

CHAPTER FOURTEEN (Map 11)

FUNK

Jacob Funk (b. 1695 c.) purchased 2,030 acres from Henry Willis for 100 pounds on 14 July 1735.¹ Willis had purchased the 2,030-acre tract from Jost Hite, part of Hite's 40,000-acre tract, and had received a patent from the Colony for it on 21 August 1734.² (Tract 114, Map 11) This tract is located west of the North Fork Shenandoah River on both sides and at the mouth of Tumbling Run. Continue north to and including all of present-day Strasburg, Virginia and then east of Strasburg on both sides of Virginia Highway 55 to the point where the highway crosses the river. The entire tract is located in Shenandoah County.

Jacob sold 180 acres of the 2,030-acre tract to his brother John Funk of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania for 18 pounds on 15 February 1734/35.³ (Tract 114A)

He also sold 200 acres to George Dellenger for 10 pounds on 23 June 1740 (Tract 114B) and 100 acres to Christian Craibill for 45 pounds on 23 March 1742 (Tract 114C). Then he sold 100 acres to William Tidwell for 20 pounds on 15 April 1744 (Tract 114D) and 200 acres to Joseph Helms for 30 pounds on 13 July 1744 (Tract 114E). Jacob's wife Frances Funk released her right of dower to the Helm's land sale on 14 July 1744 in Frederick County Court.⁴ Jacob sold 100 acres to Gervis Doughaday for 20 pounds on 13 May 1745 (Tract 114F) and 100 acres to William Doughaday for 13 pounds, 10 shillings on 30 May 1745 (Tract 114G).

Jacob sold 150 acres to his son Henry Funk (b. 1727 c.) for 150 pounds on 6 August 1745. (Tract 114H) Henry Funk Jr. of Frederick County, Maryland sold the 150-acre tract to his brother Jacob Funk Jr. of Frederick County, Virginia for 187 pounds on 2 December 1754.⁶ This tract is located on the North Fork Shenandoah River at the mouth of Town Run and then north across Virginia Highway 55 to north of Shenandoah County Highway 635. Roads 1201, 1207 and 1226 and a railroad cross this tract. The Strasburg sewer treatment plant is located on the 150-acre tract.

He also sold 438 acres of the 2,030-acre tract to his son Jacob Jr. (b. 1725 c.) for 300 pounds on 7 August 1745. (Tract 114I, Map 11) Jacob Jr. sold the 438 acres to Peter Stover for 270 pounds

¹ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 1, p. 62.

² Virginia Land Patent Book 15, p. 288.

³ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p. 13.

⁴ Frederick County, Virginia Court Book 1, p. 141.

⁵ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 175; Book 7, p. 166; Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 1, pp. 86, 112, 229, 232.

⁶ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 1, p. 236; Book 3, p. 421.

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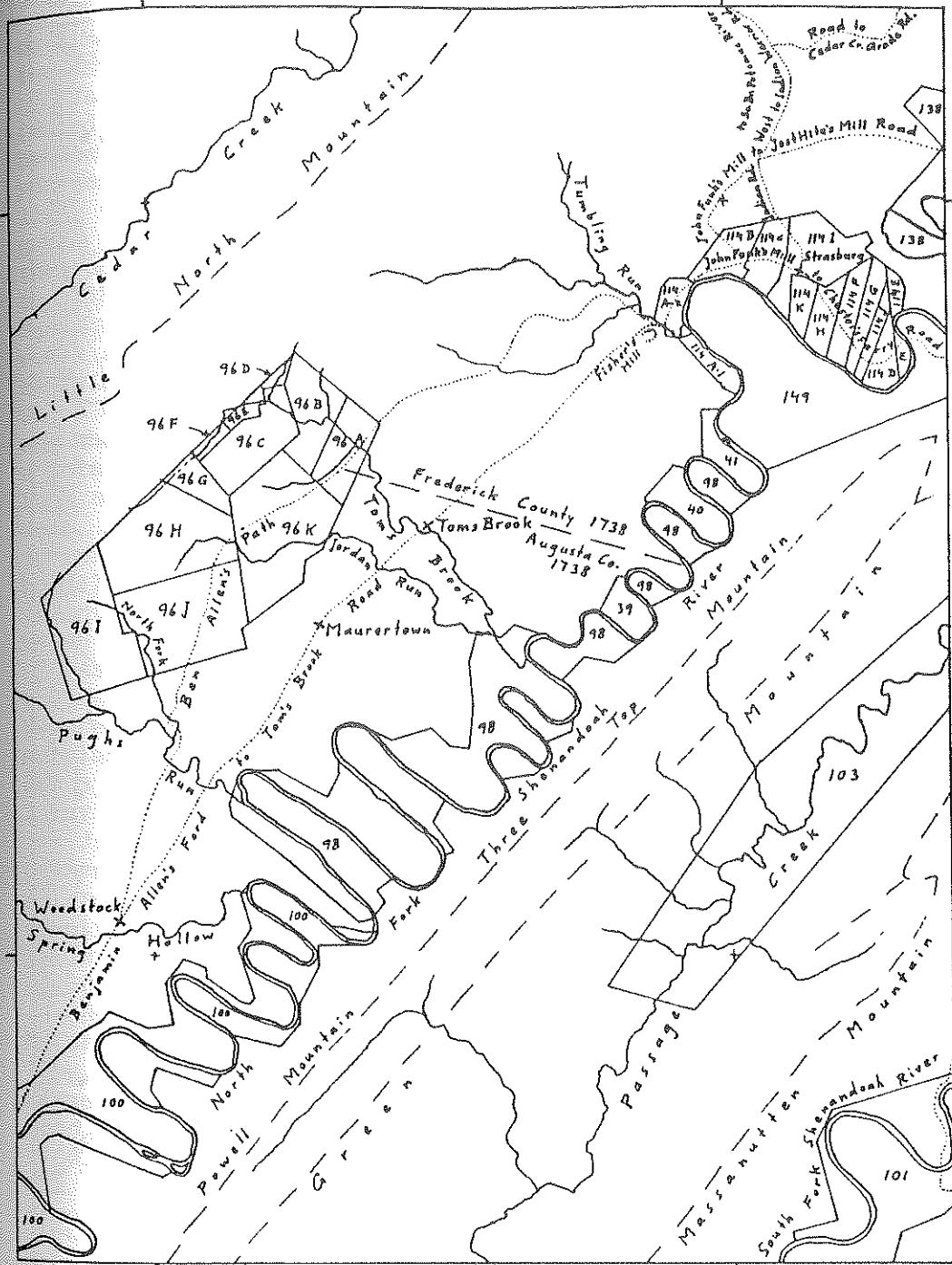
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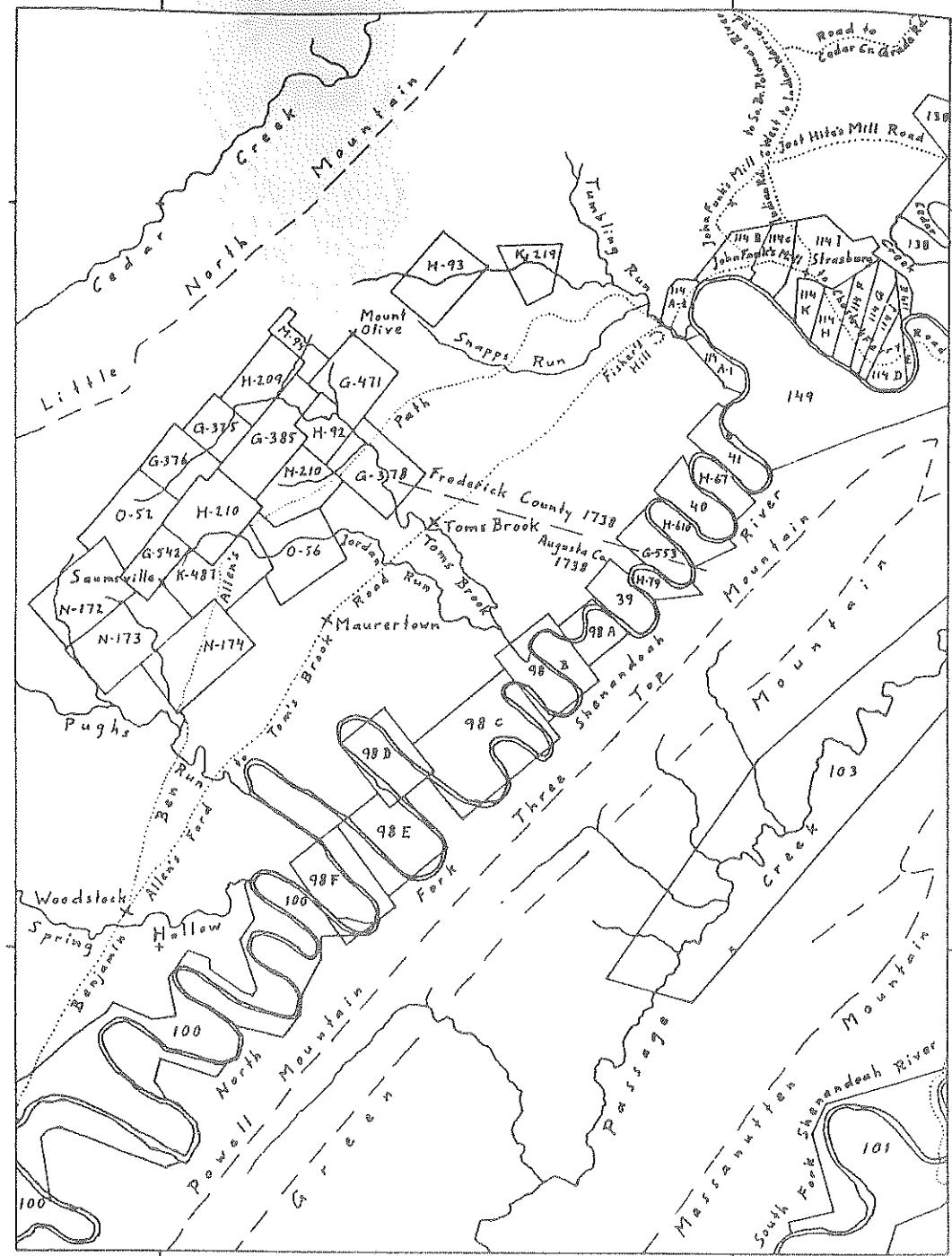
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Map 11 (Surveys)
Strasburg/Area to Toms Brook/Maurertown Area

