

The Kautz Family

Our Probable Immigrant Grandfather



Schluchtern, Hesse-Hanau, Germany

By Barbara Coutts Evans
Coutts Family Association
Couttsfamily.com
California Coutts Cousins
bevans@couttsfamily.com



**Dedicated to Clarence “Bo” Coutts, James Armstrong,
Earl F. Kisling & Wolf Sakowski, Wilford Herschel “Red” Coutts,
Jr., and Lucy Leon for their genealogical research,
support and contributions.**

**Thanks to my brothers
Rudolph “Steve”, Clarence Jr. “Bo”, Donald “Don”, and Thomas “Tom” Coutts for their
Clarence “Roy” Coutts DNA and for family inspiration and support.**

For information, support, and a Special thanks to all those family and friends, who helped with names and a special thanks to and the other entire family genealogist of the Coutts/Kautz Family Association for sharing long hours of research.

Pat Evans's continued help on our lines
Lucy Leon – COUTS, BARTON, MINTON, MOON, PEARSON, COLLINS, JOHNSON
Wilford Herschel "Red" Coutts, Jr.– John and
James Monroe COUTS Families, Indiana
James Armstrong – COUTS, STARK
Robertson County Historial Society
William McLaren – Cave COUTS and BANDINI Families
Lynn Wilson – Cave COUTS, JOHNSON, REYNOLDS
Michael Middleton – Missouri COUTS, BARTON
Mary Ruth Barton- BARTON Family
Earl F. Kisling & Wolf Sakowski –
COUTS, KISSLING, AND HEDDRICH Family
Launa Kitro – COUTS – BIRD/BYRD
Rhonda Kay Coutts Rodericks –COUTS, BARTON
Jim Shotts – ARMANTROUT/ERMANTROUT Family
Yolanda Reid, County Historican
The Robertson County Archives
Richard Averett – LOCKWOOD
Donna Lockwood Mangis- LOCKWOOD, SKRIMINGER
Jerry Lockwood LOCKWOOD Family
Mary L. Reed – CHOAT (E) /BIRD
Gerald McCoy - ANDERSON
Tracy V. Robb - POOLE
Linda Lane Hedges – ANDERSON, RONE, BOZEMAN
David L. Anderson - COLLINS
Paul R Dafft - COLLINS
B. Geiberger- Cave COUTS Family
John W. Grimm –GRIM
Earl Coutts – COUTS
Sandy Ricketts – Nancy REED, GWALTNEY
Mary Ellen Ledford - RUFFIN/VAUGHN
Mary W. Bookout – BOOKOUT/DYKE
Charlotte Coats - COATS
W. O. "Buddy" Skinner - John Robertson COUTS, SLOANS
E. Smith – BAGGETTS
Bob Anconetani – BIRD, DEEWALL
Sandy (Lockwood) Chase - LOCKWOOD
Linda Elieff - FREEMAN
Wanda Nance – MINTONS
Teresa Edmundson - BAGGETTS
Debbie Parks – APPLETONS
Jeff Graham –GRAHAMS
Jerry Smith – GRAHAMS
Zane Gray – BIRD

Ryan Draughon - DRAUGHON
 Jerry Smith - BARTON
 Dewey Edwards – COUTS, STARK, WOODWARD- Mary Magdeline, ASKEW
 Randy and Becky Hall - Christopher "Chrisley" Wade COUTS
 Mary Lou Evans Peacock – MINTON – COUTS Family
 Mary Nell Franks - DYKES, CHOATE, LANKFORD, BROWN, BIRD
 Debbie Barton Cole BARTON, PEARSONS
 Pat Coutts – C.P. COUTS
 Charles Burnett – COUTS, BURNETTE
 Michael Scott Coutts – California COUTS
 Sue Lay – James Robertson COUTS
 Kathye Payne – COUTS, ANDERSON, CALDWELL
 Sheree Johnson – Nicholas CHOATE/ CHOATES, BIRD
 James Benham - BOOKOUT
 Chalmers Scott, Chalmers Scott Jr., Irene Lois (McCarthy), Robert L., & Cave J. COUTS
 Marianne Bobich Head, Reference and Online Services
 Mary Coutts Burnett Library, TCU Fort Worth, TX
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 Brent Holcomb - CALDWELLS
 Mrs. Vivian Francis Williams- BARTON, COUTS, COLLINS,
 PEARSON, WRIGHT, and their Early letters
 Kathy Upham – ANDERSON, BOONE, BAILEY, ENGLISH Families
 Jack Childers (Indiana Jack) – COUTS Family Members in the Wars
 Anne L. Miller – COUTS, ANDERSON, BAILY, KIRBY
 Janet Baugh Hunter - COUTS, STARK, APPLETON, BYRD, BIRD, CHOATE, and HALEY
 Barbara Anson - ANSON, ANDERSON, COUTS,
 COLLINS, WRIGHT, BARTON, KIRBY
 David L. Anderson - ANDERSON
 MOORE, DYER, COLLINS, MATTHEWS, CAUFIELD
 C.B. Stark - STARK, COUTS
 Kevin Currin – California COUTS
 Janice Coutts - C.P. Coutts and Eva Elmira Davis, Texas COUTS
 Debra Barton Cole – BARTON
 Anne Stockton – Nancy COUTS
 Larry Gwaltney – GWALTNEY
 Alfred S. McLaren – California COUTS
 Paul Coutts – Indiana COUTS
 Charles Burnett – BURNETT, COUTS
 Bobby Askew- ASKEW
 Betty Fleener – FLEENOR/FLEENER, COUTS
 Ann Cheshire – BIRD/BYRD, COUTS
 Donald White – BIRD/BYRD, COUTS

James Robert Benham – BOOKOUTS
Alice Sue "Suzie" Morris – BARTON
Georgeann Brooksby – Mary Polly CALDWELL
Brent Holcomb – SOUTH CAROLINA CALDWELL
Fay and Rich Flanharty – BRUNING, Chrisley COUTS
Ruby Stokes - Mary Polly CALDWELL
DeDeeMe - - Mary Polly CALDWELL
Sherry Falcon – Tennessee COUTS
Thelma (Couts) Welbaum – Indiana COUTS
Evelyn Keith – J. R. COUTS
Ashley Coutts – Indiana COUTS
Ed Bowman - BOWMAN
Anita Coutts – Indiana COUTS
Lynette Deming – William BARTON
Cathy Meek – CALDWELLS
Michael Smith – CALDWELLS
Leo Finnerty – Chrisley COUTS Military Records,
George Rogers Clark -Falls of the Ohio
S Hartlieb – STARK, COUTS
Bruce Allen – Indiana COUTS
William J. Glum – C.J. Coutts
Debbie Parks – COUTS, APPLETON
George Reed - Reed
Beverly Gardener – COUTS, BRIDGMAN



PREFACE

Family research has been found from as far back as the twenties. It states that John's father was Dietrich Kautz of Virginia. Each branch, except one, expresses that they have been told through the generations, that the family name is German. The research of my brother, Clarence Coutts Jr. deduced that the family had to be from Germany, with the families' pronoucation.

In order to determine why Teter (Deterick) Coutts was chosen as father to John, Christian or Christopher, William, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary Magdalene, and Margaret, a few details must be explained:

We have collected information on all person of the line, not just one person. If the spelling is close, collect it on all family members. (There are large numbers of spelling variations). Example: We have a line of KUTCH from Pennsylvania and Kentucky, because there were so few people in Kentucky during that time, in a surrounding county, Mercer County, with that sounding of the name, who had children who fit the naming criteria, Dietrich KUTCH, and who could fit into a timeline and birth records, we must research him too.

You cannot have preconceived ideas on who we are or from where we have come. Each fact, story, or family legend has to be proven or disproven. Historical facts and immigration routes must be considered when dealing with why the family ended up where it was.

Past research has to be re-evaluated and proven. The origin, time frame, and reason writing books must be considered. A time line must be established backwards from know facts, to extrapolate age of ancestors. If previous data has stopped finding answers, then, go back and reevaluate why it is not providing answers.

Rely on facts or conditions of the research, not on people and how they feel. Go back periodically, and review how the information developed and what direction it will take next.



Solving the mystery!

Through census records, our branch of the family had been traced back from Indiana to Tennessee. With census, deeds, wills, and court records, it was established that our forefather was Chrisley Coutts, Senior. Cemetery information and deeds have tied Chrisley as brother of John Coutts of Robertson County, Tennessee.

The issuance of court documents demanding appearance for jury duty, land purchases from heirs, and the remarrying of spouse, and the lack of mention in further records, set the time reference for Chrisley's demise. John's (John brother of Chrisley) honorable notoriety in the Robertson County, personal records, and his sisters recall established time and place for his birth and death (John Coutts b. 1759, Loudoun Co.VA; d. August 1829, Robertson Co Va).

A lawsuit record of Chrisley Coutts Jr. and a will of Henry Coutts, leaving money to Chrisley Jr. and his sister, established Henry as the brother of Chrisley and John. The will listed the descendants of Chrisley, who were to receive an inheritance the data became more concrete. Uncle Henry has become the key to our family, as I had dreamed after my first week of research. Henry lived on the Sugar Creek off of the Dix / Dick's River in Garrard County, Kentucky. Near him or with him was Tetrich Couch.

Chrisley's tombstone named him as brother of John. Both Chrisley and John Coutts owned land side by side. John bought the property from the heirs of Chrisley Coutts. Chrisley Coutts also appears to be named after the father of Dietrich, Christian Kautz. Our first clue of fatherhood came from an historical book written for each county about their

most prominent residents.

Dietrich Teter Coutts was mentioned in **Goodspeed's History of Tenn, Sumner Co. Tennessee**

(Goodspeed ran a publishing business, selling biographies of prominent people, to make county histories. It was written in the mid to late 1800's. His information was based on interview material from the biographical family, neighbors, community leaders, and friends.) pages 798-802- Robertson County : "William and James Stark and John Coutts also settled in that vicinity at about the same time settled in the vicinity of Carr Creek. John Coutts husband of Leah is said to have a brother, Christopher, father Dietrick. John's sisters--one married a Gordon and the other a Stark."

Sister Elizabeth Coutts, who was believed to have married a Mason, was interviewed in her sunset year of 93, by a Barton. She announced that she and her brother, John were born in Loudoun County. That statement gave us a location to go and find the closest spelling of Coutts/Kautz/Kauz and the time frame to search for the immigrant grandfather, Dieterich.

The Search for Dietrich

Checking famous ports of entry for a Dietrich and John Kautz, Germans, produced Dietrich Kautz, landing in Philadelphia in August of 1750 and John arriving with his father, Christian and family in 1752. A time line and a matching of their ages gave an addition pointpoint of reference. Information from the Kissling family gave us valuable background information and additional name to follow in Pennsylvania and Virginia to verify what we had found out about Dietrich's sons and daughters.

In Virginia, we found a Dietrich and John Kautz (Kouts) buying land and speaking in German. John Kautz (brother of Dietrich Kautz) became quite notorious as a scoundrel to his father-in-law, Adam Heddrich in the court records. So, allied families and church records produced addition information and direction. The records lead us the the Kisslings and Armentrouts.

Thinking that we were Scotch/Irish instead of German the bureaucrats changed our name. From that point in the records, classical genealogy books had changed Kouts to Coutts, the Scottish version, which tied us back to Kentucky and Tennessee. Research of Coutts/Coots families lead us to the Scottish Coutts of Richmond and the Coutts Ferry. The research later proved that our families were not related they were Scottish Coots.

Next, the research led to the German variations of Kautz. Each line was tracked and descendants followed through their lines and migrations. John, Dietrich, and Chrisley did not appear. Only when military records lead to deeds and they were followed for bounty land and purchases of property did the names, John, Dietrich, and Chrisley appear in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Finding Christian Kautz gave credence to Chrisley Coutts's naming, along with the rest of the family's naming scheme. But, we did not find a Dietrich Coutts, only a Dietrich Kutch, living in Mercer County, Kentucky at the same time and the correct age. Could he too be ours?

With the clues of Loudoun County and Goodspeed's, study of the Virginia records became most important. After studying The Handybook, Loudoun records were with other counties – Rockingham, Fredrick, and Augusta. Most of the records during this era were recorded by the dominant language group, the English, Irish, and Scottish. Reading about this part of history that we discovered, explained gaps in data, brought in a more colorful background and gave our ancestors personalities.

After researching and reading books on all of the German names close to Kautz, and delineating their lines and immigration paths, there was only Dietrich and John Kautz. There was a Dietrick or John Couch! They fit into the correct time and location. So, the next step was to take any John or Dietricks regardless of nationality and trace historically and genealogically their backgrounds, heirs, and finally disposition. Each English / Scottish John turned out to be German. Most were Coonce, Kuntz, or Koontz from the misspelling English Counts. In Richmond, VA were the true English Couotts (pronounced Coots). They stayed in Virginia. The Germans however, moved to Southwest Virginia, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, each line fully delineated.

One German John Couots, who had a brother Teter Couots is found in Chalkley's. (Chalkley's repeatedly took the English spelling from the records and categorized them as Scotch/Irish). John Couots married Elizabeth Hendrich Armentrout (German from Pennsylvania), in 1756. John had no heirs as listed in his will, Dec 16, 1777 and court records. Where was Dietrich??? His brother, John had gotten in trouble and then, died, but he was close on the North Branch of the Shannado River, living on his land.

By tracing Dietrich Kautz, North America-Pennsylvania 1750, he took the Oath of Allegiance on the Edinbaugh, John Russell Captain, August 13, 1750. This was a ship that traveled from Rotterdam by way of Rotterdam and Cowles, England. Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: 1983 Supplement. EGLE: **Name of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance Source # 4565, names of German, Swiss, and other Immigrants-1750**. On the same list was all landing in Pennsylvania, from Rotterdam: Johannes and Christian Kautz, 1752, page 364" brother John, with their father, Christian Couots (Kautz) appeared. The records of their passage to the New World are listed in the Lutheran Church records found through extensive research by the Kissling Family, in-laws to John Couots (Kautz).

There was a long line of Kautzes who lived in or near Schlichtern, Steinau an der Strasse, Hesse-Hanau, thirty-five miles northeast of Frankfurt an Main. Christian Kautz and son, Johannes, and his daughter, Anna Gertrude (nee Kautz) and husband, Christoph KiBling/Kissling came from Steinau, Hesse-Hanau, to Philadelphia, in Oct., 1752, on the ship Neptune. Christian Kautz's son, Dietrich, had come prior to this in 1750, to Pennsylvania, and settled in the Tulpehocken area of either Berks or Lancaster Counties, PA. These later arrival probably joined Dietrich in his area. In about 1758, Dietrich (b. January 1, 1726/27) moved to Brocks Gap, old Augusta County, VA, and now Rockingham County, Virginia. John Kautz and Christoph and Anna Gertrude (nee Kautz) Kissling moved to near McGaheysville, Augusta County, Virginia later Rockingham County, Virginia.

