After George's death in 1876, Margaret later married John F. Kerns (1819-1896), and all three

are buried in the Kerns Cemetery located on the east side of Buffalo Hills Road, Pendleton County.

George and Margaret had four known children, and one known grandchild. Five members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

5. William - married Jane and moved to Iowa.

6. Jacob - moved away.

7. Philip - 1810-1858 (B), married Sarah Judy, lived at Seneca. Sarah was daughter of Henry Judy & Mary Calhoun. Philip died of Typhoid Flux at age 48.

Philip and Sarah had nine children, 10 known grandchildren, and four known great grandchildren.
Eleven members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton. Philip and Sarah had two sons in Confederate service during the Civil War - one died in battle, and one lost an arm.

8. Samuel - b. 1815, married Elizabeth Greenawalt. Mg. Bond 9 Feb 1839, bondsmen Samuel Bible and George Greenawalt Jr. who signed his name with an X. Marriage was performed by J. Heller, 24 Feb 1839.

9. Susannah - b. 1798. Married Loftus Bennett in 1831. Loftus is unplaced in the large Bennett family. The Bennetts were English.

10. Elizabeth - married in 1814 Samuel Rexroad (b. 1794), and they lived on the Rexroad Homestead. Samuel was the son of Zachariah Rexroad and Catharine Propst, and the grandson of German pioneers Zachariah and Catharine Rexroad.

Elizabeth and Samuel had 11 children, 16 known grandchildren, and 35 known great grandchildren. (This is the only family I didn't bother to check out against the two Pendleton Grave Registers, but I'm sure the members of this family who are buried in Pendleton would be many.)

11. Barbara - b. 1797, married Elijah Bennett (b. 1795). Marriage Bond 13 Jan 1818, bondsmen George Bible and Elijah Bennett. Marriage was performed by F. Flair, 14 Jan 1818. Barbara and Elijah lived at Big Run, Pendleton.

They had eight children, 32 grandchildren, and 26 great grandchildren. Twenty seven members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

Bible

12. Mary Eve - b. 1820, married Jesse Hinkle (b. 1819). Jesse was an unplaced descendant of German pioneer John Justus Hinkle and Magdalena Eschmann.

Mary Eve and Jesse had four known children.

Two of their sons were in the Confederate service during the Civil War: (1) George W. Hinkle was in Co. F, Reg. 62. He froze to death 17 Feb 1864, while scouting. (2) Isaac D. Hinkle was attached to Co. F, Reg. 25.

#

The known progeny of Anna Elizabeth Peninger and George Bible:

12 children

42 grandchildren

81 great grandchildren

136 great great grandchildren

At least five members of this family are known to have been in the Civil War, and at least 135 members are known to be buried in Pendleton.

Vandeenter

SUSANNAH PENINGER

md.

b. c 1776 Pendleton
d. after 1835, Pendleton

GEORGE VANDEVENTER

b. Virginia ?
d. before 1830, Pdn.

Susannah, born about 1776, was the baby of the Peninger family. She was the eighth child of Henry Sr. and Barbara, putting in an appearance 23 years after the eldest child in the family was born. Like all of Henry Sr. and Barbara's children, with the exception of Elizabeth who was born in Germany, Susannah was born in what was at that time Augusta County, Colony of Virginia, but what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia.

In 1792 when Susannah was about 16 years old, Henry Sr. gave his written consent for her to marry George Vandeenter, son of Dutch immigrant Jacob Vandeenter and his wife Mary. (Page 127)

The Vandeenter family: The immigrant Jacob was born at sea when his father Barnabas and his unknown mother crossed the Atlantic to America. Coming with the family were Barnabas' brothers, Jacob and Peter. By 1777, the Vandeenters had settled on Smith Creek, near the Peninger Homestead. Jacob died intestate in 1815, but an 1835 Quit Claim Deed clearing the title to his lands showed he left 11 children, Adam, William, Henry, George (Susannah Peninger's husband), Philip, Christian, John, Lewis, Elizabeth, Susanna, and Eve.

Two years after Susannah and George were married, the Muster Roll of 6 Sept 1794, Page 201, reveals George was a Private in Captain James Patterson's Militia Company. (The other two Vandeenters on this Muster Roll probably were cousins to George.)

As per the 1810 Census, Page 138, Susannah and George did not own slaves. George was the only Vandeenter listed on this census.

Morton wrote that George Vandeenter was one of 10 Pendleton men known to have been in the War of 1812, serving under Captain Jesse Hinkle at Norfolk, Virginia. (This Jesse Hinkle was not the Jesse Hinkle who married Anna Elizabeth Peninger Bible's daughter. There were several Jesse Hinkles, but Captain Jesse Hinkle was either the one born 1780, son of Moses of Jacob of pioneer Justus, or, the one born 1783, son of Isaac of pioneer Justus.)

Neither Susannah nor George left wills, at least not in Pendleton, and no records have been found to show when they died, or where they are buried. The Court Minute Book record of 1830, on Page 208, named Susannah as one of John Peninger's heirs but did not name George, so apparently he died sometime before 1830, and Susannah died sometime after 1830. Their son George was still living in Pendleton as of 1850, so in all probability they remained in the county also. If they are buried in Pendleton, their graves are unmarked. (Susannah died after 1835 - see Page 270.)

Susannah and George had seven known children, but as they left no wills naming their heirs, they may have had more.

The seven children of Susannah Peninger and George Vandeenter:

1. George -?1790-1864, married Susannah Bennett (b. 1795). Marriage Bond dated 18 March 1814, Pendleton, bondsmen were Geo. Vandeenter and Joseph Bennett. Susannah was the daughter of Joseph Bennett and Phoebe Cunningham, and the great great grand daughter of English immigrant Joseph Bennett who settled on the North Fork in 1767.

(Darlene found this family on the 1850 Pendleton Census when she visited the Federal Record Center in Southern California. George was then 61, and Susan was 55. This is how Darlene described her trip to the Center: "What an experience yesterday was (November 25, 1981). 248 mile round trip, with Sherry as navigator and helping keep me company. But never again in a one-day trip...The building was beautiful once we found it. We asked an officer and he had never heard of it. Then went straight to a

fire station & they directed us right to it. It's nestled in rolling hills - boondocks - and at least two city blocks square at the base, then it forms a pyramid about 7 stories high! Now I wonder how that cop ever missed one of the most impressive buildings I've ever seen." Her experiences inside were priceless, but they are best told by her sometime. Had I had more information about the Peningers of Pendleton when she visited the Center in 1981, I'm sure she would have found more of the family on the 1850 Census. Maybe after reading this second-time-around-history of the Peningers, she'll go back and check some more!) Now back to son George -

George and Susannah settled on West Dry Run, in Pendleton. They had six children, 13 known grandchildren, and 26 known great grandchildren.

Two of their sons were in the Confederate service during the Civil War, one being killed in battle. At least 26 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

2. Barbara - married Joseph Bowers about 1818. Joseph was an unplaced descendant of German immigrant Charles Bowers and Lucy Mick who came to Pendleton from Pennsylvania about 1780, settling near Sugar Grove.

Barbara and Joseph had nine children, 18 grandchildren, and 19 great grandchildren--known, of course.

One grandson was killed at Beverly, WV while in the Confederate service during the Civil War. At least 22 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

3. Henry - married Elizabeth Cowger of Pendleton 8 Feb 1821. They were married by Daniel Sherer. Later moved to neighboring Randolph County, WV. Elizabeth was unplaced in the Scotch-Irish Cowger family who settled near Fort Seybert about 1780.

4. Elizabeth - married Andrew Fleisher, her first cousin, 12 July 1825, by F. Lair. Andrew was the son of Catharine Peninger and Henry Fleisher - Pages 185 and 186. (Their progeny are listed on Page 186.)

5. Solomon - married an unplaced Fleisher girl - moved to Illinois.

6. Anna - married Philip Wimer Jr., 12 Feb 1829, by N. Pendleton. Philip was an unplaced descendant of German pioneer Philip Wimer and Sarah Harper. (Sarah was dau. of Adam Harper, brother of Nicholas Harper who was the husband of Elizabeth Peninger.)

7. John - married Margaret Halterman 14 July 1836, in Pendleton. Ceremony was performed by S. Zickefoose.

John and Margaret settled in Lewis County, WV, which is where our ancestors also went after leaving Pendleton.

Margaret was the grand daughter of German pioneer Charles Halterman who came to Pendleton about 1810.

John and Margaret had one known child, Sarah J. (Sarah married Andrew Halterman in 1857, probably a cousin. Andrew was reared by Margaret Halterman's grandfather, pioneer Charles Halterman.)

The known progeny of Susannah Peninger and George Vandeventer:

6 children

16 known grandchildren

31 known great grandchildren

45 known great great grandchildren

At least three members of this family are known to have been in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at least 48 members are known to be buried in Pendleton.

SECTION V

HENRY JR. AND BARBARA PENINGER

(My third great grandparents)

and

The Pendleton records of their three sons

SECTION V

Henry Jr. and Barbara Peninger

In Pendleton County, (W) Virginia

1760-1827

Our ancestor Henry Jr. was born 1760 in what was then Augusta County, Colony of Virginia, but what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia. He was the first-born son of Henry Sr. and Barbara, and their third child. He was raised on the Peninger Homestead, which was located on the South Branch of the Potomac River, one mile south of Franklin.

Like most young boys who lived in sparsely populated frontier communities, Henry Jr. probably was taught how to use a tomahawk and a gun, how to ride horses bareback, how to hunt and fish, and how to farm. He was born into a German-speaking family, and if he received any schooling at all, it almost certainly was in German. His American Revolution pension papers, shown later, attest to this, as they reveal that, even at age 73, he could not read English.

Henry Jr. grew up during the time when there was much unrest in England's American colonies. When the colonists openly rebelled against England's unfair treatment of them, in 1775, Henry Jr. was just 15 years old, one year short of meeting the minimum Militia age requirement of 16. He had ample time to become involved in the rebellion, however, as the War of Independence lasted for eight years.

In 1778, at age 18, he served three months as a Private and Indian spy west of the Alleghany Mountains, under Militia Capt. John McCoy, but he was not in any battles. (Scotch-Irish pioneer Capt. John McCoy was the father of Gen. William McCoy who bought the 168-acre Peninger homestead in 1826-7.) He returned home after

this tour of duty was over, but 18 months later he was drafted in what was known as the Young Mens Draft for a period of 18 months. He never served the 18 months, however, as his father hired John Burner as a substitute to go in his place. (John served out the 18 months in Pennsylvania, under Gen. George Washington. He was the son of German pioneer Abraham Burner who is believed to have been the first settler to build a cabin and establish a home in Pendleton, in 1745.)

The following was in "West Virginians in the American Revolution", a book compiled and edited by Ross B. Johnson, and published in 1959 by the West Augusta Historical and Genealogical Society, Parkersburg, West Virginia, which was found in the Arizona State Archives in Phoenix, Arizona. Henry Jr. is shown as serving two years, but he only served three months:

PENINGER, HENRY

Service—Virginia Va. No. 7004 No. S. 8946

Enlisted in the Virginia militia in Pendleton County, Virginia, and served two years as a private and Indian spy under Captains Stewart, Hamilton, and McCoy under Colonel Lewis. Pension was granted him in 1833 upon application from Lewis County, but he was stricken from the rolls in 1836.

Also in this same book was the following account of West Virginians in the Revolution which I thought was rather interesting. The Peninger name is not mentioned at all, but some familiar place names are:

INTRODUCTION

When the long smouldering fire of revolt in the American colonies burst into the flame of open rebellion against the British crown in 1775, there were some 30,000 white men, women and children in what is now West Virginia. This handful of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, German, and Dutch families were scattered over a region almost as large as all of Scotland. It was a region that was literally a back door through which the British king encouraged his Indian allies to attack the rebellious colonists. It fell upon these frontier families to form a western rear guard for Maryland and Virginia and a large part of Pennsylvania. To do this was no mean feat in itself, but these future West Virginians did far more than that. Pausing only briefly now and then to check the savages when they appeared in force, they turned to the east where red-faced foes, with scalping knives, gave way to red-coated enemies, with white faces but with equally cruel bayonets, and poured out their life blood on every important battlefield between Quebec and Cowpens.

When Washington took command of the American forces at the outbreak of the Revolution, the men from the mountains were among the first to volunteer. About the men who responded to these calls have been woven stories of fact which eclipse fancy, and romance which defies imagination.

Many of these men had been Washington's comrades in the defense of the western frontiers. They had been with him when Braddock's army was ambushed along the Monongahela in 1755, and it was these frontiersmen who had saved the remnants of the demoralized British army from complete destruction. These men might have been a disappointment to a drill sergeant from Europe, but they gladdened the eyes of Washington. With the blessings of the Almighty on their companies as they set forth from their home communities, they carried the fear of God in their hearts as they presented their rifles before Washington at his headquarters. Doubtless their unconventional appearance was in striking contrast even with the buff and blue regiments of Washington himself and his smartly dressed staff officers. But these men were to form the very heart and soul of the American Continental Army.

These men had been trained informally in border warfare for a full generation. They were the men referred to by Dr. H. J. Eckenrode when he says that, "in the 20 years of frontier warfare in Virginia from 1754 to 1774, the efficiency and reputation of the Virginia borderers grew apace. At the end of the colonial period, they were considered the best rangers in the colonies, and as Morgan's Riflemen won glory in the Revolutionary army wherever they appeared."

The families of these frontiersmen had been drifting across the Alleghenies since 1750. The region beyond the mountains was an Indian country but land that invited white settlers. The settlements extended from the Greenbrier Valley to the Potomac in a few years. But the Indians, supported by the French who still claimed this territory, struck savagely at the little outposts and the scattered cabins. There was terror on the borders, and as far east as Berkeley County the Indians carried tomahawk and scalping knife. Many families fled back to the safety of eastern settlements. Washington took charge of the defense of the frontier and in 1755 and 1756 strengthened existing outposts and built new ones in a chain of nearly a hundred scattered log blockhouses and forts stretching from Fort Cumberland through the South Branch and Greenbrier valleys.

Fort Seybert and Fort Upper Tract on the South Branch, Fort Neally in Berkeley County, and other units of this chain of defenses fell by Indian direct assault or stratagem, often under the guidance of French officers. But the thin line of forts only bent. It did not break. In 1763, there came peace when the Seven Years War in Europe, or the French and Indian War in America, came to an end. The settlers who had fled drifted back. By mandate of the King, the settlements were limited to a deadline east of the Alleghenies. Yet little attention was paid to this order. Many crossed the mountains, and paid no attention to threats of forcible removal by British soldiers. In 1768, the limit was removed, but already there were many settlers in the rich lands which they had found beyond the barriers set up by the King. During all of these years these frontiersmen were learning to fight both man and nature.

When the French reluctantly gave up the Mississippi Valley to the English, some of their Indian allies did likewise, but other Indians refused. So came Dunmore's War in 1774, with more military experience for these border men. Hundreds marched with Lord Dunmore from the Eastern Panhandle and the South Branch counties on his way from Pittsburgh to Camp Charlotte in the Indian country in Ohio; others from western Virginia went with General Andrew Lewis to Point Pleasant where they took part, Oct. 10, 1774, in the decisive victory over Chief Cornstalk and his federated bands of western Indians. This was the most important battle between the savages and white men on the entire American continent because the victory of the frontiersmen cleared the western settlements of the constant menace of Indian raids long enough to give them a free hand in the early days of the Revolution.

On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress ordered two companies of riflemen to be raised in Virginia, two in Maryland, and six in Pennsylvania.

Washington Irving describes the men who poured out in response to this call: "Nothing excited more gaze and wonder among the rustic visitors at Washington's headquarters than the arrival of several rifle companies, fourteen hundred men in all, from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Stark hunters and bush fighters, many of them upwards of six feet high, and of vigorous frames; dressed in fringed frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. Their displays of sharpshooting were soon among the marvels of the camp. While advancing at quick step, they could hit a mark seven inches in diameter at 250 yards."

In the same vein writes Julian Hawthorne: "And then there are the fourteen hundred riflemen from the South, the first troops of the war to respond to a regular call for enlisted men. A magnificent body of men they are; all six-footers, athletic and vigorous, clad in fringed hunting shirts of deerskin, and with moccasins on their light-stepping feet. Clear-eyed, spirited, sun-tanned faces they have, and their long hair that hangs to their shoulders, and with those rifles of theirs they can hit the bull's eye at 300 yards. They are led by a superb giant, nearly seven feet tall, Daniel Morgan of Virginia, and by Hendricks of Pennsylvania, another Agamemnon."

The two Virginia companies were commanded by Daniel Morgan of Frederick County and Hugh Stephenson of Berkeley County. Both of these young men had led companies in Lord Dunmore's War. The keen rivalry between them in filling their ranks demonstrates the responsiveness of these men from the mountain counties when called to defend their country.

Sergeant Henry Bedinger, who was one of the young giants in the company of Capt. Stephenson, says: "Great exertions were made by each captain to complete first his company of 100 men each. None were received but young men of character and of sufficient property to clothe themselves completely and find their own arms and accoutrements (that is an approved rifle, handsome shot pouch and powder-horn, blanket, knapsack, with such decent clothing as should be prescribed, but which was at first ordered to be only a hunting shirt and pantaloons, fringed on every edge and in various ways). Our company was raised in less than a week. Morgan had equal success.

"It was agreed" continues Bedinger, "that Stephenson, senior officer, should cross the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Morgan at Harper's Ferry, meet at Frederick, and proceed to Cambridge. Morgan, however, crossed the day before us on the 15th of July, did not stop at Frederick, but continued with every possible speed to Cambridge."

Draper's Manuscripts record that: "When Stephenson's company was ready to march, Daniel Morgan sent word that he wished Stephenson to tarry a few days that they might march together to Boston. He waited accordingly when he learned with surprise that Morgan's object was to gain time, steal a march on Stephenson, and have the honor of being the first to reach the army near Boston. Stephenson then hurried on to Boston. Morgan had reached there just before him." Both of these men had made the journey of some 600 miles over indifferent roads in 26 days.

In an article by Alexander R. Boteler, reprinted by Danske Dandridge in "Historic Shepherdstown," he says: "Their banner was emblazoned with the device of the Culpepper minute-men, a coiled rattlesnake with the significant motto, "Don't Tread on Me." Dandridge further records that each of Stephenson's riflemen had the words, "Liberty or Death," the ringing phrase from Patrick Henry's immortal speech, embroidered on the breast of his hunting shirt.

Captain Hugh Stephenson, who had raised and commanded a company of riflemen in 1775, returned to the Eastern Panhandle of what is now West Virginia in the spring of 1776. There he organized and became colonel of the famous Virginia and Maryland Rifle Regiment, which continued in service under Colonel Moses Rawlings after the death of Colonel Stephenson later that same year. Of the eight companies of this unit, five were from the Virginia counties which are now largely within West Virginia's boundaries.

Rawling's Riflemen were present at the attack on Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, by the English forces under Sir William Howe. For some time, the deadly fire of these riflemen, aided by a three-gun battery, held at bay the left column of the Hessians and Waldeckers under General Knyphausen. The garrison, including many of these riflemen, was eventually forced to surrender. Many of the riflemen died in the wretched city prisons and prison ships. This left the ranks of these rifle companies so thinned that in the summer of 1777, they were added to other companies.

No better demonstration of Washington's regard for these frontier riflemen is found than by his sponsorship of Morgan's Rifle Corps, which was organized from picked marksmen of the whole army. This was under the command of Colonel (General) Daniel Morgan, who had captained one of the companies of Virginia riflemen in 1775, and served with distinction with these men under Arnold in the expedition against Quebec that same year. Morgan was captured, Dec. 31, 1775, and remained a prisoner until Nov. 12, 1776. After he was released and had rejoined Washington, he set out in the spring of 1777 to form under Washington's directions a corps of 500 sharpshooters. These became one of the most famous units of the American Army.

The regiment was composed of 193 men from Pennsylvania, 163 from Virginia, and 75 from Maryland with smaller units from other forces. Not only were many of the men in the Virginia units from the Panhandle and South Branch counties of West Virginia, but the Pennsylvania contingent was chiefly taken from the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, many of whose Bedford and Westmoreland county recruits lived south of the Mason and Dixon Line either before or after the Revolution. Of his first eight captains, four were from Pennsylvania and three from Virginia.

Washington's letter from his headquarters at Middle Brook, June 13, 1777, to General Daniel Morgan singled out his command by stating that his men were to be considered as light infantry, exempt from

common duties of the line. Special service of importance in scouting against the enemy was assigned to his men. In another order, the commanders of other brigades were instructed to aid General Morgan in exchanging muskets for rifles wherever his men were without them.

In the Middle Brook letter Washington also made the interesting suggestion that Morgan fight the British just as the Indians would have done. "It occurs to me," wrote General Washington to General Morgan, "that if you were to dress a company or two of true woodsmen in the right Indian style and let them make the attack with screaming and yelling as the Indians do, it would have very good consequences, especially if as little as possible was said or known of the matter beforehand."

Washington sent this regiment north from Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1777, to join General Gates and the Northern Army in the campaign against Burgoyne. When, at one time, Washington asked that these men be returned for other duties, Sparks quotes General Gates as saying that he "could not spare the corps the army of General Burgoyne are most afraid of." Morgan's Riflemen stayed with Gates, fought in both the battles of Saratoga, and took part in the triumph when Burgoyne surrendered in October, 1777. This victory by the Colonials marked the turning point in the Revolution and is rated as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Dr. Eckenrode, using Heitman's estimates to arrive at a total figure of 250,000 as the maximum strength of the Continental Army, believes that Virginia had more than 50,000 men engaged in the regular line regiments and in its militia, or from a fifth to a fourth of the total number engaged in the Revolution. The western counties, comprising what is now West Virginia, produced more than an average percentage of Virginia's quota, according to every estimate, and at the same time continued to perform the duty of defending the western frontiers.

Virgil A. Lewis rightly says that the Indians were as much the allies of the British as were the Hessians, and that the military movements in West Virginia from 1777 to 1782 were as much those of the Revolution as were those of Trenton and Germantown. In the autumn of 1777, when it became known that the Indians beyond the Ohio would become the allies of Great Britain, an invasion of their country was planned by General Hand. A call for troops for this purpose was made on the West Virginia frontiersmen, and Major George Skillern raised two companies in Botetourt County, who with forty Greenbrier County men under Captain William Renick marched to Point Pleasant. For a similar purpose, Captain William Forman (Foreman) with a company of men from the South Branch Valley, marched to the Ohio, there to be ambushed and his command almost completely destroyed in the Narrows between Wheeling and Moundsville.

Furthermore, the defense of Fort Henry at Wheeling, Sept. 1, 1777, was largely a frontier affair, as were the successful defenses of Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant and Fort Donnally in the Greenbrier Valley in 1778. So, too, was the attack made on Fort Henry in September, 1782, during which the British flag floated over a mixed band of red men and British soldiers, commanded by British officers, who then made their second unsuccessful assault on this important frontier post. This border fight was perhaps the last time a British flag flew over a hostile force during the War for Independence, although it was almost exactly a year before the final treaty of peace was signed in Paris.

There is a common sad note which runs through the records of those who sought pensions. There was a frequent note of harshness which guided the decisions of the Federal agents where suspensions or final cancellations of pensions were made. Doubtless, there were cases in which fraud was attempted, but in the great majority of cases it was infractions of the letter of the pension act, and not its spirit, which prevented worthy cases from receiving proper consideration.

This was particularly true of the great number of men, living on the frontiers in what is now West Virginia, and who fought literally within sight of the smoke of their own chimneys. Many of them performed deeds of the greatest heroism, not only in actual defense of their own homes and families, but in preventing the savage allies of the British from breaking through the thin line of frontier defenders, and becoming a serious menace to the armies more directly under General Washington and his associates on the eastern battle front.

Hiring a substitute to serve in the American Revolution was a common practice, and it usually was no reflection on a person's loyalty to the American cause. Why Henry Sr. hired a substitute for Henry Jr. is open to guessing, but it could be that Henry Jr. sympathized with the Tories during the war. The year he was drafted for the 18 months of duty coincided with the year his father was charged with treason, 1779, so this could have had some bearing on why a substitute was hired to serve in the army for him. Another reason might have been because farmers were required to provide food for the Continental Army, Henry Jr. was needed at home to help on the family farm. Or, maybe Henry Jr. was sick or injured when he was drafted. Whatever the reason was, he served only three months on active duty during the American Revolution, while in the Virginia Militia.

Sometime around 1782, Henry Jr. and Barbara were married. Their marriage record has not been found, but considering the area where they lived was in Rockingham from 1778 until 1788, the record could have been destroyed when the county was ravaged during the Civil War. They were married at least by 1784, however, as they gave land to their son John Jr. in 1805, and he would have had to have been 21 at that time in order to own land.

Barbara's name was found in several land records, but like our grandmother before her, her maiden name remains unknown at this time.

Henry Jr. first bought land in Pendleton in 1793, when he was 33 years old. All of the property he acquired over the years was in the vicinity of his father's land, and may actually have bordered the old Homestead. He and Barbara may have lived on their own land for a time, but by 1810, the Census shows they were living in the household of Henry Sr. and Barbara, and I believe they continued to live there until the homestead was sold.