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Book 7, p.
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Map 11A (Grants)
Strasburg/Area to Toms Brook/Maurertown Area



on 2 May 1749.⁷ (See Peter Stover for description of property and the establishment of Strasburg).

Jacob Funk Sr. was deceased by 3 October 1746 when his will (dated 28 June 1746) was proved in Frederick County Court. He bequeathed the mill and the 106 acres belonging to it to his youngest son John (b. 1735 c.) "as soon as he is capable." (Tract 114K, Map 11) Jacob's wife Frances and two small children were given the right of residence on the mill property. He instructed that his son Jacob Jr. be held accountable for the balance due on the 438-acre plantation. (Tract 114I) He bequeathed 150 acres to his son Henry and if Henry declined to accept the property, he would receive equal shares in the total estate. (Tract 114J) Henry Jr. sold the 150-acre tract to Jacob Jr., executor, in 1754. Jacob willed two shares each to his sons John, Jacob and Henry and one share each for daughters Frances, Elizabeth, Mary and Barbara, a total of 10 shares in his net estate. He appointed son Jacob Funk and cousin John Funk Jr. to serve as executors. Witnesses were John Willcocks, William Tidwell and John Tidwell. The inventory of Jacob's estate included 100 acres (Tract J, Map 11), bonds, notes, debts and receivables of about 434 pounds. The inventory was returned to Court by John Funk Jr., executor, on 4 March 1746/47.⁸

As executor, Jacob Funk Jr. (b. 1725) and his wife Anne sold the 100-acre tract listed in Jacob Sr.'s inventory to William French for 20 pounds on 7 May 1750. Jacob Jr. of Frederick County, Maryland sold the 150 acres which he had purchased from his brother Henry in 1754 (Tract 114H, Map 11) back to Henry for 187 pounds on 7 May 1757.⁹

Jacob Funk Jr. had moved to Frederick County, Maryland in present-day Washington County, south of Hagerstown, Maryland on Alternate U.S. Highway 40. He became a large land owner in the county, owning several thousand acres of land in the Antietam Valley. Some of this land is in Corbetts and Doub's Addition to Hagerstown, Maryland.

He built the first mill on Antietam Creek at Funkstown, likely before the town was laid out. The town of Jerusalem, now Funkstown, Maryland, was laid out by him in the year 1768. He styles himself in the first deed, Jacob Funck (Funk), merchant. The first deed for a lot sold in this town was to Henry Snider, June 4th, 1768. The name Jerusalem has been abandoned by its inhabitants and the name Funkstown, after its founder instead, by an act of incorporation.

In the year 1768, he bought a tract of land on the Potomac, east of Georgetown. On this land he laid out the town of Hamburg in the year 1771. One account of the laying out of Washington,

⁷ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 1, p. 238; Book 2, p.

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⁸ Frederick County, Virginia Will Book 1, pp. 95, 107.

⁹ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p. 93; Book 5, p.

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says the President's house or White House was located on the site of Hamburg, near Burns' Gate. Among the early lot buyers of Hamburg was Henry Funck.

He sold a 16-acre plot of land on which the White House now stands for \$1,600. The last lot sold in March 1791, when he probably transferred all his holdings of land to the Commissioners for laying out the Capitol City, as other owners of the site did about this time.

Jacob Funck was active in promoting the cause of Independence of the Colonies, before and during the Revolution. He served as a delegate to the Frederick County, Maryland Convention, and also, at Annapolis, Maryland to select the representatives to the Continental Congress that brought about the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain. Jacob Funck was, also, active as a member of the local committees in promoting the cause.

He served in the Maryland House of Delegates for the years 1785, 1786 and 1787. In the year 1792, he sold all his land in and around the town of Jerusalem and removed to Jefferson County, Kentucky. Here he acquired large holdings of land.¹⁰

Jacob Funk Jr. was deceased by 4 May 1794 when his will (dated 14 April 1793) was proved in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He bequeathed the home farm at Lynn Station to his wife Ann and land formerly owned by his son Jacob was willed to his son John. He bequeathed 1,200 acres to Frederick Geiger (probable son-in-law) and his wife; 1,600 acres to Abraham Bairer (probable son-in-law) and his wife Elizabeth and 1,220 acres to Philip Aerhert (probable son-in-law) and his wife Mary. He willed money to his daughter Rosina, wife of Robert Martin. Jacob appointed John Funk and Frederick Geiger to serve as executors. Witnesses were Thomas Prather, Richard C. Anderson and Ob'd Newman.¹¹

Henry Funk (b. 1727 c., son of Jacob Sr.) purchased 100 acres from Gervas Doughaday for 40 pounds on 4 October 1756. (Tract 114F, Map 11) He sold the 100 acres to his brother Jacob for 40 pounds on 6 June 1757. After moving to Frederick County, Maryland, Jacob sold the 100 acres back to Henry on 3 November 1760. Included in this transaction were five acres (part of the 438 acres which Jacob Jr. had bought from Peter Stover) and 33 acres (which Jacob inherited from his father Jacob Sr.'s estate). Henry paid Jacob 100 pounds for this 138 acres.¹² He retained ownership of the 150-acre and 138-acre tracts until his death in 1790.

After returning from Maryland, Henry Funk purchased 227 acres on Passage Creek from Lord Fairfax on 7 February 1768. He also purchased 73 acres at the mouth of Fort Valley on Passage Creek from Fairfax on 11 May 1771. Combining both grants with the 200 acres which he purchased from John Catlet, the 127 acres he bought

¹⁰ Information by H. B. Rowland, Dec. 1907; Located at Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, 21740.

¹¹ Jefferson County, Kentucky Will Book 1, p. 49.

¹² Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 196; Book 5, p. 9; Book 6, p. 90.

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from James Wilson and 518 acres of waste and ungranted land, he was issued a new Fairfax grant for 1,145 acres dated 30 August 1773.¹³ This tract in present-day Warren County is located approximately one-sixth mile south of Buckton, Virginia. It extends from here to the mouth of Fort Valley at Passage Creek, then west across the creek and north along the creek and north along the creek for about 1½ miles. County Highways 613, 615, 626, 660 and 678/Fort Valley Road provide access to the 1,145-acre tract.