After pages of Court Records: Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, extracted

from the original court records of Augusta County 1745-1800 , by Lyman Chalkley Volume II and there was Teter Coutts [sic Couch] and John Coutts, along with other familiar allied family names added to tithables. Apparently, Dietrich Kautz had become Teter Coutts.

Summarizing the Investigation

There was only one John Coutts and one Detrick Coutts in Virginia, who fit the time frames for families. The rest were German derivatives of Coontz/Counts, have their own families, and they didn't meet the time criteria. John was born 1731, in Germany, married a Pennsylvania German, in Virginia 1756, and died 1778, leaving no heirs. John's brother Detrick "Teter" Coutts was born January 1, 1726/27, d. circa 1795. He was mentioned in Goodspeed's (Circa 1850's). He has so far, no records of marriage, but ends up with deeds with his wife, Susanna as the co-signer. He is in the late 1700's, on land adjacent to, possibly including land owned by Henry Coutts, brother to John Sr. and Chrisley Sr. as noted by Henry's will and Chrisley's tombstone. The property is within eighty miles of (east) Chrisley's heirs and (south) to John Coutts and family.

Detrick lived in the area named Loudoun County (Augusta County, Virginia) and by his daughter, Elizabeth. She related that it was the birthplaces of she and her brother, John Coutts. He moved to southwestern Virginia and then, to North Carolina, border land of Tennessee and Kentucky was claimed by North Carolina. His next home was on Sugar Creek, on the Dix's River, near Danville, Kentucky. The County later changed from Lincoln County to Garrard County, Kentucky.

Close by, Mercer County with a Dietrich Kutch/Kooth, wife Susannah, who has familiar names, the correct spacing on the timeline for births, and records that appear on the Rolling/Rolin River. Are they related? Their professional genealogist says, "No."



Dietrich Kautz (Couts)

January 1, 1726/27 - d. circa 1795

How do I know that my last name is Coutts? My father, who was orphaned at a young age, valued his family, name, and honor above all else. He sat me down one day and said that many people will not say or spell you last name correctly. You must remember that it is pronounced "Couts / K-outs" like Boy Scouts, without the first "S". Your name is spelled "COUTS". "Almost everyone will mispronounce it, but don't let them change it!" None of the other sounding names or spellings is correct, it is COUTS. Your family is German, "Black Dutch". Someday, if you can find out more, I want to know about it.

Kautz-Couch-Coutz-Kouch-Koons-Kutch-Couch-Kowatz and others ended up having about 82 variations. Most of the variations have to be researched in Pennsylvania, Virginia,

Tennessee, and Kentucky. If Coutts is sounded out and written phonetically, in German, is spelled, KAUTZ/KAUZ.

The name Kautz is believed to be derived from the giant black owls that lived in the forest near Frankfurt, Germany.

Kautz is a nickname for a shy or strange person, from Middle High German “kuz” ‘screech owl’, possibly a variant of Kaut or Kausch [Ancestry.com]

This branch of the Kautz family is believed to have come from Schluchtern, Hesse-Hanau, Germany. They were descendants of centuries of master bakers from the Middle Age’s bakers’ guilds. Our believed family roots later had careers in transportation, teaching, and farming. Dietrich has been listed as a farmer, milita, witness for estate broker, and a maker of liquor.

Dietrich is believed to be short or a nickname for Theordierich or Frederich. It is also known to have been Tetrich and even shortened to Teter. [From the notes of Clarence “Bo” Coutts.] In the history records, we find Tetrich (k), Teter, Deter, and Dietrich. In the Baptismal records in Germany, he is listed as Dietrich Kautz.

The given name of Detrick means Theodrick in German, which explains the fact that it is often spelled as Tetrick or some variation beginning with a T. The fact that the German “D” when pronounced sounds like a “T”, would allow the Anglican clerks to easily exchange the letters of a German speaking with a heavy accent on his arrival.

In German naming patterns, the sons had Johann in front of their names until the death of their father. But in Germany, Teter was Dietrich Kautz, after the trip to the clerk in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he became Tetrich Teter Coutts.

If Dietrich is our immigrant grandfather, his DNA falls into the following categories, making his ancestors German. The DNA was furnished by the Clarence Roy Coutts sons, mainly Rudolph Austin Coutts.

COUTS FAMILY TREE DNA - The Report

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FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results unless the markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow us to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates have been established.

We are pleased to report your results below:

Understanding your results. Clarence Coutts Kit Number: **66705**

PANEL 1 (1-12)

Locus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DYS#	393	390	19*	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Alleles	13	22	15	11	12	12	13	12	11	13	14	30

PANEL 2 (13-25)

Locus	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
DYS#	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	449	464a**	464b**	464c**	464d**
Alleles	17	9	10	11	11	26	15	17	31	15	15	16	17

PANEL 3 (26-37)

Locus	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
DYS#	460	GATA H4	YCA II a	YCA II b	456	607	576	570	CDY a	CDY b	442	438
Alleles	11	11	18	23	16	15	19	18	36	37	12	13

*Also known as DYS 394

**On 5/19/2003, these values were adjusted down by 1 point because of a change in Lab nomenclature.

***A value of “0” for any marker indicates that the lab reported a null value or no result for this marker. All cases of this nature are retested multiple times by the lab to confirm their accuracy. Mutations causing null values are infrequent, but are passed on to offspring just like other mutations, so related male lineages such as a father and son would likely share any null values.

You match 2 person out of 10,840 people from Germany, this is < 0.1% of the population tested from Germany. (Only brother George Kautz stayed in Germany.)

12 MARKER Y-DNA MATCHES**One Step Mutations**

Country	Your Matches	Comment	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage
Germany	2	-	2	10,840	< 0.1%

25 MARKER Y-DNA MATCHES**No Matches.****ATCHES****3Step Mutations**

Country	Your Matches	Comment	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage
Germany	1	-	1	4,998	< 0.1%

67 MARKER Y-DNA MATCHES

All of the markers pointed to our ancestors being German. Only one in the far distant past was Finnish.

Summary: This Kautz – Couts branch is of German descent. No other matches are available to the company.

POSSIBLE IMMIGRANT GRANDFATHER - DIETRICH KAUTZ [COUTS]

Dietrich Kautz was sent by his family to buy land, so that the family could come to the Americas and live free with other Germans. Dietrich's journey, which started in early 1750, was much like the journey annotated below:

Traveling for Freedom –Escaping the King.

Gottlieb Mittelberger was an organ master and schoolmaster who left one of the small German states in May 1750 to make his way to America. He arrived at the port of Philadelphia on October 10. He represents the thousands of Germans who settled in middle Pennsylvania during this period. He returned to his homeland in 1754. His diary was published in this country in 1898: (eyewitnesshistory.com, including drawing Passage to America).



The port of Philadelphia, 1756
eyewitnesshistory.com

JOURNEY TO PENNSYLVANIA By Gottlieb Mittelberger

The journey to Pennsylvania fell naturally into three parts. The first part, and by no means the easiest, was the journey down the Rhine to Rotterdam or some other port. Gottlieb Mittelberger in his Journey to Pennsylvania in the year 1750, writes:

"This journey last from the beginning of May to the end of October, fully half a year, amid such hardships as no one is able to describe adequately with their misery. The cause is because the Rhine boats from Heilbronn to Holland have to pass by 26 custom houses, at all of which the ships are examined, which is done when it suits the convenience of the customhouse officials. In the meantime the ships with the people are detained long, so that the passengers have to spend much money. The trip down the Rhine last therefore four, five and even six weeks. When the ships come to Holland, they are detained there likewise five to six weeks. Because things are very dear there, the poor people have to spend nearly all they have during that time."

The second stage of the journey was from Rotterdam to one of the English ports. Most of the ships called at Cowes, on Isle of Wight. This was the favorite stopping place, as 142 ships are recorded as having sailed from Rotterdam to Cowes. Other ships touched at one of seven other channel ports. Taking them from east to west they went. Deal, where twenty-two ships stopped, Dover, with eleven ships, Portsmouth thirty-two ships, Gosport, near Portsmouth, two ships, Porte in Dorsetshire, one ship (No. 109), Plymouth two ships, Falmouth, in Cornwall, four ships. One ship (No. 297) went from Rotterdam to London, one ship (No 263) from Rotterdam to Berwick upon Tweed, on the east coast of England, near the Scotch border, five ships from Rotterdam to Leith in Scotland, tow ships from Rotterdam to the Orkney island (Nos. 110, 163) and one ship from Rotterdam to St. Christopher, one of the West India island.

In England there was another delay of one to two weeks, when the ships were waiting either to be passed through the custom house or waiting for favorable winds. When the ships had for the last time weighed their anchors at Cowes or some other port in England, then, writes Mittelberger, "the real misery begins with the long voyage. For from there the ships, unless they have good wind, must often sail eight, nine, ten to twelve weeks before they reach Philadelphia. But even with the best wind the voyage last seven weeks."

The third stage of the journey, or the ocean voyage proper, was marked by much suffering and hardship. The passengers being packed densely, like herrings, as Mittelberger describes it, without proper food and water, were soon subject to all sorts of diseases, such as dysentery, scurvy, typhoid and smallpox. Children were the first to be attacked and died in large numbers. Mittelberger reports the deaths of thirty-two children on his ship. Of the heartless cruelty practiced he gives the following example: "One day, just as we had a heavy gale, a woman in our ship, who was to give birth and could not under the circumstances of the storm, was pushed through the porthole and dropped into the sea, because she was far in the rear of the ship and could not be brought forward."

The terrors of disease, brought about to a large extent by poor food and lack of good drinking water, were much aggravated by frequent storms through which ships and passengers had to pass. "The misery reaches the climax when a gale rages for two or three nights and days, so that every one believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all human beings on board. In such a visitation the people cry and pray most piteously. When in such a gale the sea rages and surges, so that the waves rise often like mountains one above the other, and often tumbled over the ship, so that one fears to go down with the ship; when the ship is constantly tossed from side to side by the storm and waves, so that no one can either walk, or sit, or lie, and the closely packed people in the berths are thereby tumbled over each other, both the sick and the well --it will be readily understood that many of these people none of whom had been prepared for hardships, suffer so terribly from them that they do not survive."

When at last the Delaware River was reached and the City of Brotherly Love hove in sight, where all their miseries were to end, another delay occurred. A health officer visited the ship and, if any persons with infectious diseases were discovered on the ship, it was ordered to remove one mile from the city.

A vivid account of the arrival of these passenger ships in the harbor of Philadelphia, is given by the Rev. Henry M. Muehlenberg, in a report, which he sent to fall in the year 1769. He writes:

"After much delay one ship after another arrives in the harbor of Philadelphia, when the rough and severe winter is before the door. One or more merchants receive the lists of freights and the agreement which the emigrants have signed with their own hand in Holland, together with the bills for their travel down the Rhine and the advances of the 'newlanders' for provisions, which they received on the ships on the account. Formerly the freight for a single person was six to ten Louis d'ors, but now it amounts to fourteen to seventeen Louis d'ors. (equal to about \$4.50, though its purchasing power at that

time was much greater). Before the ship is allowed to cast anchor at the harbor front, the passengers are all examined, according to the law in force, by a physician, as to whether any contagious disease exist among them. Then the new arrivals are led in procession to the City Hall and there they must render the oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain. After that, they are brought back to the ship. Then announcements are printed in the newspaper, stating how many of the new arrivals are to be sold. Those who have money are released. Whoever has well-to-do friends seeks a loan from them to pay the passage, but there are only a few who succeed. The ship becomes the market-place. The buyers make their choice among the arrivals and bargain with them for a certain number of years and days. They then take them to the merchant, pay their passage and their other debts and receive from the government authorities a written document, which makes the newcomers their property for a definite period."

Muehlenberg was, therefore, entirely correct when he stated that most of the ships reached Philadelphia when the hardships of winter were staring the newcomers in the face. Among the interesting documents, brought to Pennsylvania by the German pioneers two deserve special mention.

The first was a passport, with which all the emigrants coming from Germany and Switzerland were supposed to be provided. The second document, which was taken along on the journey to America, was a letter of recommendation, issued by the pastor of the church to the members of his flock, when they left their homes.

JOURNEY TO PENNSYLVANIA By Gottlieb Mittelberger

Voyage A "Slow Boat" By John T. Humphrey *Gottlieb Mittelberger*
<http://genealogy.about.com/library/authors/uchumphreyb.htm>

The voyage from the capes of the Delaware Bay to Philadelphia was neither fast nor easy. Everything depended on the wind. If the prevailing breeze came from the south, then the ship probably reached Philadelphia in short order, as was the circumstance when Gottlieb Mittelberger came to Pennsylvania. He noted in his travel journal that the journey up Delaware Bay took forty hours, or about 1½ days. [6] In a letter to Germany, Christopher Saur noted that some ships needed eight to ten days to travel the same distance. [7]

When a ship finally arrived in Philadelphia, people usually gathered on the wharf. The narrator of another journal noted as they approached the dock, "...a crowd of persons was seen gathering on shore in expectation the newly arrived immigrants were to be exposed for sale." [8] Merchants looking for servants soon boarded. Frequently, those merchants were the proprietors of the ship or were in the employ of the owner. An official account was taken to determine the passengers who could be sold as indentured servants. The merchant then placed an advertisement in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, "German Servants For Sale." [9] Sometimes, those advertisements noted the wharf where the ship docked—information that can be especially useful for any family historian whose ancestors may have arrived on a ship so advertised.

Frequently, a representative of the government accompanied the merchants. The official was not looking for servants, but wanted to make certain that all fit males

sixteen and older who were aliens disembarked and proceeded to the courthouse where the required oath was given. [10] Immigrants, whose origins were not in the British Isles, made their way to the courthouse located at second and High Streets. As they proceeded to the courthouse they climbed the steep riverbank to the city on some very wobbly legs. After an extended period of time at sea they were used to the rocking motion of the ship, and they did not have their “land” legs. Most probably looked like a pack of drunken sailors as they proceeded to the courthouse.

The captain of the vessel usually led the way. When the alien immigrants entered the courthouse, a representative of the government—namely the Mayor, President of the Assembly, or a Justice of the Court—was waiting. He told them they were now in a country that belonged to the King of England; a fact that required them to take an oath of allegiance to that King and his successors. [11] The oath was then explained to the immigrants. Given the numbers of Germans arriving in Philadelphia, one presumes that someone was available who could translate. The immigrants had to promise they would conduct themselves as good and faithful subjects, that they would not revolt against his Majesty, nor would they settle on lands that were not their own. They were also required to abjure or renounce allegiance to the Pope. In the words of another narrator, “After we took the oath, we signed our names to two different papers, one belonged to the King and the other to the government of Pennsylvania.” [12]

The Arrival

Dietrich Kautz arrived on the Ship Edinburg, August 13, 1750 at Philadelphia, Pa. from Rotterdam with a stopover in Cowes, England (stopped to register the ships travels to the new country). It is unknown at this time if Dietrich was married when he came over or got married after he arrived to this country. Many times, ships would pull up to the docks filled with brides to be purchased immediately for marriage. It is unknown where Sussana came into the picture. We know that her name appears on the deed in 1761 and in 1781. One unproven theory is that she was a Stark, the other is that she was Susanna Powers, widow and friend of Dietrich’s brother’s family.