I have listed the Pendleton records of Henry Jr. and Barbara, and the records of their three sons, John Jr., Henry III, and William, together in this section as some of the records of all five pertain to the entire Peninger clan. It was from their records that (1) the Henrys and Johns were properly identified, (2) the names of the sons wives are known, and (3) the final days of the Peningers in Pendleton are known, with the exception of Henry Jr.'s son Henry III who remained in Pendleton County until at least 1848. The records are in chronological order, and they are as follows:

1793, August 5: Pendleton Deed Book 1, page 278.

"Henry Peninger Jun^r" bought a 520 acre tract of land in "Pendleton on waters of Black Thorn at the forks of said Creek," for "seventy five Pounds current Money of Virginia." He purchased the land from John Poage Jr. and Thomas Poage, of Augusta County, executors of the estate of John Poage Sr. The land had been granted to John Poage Sr. by an Inclusive grant 25 March 1789. The 520 acres began "at two white oaks on the side of a steep Hill, Moat's line," etc. The Indenture of Bargain & Sale was recorded by Pendleton County Clerk Garvin Hamilton, on August 5, 1793, the same day of the sale.

1794, Aug 15: Source is the March 20, 1827 Deed, shown later.

Granted to Henry Peninger Jr. 55 acres by patent, beginning at "two black oaks at the foot of a ridge," etc.

1796, March 31: Grant Book 35, page 100, Richmond Archives.

"Granted to Henry Benninger Jr. of Pendleton County 43 acres on east side of South Branch, adjoining his own former land at mouth of Gap, on south side of road leading to South Fork."

1796, April 16: Grant Book 38, page 171, Richmond Archives.

"Granted to Henry Benninger Jr. of Pendleton County 280 acres on west side of South Branch, joining Peter Hoover." (Peter was Henry Jr.'s brother-in-law, husband of Mary Peninger.)

1804, Jan 26: Grant Book 54, page 395, Richmond Archives.

"Pattened inclusive to Henry Penninger Jr. 270 acres on the waters of the Blackthorn, adjoining his own land." (He bought this land from Ulrich Conrad, price unknown.)

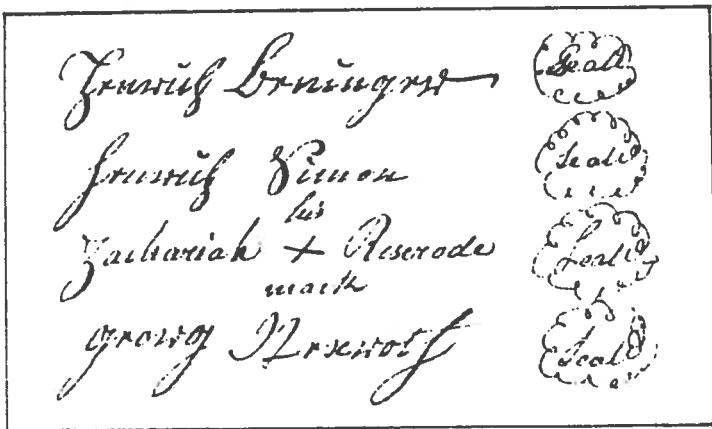
1804, April 3: Pendleton Deed Book 4, page 60.

Henry Penniger Jr. of Pendleton County bought 78 acres on the north branch of the Blackthorn on the north side of his lands, from Oliny (Ulrich) Coonrad and his wife Elizabeth, for 150 lawful money of Virginia. The parcel was surveyed 8 Oct 1782. "Beginning at two white oaks on a Little Creek near a road thence South seven degrees East one hundred and five poles crossing the Thorn to a Chestnut and Chestnut Oak and Sugar tree at the foot of a Steep hill," etc. Henry's name also was

written as Penagar and Penigar in this deed. The Deed of Sale was recorded 3 April 1804 by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

1804, Oct 2: Pendleton Deed Book 4, page 122.

On this date, Henry Peninger Jun^r, Henry Simmons, Zachariah Rexrode, and George Rexrode were appointed Commissioners by the Chancery Court of Pendleton to sell one undivided ninth part of two adjoining tracts of land, 236 acres and 213 acres, from the Estate of Peter Moyer Sr. and Peter Moyer Jr., both deceased, to Philip Moyer. The amount paid for the land was \$151. The Deed was recorded 2 Oct 1804 by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C. These are the signatures of the four Commissioners, as written in by the recorder - only one was written in English:



1805, Jan 26: Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 261.

In the following Agreement, Henry Jr. gave his son John the 270 acres he bought from Ulrich Conrad in 1804:

"MEMO: of an agreement made and Concluded this 26th day of January one thousand Eight Hundred and five Between Henry Peninger Jun^r of the one Part and John Peninger his son of the other Part both of the County of Pendleton and State of Virginia

witnesseth that for the natural Love and affection he the said Henry hath for the said John he doth Covenant to and with the said John and his heirs and assigns to give unto him the said John and his heirs two Tracts of land Situated Lying and being on the watters of the Black thorn in the County afforesaid Containing Two hundred and seventy acres more or less being the same Tract of Land that the said Henry Bought of Oliny Conrad. The said John Peninger and his heirs to have and to hold the said Land on the Conditions following that is he shall have full free and peacable possession thereof with all the appurtenances thereunto Belonging from the day of the date hereof for himself and his heirs and after the Death of the said Henry this is to be understood a part of his Will without Leave of Revocation that the said Land with every appertenances thereunto Belonging shall belong to the said John and his heirs or assigns forever in fee simple and further should the said Henry Peninger die intestate the said John shall have no other division of the estate of the said Henry or any part thereof unless on a division of the same among the rest of the heirs of this said Henry it should amount to more than four hundred and seventy Pounds to Each of the rest of the heirs any amt above that sum the said John to have equal Distribution thereof and further the said Tract of Land nor any part or parcel thereof the said John Peninger shall not rent sell lease or in any manner convey to any person or persons during the lifetime of the said Henry Peninger without the leave and consent of the said Henry and for the Performance of the above Stipulations the parties bind themselves and their heirs unto each other in the sum of nine hundred and forty pounds Currant money of the state aforesaid in witness whereof thereby have hereunto set their hands and seals the Date first above written." Henry Jr. signed in German script, John signed in English, and the witnesses were Wm. McCoy and John Cool.

This Agreement was proved by the oath of William McCoy and ordered recorded six years later, on 5 February 1811, by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

I don't know why it took six years to record the Agreement, because Henry Jr. and Barbara sold the 270 acres to someone else in 1808. It may have been done as some sort of a legal maneuver to clear the title for the new buyer.

1805, April 8: Pendleton County Marriage Bonds 1791-1853,
(John Jr.) page 24, by Mary Harter.

The marriage bond of John Peninger and Sarah Bott was recorded 8 April 1805. Bondsmen were John Peninger and Jesse Morral.

1808, Oct 15: Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 97.

"KNOW all men by these presents that We Absalom Fisher & William Bott of the County of Pendleton & State of Virginia have sold conveyed & set over & delivered unto Henry Penninger Jr. of the County & State aforesaid for the inconsideration of the Sum of Twenty three pounds Eighteen Shillings & five pence good and lawful money of Virginia paid in hand by the Said Henry Penninger Jr. to the Said Absalom Fisher & William Bott the following property one Bay mare one two year old Bay Colt one Brown colt & one Brown mare which Said property the said Absalom Fisher & William Bott will make good & forever defend the same from any claim or claims unto the Said Henry Penninger Jr. his heirs or assigns is fully Satisfied, in Witness whereof we have here unto Set our hands & Seals this 15th day of October 1808." Witnesses were Wm. Corley and R. P. Flanigan. The Bill of Sale was proved by the witnesses April 5, 1809 and ordered recorded by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

William Bott may have been the father of Henry Jr.'s daughter-in-law Sarah Bott. Morton was not able to place Absalom in the Fisher family.

1808, Dec 6: Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 68.

For some unknown reason, Henry Jr. and Barbara now sell the 270 acres they gave to son John in 1805, which they bought from

Ulrich Conrad in 1804, along with the adjoining 78 acres they bought from him, also in 1804. They sold the two parcels for \$200 to George Vandeventer, Henry Jr.'s brother-in-law, husband of Susannah Peninger. Henry Jr.'s signature was in German script, and Barbara's was an X. The Deed was acknowledged by Henry Jr. and Barbara and ordered recorded 6 Dec 1808, by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C. There were no witnesses recorded.

1808, Dec 6: Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 66. (John Jr.)

"John Penninger Jr. of the County of Pendleton and Commonwealth of Virginia" bought 100 acres from Joseph and Benjamin Chambers of Chamberburgh, Pennsylvania, through their attorney, William McCoy (Jr.), for \$100. The 100 acres was situated "on the black thorn Branch of the South Branch Potomac adjoining the land said John Penninger Jr. now lives on." It was part of a tract containing 35,160 acres patented to the Chambers, land investors, in 1795. The Deed was recorded 6 Dec 1808, by Zebulon Dyer.

It probably wasn't coincidence that John Jr. bought this 100 acres on the same day his parents sold the 270 acres they had given him in 1805, but I don't understand the connection. I would imagine the adjoining land that John then lived on was the 270 acres that was sold this same day, so maybe he bought the 100 acres so he and Sarah would have someplace to live. In any case, this is the only land purchase made by John Jr. in Pendleton, and it is also the last that is known of him. He apparently left the county, because in 1835 a Deed of Release was signed by his heirs (shown later) releasing his 100 acres so the buyer could have clear title to the land. At that time, 1835, it was believed he was deceased and had left no children as heirs.

It's rather unusual that both John Peningers in the family disappeared without a trace. Henry Jr.'s brother John apparently

was called Sr. in order to distinguish him from Henry Jr.'s son John, who was referred to in the records as Jr., even though they weren't father and son. Both dropped out of sight around the same time, John Sr. sometime after 1811, and John Jr. sometime after he bought the 100 acres in 1808. John Jr. did not appear on the 1810 Census of Pendleton, but his uncle, John Sr., did. Perhaps someday John Peninger Jr. will be found on the 1820 Census in some other state.

1809, Aug 1: Grant Book 59, page 111, Richmond Archives.

"Granted to Henry Benninger of Pendleton County 28 acres on west side of South Branch between two former surveys."

1812, Sept 1: Pendleton Deed Book 5, page 385.

"Henry Peninger Jr. and Barbara his wife" sold the 520 acres Henry Jr. bought in 1793 for 75 pounds, to Henry Sumate for 500 pounds. Recorded 1 Sept 1812 by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

(I should mention that whenever Peninger wives are named in these deeds, they were questioned privately and apart from their husbands to determine if they fully understood what they were signing. This was done in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, witnessed, and recorded. This "examination" of wives was required by law, so a husband couldn't buy or sell property without his wife's knowledge.)

1815, April 8: This is the day Henry Jr.'s mother, Barbara, is believed to have died.

1817, January 7: Pendleton Deed Book 6, page 401.

(Henry III)

Henry III bought two parcels of land from his grandfather, Henry Sr., for \$100. The two parcels were the 12 acres purchased in 1769, and the 136 acres purchased in 1789. (See Page 141.)

1818, November 17: Pendleton Deed Book 7, page 147.

(Henry III & Wm.)

Henry Jr.'s two sons, Henry III and William, bought two tracts of land from their grandfather, Henry Sr., for \$1,000. The two tracts were the 168-acre Homestead Henry Sr. bought in 1761, and the 46 acres he bought in 1790. (See Page 142.)

1818, August 10: Pendleton Deed Book 7, page 110.

"Henry Peniger and Barbara his wife" sold the 280 acre tract of land that was granted to Henry Jr. in 1798, to John and Robert Johnston, for \$1,000. The tract bordered Mary Peninger and Peter Hoover's land. Recorded 1 Sept 1818, by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C. The signatures of Henry Jr. and Barbara appeared as follows:

Henry Peniger
(Barbara Peniger)

1820, July 12: Henry Jr.'s father, Henry Sr., is believed to have died on this day.

1820: U.S. Census, Pendleton County, Virginia.

Name of Head of Family	Free White Males					Free White Females					Foreigners not naturalized	Agriculture	Commerce	Manufactures	Free Colored	Slaves	Remarks
	Under 10	10-16	16-18	16-26	26-45	45 and over	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45							
Henry Peniger, Sr.					1		1			1							
Henry Peniger, Jr.	1		1	1		3	1		1			2					
William Peniger	3			1				1				1					

Identity of the Peningers:

1. Henry Peniger Sr. was our ancestor Henry Jr. The other members of his household probably were our grandmother Barbara and one of their daughters.

2. Henry Peniger Jr. was Henry III, son of Henry Jr. and Barbara. The other members undoubtedly were his wife Mary (Polly) and six of their children.

Mary's name was first found in the July 15, 1826 Deed, which is shown later.

3. William Peniger - was the son of Henry Jr. and Barbara, and the members in his household probably were his wife Christina, and their three sons: Henry IV, John C., and William Jr.

Christina's name was found in the July 15, 1826 Deed, and the sons names were obtained from the Lewis County, (W) Virginia marriage records.

William and Christina were my generation's second great grandparents, and their son, John C., who was then about four or five years old, was my great grandfather.

These are some of the things you could buy in Franklin in 1820:

PRICES OF STORE GOODS IN 1820

Taken from the Day-Book of a Merchant of Franklin.

Flannel, per yd.....	\$ 37 1/4	Sealing Wafers, per box...	.12 1/2
Cotton, per yd.....	.07 1/4	Slate Pencil.....	.02
Figured Muslin, per yd...	1.25	Dutch Oven.....	2.25
Irish Linen, per yd.....	.50	Milk Crock.....	.16 2/3
Calico, per yd.....	.09 1/4	Pint "Jugg".....	.10
Ribbon, per yd.....	.10	Snuffers.....	.37 1/2
Domestic Muslin, per yd..	.25	Half-Pint Tumbler.....	.12 1/2
Cotton Yarn No. 6.....	.14 1/2	Tin Pan.....	.37 1/2
Spun Cotton, per lb.....	.16 2/3	Butter Plate.....	.04
Silk, per skein.....	.02	Blue Cups and Saucers, per set.....	.75
Wool Stockings, per pr...	.83	Teaspoons, per set.....	.25
Worsted Stockings, per pr.	1.25	Andirons, per pr.....	3.00
Cotton Stockings, per pr..	.75	Butt Hinges, per pr.....	.37 1/2
Thread Sock, per pr.....	.75	Screws, per doz.....	.16 2/3
Cravat Hdkf.....	.87 1/2	Latches, per doz.....	.25
Black Silk Hdkf.....	.87 1/2	Window Glass, per pane..	.14 1/2
Small Silk Hdkf.....	.25	Iron, per lb.....	.08
Cambric, per yd.....	1.00	Pocket Knife.....	.37 1/2
Shawl.....	2.00	Handsaw.....	2.00
Wool "Hatt".....	1.00	File.....	.22
Pumps, per pr.....	1.75	Gun Lock.....	1.12 1/2
Common Shoes, per pr...	1.50	Gunpowder, per lb.....	.62 1/2
Small Shoes, per pr.....	.56	Gunflints, per doz.....	.50
Large Shoes, per pr.....	1.50	Lead, per lb.....	.04
Suspenders, per pr.....	.37 1/2	Imperial Tea, per lb.....	5.00
Gloves, per pr.....	.12 1/2	Salt, per bu.....	2.00
Vest Pattern.....	1.00	Sugar, per lb.....	.06
Pasteboard.....	.12 1/2	Butter, per lb.....	.03
Buttons, per doz.....	.25	Tallow, per lb.....	.02
Buttons (shirt) per doz...	.75	Beef, per lb.....	.04
Pins, per paper.....	.25	Pepper, per lb.....	.50
Knitting Pins, per set....	.75	Allspice, per lb.....	.50
Needles, per doz.....	.02	Ginger, per lb.....	1.00
Colored Morocco Slippers.	1.50	Cloves, per oz.....	.12 1/2
Woman's Saddle.....	13.25	Nutmeg, one.....	.12 1/2
Comb.....	.12 1/2	Beeswax, per lb.....	.01
Ornamental Comb.....	.37 1/2	Ginsing, per lb.....	.33
Looking Glass.....	.25	Madder, per lb.....	.66
Razor Strop.....	.58	Indigo, per oz.....	.12 1/2
German Hymn Book.....	1.25	Turkey Red, per oz.....	.15
Pocket Book.....	.33		
Paper, per quire.....	.50		

The merchant could have been (1) Aaron Kee who was in partnership with two other Irishmen, Charles McCreary and James Boggs; (2) Daniel Capito, a Frenchman, who came to the area in 1782. He owned 60 acres opposite Franklin, and was a very successful businessman and a large landowner. He drowned in Dry Fork on his way to the town of Beverly, in 1826. His son Peter was a merchant also, at Mouth of Seneca; or (3) Gen. William McCoy, who bought the Peninger Homestead.

1821, May 5: Pendleton Deed Book 8, page 33.

Henry Peniger Senr (our Henry Jr.) mortgaged his Negro slave Nell and all her future increase to secure payment of his debt of 31 pounds 10 shillings 6 pence to Zebulon Dyer and Thomas Hopkins of the firm of Dyer and Hopkins. If the debt was not paid by 5 Feb 1822, Samuel B. Hall was named to sell Nell at public auction to the highest bidder to pay Henry Jr.'s debt to Dyer and Hopkins. Recorded 5 May 1821 by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

If this debt was ever paid, the record probably is in the unindexed Court records.

1822, March 1: Pendleton Deed Book 8, page 132.

(Henry III)

Henry Penninger Jn. (III) signed a Deed of Trust selling his ½ of the 168-acre Homestead to attorney Wm. McCoy Jn., to secure his debt of \$600 to George W. Amiss. The land was identified as "one undivided moiety of all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in said County of Pendleton, on the South Branch of Potomack one mile above the Town of Franklin whereon the said Henry Penninger Jn (III) now lives, containing One hundred and Sixty eight acres, conveyed from Henry Penninger Sr. to Henry Penninger 3rd & William Penninger by deed bearing date on the 17th day of November 1818.....and bounded as follows: Beg. at two hickories on the bank of the river and running thence N.49. W.149 poles to a marked corner in an old line, thence with the same N.40.E.270 poles to two Sycamores, thence S.68.E.18 poles to a white oak on the bank of the river thence up the Several Courses of the said River to the Beginning."

Henry Jn. (III) was given two years to pay the \$600 debt to George W. Amiss. If he did not meet the deadline of 1 March 1824, then Wm. McCoy Jn. was authorized to sell the undivided half of the 168-acre homestead at public auction. After expenses, any

money left over was to go to Henry Jn. (III). Previous to the sale, three weeks notice of the public sale was to be advertised in the newspaper in Winchester, and notice was to be posted at the door of the Pendleton Courthouse one day before the sale.

In the meantime, Henry Jn (III) was lawfully allowed to live on the mortgaged premises and receive all profits from the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 168 acres, but he had to pay all taxes and assessments during the two-year grace period.

This Deed of Trust was recorded 5 March 1822, by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C. Henry III signed his name to this document in English.

(Wm. McCoy Jn. was a lawyer and the nephew of Gen. William McCoy who finally purchased the 168-acre Peninger Homestead.)

1823, May 7: Pendleton Deed Book 8, page 312. (Henry III)

On this date, Henry Peniger Jr. (III) and wife Mary signed a Deed of Trust conveying one tract of 12 acres, one tract of 136 acres, and one undivided half of the 168-acre Homestead to Thomas Hopkins (attorney) to secure Henry Jr.'s (III) debt of \$1,200 to Samuel B. Hall. Henry and Mary were given until 7 May 1826 to pay the debt, otherwise, Thomas Hopkins was authorized to sell the three parcels of land at auction to the highest bidder in order to pay the debt. Any money that was left over was to go to Henry and Mary. The auction was to be advertised in the Winchester newspaper and at the door of the Pendleton Courthouse. Recorded 7 May 1823 by Z. Dyer, C.P.C.

Henry III's $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 168-acre Homestead was sold to him by his grandfather Henry Sr. in 1818, and the 12 acres and the 136 acres were sold to him by Henry Sr. in 1817.

1824, December 3: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 125.

(Henry III & Wm.)

Henry III and William, sons of Henry Jr. and Barbara, mutually agreed to divide the 168-acre Homestead they bought from their grandfather in 1818. This is a copy of the original Agreement of Division:

In pursuance to a mutual agreement entered into between Henry & William Peninger The following division line was Struck through the old Tract, on which they now live and which line Shall be Permanent and immutable between them and their heirs, forever: BEGINNING on the east side of said Tract immediately on the western margin of the South Branch of the Potomac, opposite the mouth of the lane, passing from the house to said Branch; thence South 56' West 18 poles along the middle of said Lane, nearly opposite the gate post, beyond the house wherein the aforesaid William Peninger now resides: thence South 46' West 32 poles, passing the aforesaid gate post on the east side, and on the east side of the old Mansion house wherein the said Henry Peninger now resides, and through the apple orchard to a stake by the fence, at the upper end of said orchard; thence at said fence, crossing the meadow North 65' West 34 poles, to a white oak and white oak sapling on the hill side; thence North 23' East 174 poles, running along the hill side, to a Sycamore former corner, by the branch. The letters a b c d e f g and black lines shew Henry Peninger's part of the Old Tract, and the dotted lines shew William Peninger's part thereof. The first part contains 50 acres by survey, and the second contains _____.

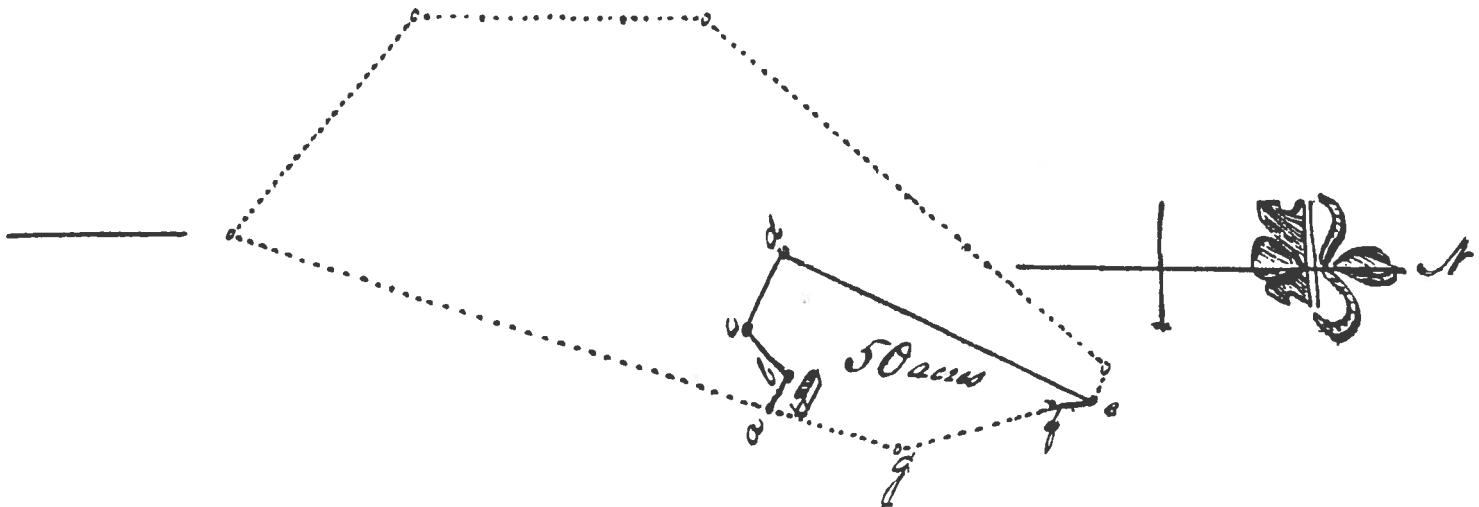
(s) William Peninger
(s) Henry Peninger

At a Court held for Pendleton County the 2nd day of February 1825. This Instrument of writing purporting to be the division of Lands between Henry & William Peninger was acknowledged by

the parties hereto and ordered to be Recorded.

Test.

(s) Z. Dyer C.P.C.



1824, December 21: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 356. (See
Deed of Release dated March 21, 1827.)
(Henry III)

Nine months after the deadline of March 1, 1824, Henry III still had not paid George W. Amiss the \$600 he owed him, so on this date, Amiss transferred the debt by assigning it to Samuel B. Hall.

1826, July 15: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 253.