Henry Funk was deceased by 25 February 1790 when his will (dated 20 October 1789) was proved in Shenandoah County Court. He referred to the 1,155-acre tract "where he lives," 294 acres in Strasburg and several other tracts. He listed sons Jacob and Harvey; daughters Elizabeth, Caty and Barbary; Jacob's daughters Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Fetzer and granddaughter Caty Supinger, his daughter Mary's daughter. Henry appointed his son Jacob Funk to serve as executor.¹⁴

Jacob Funk, executor of Henry Funk's estate, sold the 1,145-acre tract at Public Auction on 13 October 1795; Jacob Weaver, the highest bidder, bought it for 1,000 pounds.¹⁵ He sold several other tracts from the estate between 16 September 1790 and 10 September 1798, some buying back for himself from the highest bidder.¹⁶ Jacob Funk (as executor), Thomas Clayton and his wife Catherine (formerly Catherine Kendrick, widow of Christian Kendrick) sold three lots in Strasburg to Jacob Berlin for 200 pounds on 10 September 1798.¹⁷ Catherine was probably Caty (as listed in Henry Funk's 1790 will) and as Henry's daughter had an interest in the Strasburg lots.

John Funk (b. 1735 c., son of Jacob, b. 1695 c.) received his legacy from his father's 1746 will on 29 February 1768 when his brother Jacob, executor, sold him the 106-acre mill property for 65 pounds.¹⁸ (Tract 114K, Map 11) This tract is located on Town Run, a branch of North Fork Shenandoah River and is part of present-day Strasburg, Virginia. Town Road 1201 crosses the north section of the tract.

John and his wife Catherine sold 2½ acres of the 106-acre tract to adjacent land owner Peter Stover for 20 pounds on 13 August 1778.¹⁹ John Funk was deceased by 25 March 1784 when the Shenandoah County Court appointed his wife Catherine to serve as administratrix of the estate with Henry Funk Sr. and Benjamin Stickler/Stickley as her securities on the bond.²⁰ Catherine

¹³ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, O-122, P-40, P-221; Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 12, p. 386; Book 15, p. 63.

¹⁴ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book C, p. 115.

¹⁵ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book K-26.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Book H, pp. 6, 11, 94, 96, 100, 167.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Book L, p. 287.

¹⁸ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 12, p. 106.

¹⁹ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book C, p. 78.

²⁰ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book B, p. 72.

(administratrix), Samuel Funk (son and heir-at-law) and Samuel's wife Elizabeth sold the remainder of the 106-acre tract between 28 May 1792 and 7 June 1798.²¹

John Funk (b. 1685 c.) of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania purchased 180 acres from Jacob Funk (part of Jacob's 2,030-acre tract) for 18 pounds on 15 February 1734/35. (Tract 114A-1 and A-2, Map 11) He sold 85 acres (Tract A-1) to Mathias Funk (probably his son) and 95 acres (Tract A-2) to his son John Funk Jr. on 15 January 1744/45; each paid 80 pounds.²² These tracts are divided at the mouth of Tumbling Run with U.S. Highway 11 crossing John Jr.'s 95 acres and County Highway 601 crossing Mathias' 85 acres.

Mathias Funk (b. 1715 c.) borrowed 30 pounds by an 85-acre mortgage to George Keller on 11 August 1769. He sold the 85 acres to Alexander Stockshlager of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania for 200 pounds on 20 October 1769.²³ Mathias was deceased by 25 March 1777 when the Shenandoah County Court appointed Adam Funk (probably his brother) and William Rogers to serve as executors of his estate.²⁴

John Funk Jr. (Captain John, b. 1710 c.) purchased 355 acres adjacent west and south of his 95 acres from Lord Fairfax on 4 August 1749.²⁵ John was living on the 355-acre tract when it was surveyed on 26 April 1749.²⁶ His father's mill was located here on Tumbling Run when a road from John Funk's Mill to Benjamin Allen's Mill was ordered to be "viewed and laid out" by the Orange County Court on 24 February 1742.²⁷ U.S. Highway 11 crosses the 355-acre tract, Tumbling Run crosses the central section and Snapps Run crosses the northwestern section. Shenandoah County Highway 601 runs parallel to Tumbling Run. The Fishers Hill community and the old Fisher's Mill are northwest of the tract. John Jr. mortgaged the 95 acres and the 355 acres to George Bowman for 300 pounds on 4 May 1763. He and his wife Ann sold the 450 acres to Lawrence Snapp for 800 pounds on 23 September 1764. Snapp assumed the 300-pound mortgage to George Bowman and repaid the mortgage with 5 percent interest on 6 August 1765.²⁸

John Jr. (Captain John) purchased 341 acres on Cedar Creek north of Oranda from Lord Fairfax on 10 December 1751.²⁹ He and Ann sold the 341-acre tract to James Wilson for 29 pounds on 3

²¹ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book H, pp. 429, 431; Book K, p. 370; Book L, p. 215.

²² Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 1, pp. 179, 191.

²³ *Ibid.*, Book 13, pp. 201, 226.

²⁴ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book A, p. 119.

²⁵ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, G-248.

²⁶ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, Vol. II, p. 59.

²⁷ Orange County, Virginia Court Book 3, p. 347.

²⁸ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 8, p. 374; Book 10, p. 260.

²⁹ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-65.

March 1760.³⁰ Captain John Jr. was the assignee of Barbara Funk "Hoodle" (John Funk Sr.'s daughter, Charles Huddle's wife) and she was the assignee of John Sr. for 150 acres on 11 February 1750.³¹ John Jr. received a Fairfax grant for the 150-acre tract on 13 December 1751.³² He and Ann sold this tract to William Roadin for 77 pounds, 10 shillings on 4 August 1760.³³ The 150-acre tract was located on the east side in the loop of North Fork Shenandoah River between Ann Funk (Tract 40, Map 11) and Joseph Funk. (Tract 41, Map 11) Capt. John Jr. purchased 160 acres (formerly owned by Ann Funk) from Fairfax on 15 January 1755.³⁴ He and his wife Ann sold the 160 acres to William Dougherty for 50 pounds on 6 November 1759.³⁵ This tract was located on the east side in the loop of North Fork Shenandoah River adjacent south of Ann Funk. (Tract 40, Map 11)

John Jr. purchased 102 acres (a section of a 945-acre tract) from John Denton Sr. for 24 pounds on 7 February 1755. He and Ann sold the 102 acres to John Road for 45 pounds on 2 August 1761.³⁶ (part of Tract 98C, Map 11) It is likely that John Jr. and Ann moved from Virginia after the 1761 sale, perhaps to South Carolina.

Ann Funk (probably John Funk Sr.'s daughter) purchased 220 acres from Lord Fairfax on 10 June 1751.³⁷ Surveyed on 17 March 1749/50 by George Byrne, this tract had been previously surveyed by Robert Brooke on 7 December 1734 as 180 acres (part of Hite etc.'s 100,000-acre tract) for Joseph Garratt.³⁸ (Tract 4, Map 11) Shenandoah County Highway 601 provides access from the north, 644 from the west and 648 crosses the tract to a ford at the North Fork Shenandoah River.

Joseph Funk (John Funk Sr.'s son) purchased 205 acres from Lord Fairfax on 12 June 1751.³⁹ (Tract 41, Map 11) Located within Hite's claim, "a Inden grave on ye River Side" is sited at the north property line on the North Fork Shenandoah River. Shenandoah County Highways 601 and 644 provide access to this tract. Joseph sold 100 acres of the 205-acre tract to Martin Roller for 60 pounds on 29 February 1760. He and his wife Mary Funk sold the remaining 105 acres to Roller for 100 pounds on 18 February 1764.⁴⁰ Joseph

³⁰ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 5, pp. 393, 431.

³¹ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, Vol. II, p. 59.

³² Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-67.

³³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 6, p. 67.

³⁴ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-611.

³⁵ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 5, p. 368.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Book 3, p. 459; Book 6, p. 353.

³⁷ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, G-544; Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, Vol. II, p. 59.

³⁸ Brooke, Robert, Book of Surveys, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

³⁹ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, G-546.

⁴⁰ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 5, p. 387; Book 9, p.