Transcript of the original manifest of the ship Edinburg 13 Aug 1750 Port of Philidelphia

http://www.members.tripod.com/DonMSmith/docs/Edinburg_trans.html

<http://www.progenealogists.com/palproject/pa/1750edin.htm>

[List 148 C] **At the Courthouse at Philadelphia, Monday the 13th August, 1750.**

Present: Thomas Lawrence, Esq, Mayor.

The Foreigners whose Names are underwritten, imported in the Ship ***Edinburg***, Capt James Russel, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Portsmouth in England, did this day take & subscribe the usual Qualifications. By List 151. 314 Whole Freights. 2 dead. **Diterich Kautz**

Dietrich Kautz, North America-Pennsylvania 1750, he took the Oath of Allegiance on the Edinbaugh John Russell Captain, August 13, 1750, on a ship that traveled from Rotterdam by way of Cowles, England. **Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: 1983 Supplement. EGLE: Name of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance Source # 4565**, names of German, Swiss, and other Immigrants-1750.

Diterich Kautz was found in the **Pennsylvania German Pioneers** on the Edinbaugh on Aug. 13, 1750, by way of Rotterdam and Cowles. Earl F. Kisling,

After the visit up the hill to the clerk's office Diterich Kautz became Tetrich Coutts or Couch probably by an Anglican clerk who sounded the name phonetically. Next, he had to strike out and find land to buy before winter.

Life in Mid-Eighteenth Century Pennsylvania

By **John T. Humphrey** Philadelphia Then Comparatively Small
<http://genealogy.about.com/library/authors/uchumphreyc.htm>

By contemporary standards Philadelphia was relatively small. But, by the standards of eighteenth-century ancestors, most of whom left small villages Germany or Great Britain, Philadelphia probably looked huge. A 1762 map shows the city extended from below South Street to Vine Street in the north and west to about Seventh Street. [17] Reports dating about 1750 note it took about one day to walk around the town. [18]

Newly arrived German, and Scotch-Irish immigrants probably noticed several things almost immediately. First, the city had not walls. Many towns and villages of comparable size in Europe still retained their medieval fortifications. Second, the streets in Philadelphia were rectilinear, running at ninety-degree angles to one another. Streets in the Quaker capital did not meander as did many streets in European towns and villages. Newly arrived immigrants most likely commented that in Philadelphia streets were much wider than in Germany or England.

The third item they might have noticed was the lack of a church steeple with a bell or clock that struck out the time—an observation they would have shared with Gottlieb Mittelberger. He noted in his journal, "...the town did not have a steeple with a bell or clock, and there is no striking of the hours, which seems very dull to newcomers, especially in the night." [19]

The Philadelphia of 1760 may not have felt as foreign to Germans arriving in that city as many late-twentieth century historians may think. Based on the number of recorded baptisms found in eighteenth-century Philadelphia church registers, Germans may have accounted for one-half of the entire population of the city. [20] Most of those Germans lived in an area of Philadelphia located in the northern end of the city around Arch, Vine, and Race Streets. In this section of the city, Germans started a tradition that would continue for generations in this country—even into this century: They created the first ethnic neighborhood. [21] In the German section of town, signs were written in German and English, and to the consternation of many English residents, some signs were inscribed solely in German! [22] In this neighborhood Germans built their churches—St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the First Reformed Church, and later, Zion Lutheran Church—the largest in the colonial city and, later, the Federal Capital.

German settlers, who arrived in Philadelphia, most likely disembarked, and proceeded to the German enclaves because here they could make contact with friends and neighbors who came earlier. Here they could begin the process of getting re-established. The presence of so many Germans in this area of Philadelphia undoubtedly eased their transition into a foreign culture and a foreign land.

The sounds immigrants heard would have been interesting as well. These newcomers would have heard a dialect of English that was very different from English as spoken in the late twentieth-century. Eighteenth-century ancestors would have heard a dialect of English as it was spoken in Great Britain. They would also have heard dialects of German, and, indeed, language may be provided the new German arrivals with a means of identifying others from their own region of Germany. An immigrant from the Rhineland Pfalz, for example, may have heard Germans speaking in a local dialect that would have immediately told him these men are from my region of Germany—the “Pfalz.” That recognition would have provided the immigrant with an opportunity to inquire about other arrivals from his region of Germany or perhaps even from his village—immigrants who may have settled in one of the more distant counties, such as Lancaster, York, Northampton, or Berks.

Most Move to the Countryside

Most immigrants did not remain in Philadelphia for any length of time, as evidenced by settlement patterns in southeastern Pennsylvania. Those settlers wanted to get out on the land. Christopher Saur in a letter sent to Germany noted, “Because one may hold as much property as one wishes, also pay for it when one desires, everybody hurries to take up some property.” [23] In the mid-1750s a Moravian minister in Philadelphia noted that members of his congregation spent a good deal of time talking about the price of land and the places where they could buy it. This put the minister in some distress as he felt they should be more focused on the spiritual realm and less on the material. [24]

The lure of land drew thousands of immigrants to Pennsylvania, both German and English—a fact many twentieth-century family historians do not fully appreciate. Land played a very important role in the lives of all ancestors. Our eighteenth-century forebears lived in an agrarian economy in which practically everything came from the soil—food, clothing, and shelter. It was a simple fact: People who controlled land controlled their own destiny. In Germany or England most people were tenant farmers and did not control land. They rented the land and their ability to stay on that land depended on the owner, generally a Lord or someone of minor nobility. If the tenant paid the rent on time and if he caused no problems, the renter remained on the land. If he followed the dictates of the landlord, he increased his chances of keeping his tenancy. Following the rules frequently meant attending the church of the local ruler, as opposed to a church dictated by conscience. If the family lost its right to remain on the land, it had to find another way had to be found to provide for the basics of life.

Population growth during the eighteenth century compounded the problem. As population increased in Germany and Great Britain, the demand on the limited amount of land also increased. Consequently rents escalated. [25] Tenant farmers with limited or no access to land in Europe had two choices—relocate or continue to live at a subsistence level. Many chose to relocate and some who did came to Pennsylvania. [26]

The price of land and its availability influenced the decision of where to locate in Pennsylvania. Historians are finding that settlement patterns were also very important. In the case of German immigrants, scholars are discovering immigrants who came from the same home village or region settled together in Pennsylvania. [27] Obvious benefits

were to be gained by living near people who came from the same village or perhaps the same region. A newcomer could seek help from friends and distant relatives during those early years when life was literally being carved out of the wilderness. [28]

In terms of price, the further one moved from Philadelphia, the cheaper land became. In 1750 Mittelberger noted, “The price of farms around Philadelphia are quite high. Even a day’s journey from Philadelphia prices for uncleared land are high.” [29] Advertisements in Philadelphia newspapers show that in 1750 the price of a homestead with a house, barn, and cleared field was twice the price of uncultivated land—a fact that forced many Germans to search for unimproved land in the interior of Pennsylvania. [30]

Dietrich came first on the trip from Germany. He landed in Philadelphia and immediately began looking for land to buy. He had been sent ahead to establish himself in the community and he was tasked to buy land. He wrote back to his family that he had found some land and that they were to start their journey. The King in Germany had such a tyrannical hold on the county that people would have to sneak out at night and make their way to the new world. The journey took month to years to accomplish. Dietrich’s father, mother, brother and sister-in-law started the journey and arrived in 1752.

“The letter from Dietrich Kautz is listed in the Lutheran Church records in Schluchtern, Steinau An Der Strasse, Hesse-Hanau Germany. (It is located about 35 miles from Frankfurt.) It was read to the congregation in German.” (Earl Kissling)

Dietrich’s father was Christian Kautz. Christian was a School master in a girls’ Lutheran School in Germany and the town’s bell ringer. It was said that he was very stern and argued constantly with town leaders about how and when the bells would be rung. The town leaders, the villagers, and Christian were constantly in an uproar. (Lutheran Church Records in Frankfurt). In America, he became the director of a Lutheran Girl’s School in Pennsylvania. It is believed that he died after his first or second years in Pennsylvania, of unknown causes.

The time was the beginning of the French and Indian War on the Frontier. All sorts of dangers were found in daily life. By 1752, Christian is not found in the written records. Christian’s sons Johann and Dietrich had left Pennsylvania to buy cheap land in upper Virginia on the North Branch of the Shanando River. It is believed that they traveled down the “Great Wagon Road” with thousands of Germans, Scots, Irish, and English immigrants..

Pennsylvania German Pioneers – Introduction

Source # 4565, names of German, Swiss, and other Immigrants-1752. On the same list was all landing in Pennsylvania, from Rotterdam: Johannes and Christian Kautz, Anna Gertruda Kautz Coutts (b: September 02, 1724 in Schluchtern, Steinau An Der Strasse,Hesse-Hanau, +Christoph Kissling b: In Schluchtern, Steinau An Der Strasse, Hesse-Hanau,Germany



Hessen State

*2nd Husband of Anna Gertruda Kautz Coust: +Johann Christoph Sebastian Kissling
m: June 02, 1749 in Schluchtern, Hesse-Hanau, Germany, Near Frankfurt an Main, Katherina
Churchb: in Eulmbach, Kulmbach Germany 1752, Neptune, page 364

Back in Germany, Dietrich's brother, Johann Georg Kautz was petitioning the King.

1754- "PETITION By Johann Georg Kautz, son of the immigrant Christian Kautz, to sell a parcel of land of his father's estate in Steinau. [Johann George Kautz was a schoolmaster of Ortenburg and did not immigrate with the other members of his family to Pennsylvania but remained in Hesse-Germany].

The petition was written in Hanau on the 17th of May 1754 and received in Kassel at the residence of the ruler on the 23rd of May 1754.

[Introduction to Petition translation by Wolfgang Sakowski] {T29}

1754-"Illustrious Landgraf - Gracious Furst and lord:

The former schoolmaster, Christian Kautz, from Steinau was in possession of 800 gulden in assets. His petition to emigrate to Pennsylvania or Nova Scotia was denied. Under the pretense to pay his debts, he acquired 400 gulden in currency and left the country with wife and children. As husband and father he found means to avoid arrest. Nevertheless, His Gracious Lord was paid his liabilities for emigration and all creditors were paid their dues. From the above mentioned Christian Kautz's estate is a parcel of land left over which his son Johann Georg, a schoolmaster in Ortenburg, and of legal age, intends to sell. We ask Your Most Reverend Illustrious Ruler to decide whether the parcel of land can be considered an inheritance to Joahann Georg Kautz. We adhere to Your decision obediently in obsequious veneration.

Your Highborn Durchlaucht
subservient and obedient servant
six (6) signatures

Hanau

the 17th of May 1754

[Transcribed from a translation by Wolfgang Sakowski, rec'd 22 Jun 1990] {T 29}

The Kautz family of German consisted of the following members: Information provided by the Kissling Family: Betty Howard and Earl F. Kisling, [Introduction to Petition translation by Wolfgang Sakowski]

Christian Kautz s/o Jacob Kautz & Johanna (Marellus) Kautz

b. 11 Feb 1692, Steinau, Hesse-Hanau

m. 24 May 1718, Steinau, Hesse - Hanau to Anna Catharina Broll d/o Nicholas Broll & Anna Sibille (-----) Broll

CHILDREN:

Johann Nikolas Kautz b. 4 Apr 1720, d. 9 Apr 1744, Steinau

*Anna Gertrud(a) Kautz b. 2 Sep 1722, Steinau (to PA)

Anna Maria Kautz b. 27 Nov 1724, d. 11 Sep 1726, Steinau

Dieterich Kautz b. 12 Jan 1727, Steinau (to PA)

Johann Georg Kautz b. 4 Feb 1729, Steinau
Joannes Kautz b. 10 Mar 1731, Steinau (to PA)

*Anna Gertruada Kautz
m 5 Jun 1749, Steinau - Christoph Sebastian Kissling (to PA)

Their children (born in Steinau) were:

Dieterich Kissling b. 11 Mar 1750, Steinau (to PA)
bp 20 May 1751, godfather Dieterich Kautz, s.o Christian Kautz

Eva Elizabetha Kissling b 20 May 1751, Steinau (to PA)

[From the original transcripts (in German) from the Church Record books of the Evangelical Parish office in Steinau an der Strasse]

“Dietrich Kautz, after he arrived in Pennsylvania, he wrote to his father, Christian Kautz, that he bought land in Dolbenhagen. Which is believed to be Tulpehocken is a region in both Lancaster and Berks Co. PA.” (Earl Kissling)

<http://www.mapsofpa.com/18thcentury/1753patten.jpg> 1753 Map



An important transportation route in the early United States, the creek drains a limestone hill country area of Berks County south of the Appalachian Mountains and is considered one of the finest trout streams in southeastern Pennsylvania. The valley of the creek was known in colonial times as the **Tulpenhocken**, stretching west of Reading. It was inhabited by the Lenape and was a destination for early German-speaking settlers. The name comes from a Lenape word *Tulpewikaki*, meaning "land of turtles." Coincidentally, it also literally means "tulip squatting" in German. (Wikipedia)



A query to [Genealogical Helper, Jan/Feb. 1997](#) on Christly Couets from California Couets was answered by Earl Kissling:

There was a long line of Kautzes who lived in Steinau an der Strasse, Hesse-Hanau, thirty-five miles northeast of Frankfurt an Main. Christian Kautz and son, Johannes, and his daughter, Anna Gertrude (nee Kautz) and husband, Christoph

KiBling/Kissling came from Steinau, Hesse-Hanau, to Philadelphia, in Oct., 1752, on the ship Neptune. Christian Kautz's son, Dietrich, had come prior to this in 1750, to Pennsylvania, and settled in the Tulpehocken area of either Berks or Lancaster Counties, PA. These later arrivals [Christian Kautz and son, Johannes, and his daughter, Anna Gertrude (nee Kautz) and husband, Christoph KiBling/Kissling] probably joined Dietrich in his area. In about 1758, Dietrich moved to Brocks Gap, old Augusta County, VA, now Rockingham County, Virginia. John Kautz and Christoph and Anna Gertrude (nee Kautz) Kissling moved to near McGaheysville, Augusta County, Virginia later Rockingham County, Virginia. (Earl Kissling)

They landed in Pennsylvania on the Neptune, from Rotterdam: Johannes and Christian Kautz, 1752, Pennsylvania German Pioneers, **Source # 4565, names of German, Swiss, and other Immigrants-1752.** page 364. (Earl Kissling)

In most cases, new immigrants would try to immediately locate friends and relatives. Letters of introduction were carried from their village minister to the new minister.

