

**HENRY WOOD alias ATWOOD
OF MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS^[1]**

(continued from volume 49, page 61)

by Alicia Crane Williams

18. JOSIAH⁴ WOOD (*Ephraim,³ Samuel,² Henry¹*) was born in Middleboro, Mass., on 18 June 1710^[2] and died there before December 1768.^[3] Josiah married **MARY (SPROUT) HOLMES** in Middleboro on 29 January 1735/6.^[4] Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Experience (Hawes) Sprout, was baptized in Scituate on 14 August 1715^[5] and died in Middleboro on 25 January 1777.^[6] Mercy/Mary married first **THOMAS HOLMES** in Middleboro on 1 April 1731.^[7] Thomas, son of John and Experience Holmes,^[8] was born in Plymouth on 7 January 1708/9^[9] and died in Middleboro between 8 September and 20 December 1733.^[10]

Mary was a descendant of Mayflower passengers Henry Samson and John Howland. See *Mayflower Families in Progress: Samson*, #65, and *John Howland of the Mayflower*, Vol. 1, page 209, for children of Josiah and Mary (Sprout) (Holmes) Wood.

19. SAMUEL⁴ WOOD (*Ephraim,³ Samuel,² Henry¹*) was born in Middleboro on 5 February 1712/3^[11] and died there on 12 July 1750, aged 37 years.^[12] Samuel married **JOANNA COBB** in Middleboro on 6 January 1736/7.^[13] Joanna, daughter of John and Joanna (Thomas) Cobb, was born in

1. Note: This account of the descendants of Henry Wood alias Atwood, like previous articles on Henry's brothers, John and Stephen (The Mayflower Descendant, [hereinafter MD], 44:137-142, 45:9-12, 127-130, 46:15-20 and MD, 46:131-136, 47:33-40, 123-130), is not intended to be an exhaustive study of the family. These articles provide basic information on a large, complex Plymouth Colony family group that has numerous connections to Mayflower families, but has not previously been adequately treated in print.

2. MD, 2: 201.

3. Alfred Wood, *Middleboro Deaths* (Plymouth, Mass., 1947) [hereafter *Middleboro Deaths*], 233; *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [hereafter *NEHGR*], 41: 209.

4. Barbara Merrick and Alicia Crane Williams, *Middleborough, Massachusetts, Vital Records* (Boston, 1988, 1990) [hereafter *Middleboro VR*], 1: 63.

5. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 327; *NEHGR*, 41: 208.

6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233; *NEHGR*, 41: 209.

7. MD, 13: 252.

8. *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* [hereafter *NGSQ*], 74: 93.

9. *Middleboro VR*, 40; MD, 5: 56.

10. Plymouth County Probate Records, Plymouth, Mass. [hereafter *Plymouth Co. PR*], #10,601; 6: 425-426 (will and probate).

11. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 15.

12. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233.

13. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 44.

Middleboro, 2 March 1714/5^[14] and died in Hadley, Mass., "in old age."^[15] Joanna was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule.^[16]

The will of Samuel Wood of Middleboro was dated 9 July 1750 and proved 6 August 1750, names his wife Joanna as executrix. She was to receive the best bed, bedstead and bed "furniture," chest of drawers, looking glass, three biggest swine, improvement of lands until youngest child is eleven years old; afterwards use of one room in the house with half the cellar and one third of the profits from the land; right to cut fire wood "as shall be necessary for her to maintain one Constant fire for her use so Long as Shee remains my widow"). Samuel names his son Abner who was to receive all lands and meadow "in Case my Child yet unborn Shall be a Daughter but in Case that Child Should be a Son ... equally divided Between them two sons" who were to pay the legacies to their sisters when the younger of the boys reached the age of 21. Samuel names his daughters Susannah Wood, Azubah Wood, Rebecca Wood, and Bathsheba Wood, who were to receive each £6 13s4p. He also directed that his apprentice Elkanah Tolman should remain and live with his wife for two months after Samuel's death "to take care of and to harvest the hay and Corn that is growing on my farm and after that he shall by & With the Consent of my wife Chuse for him Self a good master that Shall fulfill unto him the Indentures whereby he is Bound unto me ... and I Do hereby give unto him the Said Elkanah Tolman for his faithful Service the Said Two months my Birch Stock Jointer & my walnut Stock Jack plain & my Smoothing plain & my Biggest hand Saw & biggest fine or Back Saw & [illegible] hamer that is without [chinks?]." The witnesses to the will were John Tomson, Joseph Tinkham, and Seth Tinkham. The latter two gave their oath on 6 August 1750. On 2 September 1765, the real estate of Samuel Wood was divided by order of the court between sons Abner Wood and Samuel Wood. The division mentions two acres of meadow Samuel had bought from his "father in Law John Cobb dec'd."^[17]

Children of Samuel and Joanna (Cobb) Wood, born in Middleboro:^[18]

- i. LUSANNA/SUSANNA^s WOOD, b. 4 Feb. 1738/9.
- ii. AZUBAH WOOD, b. 7 Feb. 1740/1.
- iii. ABNER WOOD, b. 24 Feb. 1742/3.
- iv. REBECCA WOOD, b. 12 Feb. 1744/5.

14. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 34.

15. *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations* (Plymouth, Mass., published in many volumes and reprints since 1976) [hereafter *MF*], 3: 148; John Sumner Wood, *The Wood Family Index* (Germantown, Md., 1966) [hereafter *Wood Family Index*], 465.

16. *MF*, 3: 148, Addenda, 2nd ed., 12.

17. Plymouth Co. Probate Record, #23,439, 12:93-95; 19:299.

18. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 66, 69, 74, 84; *MF* 3: 148 and Addenda, 2nd ed., 12.

- v. BATHSHEBA WOOD, b. 14 Aug. 1748.
- vi. SAMUEL WOOD, b. ca. 1750.

20. EPHRAIM⁴ WOOD (*Ephraim*,³ *Samuel*,² *Henry*¹) was born in Middleboro on 23 January 1715/6^[19] and died there on 14 December 1781 in his 66th year of "consumption of ye kidneys."^[20] Ephraim married first **MARY LAZELL** in Middleboro on 11 November 1742.^[21] Mary, daughter of Simon and Margaret (Cooke) Lazell,^[22] was born probably in Middleboro about 1725,^[23] and probably died there between 11 February 1745 and 16 May 1752.^[24] Mary Lazell was a descendant of Mayflower passenger Francis Cooke.^[25]

Ephraim married second **MARY (LEACH) SOULE** and intensioned in Middleboro on 16 May 1752.^[26] Mary, parentage and birth unknown, died after 29 April 1768.^[27] Mary Leach married first **JOHN SOULE** in Middleboro on 12 April 1750.^[28] John Soule was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers George Soule and Francis Cooke. See *Mayflower Families*, 3: 56 and 12: 486 for John and Mary (Leach) Soule's child.

Their was no probate for Ephraim Wood in Plymouth County.

Children of Ephraim and Mary (Lazell) Wood born in Middleboro:^[29]

- i. ISAAC⁵ WOOD, b. 31 Aug. 1743.
- ii. LUCIA WOOD, b. 6 Feb. 1744/5.

Children of Ephraim and Mary (Leach) (Soule) Wood born in Middleboro:^[30]

- iii. EZRA WOOD, b. 28 June 1753.
- iv. MARY WOOD, b. 8 Aug. 1756.
- v. EPHRAIM WOOD, b. 28 Nov. 1758.
- vi. SUSANNAH WOOD, b. 21 Dec. 1762.
- vii. HULDIAH WOOD, b. 30 Aug. 1765.
- viii. JACOB WOOD, b. 29 Apr. 1768.

19. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 16.

20. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233.

21. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 73.

22. *NEHGR*, 88: 263.

23. Elizabeth Pierson White, *John Howland of the Mayflower* (Camden, Me., 1993), 2: 414.

24. Plymouth Co. Probate Record #12,403, 11: 190-192; *MD*, 18: 83.

25. *MF*, 12: 414.

26. *Middleboro VR*, 2: 47.

27. Birth of last child, *post vide*.

28. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 108; *MD*, 18: 83 (Note: *MF*, 3: 56 incorrectly says 22 April).

29. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 59, 84; *MF*, 12: 414.

30. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 113-114, 131, 142, 147, 161.

21. MANASSAH⁴ WOOD (*Ephraim*,³ *Samuel*,² *Henry*¹) was born in Middleboro on 4 April 1729^[31] and died there before 25 July 1764.^[32] Manassah married **SARAH POMEROY** in Middleboro on 27 July 1756.^[33] Sarah, daughter of Francis Pomeroy/Pomroy, Sr.,^[34] was born about 1733^[35] and died in Middleboro 30 November 1795, in 63rd year.^[36] Sarah married second **ZACHARIAH WESTON** in Middleboro on 6 December 1770.^[37] Zachariah married first **REBECCA⁵ STANDISH**. Rebecca was the daughter of Moses⁴ and Rachel (Cobb) Standish, a descendant of Myles Standish. For her ancestry and children, see *Mayflower Families*, 14: 106.