Now comes the time when (1) William sells his portion of the old Homestead, (2) he and his brother Henry III sell the 46 acres they owned together, and (3) their father Henry Jr. sells the 28 acres granted him in 1809. This July 15th Deed is an excellent record of the entire family, and the only record to name William and Henry III as brothers. On the following five pages is a copy of the Deed, rearranged into paragraphs for easier reading:

THIS DEED of conveyance made and entered into this 15th day of July One thousand eight hundred and Twenty Six between William Penninger and Christina his wife, Henry Penninger Jr (III) & Polly his wife, and Henry Penninger Sen (Jr.) and Barbara his wife of the first part, and William McCoy Sen^r. of the other part all of the County of Pendleton and State of Virginia; Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of One thousand five hundred Dollars current money of the U. States to William Penninger in hand paid by the said William McCoy the receipt whereof all the above parties do hereby acknowledge, they the said William Penninger and Christina his wife, Henry Penninger Jr (III) & Polly his wife, and Henry Penninger Sen. (Jr) and Barbara his wife, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirm unto the said William McCoy unto his heirs and assigns forever: Three several Tracts or parcels of land adjoining to each other situate in the County of Pendleton on the South branch of Potomac, and near the Town of Franklin, the first of which Tracts being part of the home tract of 168 acres which was originally conveyed by Mary Wood, James Green, and Moses Green, to Henry Penninger (Sr) now deceased, and by him conveyed to Henry Penninger Jr. (III) and William Penninger and since divided between said Henry & William, and the part hereby intended to be conveyed to said McCoy is bounded as follows To wit:

Beginning on the bank of said south branch Opposite the middle of the Lane which leads to the houses where said Pennigars of the one part now reside, and running thence N. 50' W. 18 poles along the middle of said lane to nearly opposite the gate post beyond the house wherein William Penninger now lives thence S. 46' W 32 poles passing said gate post on the east side and on the east side of the home in which said Henry Penninger Jr. (III) and Henry Penninger Sen (Jr) now reside and up through the apple Orchard to a stake at the fence at the upper end of said Orchard and thence with said fence crossing the meadow N. 65'

w. 34 poles to a white oak and white oak sapling on the hill side near the fence, thence N. 23' E. 174 poles along the hill side and bottom of the hill to a Sycamore former corner on the Bank of the river; thence S. 40' W. 296 poles to the Division line between this Tract and the land of said McCoy; and with the said division line S. 49' E. 149 poles to a white hickory by the fence and near the bank of said river a former corner of said Land and also of McCoys land thence N. 42' E. 57 poles down the river bank to two Dogwood saplings thence N. 18' E. 58 poles down the river to a spruce pine on the bank thence N. 10' E. 80 poles along the bank to the Beginning: Containing One hundred and Eighteen Acres more or less.

The second Tract contains Forty six acres more or less and adjoins the aforesaid Tract on the west side - was conveyed to said Henry Penninger Jr (III) and William Pennigar, by Henry Pennigar (Sr) now deceased, and is bounded as follows, To wit, Beginning at two white oak stumps (the trees being cut down) being also corner to lands now held by Sam.¹ B. Hall, and with said Halls fence running N. 57' W. 42 poles to a white oak and walnut - now stumps - & N. 34' E. 14 poles to two white oaks, S. 57' E. 70 poles with a line of Bes(?) Land n(ear) a black oak and pine below some rocks, S. 20' W. 200 poles to two Black oaks near the line of the first mentioned survey, N. 57' W. 45 poles to two pines N. 25' E. 182 poles to the Beginning.

The 3rd Tract contains 28 acres more or less is adjoining and between the two other tracts in part at the lower end of each Tract, on the mountain side and is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at two chesnut oaks on a line of the 46 acre tract and running thence with said line N. 20' E. 170 poles passing the corner of same to two white oaks near some rocks, thence S. 70' E. 40 poles down a hill to a sycamore and elm by the river, Zebulon Dyer's (now Hopkin's corner) S. 150' E. 18 poles to a Sycamore near the river, south 12 poles to a poplar near the road on the river bank, S. 63' W. 26 poles to two elms at

the foot of the hill, S. 35' W. 135 poles to the Beginning.

And all Houses, Buildings, orchards ways, water courses, profits, commodities, hereditaments, and appurtenances, whatsoever belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof and all the estate Right Title interest use property claim and demand whatsoever of them the said William Pennigar and Christina his wife, Henry Pennigar Jr (III) and Polly his wife, and Henry Pennigar Sen. (Jr) and Barbara his wife, of, in, and to, the said three several tracts of land all The appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the said William McCoy and to his heirs and assigns forever: And the said William Pennigar and Christina his wife, and Henry Pennigar Jr (III) and Polly his wife, and Henry Pennigar Sen (Jr) and Barbara his wife for themselves and each of their heir heirs respectively, do covenant and grant with and to, the said William McCoy and his heirs and assigns, shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably have, hold, and enjoy the said Tracts of land with all and singular the appurtenances aforesaid thereunto belonging, against the claim or claims of them the said Wm. Pennigar and Christina his wife, Henry Pennigar Jr (III) and Polly his wife, and Henry Pennigar Sen (Jr) and Barbara his wife, or either of their heirs and of every other person or persons whatsoever for which they shall and will warrant and forever defend him.

In Witness whereof they have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written Memorandum before signing: It is believed that one acre or thereabouts of the 28 acres Tract mentioned above, (To wit, from the Sycamore Dyer's or Hopkin's corner S. 15' W. 18 poles to a Sycamore near the river, South 12 poles to a poplar, S. 63' W. 16 to two elms at the foot of the hill thence Back to the sycamore Dyers or Hopkins corner) lies within the bounds of the old survey first mentioned in this Deed and of right belongs to Henry Penniger Jr. (III) being in that part of said belonging to said Henry,

according to the division made with his brother William Penninger and is not intended to be conveyed to said McCoy by this Deed and it is further to be understood that Said Henry Penninger (III) his heirs or assigns are at all times to have the liberty of taking water to drink, from the head of the spring at the foot of the hill beyond the meadow, which spring head is on the land now sold to McCoy, provided he or they pass on their own land untill they get outside of the fence.

William Penninger
mark
Christina Penninger
mark
Henry Penninger
mark
Polly Penninger
mark
Barbara Penninger
mark

(continuing)

Pendleton County -

We George W. Amiss and Wm. McCoy Jr. Justices of the peace in the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia do hereby certify that Christina Penninger the wife of Wm. Penninger, Polly Penninger the wife of Henry Penninger Jr. (III) and Barbara Penninger the wife of Henry Penninger Sen. (Jr) parties to a certain Deed bearing date the 15th of July 1826 and hereunto annexed personally appeared before us in our County aforesaid, and being severally examined by us privily and apart from their husbands, and having the Deed aforesaid fully explained to them, they the said Christina Penninger, Polly Penninger & Barbara Penninger acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and declared that they had willingly signed sealed and delivered the same and that they wished not to retract it. Given under our hands and seals this 15th day of July 1826.

(s) Geo. W. Amiss
(s) Wm. McCoy Jr.

(continuing)

In the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pendleton July the 15th, 1826 -

This Deed from William Peninger and Christina his wife, Henry Peninger Jr. (III) and Polly his wife, and Henry Peninger Sr. (Jr) and Barbara his wife to William McCoy Sen. was this day presented to me Andrew W. Dyer Deputy Clerk of said County and acknowledged by the said William Peninger, Henry Peninger Jr (III) and Henry Peninger Sr (Jr) and as to them is committed to record.

Test.

(s) A. W. Dyer, D.C.P.C.

At a Court held for Pendleton County the 2nd day of August 1826 -

This Deed being acknowledged before me Andrew W. Dyer Deputy Clerk of said County by the said William Peninger, Henry Peninger Jr (III) and Henry Peninger Sr (Jr) and before Magistrates by the said Christina Peninger, Polly Peninger & Barbara Peninger in the manner prescribed by Law is committed to Record.

Examined -

Test.

(s) Z. Dyer, C.P.C.

It looks as if all bases were covered in the preceding Deed, sometimes more than once. After reading through so many of these lengthy land deeds, I've often wondered if they had to be read in German to those of our ancestors who could not read English - specifically Henry Jr., in this case.

1827, March 20: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 325.

Eight months after selling the three tracts of land to Gen. William McCoy, "Henry Peninger Jn (III) and Polly his wife, Henry Peninger Sen^r (Jr) and Barbara his wife, and William Peninger and Christina his wife," again sold land to Gen. McCoy. This time, they sold the five remaining Peninger tracts,

totaling 296 acres, for \$2,100. The five tracts were located "on both sides of the South Branch of the Potomac near the Town of Franklin." These were the five tracts:

1. 50 acres, belonging to Henry III and Polly. This was Henry III's divided portion of the 168-acre Homestead. The 50 acres were located "opposite to the lower end of the Old Tract."
2. 136 acres, belonging to Henry III and Polly, located "on the North east side of the old Tract."
3. 12 acres, belonging to Henry III and Polly, located on the "east side of the South Branch, below the Old Tract."

It was noted in the Deed that the above three tracts were the same on which Samuel B. Hall then held a Deed of Trust, executed to attorney Thomas Hopkins to secure Henry and Polly's debt of \$1,200 to Hall.

4. 43 acres, belonging to Henry Jr. and Barbara, which adjoined the above 136 acres.
5. 55 acres, belonging to Henry Jr. and Barbara. This is the first record to mention the 55 acres. The Deed read, "The 5th Tract was originally granted to the said Peninger - then Jr. but now Sen^r - by patent bearing date the 15th of August 1794." Other than the boundaries by poles and trees, there was no identifying location given.

The Deed was signed by the four Peningers mentioned above plus William and Christina. William and Christina did not own any of the five parcels of land that were sold in this Deed, but apparently they were still considered as legal owners of the now divided 168-acre Homestead, even though they had sold their portion, 118 acres, eight months earlier, on July 15, 1826.

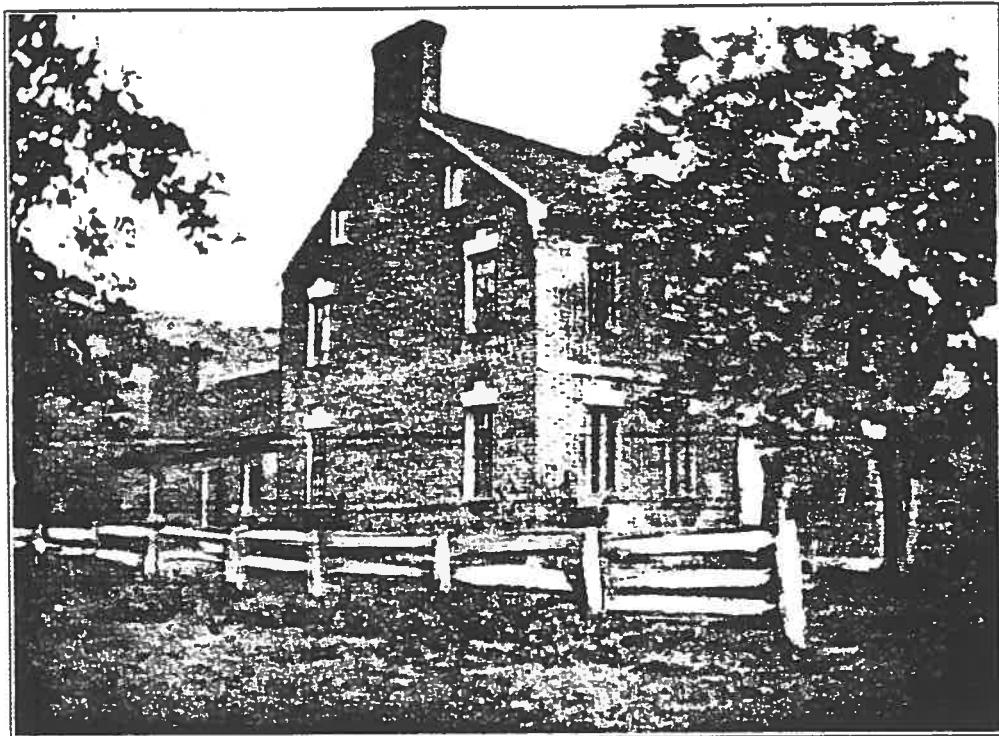
Polly, Barbara, and Christina "personally appeared and were examined privily" apart from their husbands by Justices of the Peace James Boggs and Wm. McCoy Jr. After the three

Peninger wives declared they had willingly signed the Deed, it was recorded 4 April, 1827, by Zebulon Dyer, C.P.C.

The new owner of the Peninger Homestead, Gen. William McCoy, was a very prominent man in Pendleton. He was the son of pioneers John McCoy and Sarah Jane Oliver who came to the area by 1795. (John's father was William McCoy who emigrated from Scotland, and Sarah Jane's father was Aaron Oliver, an immigrant from Holland.) The only sons of John and Sarah Jane to settle in Pendleton were (Gen) William (1768-1835), and Oliver (1765-1828). Later, these two were joined in their business ventures by their brother Benjamin's son, William Jr., who was the lawyer representing the Chambers of Chamberburg, Pennsylvania when they sold 100 acres to John Peninger Jr. in 1808. (William Jr.'s wife was his first cousin, Caroline, daughter of Gen. William McCoy and Elizabeth Harrison.) Morton wrote the following about Gen. McCoy:

General William McCoy became a merchant at Franklin and was a large landholder in both Pendleton and Highland. He purchased the Peninger and the Ulrich Conrad selections at and below the mouth of the Thorn, and gave much of his care and attention to this well-stocked farm. His prominence as a public man in his own county caused him to be elected to Congress in 1811, and to be returned for eleven consecutive terms. When he went to Washington the national capital was a far remove from the fine city it has recently become. The straggling town of only 9000 people was threaded by unpaved and muddy streets. The long period of 22 years of service was not only a compliment to the ability of General McCoy, but it was also a compliment to his county, Pendleton being the most remote in his district and the least populous and wealthy. In Congress he was a man of influence. He was a trusted friend of President Jackson, and for many years he held the important post of chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829. His Congressional career was brought to a close by a stroke of paralysis. In person he was tall and spare with a commanding figure. His wife was a kinswoman to President William H. Harrison and also to Professor Gessner Harrison of the University of Virginia.

1910 photo of Oliver McCoy's home:

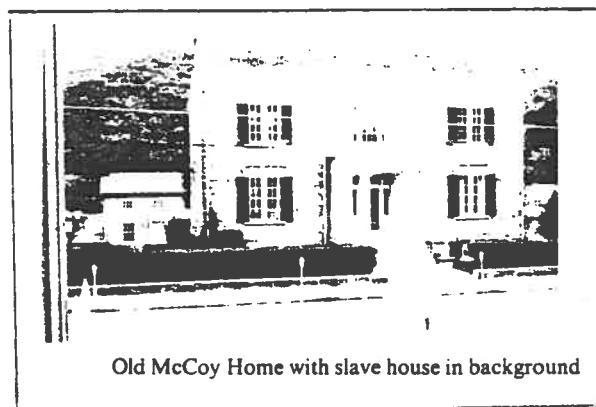


A FARM HOUSE OF THE EARLY MIDDLE PERIOD: OLIVER McCOY RESIDENCE.—Phot'd by T. J. Bowman. A brick farmhouse two miles below Franklin: built by Oliver McCoy in 1805 and now the property of B. H. Hiner.

Location was three miles north of the Peninger Homestead.

Picture was in Morton's History of Pendleton.

This was either Oliver McCoy's home, now remodeled, or
Gen. William McCoy's home:



Old McCoy Home with slave house in background

The above picture, taken about 1975, was in Pendleton's Grave Register I, but it was not identified as to owner or location.

Recap of the land owned
by
Henry Jr., and sons John Jr., Henry III, and William

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Year Bought/Granted</u>	<u>Year Sold</u>
<u>Henry Jr.</u>	520	1793, Aug 5	1812, Sep 1
"	55	1794, Aug 15	1827, Mar 20
"	43	1796, Mar 31	1827, Mar 20
"	280	1796, Apr 16	1818, Aug 10
"	270	1804, Jan 26	gift - 1805, Jan 26 sold - 1808, Dec 6
"	78	1804, Apr 3	1808, Dec 6
"	28 *	1809, Aug 1	1826, Jul 5
<u>John Jr.</u>	100	1808, Dec 6	1835, Jul 17 Released
<u>Henry III</u>	12	1817, Jan 7	1827, Mar 20
"	136	1817, Jan 7	1827, Mar 20
<u>Henry III</u> and <u>William</u>	168 **	1818, Nov 17	(ac) 118 - 1826, Jul 15 50 - 1827, Mar 20
"	46	1818, Nov 17	1826, Jul 15

* One acre of the 28 acres was found to be within the bounds of Henry III's portion of the 168-acre Homestead, which he was allowed to keep.

** When the 168 acres were divided 3 Dec 1824, William's share was 118 acres and Henry III's share was 50 acres.

After selling the five tracts of land to Gen. McCoy in 1827, the only Pendleton land owned by Peningers was the one lone acre that had been set aside for Henry III and Polly, as per the Deed of 15 July 1826. It was now time for Henry Jr. and Barbara to move on, but before continuing on with their story, the three remaining known records of their son Henry III will be shown first, as they concern our ancestors also.

1827, March 30: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 365.

(Henry III)

As of this date, Henry III and Polly (given name was Mary) were now off the hook as far as their finances were concerned. By using nearly half of the \$3,700 the family received from selling the eight parcels of land to Gen. McCoy, they were able to pay their debt of \$600 to George W. Amiss, as well as their debt of \$1,200 to Samuel B. Hall. This was attested to in the Deed of Release, dated 30 March 1827, between Wm. McCoy Jr. and Thomas Hopkins of the first part, Henry Penniger Jr. (III) of the second part, and Samuel B. Hall of the third part. (Also, it was in this Deed where mention was made of the fact that Amiss had assigned Henry III's \$600 debt to Samuel B. Hall, on 12 Dec 1824.)

It would be interesting to know if the above two debts were Henry III and Polly's alone, or if they had a little help from the other members of the family. It seems likely they all had a share in the process, but it also appears the entire family pitched in to help cover the debts by selling off their land.

Less than two weeks later, however, Henry III was in debt again.

1827, April 11: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 384.

(Henry III)

Henry III signed a Deed of Trust to Campbell Masters in order to secure his debt of \$119.25 to George Bible, who was either his uncle by marriage or a cousin. (By this time in Pendleton, there were so many people bearing identical names it isn't possible to identify them without doing a lot of additional research.) As collateral, Henry III put up the following Personal Property, some of which, if not all, probably was the property of our four ancestors, Henry Jr. and Barbara, and William and Christina:

"One Sorrel horse
One black & 2 Bay mares
one bay colt
One Waggon & wood body
five sets of Gears
5 Collars & five bline bridles
one pair of streachers and double trus
one log chain
2 Barshars & two shovel plows & three divises
one mat
three hoes
1 hand and 1 draw knife
1 foot adse (adze)
1 hand saw
1 square & compasses
two angers and three shovels
Eight beds
Eight Bedsteads & bedding
All the household and kitchen furniture now belonging to said Peninger
one Loom and weaving gears
five Tables & 1 Desk
2 kettles, ovens, pots, & pans

eleven head of sheep
17 head of cattle
28 head of hogs
2 spinning wheels & 1 reel
1 chest
1 windmill
1 cutting bow (?)
1 Rifle Gun & shot pouch
One Watch
three saddles
1 pair saddle bags & three bridles
nine chairs
2 looking glasses
seven barrels
nine Tubs
8 buckets
2 small kegs
10 crocks
3 Jars
two scyths
three pitch forks
5 chains
1 candle stand
3 sickles
one pair steelyars (?)
3 bells (probably cow bells)
1 Iron wedge,
a number of books and all the geese on the plantation - Together
with the crop of small Grain growing on the land sold to McCoy
To have and to hold the said personal property, unto the said
Cam.^l Masters," etc.

Henry III was given one year to pay the debt of \$119.25,
and if he failed to meet the deadline date of 11 April 1828,
then Campbell Masters was authorized to sell the personal

property at public auction, first giving proper notice of the impending sale. If there was any money left after expenses, it was to go to Henry Jr. (III). This deed was admitted to record 8 Nov 1827, by Z. Dyer, C.P.C.

I have found no record showing this debt was paid, but it might have been, because about eight months later, Henry III mortgaged the same personal property again.

1827, December 18: Pendleton Deed Book 9, page 402.

(Henry III)

On this date, Henry III signed a Deed of Trust which was between Henry Peninger Jr (III) of the first part and Samuel Johnson, Trustee, of the second part. It was drawn up to secure Henry's indebtedness of 127 pounds 5 shillings and one penny to Kee and Boggs and 24 pounds 12 shillings and nine pence 3/4 to James Boggs. The Personal Property listed as collateral was the same as the items named in the previous Deed of Trust, with a few exceptions. The watch was now listed as a silver watch, and there were 2 kettles, 3 ovens, 3 pots & pans. The last 18 items listed on the 11 April 1827 Deed were not named in this Deed, but I believe the following worded sentence included them anyway: "together with all and singular every article of household and other goods not particularly mentioned."

Henry III was given less than four months to pay the debts to Kee and Boggs and to James Boggs. The deadline to pay was 11 April 1828, which was the same deadline he was given to pay his debt to George Bible. The Deed of Trust was recorded 19 Dec 1827, by A. W. Dyer, C.P.C. (This was Andrew W. Dyer who had now succeeded his father Zebulon Dyer as Pendleton's County Clerk.)

"Kee and Boggs" were merchants in Franklin, so Henry III probably had run up a bill at their store. Perhaps the debt to "James Boggs" was of a personal nature.

Whether the Personal Property was finally sold at public auction or not, isn't known. If there is an existing record of such a sale, it must be among the unindexed documents, as other than marriage records for some of Henry III's children and one final Pendleton record for Henry Jr. (shown soon), there are no other indexed records of the Peningers in Pendleton County. Nor is there an indexed record showing what eventually happened to Henry III's one acre.

I assume everything worked out all right for Henry III, however, as the following two Census schedules show he and Polly remained in Pendleton at least until 1840:

1830 Census - Pendleton County: (On microfilm at LDS Library in Mesa, Arizona.)

Name of Head of Family	Free White Males										Free White Females										Slaves	Free Colored	Foreigners not naturalized	Pensioners (1840 Census Only)			
	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	Over 100	
Penniger, Henry	1	1	1	1	1									1	2	1	3	1	1				1				

1840 Census - Pendleton County: (On microfilm at LDS Library in Mesa, Arizona.)

Penniger, Henry																										
-----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The personal property mortgaged by Henry III, which I believe belonged to ALL of the Peningers, represented a substantial amount of wealth to a frontier farmer of 1827. Morton wrote that wagons were rare in Pendleton, and until 1840 there were only two "light wagons" in the entire county. I'm not sure the Peninger "wagon with wood body" was considered a light wagon, but if it was, then only one other family in Pendleton owned one. Now, of course, almost 160 years after their property was mortgaged, most of the items listed would be considered priceless family heirlooms or antiques. Too bad we didn't fall heir to some of them, especially the old German books.

Five ancestors leave Pendleton

What happened to cause the sale of all the Peninger land, outside of the one acre, and the mortgaging of so much personal property isn't known, but I would imagine both were a result of our ancestors wanting to move to Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

Their move probably took place in the spring or summer of 1827 when the weather was more suitable for traveling. The Peningers making the 120-mile-journey northward to Lewis County were Henry Jr. and Barbara, their son and daughter-in-law William and Christina and their children, one of whom was John C. Several families from Pendleton migrated to Lewis County about this time also, so our ancestors probably had ample company during the one to two-week trip.

The journey to Lewis County may have been a tiring time for Henry Jr., because he was 67 years old when he left Pendleton. And it probably was an emotional time for him also, as he left behind his son, Henry III, several grandchildren, and at least three of his sisters, Barbara Hull, Anna Elizabeth Bible, and Susannah Vandeventer, and perhaps his sister Catharine Fleisher.

The following record shows that our ancestors were not taxed in Pendleton after 1827:

Pendleton Personal Property Tax List
1816-1829

	<u>Henry Sr.</u>	<u>Henry Jr.</u>	<u>Henry III</u>	<u>William</u>
1816	X	X		
1817	X	X	X	
1818	X	X	X	X
1819	X	X	X	X
1820	<u>X - died</u>	X	X	X
1821		X	X	X
1822		X	X	X
1823		X	X	X
1824		X	X	X
1825		X	X	X
1826		X	X	X
1827		<u>X - left</u>	X	<u>X - left</u>
1828			X	
1829			X	

(This tax list was found by Mary Harter at the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.)

William Peninger was on the 1828 Lewis County Tithable list, which gives further proof that the Peningers left Pendleton in 1827.

The Peninger name leaves Pendleton

The 1840 Census was the last time the Peninger name appeared on a census of Pendleton. If the three young males shown on the 1830 Census were the sons of Henry III and Polly, they apparently left the county, as they do not appear on the 1840 Census.

Two of Henry III and Polly's daughters were married in Pendleton in 1846, one in 1847, and one in 1848, so the family was in Pendleton at least until 1848. There may be unindexed records in Pendleton showing the Peninger name in 1849 and 1850, as well as tax records, but when the 1850 Census was taken, the name had disappeared from the county.

The Peninger name may have disappeared, but a very large number of Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants did not.

I should mention at this time that I followed through on Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants through the fifth generation, when known, and from the various sources available, but I decided to show only the first two generations by name and the rest by numbers. HOWEVER, the combined records show that Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants married into at least 225 early pioneer families of Pendleton, and probably one-half of those families are represented in the county today, most retaining ownership of their original family homesteads. Needless to say, the Peninger descendants in Pendleton probably numbered in the hundreds at one time. Whether or not any live in the county today isn't known, but I would think there are several.