Life in Pennsylvania was much different than Germany. People moved freely and engaged in enterprises without permission.

Life in Mid-Eighteenth Century Pennsylvania

By [John T. Humphrey](#)

Travel Presented Obstacles

Usually newly arrived settlers made their journey to Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, and York counties on foot, and the trip took several days. Immigrants leaving Philadelphia would have set out on one of the three roads leaving the city. As the traveler left Philadelphia, he or she would have seen barns with some frequency. But, once the sojourner reached upper Bucks, Montgomery, or Berks Counties, the distance

between farmsteads would have grown considerably. In an early journal entry Muhlenberg noted, “When one travels on the roads, one constantly travels in bush or forest. Occasionally, there is a house and several miles down the road there is another house.” [31]

Rivers and streams set up serious obstacles to travel. In more settled areas boats or canoes could be found along most rivers and some streams, but once a traveler entered the forest, there were no ferries. For the sojourner traveling on foot, a horseman or boatman passing by might be persuaded to carry him to the other side. If not, the traveler’s only alternative was to swim. Accounts in several journals kept by Moravian missionaries noted that they did swim streams both in the warm and cold weather months. On a trip in November, 1743, Leonard Schnell and Robert Hussey, “...lost their way several times and had to cross several rivers, through one of which, the Nottway, they had to swim, as there was no one at hand to take them across in a boat.” [32]

In the mid-eighteenth-century much of southeastern Pennsylvania was still forested. Muhlenberg noted, “The settlements here are totally surrounded by forests.” [33] The forest caused sounds to echo and re-echo. One of Muhlenberg’s colleagues, an Anglican minister, noted in a report sent to England that, “the whole country is one continuous woods!” [34] The Anglican missionary complained bitterly about it. He told his superiors in London he could not send a proper report, as he had no idea how many people were members of his congregation. He had no way of counting them because they all lived in the woods; when he went out to find them, he generally got lost. [35]

Water was the single most important factor that determined where immigrants settled. Most settlers wanted an accessible water supply. Studies of land sales from the Penn family to first-time purchasers reveal that tracts of land along rivers, streams, and feeder creeks sold first. Land between streams was sold later. [36] They needed water for domestic and farm use, such as irrigating the meadow. Faced with the task of building a shelter and clearing the land of trees, settlers did not want to dig a well too!

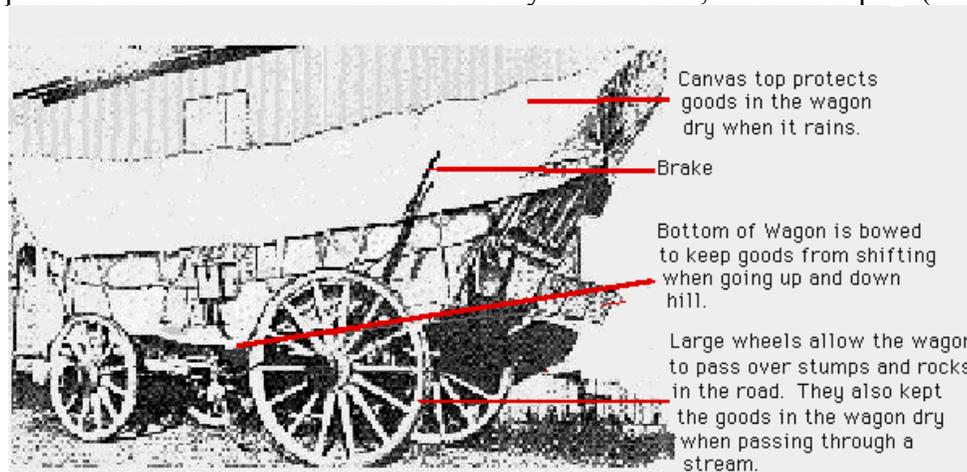
One method used by settlers to find productive land was to follow a creek or stream, which in effect became the path that led them where they wanted to locate. A speculator searching for land wrote, “...the soil appears to be wholly made up of decayed leaves and wood. Once cleared, this land yields perhaps the finest crop in the first year.” [38] In the first years after clearing the land, many early farmers produced forty to forty-five bushels of wheat per acre. This handsome bounty enabled them to pay for their land and the expense of improvements within a relatively short period of time. [39] Mittelberger noted, “The land is not really dear. One takes up two-hundred acres, promised to pay by installments in ten years and instead clears off the debt in five years.” [40]

THE TRIP BY THE COUTS FAMILY

John Coutts and his family probably traveled from Pennsylvania in 1752-1753 to meet Dietrich Teter Coutts in Virginia. Few records of them have been found during this time.

Usually people traveled together in large groups. The trip was dangerous and filled with hardships. The most logical way of travel would have been down the “Old Philadelphia Great Wagon Road.” “Following old Indian paths, this route became the easiest way to move people and carts from Pennsylvania to Virginia, North Carolina and south, by land. Two wheel carts were used, usually an oxen/cow or two would drag the cart. Younger children and possession rode into the cart; the rest of the family walked. The wealthier travelers bought Conestoga wagons.” (Wikipedia)

The first Conestoga wagons originated in Pennsylvania around 1750 and are thought to have been introduced by Mennonite German settlers. The name came from the Conestoga Valley near Lancaster, Pennsylvania.^[1] In colonial times the Conestoga wagon was popular for migration southward through the Great Appalachian Valley along the Great Wagon Road. After the American Revolution it was used to open up commerce to Pittsburgh and Ohio. In 1820 rates charged were roughly one dollar per 100 pounds per 100 miles, with speeds about 15 miles (25 km) per day. The Conestoga, often in long wagon trains, was the primary overland cargo vehicle over the Appalachians until the development of the railroad. The wagon was pulled by a team of up to eight horses or up to a dozen oxen. For this purpose, the Conestoga horse, a special breed of medium to heavy draft horses, was developed. (Wikipedia)_



This picture is adapted from the *Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society*, Vol. 51, page 68. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pacahs/wagon.htm>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conestoga_wagon

THE FIRST RECORD IN VIRGINIA

The first official record of Teter Couets in Virginia appears in 1753. He was named in an estate, needing payment for liquor he furnished for a funeral and the making of a garden it was called a "Grubbin". He did not receive his pay, until 1766 with the settlement of the estate. Possibly, financial matters were placed on hold because of the French and Indian War. Since Teter was a milita member in Virginia, he was probably on the battle field.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

1758- “The following entries are taken from William Waller Hening’s collection of the laws of

Virginia during the French and Indian War, the House of Burgesses passed an act for the defense of the frontier of the colony on 14 September 1758. The soldiers mentioned in the schedule attached to this act appear below.

LAWS OF VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 1758—32d GEORGE II.

The SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

To the Militia of the County of Augusta, and for Provisions furnished by sundry Inhabitants of the said County, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Lieutenant Christian Bingaman,	7	10	
Benjamin Kindley serjeant,	1	6	8
John Ozban, serjeant,	1	14	8
John Bingaman,	1	2	00
Daniel Price,		9	
John Massey,	1	8	
George Man,	1	11	
Peter Miller,	1	12	
<u>Tetrarch Couch,</u>		18	
Jacob Moyers,		12	
Stephen Hanburgher,	1	3	
Jacob Fudge,	1	9	
<u>Adam Hedrick,</u>	1	18	
Nicholas Mildebarler,	1	11	
Henry Long,	1	12	
James Fowler,	1	18	
John Fraizer,	1	10	
Robert Belche,	1	14	
Hugh Wilson,		13	
James Lawrence,		8	
William Hook,	1	14	
Mogis [Morris] Algier,	2	13	00
Thomas Wilmouth,	1	11	
Adam Miller,	1	10	
Jacob Miller,		13	
Jacob Man,	1	13	
Thomas Powell,		16	
George Kite,	1	10	
Gunrod Umble,	2	2	
William Kinsey,	2		
Cornous White,	1	16	

Dietrich was also found in the **Henning Statues** as a Virginia Colonial Militia member:

Nicholas Havener	John Dunkle	Wm. Shanuon
Jacob Aberman	Mathias Tice	Thos. Pointer
Wm. Dyer	Walter Cunrod	Moses Samble
Andrew Full	Valentine Kite	Hy. Coler
John Still	Geo. Kite	Jacob Richard
Michael Malow	Geo. Dunkle	John Richard
Michael Eberman	Thos. Barrow	Ury Umble
John Aberman	Geo. Anderson	Danl. Cloud
Adam Little	Wm. Ralston	Christopher Amont trout
Wm. Wilson	James Bradshaw	Jacob Kindler
Robt. Homes	John Davis	John Fulse
Danl. Evans	Andrew Full	Poston Nosler
David Lard	John Bingaman	Holerick Hushman
Jacob Rolman	Danl. Price	Wm. Shaw
Thos. Bowens	John Massey	Martin Umble
Matt. Black	George Man	Geo. Moffett
John Crosby, Jr.	Peter Miller	John Reburn
Thos. Lawrence	Tetrarch Couch	James Robertson
Geo. Goodman	Jacob Moyers	Alex. Craig
Geo. Capliner	Stephen Hanburger	Saml. Kerre
Henry Smith	Jacob Fudge	John Armstrong
Michael Hogshead	Adam Hedrick	Adam Reburn
John Crosby, Sr.	Nich. Mildebarler	Robert Anderson
William Cunningham	Hy. Long	Edward Ervin
John Young	James Fowler	Fredk. Eister
Wm. Flemin	John Frazier	Mathias Dice
Robt. Cunningham	Robt. Belche	John Dunkle
Thos. McComb	Hugh Wilson	Ludowick Wagoner
Rich. Wilson	James Lawrence	Thos. Baskine
Wm. Cragg	Wm. Hook	John Baskine
Thos. Paterson	Moses Algier	David Bell
Robt. Magery	Thos. Wilmouth	Robt. Trimble
Joseph Dixton	Adam Miller	James Campbell
Wm. Woods	Jacob Miller	Geo. Dunkle
Danl. Reme	Jacob Man	James Hamilton
Geo. Hedrick	Thos. Powell	Wm. Erviu
John Seller	Gunrod Umble	James Young
John Miller	Wm. Kinsey	John Young
Chas. Man	Cornelius White	James Anderson
Jacob Pence	Nich. Null	Geo. King
Jacob Grub	Chas. Fie	James Stephenson
Chas. Rush	John Early	Thos. Stephenson
Conrad Kinsele	John Ferrel	John Stephenson
Wm. Blair	Gunrod Peterfish	Gaun Leeper
John Reiger	Jacob Runkle	Arthur Greer
James Camble	Peter Trusler	Adam Miller
Michael Malow	Geo. Shillinger	John Campbell
John Stilt	Arthur Trader	Andrew Little
Adam Little	Nath. Harrison	Edward Ervin
John Colley	Robt. Black	Wm. Dyer
	Matt. Black	

Teter again disappeared from the written records until 1761 when he appeared on a deed. The historical event of the time however, could have caused his disappearance. Settlers were pulled back from the frontier, in order to prevent disturbance of relations with the Indians. Men were gathered at Leesburg, Virginia to bring, carry and distribute supplies for the French and Indian War. Distribution of goods worked it way down the Old Wagon Road to the British army and local Militias. Several of his children were believed to have been born during this time to the Coutts Family.

If Dietrich was our grandfather, Christian Chrisley Coutts was probably his first child, named afther Dietrich Teter's father. Soon, many others followed.

Elizabeth Coutts (Mason), ninety-three year old, believed to be the daughter of Dietrich Coutts, discussed the Coutts family in her late years to the Bartons. She stated that she and her brother John were born in Loudoun County, Virginia. Loudoun County was formed from Fairfax County, Virginia. This area would have been close to Leesburg, Virginia, the seat of government.

History of Fairfax County, Virginia <http://www.fairfaxcountyed.org/history-fairfax-county-virginia>

From around 1750 to the end of the 18th century, changes abounded in Fairfax County's lifestyle and character. Roads were built and mills and other forms of industry increased. Forests were cleared for additional farmland.

Ft. Loudoun was just being built in 1755 and was not used in combat. The county of Loudoun had Leesburg as the county seat and center for the French and Indian War. Brother, Chrisley Coutts was probably born in Virginia around 1755, but no records have been found. Settlers from the frontier would gather in the fort for Indian attacks. If we could find the correct church, we could probably find records. Usually, the itinerate minister would travel by once every so many months and perform marriages and baptisms. John Stover Sr. would probably be the traveling minister from Pennsylvania, who carried out these duties.

[History of Loudoun County](http://www.loudounhistory.org/history-loudoun.htm) <http://www.loudounhistory.org/history-loudoun.htm>

Loudoun County is located between Washington, DC, and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The Town of Leesburg, the county seat, was once named "George Town" honoring King George II. Leesburg was established in 1758 from land originally held by Lord Fairfax, then renamed for the influential Lee family of Virginia. The town was formed at the crossroads of two Colonial roads, now Routes 7 and 15, and is the seat of government for beautiful Loudoun County. Leesburg is located just 35 miles northwest of Washington DC, at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Brief History

In 1757, by act of the Virginia House of Burgesses, Fairfax County was divided. The western portion was named Loudoun for John Campbell, Fourth Earl of Loudoun, a Scottish nobleman who served as Commander-in-Chief for all

British armed forces in North America and titular Governor of Virginia from 1756 to 1768.

Leesburg has served continuously as the County Seat since 1757.

Loudoun Settlements

Settling of the Loudoun area began between 1725 and 1730, while it was still owned by Lord Fairfax. Permanent settlers came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. During the same period, settlers from eastern Virginia of English Cavalier stock came to lower Loudoun and established large tobacco plantations.

During the 1720s, a number of Quakers, Germans, Irish and Scots-Irish settled west of the Catoctin Mountains. Quakers formed the settlements of Waterford, Goose Creek (now Lincoln), Harmony (now Hamilton) and Union (now Unison).

From 1745 to 1760, Germans from Pennsylvania and Maryland formed the settlement at Lovettsville. After General Braddock's defeat by the French at Fort Duquesne in 1755, refugees from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia settled in the western part of Loudoun County, south of Short Hill. Catoctin Church (founded in 1765) became the center of the settlement.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR - http://www.conservapedia.com/French_and_Indian_War

The war is called the *French and Indian War* because the British army and the American colonials fought against the French army and its Indian allies. A few Indians fought on the British side. French Canadians call it the "War of the Conquest." Europeans call it the "Seven Years War" because it lasted 1756-1763. Most of the war was fought in Europe. There had been a series of "French and Indian" wars since 1690, and this was the last and most important of them.

A Storied History

Fort Loudoun built in 1756 by George Washington "*for the protection of the adjacent inhabitants from the barbarities daily committed by the French and their Indian allies.*" NSDAR

FORT LOUDOUN

**Virginia's French & Indian War Command Center
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FOUNDATION,
Winchester, Virginia**

Norman L. Baker

During the French and Indian War there were more than 80 military and settler forts on the frontier of Virginia, extending from the Potomac River to North Carolina. Fifty-

four of these forts were located within the boundaries of the original Frederick and Hampshire counties, including those now within present West Virginia. This was Virginia's major defense line against attacks by the French and their Indian allies from the Ohio country.