On 25 July 1764, Nathaniel Wood was appointed administrator of the estate of Manassah Wood, shop joiner, of Middleboro. The inventory was taken on 4 May 1764 totaling £244 1s 7p. It included the homestead farm with buildings and fences (£120), a small wood lot (£10 7s), and a small piece of land "he bo't of the Rev^d Mr. Conant" (£8). Nathaniel Wood filed an account on 6 September 1773 (amending his previous account of 23 May 1771) including £64 5s 4p paid to "the widow for supporting 5 children 6 years & 9 months (over and above the use of the farm)."^[38]

On 6 May 1774, Lemuel Thomas was appointed guardian to children of Manassah Wood under the age of 14 that included Manassah, Thomas, and Sarah. Lemuel Thomas was chosen as guardian by Pelham and Nichols on the same date.^[39]

Children of Manassah and Sarah (Pomeroy) Wood born in Middleboro:^[40]

- i. PELHAM⁵ WOOD, b. 9 Mar 1757.
- ii. NICHOLS WOOD, b. 24 Apr. 1759.
- iii. MANASSAH WOOD.
- iv. THOMAS WOOD.
- v. SARAH WOOD.

23. ICHABOD⁴ WOOD (*Samuel*,³⁻² *Henry*¹) was born in Middleboro on 13 July 1719^[41] and died there 8 August 1787, aged 68 years, 15 days, "of black

31. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 41.

32. When administration was given on his estate, *post vide*.

33. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 150.

34. *Middleboro Deaths*, 225 and 133 calls Francis Pomroy Sr. "a Frenchman."

35. Age at death.

36. *Middleboro Deaths*, 225.

37. *Middleboro VR*, 2: 60; *MD*, 24: 57.

38. Plymouth Co. Probate Record, #23,407, 19: 284, 20: 551, 21: 356.

39. Plymouth Co. Probate Record, #23,408, 22: 28-30, 164-165.

40. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 131, guardianships; John Sumner Wood, *Wood Family Index* (Richmond, Va.), 354.

41. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 19.

jaundice.”^[42] Ichabod married first **THANKFUL COBB** in Middleboro on 16 February 1743.^[43] Thankful, daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb, was born in Middleboro on 4 June 1722^[44] and died there on 4 January 1776, aged 53 years, 7 months.^[45] Ichabod married second **PRISCILLA THOMAS** in Middleboro on 27 March 1777.^[46] Priscilla, daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Ransom) Thomas, was born in Middleboro on 13 March 1736/7^[47] and died there on 9 August 1824, aged 87 years, 4 months, 16 days.^[48]

Thankful and Priscilla were both descendants of Mayflower passenger John Howland. See *John Howland of the Mayflower*, Vol. 2, pages 274-278 and 313-314, for details on Ichabod Wood's children by his two wives.

24. NATHANIEL⁴ WOOD (*Samuel*,³⁻² *Henry*¹) was born in Middleboro on 18 April 1725^[49] and died in Woodstock, Vt., in 1803, aged 78 years.^[50] Nathaniel married first **MARTHA TINKHAM** in Middleboro on 1 June 1742.^[51] Martha, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Staples) Tinkham,^[52] was born in Middleboro on 23 August 1720^[53] and died there on 20 March 1744, aged 23 years, 10 months, 25 days.^[54] Nathaniel married second **MARY WINSLOW** in Middleboro on 19 June 1744.^[55]

Martha Tinkham was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Peter Brown. See *Mayflower Families*, vol. 7, pages 24-25, for Nathaniel and Martha's child.

Children of Nathaniel and Mary (Winslow) Wood born in Middleboro:^[56]

- i. JOSHUA⁵ WOOD, b. 17 Mar. 1743/4, d. Middleboro, 20 Oct. 1744.^[57]
- ii. SETH⁵ WOOD, b. 17 Mar. 1744/5.
- iii. MARTHA WOOD, b. 17 Feb. 1747, d. Middleboro, 1 Nov. 1753, "in the Seventh year of her age" or "aged 6 years, 8 months, 15 days."^[58]
- iv. NATHANIEL WOOD, b. 6 April 1749.

42. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233.

43. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 74.

44. *MD*, 4: 69; *Middleboro VR*, 1: 23; John Howland of *Mayflower*, 2: 274.

45. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233; *MD*, 15: 110.

46. *MD*, 8: 21.

47. *MD*, 8: 250.

48. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233; *Middleboro VR*, 2: 22, says age 89.

49. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 49; *MD*, 9: 48; Vermont Vital Records State Index (Woodstock).

50. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233; Vermont Vital Records State Index (Woodstock); both year only.

51. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 73; *MD*, 15: 219; Vermont Vital Records State Index (Woodstock), as year only.

52. *MF*, 7: 94.

53. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 23.

54. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233.

55. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 95; *MD*, 16: 15; Vermont Vital Records State Index (Woodstock).

56. *MD*, 14: 20 (1st child); *Middleboro VR*, 1: 84, 103, 113-114, 131, 142, 147, 161.

57. *MD*, 14: 18, aged 7 months, 3 days.

58. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 106, 237.

- v. ELIZABETH WOOD, d. Middleboro, 9 Nov. 1753, "in third year of her age" or "aged 2 years, 5 months, 17 days."^[59]
- vi. SARAH WOOD, b. 31 Aug. 1753.
- vii. ANNA WOOD, b. 15 Jan. 1756.
- viii. WILLIAM WOOD, b. 8 May 1758.
- ix. MARY WOOD, b. 8 May 1760.
- x. EZRA WOOD, b. 15 Apr. 1762.
- xi. REBECKAH WOOD, b. 27 Mar. 1765.
- xii. LUCIA WOOD, b. 5 Apr. 1768.

25. **SETH⁴ WOOD** (*John,³ David,² Henry¹*) was born in Middleboro on 9 January 1732/3^[60] and died there on 12 May 1770, aged 25 years, 1 month, 15 days.^[61] Seth married **LYDIA RANDALL** in Middleboro on 13 February 1766.^[62] Lydia married second **ISAAC⁵ SOULE** in Middleboro on 12 November 1772.^[63] Lydia died in Middleboro on 14 January 1827, aged 86 years.^[64] See *Mayflower Families*, vol. 3, page 139, for her children by Isaac Soule.

There was no probate for Seth Wood in Plymouth County.

Children of Seth and Lydia (Randall) Wood born in Middleboro:^[65]

- i. JOSHUA⁵ WOOD, b. 6 June 1766.
- ii. JOHN WOOD, b. 7 Mar. 1768.
- iii. ELIZABETH WOOD, b. 27 June 1770.

(to be continued)

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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

59. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 106, 237.

60. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 57.

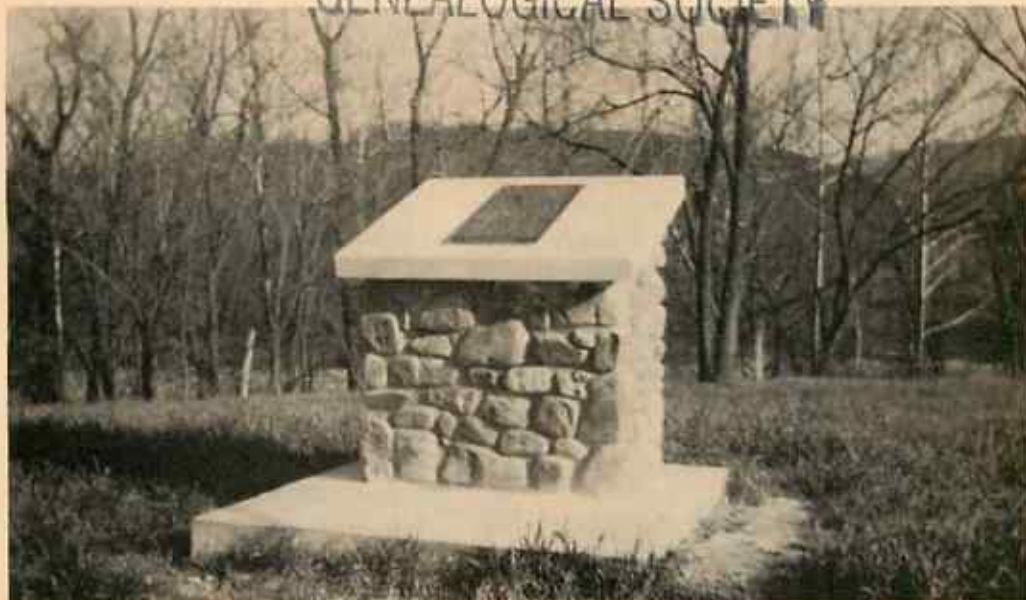
61. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 163.

62. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 177 (date worn), 2: 62 (int., 18 Jan. 1766); *Wood Family Index*, 492.

63. *Middleboro VR*, 2: 79.

64. *Middleboro Deaths*, 168.

65. *Middleboro VR*, 1: 147, 161, 175.



The Fort Upper Tract (West) Virginia Massacre April 27, 1758

By Bill M. Woods

Executive Director, Engineering Index, Inc.

In 1758 the valley of the Potomac's South Branch, called Wappatomaka by the Indians, was not much different from today except for two major exceptions—there were, in 1758, only about 200 persons in 40 white families living there. Also roaming in and out of the area were Ohio River Valley Indian tribes, primarily Shawnees, who before the coming of the whites had hunted here regularly.

Competition from the ever increasing number of Scotch-Irish and German settlers discouraged the Shawnees. In fact, they moved permanently from South Branch in the spring of 1756, accepting the invitation to take up a less competitive existence in Ohio.

The first permanent white settlement on South Branch dates from 1746 and 1747 when Robert Green of Culpeper County, Virginia, along with James Wood and William Russell acquired 15,748 acres of land in nineteen tracts above the extensive holdings of Lord Fairfax. To the South Fork in 1747 came six families who earlier had lived for a short while at Moorefield and still earlier in Pennsylvania. Leading the party of emigrants was

Roger Dyer, his son William, his son-in-law Matthew Patton who had married Hester Dyer, John Patton, Jr., John Smith, and William Stephenson who acquired 1,860 acres for \$203.33 (£61, 6s).

The presence and apparent success of the Dyer settlement in the Potomac wilderness encouraged others to move west. Between 1748 and 1751, Dyer began to sell lands from his "upper tract," and by 1753, 20 more families including the Dunkle, Conrad, Seybert, Ruleman, Propst, and Keister families, mostly of German origin, had acquired land.

A Period of Conflict

But there was a feeling of uneasiness! The long-time colonial rivalry between the French and English had resulted in "three colonial wars, and a life and death struggle for supremacy was now on the point of breaking out."¹

"The need for the English to build forts was stimulated by the decision of the French living in Canada to take possession of the Ohio Valley. . . . The French based their claim to this valuable waterway, and the land

U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL "FOCUS"

MRS. ROBERT LACY JACKSON

Chairman

BICENTENNIAL SYMBOL WINNER ANNOUNCED

At the U.S.A. Bicentennial meeting during the 81st Congress, a first place award for the winning Bicentennial logo was presented to Mrs. E. S. Becker, Regent, Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter, Willingboro, N.J. The design as visualized by Mrs. Becker shows a double circle with the words U.S.A. Bicentennial over which an American eagle with wings spread holds a quill, hovering over a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence; a ribbon banner crosses the sketch showing the dates 1776-1976.

Mrs. Becker described her sketch, saying that she "began with the ribbon with the dates 1776-1976 designating a 'bridge' from the past to the present. Thinking in terms of what the Declaration of Independence means for the future, we must continue to assume the responsibility that goes with freedom--so I drew our American Bald Eagle symbolizing the strength, determination and courage they only can bring about. The sternness in the eagle's eye reminds us of the seriousness of this responsibility. Although carrying the pen, whether it be for the 'signing' and/or because it is 'mightier than the sword'--(leaving this to our speculation)--this eagle will NOT LET US COMPROMISE OUR IDEALS. The Declaration has only been left in our care and we must work to keep it for future generations."

Congratulations to Mrs. Becker for her sketch which catches the true meaning of the Bicentennial so beautifully! The logo is now on the Bicentennial Certificates, and, for the first time, on this page.

PROGRAM CONTEST WINNERS

Awards and Bicentennial Certificates (used for the very first time) were presented to the top winners in the Program Contest at the Committee meeting on April 17th. The qualified panel of judges commented on the fine quality of entries as well as the large number received.

Sincere congratulations are extended to the top winners as follows:

- Category I: The American Revolution: The Religious Background.
Mrs. H. B. Brame, Old Bute Chapter, North Carolina.
Special Recognition: Mrs. Aubrey E. Ferguson, Bicentennial State Chairman, West Virginia.
The American Revolution: The Economic Background.
Mrs. R. G. Stephenson, Tucumcari Chapter, New Mexico.
- Category II: Review of Events 1771-1772.
Mrs. Dorothy Cleveland Salisbury, Erasmus Perry Chapter, Maryland.
Special Recognition: Mrs. E. James Gambaro, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, N.Y.
- Category III: Original Manuscripts--Winning Topic: "A Colonial Diary".
Mrs. C. F. Landers, Cahuilla Chapter, California.
Special Recognition: Mrs. Charles A. Walter, Ye Olde Newton Chapter, New Jersey.

BICENTENNIAL CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION PRESENTED

In recognition of outstanding activities reported by Bicentennial State Chairmen, Mrs. Jackson awarded special recognition to three State Chairmen, commending them upon their leadership and accomplishments:

- Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, California
Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, Illinois
Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Indiana

bordering it, on the discovery of LaSalle in 1669, but the English claimed it by right of prior discovery of the Cabots and the taking possession of it by the explorers, Batts and Fallam . . . (who) were on New River, in Fayette County (West Virginia) in 1671 and officially claimed the Mississippi Valley for Great Britain in opposition to the claims of France."²

Although the English far outnumbered the French in the area, the French for the most part had the Indian on their side for they identified more closely with the Indians and treated them as equals in day to day activities of hunting and trapping. Many a French trader took an Indian wife. As a result, the French settlements were not molested. Englishmen and Germans, on the other hand, cleared the land, scared away the wild game, farmed the land, and generally were intolerant of the Indians' welfare.

George Washington on the South Branch

Concern for the safety of the farming settlements was becoming widespread. One of those expressing concern was George Washington who travelled in and knew the area well. He had first come to South Branch on Sunday, March 27, 1748, when he was only 16 accompanying George William Fairfax. During the next four years, from 1749 to 1752, he spent much of his time as a surveyor on the Shenandoah, the Cacapon, and the South Branch.

With the defeat of Braddock at Fort Pitt in 1755, the border settlements in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania lay totally exposed to unfriendly redmen or Frenchmen. Many settlers left the exposed and isolated frontier and moved back to the east side of the Blue Ridge.

Washington returned to South Branch in the fall of 1755, and when at Staunton in 1756, he wrote of his concern to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia:

"They are fully sensible of their misery; they feel their insecurity in relying on militia, who are slow in coming to their assistance, indifferent about their preservation, unwilling to continue, and regardless of everything but their own ease. In short, they are so affected with approaching ruin that the whole back country is in a general motion toward the southern colonies; and I expect that scarce a family will inhabit Frederick, Hampshire, or Augusta in a little time."³

It was at this time that Washington recommended a ring of forts to provide the necessary links of protection—from the Great Cacapon in Hampshire, along the Potomac in the north, southward along Patterson's Creek, across the dividing ridges to the upper South Branch and along it to its headwaters in Pendleton, then across the West Virginia-Virginia line and along the western edge of the Valley of Virginia to the upper reaches of the James and the Roanoke before turning eastward to the Mayo River in Halifax.

Virginia in 1756 appropriated \$33,333 for the building of 21 forts. Seventeen of these forts were built in the next few years; four were proposed but never built. Others had been erected prior to Washington's survey of

1756 or were initiated by others. Washington went to Winchester and from there supervised the building of the ring of forts intended to provide protection to the frontier with an obviously small and inadequate force.

Tragedy on South Branch

The number of tithables in Augusta County (which included present Pendleton) was 1,873 in 1757. A year later it had decreased to 1,386 indicating that the slaughter of the settlers was causing many to move back to safer areas, and new settlers were not coming.⁴

"The Preston Register; A register of the persons who have been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner by the enemy, in Augusta county, as also such as have made their escapes"⁵ attributed to Colonel William Preston lists 298 persons killed, wounded, taken prisoner, escaped, or returned in the period from October 1754 through May 1758.

South Branch was first hit by tragedy in 1756 when two girls named Landsix were taken prisoner. It was on January 4, 1756, that Washington wrote, "I have now ordered Capt. Waggoner with 60 men to build and garrison two others (forts) at places I have pointed out high up the South Branch."⁶

Presumably it was in 1756⁷ that Fort Upper Tract and Fort Seybert to the southeast and on the other side of South Fork Mountain were built. It is presumed that both forts were built after the same general plan—a circular stockade with a diameter of about 90 feet and with a two-storied blockhouse inside. Another description suggests it consisted of log cabins ". . . of horizontal logs adjacent to log forts so as to form a hollow rectangle. The palisaded walls between these cabins were constructed of vertical logs set firmly in the ground . . ."⁸

The truth of the matter is, no records exist as to what Fort Upper Tract looked like or exactly where it was located and conflicting descriptions of the plan for Fort Seybert exist. Later efforts, including recent ones of the Pendleton County Historical Society, determined where Fort Upper Tract stood—on the left bank of the South Branch a quarter of a mile above the bridge on the road to Kline, and at a bend in the river.⁹

Washington on April 15, 1756, wrote, "All my ideal hopes of raising a number of men to search the adjacent mountains have vanished into nothing." Then a week later—"I am too little acquainted with pathetic language to attempt a description of the people's distresses," and two days later, "Not an hour, nay, scarcely a minute passes that does not produce fresh alarms and melancholy accounts."