These are just a few of the pioneer surnames in Pendleton today - some familiar to you, some not so familiar:

Arbogast - Armentrout - Bible - Bennett - Boggs - Bowers -

Conrad - Dahmer - Davis - Dunkle - Dyer - Eye - Harper -
Hartman - Hevener - Hinkle - Hoover - Judy - Keister -
Kisamore - Mallow - Moyers - Mullenax - Pennington -
Propst - Rexrode - Ruddle - Simmons - Skidmore - Smith -
Sponaugle - Teter - Vandevander - Wagoner - Wimer.

As listed in Grave Register I, the above names represent
only a small portion of the pioneer family names that presently
own the land where early family cemeteries are located.

Henry Jr. in Lewis County, WV

The 1830 Census of Lewis County shows Henry Jr. in son William's household, not by name, but by age, when he was 70 years old.

Grandmother Barbara apparently died sometime after she signed the Pendleton deed of 20 May 1827, and before the 1830 Census was taken, as no female in her age group appears in son William's Lewis County household. There was a female 70-80 in son Henry III's Pendleton household in 1830, and again in 1840 (Page 257), but there is no way of knowing if this was Barbara or not. It's possible, however, that she remained in Pendleton when the rest of the family took off for Lewis County. Whether she is buried in Pendleton or in Lewis, there are no records in either county showing when she died or where she is buried.

Henry Jr.'s Pension Records

About six years after moving to Lewis County, Henry Jr. applied for a pension for military service rendered during the American Revolution. The date of the application was 13 Feb 1833.

A Certificate of Pension was issued to him 21 Feb 1833, and he was awarded an \$80 per annum pension, commencing on 4 March 1834.

Henry Jr. never served the required two years to qualify for the pension however, and after making a statement to that effect on 20 June 1836, his pension was suspended.

All of the above facts are in the following pension records, which were obtained from Military Service Records (NNCC), Washington, D.C. 20408:

Peninger Henry

212940

Application for pension, 13 Feb 1833:

IN THE CASE OF *George Pennington*
of *George Pennington*
in the State of *Virginia*
(Act 7th June, 1802)

1. Was the declaration made before a Court or a Judge? *Court*

2. If before a Judge, does it appear that the applicant is disabled by bodily infirmity?

3. How old is he? *72.*

4. State his service, as directed in the form annexed.

Period.	Duration of Service.			Rank.	Names of General and Field Officers under whom he served.
	Years.	Months.	Days.	As a	Gen.
Drafted In 1777 or 78 -	" 1	6 not less than	"	Private, G. Indian Spy.	Capt. Stewart & Hamilton, Col. Samuel Lewis
" 1780 April	"	7 at least	"	Indian Spy.	Capt. John W. Cox

5. In what battles was he engaged? *None*

6. Where did he reside when he entered the service?

Pendleton City, Va.

7. Is his statement supported by living witnesses, by documentary proof, by traditional evidence, by incidental evidence, or by the rolls?

Traditional

8. Are the papers defective as to form or authentication? and if so, in what respect?

Correct

I Certify that the foregoing statement and the answers agree with the evidence in the case above mentioned.

Examining Clerk.

F. Waugh
Feb. 13. 1833.

Certificate of Pension was issued 21 Feb 1833, and \$80 per annum pension was awarded. Henry Jr. was given retroactive pay from the date the Revolutionary Claim Act went into effect, 7 June 1833, until 4 March 1834, in the amount of \$160 for two years, and \$40 for six months:

114
Virginia
Henry Jr.
Lewis County in the State of Virginia
He was a private in the Company commanded
by Captain Hamilton of the Regiment commanded
by Col. Paul L. Lewis in the Virginia
Militia

Enscribed on the Roll of Virginia
at the rate of 80 Dollars 00 Cents per annum
commence on the 4th day of March, 1831.

Certificate of Pension issued the 21st day of February,
1833 and sent to
John L. Maxwell Adj't
Awards to 4th of March 1833. \$ 160.00
Pensional allowance ending 4th of March 1833 \$ 40.00
\$ 200.00

{ Revolutionary Claim,
Act June 7, 1832. }

Recorded by W. L. Williams Clerk,
Book B Vol. 6 Page 21

Revolutionary Claim Act
from 7 June 1832 to 4th of March 1833
1833 to 4th of March 1833
26 May 1836 to W. G. Singleton

40000 Passengers. February 1836 —

John Passenger at his home on the 20th June 1836. and
gave the following statement. — says he is 73 years old.
He was born in Frederick County Virginia. & received
his master's certificate the last December eight years. He served a
term of duty of three months in the year 1770. under Captain Gray.
His service was paid out of the alimony-bounty fund after he
got home from this term. and about eight days more he had
slapped. he was drafted for eighteen months. (this was called
the young men draft). he was unable to go. his Father
had a substitute who went in his place. the substitute's
name was John Brown. the substitute served out the term
of eighteen months in Pennsylvania under Capt. Christian
gray. — this is all the service he does not know and during
the war of the Rev.

John Passenger ~~Womble~~ stated his recollection
gave Womble the same account of his service. it was to
him given. Womble read his declaration to him. (he can't
read English) — he contracted to give Womble his first station
but Womble got \$105.

The foregoing statement having been read to me,
and finding it all right. In testimony whereof I
hereby subscribe my name

Wm. H. Toff

Signature attached

William Passenger
— William Toff.

A true copy from the original in my possession
W. H. Toff. —

W. H. Toff. Reflected —

W. H. Toff. a copy below
of the original draft.

This is a copy of the "True Copy" on the opposite page:

Henry Pennenger Pension two years -

Saw Pennenger at his house on the 20th June 1836, and had him the following statement. - Says he is 73 years old born and raised in Pendleton County, Virginia & resided there until within the last seven or eight years. He served a tour of duty of three months in the year 1778 under Capt. McKoy. This service was done west of the Allegany Mountains. after he got home from this tour, and about eighteen months had elapsed, he was drafted for eighteen months. (this was called the Young Mens Draft). he was unable to go. his Father hired a Substitute who went in his place. This Substitutes name was John Brunrs. The Substitute served out the tour of eighteen months in Pennsylvania under Genl. Washington. -- This is all the service he done both before and during the War of the Rev.

Jonathan Wamsley wrote his declaration gave Wamsley the same account of his service that he has given. Wamsley read his declaration to him. (He can't read English) -- he contracted to give Wamsley the first draw but Wamsley got \$105.

The forgoing statement having been read to me, and finding it all right. In testimony of which I hereby subscribe my name.

Witness Signed in dutch

William Penneger
Nathan Goff

A true copy from the original in my possession.

(s) W. G. Singleton

Respectfully Repeated -

(s) W. G. Singleton
Special Agent

- Henry Jr. was more like 76 in 1836, not 73.
- Capt. McKoy was Capt. John McCoy, father of Gen. William McCoy who bought the Peninger Homestead.
- I believe John Brunrs was John Burner, son of Abraham Burner, the first person to establish a home in Pendleton.
- Jonathan Wamsley may have been the John Wamsley on Page 199.
- William Pennegar was Henry Jr.'s son, and our next ancestor.

The following record was sent by researcher Joan Guthrie, and I'm sure the Henry Persinger listed actually was our Henry Peninger Jr. Henry Jr. was a Private, his pension was \$80 per year, he was in the Virginia Militia, he was placed on the pension roll February 21, 1833, his pension commenced March 4, 1834, he was about 74 when placed on the pension roll in 1833, and his pension was suspended.

Under the Commencement of Pension column, the year 1831 should have been 1834, because the U.S. Revolutionary Claim Act did not become law until June 7, 1832 - see Pages 264 and 265.

Statement of Lewis County, West Virginia.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Allowance.	Sums Received.	Description of Service.	When Placed on Pension Roll.	Commencement of Pension.	Ages.	Laws Under Which Inscribed. Increased and Reduced; and Remarks.
John Brown	Pr. & en.	\$148 66	\$139 98	Virginia militia...	May 10, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	68	Suspended.
James Brown	Private	80 00	240 00	do	May 18, 1833	do	78	do
Jacob Bush	do	80 00	137 33	do	Oct. 18, 1833	do	78	Died November 22, 1832.
Peter Bonnett	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	July 19, 1833	do	70	Suspended.
Lewis Bonnett	do	80 00	240 00	Va. State troops...	Aug. 2, 1833	do	72	do
Leavin Benson	Private	80 00	240 00	Virginia cont'l...	Aug. 26, 1834	do	79	do
Jacob Bonnett	do	80 00	240 00	Va. State troops...	Mar. 19, 1834	do	73	do
Thomas Bibb	do	23 33	do	Virginia militia...	do	do	80	do
Isaac Cox	Serge'nt	100 00	320 00	New Jersey militia...	Dec. 15, 1832	do	91	do
William Clarke	Private	50 00	150 00	Virginia cont'l...	Apr. 23, 1833	do	73	do
John Cuthright	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	May 16, 1833	do	80	do
George Collins	do	85 00	255 00	New Jersey militia...	do	do	78	do
John Cartinton	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	do	do	70	do
Thomas Coterel	do	80 00	240 00	do	Sept. 6, 1833	do	72	do
Peter Coger	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia cont'l...	Sept. 11, 1833	do	81	do
Philip Cox	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	Oct. 12, 1833	do	71	do
Thomas M. Call	Pr. & ser.	70 00	210 00	Virginia cont'l...	do	do	78	do
John Cain	do	103 66	319 98	Virginia militia...	do	do	74	do
William Gardner	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 16, 1833	do	do	do
William Davis	Private	80 00	240 00	Virginia cont'l...	Jan. 17, 1834	do	76	do
William Davis	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	Oct. 24, 1833	do	do	do
Adam Flesher	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	Dec. 31, 1833	do	do	do
Nicholas Gibson	do	80 00	240 00	do	Feb. 19, 1834	do	84	do
John Hagle	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia cont'l...	Oct. 12, 1833	do	81	do
Aaron Holbert	do	70 22	210 66	Virginia militia...	Oct. 29, 1833	do	77	do
Jacob Hyre	Ind. spy	90 00	240 00	do	Nov. 6, 1833	do	78	do
Hezediah Hess	do	80 00	240 00	Penn. militia...	Oct. 12, 1833	do	75	do
Samuel Z. Jones	Pri. & Li.	189 99	569 97	do	May 29, 1833	do	79	do
Isaac Mace	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	May 16, 1833	do	77	do
Christoph. McVancy	Private	80 00	240 00	do	do	do	74	do
Henry McWhorter	do	73 33	219 94	Virginia cont'l...	June 17, 1833	do	72	do
John Mitchell	do	50 00	150 00	Virginia militia...	Aug. 5, 1833	do	73	do
Patrick McCan	Pri. & ser.	95 00	285 00	do	Oct. 12, 1833	do	75	do
Tunis Mucklewaine	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	Jan. 6, 1834	do	75	do
John Mace	Private	76 66	229 98	Virginia cont'l...	Sept. 11, 1833	do	82	do
John Neely	do	66 66	199 98	Virginia militia...	Mar. 25, 1833	do	76	do
John Norris	Pri. & ser.	31 66	94 98	do	Sept. 16, 1833	do	73	do
Leavin Nicholas	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 26, 1833	do	78	do
Zephaniah Nichols	do	80 00	240 00	do	Feb. 29, 1833	do	78	do
Henry Persinger	Private	80 00	240 00	do	Feb. 21, 1833	do	74	do
William Powers	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 18, 1833	do	89	do
John Rains	Private	80 00	240 00	Virginia cont'l...	Oct. 18, 1832	do	78	do
Wm. Ratcliffe	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	May 18, 1833	do	74	do
Philip Regar	do	20 00	60 00	do	May 20, 1833	do	67	do
George Richards	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 16, 1833	do	75	do
Bazel Right	Private	53 00	159 99	do	Feb. 28, 1834	do	70	do
David W. Sleeth	do	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 18, 1832	do	72	do
John Schoolcraft	do	80 00	240 00	do	Sept. 8, 1833	do	76	do
Geo. P. Smith	do	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 12, 1813	do	77	do
Mark Smith	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	do	do	76	do
Sam. Stalmacker	do	80 00	240 00	do	Nov. 18, 1833	do	71	do
Paul Shaver	do	80 00	240 00	do	Oct. 28, 1833	do	75	do
John Sims	Private	80 00	240 00	do	Nov. 6, 1833	do	79	do
Thomas Smith	do	80 00	240 00	do	Feb. 28, 1834	do	83	do
John Waggoner	do	80 00	240 00	do	May 16, 1833	do	82	do
John Wingrove	do	76 66	229 98	do	June 20, 1833	do	86	do
Alexander West	do	66 66	199 98	do	July 18, 1833	do	74	do
James Wamsley	Ind. spy	80 00	240 00	do	July 19, 1833	do	89	do
George Wilson	do	80 00	240 00	N. Carolina militia	do	do	74	do
David Wamsley	do	80 00	240 00	Virginia militia...	Oct. 26, 1833	do	do	do

(Joan Guthrie found the above record in the book West Virginia History, Vol. 9, at the Charleston State Library, West Virginia.)

There is one final Pendleton record for Henry Jr., and it is as follows:

17 July 1835

On this date, Henry Jr. signed a Deed of Release, along with his brother-in-law George Bible, and his widowed sister, Susannah Vandeventer. This is a copy of the deed:

This Indenture made the 17th day of July 1835 Between Jacob Rexroad of Pendleton County of the one part and Henry Peninger, George Bible and Susan Vandevender of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Henry Peninger George Bible and Susan Vandevender for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar current money of the United States unto them in hand paid by the said Jacob Rexroad at or before the sealing and delivery hereof the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, sold aliened enfeoffed released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain sell alien enfeoff release and confirm unto the said Jacob Rexroad his heirs and assigns a certain Tract or parcel of land lying on the east side of the black thorn in the County of Pendleton adjoining the lands of said Rexroad, John Pitsenbarger Sr and Containing one hundred acres be the same more or less. The title claimed by the parties conveying the above tract of land is as follows viz: The fee simple estate in the above described land was held by a certain John Peninger Jr. who they believe has departed this life without issue or without devising the said land. They the said Henry Peninger, George Bible and Susan Vandevender being a portion of the heirs of said John Peninger Jr. dec'd do hereby convey any claim they may now have or will have as the heirs aforesaid unto the said Jacob Rexroad together with all and singular the rights, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging, and the revisions remainders unto issues and profits thereof. To have and To hold all and singular the premises with the appurtenances hereby granted unto the said Jacob Rexroad his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Jacob Rexroad his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Henry Peninger, George Bible and Susan Vandevender hereby covenant for themselves and their heirs that they are Seized of good and indefeasible estate as set forth above in the premises and that they have good right to convey the same to the said Rexroad in manner aforesaid and lastly, that the said Henry Peninger, George Bible and Susan Vandevender and their heirs, all and singular the premises hereby granted with their appurtenances unto the said Jacob Rexroad his heirs and assigns against the said Henry Peninger George Bible and Susan Vandevender and their heirs shall warrant and forever defend by these presents. In

Testimony whereof the said Henry Peninger, George Bible & Susan Vandevender hath hereunto set their hand and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered
in presence of

his
Henry X Peninger (Seal)
mark

(no witnesses were listed)

her
Susan X Vandevender (Seal)
mark

Pendleton County to wit

We James B. Kee and John Fleisher Justices of the peace in the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia do hereby certify that Susan Vandevender a party to a certain deed, bearing date on the 17th day of July 1835 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 acknowledgement to the Clerk of the County Court of Pendleton in order that the said deed may be recorded, Given under our hands and seals this 17th day of July 1835.

(s) Jas. B. Kee (Seal)
(s) Jno. Fleisher (Seal)

Lewis County --

We Weeden Huffman and Abner Abbott justices of the peace in the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia do hereby certify that Henry Peninger party to a certain Deed bearing date the 17th day of July 1835 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 the said acknowledgement to the Clerk of Pendleton County in order that the said Deed may be recorded, Given under hands and seals this 16th day of Sept. 1835.

(s) Weeden Huffman (Seal)
(s) Abner Abbott (Seal)

In the Clerks office of the County Court of Pendleton
May 15th 1838

This Deed from Henry Peninger, George Bible and Susan Vandevender to Jacob Rexroad was received in the Clerks office and being certified to have been acknowledged before two Magistrates by the said Henry & Susan is as to them admitted to record.

Teste
Z. Dyer, C.C.

John Peninger Jr., of course, was Henry Jr. and Barbara's son, and the 100 acres in question was the tract of land John Jr. bought from Joseph and Benjamin Chambers on 6 Dec 1808, for \$100. The Deed of Release was necessary to clear the title for buyer Jacob Rexroad. Jacob may have been charged just \$1.00 for the land because of how close the Rexroads and Peningers were.

The following chart will show you who Jacob Rexroad was, and also how unplaced Jacob Peninger fit into the Rexroad family:

Zachariah Rexroad - d. 1799 - German pioneer

md. Catharine E. _____, and they had 9 children. Two were:

1

Zachariah Rexroad Jr. - 1762-1848

Barbara Rexroad

md. Catharine Propst (unplaced)

md. Jacob Peninger
3 June 1813, Pdn.

1

Jacob Rexroad - 1789-1861

md. Mary Moyers (unplaced)

- George Bible's notarized statement is missing, but it's possible it wasn't required.
- The Deed shows that Susannah Vandeventer was still alive as of 1835, and still in Pendleton.
- James B. Kee (1803-1878) was the son of Merchant Aaron Kee. He was married to Sarah A. McCoy, daughter of Oliver McCoy.
- John Fleisher was either the son of Catharine Peninger and Henry Fleisher or their nephew.
- Zebulon Dyer may have been filling in for his son Andrew W. Dyer as C.P.C., because the Deed on Page 256 shows A. W. Dyer had succeeded his father as Pendleton County Clerk by 1827.

Henry Jr. and Barbara

These two ancestors of ours lived most of their lives in Pendleton County, and we know that Henry Jr. was born there, in 1760.

Henry Jr. was a soldier in the American Revolution, he and Barbara married young, Henry Jr. probably by age 22 or 23, they were farmers, they lived on the Peninger Homestead most of their married life, and their children were raised in Pendleton.

The circumstances that prompted them to leave the county so late in life aren't known, but by 1827 they had sold their last tracts of land in Pendleton and moved on to Lewis County, West Virginia. Making the move with them were their son William, his wife Christina, and their children.

Assuming Barbara accompanied her husband to Lewis County, then she perhaps died before the Census of 1830 was taken, as no female her age appeared in son William's household in that year.

Henry Jr. apparently made his home with William and Christina for the rest of his days. The year of his death isn't known, but it was sometime after he lost his American Revolution pension in 1836, when he was 76 years old, and before Lewis County began keeping death records in 1853. Son William owned land in the Vandalia area in Lewis County, so there is every possibility Henry Jr. is buried in one of the old cemeteries around Vandalia, but in an unmarked grave. And it may be that grandmother Barbara is buried near Vandalia also.

Henry Jr. and Barbara had five known children, but they more than likely had others as well. Peninger descendant Mary Harter researches the family whenever she goes to Franklin, so maybe

someday she will find records naming all of Henry Jr. and Barbara's children, as well as records giving the maiden names of our two grandmothers named Barbara.

- - -

SECTION VI

THE KNOWN CHILDREN OF

HENRY JR. AND BARBARA PENINGER,

AND THEIR SPOUSES

SUSANNAH PENINGER

md.

HENRY PAULSEL

b. c1782 Pdn
d.

b.
d.

Susannah may have been the first child born to Henry Jr. and Barbara.

In 1798, she married Henry Paulsel, in Pendleton, when around 16 years old. Their Marriage Bond was dated 20.Oct 1798, and bondsmen were Henry Paulsel and Henry Peninger, who signed his name in German. (This was her father, Henry Jr.)

Susannah and Henry were not counted on the 1810 Census of Pendleton, so possibly they lived in one of the nearby counties, as they are known to have been in the area after 1810.

Susannah Paulsel was one of three witnesses to her grandfather Henry Sr.'s codicil of 17 June 1815 (see Page 153), and this is the last record I have of her, although I'm sure there are others.

The only other record that I have of Henry Paulsel was in Mary Harter's Pendleton Marriage Bonds book, and she writes about it as follows:

Until about the time of the Civil War, a divorce required a petition to the State Legislature. Not only was this very inconvenient and expensive, it was considered a disgrace to be divorced. I read the first one hundred(1788-1888) years of Legislative Petitions for Pendleton County, and there were only two for divorce. The petitions are preserved, but not the results. One is really a classic, and I will copy it in full. For obvious reasons I shall not use the full name of the petitioner, but will use all other names.

To the Honorable the Speaker and members of the legislature of Virginia:

The petition of Peter S- - - of Pendleton County respectfully sheweth: that about the year 1789 or 90 he intermarried with a certain Mary Smith then of the county of Fauquire. with whom he lived in perfect harmony for the space of Twenty three or Twenty four years and raised a numerous family (twenty in number) fourteen of which are still living, during which time your petitioner was perfectly satisfied with the said Mary. But unfortunately for your petitioner, about nine or ten years ago he had good reasons to suspect the said

Paulsel

Mary for incontinency; nevertheless, unwilling to become the public panderer of his own shame, and not wishing that his neighbors should be partakers in his disgrace, and feeling a tender solecitude for the reputation of his children, he was induced still to live with her, notwithstanding he was too well assured, that constantly for several years, she kept up an illicit correspondence with a certain Henry Paulsel and others; but for the reasons above stated, your petitioner never told his grief, but pined in thought for the space of seven or eight years. About three years ago, the said Mary, after involving your petitioner in debt to a considerable amount, without any cause or provocation whatever, eloped, carrying with her two of his best horses and about three hundred dollars in cash, and now lives in the State of Indiana, in a state of open and shameless adultery with a person unknown to your petitioner, from which state she has been repeatedly solecited by your petitioner, to return, but she still refuses. Your petitioner further begs leave to state that, so far from abusing, or in any wise subjecting to the smallest privations, the said Mary his wife, that he had at all times extended to her the utmost lenity and indulgence, and furnished her with a good and comfortable living. Your petitioner therefore prays that your honorable body will take his case into their serious consideration, and pass a law divorcing him from the said Mary or grant to him such other relief as in your wisdom shall seem proper, and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

13 Nov. 1821

(signed) Peter S----

Witnesses testifying in separate statements as to Mary Smith S - - -'s debts, her infidelity, and Peter's good reputation, were George W. Amiss, Edward Stevens, Daniel Capito, Frederick Crummett, and Harmon Hiner.

- - -

Henry Paulsel, the scoundrel named in the divorce petition, was Susannah Peninger's husband, and it wasn't too surprising to find out later from Mrs. Harter that Susannah and Henry eventually had a legal separation.

If Susannah Peninger and Henry Paulsel had children, they are not known.

Swadley

BARBARA PENINGER

md.

GEORGE SWADLEY

b. c1783 Pendleton

d. before 1817 Pendleton

b. 7 Aug 1776 Pendleton

d.

Barbara was the second child of Henry Jr. and Barbara.

In 1799 she married George Swadley, her 2nd cousin. Barbara was about 16 at that time, and George was 23.

George was the son of Henry Swadley and Peninger descendant Mary Harper - Page 180, and his grandfather was Mark Swadley, German pioneer who was settled on the South Fork above Brandywine, by 1753.

Barbara apparently died sometime before 1817, as George married his second wife, Barbara Propst Peninger, on 21 Dec 1817. The second Barbara was the widow of George's first wife's uncle, John Peninger. The following chart may give a little clearer picture of the relationship of George Swadley and the two Barbara Peningers:

three of Henry Sr. and Barbara's children:

Elizabeth Peninger

md. Nicholas Harper

Henry Peninger Jr.

md. Barbara

John Peninger Sr.

md. Barbara Propst

she md. 2nd husband
George Swadley 1817

Mary Harper

md. Henry Swadley

Barbara Peninger

md. George Swadley 1799

George Swadley - b. 1776

md. (1) Barbara Peninger 1799 (dau. of Henry Jr.)

(2) Barbara Propst Peninger 1817 (widow of John Peninger Sr.)

Swadley

George and the widow Barbara had no known children. As Barbara had dower rights regarding her deceased husband John Peninger's estate, she and present husband George Swadley were the first heirs listed on the 1830 Minute Book record, Page 208.

George and his first wife, Barbara Peninger, did have children, and they are listed as follows:

The seven children of Barbara Peninger and George Swadley:

1. Susannah Swadley, 1801-1847 (B), married James Keister (d. 1859-B) 14 Aug 1828, Pendleton, by F. Lair. Both are buried on the old Davis Homestead, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Brandywine.

James was the grandson of German pioneers Frederick Keister and Hannah Dyer. (Hannah's father and brother were the two Dyers killed during the Shawnee Indian attack on Fort Seybert in 1758.)

Susannah and James had seven children, 11 known grandchildren, and 18 known great grandchildren.

One of their sons was a 1st Lt. in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at least nine members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

2. Valentine Swadley, 1804-1893, married Mary Propst (1804-1899-B) 17 April 1828, by F. (Fardinand) Lair. Mary was the gr gr granddaughter of German pioneer John Michael Propst.