Funk was deceased by 30 January 1783 when Michael Klipple was appointed guardian of his minor son, Joseph Jr.⁴¹

John Funk Sr. (b. 1685 c.) purchased 320 acres from William Russell (part of Russell's 4,950-acre patent land) for 21 pounds on 22 February 1737/38.⁴² (Tract 149C-1 and C-2, Map 10) Shenandoah County Highway 648 south from Strasburg, Virginia provides access to this tract. John Sr. sold the 320-acre tract to his sons on 15 January 1744/45: 150 acres (Tract 149C-1) to Jacob for 72 pounds and 170 acres (Tract 149C-2) to Martin for 80 pounds.⁴³ Jacob Funk (termed Junior in the deed) sold his 150 acres to Samuel Ackerling and Ezekial Longmaster for 65 pounds on 23 May 1757.⁴⁴

Martin and his wife Barbara mortgaged their 170 acres to William Miller for 30 pounds on 6 May 1761 and sold the 170-acre tract to Peter Stover for 400 pounds on 2 August 1762.⁴⁵ Martin purchased 270 acres in "Lick Valley" adjacent John Denton "the older" from Lord Fairfax on 14 December 1751.⁴⁶ Martin and Barbara sold the 270-acre tract to Henry Miller on 6 August 1764.⁴⁷ This tract, located adjacent northeast of John Denton's 945-acre grant land (Tract 98C, Map 11), can be reached by Shenandoah County Highway 654 west from Maurertown, Virginia near the north property line. County Highway 600 runs along the south property line.

On 15 March 1762, Martin leased the 450-acre tract (where John Funk Sr. operated a water grist mill by 1742) from John Funk Jr. for a period of nine years.⁴⁸ Martin and Jacob Funk left Virginia after selling their land, perhaps moving to South Carolina.

John Funk Sr. purchased 500 acres from Thomas Chester for 100 pounds on 19 November 1739.⁴⁹ (Tract 149A-1-A and 149A-1-B, Map 10) John Sr. sold the 500-acre tract to Adam and Henry Funk (probably his sons) on 15 January 1744/45: 200 acres (Tract 149A-1-A) for 110 pounds to Adam and 300 acres (Tract 149A-1-B) for 110 pounds to Henry.⁵⁰ This tract is located adjacent east of Passage Creek along the North Fork of Shenandoah River to a cemetery at the easternmost point. Warren County highways 610 and 626 north from Virginia Highway 55 provide access to both tracts.

Henry Funk (b. 1725 c.) sold his 300-acre tract to Thomas Hooper for 135 pounds on 5 June 1749.⁵¹ He had already moved to Frederick County, Maryland at the time.

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⁴¹ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book A, p. 477.

⁴² Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 2, p. 222.

⁴³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 1, pp. 181, 184.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Book 5, p. 34.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Book 6 p. 370; Book 7, p. 217.

⁴⁶ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-68.

⁴⁷ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 9, p. 267.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Book 7, p. 243.

⁴⁹ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 3, p. 370.

⁵⁰ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 1, pp. 186, 189.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Book 2, p. 16.

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Henry Funk settled in Washington County, then a part of Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1749.

His first patent for land was for a small tract called Shippey's Mistake, adjoining Marsh Head, patented August 22, 1749.

Before a commission, appointed to survey land of David Funk, one of the sons of Henry Funk, in the year 1787, "the commission states there came one Jacob Funck (Funk), aged 62 years, who testified that about 38 years ago he came into Conocoheague with Henry Funck (Funk) to buy land. They came to see the Marsh Head and other contiguous lands, then owned by a certain Redmond Fallen, Ranger.

The land lay at the head of the Marsh Run a few miles south of Hagerstown, and nearer the Antietam than the Conocoheague, and where he lived at the time of his death.

Henry Funck (Funk) patented a tract of land called Locust Bottom, which according to the patent contained 1,086 acres of land, and was a resurvey and enlargement of a tract called Simmons Racktar Rackt. This lay east of Hagerstown (Maryland) and on part of this land Henry Funk built the first mill, where the Paper Mill now stands, in 1763 or earlier. It began operation in that year."

Henry married Susannah Simmons, the daughter of Isaac and Magdalena Simmons. His will was made 11 September 1784, and proved 21 July 1787. No mention is made of his wife in his will so she must have preceded him in death. His will was witnessed by John Roland, Henry Rowland and Christian Roland, the executors being his two oldest sons, John Funck and Henry Funk. The other children were David, Joseph, Jacob, Esther and Catherine Funk.⁵²

Adam Funk (b. 1723 c., probable son of John Funk Sr.) and his wife Dorothy sold 100 acres of his 200-acre tract to Charles Buck for 100 pounds on 13 September 1764.⁵³ This tract is located at the mouth of Passage Creek. Adam purchased 262 acres on the west side of North Fork Shenandoah River "where he lives" from Lord Fairfax on 11 December 1751.⁵⁴ This tract is located east of Woodstock, Virginia on Shenandoah County Highway 658/Road to Fort Valley. (Tract H-66, Map 13) Adam and Mary (Magdalene, probable second wife) sold 112 acres of the 262-acre tract to Jacob Funkhauser for 100 pounds on 24 April 1775.⁵⁵ Part of this land is within Jost Hite's 2,200-acre Narrow Passage Tract. Adam first purchased this land from Simon DeHart, who had purchased it from Jost Hite and Robert McKay in 1746.⁵⁶

Adam Funk (b. 1723 c.) was deceased by 30 April 1778 when his will (dated 10 March 1778) was proved in Shenandoah County Court. He listed his wife Magdalene Funk; daughters: Barbara, Catherine, Mary, Dorothy and Elizabeth; sons: John (eldest son), Adam and

⁵² Information by H. B. Rowland, Dec. 1907; Located at Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, 21740.

⁵³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 10, p. 111.

⁵⁴ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-66.

⁵⁵ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book B, p. 122.

⁵⁶ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 193.

Abraham Funk. He appointed Henry Fravel and William Kelp to serve as executors. Witnesses were Jacob Funk, John Cook and Henry Hockman. John Funk (eldest son) was appointed guardian of Adam and Abraham Funk on 27 May 1778.⁵⁷ John Cook and his wife Magdalene (widow of Adam Funk) and John Funk (heir-at-law of Adam Funk) and his wife Ann sold the remaining 150 acres of the 262-acre grant land to Alexander Machir for 100 pounds on 24 March 1779.⁵⁸

John Funk Sr. sold the land which he had purchased in the 1730's (180 acres from Jacob Funk, 320 acres from William Russell and 500 acres from Thomas Chester) to his sons and/or probable sons on 15 January 1744/45. He sold 101 acres in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to Henry Haines Jr. for 75 pounds on 14 September 1739. On this deed, he was listed as John Funk of Orange County in the Colony of Virginia. He had bought the 101-acre tract (part of a 500-acre tract) from Hance Webber and his wife Barbara and Ulrick Hauser and his wife Agnes on 7 February 1720/21. On 14 September 1739, John appeared before a Justice of the Lancaster County Court for the purpose of recording the deed for the Strasburg Township transaction. The deed was not recorded until 1 June 1750.⁵⁹

There is no documentation to prove that John Funk Sr. ended his days in Virginia; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that he returned to Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania when his productive years in Virginia were over.

DELLENGER

George Dellenger (b. 1700 c.) was in Orange County, Virginia by 19 October 1736 when he was paid 140 pounds of tobacco for an old wolf's head, certified by Jost Hite. He had brought a lawsuit against Jacob Funk before 23 August 1739.⁶⁰

George purchased 200 acres (Tract 114B, Map 11) from Jacob Funk for 10 pounds on 23 July 1740.⁶¹ This tract, located in the westernmost part of present-day Strasburg, Virginia can be reached by U.S. Highway 11 and Shenandoah County Highway 639.

He had 460 acres surveyed by Robert Rutherford (surveyor for Lord Fairfax) on 3 March 1752. A Fairfax grant for the 460-acre tract was issued on 14 May 1772 to George's eldest son Christian Dellenger with one-third of the grant reserved for Catherine Dellenger, widow of George. After Catherine's death, the one-third share would devolve to Christian.⁶² The 460-acre tract was located adjacent northwest of the 200-acre tract purchased from Jacob Funk

⁵⁷ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book A, pp. 149, 165.

⁵⁸ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book C, p. 138; Book E, p. 101.

⁵⁹ Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Deed Book B, p. 437.

⁶⁰ Orange County, Virginia Court Book 1, p. 120; Book 2, p. 63.

⁶¹ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 175.

⁶² Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, Vol. II, p. 114; Gray, Northern Neck Grants, P-46.

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in 1740. Interstate Highway 81, U.S. Highway 11 and Shenandoah County Highway 638 cross this tract.

George Dellenger was deceased by 6 September 1769 when his will (dated 20 July 1769) was proved in Frederick County Court. He listed his wife Catherine, sons Christian and Jacob, son-in-law Moses Strickler and daughter Barbara and her husband Lewis Setzer. On the right side of the will, just above the testator's signature, the following was inserted: "the names of the children of George Dellenger are 1. Christian 2. Frederick 3. Jacob 4. John deceased 5. Austin 6. David 7. Sybilla 8. Barbara 9. Catherine, Moses Strickler's wife." The executors named in the will refused to serve and Frederick Dellenger and Christian Dellenger qualified.⁶³

Christian Dellenger (b. 1725 c.) and his wife Magdalene sold the 460-acre Fairfax grant land to Abraham Kendrick Sr. for 100 pounds on 14 May 1772. Christian and Frederick sold the 200 acres purchased from Funk to Abraham Kendrick Sr. for 100 pounds on 26 June 1775.⁶⁴ These two sales were dictated by their father's will.