"The deplorable situation of these people is no more to be described than is my anxiety and uneasiness for their relief."

"Desolation and murder still increase."

At the July 27, 1756, council of war held at Staunton, the decision was made to garrison Hugh Mann's fort at Upper Tract with 50 men as the fort was described as the "most convenient and important pass between Upper Tract and Matthew Harper's."¹⁰

There was a constant threat by restless Indians; in February 1757, Jacob Peters on North Mill Creek had

six children taken prisoner with one to escape later. On May 16 three more persons were taken prisoner and four, including Michael Freeze and his wife who lived near Fort Upper Tract, were killed. The other recorded casualties that day were George Neese and two sons taken prisoner and Henry Lawrence and a Mr. Sudie killed.

The concern over their safety was a constant threat to the folks on South Branch. Washington on September 28, 1757, wrote, "The inhabitants of this valuable and very fertile valley are terrified beyond expression."

Encounters with the marauding Indians on March 19, 1758, produced more tragedy on South Branch—

Killed

Peter Moser¹¹
Nicholas Frank
John Coonrad (Conrad?)

Prisoners

John Cunningham
Two others (names forgotten)

Wounded

George Moser
Adam Harper

Fort Upper Tract

The spring of 1758 was to continue to be one of tragedy. That there was reason for the settlers to fear the once peaceful Shawnees (and some French) was borne out during the fourth week of April 1758 when the Indians moved in with revenge on their minds.

Many of the settlers had already moved to the safety of Fort Upper Tract. In charge of the garrison was Captain James Dunlap who had commanded a detachment in the Big Sandy expedition. Captain Dunlap and some of his men were from the Great Calfpasture; one, Josiah Wilson was from the Bullpasture region.

Accounts differ, and as there were no known survivors, speculation becomes necessary. Surely complete slaughter was the Shawnee objective, and most surely it was the result. The Fort was burned and all occupants were killed.

Preston records that on April 24 nine men at the garrison were killed, including Captain James Dunlap, Josiah Wilson, John Hutchinson, Thomas Caddon, Henry McCullam (McCullom?), John Wright, Thomas Smith, Robert McNully (McNulty or McNally?), and William Elliott.

Preston then dates the death of 14 more three days later, on April 27, 1758—Mrs. Elliott, Ludwick Falck and his wife, Adam Little, a Mr. Brock, John (James?) Ramsey, William Burk (Burke?) ———— Rooney, John McCulley (McCully?), Thomas Searl, James Gill, John Guy, one unidentified stranger, and William Woods, the great great great great grandfather of this writer.¹²

It is probable that a band of forty or more Shawnees led by Killbuck reached Fort Upper Tract from the Ohio by way of the Seneca War Path to the Mouth of Seneca, through the Roy Gap over North Fork Mountain by way of the Joel Harmon Path to Reeds Creek Gap where the Fort was situated on an almost direct line between the

two gaps, Reed Creek and Greenawalt. Here it was at a bend and on a high bank on the west side of the South Branch of the Potomac River about a mile south-east of the village of Upper Tract.¹³

A visit was made to the fort site sometime before 1950 by Mrs. Elsie Boggs.¹⁴ She noted marks of the foundation and a depression in the center where there was a cellar or underground storage place. O. R. Mallow¹⁵ remembers the depression when as a teenager the site was pointed out by his grandfather who lived across the river.

Diggings at the fort site were undertaken in 1970 by Dr. Charles P. Harper, his son, O. R. Mallow, and Johnny Arvin Dahmer. They uncovered some irons from a saddle.¹⁶ Earlier an abundance of flint arrowheads had been located.¹⁷ A nearby burial ground which may have contained the remains of the Fort Upper Tract victims has disappeared within the memory of Harper and Mallow.

William Woods of Fort Upper Tract

One of the 23 killed at Fort Upper Tract was William Woods. Presumably only direct descendants of Woods have been identified, although it is likely that there are others who like the descendants of William Woods moved from the area and do not identify their ancestors with Fort Upper Tract.

It is not known when the Woods family came to Augusta County and to South Branch. William in various accounts^{18,19} is referred to as being Irish and in other instances as being a relative of the better known Michael Woods (1684-1762) of Albermarle County, Virginia (a son of John and Elizabeth Worsop Woods).²⁰

Michael Woods, a brother William, and their widowed sister, Elizabeth Wallace, and numerous members of the next generation are known to have come from Northern Ireland to the Lancaster area in Pennsylvania in the early 1720s (Michael is listed on a Pennsylvania tax list in 1724) and then to the east foot of the Blue Ridge in the area west of present-day Crozet, Virginia. Michael is thought to have had two (or more) brothers, probably Andrew and James, whose migrations are less-well documented.

William Woods of Fort Upper Tract was likely the son of one of these brothers who, when they left Pennsylvania, decided to move down the Shenandoah Valley into the Augusta area. The similarity of given names in the several families suggests both a close kinship and a familiarity. William was probably born in Ireland about 1715-1720. He may have been a relative (a brother?) as some have speculated, of Samuel Woods (1727-1781) or of Richard Woods (died 1788) a merchant of Albermarle and sometime of Augusta County.²¹

William, the Fort Upper Tract victim, was married to Martha Drake of Augusta. Martha was thought to be the daughter of Abraham Drake whose will was appraised in Augusta County on March 13, 1747. John Drake who married Grizelle Alexander probably was Martha's brother; later intermarriages of the Drakes, Woodses, and the Newells are recorded.

William Woods had on July 16, 1746, been appointed a constable in Augusta County, although it is not known where in Augusta he lived for there is no record of any land or tax transaction. William and his family may have come to South Branch after Roger Dyer began the sale of land in 1747-1751 and may have been among the 20 or more families living in Pendleton in 1753.

It seems more likely William was one of the several non land-holders and squatters which Morton suggests were present in the area. Again, William Woods is not named among the participants in the wave of immigration which took place when 27 tracts of land were claimed by 21 persons, and 16 were newcomers to the area. It is possible, but unlikely, that William like others of Captain Dunlap's garrison, was from the Great Calypasture. William is definitely identified as a member of Captain Abraham Smith's militia.

The Woods Family at Fort Seybert

The family of William Woods like many other families in the spring of 1758 was spending a significant amount of time in or near the relative safety of the forts along the South Branch and other nearby rivers. William's family according to scanty documentation and family tradition was at Fort Seybert on the South Fork's South Branch.

Fort Seybert was due to suffer on April 29 a fate not unlike that of Fort Upper Tract. Various accounts of the capture of Fort Seybert differ dramatically in detail. Preston's Register²² records that Captain Sylest (!) and 16 other persons were taken prisoner and that some 24 others were missing from the Fort.

Rice indicates that on April 27 (!) the Indians "moved to Fort Seybert and killed or captured thirty persons who had sought refuge there, after promising, according to one version of the incident, to spare the lives of those who would surrender."²³

Lough²⁴ writes that Jacob Peterson and 20 persons were killed at Fort Seybert, and Mrs. Peterson and 10 others were captured; one man escaped. Lewis²⁵ suggests that between 30 and 40 persons were in the Fort and of the number who surrendered all except 11 were put to death at once. Wayland²⁶ writes that 40 persons were killed and 20 odd carried into captivity.

There is also some question whether the same band of Indians responsible for the total massacre at Fort Upper Tract was also responsible for the slaughter at Fort Seybert, yet they could have moved quickly through the Greenawalt and Harpole Gaps by way of the Siple's Place to Fort Seybert. Chief of the Shawnees was Killbuck (also called a Delaware chieftan) who has been described as "... a part white renegade ... viciously mean, deceitful, and absolutely sadistic ..."²⁷

The situation at Fort Seybert, briefly, was something like this:²⁸ Mrs. Peter Hawes and a young bound boy named Wallace went from the Fort to milk some cows when they were surprised by two Indians and captured, although Mrs. Hawes used a sheep shears and her strength in pushing one of the Indians over a bank.

Killbuck and the 40 or more Shawnees quickly sur-

rounded the Fort; he called on the defenders to give up, threatening no mercy if they did not, but good treatment if they did. Although Captain Seybert was inclined to listen to and to believe the Indian offer, his teenage son, Nicholas, took a position in an upper room of the Fort and mortally wounded the only Indian casualty. After due consideration of almost inevitable consequences, Captain Seybert gave the order to open the gates. Young Seybert again showed his daring and was about to fire when either his father or a Mr. Robinson knocked down the gun aimed at Killbuck.