Supplementing Virginia's defense corridor north of the Potomac were the frontier forts of Maryland and the two most western forts of Pennsylvania. This resulted in a northwestern defense chain of 69 forts, a frontier extending in a 50-mile radius from the location of Fort Loudoun, Virginia's major fortification and command center in Winchester.

This chain of forts included those built by the military, with bastions or blockhouses, the stockade dwellings or "country forts," and the refugee dwellings of the frontier settlers.

Thirteen of those forts lay within 15 miles of Winchester and provided protection, however limited, for the settlers outside the immediate defenses of Fort Loudoun. Some served as places of refuge during threats of Indian incursions and were never threatened, while others were briefly garrisoned by small numbers of soldiers from the Virginia Regiment, Rangers, or militia.

Fort Loudoun. George Washington placed his command center and concentrated his operations for Virginia's extensive frontier chain of forts in Winchester at Fort Loudoun. It was the largest and most formidable fortification of all the Virginia forts and was constructed in the prevalent style of French and British forts. Begun in May 1756, it was still under construction in 1758 and may still have not been completed to Washington's satisfaction by the end of hostilities. It was a square fort, built of horizontal timber and stone walls filled with earth and stone, with timber and stone bastions at each corner having flanks and faces of 25 feet and joined by curtains of 96 feet.

Washington planned an armament of 24 cannon, but by mid-year 1757, he reported he had only four 12-pounders and ten 4-pounders and was hopeful of installing at least six more cannon. The site of the fort was at the present intersection of Clarke and Loudoun streets, on the most prominent elevation immediately north of the center of the small town of Winchester and the nearest water supply of Town Run. To meet the water needs, a well was dug within the fort through limestone to a depth of 103 feet. Although isolated Indian raids were made against the settlements a few miles from the fort, it was never attacked or threatened.

EARLY HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND DRESS IN LOUDOUN COUNTY

<http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-early-customs.htm>

Taken from the book by James W. Head, *History and Comprehensive Description of Loudoun County, Virginia*, published by Park View Press in 1908.

Habits

The earliest permanent settlements of Loudoun having been separately noted in the foregoing paragraphs a generalized description of the habits, customs, and dress of these settlers, as well as their unorganized pioneer predecessors and the steady promiscuous stream of homeseekers that poured into the County until long after the Revolution, will now be attempted.

The early settlers, with but one class exception, had no costly tastes to gratify, no expensive habits to indulge, and neither possessed nor cared for luxuries. Their subsistence, such as they required, cost but little of either time or labor. The corn from which they made their bread came forth from the prolific soil almost at the touch of their rude plows. Their cattle and hogs found abundant sustenance in the broad pastures which, in the summer, yielded the richest grass, and in the woods where, in the fall, the ground was strewn with acorns and other like provender.

The pioneer lived roughly; the German from the Palatinate kept house like the true peasant that he was; the planter lived somewhat more sumptuously and luxuriously; but, in nearly every case, the table was liberally supplied. Hominy, milk, corn-bread, and smoked or jerked meats seem to have been most popular with the humbler classes.

Ice was not stored for summer use, fruits were few and not choice, and the vegetables limited; our ancestors, at that time, having no acquaintance with the tomato, cauliflower egg-plant, red-pepper, okra, and certain other staple vegetables of today. The Indians had schooled them in the preparation of succotash with the beans grown among the corn, and they raised melons, squashes, and pumpkins in abundance.

Corn for bread was broken in a mortar and ground in a grater or hand-mill. Mills, in the early days, were few and far apart, some of the back-settlers being compelled to travel many miles for their grist. This condition gave origin to the adage "first come first served," and frequently carried the late arrivals over night and, at times, prolonged the trip to procure a few bushels of meal three or four days. "Bandmills," run by horses, and small water mills, where the situation permitted, came into use to supply the demand of larger ones. The building of a good mill, it must be confessed, was hailed with greater satisfaction than the erection of a church.

The more primitive of these peoples ate from wooden trenchers and platters; sat upon three-legged stools or wooden blocks; used bear's grease in lieu of lard and butter, and cut their foods with the same sheath-knives used in disembowelling and skinning the deer killed by their rifles. They had no money and their scant furniture was essentially crude, sometimes including a few pewter dishes and plates and spoons, but usually nothing beyond wooden bowls, trenchers, and noggins, with gourds and squashes daintily cut. The horse trough served as a wash-basin, and water buckets were seldom seen. The family owning an iron pot and a kitchen table were esteemed rich and extravagant and china and crockery ware were at once practically unknown and uncraved. Feather-beds and bedsteads were equally eschewed, these hardy men who had conquered the wilderness not disdaining, when night came, to sleep upon a dirt floor with a bear-skin for covering.

With muscles of iron and hearts of oak, they united a tenderness for the weak and a capability for

self-sacrifice worthy of an ideal knight of chivalry; and their indomitable will, which recognized no obstacle as insuperable, was equaled only by their rugged integrity which regarded dishonesty as an offense as contemptible as cowardice. For many years they dwelt beyond the pale of governmental restraint, nor did they need the presence of either courts or constables. Crimes against person, property, or public order were of so infrequent occurrence as to be practically unheard of. In moral endowments even if not in mental attainments-these sturdy pioneers of Loudoun were, it must be admitted, vastly superior to many of those who followed them when better facilities for transportation rendered the County more accessible.

Society before and for many years after the Revolution was easy, agreeable, and somewhat refined. Traveling was slow, difficult, and expensive. For society, the inhabitants were mainly dependent upon themselves; the ties of social life were closely drawn. Books, newspapers, and magazines were rare; men and women read less, but talked more, and wrote longer and more elaborate letters than now. "Cheap postage has spoiled letter writing." Much time was spent in social visits; tea parties, and supper parties were common. The gentlemen had their clubs and exclusive social gatherings, sometimes too convivial in their character, and occasionally a youth of promise fell a victim to the temptations of a mistaken hospitality. "Gaming was more common among respectable people than at the present day."

Customs

Of leisure, all classes at all times had a superabundance, and it was cheerfully devoted to mutual assistance without thought of recompense, except in kind. If anyone fell behind through sickness or other misfortune, his neighbors would cheerfully proffer their services, often making of the occasion a frolic and mingling labor with amusement.

On days set apart for the pulling of flax and wheat-cutting, the neighbors and their children assembled in happy mood and as cheerfully applied themselves to their gratuitous tasks. While the men were pulling the flax or reaping and shocking the wheat, the women at the house were preparing the harvest-noon feast. The rough table, for which the side and bottom boards of a wagon were frequently used, was placed when practicable under the shade of a spreading tree in the yard. The visitors contributed from their meager store such additional dishes, knives, forks, and spoons as were needed. Around the table, seated on benches, stools, or splint-bottom chairs, with such appetites as could only be gained from honest toil in the open field, the company partook of the bounties set before them. These consisted, in addition to the never-failing corn-bread and bacon, of bear and deer meat, turkey, or other game in season, and an abundance of vegetables which they called "roughness." The bread, styled "jonny-cake," was baked on journey or "jonny" boards, about two feet long and eight inches wide. The dough was spread over the boards which were then placed before the fire; after one side was browned, the cake was reversed and the unbaked side turned toward the flames.

However strictly it might be abstained from at other times, a harvest without whisky was like a dance without a fiddle. It was partaken of by all--each one, male and female, drinking from the bottle and passing it to his or her nearest neighbor. Drinking vessels were dispensed with as mere idle superfluities.

Dinner over, the company scattered, the elders withdrawing in a body and seating or stretching themselves upon the ground.

After the filling and lighting of the inevitable pipe, conversation would become general. The news of the day--not always, as may be imagined, very recent--was commented upon, and then, as now, political questions were sagely and earnestly discussed. Stories, mainly of adventure, were told; hairbreadth escapes from Indian massacre recounted and the battles of late wars fought again beneath the spreading branches of the trees. Meanwhile, the boys and girls wandered off in separate and smaller groups, singing and playing and making love much in the manner of today.

Another amusement of those days, and one that did not fall into disfavor for many years thereafter, was what was known as "shucking bees." To these gatherings were invited both old and young. Stacks of corn in the husk were piled upon the ground near the crib where the golden ears were finally to be stored. Upon the assemblage of the guests, those with proud records as corn-huskers were appointed leaders, they in turn filling the ranks of their respective parties by selection from the company present, the choice going to each in rotation. The corn was divided into approximately equal piles, one of which was assigned to each party. The contest was then begun with much gusto and the party first shucking its allotment declared the winner. The lucky finder of a red ear was entitled to a kiss from the girls.

Supper always followed this exciting contest and after supper came the dance. Stripped of dishes, the tables were quickly drawn aside and the room swept by eager hands. Then came the struggle for partners and the strife to be "first on the floor." Usually the violin furnished the only music and the figures most in favor were the reel and the jig, in which all participated with a zest and abandon unknown to the modern ballroom. "They danced all night till broad daylight and went home with the girls in the morning," some on foot and some on horseback, practically the only means of getting there.

"Dreadful prodigality" does not too extravagantly describe the drinking habits of the people of Virginia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. They consumed an enormous quantity of liquors in proportion to their numbers, and drank indiscriminately, at all hours of the day and night. West India rum was the favorite drink of the people, because the cheapest, and was bought by the puncheon. Most every cellar, especially in the Cavalier settlements, had its barrel of cider, Bordeaux and sherry and Madeira wines, French brandies, delicate Holland gins, cordials, syrups, and every sort of ale and beer. Drunkenness was so common as to excite no comment, and drinking after dinner and at parties was always hard, prolonged, and desperate, so that none but the most seasoned old toppers—the judges, squires, and parsons of six-bottle capacity ever escaped with their sea-legs in an insurable condition.

While a large proportion of the home-seekers that had settled in the County immediately after the Revolution had received a rudimentary education, and had lived among communities which may be said to have been comparatively cultured, most of them were hardy, rough, uncultivated back woodsmen, accustomed only to the ways of the frontier and camp. Many of them had served in the war of the Revolution and all of them in the border wars with the Indians. Though brave, hospitable and generous, they were more at ease beneath the forest bivouac than in the "living-room" of the log-cabin, and to swing a woodman's axe among the lofty trees of the primeval forest was a pursuit far more congenial to their rough nature and active temperament than to mingle with society in settled communities. Their habits and manners were plain, simple, and unostentatious. Their clothing was generally made of the dressed skins of the deer, wolf, or fox, while those of the buffalo and elk supplied them with covering for their feet and heads. Their log-cabins were destitute of glass, nails, hinges, or locks.

Education during the early settlements received but little attention in Loudoun, and school-houses, always of logs, were scarcely to be seen. Schools were sometimes opened at private houses or at the residence of the teacher; but "book larnin" was considered too impracticable to be of much value.

While the standard of morality, commercial as well as social, was of a high order, few of these settlers were members of any church. Many of them, however, had been reared in religious communities by Christian parents; had been taught to regard the Sabbath as a day of worship, and had been early impressed with a sense of the necessity of religious faith and practice. Some of the prominent citizens encouraged these views by occasionally holding meetings in their cabins, at which the scriptures and sometimes sermons were read and hymns sung, but no

prayers were offered. The restraining and molding influence of these early Christian efforts upon the habits and morals of the people was in every respect whole-some and beneficial. The attention of the people was arrested and turned to the study and investigation of moral and religious questions, and direction was given to the contemplation of higher thoughts and the pursuit of a better life.

In the meantime, other elements were introduced which effected a radical change in the habits of the people for both good and evil. The first settlers lived in the country, in the woods and wilds, whose "clearings" were far apart. Not one in ten of them had dwelt in any town, or even visited one having as many as a thousand inhabitants. And now there came the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, and the mechanic who resided in the towns which began to grow and to take on new life. Most of these had enjoyed superior advantages, so far as related to education and that worldly wisdom which comes from experience in older communities. Some of them had come from across the ocean and others from the large American cities, bringing with them manners, customs, furniture, and wares, of which the like had never been seen by the oldest inhabitant. And thus were gradually introduced the methods and appliances of a more advanced civilization. The pioneer and his wife, hearing of these things, would occasionally "go to town" to "see the sights," and would there discover that there were many useful and convenient articles for the farm and kitchen which might be procured in exchange for their corn, bacon, eggs, honey; and hides; and although the shrewd merchant was careful to exact his cent per cent, the prices asked were little heeded by the purchaser who was as ignorant of the value of the commodities offered as he was delighted with the novelty and apparent usefulness.

Dress

The subject of dress is approached with reluctance and its description diffidently essayed. But the task has seemed mandatory as the manners of a people can not otherwise be fully understood. The stately, ceremonious intercourse of the sexes, the stiff and elaborate walk of Loudoun men and women of Colonial and post-Revolutionary times traceable almost solely to the costuming of that period. How could ladies dance anything but the stately minuet, when their heads were veritable pyramids of pasted hair surmounted by turbans, when their jeweled stomachers and tight-laced stays held their bodies as tightly as would a vise, when their high-heeled shoes were as unyielding as if made of wood, at their trails of taffeta, often as much as fifteen yards long, Dane great feathered head-dresses compelled them to turn round as slowly as strutting peacocks? How could the men, with their buckram-stiffened coat-shirts, execute any other dance, when their elaborate powdered wigs compelled them to carry their hats under their arms, and their swords concurrently required dexterous management for the avoidance of tripping and mortifying falls?

Children were laced in stays and made to wear chin supports, gaps, and pads so as to give them the graceful carriage necessary to the wearing of all this weight of stiff and elaborate costume, which was all of a piece with the character of the assemblies and other evening entertainments, the games of cards-basset, bo, piquet, and whist-with the dancing, the ceremonious public life of nearly every class of society, with even the elaborate funeral ceremonies, and the sedulousness with which "persons of quality" thought it incumbent upon themselves to maintain the distinctions of rank as symbolized in costume.

The tie-wig, bob-wig, bag-wig, night-cap-wig, and riding-wig were worn by the gentleman of quality as occasion required. At times he wore, also, a small three-cornered cocked hat, (felt or beaver) elaborately laced with gold or silver galleon. If he walked, as to church or court, he carried, in addition to his sword, a gold or ivory-headed cane, at least five feet long, and wore square-toed, "low-quartered" shoes with paste or silver buckles. His stockings, no matter what the material, were tightly stretched over his calves and carefully gartered at the knee. If he rode,

he wore boots instead of shoes and carried a stout riding whip. About his neck was a white cravat of great amplitude, with abundant hanging ends of lace. His waist-coat was made with great flaps extending nearly down to the knee and bound with gold or silver lace. His coat, of cloth or velvet, might be of any color, but was sure to be elaborately made, with flap-pockets, and great hanging cuffs, from beneath which appeared the gentleman's indispensable lace ruffles. His knee-breeches were of black satin, red plush, or blue cloth, according to his fancy. They were plainly made and fitted tightly, buckling at the knee. At home, a black velvet skull-cap sometimes usurped the place of the wig and a damask dressing-gown lined with silk supplanted the coat, the feet being made easy in fancy morocco slippers. Judges on the bench often wore robes of scarlet faced with black velvet in winter, and black silk gowns in summer.