Valentine and Mary had seven children, and 35 known grandchildren. At least 27 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton.

3. Amelia Swadley, 1806-bef. 1830, married Abraham Kile (1803-1854) 6 Dec 1825, Pendleton, by F. Lair. Marriage Bond 10 Nov 1825, bondsmen Abraham Coil and George Swadley.

Abraham was the grandson of German Pioneer George Kile (Coil), and the son of George Kile and Mary Conrad.

Amelia (Milly) died sometime before 1830, and she and Abraham had no known children. (Abraham married his 2nd wife, Susannah Hammer, in 1830, and they had nine children.)

Swadley

4. Elizabeth Swadley, b. 1808, married Robert Dickenson (b. 1795) 24 Aug 1825, Pendleton, by F. Lair. Marriage Bond 20 Aug 1825, bondsmen Robert Dickenson and George Swadley.

Robert was the son of Samuel Dickenson and Rachel Davis, and the grandson of English pioneer Jacob Dickenson who settled on the South Fork bottom, below Brandywine, in 1774. (Rachel Davis was the daughter of Sarah Dyer Hawes Davis who was held captive by the Shawnees for 3½ years - Page 59.)

Elizabeth and Robert had seven known children.

5. Hannah Swadley married Adam Bible (unplaced), and settled in Texas.

6. William Swadley married Margaret Pence of Rockingham County, and they settled in Highland County.

William and Margaret had nine known children, 15 known grandchildren, and eight known great grandchildren.

7. Henry Swadley married Rodecap, and settled in Tennessee.

- - -

The known progeny of Barbara Peninger and George Swadley:

7 children

30 known grandchildren

61 known great grandchildren

26 known great great grandchildren

At least one member of this family is known to have been in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at least 36 members are known to be buried in Pendleton County.

John Jr.

JOHN PENINGER JR.

md.

SARAH BOTT

b. c1784 Pdn.
d. before 1835

b.
d.

John Jr. apparently was the first son of Henry Jr. and Barbara.

Shortly before he was married, his parents gave him 270 acres of land 26 Jan 1805, which indicates he was at least 21 at that time.

In Pendleton County, on 8 April 1805, John Jr. married Sarah Bott, who was either the daughter or the sister of German pioneer William Bott. Their Marriage Bond was dated 8 April 1805, and the bondsmen were John Peninger and Jesse Morral.

The last that is known of this son was when he bought 100 acres of Pendleton land in 1808. His 100 acres was released by a "portion of his heirs" in 1835, so he died sometime between 1808 and 1835.

It is believed John Peninger Jr. and Sarah Bott had no children.

- - -

Henry III

HENRY PENINGER III

md.

MARY (POLLY)

b. c1786 Pdn.
d. after 1848

b.
d.

Henry Peninger III was the second son born to Henry Jr. and Barbara.

There is no record in Pendleton of his marriage, but by the time the 1810 Census was taken, he was 26 or under, with a wife also 26 or under, and one daughter under 10 years of age - Page 138. Later records show his wife's name was Mary, and that she went by the name of Polly.

As mentioned previously, it is believed Henry III and members of his family remained in Pendleton at least until 1848.

Henry Peninger III and Mary were the parents of the eight daughters listed below, and it is believed they also had three sons, but their names are not known.

The eight known children of Henry Peninger III and Mary:

1. Elizabeth - born 1808, md. Henry Wimer (1794-1872) 14 July 1864. Elizabeth was Henry's 3rd wife, and he probably was her second husband, as she was 56 when she married Henry, who was then 70 years old. Henry was the son of German pioneer Philip Wimer and Sarah Harper (daughter of Adam Harper, brother of Nicholas Harper, Henry Sr.'s son-in-law.) Henry md. Susana Judy in 1816, Margaret Miller in 1849, and Elizabeth Peninger in 1864. His first two wives were the mothers of his 10 children.
2. Caroline - md. Henry Rexroad, who is unplaced. (Morton)
3. Barbara - md. Henry Eye 20 Sep 1826, Pendleton, by Lutheran minister Geo. H. Reimensnyder. Henry is unplaced in the German pioneer Eye family.

4. Matilda - md. John A. Hidy (d. age 77) 3 Feb 1832, in Pendleton, by Jonathan Clary. John was the son of German pioneer Jacob Hidy and Kate Hull. He taught school in Highland County.

Matilda Peninger and John A. Hidy had 10 children, 20 known grandchildren, and 22 known great grandchildren.

One of their sons was a Confederate soldier during the Civil War, in Co. C, 14th Cavalry.

5. Rebecca - md. Jesse Rexroad 28 May 1846, Pendleton, by Lutheran minister Geo. Schucker. Marriage Bond 25 May 1846, bondsmen Jess Rexroad and Henry Peninger. Jesse was unplaced in the Rexroad family.

6. Eunice - b. 1825, md. George Arbogast 15 Oct 1846, Pendleton, by Methodist minister Jno W. Osborne. Marriage Bond 10 Oct 1846, bondsmen George Arbogast and Henry Peninger.

George was the son of Henry Arbogast and Elizabeth Seybert, and the grandson of German pioneer Michael Arbogast who came to the Highland area by 1758. His great grandfather was Capt. Jacob Seybert who was killed during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert in 1758.

Eunice Peninger and George Arbogast had three known children, 20 known grandchildren, and four known great grandchildren.

At least 15 members of this family are known to be buried in Pendleton County.

7. Mary Ann - md. Henry Eye 25 Nov 1847, Pendleton, by Lutheran minister Geo. Schmucker. Marriage Bond 17 Nov 1847, bondsmen Henry Eye and Henry Penninger. Henry is unplaced in the Eye family.

8. Catharine - md. Levi Arbogast 26 Nov 1848, Pendleton, by J. W. Wolf. Marriage Bond 17 Nov 1848, bondsmen Levi Arbogast and Henry Peninger. Catharine died before 1861, as that is the year Levi married his second wife. Levi and George, Eunice's husband, were brothers.

Catharine Peninger and Levi Arbogast had three known children, and seven known grandchildren.

Henry III

The known progeny of Henry III and Mary (Polly):

8 known children

16 known grandchildren

47 known great grandchildren

26 known great great grandchildren

At least one member of this family is known to have been in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at least 15 members are known to be buried in Pendleton County.

William

William Peninger was the third known son of Henry Jr. and Barbara, and their fifth child. He was born in Pendleton County around the year 1789.

In 1814 he married Christina Mouse, and in 1827 they left Pendleton and migrated northward to Lewis County, (W) Virginia.

William and Christina were my generation's 2nd great grandparents, and their lives will be taken up in Book Two of this history of the Peningers, which I hope to complete sometime in 1987.

- - -

Summary of known descendants of immigrants Henry Sr. and Barbara
(except for the progeny of William and Christina)

8 children - 2nd Gen.

62 grandchildren - 3rd Gen.

178 great grandchildren - 4th Gen.

367 great great grandchildren - 5th Gen.

519 great great great grandchildren - 6th Gen.

Henry Sr. and Barbara's known descendants through the 6th generation total 1,134, but if all were known through this period, the figure probably would be nearer 5,000. And if all their descendants were known to the present time, the number undoubtedly would surpass the 15,000 mark.

(Thelma and I are the 7th generation of our branch of Peningers in America, you, our children, Dan, Darlene, and Dick, are the 8th generation, and your children, Maggie, Debbie, Sherry, and Danny, are the 9th generation.)

There are at least 293 descendants of Henry Sr. and Barbara known to be buried in Pendleton, but this count includes only those whose gravesites are known, regardless of whether their graves are marked or not. Many, many more are known to have died in Pendleton, and their deaths are registered in the county, but as their gravesites are completely unknown, I didn't include them in the count of the known buried.

(1) HENRY PENINGER SR.

b. 1732-40 Germany
d. 1820 Pendleton County WV

children & grandchildren of Henry Sr. and Barbara)

Elizabeth
1753 Germany
by 1818 Pdn
Nicholas Harper
1769

Catharine
b. c1758 Pdn
d. aft 1821 Pdn
m. Henry Fleisher
c1775

(2) HENRY JR.

b. 1760 Pdn
d. aft 1836 Lewis
m. BARBARA
c1782

Mary
b. c1761 Pdn
d. 1826 Pdn
m. Peter Hoover
by 1780

Upper children:

Henry
Peter
George, b. 1799
Barbara
Anna Elizabeth
Elizabeth
Catharine, b. 1780
Mary
Sarah
Sannah, b. 1778

Fleisher children:

Conrad, b. c1775
Henry, b. 1777
John
Benjamin, b. 1790
William
George, b. 1801
Andrew, b. 1805
Elizabeth
Barbara

Hoover children:

Jacob, b. c1780
Henry, b. c1782
Peter, b. 1785
William
John, b. 1789
Samuel, b. 1792
George, b. 1795
Catharine
Barbara
Daughter
Elizabeth

(children & grandchildren of Henry Jr. and Barbara)

Susannah
b. c1782 Pdn
d.
m. Henry Paulsel
1798, children unknown

Barbara
b. c1783 Pdn
d. bef 1817 Pdn
m. George Swadley
1799

John Jr.
b. c1784 Pdn
d. bef 1835
m. Sarah Bott
1805, children unknown

Swadley children:

Susanna, b. 1801
Valentine, b. 1804
Amelia, b. 1806
Elizabeth, b. 1808
Hannah
William
Henry

md. in Germany
before 1753

BARBARA

b. Germany
d. 1815 Pendleton County, WV

Barbara

b. c1762 Pdn
d. 1828 Pdn
m. Peter Hull
by 1780

John Sr.

b. c1763 Pdn
d. 1811-30
m. Barbara Propst
1787
no children

Anna Elizabeth

b. c1765 Pdn
d. aft 1833 Pdn
m. George Bible
by 1788

Susannah

b. c1776 Pdn
d. aft 1835 Pdn
m. George Vandeventer
1792

Hull children:

Henry, b. 1780
Peter Jr., b. 1783
Susanna
Barbara A.
Adam, b. c1793
Jacob
William P.
Elizabeth

Bible children:

Henry, b. 1789
John, b. 1791
Adam
George, b. 1807
William
Jacob
Philip, b. 1810
Samuel, b. 1815
Susannah, b. 1798
Elizabeth
Barbara, b. 1797
Mary Eve, b. 1820

Vandeventer children:

George, b. 1790?
Barbara
Henry
Elizabeth
Solomon
Anna
John

Henry III

b. c1786 Pdn
d. aft 1848
m. Mary (Polly)
c1808

(3) WILLIAM

b. c1789 Pdn
d. (later)
m. CHRISTINA MOUSE
1814
(children given in Book Two)

Henry III's children:

Elizabeth, b. 1808
Caroline
Barbara
Matilda
Rebecca
Eunice, b. 1825
Mary Ann
Catharine

Conclusion

Our ancestors' days in Pendleton came to an end when Henry Jr., Barbara, William, Christina, and John C. and his brothers and sisters, departed for Lewis County, (W) Virginia, in 1827. They not only left behind a son, grandchildren, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins, and friends, they left behind the first land our immigrant grandparents acquired in America, the farm known as the Peninger Homestead, on the South Branch Valley. Henry Sr. and Barbara's "plantation" had been in the family for 66 years, from 1761 to 1827, but apparently the desire of our younger ancestors to move on to new territory overshadowed any regrets they may have had about selling the old Homestead and leaving the land of their birth.

By the time our ancestors left Pendleton, the days of Indian peril in the county were but memories of the older population, and the years spent as British-American citizens under the rule of the sovereign of England, were long past. Through the efforts of the pioneers and their families, the farming community of Pendleton had become a relatively safe haven for the generations which followed, but little could be offered them in the way of financial opportunity or adventure. While many of the younger citizens remained in the county and continued farming or working at farm-related trades, many more joined the almost continuous migration westward, and became pioneers themselves.

By 1827, and 80 years after the first six pioneer families arrived in 1747, Pendleton was still a remote region and largely covered by undisturbed forests. Roads were better by then, more conveniences were being brought in by way of the numerous waterways and by pack horses, and more government had been established in the county, but schooling was still the responsibility of individual families, clothing was still being made almost exclusively at home, people were still growing what they ate and wore, and there were no new methods of farming.

Given names were changing around this time, however, and the young people probably were glad they were. There were so many residents of Pendleton bearing the same names, like Henry, George, William, Barbara, Susannah, and Elizabeth, that families must have been running out of nicknames to distinguish their members from one another. In Henry Sr. and Barbara's family, including children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, there were nine Henrys and nine Barbaras, plus there were spouses bearing these names also. Children were given double names more frequently, and fewer were being named after Biblical characters, or after their parents or grandparents. Many children began using their middle names almost exclusively, and this practice eventually led to confusion in many of the old records, as some give the first name of a person, and some only the middle name. Our ancestor John C. was the first in our line known to have been given a middle name, but the only thing is, we don't know what the C. stands for.

Being raised in a German-speaking family must have presented a few problems to the second generation Peningers growing up in America, although by the time our ancestor William came along, German probably was a secondary language to him, and possibly a non-existent language to his and Christina's children. However, Henry Jr. couldn't read English at age 73, and perhaps spoke little English, so maybe everyone in the family learned German in order to converse with him. I have wondered if these southern ancestors of ours spoke German with a southern accent, or if that's even possible. The Peningers were slaveholders, and if it's true that the southern drawl originated with the Negro slaves, then our ancestors probably had a southern accent, whether in English or in German. And I wonder if their slaves knew any German.

Slavery was not as prevalent in Pendleton as in most of the other southern counties, mainly because Pendleton was settled chiefly by Scotch-Irish and German pioneers, and as a whole, neither group was favorable to slavery. The year 1850 saw the

highest count of slaves in the county, 353, amounting to six percent of the entire population. However, when the Civil War broke out, Pendleton sided with the southern cause, which was in favor of continuing slavery. At least 25 of Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants were in the Confederate Army during this war, and at least one fought on the side of the Union, or Federal Army.

The war between the States, 1861-1865, not only changed the southerners way of life drastically, it took Pendleton from Virginia in 1861 and made it a county of newly organized West Virginia. Even though our immigrant ancestors settled in Augusta County, Colony of Virginia in 1757, without changing their residence, they lived in Rockingham County, Virginia from 1778 to 1788, and in Pendleton County, Virginia from 1788 until their deaths in 1815 and 1820. And, of course, the old Peninger Homestead is now in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

While these changes were the result of major historical happenings, the event that changed the country for all time and greatly affected the entire world, occurred 21 years after Henry Jr. and the others left Pendleton. The event was the discovery of gold in the Territory of California, in the year 1848, and it made our Pendleton-born John C. a pioneer, almost duplicating the lifestyle of his immigrant great grandparents when they first settled in the Colony of Virginia.

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Note: West Virginia was admitted into the Union in 1863, becoming the 35th State, but the western section of Virginia had requested, and received, a separate government in 1861, because of differences of opinion during the Civil War.

SECTION VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Peninger Family Sketch
(Morton's History of Pendleton)

Peninger. Henry (_____) - d. 1815 - ch. - William, John (Barbara Propst, m. 1787), Henry (_____), Elizabeth (Nicholas Harper), Catharine, Mary, Barbara (George Swadley), Anna E., Susannah (Henry Paulsel, m. 1798 - Ky).

Henry, Jr., had a son John Another grandson was Henry

Unp. Jacob (Barbara Rexroad, m. 1813), William (Christina Mouse, m. 1814).

The homestead of 168 acres was sold in 1826 to Gen. McCoy for \$1500. A Peter Peninger was settled on the Shenandoah river in 1771.

Peninger Family Sketch
(Morton's History of Highland)

X Peninger. Henry settled 1 mile S. of Franklin, 1761 - D. 1820 - C-2 -
1. John - m. Barbara Propst, 1787 - Fayette. 2. Henry - m. Barbara
— - CB. 3. Elizabeth - m. Nicholas Harper, Pdn. 4. Catharine - m.
Henry Fleisher. 5. Mary. 6. Barbara - m. Peter Hull. 7. Ann E. -
m. George Bible. 8. Susanna - m. George Vandevender.

By will each daughter received 100 pounds (\$333.33).

C-3 of Henry, Jr. -

1. Catharine - m. Levi Arbogast. 2. Rebecca - m. Jesse Rexrode. 3.
Caroline - m. Henry Rexrode. 4. — m. Henry Eye. 5. Elizabeth - b.
1814c - m. Henry Wimer. 6. Matilda - m. John A. Hidy, 1833. 7.
John. 8. Eunice - b. 1825 - m. George Arbogast.

Pope. Peter settled in Sweedland, Pdn. His only son was John - b.
1791 - m. Jemima Randall. Leonard M., a grandson of John came to D Hill,
1883 - m. Vesta Trumbo, Pdn. - C-5 - Effie S. (m. Leonidas H. Shumate) -
Minnie M. - Lona D. - Lester T. - Mary G.

Pritt. An old name in the N. of Bath.

Propst. John M. settled 3 miles S. of Brandywine, Pdn., 1753 - D. 1785 -
sons - 1. Daniel. 2. Leonard. 3. Frederick. 4. Michael. 5. Henry -
descendants very many and not quite easy to trace.

C-3 of Leonard. -

1. Barbara - m. John Peninger, 1787. 2. Hester - m. John Jordan.
3. girl - m. Henry Jordan. 4. Mary - m. Jefferson Coulter. 5. Mary -

The Sketch in the Highland book is more accurate than the first Sketch, but neither is completely accurate. Henry Sr. and Barbara came to the Pendleton area by 1757, not 1761; Henry Jr. and Barbara lived on the South Branch, not the Crabbottom (CB); Mary married Peter Hoover; and the children listed after C-3 of Henry Jr. were Henry Jr.'s grandchildren, the children of his son Henry III and Mary (Polly). Henry Jr.'s children, John Jr., Henry III, William, Barbara, and Susannah were omitted entirely.

Codes used by Morton: D - died a natural death. C-2 - children of the pioneer, 2nd generation. C-3 - line of one of the pioneer's sons, 3rd generation. C-5 - line of one of the pioneer's great grandsons - 5th generation. D Hill - Doe Hill, Highland County. Bath - Bath County, Virginia.

Pendleton County Land Tax, 1792-1804

(on microfilm at LDS Library, Mesa, AZ)

1792 - Penningere, John
Pennigore, Henry (Junior)

1792 - Penniger, Henry
Penniger, Henry (Junior)

1794 - Pininger, John
Peninger, Henry (Sen)
Peninger, Henry (Jun)

1795 - Peninger, John
Peinger, Henry (Senior)

1796 - Peninger, Henry (Sr)
Peninger, John
Peninger, Henry
Peninger, Henry (Jr)
Additions: Henry Penninger (Jun)

1797 - Penninger, Henry Jr.
Penninger, Henry Sr.
Penninger, John
Penninger, Henry Jr.

1799 - Penninger, Henry Sr.
Penninger, John
Penninger, Henry Sr. (Jr?)

1800 - Penninger, Henry
Penninger, John
Penninger, Henry Jr.

1801 - Penninger, Henry Sr.
Penninger, John
Penninger, Henry Jr.

1804 - Penninger, Henry
Penninger, Henry Jr.
Additions: Henry Penninger
John Penninger

Among these records was the name of Plymale, and it may be that the Mrs. W. J. Plymale paying tribute to Mary Elizabeth Smith Peninger Fisher upon Mary's death in 1898, in Oregon, was of the Plymales of Pendleton. Also named were some of Henry Sr. and Barbara's sons-in-law, as well as most of the early pioneers.

An Unplaced Peninger

The one unplaced Peninger in Pendleton County was JACOB, and the only thing known about him is that he married Barbara Rexrode in 1813. (see Pages 136 and 271)

Jacob Peninger may have been a son of Henry Jr. and Barbara, perhaps leaving the county soon after marrying, as his name does not appear on any of the Pendleton tax lists that have been found to date. His marriage was recorded as follows, in Pendleton's Marriage Book of 1800-1852, on page 6:

Minister

John Mullin & Margaret Bangschoop	Ferdinand Fair	November 23 rd (1812)
John Peninger & Elizabeth Hoover	ditto	May 18 th 1813
John Peninger & Barbara Rexrode	ditto	June 3 rd 1813
John Peninger & Elizabeth Proops	ditto	September 9 th 1813

Barbara Rexrode (also spelled Rexroad) was the daughter of German pioneer Zachariah Rexrode (d. 1799) and Catharine, who came from the Shenandoah Valley to Pendleton in 1773. Zachariah was a blacksmith who was said to have made excellent bells, the sound of which could be heard for miles. The town of Rexroad, in the Franklin District, was named after this family.

Other Peningers in Virginia

Henry Sr. and Barbara were the ancestors of the Peninger name in Pendleton County, but they were not the only Peningers in the Valley of Virginia in the 1700's. Morton listed a PETER PENINGER who was settled on the Shenandoah River by 1771, and land deeds received from the Augusta County Courthouse verify this. The deeds show that PETER PENIGAR AND WIFE MAGDALENA leased land on the north bank of the Shenandoah, in the year 1771. The area where they settled is now in Frederick County, Virginia, and is some 75 miles and over two large mountain ranges from where Henry Sr. and Barbara located. In his book, Gleanings of Virginia History, Mr. Boogher listed a PETER PETANGER OF FREDERICK COUNTY as having received four shillings for services rendered either as a soldier or as a civilian during the French and Indian Wars, and I would imagine this was Peter Penigar. Several letters of inquiry have failed to identify Peter further, but it's possible he and Henry Sr. were related, and may even have been brothers.

Another Peninger in (W) Virginia was CHRISTIAN PENINGER, and the following three records pertain to his service as a Private during the War of Independence:

From WEST VIRGINIANS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, found at the State Archives in Phoenix, Arizona:

PENINGER, CHRISTIAN
Was a private under Captain Stephenson. Lost his life as a prisoner.
February 15, 1777.

From REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS VOL. 1 VA, found at the LDS Library in Mesa, Arizona:

"Christian Peninger, Soldier, Artillary. Entitled to a Bounty Land Warrant. Listed as not receiving it as of 7 Jan 1835." (Died as a prisoner of war in 1777.)

From WEST VIRGINIA HERITAGE, VOL. 9, sent by researcher Joan Guthrie:
(see Pages 224 thru 229)

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PAY DUE OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE COMPANY OF RIFLEMEN COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, RAISED IN BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, (NOW WEST VIRGINIA), AND BEING THE FIRST COMPANY IN THE VIRGINIA-MARYLAND RIFLE REGIMENT ORGANIZED BY COLONEL HUGH STEPHENSON AND, AFTER HIS DEATH, COMMANDED BY COLONEL MOSES RAWLINGS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE FROM JULY 1, 1776, TO OCTOBER 1, 1778.

Source—Printed from original roll, loaned to the State Department of Archives and History, by Colonel Henry B. Davenport, of Clay, Clay county, West Virginia.)

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	KILLED OR DIED.	WHEN TAKEN PRISONER.	TERM OF SERVICE.		PAY	
					MONTHS.	DAYS.	IN DOLLARS.	CONT'L CURRENCY.
Patrick Vaughn	Private	July 1, 1776	Died		4	13	29 1/2	8:17:4
eter Hanes		July 10, 1776			26	20	177 1/2	53:06:8
ohn Malcher		July 15, 1776	Died	Nov. 16, 1776	6	26	45 1/2	13:14:8
eter Snyder		July 20, 1776			6	26	45 1/2	13:14:8
aniel Bedinger					28	11	173 1/2	52:14:8
ohn Barner					1	9	8 1/2	2:12:0
William Hickman						9	8 1/2	2:12:0
thomas Pollock					5	10	35 1/2	10:13:4
ryan Timmons					5	10	35 1/2	10:13:4
thomas Mitchell					5	10	35 1/2	10:13:4
onrad Rush					24	22	44 5-6	13:09:4
avid Harmon					6	22	44 5-6	13:09:4
ames Aitken					6	22	7 1/2	2:06:8
William Wilson					Nov. 16, 1776	1	44 5-6	13:09:4
ohn Wilson					6	22	44 5-6	13:09:4
oses McComesky					6	20	71 1-12	21:06:8
thomas Beatty					25	20	44 5-12	13:08:8
ohn Gray					6	20	33 1/2	10:00:8
alentine Fritz					27		34 1/2	10:05:4
echariah Butt						4	34 1/2	10:05:4
William Moredock					28		44	13:04:0
harles Collins						16	38 1/2	11:06:8
amuel Davis					30		43 1/2	13:01:4
onrad Cabbage					August 1, 1776	6	43 1/2	10:09:4
ohn Cummins					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	36 5-6	11:16:0
ahael Stevens					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	39 1/2	14:01:1
ichael Wolf					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	46 5-6	52:00:0
ohn Lewis					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	173 1/2	1:17:4
William Donnally					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	6 1/2	10:13:4
avid Gilmore					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	35 1/2	11:14:8
ohn Cassidy					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	39 1-9	11:14:8
amuel Barnet					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	43 1/2	13:00:0
eter Good					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	45 1/2	13:14:8
orge Helm					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	43 1/2	13:00:0
William Bogle					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	173 1/2	52:00:0
ohn Nixon					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	46 1/2	14:00:0
nthony Blackhead					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	43 1/2	13:00:0
hristian Penninger					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	43 1/2	7:00:0
harles Jones					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	23 1/2	13:00:0
illiam Case					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	50	15:00:0
asper Myre					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	43 1/2	13:01:9
orge Brown					3	25	172 5-8	51:17:4
enjamin McKnight					4	25	42 5-12	12:14:8
nthony Larkin					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	1 11	2:14:8
illiam Seaman					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	11	9 1-12
harles Snowden					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	28	23:14:8
ohn Boulden					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	28	33 1/2
ohn Blake					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	2	10:02:8
icholas Russell					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	24	5 1/2
enjamin Hughes					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	25	1:12:0
					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	24	5 1/2
					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	25	1:12:0
					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	25	51:13:4
					Died	Nov. 16, 1776	25	51:13:4

Christian seems to have been from Berkeley County, and I have no idea if he and Henry Sr. were related or not. However, I have often wondered if our ancestor John C.'s middle name might have been Christian.