As soon as the Fort was emptied, except for Mrs. Hannah Hinkle who was bedfast, the Indians rushed in and set the Fort on fire. Robinson was able to escape unnoticed and make his way back across Shenandoah Mountain.

All the captives, probably more than 40 including women, children, babies, and a few men were marched to the hillside about a quarter mile to the west. Here they were separated into two rows and seated on logs. One row was for captivity; the other for slaughter which on signal was followed by a mass and rapid tomahawking. Young James Dyer, 14, interrupted the massacre by breaking away momentarily; he was later to return to live on South Branch. Mrs. Hawes fainted when she saw her father killed, thereby saving her own life.

By now it was past noon, and the Indians and 11 captives began their climb of South Fork Mountain. Two incidents in the nine-mile journey to Greenawalt Gap are recalled. One was the cruel death of the infant son of a woman named Hannah; the second was the death of the wounded Indian warrior. It can be imagined, but with some doubt, that treasures were found at Fort Seybert, or that the Shawnees carried them away along with their prisoners, or that any treasure was buried nearby thereby creating a "Treasure Mountain."²⁹ The return to Greenawalt Gap has been suggested as through Dean Gap and the Deer Run area.³⁰ The next stop was near the Mouth of Seneca before resuming the hard trip to the site of old Chillicothe on the Little Miami River.

Fate of the Woods Family

Although accounts vary widely some 17, or 21, or probably more settlers were killed. Morton lists the number of captives as 11 and names Mrs. Peter Hawes, Nicholas Seybert, James Dyer, Mrs. Jacob Peterson, a Hevener girl, Sarah Dyer Hawes (later Mrs. Robert Davis) and a woman named Hannah. On the way across the mountain Mrs. Michael Mallow and her son (ancestors of O. R. Mallow of Upper Tract) were added to the party.

Also among those taken captive at Fort Seybert (or possibly from their home) were the recently widowed Mrs. Martha Drake Woods, wife of William killed at Fort Upper Tract, and two daughters, Magdalen (Magdalene) and Sally (Sarah). Martha and Sally were soon released or escaped from Killbuck's party and returned to other young members of the family who somehow or other were not a part of the experience. They may even have been in the quieter parts of Augusta.

Magdalen who would have been 14 at the time of her capture was adopted by the Indians. "She lived several years as an Indian girl, greatly honored and beloved by them. A company of French troops planned and effected her escape and returned her to her friends."³¹

Soon after her escape Magdalen was married to Rev. James Smith, a Baptist minister of Virginia, who a few years later settled in Kentucky in Garrard County where he built Smith's Station, now Bryantsville. Their youngest son, Henry, was from October 13, 1835, to January 1836, the first provincial governor of Texas; he was then impeached!

Sally³² later married James Newell. William and Martha's other children were Nancy, the eldest, who was married in 1767 to Charles Devereaux, lived in Montgomery County, Virginia, and in 1784 moved to Washington County, Georgia; Michael born in 1742 about whom little verified information is known; Samuel, born 1748; and Archibald, born 1750, who will be mentioned later; and Strangman (or Strongman) born in 1754. All are identified as having been born in Augusta County.

William Woods Estate

The records of Augusta County for August 16, 1758, record the appointment of Thomas Gregg and Samuel Temple as administrators "... of all the goods chattels and credits of Wm. Woods deceased ..."³³ Under bond of 100 pounds, Gregg was to "... make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods chattel and credits of the said deceased ..."³⁴

It was not until eight years and three days later, on August 19, 1766, that the Augusta County Court received from Thomas Gregg an account³⁵ of his administration of the estate of William Woods. £5/3s/6d was realized from the sale of his estate—a horse to Jeremy Harison, a colt to Samuel Samples, a saddle to James Thomas, and 2 yards and a half of lency (linsey-woolsey) to David Berry.

William's debts to Samuel Samples, Joseph Skidmore, David Berry, Moses Samples, Alexander Herring, and John McCoy totaled 47s/6d. 90 pounds of tobacco valued at 7/6 was a messy transaction. William Jones, an attorney, received 5s; Peter Hog received an equal amount for accounting services.

Gregg was well paid for his efforts—£1/12s for serving as Administrator, and 15 shillings for his special efforts as he had to spend two days "to my trouble in hunting up the horse," one day in attending the vendue, and three days in coming and returning to Court—presumably from the South Branch to Staunton. The balance of the estate was a big zero!

William Woods at the time of his death had 13 shillings of pay due him for service as a militiaman under Captain Abram Smith, the same Smith who after Fort Seybert was out with a part of his company on the South Branch and who was charged and cleared of charges of cowardice. His accuser was, instead, found guilty of insubordination for which he was fined 40 shillings and an additional five shillings for "one oath."³⁶

After William's death, Martha, his widow, was left with seven children, all minors, with one daughter, a 14 year old, some 250 miles away held captive by the Shawnees. It is thought that Martha stayed for a few years in Augusta, or she may have moved back to the relative security of Culpeper County where a far more notorious frontiersman, Daniel Boone, chose to take his family for several months between April and October in 1759 as a precaution against rampaging Indians in North Carolina.

There is some evidence that the Woods family moved at some point in the 1760s, and quite possibly at the time of Nancy's marriage in 1767 (and possibly after Martha's death) to Montgomery County (Blacksburg-Radford) further south in Virginia. Although the whereabouts of the family for the first few years after Fort Upper Tract are uncertain, the later whereabouts of Archibald and Samuel are well documented.

Archibald, this writer's great great great great grandfather, lived later in Culpeper County where on February 22, 1775, his oldest son, William (another ancestor) was born. Archibald and his wife, whose name remains a mystery, moved to Madison County, Kentucky, about 1779, and had three more children—Archibald, Franklin (called Francis), and Nancy.

The elder Archibald was killed on August 19, 1782, by Indian and Canadian troops at the Battle of Blue Licks on the Licking River northeast of Lexington, Kentucky, and was buried in a common grave with most of the 62 colonials killed. Another who died at Blue Licks was Israel Boone, son of Daniel who was second in command. Archibald's brother, Samuel, escaped and returned to Madison County to become active in colonial Kentucky affairs.

The Woodses moved west again. William Woods, the son of Blue Licks Archibald, married his distant cousin, Anne Woods, the great granddaughter of Michael Woods of Albermarle in 1795, thereby uniting the probably-related families. William and Anne moved from Kentucky to Howard and then to Clay County, Missouri. Later members of the family were another Archibald, Madison, and another William (this writer's grandfather). Madison and William both lived and are buried in Jackson County, Kansas. William had nine children; 98 of his living blood descendants, including his oldest child, Mrs. Cora Maude Woods Hickman, born on October 6, 1879, share a direct lineage from William Woods killed at Fort Upper Tract.

Footnotes

- ¹ p. 39, Morton, Oren Frederic, *A history of Pendleton County, West Virginia*, Franklin, W. Va., 1910, 493 p.
- ² Hill, Mrs. Claude R., "West Virginia Forts," *West Virginia Hillbilly*, vol. 12, no. 1, January 2, 1971, p. 4.
- ³ p. 38, *The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1794*, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick. Published for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1925. 4 vols.
- ⁴ Morton, *op. cit.*, p. 40-1.
- ⁵ Waddell, Joseph Addison, *Annals of Augusta County, from 1726 to 1871*. 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Staunton, Va., C. R. Caldwell, 1902. 545 p. "The Preston Register" appears on pages 154-8. The original manuscript is in the collections of Dr. Lyman C. Draper in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- ⁶ Morton, *op. cit.*, p. 41.
- ⁷ Kegley suggests that the fort at the Upper Settlement on the South Branch was built in 1757.