Christian purchased 400 acres from Lord Fairfax on 11 July 1766 and a warrant was issued on 8 December 1749.⁶⁵ This tract, located near North Mountain on Stoney Creek near Columbia Furnace, had been surveyed for Christian by Fairfax's surveyor Robert Rutherford on 10 May 1751.

Christian was deceased by August 1780 when his will (dated 1 July 1780) was proved in Shenandoah County Court. He listed his wife Magdalene; sons Christian, George and Emanuel; daughters Magdalene, Sybilla, Rosina and Dorothy. He appointed his wife Magdalene and son George to serve as executors.⁶⁶

George Dellenger, executor, and his wife Margaret sold 35 acres of the 400-acre Fairfax grant to his brother Emanuel for 15 pounds on 27 February 1783. On the same day, they sold 245 acres of the 400-acre tract (less the dowry of their mother Magdalene) to his brother Christian Dellenger.⁶⁷ In both of these transactions, George was acting as executor of the estate.

Frederick Dellenger (b. 1728 c.) purchased 110 acres on 7 December 1762 and 67 acres on 5 September 1764, both tracts from Lord Fairfax.⁶⁸ These tracts are adjacent to each other and are located on the east bank of the North Fork Shenandoah River, southeast of present-day Woodstock, Virginia. Both tracts are in the Jost Hite/Robert McKay 2,200-acre Narrow Passage Tract. (Tract M-84, Map 13)⁶⁹ Frederick was deceased by 1783 when an inventory of his estate was recorded in Shenandoah County. Frederick's

⁶³ Frederick County, Virginia Will Book 3, p. 507.

⁶⁴ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book B, pp. 223, 226.

⁶⁵ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, N-50; Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, Vol. II, p. 45.

⁶⁶ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book A, p. 403.

⁶⁷ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book D, pp. 85, 86.

⁶⁸ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, M-295, N-50.

⁶⁹ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, Hunter McKay Extract, p. 1765.

eldest son and heir-at-law John Delenger and John's wife Ann sold the 67-acre Fairfax grant land to his brother Frederick (Jr.) for 100 pounds on 4 April 1796.⁷⁰

CRAIBILL

Christian Craibill/Crabill purchased 110 acres from Jacob Funk for 45 pounds on 23 March 1742/43.⁷¹ (Tract 114C, Map 11) This tract in present-day Strasburg, Virginia can be accessed by U.S. Highway 11, Virginia Highway 55 across the northeast corner and Shenandoah County Highways 635, 638, 648 and 761.

On 14 June 1751, John Creybill/Crabill received a Fairfax grant for 205 acres which John had purchased from William McKenny. The 205-acre tract was part of Jost Hite's 100,000-acre claim.⁷² The 205 acres are located east of Toms Brook, Virginia on Shenandoah County Highway 650 and then northeast on County Highway 747. (Tract G-553, Map 11) John received another Fairfax grant for 72 acres located adjacent south to the 205 acres across the river on 3 January 1752.⁷³ He sold the 72 acres to Peter Hoghman (Hockman) for 14 pounds on 2 April 1753. John and his wife Mary sold 100 acres of the 205-acre tract to Christopher Whitmore for 50 pounds on 23 March 1769.⁷⁴

HOCKMAN

Jacob Hockman was in Orange County, Virginia by 14 February 1736/37 when he and Christian Bowman assumed a note for 49 pounds to William Russell, witnessed by Jacob Funk and John Funk.⁷⁵

Jacob Hockman Jr. purchased 188 acres (where Jacob Sr. probably settled in 1737) from Christian Bowman for 14 pounds on 10 February 1756.⁷⁶ (part of Tract 149-B, Map 10) Henry Hockman (Jacob Jr.'s son) and his wife Catherina sold the 188 acres on 23 April 1779.⁷⁷ On 3 March 1770, Henry was not yet 21 years old.⁷⁸

Jacob Jr. (assignee of Simon Dehart, b. 1703 c.)⁷⁹ purchased 230 acres opposite the mouth of Elk Run (present-day Spring Hollow) on the North Fork of Shenandoah River from Lord Fairfax on 21 October 1754.⁸⁰ (Tract H-500, Map 13) This tract on the east side

⁷⁰ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book K, p. 238.

⁷¹ Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 7, p. 166.

⁷² Gray, Northern Neck Grants, G-553.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, H-79.

⁷⁴ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 3, p. 32; Book 13, p. 68.

⁷⁵ Dorman, Abstracted Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 3 & 4; Judgments 1736, p. 80.

⁷⁶ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 111.

⁷⁷ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book C, p. 155.

⁷⁸ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, pp. 193, 194.

⁷⁹ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 75.

⁸⁰ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-500.

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of the river is located $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Woodstock on Shenandoah County Highway 758. Most of this land lies within Hite/McKay's 2,200-acre Narrow Passage Tract.⁸¹

Jacob Hockman Jr. was deceased by 8 August 1759 when his widow Mary Hockman, John Funk and Leonard Balthis appeared in Frederick County Court to be affirmed as executor's of Jacob's estate.⁸²

Martin Bly states in his book From the Rhine to the Shenandoah that Mary Denlinger Hockman was left widowed with four children: Henry, Mary, Abraham and Elizabeth Hockman. Mary Denlinger was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania about 1728, daughter of Michael and Veronica (Vroni) Yoder Denlinger who had been among the 1717 colonists at Pequea (Ralph Denlinger, The Denlinger Family, Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage, Vol. III, Pt. 3 (1980), P. 10). By 1750 Mary was married to Jacob Hockman of Virginia. After her husband's death, Mary Hockman married Joseph Funk (b. 1728 c.), son of John Funk of Pennsylvania.⁸³

Another Jacob Hockman was deceased by 6 August 1765 when his will (dated 27 January 1764) was proved in Frederick County Court by Philip Hoffman and Simon Harr, residents of Strasburg. Jacob mentioned that he had 10 children but listed only his son Jacob to whom he had sold land and his plantation.⁸⁴

Christian Hockman received a Fairfax grant for 240 acres located $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Toms Brook, Virginia on 10 September 1751.⁸⁵ (Tract 39, Map 11) Shenandoah County Highway 747 runs near this tract but does not provide access to it. Christian had made improvements by 8 December 1749 when he requested a warrant and a survey from Lord Fairfax's office. The tract, part of Hite's 100,000-acre patent,⁸⁶ was originally settled by Jonas Denton. (Tract H-38, Map 11A)

A Christian Hockman was deceased by 25 December 1788 when his will (dated 7 February 1783) was proved in Shenandoah County Court. He listed his wife Catharina Hockman; sons John and Abraham; daughters Magdalena, wife of Peter Smith and Catharina, wife of Philip Snapp.⁸⁷

DENTON

Jonas Denton, John Denton and Thomas Palmer purchased 3,100 acres from Robert McKay, Jost Hite, William Duff and Robert Green. The Dentons and Palmer received a Guarantee Bond (dated 26 March 1735/36) from Jost Hite to furnish a patent from the Governor of

⁸¹ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, Hunter McKay Extract, p. 1764.

⁸² Frederick County, Virginia Order Book 1758-60, p. 286.

⁸³ Martin W. Bly, "From the Rhine to the Shenandoah," Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, p. 66.

⁸⁴ Frederick County, Virginia Will Book 3, p. 297.

⁸⁵ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-38.

⁸⁶ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 75.

⁸⁷ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book E, p. 318.