The two Pennsylvania Peninger Families of 1790:

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FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.				NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.
	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP—continued.					HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP—continued.
Bellofelt, William...	2	3	3	...	Andres, Peter...
Vanbuskirk, Joseph...	2	1	4	...	Rea, Peter...
Stenger, Adam...	1	1	3	...	Andres, William...
Keller, Christopher...	2	2	5	...	Andres, Martin...
Alberson, David...	1	1	1	...	Revert, John...
Alberson, Alem...	1	2	3	...	Linn, Martin...
Bower, John...	1	1	1	...	Henry, John...
Williams, John...	1	1	1	...	Incley, Lewis...
Brinker, Jacob...	2	1	1	...	Rea, Christopher...
Shafer, Jesse...	1	1	2	...	Rea, Abraham...
Wise, Daniel...	1	1	3	...	Rea, George...
Shoemaker, William...	1	3	3	...	Stember, Henry...
Shoemaker, Henry...	1	4	4	...	Helfrish, George...
Merwina, Jacob...	1	3	3	...	Shafer, Anthony...
Preits, George...	1	3	4	...	Best, Michel...
Hobner, Andrew...	2	1	3	...	Hunseker, Hen...
Bellofelt, George...	2	4	3	...	Linn, Jacob...
Shibley, Bartel...	2	1	3	...	Sigrid, Peter...
Peets, Adam...	1	1	1	...	Perch, John...
Arnold, Conrad...	1	1	1	...	Kern, Catrina...
Arnold, Adam...	1	2	2	...	Fenstamaker, William...
Arnold, Jacob...	1	2	2	...	Yager, John...
Arnold, John...	1	2	5	...	Ware, Larence...
Misner, George...	1	2	3	...	Luke, John Lewis...
Va Buskirk, Moses...	1	1	1	...	Peter, Pheasant...
Teter, Henry...	2	4	5	...	Peter, Casper...
Coonrod, Jeronyca...	1	6	5	...	Peter, Casper, Jr...
Garrison, Joseph...	1	1	3	...	Peter, John...
Peits, Michel...	1	1	4	...	Miller, Laurence...
Shale, Peter...	2	2	7	...	Baillot, Joseph...
Storm, John...	2	2	2	...	Huffman, William...
Shoemaker, Jacob...	1	1	2	...	Huffman, Michel...
Wotling, Andrew...	3	1	5	...	Hess, David...
Minges, Conrad...	1	1	1	...	Diper, Michel...
Stitzer, George...	1	1	1	...	Fifer, Andrew...
Stitzer, Michel...	1	1	1	...	Arner, John...
Raner, Peter...	1	1	2	...	Tiper, George Adam...
Haler, Lodwick...	3	1	5	...	Washburn, Daniel...
Shever, George...	1	1	1	...	Helfrish, George...
Heller, Lewis...	1	2	1	...	Ritenhouse, Jacob...
Snyder, John...	4	2	1	...	Peter, William...
Bellofelt, William, Jr...	1	1	2	...	Herier, William...
Bartleson, Bartel...	1	1	3	...	Plose, John George...
Rumage, Lewis...	1	1	1	...	Rodek, Peter...
Alexander, John...	1	4	3	...	Shehart, Rev...
Morgan, Sarah...	2	3	3	...	Redy, John...
Morgan, Even...	1	3	2	1	Redy, John, Jr...
Berry, Walter...	1	2	2	1	Gyger, Jacob...
Aston, Thomas...	2	2	2	1	Leip, Adam...
Aston, John...	1	2	1	1	Rydeanor, Jacob...
Miller, Christian...	1	3	4	1	Keke, John...
Miller, Frederick...	2	3	4	1	Hantwerk, Jacob...
M'Carty, Thomas...	3	7	7	1	Hantwerk, John...
Brown, John...	1	5	1	1	Hantwerk, Peter...
Shafer, John...	2	4	4	1	Crouse, Philip...
Vanbuskirk, Sarah...	1	1	2	1	Müller, Nicholas...
Young, Nicholas, Jr...	1	1	2	1	Miller, John...
Sterner, Michel...	1	5	1	1	Plose, Lunah...
Vanhorn, Benj'm...	1	3	2	1	Rader, Conrad...
Roads, George...	1	3	3	1	Härdter, Martin...
Gillmore, Thomas...	1	2	3	1	Serfas, Henry...
Gower, George...	1	4	4	1	Stone, Peter...
Kense, Anthony...	1	2	5	1	Shnyder, Balsor...
Levers, George...	6	1	5	1	Rix, George...
Starner, Jacob...	1	1	1	1	Rix, William...
Shafer, John, Jr...	1	1	3	1	Loughenore, Christian...
Taper, John...	1	2	2	1	Cunkle, Adam...
Mier, Lodwick...	1	2	3	1	Hunsiker, Joseph...
Cungle, Larence...	1	2	2	1	Hunsiker, John...
Shafer, Matias...	1	1	1	1	Sidle, Peter...
Shafer, Phillip...	1	1	4	1	Nafe, Barnard...
Huston, John...	1	3	4	1	Smith, Jacob...
Brown, Jonathan...	1	5	1	1	Wirt, Nicholas...
Worthington, William...	1	3	3	1	Ferber, Jacob...
Tee, John...	1	3	1	1	Hawk, Conrad...
Patterson, Alexander...	1	1	2	1	Hawk, Jacob...
HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.					LEHIGH TOWNSHIP.
Penninger, Oelirigh...	1	2	1	1	Neldenbergher, Nicholas...
Goettner, Andrew...	1	1	4	1	Dull, Christian...
Kern, John...	1	3	3	1	Raner, Adam...
Kern, William...	4	3	4	1	Trisebaugh, Henry...
Kern, George...	1	1	4	1	Fenstamaker, John...
Romale, Ambrose...	2	1	2	1	Pretitzer (Widow)...
Romale, Michel...	4	2	3	2	Strous, Henry...
Boser, Henry...	1	3	3	1	Baughman, Conrad...
Wens, Peter...	1	1	1	1	Baughman, Conrad, Jr...
Kern, Nicholas...	1	1	1	1	Museman, David...
Kern, William, Jr...	1	1	1	1	Museman, Jacob...
Rarigh, Simon...	4	2	2	1	Waltman, Peter...
Wassem, John...	2	2	1	1	Hecker, Adam...
Romale, George...	1	2	3	1	Acker, Philip...
Ross, Charles...	1	2	2	1	Humshire, Adam...
	X				Humshire, Daniel...
					Hutchinson, William...
					Trisbaugh, Yost...
					Brown, George...
					Nagie, George...
					Deter, Adam...
					Gernhurst, Henry...
					Macvaw, John...
					Trisbaugh, Jacob...
					Trisbaugh, John...
					Trisbaugh, John, Jr...
					Trisbaugh, Adam...
					Baughman, Frederick...
					Hefelfinger, John...
					Swope, Martin...
					Swope, Henry...
					Swope, Jacob...
					Backman, Frederick...
					Hoslev, Leonard...
					Upp, Michel...
					Upp, Mattias...

HEADS OF FAMILIES—PENNSYLVANIA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.			NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.			NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.			
	Free white males under 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.		All other free persons.	Slaves.			Free white males under 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.
SALISBURY TOWNSHIP—continued.				SALISBURY TOWNSHIP—continued.				SALISBURY TOWNSHIP—continued.				
Barry, Abraham.	1	1	5	Shul, Balser.	3			Reap, Isaac.	1	2	5	
Blankin, Daniel.	2	1	2	Albert, Mattis.	2			Witssel, Conrad.	1	1		
Bor, Adam.	1			Spinner, Jacob.	1	3	7	Accard, William.	1	2	3	
Bulus, Peter.	1	3	3	Spinner, Abraham.	1			Isenbaugh, Andrew.	1	1	2	
Burdick, George.	4		3	Gable, John.	1			Trisebaugh, Yost.	1			
Burdous, Gutlip.	1			Fink, Peter.	1	3	3	Martin, Daniel.	1			
Bur, John.	1			Cline, Daniel.	1	2	3	Dunn, Alexander.	1	1	4	
Bakes, Elias.	1			Loran, Nicholas.	1	1	2	Jones, David.	1	2	1	
Bendur, Henry Gutlip.	1			Giginger, John.	1	1	1	Kern, William.	1			
Langaway, Jacob.	1	1	3	Ritter, Henry.	1	3	3	Anich, Peter.	4			
Yonemaker, Henry.	1	3	1	Ritter, Henry, Jr.	1							
Shop, Anthony.	1	2	3	Lybert, George, Jr.	1							
Hort, Justia.	1	3	1									
Irpar, Peter.	1	2	3									
Smith, George.	2											
Smith, Ursel.												
Impiacoer, Yost.	1											
Derby, John.	3	1	4									
Gutman, George.	1	2	3									
Lepp, Andrew.	3											
Man, George.	1	4	5									
Miller, John.	1	2	2									
Moor, John.	1											
Titte, Barbara.												
Ree, Richard.	1	1	6									
Zons, Michel.	2	1	4									
Conaoun, Margaret.	3	2	3									
Conauner, Phelix.	1	1	2									
McC. Nicholas.	1	1	2									
Smith, Casper.	1	1	2									
Varle, Jacob.	1	3	4									
Wahrter, Thomas.	4	1	5									
Takinger, Martin.	2											
Wachart, Michel.	5											
Wach, Michel.	3											
Feilinger, Valentine.	1	4	4									
Cahle, John, Jr.	1											
Horlock, Michel.	1	2	3									
Miller, John.	1	3	4									
Rehart, Adam.	1											
Tyne, Laurence.	2	2	4									
Witter, John.	1	2	2									
Bogart, Jacob.	3											
McC. George.	1	1	2									
Ever, Jacob.	3	2	3									
Turner, Thomas.	1	2	4									
Lemberger, Frederick.	1	3	3									
Libert, George.	2	1	5									
Wehler, Adam.	4											
Sta, John.	1											
Werts, Henry.	1	1	1									
Werts, Rygert.	1											
Wine, John.	5											
Wiegman, Conrad.	3	1	4									
McC. Andrew.	1	4	3									
McC. John.	2	7	3									
Whart, Peter.	1	4	3									
One, Samuel.	2		5									
Rygart, Henry.	1	2	7									
Yon, Jacob.	1	3	4									
Witter, Martin.	2	5	2									
Miller, George.	1											
Weder, John.	1											
Wight, George.	1											
Wohamaker, Jacob.	1	1	1									
Wink, George Adam.	1	1	1									
One, Philip.	1	1	2									
Wommer, Henry.	3	3	3									
Womdy, Christian.	2	2	6									
McC. Stephen.	1	4	7									
Wower, Michel.	1	3	3									
Wybriger, Christian.	1	1	2									
Wiv, Daniel.	1	2	4									
Wise, Hooprich.	2	1	7									
Wonet, Christian.	1		1									
McC. Daniel.	1	3	3									
McC. George.	1	1	2									
McC. Christian.	3	2	2									
Wit, Christopher.	1	5	2									
Wirk, George.	3	1	1									
Weyer, Peter.	1	1	2									
Wise, William.	1	4	3									
Worot, Nicholas.	3	1	5									
Wylie, Peter.	1	3	6									
Worot, Adam.	1	1	2									
Wysinger, Jacob.	2	2	2									
Wysman, George.	1	1	2									
Worts, John.	1	1	2									
Worts, William.	3		2									
Worts, Peter.	1	1	1									
Womander, Henry.	1	1	1									
Womus, John.	1		4									
Wore, Peter.	1	3	3									
Wysbaugh, David.	1	1	2									

Some of the Pioneer Families of Pendleton

The following list of surnames covers most of the pioneer families already mentioned in this story.

The information given after each name, provided the information is known, usually will be in this order:

1. National origin of the pioneer.
2. Original spelling of the surname, and the meaning.
3. Residence before coming to the Pendleton area.
4. Year of arrival in Pendleton, or the area that is now in Highland. Most of the arrival dates are based on the year the pioneer first bought land, but many were in the area earlier than the year given.
5. The spot where the pioneer first settled in Pendleton.
6. Pioneer's occupation, if other than a farmer.
7. Any information of particular interest.

Note: An asterik before a surname means that Peninger descendants married into that family, but which line is not always indicated.

ALKIRE - German - 1752.

* ARBAUGH - German (Aerbach - means Waterbrook) - 1790 - Circleville District. One known son.

* ARBOGAST - German (Armikast or Armencort) - 1758 - Crabbottom Valley, Highland, below pioneer Peter Thomas Hull's place. Of pioneer Michael's seven sons, Adam, David, John, and Michael Jr. were Privates in Capt. Peter Hull's Militia Company in 1779.

* ARMENTROUT - German (Hermantracht) - 1820 - Brushy Run. One known son.

- * ARMSTRONG - Scotch - 1759 - Bullpasture Valley, Highland, one mile below Doe Hill. Two known sons.

- * BENNETT - English - 1767 - below Clover Lick, on the North Fork. Six sons.

One of pioneer Joseph's descendants was Dr. Jesse Bennett (1769-1842) who is unofficially credited with performing the first Caeserean section in America with living mother and child. The event took place in 1794, in Rockingham County, and the patient was his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Hog, the first Clerk of Rockingham. Mother and daughter survived and both lived long lives.

- * BLAND - English (also Scotch) - 1770 - near Kline - physician. Pioneer Thomas (d. 1826) and first wife Margaret had five children, and by his second wife, two children. (Thomas and Margaret's son Henry had 24 children, by two wives. Of his 15 sons, nine migrated West and one went to Maryland.)

- * BLIZZARD - English - 1771 - opposite Fort Seybert. Pioneer John and wife Mary had five sons and two daughters.

- * BODKIN - Irish - 1746 - Bullpasture Valley, Highland, four miles south of McDowell. Of pioneer Richard's five sons, his son Hugh Bodkin was in Capt. Peter Hull's Militia Company in 1779.

- BOGGS - Irish - 1816 - Mouth of Seneca.

- * BOWERS - German (Bauer - means Countryman) - 1780 - north of Sugar Grove. Pioneer Charles and wife Lucy Mick had two known sons.

- * BURNER - German - 1745 - one-half mile below Brandywine. Pioneer Abraham had five known children.

- * BUZZARD - German (Bossert or Bussard). Also given as French (Boissard) [Bwas-sar] - 1777 - West Dry Run. Pioneer Rudolph Buzzard came to the area with four of his brothers. He settled on the Crabbottom Valley, Highland, at Wimer's Run. He and wife Susanna Zickafoose had five sons and four daughters.

* CALHOUN

- Scotch-Irish. The Calhouns came from the north of Ireland in 1733, to Pennsylvania, soon after moving to Augusta County, Virginia. In 1750 James Calhoun was a Captain of a "troop of horse", and in 1752 William Calhoun appeared in the records. Also in 1752, Patrick Calhoun was living on New River. The three are believed to have been brothers. Patrick went on to South Carolina, and John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), statesman, and vice president of U.S. 1825-32, was his son. The Calhouns of Pendleton were the progeny of William, and two of Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants married into his family.

* CAMPBELL

- Scotch-Irish - 1774 - Seneca Valley.

Immigrant John Campbell was born in Scotland, and emigrated from Ireland to America with his large family, in 1684. He went first to New Jersey, then to Pennsylvania, and then to Virginia. He had sons Patrick (md. to Elizabeth Henry, sister of statesman Patrick Henry), David, Robert (migrated to Texas), and William. William and wife Sarah had eight children, and it was their grandson Alexander Campbell who came to Seneca Valley, in Highland County. Alexander and his three wives had 12 children.

CAPITO

- French (Capiteau) - 1782 - 60 acres opposite Franklin. Pioneer Daniel was a merchant and a farmer.

* CASSELL

- French (Capel) - 1767 - Friend's Run. The Cassells emigrated from Kreisheim in the Palatine in 1681, settling in Germantown, now Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Valentine Cassell came from Pennsylvania to Pendleton in 1767. He had nine children.

* CLEEK

- German (Glick or Gluck). Immigrant Baltas Cleek, born 1699 in Germany, sailed from Rotterdam with his family in 1732, in the Ship Mary, which was bringing Palatines to America. The journey proved too much for Baltas, however, and he became ill and died before reaching America. The Mary arrived in America 26 Sept 1732, and the ship records list Baltas as, "Dead -- Baltas Cleek, 33." His four sons made the crossing also, and son Jacob Cleek settled in Bath County, Virginia, in 1790. He and wife Christina had six sons and four daughters. Two of Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants married into Jacob's family.

COLLETT - Scotch-Irish - 1780 - Buffalo Hills.

* CONRAD - German (Kuhnradt) - 1758. There were three Conrad brothers who were pioneers in Pendleton. Widower Jacob Conrad Sr. is known to have come from Canton Berne, Switzerland with his four children, in 1750, settling first in Pennsylvania, before locating on the South Branch bottom in 1763, 1½ miles below Ruddle. Ulrich Conrad Sr., wife Elizabeth, was a miller, settling on South Fork Mountain, SW of Fort Seybert. Hans (John) Conrad was killed during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert in 1758. Ulrich Sr. probably was the father of the Ulrich Jr. who was in Capt. Peter Hull's Militia Company in 1779. At least three Peninger descendants married into Jacob Conrad Sr.'s family.

COPLINGER - German - 1761 - near Byrd's Mill.

CRUMMETT - German - (Kromet) - 1787 - Crummett Run.

CUNNINGHAM - Scotch-Irish - 1753 - Walnut Bottom, North Fork. Three Cunningham brothers, John, James and William emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, and all settled in Pendleton. James was taken captive by Indians on March 19, 1758 and held for seven years. He was treated very badly, nearly starved, and became blind while a captive. He spent his last days in Randolph County, (W) VA.

* DAHMER - German - 1794 - near Kline. Pioneer John George Dahmer was a native of Baden, Germany, where he was educated in several languages. He came to Pendleton when 19 years old. He and first wife Mary Elizabeth Hartman had six children, and he and second wife Nancy Skidmore (dau. of Capt. John A. Skidmore) had three children.

* DAVIS - Welch - 1753 - South Fork bottom, one mile below Brandywine. One of pioneer Robert's sisters was married to William Stephenson who is believed to have been one of the unidentified victims of the 1758 massacre at Fort Seybert.

Robert Davis was a Major in the Continental Army, Captain of Militia, and one of the first justices of Rockingham. In 1780 and 1781 he was leader of the South Fork Patriots against the Tories. The disturbances were brought to an end when he arranged

a truce with William Ward and a man named Hull, well-known Tories.

Robert was coroner, a sheriff, member of the House of Delegates 1793-4, and a justice of the peace from 1778 until his death in 1818, at the age of 80. It was on his land that the first schoolhouse in Pendleton stood.

Robert's wife was widow Sarah Dyer Hawes, one of the 11 persons taken captive by Killbuck during the 1758 massacre at Fort Seybert. Robert and Sarah had eight children.

(During Sarah's captivity, she came to think better of the Indians than of the French who sometimes visited the Indian village near Chillicothe, Ohio where she was being held. Her captivity worked some changes in her appearance and manner, and when she was finally returned to her family, it was some time before her little daughter Hannah Hawes would accept Sarah as her mother. Sarah's father and brother were among the 17 people killed during the attack, and she witnessed the tomahawk slaying of her father, by Shawnee Indian Killbuck.) See map on Page 98.

* DICE

- German (Deiss) - York County, PA - 1757 - Fort Seybert and Friend's Run. Pioneer Mathias came to the area with two of his brothers, John and George. Mathias and wife Catharine had 11 children.

* DICKENSON

- English - Eastern Virginia - 1774 - South Fork bottom, below Brandywine. Pioneer Jacob had four sons, and all but son Samuel left Pendleton before 1795. (Samuel's wife was Rachel Davis, dau. of Major Robert Davis and Sarah Dyer Hawes.)

* DUNKLE

- German - 1753 - Upper Deer Run, near Fort Seybert. Pioneer John had sons John, George, Jacob, and Michael. The early Dunkles owned valuable tracts on the South Branch and South Fork, but one of them sold his own interest for a shotpouch and a canoe.

* DYER

- Scotch-Irish - PA - 1747 - Fort Seybert. Pioneer Roger Dyer was the leader of the first settlement in Pendleton. For his day, he was considered well-to-do, being a large and prosperous landowner in Pendleton and Hardy. Son William was a substantial citizen also, owning a servant and nine horses and colts. Roger and son William were both killed during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert in 1758, and Roger's son James

and his daughter Sarah were taken captive. Roger and wife Hannah Green had the following children:

1. William Dyer (1725-1758), wife Margaret Dunkle, daughter of pioneer John Dunkle.
2. Hannah Dyer (1735-1810), husband was German pioneer Frederick Keister.
3. Hester Dyer (b. 1739) was md. to English pioneer Matthew Patton.
4. Sarah Dyer (1740-1816)- held captive for 3½ years. Md. (1) Peter Hawes, and (2) Robert Davis.
5. James Dyer (1744-1807), was 14 when taken captive, and was held for two years. He had three wives.

James was the 4th great grandfather of Pauline Harmon who, with her husband John, presently lives on a portion of the old Peninger Homestead. James was the father of Zebulon Dyer, Pendleton County Clerk who signed most of the Peninger deeds.

EBERMAN

- German - 1761 - Canoe Run, North Fork.

EVICK

- German (Ewig) - 1753 - South Branch. Pioneer Francis Evick, the founder of Franklin, had three known children, and his pioneer brother, George, had seven.

* EYE

- German (Auge or Owe) - PA - 1768 - Blackthorn. In 1779, pioneer Christopher Stuffle Eye was a Private in Capt. Peter Hull's Militia Company. He and wife Catharine Zorn had nine children.

FRIEND

- German - 1769 - Friend's Run.

FULTZ

- German - 1769 - South Mill Creek.

* GRAGG

- Scotch-Irish - 1757 - north side of Seneca. Pioneer William was one of the bondsmen for the John Davis who was found guilty of treason by a Rockingham Court, during the Revolution.

* GREENAWALT - German - (Groenewald - means Greenwood) - PA - 1779 - Greenawalt Gap, near Kline. One known child, George Jr.

HAIGLER - German - 1763 - Mill Creek.

HAMMER - German - 1761 - South Branch bottom, near Byrd's Mill. There were four pioneer Hammer brothers who settled near Byrd's Mill, George, Balsor, Henry, and Jacob. George remained there, building a loopholed house. Balsor moved to Cave, on the South Branch, in 1777, and his log house was still standing as of 1910. Henry went to Tennessee, and Jacob moved elsewhere in Virginia. (John Peninger Sr. and wife Barbara Propst mortgaged their 469 acres to Balsor Hammer on 7 Sept 1808. Pages 205 and 207.)

* HARMON - German (Herrman) - 1781 - Sugar Lick Run. There were three pioneer Harmons in the area, David, who settled on Sugar Lick Run, and Isaac and George, who settled in the Union District in 1790 to 1800. Peninger descendants married into the Isaac Harmon family. One of the three Harmon pioneers was the ancestor of John Harmon who lives on the old Peninger Homestead, with wife Pauline.

HARPOLE - German - 1763 - Mill Creek.

* HARTMAN - German. Immigrant Hartman was a resident of Lancaster County, PA before moving to Harper's Ferry. Of his 15 children, eight went to the Pendleton area about 1795, settling around Brushy Run. All remained in Pendleton, except one son who left the county when young and was never heard of again. Four of Henry Sr. and Barbara's descendants married into Hartman families.

HAWES - English - 1750 - near Fort Seybert. Pioneer Peter Hawes was married to Sarah Dyer, daughter of pioneers Roger Dyer and Hannah Green. Peter died sometime around 1762, and his widow then married Robert Davis.

* HEVENER - German (Heffner) - 1755 - one mile below Brandywine. Pioneer William may have been one of the unidentified settlers killed during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert in 1758. He had two known sons, Nicholas and Peter, both born in Germany. Nicholas Hevener was naturalized in 1762, along with Henry Peninger Sr. At least three Peninger descendants married into the Nicholas Hevener family.

HILLE - German - 1820 - Franklin.