- ⁸ p. 161. Works Projects Administration Writers Program, *West Virginia: a guide to the Mountain State*. New York, Oxford, 1941. 559 p.
- ⁹ p. 60. Morton, Oren Frederic, *A handbook of Highland County together with a supplement to Pendleton and Highland history*. Monterey, Va., The Highland Recorder, 1922. 109 p.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 60.
- ¹¹ Olin R. Mallow in a 1969 unpublished paper, "Fort Upper Tract," notes that "Peter Mozer was killed on the homestead as the farm exists today, almost in the shadow of the fort." Paper includes poem, "Fort Upper Tract" April 27, 1758, by Dovie M. Bowers.
- ¹² The same 23 victims of the Fort Upper Tract massacre plus other South Branch victims in 1757 and 1758 are listed in Miller, Joseph Lyon, "Augusta men in the French and Indian War," *The West Virginia Historical Magazine Quarterly* 3: 127-44, April 1903. The use by Preston of two dates, April 24 and April 27 is unexplained. This writer prefers not to speculate whether the first nine persons were, in fact, killed on April 24, and that after a siege of three days, the rest of the garrison was also murdered.
- ¹³ A marker dedicated on September 17, 1971, and erected by the Pendleton County Historical Society, lists 22 victims of the Fort Upper Tract massacre.
- ¹⁴ p. 15-6. Boggs, Elsie (Byrd), *The Hammer and allied families, with their family circles centering Pendleton County, W. Va. The Byrds, Caplings, Cunninghams, Harpers, Hinkles, Kiles, Meadows, Ruddles, and a host of others*. . . Harrisburg, Va., J. K. Ruebush Co., 1950. 176 p.
- ¹⁵ Mallow, *op. cit.*, p. 2.
- ¹⁶ Correspondence with Dr. Harper, Huntington, W. Va., 1971.
- ¹⁷ Boggs, *op. cit.*, p. 16.
- ¹⁸ *Wood-Woods Family Exchange*. Washington, D.C., vol. 1, January 1947—vol. 8, October 1958.
- ¹⁹ Wood, John Sumner, Sr., *The Wood Family Index*. Germantown, Md., 1966. 578 p.
- ²⁰ John was the son of an English trooper who went to Ireland with Cromwell's Army in 1649. Elizabeth Worsop was descended from English royalty. (Edward I is the writer's 21st great grandfather), and the lineage can be traced back to pre-Norman times to Roger d'Aubigny (d'Albini) of Cotentin in Normandy and his wife, an unnamed sister of Geoffrey de Monbray, bishop of Coutances, who died on February 2, 1093, and of Roger de Monbray who accompanied William the Conqueror across the English Channel on September 28, 1066.
- ²¹ Still further speculation is that William of Fort Upper Tract was a member of a family headed by a William, also a son of John and Elizabeth Woods, born in Ireland in 1695 and who lived along the Pennsylvania line north of Frederick, Maryland, until about 1735 when he moved to Hycote River, Orange County, North Carolina (three miles west of Little River Church) and who died there in 1785. This possibility seems unlikely, however.
- ²² Waddell, *op. cit.*, p. 158.
- ²³ p. 51. Rice, Otis K., *The Allegheny frontier: West Virginia beginnings, 1730-1830*. Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 1970. 438 p.
- ²⁴ p. 130. Lough, Glenn D., *Now and long ago: a history of the Marion County area*. Fairmont, W. Va., 1969. 698 p. He further records the fate of the following persons from the South Branch: John Nichols and 10 members of his family murdered; Vincent Williams' father killed; John Morgan Stone killed; Mrs. Stone and two children and George Grundstaff captured and the later murder of the three Stones.
- ²⁵ Lewis, Virgil, *History and government of West Virginia as reprinted in the West Virginia Hillbilly*, vol. 5, no. 49, December 5, 1970, p. 15.
- ²⁶ p. 51. Wayland, John W., *A history of Rockingham County, Virginia*. Dayton, Va., Ruebush-Elkins Co., 1912. 458 p.
- ²⁷ p. 35. Fansler, Homer Floyd, *History of Tucker County, West Virginia*. Parsons, W. Va., McClain Printing Co., 1962. 702 p.
- ²⁸ Morton, *Pendleton County, op. cit.*, p. 43-8. The site of Fort Seybert is pictured between pp. 48-9.
- ²⁹ Treasure Mountain Festival Association, *Official Program Third Annual Treasure Mountain Festival, Franklin, Pendleton County, West Virginia, September 17-18-19, 1971*. Franklin, 1971. p. 23.
- ³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 23.
- ³¹ *Wood-Woods Family Exchange*, 1:81, October 1947.
- ³² Sarah Woods, born March 10, 1752, died April 23, 1831.
- ³³ Augusta County Clerk's Office, Staunton, Va., *Will Book 2 (1753-1760)*, page 258. See Appendix B.
- ³⁴ Augusta County Clerk's Office, Staunton, Va., *Will Book 3*, page 457. See Appendix C.
- ³⁵ Waddell, *op. cit.*, p. 160.
- Other References**
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- Talbott, Mary Lee, *The Dyer Settlement*. c. 1937. (Copy not examined)

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

- ✠ LOUISE TAYLOR PHARR (MRS. JOHN NEWTON) on November 24, 1971. She served as State Regent of Louisiana 1948-51 and as Vice President General 1951-54. Mrs. Pharr was a member of the New Iberia Chapter, Louisiana.
- ✠ MARIE T. LINGO (MRS. B. HARRISON) in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1972. A member of the Dorothy Hancock Chapter in the District of Columbia, Mrs. Lingo was currently serving as Chairman of the Congressional Press Books Committee.



State Activities

California

Tuesday afternoon, November 16, 1971, members of the California State Society NSDAR gathered on the crest of the Trail in the Extension of the Torrey Pines Reserve for the Dedication of the Plaque marking the DAR Trail and Memorial Grove — Commemorating the Bi-Centennial.

The Dedication followed the regular meeting of the Southern Council held in Rancho Santa Fe, hosted by De Anza and Oceanside Chapter. The Bugler and Color Guard from the San Diego Military Academy opened the Ceremonies.

The State Regent, Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, welcomed members and guests to this Historical occasion. California is the first State to complete a Bicentennial project. Guests included Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation; Dr. Thomas W. Whitaker, President of the Torrey Pines Association; and Rangers and Park Personnel who assisted in the preparations for the Ceremonies.

In behalf of the California Daughters, Mrs. Kaump presented a check for \$2500.00 to Mr. James Whitehead, District Supervisor for the Department of Parks and Recreation, which was designated for maintenance of the DAR Trail and Memorial Grove.

Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, California State Department Parks and Recreation; Mrs. F. J. Ford, State Chairman, "Save The Torrey Pines"; Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, Vice President General, NSDAR, Member of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Steering Committee, State Chairman Bicentennial and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, State Chairman Conservation; and Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, State Regent.



ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Those taking part in the ceremonies were, Mrs. F. J. Ford, State Chairman "Save The Torrey Pines," who told the Torrey Pines Story; Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, State Chairman of Conservation, gave the Conservation Pledge; Historic Preservation was emphasized by the State Historian, Mrs. Marion Case Cheek; the Scriptures and Prayers were given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Richard J. Friend; Bicentennial Project was presented by Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, Vice President General, Member of the DAR Bi-Centennial Committee, State Chairman of Bi-Centennial and Honorary State Regent. The Dedication and Unveiling was coordinated by Mrs. Kaump and Mrs. Mettlach.

De Anza Chapter was the first to alert the DAR of the necessity to "Save the Torrey Pines" in 1967 under the guidance of the Regent, Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry. In 1969 the other nine San Diego County Chapters endorsed the project. Copies of the De Anza Resolution proposing that the California State Society adopt "Save the Torrey Pines" as one part of the State's Conservation Program was mailed to each of the 148 Chapters for their endorsement. In May 1970 the Resolution was presented by Mrs. Sperry to the State Board and was adopted.

A new Committee was established by the State Regent, Mrs. Kaump, designated as "California Historic Trees" which included the Torrey Pines and the Redwoods. Chapters and individuals purchased Memorial Trees contributing towards the \$5000.00 which was released to the Torrey Pines Association, recognizing the urgency of protecting and preserving this area of great beauty and scientific interest.

The State Regent with the support of her State Board chose "Save the Torrey Pines" as her special project by

The Torrey Pine Marker



Ohio

* SURNAME SEARCH by HUNTING FOR BEARS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY *
P.O.Box 204, North Salt Lake, Utah 84054, ph(801)298-6339
Early Marriages in the state of OHIO

DA	MO.	YEAR	NAME FOUND	SPOUSE	COUNTY
** For The Surname: WOOD					
25	NOV	1839	WOOD, ABRAHAM	MORELEDGE, MARTHA	STARK
07	JAN	1821	WOOD, ABRAHAM	SMITH, HANNAH	CLERMONT
08	DEC	1836	WOOD, ABSOLOM	MCGAHAN, PHEBE	CLERMONT
15	SEP	1847	WOOD, ADALINE	WESTERFIELD, WM RICHARD	CLERMONT
31	OCT	1833	WOOD, ALEXANDER	COPASS, SARAH	CLERMONT
15	NOV	1837	WOOD, ALLEN	WHIPPLE, CORNELIA J	CLERMONT
29	SEP	1827	WOOD, AMELIA	HOUSTON, JAMES	CLERMONT
10	MAY	1835	WOOD, AMELIA	JENKONS, DANIEL	CLERMONT
05	FEB	1816	WOOD, ANDREW W	NEAL, MARGARET	BUTLER
04	JAN	1840	WOOD, ANN	BAKER, JACOB	LICKING
28	JUL	1840	WOOD, ANN	JOHNSON, JOHN	LICKING
25	AUG	1825	WOOD, ANN	MADARIS, MALACHI	CLERMONT
22	SEP	1825	WOOD, ANN	MOORE, JOHN	CLERMONT
06	DEC	1827	WOOD, ANN	NOBLE, GEORGE	CLERMONT
25	SEP	1829	WOOD, ANN	TIBBETTS, JOHN B	CLERMONT
18	FEB	1819	WOOD, ANNA	BIRCH, WILLIAM	BUTLER
02	MAY	1825	WOOD, ANNA	WOOD, WILLIAM	CLERMONT
19	AUG	1819	WOOD, ANNE	AUSTIN, WILLIAM	LICKING
02	JAN	1808	WOOD, ANSLEM	RUARD, L	WASHINGTON
28	MAY	1823	WOOD, BELLY	HAYER, DANIEL	STARK
15	JUL	1830	WOOD, BENJAMIN	JOHNSON, MARY	TUSCARAWAS
29	NOV	1839	WOOD, BETSEY	HENNIS, SAMUEL	LICKING
15	APR	1821	WOOD, CAIUS M	HALL, S	WASHINGTON
12	JAN	1825	WOOD, CAROLINE	LODWICK, KENNEDY	SCIOTO