Virginia within 21 months. The 3,100-acre tract on the North Fork Shenandoah River (part of the 100,000-acre grant from the Governor and Council) was surveyed by James Wood on 13 December 1735.⁸⁸ Hite was unable to procure the patent; therefore, they requested a grant from Lord Fairfax. The grant was issued in six separate tracts totalling 3,117 acres.⁸⁹ (Tract 98, Map 11) Tract 98A containing 200 acres was surveyed for Jonathan Denton, granted to George Bowman. Tract 98B containing 500 acres was granted Thomas Palmer who had moved to Maryland. Tract 98C containing 945 acres was granted to John Denton and 98D containing 417 acres to Capt. John Denton. Tract 98E containing 521 acres was granted to Benjamin Denton and 98F containing 534 acres to Thomas Palmer of Maryland.⁹⁰

Jonathan Denton (b. 1715 c., son of Jonas, b. 1690 c.) and his wife Hannah sold 360 acres to John C. Teabo on 23 May 1772.⁹¹ Hannah Denton (b. 1721 c.) deposed in the Hite/Fairfax lawsuit (3 March 1770) that she was about 49 years old.⁹² Jonathan had purchased the 360-acre tract (recorded then as 369 acres) from Lord Fairfax on 12 September 1766.⁹³ The tract was surveyed as 360 acres on 24 May 1752 and was sold to Jonathan by Patrick Fitzsimmons of Bedford County, Virginia.⁹⁴ It is located in Fort Valley on Passage Creek at Seven Fountains on Shenandoah County Highway 678.

Capt. John Denton (son of Jonas Denton, b. 1690 c.),⁹⁵ referred to as Junior on the grant, was issued a Fairfax grant for 417 acres on 20 October 1750. Thomas Palmer, John Denton Sr. and Capt. John had purchased this land from Jost Hite in 1735.⁹⁶ (Tract 98D, Map 11) The 417-acre tract had a warrant date of 4 September 1750 but was not surveyed until 22 October 1750, two days after the grant date.⁹⁷ The tract is located approximately three miles northeast of Woodstock and can be accessed by Shenandoah County Highway 600 on the north side of the river and Highway 661 on the south side.

The Orange County Court conferred the military commission of Captain on John Denton on 24 February 1742/43 and on the same day,

⁸⁸ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 178; Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book B, p. 544.

⁸⁹ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, pp. 15, 16, George Bowman.

⁹⁰ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-633, G-498, H-450, G-462, H-52, G-497.

⁹¹ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book A, p. 24.

⁹² Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 180.

⁹³ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, N-212.

⁹⁴ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 44.

⁹⁵ Frederick County, Virginia Will Book 1, p. 234; Book 3, p. 407.

⁹⁶ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, G-462.

⁹⁷ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Augusta County, p. 23.

he was ordered to view a road from John Funk's Mill to Benjamin Allen's Mill.⁹⁸ This road would roughly correspond to today's U.S. Highway 11 south from Strasburg and Tumbling Run to Mill Creek at Mt. Jackson, Virginia.

Capt. John (b. 1716 c.) was deceased by 4 August 1767 when his will (dated 13 October 1755) was proved in Frederick County Court. He bequeathed one-third of his moveable estate "after just debts are paid" to his wife Sarah and the other two-thirds to be equally divided among his three sons and daughter "if they come of age." He directed that his wife Sarah was to retain the use of his plantation "where he lived" until their son Jonah reached maturity. He willed 177 acres of his plantation (the 417-acre tract) to son Jonah Denton and 120 acres each to sons Samuel and Thomas Denton. He appointed his wife Sarah, Mary Little (widow) and Captain Samuel Odell to serve as executors. Witnesses to the will were Abraham Denton, John Tipton, Jonah Little and Benjamin Denton.⁹⁹

On the same day of probate (4 August 1767), Capt. John's widow Sarah declined to accept the legacy left her by will since she had married John Odle/Odell in the interim. On the motion of Jonah Denton, the Court ordered that Burr Harrison, Daniel Holdman and Tavenore Beall determine the dower land for Sarah Denton Odell.¹⁰⁰ The three men selected 139 acres which included the house and barn as Sarah's dower on 7 April 1768.¹⁰¹ John Odell and Sarah sold her dower land to John Tipton for 50 pounds on 7 October 1772.¹⁰²

Jonah Denton and his wife Hannah sold his 177-acre inherited section of the 417-acre grant land (Tract 98D, Map 11) to Jonathan Langdon for 100 pounds. The deed was undated but was recorded on 8 August 1770.¹⁰³ To support his claim to the 177 acres in the Hite/Fairfax lawsuit, Langdon "produced a bond bearing date August the second 1769 from Jonas Denton (eldest son of Capt. John Denton Jr.) heir-at-law to Jonas Denton (Capt. John Denton Jr.) one of the persons to whom Jost Hite passed the Bond;" the bond referred to was the one in which Hite guaranteed title to the Denton's 3,100 acres.¹⁰⁴

Jonas/Jonah Denton and his wife Leah sold 213 acres (part of the 417-acre grant land) to John Crookshanks for 425 pounds on 29 January 1783.¹⁰⁵ Jonas/Jonah executed this transaction as the eldest son and heir-at-law of Capt. John Denton.

Jonah Denton was in the area of "Big Pidgen River," North Carolina when he appointed his brother Thomas Denton of Washington County, North Carolina (Tennessee) to act as his lawful attorney;

⁹⁸ Orange County, Virginia Court Book 3, p. 347.

⁹⁹ Frederick County, Virginia Will Book 3, p. 407.

¹⁰⁰ Frederick County, Virginia Minute Book, Aug. 1767, pp. 57,

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¹⁰¹ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 12, p. 265.

¹⁰² Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book A, p. 154.

¹⁰³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 13, p. 431.

¹⁰⁴ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 182.

¹⁰⁵ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book D, p. 71.

on 7 October 1786, Samuel Denton attested before the Justices of Shenandoah County Court that he had witnessed the power-of-attorney arrangement.¹⁰⁶ Jonas Denton, Sam Denton and Jno. Odel were listed on the 1790 census of Rutherford County in North Carolina.

Benjamin Denton (b. 1714 c., son of Jonas Denton, b. 1690 c.) received a Fairfax grant for 521 acres (part of Denton's 3,100-acre survey land) on 26 October 1751.¹⁰⁷ (Tract 98E, Map 11) By a verbal agreement, his father Jonas had given 320 acres of the 521-acre tract to Benjamin prior to this date and 200 acres to his grandson Jonas Little (son of Thomas Little and Mary Denton Little).¹⁰⁸ Benjamin sold the 521 acres to Jonah/Jonas Little for 30 pounds on 2 February 1756.¹⁰⁹ This tract is located between Toms Brook and Woodstock and can be accessed by Shenandoah County Highways 661 and 802.

Benjamin purchased 191 acres from Lord Fairfax on 20 March 1761; the tract had been surveyed for him on 15 May 1751 by Robert Rutherford.¹¹⁰ It was located within the same bend of the North Fork Shenandoah River adjacent northwest of his 521-acre grant land. (Tract 98E, Map 11) Capt. John Denton's 417-acre grant land was adjacent northeast. (Tract 98D) Benjamin sold the 191 acres sometime in 1761 to James McKenny for 50 pounds but the transaction was not recorded until 6 April 1762.¹¹¹

As an assignee of John Moss, Benjamin purchased 138 acres (surveyed on 27 June 1754) from Lord Fairfax on 18 March 1761.¹¹² He sold this tract to Christian Leither for 10 pounds in 1761 and the sale was recorded on 6 April 1762.¹¹³ The 138-acre tract is located adjacent northeast of Benjamin's 521-acre grant land (Tract 98E), adjacent southeast of Capt. John Denton's 417-acre grant (Tract 98D) and adjacent southwest of John Denton Sr.'s 945-acre grant. (Tract 98C)

John Denton Sr. requested a Fairfax grant for 945 acres (part of the 3,100-acre survey on 4 September 1750. The 945 acres was surveyed on 22 October 1750, the same day as Capt. John Denton Jr.'s 417-acre survey.¹¹⁴ John Sr.'s grant was issued almost four

¹⁰⁶ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book F, p. 282.

¹⁰⁷ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-52.

¹⁰⁸ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 180.

¹⁰⁹ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 79.

¹¹⁰ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, K-252.

¹¹¹ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 7, p. 31.

¹¹² Gray, Northern Neck Grants, K-250; Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 44.

¹¹³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 7, p. 35.

¹¹⁴ Fairfax Surveyor John Baylis on his survey for John Denton Sr., 945 acres; Capt. John Denton Sr. (Jr.), 417 acres; Thomas Palmer, 534 acres; 500 acres which these grants were part of the 3,100-acre McKay, Hite etc. survey issued to John Denton Sr., John Denton Jr., and Thomas Palmer. Benjamin Denton's survey for 521 acres (part of the 3,100) has not been located. The sixth survey of the 3,100 acres (by John Baylis, for 200 acres)

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years later, 20 June 1754.¹¹⁵ (Tract 98C, Map 11) The 945-acre tract is located on both sides of the North Fork Shenandoah River from Wright Ridge to Rittenour Ridge. The tract is accessible from Maurertown, Virginia by Shenandoah County Highway 654 to Highways 747 and 600.