The substantial planter and burgher dressed well but were not so particular about their wigs, of which they probably owned no more than one, kept for visiting and for Sabbath use. They usually yielded to the custom koshering heads, however, and wore white linen caps under their hats. During the Revolutionary War wigs were scarce and costly, linen was almost unobtainable and the practice of shaving heads accordingly fell rapidly into disuse. Sometimes the burgher's hat was of wool or felt, with a low crown and broad brim, turned up and cocked. About his neck he wore a white linen stock, fastening with a buckle at the back. His coat was of cloth, broad-backed, with flap-pockets, and his waist-coat, of the same stuff, extended to his knees. He wore short breeches with brass or silver knee-buckles, red or blue garters, and rather stout, coarse leather shoes, strapped over the quarter. He wore no sword, but often carried a staff, and knew how to use it to advantage.

Mechanics, laborers and servants wore leather-breeches and aprons, sagathy coats, osnaburg shirts and hair-shag jackets coarse shoes, and worsted or Jean stockings, knit at home.

The dress of the women of these classes was shabbier still, their costumes, for the most part, comprising stamped cotton and white dimity gowns, coarse shift (osnaburg), country cloth, and black quilted petticoats. In the backwoods and the primitive German settlements the women all wore the short gowns and petticoats, also tight-fitting calico caps. In summer, when employed in the fields, they wore only a linen shift and a petticoat of home-made linsey. All their clothing, in fact, was home-made.

The ladies of quality, however, as has been intimated, dressed extravagantly, frizzed, rouged, wore trains, and acted as fashionable women have done from the immemorial beginning of things.

The pioneers dressed universally in the hunting shirt or blouse, sometimes fringed and decorated, and perhaps the most convenient frock ever conceived. It fit loosely, was open in front, reached almost to the knees, and had large sleeves, and a cape for the protection of the shoulders in bad weather. In the ample bosom of this shirt the hunter carried his bread and meat, the tow with which to wipe out the barrel of his rifle, and other small requisites. To his belt, tied or buckled behind, he suspended his mittens, bullet-pouch, tomahawk, and knife and sheath. His hunting-shirt was made of dressed deerskin-very uncomfortable in wet weather- or of linsey, when it was to be had. The pioneer dressed his lower body in drawers and leathern cloth leggings, and his feet in moccasins, a coon-skin cap completing the attire.

His wife wore a linsey petticoat, home-spun and home-made, and a short gown of linsey or "callimanco," when that material could be obtained. She wore no covering for the feet in ordinary weather, arid moccasins, coarse, "country-made" shoes, or "shoe-packs" during more rigorous seasons. To complete the picture Kercheval, the historian of the Shenandoah Valley, is here quoted: "The coats and bed-gowns of the women, as well as the bunting-shirts of the men, were hung in full display on wooden pegs around the walls of their cabins, so that while they answered in some degree the purpose of paper-hangings or tapestry, they announced to the

stranger as well as the neighbor the wealth or poverty of the family in the articles of clothing." It is to be hoped that the desultory sketch furnished above will not be found uninteresting despite its imperfections. Many details have been omitted or neglected, but enough has been written to illustrate in a general way the qualities for which our ancestors were most distinguished, for which their characters have excited most comment and perhaps deserved most praise. As a whole, they were a generous, large-hearted, liberal-minded people, and their faults were far fewer than their virtues. The yeomanry, in their own rude, rough-and-ready manner, reflected the same sort of personal independence of character and proud sense of individuality as the social aristocracy.

<http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-german-settlers.htm>

Ample Land Drew German Settlers to Loudoun County by [Eugene Scheel](#)

Tithables, as they were known in Colonial times, were people who paid taxes to the Anglican parish where they lived, which in this instance was Cameron Parish and, after May 1770, Shelburne Parish. Their tithes went largely to support the indigent and infirm. Tithables were everyone 16 and older, except white women. After 1786, when the Anglican Church in Virginia was officially disestablished, tithes were no longer demanded of state residents.

As families were large in Colonial times, there may have been more than 150 people of German origin living in Loudoun in 1759.

A three-volume series, "Loudoun County Virginia Tithables, 1758-1786," compiled by Hiatt and genealogist Craig Roberts Scott, invites ready comparisons. In 1761, the number of Germanic-sounding names increases to about 45. The 1785 list -- the last available for the German Settlement -- has 67 German families, 10 with the surname Shoemaker or Shumaker.

These families lived, for the most part, in what were called "mean" houses in Colonial times, meaning small or unassuming. Before the 1980s, when renovations and additions began to alter the Germans' original dwellings, their settlement, especially west of the Berlin Turnpike, was dotted with small log and frame structures, complete with large stone center and end chimneys.

In his 1853 "Memoir of Loudon," Loudoun chronicler and mapmaker Yardley Taylor described their farmsteads as "generally small and well cultivated, and land rates [of crop yield] high, This class of population seldom goes to much expense in building houses. . . . Many old log homes that are barely tolerable, are in use by persons abundantly able to build better ones."

Goodhart, in his essay "The German Settlement," emphasized that many family's forebears and friends were blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, weavers and others who worked with their hands. "This array of artisans made the colony strong, independent and self sustaining, from the very beginning," Goodhart wrote.

He had special words for the "fair daughters [who] were experts with the wheel -- not bicycle, but spinning wheel, and supplied yarn for stockings, and with the loom made blankets for bedding and woollens for winter clothing."

Goodhart added: "The forest was rapidly cleared and generally one-room cabins were erected and a system of small farming inaugurated at once. The first sheep were brought to the County by these settlers. . . . Everything pertaining to farming was primitive. Iron was scarce and very expensive. Nearly everything was made of wood."

The small farms cited by Taylor and Goodhart -- farms that in some instances might have been rented since the early 1730s -- were designated by size and location in leases filed in Loudoun land records during the 1770s and '80s.

As generations of Germans passed, so, too, did the German language in their two houses of

worship on the skirts of Lovettsville. Vernacular services at the Lutherans' venerable New Jerusalem Church, which was founded in 1765, ended in 1845.

Farm Life in the 18th Century <http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/farm-life-in-18th-century.htm>

by [Eugene Scheel](#)

A Waterford historian and mapmaker.

At the [beginning of Loudoun County](#) in 1757, about 60 percent of Loudoun's 3,500 inhabitants were from counties to the east and south; 20 percent were Quaker and German migrants from Pennsylvania; and the others were African American slaves, many of them belonging to absentee landlords from the Tidewater region.

The typical Loudoun resident was part of a closely knit family of six: a husband, a wife and four children. One child had died.

The cycle of a new life in new surroundings began in early spring. The father had saved enough money to buy staples until the first autumn harvest was in. He rented 100 to 200 wilderness acres from an absentee owner's overseer, who managed the plantation holdings. They concluded their spoken contract with a handshake, because neither could write nor read complex words.

With help from neighbors -- the nearest being one-quarter to one-half mile away -- and the older children, the family sawed trees and built a one-story log home of 16 by 20 feet, the minimum size required by Virginia law. It stood near a spring and stream.

In late March or early April, the father, older children and neighbors, with the help of the family's ox and horse and the neighbors' beasts, prepared land for corn, wheat and small grains. The plows, rakes and hoes were fashioned from hardwood. The wife and smaller children tilled and planted a garden and some apple seeds.

The cropland was too large to be enclosed by wood fencing, but many scarecrows and strategically placed piles of low stone at the fields' borders discouraged birds and wild animals. The family constructed a privy, a hog pen and a fence of small logs to enclose the house and garden.

No clock measured time, but the wife, who could write and read, some, kept a journal. The workday began with the sun rising and ended with its setting.

Always there was work. The youngest gathered kindling and firewood, weeded the garden and crops, carried water from the spring, helped the mother cook and keep house, and washed clothes and bedding in the nearby stream.

Tending to the crops was everyone's constant concern. Fences needed mending. Stray animals were testing scarecrows to get at the savory shoots; the rock barriers needed to be higher. Firewood had to be cut and split. Neighbors told the father that 20 cords might be needed for winter.

The father and older children hunted game and on occasion ventured some miles to a larger stream to fish. Poultry, eggs, milk and cornmeal were available from the nearby mill, and with the first autumn freeze, the neighborhood hog butchering would supply a season's pork.

In rainy weather, by candlelight, the mother taught the children sums, reading and writing. The family had one book, a Bible. She read from it what she could -- simple Old Testament stories, Psalms, Proverbs. The family members believed in Jesus as their savior, but they belonged to no denomination.

At times they would gather at a neighbor's house on Sunday to sing, worship and share information. Going to church was rare -- it meant a walk of eight to 10 miles as there were but six houses of worship in the county, two Anglican, two Quaker, one Baptist and one German Reformed.

Neighbors helped the family bring in the land's bounty in autumn. On each fine harvest evening, there was a communal supper lasting into twilight hours.

The father thought about something the overseer had alluded to briefly. If he did not have the four shillings to pay the annual rent, the landowner could take him to court and repossess the land with all its improvements. Such a calamity could occur after a poor harvest due to weather or inexperience, or a periodic epidemic -- cholera and typhoid were killers that could deplete a family by half.

After the harvest, there were trips to one of the county's 15 mills, all powered by water. If a neighbor owned a cart, the biggest vehicle the rutted paths could handle, the family would borrow it to take the harvested grains to be ground. Otherwise the produce would be transported on an improvised wooden sled, half-dragged by the ox and horse, half-pushed by the father and older children.

The staples the family bought -- sugar, salt, coffee, ammunition, fabric, leather -- came from the British Isles, boated to Alexandria and then wagoned or carted to the mill. The miller might barter with the father for some of these items, taking more than his usual one-sixth of the corn and one-eighth of the wheat, a miller's toll for grinding the grain.

Succeeding seasons were usually bountiful, but the family had to provide for downtimes. The girls married at 18 or 19, and the boys before 24. One of the teenagers would die before 20. One of the parents would die before 50. A widower would marry a younger widow within a year. An older widow would remain single, cared for by the family and its second generation.

Several progeny of the Loudouners of 1757 live in the county today. And there are many vestiges of that era -- about 20 houses in near-pristine state, and scores that are appendages or cores to later dwellings. The lower courses of stone walls and foundations of buildings number in the hundreds. One can walk among the tombstones and grave sites of six churches and on numerous paths where the early settlers trod.

Anyone who has observed the Potomac River's sweep from the heights at Red Rock park, an expanse of miles without a house in sight, can envision the challenge of a world that preceded modernity.

<http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/loudoun-transportation.htm>

Early Transportation in Loudoun County

From the Department of the Interior Report, "Linking the Past to the Future, A Landscape Conservation Strategy for Waterford, Virginia", 1992 [Bibliography](#)

Early Roads

Early Virginia roads »

In 1662 the Virginia Assembly had passed a road law which required each county to appoint surveyors to "...lay out the most convenient ways to Church, to the Court, to James Towne and from County to County." (Harrison, p. 446) However, improvements to existing trails and the development of new roads into the back country of Virginia were delayed until the withdrawal of Native Americans after the Treaty of Albany was signed in 1722. Once roads were established, they influenced subsequent development. The growth of Waterford as a village and market center for surrounding farms was directly related to its proximity to existing pathways.

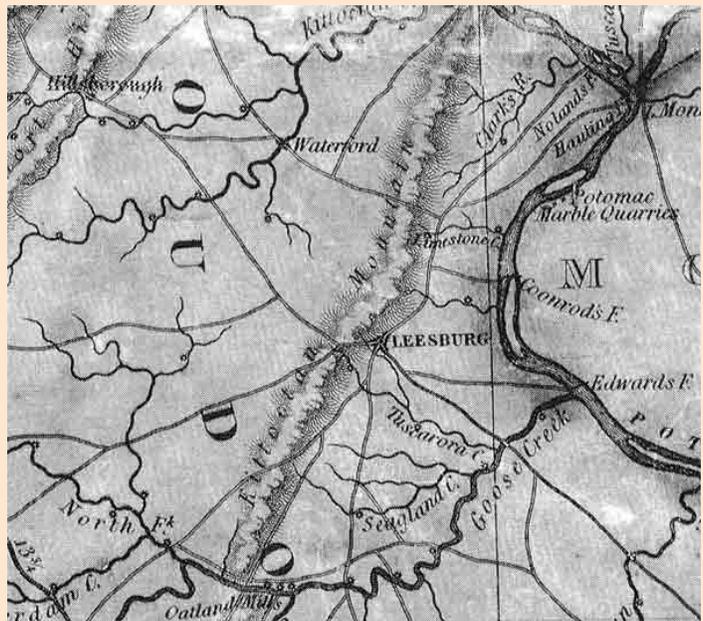
The Shenandoah Hunting Path, later known as the Carolina Road and roughly parallel to the present day Rt. 15, was an existing Indian trail. It provided a natural conduit for settlers from Pennsylvania into Loudoun County.

George Washington is said to have used the road through Hillsboro and Vestal's Gap (now roughly parallel to Route 9) "frequently", specifically on the expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1753 (Harrison, p. 481).

"... [L]and travelling in Virginia until after the middle of the eighteenth century was ... a matter of riding a horse." (Harrison, p. 445) In the eighteenth century only the wealthy had carriages, usually used by ladies; wealthy men might drive two-wheeled chaises. Nicholas Cresswell gives an account of a day-long journey between Alexandria and Leesburg in his journal:

" Sunday, November 27th, 1774. Got to Leesburg, 40 miles from Alexandria. The land begins to grow better. A Gravelly soil and produces good Wheat, but the roads are very bad, cut to pieces with the wagons, number of them we met today. Their method of mending the roads is with poles about 10 foot long laid across the road close together; they stick fast in the mud and make an excellent causeway. Very thinly peopled along the road, almost all Woods. (Cresswell, p. 47)

According to Cresswell's journal, the trip from Leesburg to Philadelphia took four days, and from New York City to Leesburg by way of Philadelphia eight days. It should be kept in mind that these were the times for trips by stagecoach; a loaded wagon hauling goods to or from market took at least twice as long.