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DA	MO.	YEAR	NAME FOUND	SPOUSE	COUNTY
14	AUG	1831	WOOD, CATHARINE	BARKLEY, WILLIAM	CLERMONT
10	JAN	1833	WOOD, CATHERINE	BLANCHARD, EZRA	CLERMONT
12	SEP	1822	WOOD, CHARLES	MCKEAN, CATHARINE	BUTLER
13	JAN	1822	WOOD, CHRISTOPHER	HAMMER, FANNY	BUTLER
01	JAN	1823	WOOD, CHRISTOPHER	IRELAND, RHODA	CLERMONT
10	MAR	1840	WOOD, COLLIN	STEWART, JANE	CLERMONT
26	MAY	1840	WOOD, DAVID	DAY, MARY	CLERMONT
31	MAR	1846	WOOD, EDWARD	HULLEBOUCH, REBECCA M	MAHONING
18	SEP	1836	WOOD, EDWARD B	BEAL, SYLVIA	HAMILTON
24	MAR	1812	WOOD, EFFIE	CHANCE, JOSHUA	JEFFERSON
07	JAN	1819	WOOD, ELEANOR	CLARK, WILLIAM	BUTLER
23	DEC	1830	WOOD, ELEANOR	FERGUSON, JAMES	CLERMONT
20	JUL	1821	WOOD, ELENOR	WASHBURN, JOHN	CLERMONT
30	SEP	1819	WOOD, ELIAS	YOAST, MARY	CLERMONT
06	APR	1836	WOOD, ELISA JANE	UPDEGRAFF, JOSIAH	JEFFERSON
??	JUL	1834	WOOD, ELIZA	CARLISLE, HECTOR	ALLEN
08	OCT	1843	WOOD, ELIZA JANE	THORPE, JOHN F	CLERMONT
11	FEB	1816	WOOD, ELIZABETH	MARTIN, ROBERT	CLERMONT
18	MAY	1848	WOOD, ELIZABETH	NEEDHAM, ROBERT	CLERMONT
11	FEB	1821	WOOD, ELIZABETH	PARKER, HENRY B	CLERMONT
23	JUN	1825	WOOD, ELIZABETH	RISEN, PETER JR	PERRY
26	JUN	1817	WOOD, ELIZABETH	SHERMAN, THOMAS	CLERMONT
25	APR	1839	WOOD, ELLEN	MYRICK, BENJAMIN	CLERMONT
27	DEC	1855	WOOD, EMMA LOUISE	WARD, GEORGE	NOBLE
06	OCT	1833	WOOD, FLORENCE	BARKLEY, JOSEPH	CLERMONT

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Early Marriages in the state of OHIO

DA	MO.	YEAR	NAME FOUND	SPOUSE	COUNTY
11	SEP	1825	WOOD, GEORGE	FEE, SALLY	CLERMONT
30	APR	1820	WOOD, GEORGE	KING, THIRGIA	CLERMONT
20	APR	1828	WOOD, GEORGE	MCGINLEY, CATHARINE	CLERMONT
20	FEB	1840	WOOD, GEORGE	PHAREZ, SAMANTHA	CLERMONT
10	AUG	1824	WOOD, GEORGE K	HARDISTY, PHEBE	CLERMONT
22	NOV	1813	WOOD, HANNAH	JONES, ?	CLERMONT
16	NOV	1846	WOOD, HANNAH	LEWIS, GEORGE	CLERMONT
25	MAR	1824	WOOD, IRA	HOWLEY, MARGARET	STARK
19	FEB	1848	WOOD, IRE	CARR, CARLINE	CLERMONT
13	JAN	1810	WOOD, ISABEL	CHANCE, AARON	JEFFERSON
11	AUG	1807	WOOD, ISRAEL	MCNABB, SARAH	BUTLER
28	MAR	1823	WOOD, J	WHITE, THOMAS HATFIELD	WASHINGTON
??	DEC	31	WOOD, J G	BURCH, EMILY	ALLEN
11	FEB	1816	WOOD, JAMES	HEWITT, RUTH	CLERMONT
08	AUG	1822	WOOD, JAMES	JOHNSTON, NANCY	CLERMONT
07	NOV	1811	WOOD, JAMES	MCCRAY, SARAH	BUTLER
18	NOV	1843	WOOD, JAMES F	OPPELT, CHARLOTTE AURELIA	TUSCARAWAS
?	MAR	1840	WOOD, JAMES T	BILLY, DELILAH	CLERMONT
12	AUG	1841	WOOD, JANE	LEEDS, CHARLES	CLERMONT
16	JUN	1811	WOOD, JEAN	POOL, JOHN	JEFFERSON
18	NOV	1816	WOOD, JESSIE	BLAKE, L	WASHINGTON
		1816	WOOD, JOHN	BELLAR, ELIZABETH	PIKE
?	SEP	1815	WOOD, JOHN	BUCHANNON, MARGARET	CLERMONT
26	MAR	1843	WOOD, JOHN	CARTER, REBECCA	CLERMONT
12	MAY	1823	WOOD, JOHN	FERRIL, NANCY	JEFFERSON

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Early Marriages in the state of OHIO

DA	MO.	YEAR	NAME FOUND	SPOUSE	COUNTY
12	SEP	1841	WOOD, JOHN	GARY, NANCY	LICKING
23	DEC	1819	WOOD, JOHN	HARLOW, BATHSHEBA	CLERMONT
19	FEB	1807	WOOD, JOHN	MONTGOMERY, MARIAM	GEAUGA
20	DEC	1818	WOOD, JOHN	OSBURN, JEMIMA	CLARK
28	JAN	1838	WOOD, JOHN H	BARKLEY, MARY	CLERMONT
11	OCT	1819	WOOD, JOHN S	CAMERER, ELIZABETH	CLERMONT
06	AUG	1829	WOOD, JOSEPH	BENNETT, MARGARET	CLERMONT
09	DEC	1824	WOOD, JOSEPH	CLARK, DEBORAH	LICKING
12	JAN	1843	WOOD, JOSEPH	EMPSON, CYNTHIA MRS	CLERMONT
20	JUN	1805	WOOD, JOSEPH	HODGES, POLLY	CLERMONT
14	FEB	1828	WOOD, JOSEPH	WALTERS, SARAH ANN	PERRY
27	SEP	1835	WOOD, JUDITH	COOPER, JACOB G	HANCOCK
31	DEC	1818	WOOD, LUCY	HALL, WILLIAM	STARK
14	OCT	1824	WOOD, LYDIA	MULLEN, MATTHEW	CLERMONT
28	SEP	1830	WOOD, LYDIA	NUGENT, BARTON	JEFFERSON
02	JUL	1846	WOOD, LYDIA L	ROSS, JOHN	TUSCARAWAS
28	JUN	1814	WOOD, M ELLEN	BELLOWS, ELIAS	WASHINGTON
16	JAN	1840	WOOD, MARGARET	BOWER, JACOB	PREBLE
02	OCT	1817	WOOD, MARGARET	DOLE, JOSEPH JR	CLERMONT
26	JAN	1837	WOOD, MARGARET	LAWRY, SAMUEL	PREBLE
27	OCT	1831	WOOD, MARGARET	WOOD, WM	CLERMONT
04	AUG	1836	WOOD, MARGERY	TODD, SAMUEL	JEFFERSON
27	AUG	1860	WOOD, MARIA	AYERS, AARON	TUSCARAWAS
14	NOV	1841	WOOD, MARIAH T	KELLEY, HENRY	CLERMONT
12	APR	1841	WOOD, MARQUIS	CRAIGHEAD, MARY ANN	LICKING