* HINKLE - German (Henkel - Hinckle). The first of the family in American was Rev. Anthony Jacob Henkel, a "Hofprediger" - preacher to a royal court, who came from Frankfort on the Main, Germany, to Montgomery County, PA in 1717. He was killed by a fall from a horse in 1728, and is buried in Germantown (now Philadelphia) PA. The Hinkles of Germany were quite prominent in the days of the Protestant Reformation. Anthony had at least four sons and three daughters.

His son, John (Yost) Justus Hinkle, migrated to North Carolina, and then to Pendleton before 1758, settling a little above Harper's Mill. John's wife was Magdalena Eschmann, and they had 12 children. Six of their children married children of German pioneer George Teter. Daughter Magdalena married Capt. John Skidmore, and son Isaac married Mary Cunningham, daughter of Abraham of Hardy County who was killed during the Indian Wars. Mary's mother was taken captive by Indians, and Mary was born during the captivity. (Some of the Hinkles also went to Oregon, but I don't know which ones or where in OR.) Peninger descendants married into Magdalena Skidmore's family.

HOPKINS - English - 1781 - Upper Tract.

JOHNSON - English - PA - 1757 - South Fork.

JOHNSTON - Scotch-Irish - 1750 - Franklin.

* JUDY - German (Tschudi) - 1763 - Mill Creek, a little below the Pendleton line. Judy Gap was named after pioneer Martin Judy, whose two known children were Henry and Martin. Peninger descendants married into Henry's family.

* KEE - Irish - 1800 - Franklin - merchant. Pioneer Aaron came from Ireland with his brother James. In 1813 Aaron was in partnership with Charles McCreary and James Boggs. Aaron and his wife Catharine Beath had four children, the only one remaining in Pendleton was James B. Kee who married Sarah A. McCoy, dau. of Oliver. One Peninger descendant is known to have married into Aaron Kee's family, and that was Henry Peninger III's granddaughter, Mary C. Arbogast (1850-1915), daughter of Eunice Peninger and George Arbogast, who married James W. Kee, son of James B. Kee and Sarah A. McCoy.

* KEISTER - German (Geyster). Pioneer Frederick Keister (1730-1815) came from Germany to PA about 1750, and to the South Fork about 1753, settling at Brandywine. He was naturalized in 1762, served in the American Revolution, and qualified as a Lt. 28 Sept 1778. He also served as a soldier in the Colonial Wars, in the Augusta Militia. The pioneer bought a convict, a forger, who became the first teacher of record in the first schoolhouse in Pendleton, located on the Robert Davis farm. The village of Brandywine stands on a part of the old Keister Homestead.

Frederick Keister's wife was Hannah Dyer, daughter of Roger Dyer and Hannah Green. They had eight children. Three of their five daughters married brothers of Col. Peter Hull (husband of Barbara Peninger.) One of their sons, George Keister, had 18 children, by two wives. Peninger descendants married into George's family, and into his brother James' family.

* KILE - German (Keil or Coil). Four pioneer Kile brothers came from the Rockingham area, all settling above Upper Tract. They were Valentine, Gabriel, George, and Jacob. While still in Rockingham, George and Jacob were captured by Indians. Jacob was said to be very strong, and one night he chewed through the rope holding him, released his brother, and they made their escape. When they reached the area known as the Roaring Plains, George was too exhausted to go on, so Jacob went ahead to the blockhouse at the Mouth of Seneca, and got a relief party to go back for his brother. During the time of Indian attacks, settlers would gather at the Seneca blockhouse for protection. A towering cliff nearby served as a lookout point.

Peninger descendants married into the exhausted George's family.

* KISAMORE - German (Keismohr) - 1799 - Union District. Pioneer Bernard Kisamore had son Jesse, who married and had 11 children.

* LAMBERT - Scotch-Irish - 1788 - West Dry Run. Pioneer John Lambert (d. 1804) and wife Elizabeth had sons John Jr., James, Mathias, and George. At least 18 Peninger descendants married into the Lambert family.

MC CLURE - Scotch-Irish - 1757 - Franklin - tanner.

* MALLOW - German - 1753 - Mallow Run, between Upper Tract and Kline. Pioneer Michael Mallow was absent from home at the time of the Indian attack on the Upper Tract

settlement on April 27, 1758, and escaped being killed, but his pregnant wife Mary and two of their young children were taken captive. One child, an infant girl, was killed near Greenawalt Gap. The other child, a boy, and his mother and her son born in captivity, were allowed to return home some years later. The son who was taken captive changed in appearance and manner so greatly during his captivity, that his father Michael could identify him only by a mark on his thumb.

Michael Mallow was a prominent man among the early settlers and a well-to-do farmer. He and wife Mary had five sons who reached adulthood, Adam, George, Thomas, Michael Jr., and Henry, the son born in captivity.

MASTERS - Scotch-Irish - 1800 - Franklin.

* MICK - German - 1820 - Circleville District. Pioneer Sampson Mick and wife Jane had four children. One Peninger descendant is known to have married into their son Solomon's family.

* MITCHEL - German (Michler). Pioneer Rev. Peter Mitchell came to Pendleton before 1790, settling on South Fork Mountain, west of Sugar Grove. He was the first resident Lutheran minister in Pendleton County. The large Mitchell connection in Pendleton and Highland descended from his son George, his only known child. The town of Mitchell in the Sugar Grove District was named after the pioneer.

* MONTONY - French - Loudoun County, VA - 1827 - North Fork. Pioneer Joseph and his sister Mary were the only children of immigrant Albert Montony who came from France and settled in Loudoun County. Joseph and his wife Catharine Bennett had 11 children, nine reaching adulthood.

* MORRAL - English - 1765 - South Fork Mountain, on the Ulrich Conrad place. Pioneer Samuel and wife Mary Davis (sister of pioneer Robert Davis) had five sons.

* MULLENAX - French (Molyneux) [Mul-le-nuh] - 1781 - lower Crabbottom Valley, Highland. The village of Mullenax, in the Circleville District, was named after the two Mullenax brothers who were pioneers to the area, John, and (name unknown). Two of John Mullenax's three sons, John Jr. and James, were in Capt. Peter Hull's

Militia Company, in 1779. The unknown pioneer had two sons. Peninger descendants married into the families of both pioneers.

- * NELSON - Scotch - 1771 - Sugar Lick, on North Fork Valley. Pioneer Thomas Nelson was born in Scotland. He and wife Martha had one known son, John, who settled on Black Lick. John and wife Sarah Stearns had 13 children.
- PATTON - English - PA - 1747 - Fort Seybert. Pioneer Matthew Patton was Roger Dyer's son-in-law.
- * PENNINGTON - English - 1795 - North Fork Valley. Pioneer Richard had four children, Richard Jr., Priscilla, Barbara, and William.
- PETERSON - Swedish - 1757 - South Fork Valley.
- * PHARES - Irish - 1781 - Hedrick's Run. The pioneer, name unknown, had nine children.
- PICKLE - German (Bickel) - 1765 - mouth of Brushy Fork.
- * PUFFENBARGER - German (Pfaffenbarger - means Holder of a Glebe, or Parsonage Farm) - 1774 - near Sugar Grove. Pioneer George Puffenbarger was a Private in Capt. Peter Hull's Militia Company, 1779. George and wife Elizabeth had nine children.
- * RUDDLE - German (Rueddel). Pioneer John Ruddle was an early settler to the area, and the town of Ruddle was named after him. He and wife Mary had four known children.
- RULEMAN - German (Ruhlmann) - 1756 - South Fork bottom, three miles above Brandywine. Pioneer Jacob Ruleman died in 1772, and his estate was appraised at \$673.33, by Henry Stone, John Skidmore, and George Kile. Jacob and wife Margaret had three known sons, Christian (d. 1824), Henry, and Justus. Son Christian Ruleman was a bondsman for two men accused of treason in 1779 - Page 105.

SHAVER - German (Schafer) - 1761 - Mallow Run.

SHAW - Irish - 1830 - head of Trout Run.

* SIMMONS - German (Sieman) - 1753 - near mouth of Brushy Run. Pioneers Nicholas and Leonard, brothers, came to the Pendleton area in 1753. Nicholas had at least six sons, George, John, Leonard, Mark, Michael, and Peter, all of whom were Privates in Captain Peter Hull's 1779 Militia Company.

Ten Peninger descendants are known to have married into the Simmons family. Of the 27 Simmons males who were soldiers in the Civil War, from Pendleton, one was killed in battle, one died in a Federal prison, one died of Smallpox, and one died of Diphtheria.

* SKIDMORE - Scotch-Irish - 1754. Pioneer Joseph had two known sons, John A., and Joseph Jr. The original settlement of Skidmores was around Ruddle, then known as Skidmore's Mill Run. The family was prominent and influential in the pioneer days. It would appear that there were several pioneer brothers, or perhaps some were the sons of Joseph.

Son John A. settled on Friend's Run in 1754, the year the family arrived in the Pendleton area. He was selected as the first President of the Court when Pendleton was formed. He was a Captain of Militia during the Revolution, and prior to that war, he was wounded at Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774, in the Dunmore War. Page 99.

Capt. John A. Skidmore (1736-1809) was married to Mary Magdalena Hinkle (1743-1829), daughter of pioneer John Justus Hinkle. John and Mary had 13 children. (Their daughter Nancy was the 2nd wife of pioneer John George Dahmer - Page 308.)

SMITH - Scotch-Irish - PA - 1747 - Fort Seybert. Pioneer John Smith probably was the first Smith in the area. He may have been killed April 28, 1758 during the Shawnee attack on Fort Seybert. See Pages 49 & 59.

John Smith, Nicholas Smith, and Thomas Smith were in the area by 1757, and may have been brothers. Thomas was killed April 27, 1758 during the Shawnee attack on Fort Upper Tract. See Pages 50 & 58. These Smiths may have been Germans (Schmidt).

Capt. Abraham Smith, Page 59, was brought to the South Branch in 1758 to help protect the settlers on the South Branch.

Andrew Smith was German, and he was in the area by 1758, died in 1762. See Pages 60 and 80.

These six Smiths were the earliest of the name in Pendleton. When I redo John C. Peninger's records, in Book Two, I'll show much more about the Pendleton Smiths, because it's possible that John C.'s wife, Mary Elizabeth Smith, was a descendant of one of the Smith families of Pendleton.

* SPONAUGLE - German (Sponaugen - means squint-eyed) - Loudoun County, VA - 1794 - Hunting Ground, near Circleville. Pioneer Balsor Sponaugle had five children, Jacob, John, William, Susan, and Polly.

* STONE - German (Stein) - 1753 - below Sugar Grove. Pioneer Henry Stone (d. 1810) and wife Susanna Zorn had sons Peter and Christian. When Henry Peninger Sr. was charged with treason in 1779, Henry Stone acted as one of his sureties.

* TETER - German (Dietrick). Pioneer George Teter came from Wurtemburg, Germany, settling first on Dutchman's Creek near Salisbury, North Carolina. Because of Indian troubles, he left the area soon after 1760 and settled in Pendleton, near Mouth of Seneca. His four known children, George Paul, Philip, and Barbara married children of pioneer John Justus Hinkle. Son Philip and wife Susannah Hinkle had 11 children, and it was Philip's family that Peninger descendants married into.

THOMPSON - English - Culpeper County, VA - 1814. Two pioneer brothers came to Pendleton, John, who settled east of Circleville, and William, who settled on Timber Ridge. John had 10 children, William had six.

VANEMAN - German - 1754 - Friend's Run.

* WADE - English - 1780 - Back Creek Valley, Highland County, VA. Pioneer John Wade and wife Sophia had nine children. Their son Otho Wade was the first preacher of record in what is now Highland County, and he

united several hundred couples in marriage during his 21 years as an ordained deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He performed many of the Peninger wedding ceremonies.

Otho Wade (1766-1825) and wife Catharine Callahan had 12 children. Peninger descendants married into his family, and also into the family of his sister, Elizabeth (b. 1747).

WAGGY - German - VA - 1796 - South Branch, eight miles above Franklin.

* WAGONER - German (Wagner - means wagoner) [Vack-ner]. Pioneer Christian (d. 1798) came to the Highland area in 1772, locating on the Crabbottom Valley, on Frank's Run. He and wife Catharine had six children, Michael, Christian, George, Joseph, Esther C., and Adam.

WARD - German. Pioneer William Ward was in the Pendleton area by 1753. In 1763 he was a road surveyor, in 1765 an Under Sheriff of Augusta, in 1774 a soldier in the Dunmore War, and in 1781, he was living on the Blackthorn.

During the American Revolution, William became the leader of a band of Tory refugees who had their headquarters at Tory Camp Run, in Randolph County, (W) VA. In 1779, he was bound over by the Court of Rockingham in the sum of 1000 pounds, being charged with "tumult and sedition words," and his sureties were Andrew Erwin and Ralph Loftus. William was given a jury trial in 1780, at Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, found guilty of treason, fined 100 pounds and given 24 hours in jail. His surety, Andrew Erwin, later was indicted for "propagating news tending to raise tumult and sedition in the state."

Andrew Erwin probably was related to the Gerard Erwin who was involved in Henry Peninger Sr.'s treason case, in 1779.

There was a third Erwin in the area, but he must have been the good guy. In 1782, a list of claims for the furnishing of supplies to the American Army during the Revolution came before the Rockingham Court for settlement. For registering the 44 claims, one Henry Erwin was paid 100 pounds (\$333.33). The Erwin records are very scanty, but I imagine all three, Andrew, Gerard, and Henry, were related. At least

three of those registering claims were known Tories, Sebastian Hoover, who was killed during the Tory disturbances, Henry Stone, who was indicted for treason during the Revolution, and John Davis, who was found guilty of treason.

* WARNER - English - 1780 - west side of the South Branch, Franklin District. Pioneer George Warner and wife Virginia had nine children, Zebedee, Solomon, John, James, George, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, and Susan.

WILFONG - German (Wildfang) - 1766 - Brushy Fork.

* WIMER - German (Weimert) - 1784 - East Dry Run. Pioneer Philip Wimer was in Capt. Peter Hull's Militia Company in 1779. By 1800, he owned 772 acres in the Pendleton area that later became Highland. Wimer Run, located near the Pendleton-Highland line, was named after the pioneer. Philip's wife was Sarah Harper, daughter of Adam Harper who was Nicholas Harper's brother.

Philip Wimer and Sarah Harper's eight children were: Elizabeth, Catharine, Susan, Barbara, Margaret Mary, Philip, Henry, and George.

Margaret Mary Wimer married Peninger descendant George Harper (Pages 282 and 301).

Henry Wimer married Elizabeth Peninger, daughter of Henry III and Mary (Polly) - see Page 282. Elizabeth was Henry's third wife.

(The town of Wimer in Jackson County, Oregon was named after a pioneer Wimer to that area, and there is a possibility that the Oregon pioneer, whose given name isn't yet known, was a member of the Wimer family of Pendleton.

* ZICKAFOOSE - German (Zwickenfus) [Zwick-en-foos] - (The name is first mentioned on Page 219, and it's my favorite surname.) In German, the name means Crippled Foot.

Peter (d. 1814) and his younger brother Elias (also d. 1814), were the pioneers of the Zickafoose name in Highland and Pendleton. Peter was settled on the Crabbottom Valley, below pioneer Peter Thomas Hull's place, in 1772. He was a heavy landowner, and he served on the grand juries of Pendleton. His wife was Catharine Hull, daughter of pioneer Peter Thomas Hull,

and sister of Col. Peter Hull. Peter Zickafoose and Catharine Hull had 11 children. (Their daughter Susanna married pioneer Rudolph Buzzard - Page 306.)

Pioneer Elias Zickafoose settled in the Circleville District of Pendleton, around 1790. He and wife Sarah had three known children, George, Mary, and Martha.

Note: It's a little late to mention this, but when an offspring's name is underlined, such as George, above, it means Peninger descendants married into that person's family.

Note: Highland County pioneer Loftus Pullin is shown separately, on the next three pages.

* PULLIN - Scotch

Pioneer Loftus Pullin was a single man when he came to the Highland area in 1746, settling on the Bullpasture Valley, one mile above Clover Creek. Around 1750, he married Ann Jane Usher.

Ann's father, Edward Usher, had eloped with the daughter of an English nobleman named Perry, and came to America. Their four children were daughters Ann Jane, Martha, Margaret, and one dying in infancy. Edward Usher died while the girls were still young, and the widow returned to England, hoping for a reconciliation with her father. The reconciliation never materialized, however, and the mother and children returned to America, and to Augusta County, Virginia. When Ann Jane Usher was left an orphan, she appeared in court and chose James Knox as her guardian.

The bond required of James Knox as Ann Jane's guardian, was the first fiduciary bond recorded in Augusta County, the date being February 11, 1745. The old style Gregorian calendar was in force in England (and America) until September 1752, and, as it was then 11 days behind the true time, the date February 11, is properly February 22. Also, until after 1752 the legal year in England began March 25. The time between January 1 and March 25 was counted as belonging to the year prior to the true calendar year. Therefore, the actual date of the first recorded fiduciary bond in Augusta was February 22, 1746, not February 11, 1745.

The first known slave in Highland County was a young woman purchased for Ann Jane Usher by her guardian, James Knox, in 1750, before the Indian War began. It is possible the young woman was the slave Ann Jane Usher Pullin set free in her will of 1805.

Guardian James Knox died in 1772. His son was James Knox Jr., and as leader of a military force, he built Fort Knox, which grew into the city of Knoxville, Tennessee. James Jr. was a

soldier of the Revolution, a member for five years of the Kentucky legislature, and in that state he was known as General Knox.

Getting back to Loftus Pullin, he was one of 10 settlers appointed by a Court of Augusta in 1751 to help build the first public road in what is now Highland County. The "thoroughfare," some 32 miles long, amounted to no more than a narrow lane through the woods, to be traveled by horses with packsaddles.

Upon Loftus' death in 1801, his estate included nine slaves valued at \$2,070, and personal property valued at \$522.32.

The eight children of Loftus Pullin and Ann Jane (Jenny) Usher were: John, Solomon (Ky), Jonathan (Tenn), Thomas, Jane, Martha, girl, and Samuel (b. 1770).

As shown on the chart on the opposite page, one of Loftus and Ann Jane's descendants married a Peninger descendant.

Note: Pendleton's Historical Society's Grave Register II, page 91, shows that William Vandeventer (next page) died at age 79 of the Flux, on October 1, 1902. Flux was the term used for Typhoid Fever in the early days. Two of his grandchildren also died of Flux in October of 1902, Gertie, age 10, and Lula, age 2. They were the children of W. Clark Vandeventer and Sarah E. Lambert. All three deaths were reported by William's son, W. Clark Vandeventer.

LOFTUS PULLIN - c1720-1801

md. Ann Jane Usher, c1750
(d. 1805)

THOMAS PULLIN

md. Elizabeth Jane Benson

JOHN S. PULLIN - b. 1810

Methodist minister.
md. Nancy Pray (unplaced)

JOHN ELDRIDGE PULLIN - CSA

md. (1) Sarah A. Gwin
(2) Louisa C. Bird, 1868

By wife (2)

ALICE M. PULLIN

md. Rev. Albert Vandeventer,
1908

HENRY PENINGER SR. - bef 1740-1820

md. Barbara (d. 1815)

SUSANNAH PENINGER - c1776-aft 1835

md. George Vandeventer, 1792
(d. bef 1830)

GEORGE VANDEVENTER - 1790-1864

md. Susannah Bennett, 1814
(b. 1795)

WILLIAM VANDEVENTER - 1823-1902

md. Phoebe Lambert, 1848

Lived on the Vandeventer
Homestead. William was in
CSA, Pages 303-4.

W. CLARK VANDEVENTER - b. 1849

md. Sarah E. Lambert (unplaced)

REV. ALBERT VANDEVENTER

md. Alice M. Pullin, 1908

Spouses:

(P) means person was a pioneer to Pendleton.

Ann Jane Usher - dau of English (P) Edward Usher & ____ Perry.

Elizabeth Jane Benson - dau of English (P) Mathias Benson.

Sarah A. Gwin - g g g grandd of Welsh (P) Robert Gwin & Jane Kincaid.

Louisa C. Bird - g grandd of German (P) John Bird & Susanna
Wintrow of Germany.

George Vandeventer - son of Dutch (P) Jacob Vandeventer & Mary.

Susannah Bennett - g g grandd of English (P) Joseph Bennett &
Phoebe Cunningham.

Phoebe Lambert - g grandd of Sc-Irish (P) John Lambert & Elizabeth.

#

Pendleton in the Civil War

During the first year of the war between the States, there were no battles fought within the borders of Pendleton, but in the spring of 1862, the picture changed. Although there were many military encounters in the county from that time on until the end of the war, the largest number of Federal and Confederate troops in the Franklin area occurred in April of 1862 when about 3,000 Federals camped two miles south of Franklin, just one mile from the old Peninger Homestead. "Stonewall" Jackson (Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, 1824-1863) led his equally large contingent of Confederate soldiers in an attack on the Federals, moving down the South Branch Valley as far as McCoy's Mill. He chased them out of the valley, apparently with little loss of life on either side.

In May of 1862, the 25th Regiment, Companies E and K, was called into active service, and at the end of 1862, the 62nd Regiment, Companies C, F, I, and K, began active service. Until the war ended in 1865, these two Pendleton Infantry Regiments engaged in more than 57 battles. Four of the more familiar ones were at:

Manassas, August 29-30, 1862

Harper's Ferry, September 14-15, 1862

Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1864

Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864

Manassas is a city of 15,000 in northwest Virginia, in Prince William County. It is near Bull Run, and 22 miles from Washington, D. C. Manassas was the site of two Civil War battles, 1861 and 1862, in which Abraham Lincoln's Union soldiers were defeated. The battles are known as First Manassas, and Second Manassas, and also as the Battles of Bull Run. Many citizens of nearby Washington, D. C. actually drove out to the site in their horse-drawn buggies just to watch the two battles.

Harper's Ferry is a small town in West Virginia, located at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. It was named after Robert Harper, owner of a ferry there in 1747, and the population is now about 400. Harper's Ferry is perhaps best known for the incident that took place there in 1859, two years before the Civil War began. It was in that year that abolitionist John Brown (1800-1859), as part of a plan for an uprising among slaves, led a raid on the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry. For this bold act, John Brown was hanged for treason. (I have never heard whether or not there was a relationship between Robert Harper and the Harpers of Pendleton, but there could have been.)

Gettysburg, a town of about 7,000 in southern Pennsylvania, was founded in the 1700's by J. Gettys. It was not only the site of a very crucial battle during the Civil War, it was the site of Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address, which he gave when dedicating a national monument in Gettysburg.

Wilderness, a wooded region in northeastern Virginia, just south of the Rapidan River, was the scene of one of the Civil War's fiercest battles. (The 90-mile-long Rapidan River flows eastward from the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia into the Rappahannock River in NE Virginia. Both rivers very possibly were given their names by the Shawnee Indians.)

Anna Elizabeth Peninger and George Bible's grandsons, Adam Bible and Isaac D. Hinkle, both of the 25th Regiment, were two of the five Confederate soldiers firing the first shots that began the Battle of Wilderness.

Pendleton's 25th Regiment was one of the commands surrendered at the Appomattox Courthouse when Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, ending the Civil War. (In case you missed it, the surrender was impressively portrayed in the TV mini-series, North and South.)

Appomattox was a former village in central Virginia, near Lynchburg. The courthouse where the official surrender took place is now a national monument. Gen. Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870), commander in chief of the Confederate Army, was the son of Henry Lee (1756-1818), an American general in the Revolutionary War and a statesman. The father's cousin, Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794), was a Revolutionary statesman and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-1885), born Hiram Ulysses Grant, was the commander in chief of the Federal Army, and the 18th president of the United States, 1869-77.

Sixteen days after Lee surrendered, Pendleton's 62nd Regiment, then numbering only about 45 men, was disbanded at Fincastle, VA, one company being represented only by its captain.

Of the 732 Pendleton men known to have enlisted in the Confederate Army, 82 were killed in action or in ambush, 53 died of disease or illness, 21 died in Federal prisons, and 39 were wounded, some more than once.

The total number of men who took part in the war between the States has been estimated at:

Federal Army	- 2,200,000
Confederate Army	- 900,000

The states where slavery was legal before the Civil War:

Alabama	Kentucky	North Carolina
Arkansas	Louisiana	South Carolina
Delaware	Maryland	Tennessee
Florida	Mississippi	Texas
Georgia	Missouri	Virginia

When the war ended, Pendleton emerged as a county of West Virginia, and as such, didn't have to go through the reconstruction process required of the states that had seceded from the Union. But the returning soldiers came back to farms and homes that were

rundown from long neglect and total plundering. There were few domestic animals left in the county, and very little money and not much of anything to sell. Even though most of its citizens were willing to accept the outcome of the war, the right to vote and hold office was withheld from those who had taken up arms against the Federal government, for more than six years. The one advantage the citizens of Pendleton had over most of the other southern counties, was the fact that because there had been few slaves in the county, the people as a whole were used to doing their work themselves.

Peninger descendants in the Civil War

1. JOHN C. HARPER - Co. C, Reg 62, VA Infantry, C.S.A. (Confederate States of America). Killed in battle, and buried in Pendleton.