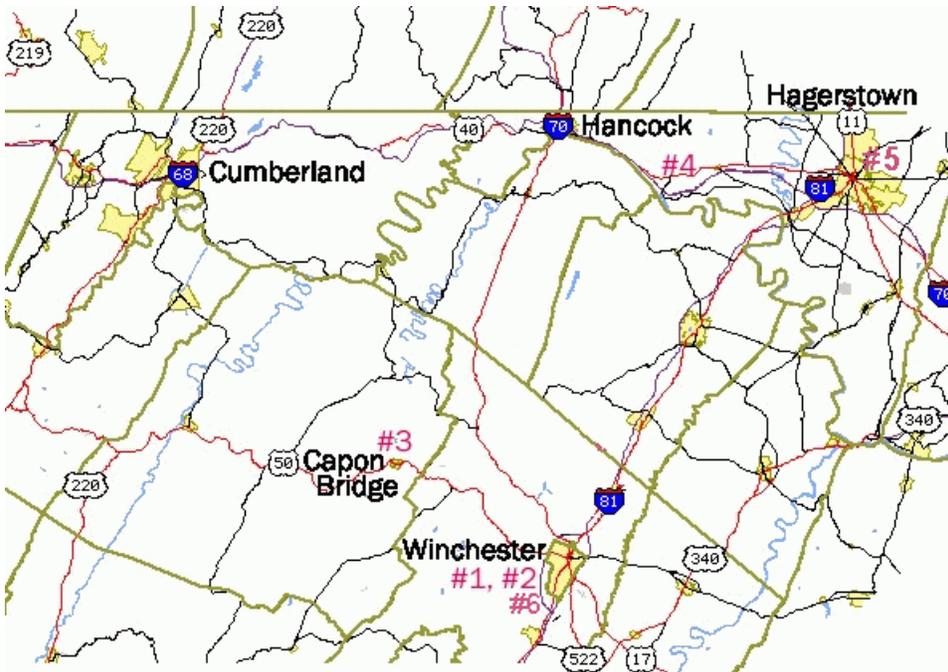


Regional transportation route sin 1826
Boye Map, copyright, Library of Congress.

Founding & Revolution <http://www.leesburgva.org/index.aspx?page=595>

In 1757, the Assembly of Virginia selected this settlement for the location of the Loudoun County courthouse. The town's name was changed to Leesburg, for the Lee family, by an Act of Assembly in September 1758 that officially established the town.

Graphics: <http://mjgen.com/jolliff/2james.html>



<http://www.fortedwards.org/cwffa/cwffhome.htm>
Site #1 is Abram's Delight in Winchester, Va.
Site #2 is George Washington's Office in Winchester, Va.
Site #3 is Fort Edwards in Capon Bridge, W. Va.
Site #4 is Fort Frederick at Big Pool, Md.
Site #5 is the Jonathan Hager House in Hagerstown, Md.
The sites below have a locator map on their separate page:
Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania
Fort Loudoun, Pennsylvania
Conococheague Institute in Pennsylvania

LOCATING RECORDS

It is believed that Dietrich lived in Virginia/ North Carolina/ Kentucky/ and maybe Tennessee. Augusta County stretched all the way to the Ohio River. New River and Clinch River ran close to Wallen Creek and his property. However, he could have stayed in the same place in some of these states and the states and counties changed their boundaries, as many of them did, until 1781. Then, the population was on the move for new bounty land.

Augusta and Rockingham County, Virginia showed a great deal of activity for a Tetrich Couch/ Teter Coutts. He apparently made good liquor because that he sold at different functions. He furnished supplies for the American Army in the Revolutionary War.

Fairfax and Prince William Counties in the French and Indian War

By Sandra Mayo, and published in Northern Virginia Heritage, February 1987 (Vol. IX, No. 1) [*Note: posted on the Web with permission*]

“Historians recognize that the French and Indian War (1754-1763) was a necessary prerequisite to the coming of the American Revolution. The war led Great Britain to tighten her control over her American colonies, most dramatically exemplified in a new unprecedented taxation such as the Stamp Act. American resistance began a chain of events which eventually led to an open break a decade later.

It is not as clearly recognized that Virginia, and especially northern Virginians, played the decisive role in the events which led to the French and Indian War. It was the efforts of the **Ohio Company** to establish settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains on land also claimed by France which precipitated the conflict. The Ohio Company was dominated by the leading families of the Northern Neck, including the Lees, Carters, Masons, Washingtons and Fairfaxes.

In 1753 Governor Robert Dinwiddie gave young George Washington, under the patronage of Councillor William Fairfax of Belvoir, the delicate mission of warning the French to stay out of the Ohio Valley and simultaneously discovering their intentions and strength. Washington's rash actions in the Jumonville affair the following year led to the actual outbreak of hostilities. Following Washington's surrender at Fort Necessity in July of 1754, Great Britain decided to send regular troops under General Edward Braddock to drive the French out of the Ohio Valley. Virginia's War had become the Great War for Empire. Braddock's disastrous defeat in July of 1755 and the subsequent withdrawal of British forces to Philadelphia opened up the entire Virginia frontier to attack by the French and especially by their Indian allies.

In this time of crisis, George Washington was appointed Colonel of the Virginia Regiment and commander-in-chief of Virginia forces. Washington's job was impossibly difficult. The war was far from universally popular. It was extremely difficult to raise even a regiment of regular troops and the qualities of many of those enlisting left much to be desired. To augment his forces, Washington periodically called on the militia of nearby counties. “

As a local institution, the militia was administered by County Lieutenant who was the official appointed to supervise the regulating and disciplining of the militia.

Washington established his headquarters at Winchester, which was the nearest settlement exposed to the enemy. There he built a defensive post named Fort Loudoun as an honor to the recently commissioned titular governor of the colony. From this point, Washington planned to erect a chain of forts along the western frontier of Virginia.

Arriving in Winchester on October 10, 1755, Washington found "...every thing in the greatest hurry and confusion, by the back Inhabitants flocking in, and those of the Town removing out..." Amidst terror and panic, his attempts to raise the neighboring militia were futile. The men refused to leave their homes unprotected to go against the Indians, choosing instead "...to die, with their wives and Familys."⁽⁸⁾

Washington was required to await the arrival of militia from the counties further from the frontier, usually Fairfax and Prince William. On the very day that Washington arrived in Winchester, a meeting of the Fairfax County militia officers decided that six men were to be drafted from each troop and company within the County, and formed into one company commanded by Captain Lewis Ellzey for the purpose of marching to Winchester as soon as possible. Ellzey and his militiamen remained on duty nearly two months before being discharged and returning to Fairfax.⁽⁹⁾ Ellzey was a member of one of the leading families of Fairfax and at that time was a justice of the peace.

Inhabitants near Winchester were becoming so fearful that they readily believed rampant wild rumors, causing Washington and his men to pursue imaginary Indians. One Saturday evening Indians were reported within twelve miles of Winchester causing residents to flee "...in the most promiscuous maner from their dwellings." Two scouts were sent to investigate, but before the militia could proceed on Sunday morning, another alarming report was received stating the Indians were now within four miles of Winchester committing barbarous cruelties. Washington and his force rushed to the murderous scene only to find "...but 3 drunken Soldiers of the Light- Horse, carousing, firing their Pistols, and uttering the most unheard of Imprecations."⁽¹⁰⁾

In a letter to Dinwiddie dated October 11, 1755, Washington insisted upon the necessity of more stringent regulations for the militia. Dinwiddie was sensitive to the deficiencies of the militia law but was hopeful that efforts of the militia and recruits would drive the Indians from the Virginia frontier. "I wish You may get a Troop of Horse from Fairfax County, as they will be of great Service in Clearing the Woods," wrote Dinwiddie, "and I shall be glad if they can send down a No. of their scalps."⁽¹¹⁾

The relative quiet of the frontier during the winter months allowed the Virginia Regiment to construct forts. At other times officers of the Regiment were required to escort supply wagons to the various forts.

The spring of 1756 found renewed bloody incursions on the isolated settlers. Washington reported that settlers would be forced to retreat eastward across the Blue Ridge if the raids were not checked.

To alleviate the situation, Dinwiddie ordered that the regular troops on the frontier be reinforced by half of the militia in ten western counties.

The militia was consequently employed in other constructive endeavors. On May 12 Washington issued orders to supply **Captain John Baylis** with tools to construct a small fort at the mouth of the Little Capecapon where it empties into the Potomac. Two months later Baylis, then a Major, and his men were ordered to gather in the harvest left on the nearby abandoned plantations.

On July 15, 1756, John's brother, William Baylis, also of the Prince William militia, led a contingent in a confrontation with the Indians at Pearsal's fort. After the harvest from the abandoned plantations was gathered, **Captain Baylis and his men were to be discharged.** He was additionally advised that no horses were to be impressed by his men as "...there have been many complaints made to me of the militia officers impressing Horses to come down here, and ride about upon their own Business."

As the town of Winchester already contained more men than it could lodge, Washington, in an effort to disperse those quarrelsome fellows, dispatched the Prince William militia to raise stockades and build storehouses on the Little Cacapon and Patterson Creeks. Washington originally intended to send Captain Baylis to command the contingent until his superior, Lt. Col. Henry Peyton, insisted upon going. Peyton was one of the incorporators of the town of Dumfries and served as a justice of the peace for Prince William County and at one time was County Sheriff.

Washington issued orders to Peyton to strengthen the garrison at Cokes' Fort and Ashby's Fort and then to erect a fortress for the security of the pass at the mouth of Little Cacapon. The next day a humiliating report was received from Peyton announcing that a sergeant and fourteen of Peyton's devoted private soldiers had deserted, a loss which represented one sixth of Peyton's enlisted strength. Washington immediately issued an order stating that in the event any militia ordered to the small forts on the South Branch deserted, they would immediately be drafted into the Virginia Regiment.

When the Fairfax militia was finally dismissed at the end of July, they were instructed to march through Winchester to leave those arms belonging to the Colony. Although the militia laws provided that militiamen were to provide their own weapons and ammunition, in practice, such was not the case. In June 1757 in a letter to Dinwiddie, Washington wrote of the "odd behaviour" of the militia from Fairfax, Culpeper and Prince William Counties. "Many of them unarmed, and *all* without ammunition or provision." Obviously the situation did not improve as one year later in a letter to the new Governor, Francis Fauquier, Washington wrote of the one hundred militia ordered from Prince William County, seventy-three arrived "...every one of them unprovided with either arms or ammunition . . . by which means they were useless but burthensome to the country, as they receiv'd true allowance of provisions and had their pay running on." As a result of informing Henry Lee of this deplorable condition, one hundred weapons were dispatched by Lee's order but only five were serviceable and "...not more than 30 cou'd possibly be made to fire. "(20) Lee's explanation for the condition of the arms was that new ones were expected from England any day. With the assistance of gunsmiths and provisions from the store at Fort Loudoun, Washington finally completed the company which was then down to sixty-eight men.

In the summer of 1756, in the reorganization of the Regiment, Bryan received his commission as a Lieutenant in Captain Mercer's company.

The capture of Fort Duquesne by the English in 1758 enabled Washington to relinquish his duties as military commander. In an address by the officers of the Virginia Regiment dated December 31, 1758, they expressed their gratitude to their retiring commander:

in our earliest infancy you took us under your Tuition, train'd us up in the Practice of that Discipline, which alone can constitute good Troops, from the punci il Observance of which you never suffer'd the leas.)eviation . . . Judge then, how sensibly we must be affected with the loss of such an excellent Commander, such a sincere Friend, and so affable a Companion.(35)

On January 6, 1759, Washington married Martha Custis, a wealthy young widow with two children, and retired to Mount Vernon, fully expecting his military career was over and little realizing his experiences in the French and Indian War would help him succeed in the greater mission Fate had in store for him.

Johann Kouts, brother to Dietrich Teter Kouts Coutts

JOHN KOUTS submitted by Jim Shotts, Blacksburg, VA, an Armentrout Descendent

4/6/97

I have just seen your inquiry about Teter Coutts. I do not have anything about him, but, I do have some information about Anna Elizabeth Hedderich ARMENTROUT and Johannes KOUTS (John Coutts!?) Her maiden name was Anna Elizabeth HEDDERICH, her father's name was Adam HEDDERICH.

She married Johannes ERMENTRAUDT, in Bethel Township of Lancaster (now Berks) Co., by Rev. Casper Stoever in the Spring of 1742, at the Stover Church. Three children were born of this union.

Her father and Anna's family moved to Augusta County, Virginia ca. 1752; subsequently Johannes ERMENTRAUDT, died between 1753 and 1757. Sometime after his death Anna Elizabeth married **Johannes KOUTS** and they for a time lived in her father's house.

KOUTS finally forced his wife to demand a settlement of her first husband's estate. KOUTS was appointed executor of Johannes ERMENTRAUDT's estate. In 1760, Her Father Brought A Civil Suit against Johannes KOUTS, In Augusta County, Virginia.

When her father died in 1775/1776 he left her only one Shilling in his Will. They go on to state that nothing further is know about her or her second family; and state also that there are no known children from the second marriage. This sounds like it must have been a really will situation.

I also have a page of the "Bill of Complaint" from Hedderich to Kouts. I am sure that there must be other court's records from Augusta Co. about this incident, as there is no mention as to how the case came out. The above Complaint came from Chancery Court, Volume 1, page 321, Augusta Co. (Staunton- now Loudoun Co.) Court Record, 1760. The page that has her information on it is page 1 of over 160 pages that discuss the descendants of Anna Elizabeth and Johannes ERMENTRAUDT (ARMENTROUT) of which I am one; although I am not in this book, only my grandfather.

HEDDERICH & KOUTS law case on the first page. ARMENTROUT information, Thanks.
Jim Shotts

John Kouts Coutts was quite the headstrong husband who wanted to be in charge of his wife's inheritance. His father-in-law was partners with the first husband on land dealings and lost the case in court for his portion. He describes John Coutts as an undesirable person.

The family settled in Rockingham and Augusta Counties Virginia. John Coutts was active in land dealings, testifying in wills and estates. Dietrich Coutts was in the militia, a witness, and lived on his Wallen Creek land.

A History of Rockingham County Virginia, By John W. Wayland, PhD, 1912

Agreement between the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations Worshipping in the Peaked Mountain Church, Rockingham Co Va, Oct. 31, 1769; Done in Augusta County, at the Peaked Mountain and the Stony Creek churches, on October 31st, Anno domini, 1769, the Elders Present: John (X) **Hetrick**, Frederick Ermentraut, Philip Ermentraut, Henry Ermentraut, Adam (O) Hetrick, John Ermentraut, and Christopher **Ermentraut**.

“Stoney Creek is located in Carter County Tennessee just North of Elizabethton on Highway 91. It is nestled between Holston Mountain and Iron Mountain (Part of the Cherokee National Forest) and is named after the creek that runs West from its origin on Holston Mountain to where it empties onto the Watauga River in Hunter, near Elizabethton. There are many natural beautiful areas in Stoney Creek including the Blue Hole, just off Panhandle Road in the Cherokee National Forrest, and this region has much history as it is a part of the first permanent settlement outside the original 13 American colonies.” (<http://stoneycreeker.com/> <http://stoneycreeker.com/>)

Dietrich Teter Coutts’s brother Johann / John was noted in several land deals throughout the valley. During this time, Dietrick Teter was building a home on Walnut or Wallen Creek, on the North River of the Shanando and making liquor.