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DA	MO.	YEAR	NAME FOUND	SPOUSE	COUNTY
14	JUN	1831	WOOD, MARTHA	BLACKWOOD, GEORGE	JEFFERSON
??	JAN	1838	WOOD, MARY	BAKEHORN, JOHN	ALLEN
27	FEB	1817	WOOD, MARY	BOON, BRUMFIELD	BUTLER
21	MAR	1821	WOOD, MARY	CASE, COE W	CLERMONT
13	DEC	1811	WOOD, MARY	FRAZEE, JACOB	CLERMONT
02	MAR	1829	WOOD, MARY	GRANT, JOEL	CLERMONT
30	SEP	1825	WOOD, MARY	MCCORD, JAMES	CLERMONT
24	JAN	1810	WOOD, MARY	MILLER, JOHN	BUTLER
06	JUN	1843	WOOD, MARY	REED, ALLEN JR	DARKE
24	NOV	1813	WOOD, MARY	WILLIAMS, THOMAS	CLERMONT
21	AUG	1845	WOOD, MARY A	GRIM, DANIEL	TUSCARAWAS
07	FEB	1822	WOOD, MATILDA	DAVIS, JOHN	LOGAN
25	MAY	1837	WOOD, MATTHEW	MAXWELL, MARY	STARK
05	AUG	1819	WOOD, MATTHIAS	PESTERFIELD, ELIZA	BUTLER
20	JUL	1828	WOOD, MAY	MAY, ISAAC	TUSCARAWAS
16	SEP	1827	WOOD, MICHAEL	BOWLAND, FRANCES	PERRY
04	SEP	1851	WOOD, MILLY ANN	SECRESTS, WILLIAM	NOBLE
16	AUG	1821	WOOD, MOSES	WILLIAMS, CYNTHIA	CLERMONT
08	FEB	1810	WOOD, NANCY	CLEM, JHN JR	BUTLER
21	DEC	1827	WOOD, NANCY	GIBBINS, JOHN	LICKING
30	MAY	1819	WOOD, NANCY	GREEN, SQUIRE	HURON
30	NOV	1837	WOOD, NANCY	JURDON, DAVID	STARK
27	JUN	1822	WOOD, NANCY	KELLOGG, JAMES JR	HURON
24	MAR	1825	WOOD, NANCY	PEACH, RICHARD I OR J	LOGAN
08	JUN	1809	WOOD, NANCY	RUSSELL, WILLIAM	ADAMS

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11	OCT	1832	WOOD, NANCY	THOMPSON, ALEXANDER	CLERMONT
20	OCT	1803	WOOD, NANCY	TIFFIN, JOSEPH	ROSS
21	JAN	1836	WOOD, NANCY	WELLS, JONATHAN	CARROLL
20	JAN	1831	WOOD, NATHAN	COSBY, ELIZA	STARK
08	MAR	1829	WOOD, NEOMI	WAGONER, JOSEPH	TUSCARAWAS
20	SEP	1845	WOOD, NICHOLAS	JEFFRES, RACHEL	CLERMONT
28	APR	1818	WOOD, NICHOLAS	PORTER, DEBORAH	CLERMONT
25	JUL	1811	WOOD, NICHOLAS	SOWER, MAGDALINE	CLERMONT
04	JUL	1842	WOOD, NOAH	OLIVER, RACHEL	DARKE
06	FEB	1840	WOOD, OLIVE	MCKEAN, ST VINCENT	STARK
03	JAN	1833	WOOD, PHEBE	FITCHPATRICK, WILLIAM	CLERMONT
21	NOV	1811	WOOD, POLLY	IRETON, OBEDIAH	CLERMONT
09	SEP	1821	WOOD, POLLY	PEARSE, JOSEPH	HURON
22	FEB	1824	WOOD, RACHEL	EMMONS, JONATHAN	CLERMONT
16	MAR	1843	WOOD, RACHEL	HILL, WM	CLERMONT
22	NOV	1829	WOOD, RAMSEY	RILEY, MARY	STARK
07	FEB	1821	WOOD, RASELLUS	BARTLETT, K	WASHINGTON
11	JAN	1827	WOOD, REBECCA	BRAGDON, BENJAMIN	CLERMONT
04	FEB	1830	WOOD, REBECCA	HAMLER, WILLIAM	STARK
08	AUG	1822	WOOD, REBECCA	HARPEN, JOHN	LOGAN
01	DEC	1839	WOOD, REBECCA	ROSS, ISAAC	CLERMONT
02	FEB	1841	WOOD, RICHARD	QUINLAN, MARY	CLERMONT
23	SEP	1847	WOOD, ROBERT	FIELD, DELILA	CLERMONT
31	MAY	1827	WOOD, ROBERT	GASKILL, ABIGAIL	STARK
27	MAY	1827	WOOD, ROBERT	PEEBLES, JANE F	SCIOTO

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DA	MO.	YEAR	NAME FOUND	SPOUSE	COUNTY
01	OCT	1819	WOOD, ROZANNA	MOORE, BENJAMIN	GEAUGA
09	JUL	1801	WOOD, RUTH	SHELDEN, ABRAH	WASHINGTON
20	SEP	1801	WOOD, SALLY	EARHART, JOHN	CLERMONT
09	SEP	1819	WOOD, SALLY	MADDON, CHARLES	CLARK
13	NOV	1818	WOOD, SALLY	SMITH, NEHEMIAH D	HURON
15	MAR	1838	WOOD, SALMON C	WAGGNER, CATHARINE	STARK
11	APR	1841	WOOD, SAMUEL	HONEY, MARY ANN	CLERMONT
14	AUG	1805	WOOD, SAMUEL	RICHEY, ALICE	CLERMONT
12	OCT	1820	WOOD, SAMUEL C	THOMPSON, ELIZABETH	BUTLER
17	MAR	1852	WOOD, SARAH	BOWERSOCK, HENRY	NOBLE
06	APR	1824	WOOD, SARAH	DAULPH, BENJAMIN	LOGAN
17	JUN	1833	WOOD, SARAH	EDMONDS, THOMAS W	CLERMONT
02	MAR	1837	WOOD, SARAH	FURGASON, JAMES	JEFFERSON
18	SEP	1838	WOOD, SARAH	HICKS, DANIEL	JEFFERSON
03	SEP	1835	WOOD, SARAH	HOILS, WILLIAM P	STARK
16	FEB	1843	WOOD, SARAH	MCINTIN, WILLIAM	CLERMONT
26	FEB	1845	WOOD, SARAH	WORK, SAMUEL H	CLERMONT
??	MAR	1840	WOOD, SARAH A	HACKETHORN, HENRY	ALLEN
20	SEP	1838	WOOD, SARAH ANN	MERCER, JOHN	JEFFERSON
31	JAN	1833	WOOD, SARAH B	PENTECOST, DORSEY B	JEFFERSON
26	APR	1848	WOOD, SARAH E	GATES, MOSES F	TUSCARAWAS
??	NOV	31	WOOD, SEMARANOUS	LIPPINCOTT, HENRY	ALLEN
03	JAN	1833	WOOD, SIDNEY	LITTLE, STANSBURY	CLERMONT
02	aug	1835	WOOD, SNOWDEN C	GOULD, LORENA	CLERMONT
29	NOV	1818	WOOD, SOPHIA	WILLARD, HENRY	HURON

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04	FEB	1847	WOOD, STEPHEN	CARTER, PATIENCE	CLERMONT
20	may	1830	WOOD, STEPHEN S	HALL, CINTHIA	CLERMONT
31	DEC	1831	WOOD, SUSANNA	FLY, JAMES	CLERMONT
20	NOV	1839	WOOD, THOMAS	DAVIDSON, MARTHA	LICKING
11	AUG	1831	WOOD, WASHINGTON	TAYLOR, SARAH	PREBLE
01	MAR	1810	WOOD, WILLIAM	CLEM, BARBARA	BUTLER
08	JAN	1843	WOOD, WILLIAM	DUNLAP, MARY	CLERMONT
30	MAR	1820	WOOD, WILLIAM	MATTOX, MARY	CLARK
25	APR	1843	WOOD, WILLIAM	SHETTERLY, MAIA	CLERMONT
02	MAY	1825	WOOD, WILLIAM	WOOD, ANNA	CLERMONT
22	OCT	1843	WOOD, WILLIAM H	GERMEN, HARRIET	CLERMONT
02	JUL	1820	WOOD, WILLIS	CALVIN, RACHEL	GEAUGA
18	NOV	1841	WOOD, WM	SHEARER, ANNY	CLERMONT
		1817	WOOD, WM	WILSON, MARY ANN	PIKE
27	OCT	1831	WOOD, WM	WOOD, MARGARET	CLERMONT
26	MAR	1846	WOOD, WM H	UTTER, SUSANNAH	CLERMONT
16	JUL	1809	WOOD, ZACHARIAH	WATERS, MARY	ROSS
11	JAN	1827	WOOD, ZEDEKIAH	SMITH, LYDIA	CLERMONT