John Denton and Jonah Denton signed a petition in Orange County on 23 July 1737 concerning "Thomas Chester's Waggon Road".¹¹⁶ John Denton, Jonah Denton, Benjamin Denton, James Denton and Abraham Denton signed an Orange County petition for a road from John Funk's Mill to Benjamin Allen's Mill on 3 February 1742/43.¹¹⁷

John Sr. sold three sections of the 945-acre tract on 7 February 1755: 102 acres to John Funk Jr. for 24 pounds, 213 acres to Lawrence and John McCarty for 34 pounds and 181 acres to Samuel Denton for 30 pounds.¹¹⁸ Samuel sold the 181 acres to John Tipton for 30 pounds on 1 November 1757 and his wife Elizabeth relinquished her right of dower.¹¹⁹

To support his claim to the 181 acres in the Hite/Fairfax lawsuit, John Tipton "produced Indentures of Lease and release from Samuel Denton to him bearing Date the first and second days of November 1757 duly recorded in the County Court of Frederick and Indentures of Lease and Release from John Denton one of the Persons to whom Jost Hite had given his bond as aforesaid to the said Samuel Denton bearing date the seventh & eighth days of February 1755 also duly recorded in the County Court of Frederick for which Tract of Land the said John Denton had obtained a Deed from the Proprietor of the Northern Neck which several Facts were admitted by the Complainants."¹²⁰

A Samuel Denton was in Guilford County, North Carolina when he was appointed overseer of the Iron Work road in 1783.¹²¹ A Samuel Denton was in Rockingham County, North Carolina when he was paid three pounds for three wolf heads on 29 August 1787. A Samuel Denton was deceased by May 1788 in Rockingham County, North Carolina.¹²²

states "Granted by Jost Hite in 1735 as per Bond and was ordered to be made in six surveys and have surveyed for Jonathan Denton (son of Jonas Denton) in Augusta Co." The 200 acres was "assigned (sold) by John Denton Sr. and Jr. and Thomas Palmer;" Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Augusta County, pp. 23, 29, 30; Frederick County, p. 15.

¹¹⁵ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-450.

¹¹⁶ Dorman, Abstracted Orange County, Virginia Deed Book 3 & 4; Judgments 1736, p. 113.

¹¹⁷ Orange County, Virginia Court Book 3, p. 90.

¹¹⁸ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 3, pp. 459, 464, 467.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Book 5, p. 87.

¹²⁰ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 179.

¹²¹ Guilford County, North Carolina Court Book, Nov. 1783 Court, p. 76.

¹²² Rockingham County, North Carolina Court Minutes, Aug. 1787,

John Denton Sr. sold the remaining 450 acres of the 945-acre tract to Robert Duncanson, merchant of Fredericksburg, Virginia for 150 pounds on 31 May 1756.¹²³ Denton probably sold the North River land and moved to Fort Valley on Passage Creek where he purchased 400 acres on Passage Creek from Thomas Gray for 40 pounds (money) and 50 bushels of corn on 10 January 1756.¹²⁴ He received a Fairfax grant on the 400-acre tract on 17 March 1761.¹²⁵ John sold the 400 acres in two tracts: 205 acres to George Keller for 135 pounds on 20 April 1773 and 195 acres to Henry Sumwalt on 22 May 1775.¹²⁶ The 400-acre tract in Fort Valley, Virginia is accessible by Shenandoah County Highway 678 about four miles south of the Shenandoah County line.

Abraham Denton Sr. (b. 1710 c.) was living on a 427-acre Fairfax grant land located on Toms Brook when it was surveyed on 1 May 1750; he had probably been living there since at least 1742.¹²⁷ He received the grant on 7 January 1761.¹²⁸ On 2 May 1768, he made a gift of 238 acres to his son Abraham Denton Jr. where Abraham Jr. was then living. Abraham Jr. and his wife Elizabeth sold the 238-acre tract in two deeds, both dated 5 September 1769: one for 216 acres to John Mauk and the remaining 22 acres to George Weaver.¹²⁹ Abraham Sr. and his wife Mary sold the remainder of the 427-acre tract (189 acres) to John George Storm of Maryland for 340 pounds on 5 August 1771.¹³⁰ This land, located at Toms Brook, Virginia has Toms Brook on the north property line. It is accessible by U.S. Highway 11 crossing the northwest corner and Shenandoah County Highway 650 and Jordan Run crossing the center of the tract. The County Home is located in the southwest section of the 427 acres.

Abraham Sr. purchased 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres from the estate of George Bowman for 30 pounds on 31 July 1769. This land was adjacent northwest of Thomas Palmer's 500-acre grant land and Jonathan Denton's 200-acre survey land which was granted to George Bowman. (adjacent northwest of Tract 98B and 98A, Map 11) Abraham Sr. also purchased 48 acres and 80 poles adjacent to the 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres from Bowman's estate on 25 October 1770.¹³¹ He and his wife Mary sold

p. 86.; May Court 1788.

¹²³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 107.

¹²⁴ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 44.

¹²⁵ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, K-249.

¹²⁶ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book A, p. 296; Book B, p. 147.

¹²⁷ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 44.

¹²⁸ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, K-210.

¹²⁹ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 12, p. 254; Book 13, pp. 132, 136.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, Book 15, p. 61.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, Book 15, p. 364; Book 16, p. 632.

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4 (8) acres of the 48 acres to Frederick Bosseman on 24 November 1772.¹³²

Abraham Denton Sr. was deceased by 27 September 1774 when his will (dated 12 August 1774) was proved in Dunmore/Shenandoah County Court. He bequeathed the lower part of his plantation to his wife Mary for her lifetime. He willed personal property and five pounds (money) to his son Abraham Jr. for "he has received his part of the land." He directed that upon the death of his wife Mary, her legacy would be passed to their two daughters, Phebe Plumley and Martha Moore. He appointed wife Mary and William Reno to serve as executors. Witnesses were Mary Little, Elizabeth Smith, Dorothy Clock and Mary Careason.¹³³

After Mary Denton's demise, her daughters Martha Tipton (formerly Moore) and Phebe Plumley along with their husbands John Tipton and William Plumley sold Mary's inherited land. The bequest consisted of two tracts (one containing 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres) totalling 142 acres which was sold to George Sellers for 400 pounds on 19 October 1778.¹³⁴

John Denton (b. 1730 c., son of John Denton Sr., b. 1690 c.) was issued a Fairfax grant for 182 acres where John Jr. was living on 18 June 1766. The tract, located adjacent to Samuel Odell on Passage Creek in Fort Valley, was surveyed on 9 October 1763.¹³⁵ This tract, due east of Edinburg and approximately four miles south of Seven Fountains, is accessible by Shenandoah County Highway 678.

John Jr. was deceased by 26 April 1787 when his will (dated 13 September 1777) was proved in Shenandoah County Court. Listed were sons: George, Jacob and Benjamin; daughters: Phebe, Christina, Mary, Martha, Margaret and Secvilla. He bequeathed his entire estate to his "wife Margaret during her widow-hood but if she should chance to marry my sons George, Jacob and Benjamin to have my land equally divided amongst them." He mentioned his good friend Elijah Odell, probably with the intention of naming Elijah to be executor of his estate. The will was witnessed by Fargus Cron, Thomas Smalling and Zane Cron. John added a codicil on 9 September 1780, recording that he had been blessed with another son Isaac and that Isaac was to have equal shares with his other sons. The codicil was witnessed by Fargus Cron and Caleb Odle. His wife Margaret was issued Letters of Administration of the estate.¹³⁶

George, Jacob, Benjamin and Isaac Denton, heirs of John Denton Jr., were issued a Fairfax grant for 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres on 6 June 1788. John Jr. had applied for this tract in Powells Big Fort (Fort Valley) on Passage Creek on 18 November 1780.¹³⁷

George Denton and his wife Catherine of Franklin County,

¹³² Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book A, p. 132.

¹³³ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book A, p. 65.

¹³⁴ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book C, p. 516.

¹³⁵ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, N-31; Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Frederick County, p. 44.

¹³⁶ Shenandoah County, Virginia Will Book B, p. 332.

¹³⁷ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, S-441.