2. GEORGE W. HARPER - Co. C, Reg 62, VA Infantry, C.S.A. Buried in Pendleton.

sons of Nicholas Harper Jr. and Margaret Rexrode
grandsons of George Harper and Margaret Mary Wimer
great grandsons of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

3. SOLOMON HARPER - (b. 1829), Co. C, Reg 62 VA Infantry, C.S.A.
Buried in Pendleton.

4. GEORGE HARPER - (b. 1841), Co. C, Reg 62, VA Inf C.S.A.

sons of George Harper and Margaret Mary Wimer
grandsons of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

5. PETER LIGHTNER CLEEK - (1840-1916), 19th VA Cavalry, C.S.A.

son of Phoebe Ann Lightner and John Cleek
grandson of Anna Elizabeth Harper and Peter Lightner
great grandson of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

6. ABRAHAM SHARP - Union soldier

7. PETER SHARP - Confederate soldier

sons of Elizabeth Lightner and Joseph Sharp
grandsons of Anna Elizabeth Harper and Peter Lightner
great grandsons of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

8. JOHN M. LIGHTNER - C.S.A.

9. SAMUEL M. LIGHTNER - C.S.A.

sons of Jacob Lightner and Elizabeth Moore
grandsons of Anna Elizabeth Harper and Peter Lightner
great grandsons of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

10. JOHN H. LIGHTNER - (1834-1862), Co. E, 31st Reg VA Inf, C.S.A.
Died of disease at Middletown, VA. (The 31st Reg
was reorganized into the 25th Reg.)

11. WILLIAM STUART LIGHTNER - (b. 1832), four years in Co. E,
31st Reg VA Inf, C.S.A. Wounded at Cross Keys
battle, in Rockingham County.

12. ANTHONY LIGHTNER - (1836-1916), Co. E, 31st Reg, VA Inf, C.S.A.
Also in Co. I, 19th VA Cavalry, C.S.A.

sons of Adam Lightner and Eleanor Slaven
grandsons of Susannah Harper and Adam Lightner
great grandsons of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

13. JOHN BIBLE - wounded and died during the war.

14. WILLIAM BIBLE - taken prisoner by Yankees and never heard of
again.

sons of Sallie Lightner and Jacob Bible
grandsons of Susannah Harper and Adam Lightner
great grandsons of Elizabeth Peninger and Nicholas Harper

15. GEORGE WASHINGTON HULL - (d. 1862), Confederate Col. in the Militia, commanding the 162nd Highland Regiment.

16. FELIX H. HULL - (d. 1862), Confederate Capt. in Co. E, Reg 31, VA Inf., transferred to Quartermaster Dept. In service 1861 and 1862. Died of disease while in C.S.A.

sons of Peter Hull Jr. and Rachel Renick
grandsons of Barbara Peninger and Col. Peter Hull

17. AMOS MORALL - (b. c1845), Co. B, Reg 7, VA Cavalry, C.S.A.
Buried in Pendleton.

son of Mary (Polly) A. Bible and James Morral
grandson of James W. Bible and Susannah Miller
great grandson of John Bible and Mary (Polly) Elizabeth Skidmore
gr. great grandson of Anna Elizabeth Peninger and George Bible

18. ADAM W. BIBLE - Co. E, 25th Reg VA Inf, killed in battle, C.S.A.

19. JAMES W. BIBLE - (d. 1906), C.S.A. Lost arm during battle at Cross Keys, Rockingham County. Buried in Pendleton.

sons of Philip Bible and Sarah Judy
grandsons of Anna Elizabeth Peninger and George Bible

20. GEORGE W. HINKLE - (d. 1864), Co. F, Reg 62, VA Inf. Froze to death 17 Feb 1864 while scouting, C.S.A.

21. ISAAC D. HINKLE - (b. 1839), Co. F, Reg 25, C.S.A.

sons of Mary Eve Bible and Jesse Hinkle
grandsons of Anna Elizabeth Peninger and George Bible

22. WILLIAM VANDEVENTER - Co. C, Reg 62, VA Inf, C.S.A.

23. ISAAC VANDEVENTER - Co. C, Reg 62, VA Inf, C.S.A. Killed at Williamsport. Of this battle, Morton wrote: "At Williamsport the 62nd Regiment helped to cover Lee's retreat across the Potomac, and in that action at that place, it lost 75 men."

sons of George Vandeventer and Susannah Bennett
grandsons of Susannah Peninger and George Vandeventer

24. JOSEPH PROPST - Co. K, Reg 62, VA Inf. Killed at Beverly,
Rockingham County, WV. C.S.A.

son of Matilda Bowers and Jacob Propst
grandson of Barbara Vandeventer and Joseph Bowers
great grandson of Susanna Peninger and George Vandeventer

25. JACOB H. HIDY - Co. C, Reg 14, VA Cavalry, C.S.A.

son of Matilda Peninger and John A. Hidy
grandson of Henry III and Mary (Polly) Peninger
great grandson of Henry Jr. and Barbara Peninger

26. HENRY KEISTER - (1829-1901), 1st Lt. in Co. K, Reg 62, VA
Inf, from 1863 to 1865, C.S.A.

son of Susannah Swadley and James Keister
grandson of Barbara Peninger and George Swadley
great grandson of Henry Jr. and Barbara Peninger

- - -

The Lincolns of Rockingham County

Rockingham pioneer John Lincoln, known as "Virginia John," was the great grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the United States. John came from Pennsylvania to Rockingham (Rkm) about 1768, buying land on Linville Creek. His wife's name is not known, but it is known they had the following five sons, and all but one left the county:

<u>(Capt) Abraham</u> md. Bathsheba Herring of Rkm. To Ky in 1782. One child was:	<u>Isaac</u> to Tenn.	<u>(Lt) Jacob</u> d. 1822, Rkm. He md. & two of his nine children were:	<u>Thomas</u> to Ky after 1789	<u>John</u> went to Ohio late in life
<u>Thomas - b. 1778, Rkm.</u> md. & one of his children was:	<u>Rebecca</u> md. <u>Matthew Dyer</u> 1814, in Rkm.	<u>(Lt) David</u> md. Catharine Bright 1808, in Rkm. Located at Lacey Springs, Rkm. One child was:		
<u>(Pres) Abraham, 1809-1865</u> md. Mary Todd. He was President during the Civil War years, from 1861 until his assassination in 1865. When his Union soldiers "burned" Rockingham, the homes of his relatives were spared.			<u>Mary Elizabeth, 1827-1905</u> md. John Dyer Pennybacker (1833-1904) and settled at Lacey Springs, Rkm.	

Lt. Jacob Lincoln is buried in the Lincoln Family Cemetery, located on the old Homestead on Linville Creek. His large brick house, built in 1800, was still standing as of 1925. A picture of his house, copy below, was in John W. Wayland's A History of Rockingham County, Virginia.

John Dyer Pennybacker was the son of I. S. Pennybacker of Harrisonburg, Rkm, U. S. Senator 1845-7, and Sarah A. Dyer, daughter of Zebulon Dyer, Pendleton's County Clerk.

Matthew Dyer and Zebulon Dyer were sons of James Dyer who, at 14, was captured by Shawnee Indians in 1758 and held for two years.

Lt. Jacob Lincoln's home:



Lincoln Homestead on Linville Creek. Residence of S. M. Bowman

The White House

Was a Zoo When Lincoln Took Office

The Union was in a sorry state when Abraham Lincoln became President in 1861 — the White House and the city of Washington, D.C., were a shocking mess!

Open sewage in a canal behind the White House gave off a fearsome odor. Soldiers went on drunken sprees and openly fired guns within the city limits.

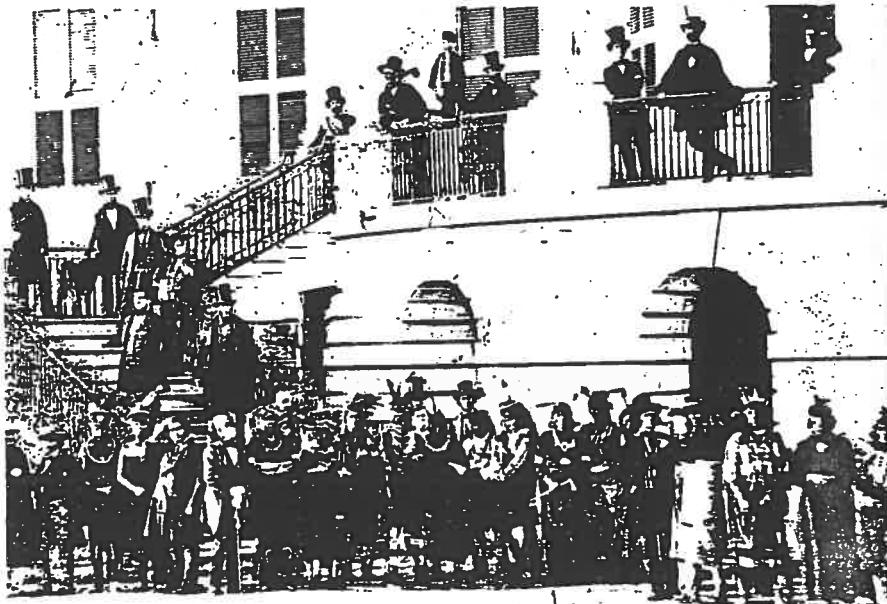
The President was also verbally attacked on all sides by the press, Congress and the man in the street. They called him "Honest Ape," "the baboon" and "hick."

But what really depressed the Lincolns was the state of the White House. It was a disgrace, run-down and dirty, with peeling paint and plumbing that rarely worked.

The President's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, said: "It's like the worst boarding house you ever saw. No proper gaslight, only candles. And though the water taps turn, only mud and rust come out."

There were no screens on the windows. In the warm months, the White House was infested with mosquitoes, flies and gnats. Sickness was epidemic, and

Lincoln's son, Willie, died in 1862 from a mysterious disease he caught while living in the White House. The



CHAOS: Politicians, American Indians, children and dogs lounge around outside the White House during Abe Lincoln's first term.

family had little privacy. Officers seekers roamed the halls where the President might be found. And as the Civil War drew in on Mrs. Lincoln to ask near, troops reporting to the

capital were housed in public buildings — including the White House, where troops slept downstairs and cooked meals in various fireplaces

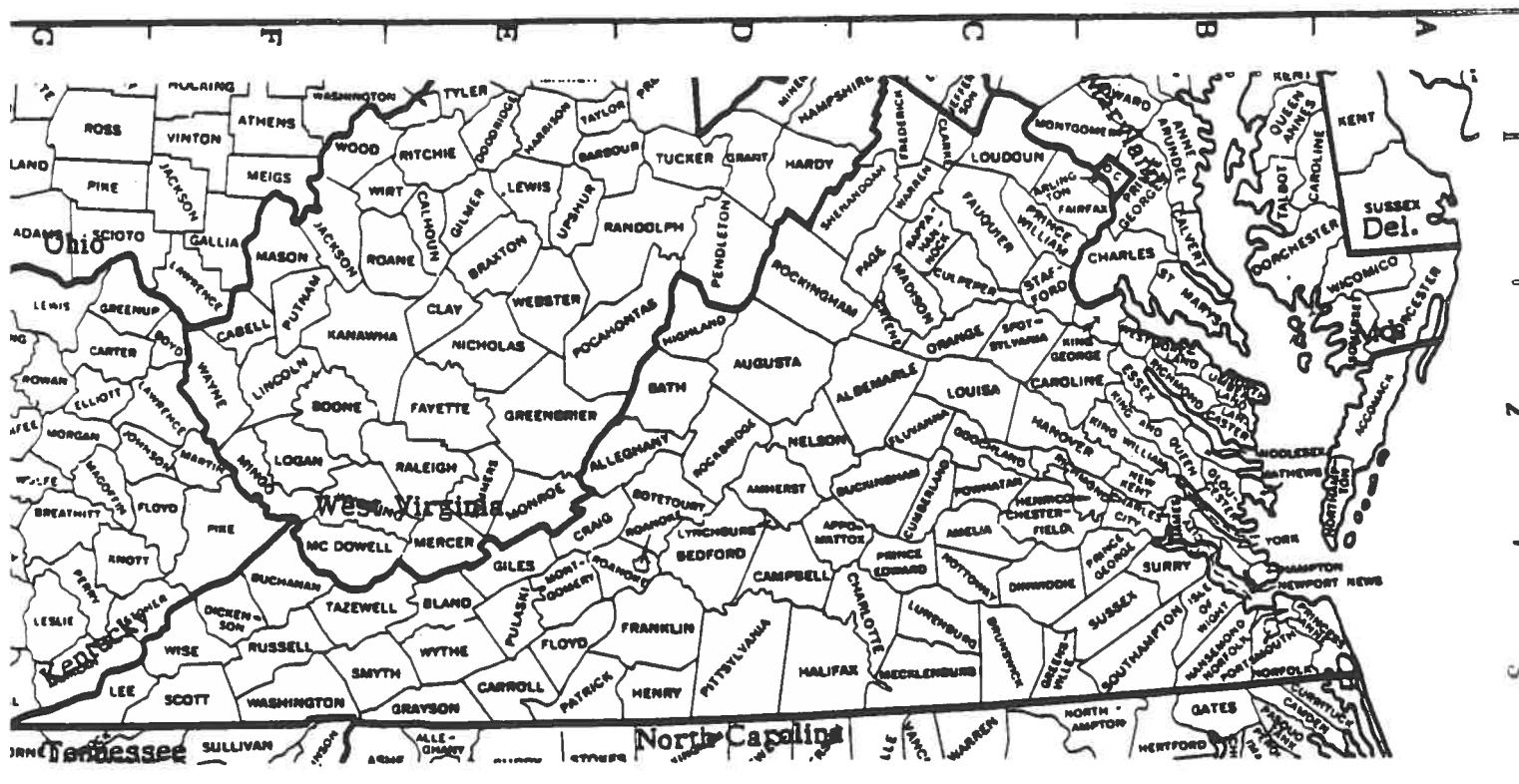
To feed the troops, the Army set up a slaughter house within sight of the White House. Hogs and cattle were butchered daily and offal rotted on the ground three feet deep. The stench was horrible. The city itself was wide open. Brothels, saloons and gambling houses were common.

The troops waiting to go to war definitely added to the chaos. One New York regiment stole a fire engine and skylarked all over the city with it. The regiment's members also swung from ropes in the Capitol rotunda, hung by their fingers from the edge of its half-finished dome, and climbed monkey-like from parapets of government buildings.

Finally, the troops moved out. Washington grew quiet and grim as President Lincoln set about the Civil War.

(from a 1986 magazine)

COUNTY MAP FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA



THE DOMESDAY BOOK
(pronounced Doomsday)

I have no idea where our Peninger ancestors of 900 years ago were living, much less where they were living 300 years ago, but if they were residing on English soil in 1086, their names could be registered in that country's great Domesday Book. With this possibility in mind, I thought you might be interested in a little historic background of the book.

In 1066 England was invaded and conquered by the Normans, their leader being the Duke of Normandy (1027?-1087). The then 39-year-old Duke became known as William the Conqueror, and from 1066 until his death in 1087, he reigned as William I, king of England.

In 1086, one year before he died, and in the 20th year of his reign, he ordered commissioners sent into every county in his kingdom to record the names of all landowners, all tenants (serfs), all previous owners of land, how much of the territory was under cultivation, and the total value of land, plows, and livestock.

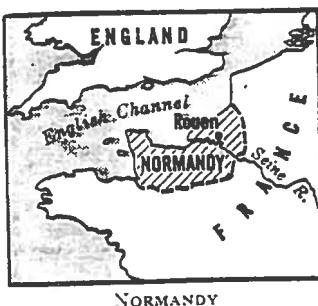
All of the returns were collected at Winchester, England and fair-copied (exact copy after corrections) by one writer, into a single volume. This volume was called the Domesday Survey of England, and later, simply the Domesday Book. It was so named because it supposedly judged all men equally, regardless of their station in life. Most of the English people had accepted the teachings of the Bible by this time, and they were comparing Domesday Book to Judgement Day, referred to in the Bible as the time when all people will be judged, without prejudice.

In effect, Domesday Book was the first census ever taken in historical times, and as such, the book is invaluable to students

of history and genealogists alike. It is considered the most important book in England and one of the most important ever written. This year, 1986, marks the Ninth Centenary of the Domesday Survey, an occasion which is being celebrated throughout England, in various ceremonies.

The full text was first put into print in 1783, but only in the original Latin. Domesday Book has since been translated into English, into no less than 40 separate volumes, and is available in many of the larger libraries. Or, for \$700, a newly-revised version commemorating the Ninth Centenary can be obtained from the Genealogical Printing Company of Baltimore, Maryland. I didn't want to squander a 22¢ stamp by ordering the set of 40 books, so I called the ASU Library and found out they have an incomplete set and that the books can be checked out of the library, one at a time. One of these days I'll go see what the books are like, and try to find a familiar name or two. I'm not too confident about finding the Peninger name, and probably wouldn't even recognize it if I did find it, but for any of you who have English ancestors, it might be worth your time to look for their names in the Domesday Book.

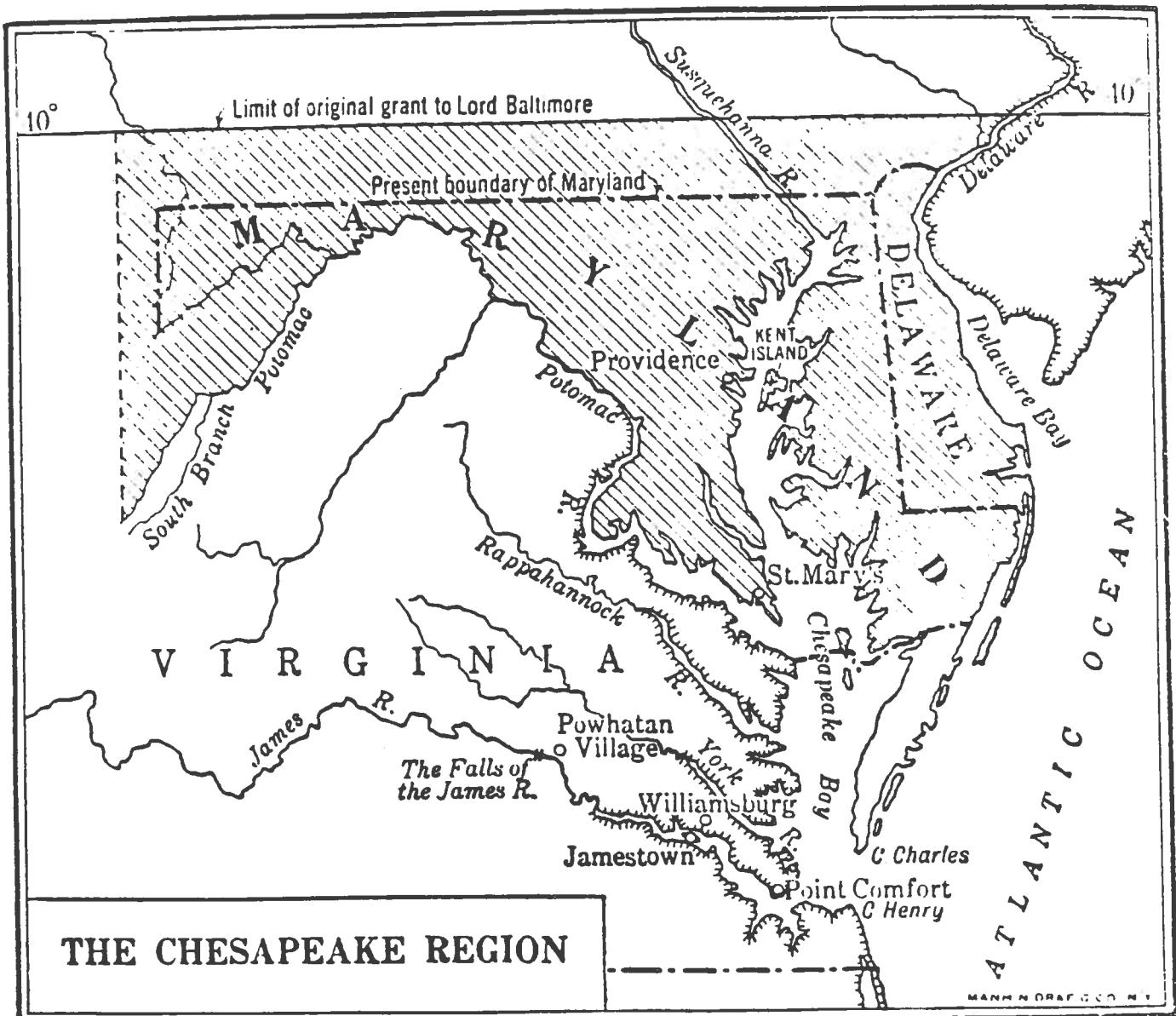
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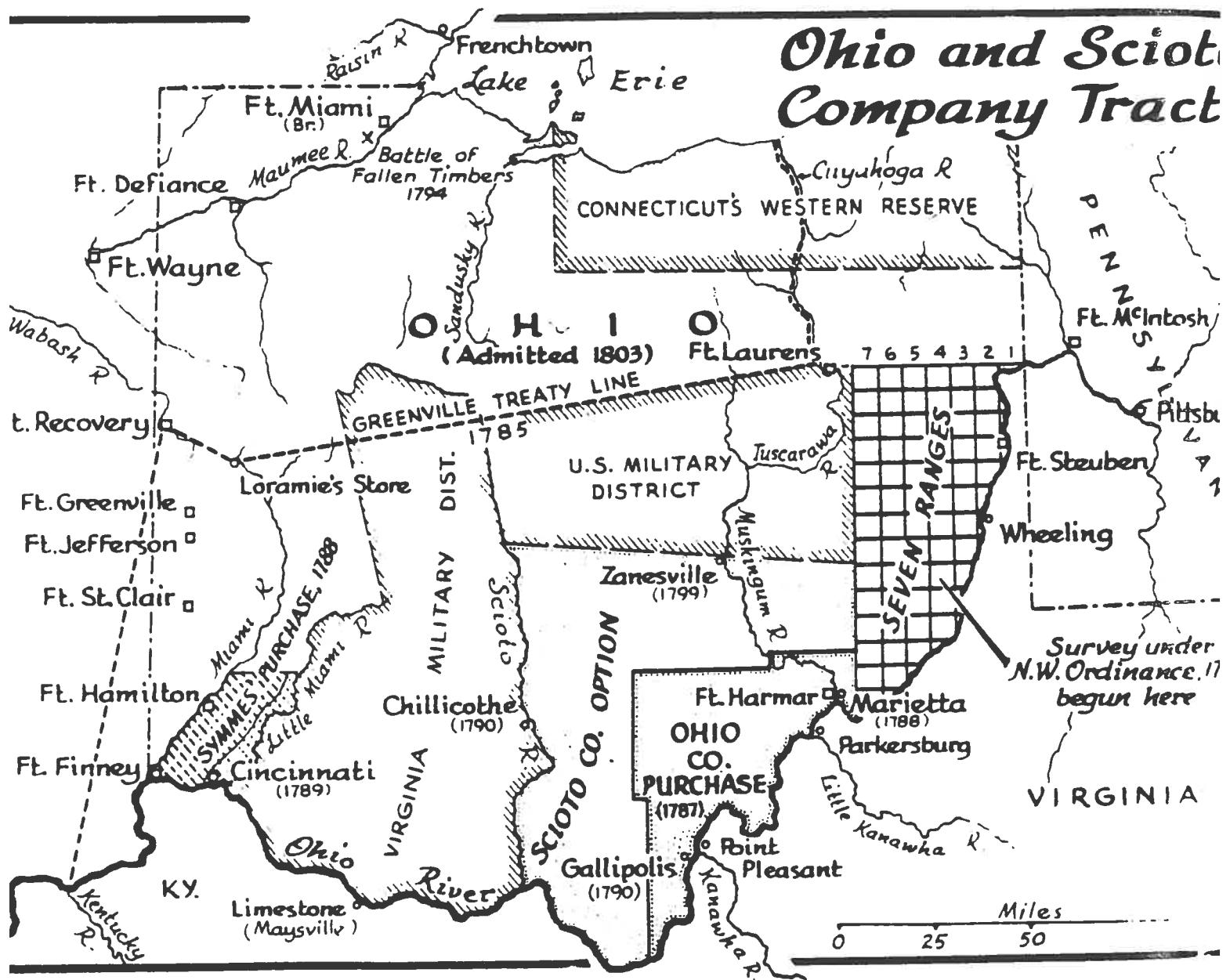
NORMANDY

The following two maps were found at the LDS Library in Mesa, and they show several of the places that have been mentioned in this story:

South Branch of Potomac River
Rappahannock River
Williamsburg
Jamestown
Susquehanna River
Virginia Military District of Ohio
Chillicothe, Ohio
Tuscarawas River
Kanawha River
Point Pleasant
Wheeling
Pittsburgh



Ohio and Scioto Company Tract



THE END

BOOK TWO

will cover the lives

of ancestors

William Peninger and Christina Mouse

John C. Peninger and Mary Elizabeth Smith

William Henry Peninger and Alvina Hesse

and the

related familes

of

Mouse

Smith

Hesse

Fisher