Virginia (Tennessee) sold his one-fourth undivided share of the 182-acre and 220½-acre tracts to Peter Boyer on 26 December 1801. Jacob Denton and his wife Elizabeth of Jefferson County, Tennessee sold his one-fourth undivided share of the two tracts to Boyer on 10 September 1799 and 26 December 1801. (Jacob was in Bibb County, Alabama by 28 January 1822)¹³⁸ John W. Denton (possibly Benjamin's son) and his wife Elizabeth of Culpeper County sold an undivided one-fourth part of the two tracts to Gilbert Combs on 16 May 1811.¹³⁹

Robert Denton (relationship unknown) owned land by 1751 in present-day Hardy County, West Virginia on both the Lost River and Cacapon River west of Strasburg, Virginia on Virginia and West Virginia Highway 55.¹⁴⁰ Robert was deceased by 12 May 1778 when his will (dated 16 October 1777) was proved in Hampshire County Court.¹⁴¹ His wife Jane Moon Denton was deceased by 9 April 1787 when her will (dated 6 November 1782) was proved in Hardy County, Virginia (West Virginia).¹⁴² Their children were:

1. Margaret, b. 1740 c., m. Joel Robinson and migrated to Garrard Co., Ky.
2. Jacob, b. 1742 c., m. Mary Claypoole; will proved 1816 in Jefferson Co., Tenn.
3. John, b. 1744 c., m. (1) Mary ?, (2) Elizabeth Johnson; migrated 1775 to Harrodsburg, Ky.
4. Thomas, b. 1746 c., m. Elizabeth A. ? ; died in Jefferson Co., Tenn.
5. Sarah, b. 1748 c., m. 27 November 1759 David Williams who bought 116½ acres from Robert in 1768.
6. Elizabeth, b. 1750 c., m. John Crow (her father's will) and migrated to Harrodsburg, Ky. (Cecile Denton Roden, The Journey Across America, c. 1986, unpublished, chap. 8, p. 2).
7. Mary, b. 1752 c., m. Francis McBride; to Lincoln County, Ky.¹⁴³

LITTLE

Thomas Little's wife Mary (b. 1716 c., daughter of Jonas Denton, b. 1690 c.) deposed that she was in Orange County, Virginia on the North Fork in the Shenandoah Valley with her husband in 1737.¹⁴⁴ It is probable that Thomas had lived on the 400-acre tract for several years before 1737.

He was deceased by 7 February 1748 when his will (dated 4 January 1748) was proved in Frederick County Court. He bequeathed all personal property and the use of the plantation to his wife

¹³⁸ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book BB, p. 410.

¹³⁹ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book M. pp. 73, 651, 653; Book S, p. 216.

¹⁴⁰ Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Book IV, Hampshire County, p. 17; Gray, Northern Neck Grants, G-528, H-533, M-57.

¹⁴¹ Hampshire County, Virginia (West Virginia) Will Book 1, p. 22.

¹⁴² Hardy County, Virginia (West Virginia) Will Book 1, p. 6.

¹⁴³ The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 122, Number 4, October 1991, Descendants of the Rev. Richard Denton by Walter C. Krumm, Ph.D., 2946, 26th Ave., San Francisco, CA, 94132.

¹⁴⁴ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 169.

STONER

Ulrich/Wolrich Stoner and George Seller (both of German stock) on 2 May 1737 paid Jost Hite four pounds for a tract located within the 4,600-acre North Mountain survey by James Wood.¹⁹⁵ (Tract 96B, Map 11) On 9 January 1752, Ulrich received a Fairfax grant for 183 acres where he lived on Toms Brook.¹⁹⁶ (Tract H-92, Map 11A) Approximately 1½ miles northwest of Toms Brook, Virginia, Shenandoah County Highway 653 runs adjacent to the property on the northwest line. Interstate Highway 81 is nearby southeast of the 183-acre tract.

Wolrick died as an alien (did not declare allegiance) and intestate by 7 November 1781. His 183 acres became the property of John Swan.¹⁹⁷

Frederick Stoner and his wife Catherine sold 136 acres, 3 rods (part of the 360-acre tract purchased from Jacob Bowman on 1 August 1769) to Jacob Rower on 19 April 1771.¹⁹⁸ Frederick received two Fairfax grants on 21 and 22 August 1770, one for 207 acres and the other for 147 acres; both tracts were adjacent to his 360 acres and all tracts were located on Funk Mill Run (South Fork Tumbling Run).¹⁹⁹ These tracts are accessible by Shenandoah County Highway 601 southwest of Strasburg, Virginia at Fishers Hill.

Frederick Stoner died intestate leaving at least two descendants: son William Stoner and daughter Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Funkhauser who was Jacob Funkhauser's son.²⁰⁰

PARROT

Frederick Parrot purchased 700 acres from Jost Hite for 16 pounds Pennsylvania money. Parrot was issued a receipt for 6 pounds, 8 shillings (partial payment for the 700-acre tract) from Jost Hite on 31 May 1739.²⁰¹ (Tract 96H, Map 11) Parrot was issued a Fairfax grant for 347 acres where he lived on 10 June 1767; the 347-acre tract had been surveyed on 7 June 1762.²⁰² (Tract O-52, Map 11A) The 347 acres is part of the 815-acre division survey by James Wood of the 4,600-acre North Mountain tract. Approximately 250 acres of the 347-acre tract lie within Hite et al's claim. This tract is located on Toms Brook about 2½ miles northwest of U.S. Highway 11 on Shenandoah County Highway 600 which crosses the property. County Highway 623 also crosses the tract.

Frederick and his wife Margaret sold part of the 347-acre tract

¹⁹⁵ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 169.

¹⁹⁶ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, H-92.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, S-249, E2-142.

¹⁹⁸ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 13, p. 90; Book 14, p. 406.

¹⁹⁹ Gray, Northern Neck Grants, O-304, O-305.

²⁰⁰ Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book P, p. 455.

²⁰¹ Hite/Fairfax Lawsuit, British Copy, p. 167.

²⁰² Gray, Northern Neck Grants, O-52.

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Map 5; H-544)
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present-day Nollville, West Virginia on John Peteate's and George Robinson's 1,650-acre 12 November 1735 patent land (Tract 148, Map 2). The road entered their tract on Mordecai Mendenhall's 200-acre section¹⁵⁸ (Tract 148D) and then ran east on Berkeley County Highway 15 past the Quaker Providence Meeting House and cemetery. The Meeting House was erected by 1741 although their meetings were probably first held in Richard Beeson's house by 1738. The cemetery was located in the southwest corner of Richard Beeson Jr.'s 249-acre tract. (Tract 148A) On present-day maps, it is located on the north side of Berkeley County Highway 15 approximately one-half mile east of the Tuscaroro Church (not the Quaker Meeting House location). Berkeley County Historical Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia looks after the Quaker Cemetery today.

Finally, the "Indian Road North" proceeded to Martinsburg, West Virginia on King Street.

The Indian Road South

The "Indian Road" south from Winchester to New Market ran on or near present-day U.S. Highway 11 from Isaac Parkins Mill at Valley Avenue and the Winchester and Western Railroad crossing. There are minor changes at Stephens City, Strasburg and the John Funks Mill/Fisher Hill area.

On 25 September 1741, the Orange County Court ordered that a road be viewed, marked, laid off and cleared from Alexander Ross' place to Jost Hites mill. Isaac Parkins and Robert Wilson were appointed to serve as overseers. On 26 August 1742, the Court appointed George Hollingsworth overseer of the road from Littler's place to Hollingsworth's mill and Robert Wilson as overseer of the road from Hollingsworth mill to Jost Hites mill. From Stephenson, Virginia where Alexander Ross and John Littler lived to the Hollingsworth mill has been covered in an earlier segment of this book and from Hollingsworth mill to Isaac Parkins mill was that section of the "Road from South Branch (Potomac River) to Isaac Parkins mill to Kersey's Ferry also described previously.

On 24 February 1742/43, the Orange County Court ordered George Bowman (Strasburg, Virginia), John Hite and Robert Warth (Middletown, Virginia) to view and lay off a road from Funks Mill (south of Strasburg) to Hite's Mill (Bartonville, Virginia). On the same day, the Court ordered John Funk, John Denton (Toms Brook, Virginia) and Benjamin Allen to view and lay off a road from John Funk's Mill (Fisher Hill south of Strasburg) to Ben Allen's Mill (Mount Jackson, Virginia).

The Winchester to New Market Road

A petition was submitted to the Orange County Court requesting a new road, stating: "The road which is now there is very difficult for a waggon." On 8 April 1745, the Court ordered Henry Falkenbrugh, Jonas Denton, Charles Buck (east of Strasburg) and Abraham Strickler to serve as overseers of improvements to the road

¹⁵⁸ Virginia Land Patent Book 16, pp. 318, 411.