Chalkley Records:

Pages of Court Records: Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, extracted from the original court records of Augusta County 1745-1800 , by Lyman Chalkley Volume II.

1.) Page 447 6th December, **1753** Sale bill of Nicholas Trout's estate to, viz: Jno. Love, Jno. Hales, Patrick Wilson, Jno. Walles, Valentine Pence, Wm. Logan, Gasper Faught, Jacob Sink, Andw. Faught, Evan Evans, Pat. Kinney, widow Trout, Nicholas Millberry, Thos. Crawford, Geo. Trout, Jno. Craig. Settlement of above estate by Geo. Trout, administrator, recorded 21st May, 1766--Cash paid for liquor at the vendue, 5 gallons at 3/; cash paid for liquor at a grubbing frolick, 6 quarts at 9 per quart, £0.5.6.; cash paid for 6 quarts liquor at the funeral, £0.4.6.; paid **Teter Coutts**, Bernard Man. Contra--Received from John Capebritton.

1758- “ (Will Book No 2) Page 223. - 15th March 1758-**John Armentrout’s** appraisement for **John Kouts**, executor, by Henry Downs, Jacob Nicholas, Augustine Price Sold by Adam Kittrick before appraisement.” [Chalkley, VOL III, p 47]

NOTE: From the above abstract, it appears that (2) John Coutts took his wife’s place as administrator of her dec’d first husband’s estate; and that her father sold said estate prior to appraisement.

1758- "The following entries are taken from William Waller Hening's collection of the laws of Virginia. During the French and Indian War, the House of Burgesses passed an act for the defense of the frontier of the colony on 14 September 1758. The soldiers mentioned in the schedule attached to this act appear below.

Augusta County: **Christopher Armontrout, 1.12.0 each; Tetrarch Couch, 0.18.0; Stephen Hanburger, 1.3.0; Jacob Fudge, 1.9.0; Adam Hedrick, George Anderson, John Davis and James Fowler, 1.18.0 each;; Nicholas Null, Charles Fie, and John Early, 0.11.0;"**

[**Virginia's Colonial Soldiers**](1988) by Lloyd De Witt Bockstruck, p.201 & 204]{Q51}

-**COUCH, John**, (VOL) XIII, (page) 149

Tetrarch, (VOL) VII, (page) 186"

["Index to Henning's Statutes" (1896) by Joseph J Casey, rpr, (1989), p 36] {Q150}

- "**Couch, Tetrarch**, H(ening's) S(tatutes), (VOL) 7, (PAGE) 186"["List of the Colonial soldiers of Virginia" (1913) by H J Eckenrode, rpr, (1995), p 31]

Page 358-8th February, 1759 Vendue of John Wingord's (Vinegard) estate- To... **Tetrach Couch, Frederick Ermantrout, John Couch, Christian Tetrach**,... Several others including many Germans (Could Christian Tetrach be dad?)

1760- " (Will Book No 2) Page 384.- 9th December, 1759. John Colley's will-Daughters, Susan, Catharn, Mary; son, Christian, to mall 5,000 rails; wife, land he bought of Mr. Courts (Courts?); son, Peter; wife and her children, and Mary, Barbery, Margt, Elizabeth Clorah, Peter. Executors, Ludwick Franciscus, Christopher Ermantrout. Teste: Thos Poynter, Valentine Mitsker, Wm Beard. Proved, 20th May, 1760, by the witnesses. Christopher Armentrout (three other refusing) qualified with Augustine Price, Frederick Armentrout, **Jno Coutts**" [Chalkley, VOL III, p 58] {Q 1}

about

Name:	John Coutts
Date:	19 Aug 1760
Location:	Augusta County, Virginia
Notes:	This probate record was originally published in "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, 1745-1800. Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County" by Lyman Chalkley.
Remarks:	Susanna Power's bond as administratrix of Christian Gally.
Description:	Surety
Book_Date:	WB2-397

about

Name:	John Coutts
Date:	20 Mar 1769
Location:	Augusta County, Virginia
Property:	3 1/4 acres on Boon's Run of Shanandore.
Notes:	This land record was originally published in "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, 1745-1800. Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County" by Lyman Chalkley.
Remarks:	40 shillings. Property part of 400 acres patented to John and Lewis Neal, 1 Dec 1740, and by them conveyed to William Burk, deceased, and

	descended to grantor by William's will. Delivered to John Pence by Mr. Armentrout's order, 3 Nov 1786.
Description:	Witness
Book_Date:	15-263

Page 358, Feb. 8, 1760 Andrew **Bird**, with two others and William Logan, **Tetrich Counts and John Counts**, added 40 tithables.

1760-"(Order Book No VI) November 21, 1760. Page 439 Andrew Bird, with two others and William Logan, **Teterick Counts and John Counts**, added to tithables.[Chalkley, VOL I, p 88] {Q 1}

(1761- "(Deed Book No 4) Page 446.-5th August 1761. Same (Adam Reder and Barbary) to **Teter Counts**, 10 (pounds), on Walnut Creek, (also known as Wallen Creek) branch of North River of Shanando, James Gill's old patent, being same 186 acres taken up by said James. Teste: John Thamas, Robert Williams, Frederick () Benter. Delivered: **Teter Counts**, February 1779." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 373] {Q1})

1762-" (County Court Judgments) August, 1762 (B). Nicholas and Hetrick vs Pence and Pence. -Jacob Nicholas and **Adam Hetrick**, in 1747, came to Augusta from Pennsylvania. Jacob Pence left a son, Jacob, his eldest, and heir-at-law. Jacob, Sr. and Valentine Pence were brothers. **Valentine left Adam**, his eldest son and heir, an infant 14 years old (in 1762). Jacob also had a son, George." [Chalkley, VOL I, p 336] {Q1}

1766 -" (Will Book No 2) Page 447 6th December, 1753. Sale bill of Nicholas Trout's estate to Viz: Jno. Love, Jno Hales Evan Evans.... Settlement of above estate by Geo Trout, administrator, recorded 21st May, 1766--Cash paid for liquor at the endue, 5 gallons at 3/;cash paid for liquor at a grubbing frolick, 6 quarts at 9 per quart,Lo.5.6.: cash paid for 6 quarts of liquor at the funeral L04.6.: paid **Teter Counts**, Bernard Man. Included many Germans. Contra-Received from John Capebritton." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 94] {Q 1}

1767 -"(Will Book No 3) Page 501.-18th March 1767, recorded. Valentine Pence's estate to Peter Mille, executor---Paid Henry Long, who married one of Valentine's daughters, her legacy; paid Jacob and Adam Pence, their legacies; paid Jacob Nicholas as ex. of Matthew Sharpie. Received from Corned Peterfish, **Jno Counts**, Christian Teter, Jacob Moyer, Christopher Reisling, Nicholas Null." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 97]

1767-" (Augusta Parish Vestry Book) 21st November, 1767. Page 428. - Processioners appointed, viz: Page 429.- Frederick Armontrout, Augustine Price, **John Coutts**, Stephen Hanceberger, Saml Magart, Jno Miller, Callum Price, from Mr. Jones's to the Pickett Mountain and as low as the County line on both sides the river to Mouth of South River." [Chalkley, VOL II, p455] {Q1}

1767- " (Will Book No) Page 241.-26th November 1767. Stephen Conrad's estate sold to, viz: **John Couth**, Lewis Fisher, Stephen Hensbengar, Zachariah Rexrode, Henry Tamewood, Peachey Gilmore." [Chalkley, VOL III. p 110] {Q1}

1767- "(Will Book No 4) Page 99.-3d December, 1767. Nicholas Null's estate appraised, by Jacob Nicholas, **John Coutts**, Archd Huston." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 103] (see 18248.NOL) {Q1}

1767-1768- " (Augusta Parish Vestry Book) Page 446.-. . . . Processioned by **John Coutts** and John Miller, viz: For John Miller, for John Fudge, for John Munger (Conrad Fudge present), for Geo Huffman, for Geo Gunrod, for Henry Dick, for Peter Brunermer, for Henry Lung, for Francis Kirtley, for **Christopher Cisling**, for Boston Nester, for Jerod Peterfish, for Stephen Hanceberry, for John Sellers, for Jacob Runkle, for Nicholas Null, for Charles Fie, for Daniel Link for Daniel Price, for David McComis, for John Burk, for Mathias Cersh, for Jacob Hammer.

Processioning was conducted by the Church of England prior to the Revolutionary War and by the county court afterwards. Processioners were appointed--they met with the adjacent landowners or their representatives and walked and remarked the land boundaries. This appears to have occurred on a three year rotating basis in at least some areas. Barbara Vines Little, CG Dominion Research Services

Page 447.- 1767-1768. . . . Processioned by Thos Beggs and Michael Humble from Brock's Gap to Hampshire Line, viz: For Abraham Bird, present Rudy Mauk and **Teter Coutts**; for **Teter Coutts**, for Conrad Custard, for Rudy Mauck, for Conrad Lamb, for Isaac Beackfield, for John Miller, for Charles Man, for Thomas Wilsell, for Conrad Custard Sr., for Jacob Trumbo, for Thomas Beggs, for James Beggs, for Jacob Bare, for James Marshall, for Andrew Trumbo, for Martin Witsell, for Adam Reader, for Uriah Humble.

Page 448.- 1767-1768. . . . Processioned by Augustine Price and Frederick Armontrout, viz: For Peter Teasler, for Peter Seller, for Michael Shurle, for **John Coutts**, for Jacob Man, for John Man, for Jacob Herman, for Henry Long, for George Mellow, for Anthony Aeiler, for Jacob Nicholas, for **John Hetrick**, for Henry Seller, for Alveness Roy (g)ers, for Christopher Deter, for George Man, for Peter Miller, for George Mille, for George Friddle, for Peter Herman Jr; for Augustine Price, Anthony Aeiler present; for Jacob Arcebright, for **Adam Heterick**, for Adam Pens, for Jacob Miller, for James Raiser, for Thomas Burke, for Peachey Gilmore, for Charle Rush, for Fredk Armentrout, for David Fraizer, for Jno Craine. . . " [Chalkley, VOL II, p 457]

NOTE: The Hampshire Line referred to in the survey for **Teter Coutts** in 1767-1768 referred to the NE boundary line between Hampshire County and Augusta County, Va. Hampshire County is now a part of West Virginia.

1769-"(Deed Book No 15) Page 263.-20th March, 1769. John Burk to Henry Armontrout-, 40 shillings, 3 1.4 acres, part of 400 acres patented to John and Lewis Neal, 1st December, 1740, and by them conveyed to William Burk, deceased, and descended to John by William's will, on boon's Run of Shanandore. Teste: **John Coutts**, George Eliot. Delivered: John Pence by Mr. Armentrout's order, 3d November, 1786." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 480] {Q 1}

1769-". . . . the most complete and best preserved records are perhaps those found in the Peaked Mountain Church. Parts of these records were translated and published in 1905, by WJ Hinke and CE Kemper, in the William and Mary College Quarterly. A complete translation should be given to the public in convenient form, since dozens of families, to only in Rockingham County, but also in many parts of the US, would find therein matter of great interest.

A few of the Peaked Mountain recedes of births and baptisms go back to 1750 and before, but the regular organization of the congregation must, perhaps, be place a few years later. The following extract is given from the aboved mentioned translation by Mr. Hinke, as containing certain facts of historical interest relating to the period under consideration, together with a number of family names that have been familiar in Rockingham for more than a century and a half.

Agreement Between the Reforme and Lutheran Congregations Worshipping in the Peaked Mountain Church: Rockingham Co, Va, Oct 3, 1769.

In the name of the Triune God and with the consent of the whole congregation, we have commenced to build a new house of God, and it is by the help of God, so far finished that the world may see it.

We have established it as a union church, in the use o which the Lutherans and their descendants as well as the Reformed and their descendants, shall have equal share. But since it is necessary to keep in repair the church and school house and support the minister and school-master, therefore, we have drawn up this writing that each member sign his name to the same and thereby certify tat he will support the minister and school-master and help to keep n repair the church and the school-house as far as lies in his ability.

Should, however, one or another withdraw himself from such Christian work, (which we would not suppose a Christian would do), we have unitedly concluded that such a one shall not be looked upon as a member of our congregations, but he shall pay for the baptism of a child 2x 6d, which shall go into the treasury of the church, for the confirmation of the child 5s, which shall be paid to the minister as his fee; and further, should such a one come to the table of the Lord and partake of the Holy Communion, he shall pay 5s, Which shall also be paid into the treasury of the church.

In confirmation of which we have drawn u this document, and signed it with our several signatures.

Done in Augusta County, at the Peaked Mountain and the Stony Creek Churches, on October 31st, Anno Domini, 1769.

The present elders:

George Mallo, Sr his	Nicholas Mildeberger
John X Hetrick mark	Frederick Ermentraut

Philip Ermentraut

Jacob Bercke

Henry Ermentraut	his
Dniel Kropf	Jacob I E Ergebrecht
Peter Mueller, Sr	mark
Adam O Hetrich	John Reisch
Jacob Traut	John Ergebrecht
Augustine Preisch	John Mildeberger and Hausman
George Schillinger	George Mallo, Jr
Anthony Oehler	Jacob Lingle
John Mann	Jacob Kropf and Niclas
Alwinus Boyer	George Zimmerman
Charles Risch	Christian Geiger
Henry Kohler	Peter Niclas
William Long	Peter Euler
Conrad Preisch	William Mchel
Jacob Kissling	Christopher Ermentraut

[A History of Rockingham County" (1912) by John W. Wayland, Ph D, rpr, (1980), p 61-63 {Q 4}

Notice: There were no Coutts in this church.

1770-" (County Court Judgments) March, 1770 (B) Hetrick vs Hetrick.- Chancery. filed 28th August 1768. In 1752-53, **John Hetrick**, defendant, brother of Casper Hetrick, orator, went from Pennsylvania to the back part of this Colony and purchased land from John Bombgardner and then returned to Pennsylvania, where orator then lived. Land was cheap and the range for cattle good and fresh. Orator and defendant came to Virginia and settled on the land bought by John. William Frazer had entered a piece of land near which he gave to orator, but John sold to Peter Tresser. This caused trouble between the brothers and orator built his own house on first piece of land. Orator heard defendant would not give him the land and removed his family to the house of **Adam Hetrick** and sent his neighbors, Valentine Pence and Frederick Harmentrout, to defendant, to know his intentions. Orator moved back on the land and had been living there 14 years in 1768. Bill to compel John to convey to him." [Chalkley, VOL I, p 360] {Q 1}

1770-"(Will Book No 4) Page 293.-16th March 1770. Nicholas Null's estate sold at vendue-- Cash from Charles Fry, **John Couch**. . . . " [Chalkley, VOLIII, p 113] {Q 1}

1771- "Page 179. Christian Teeter, 85 acres, branch of Shenandoah River. January 20, 1771. **(Christian Teeter appears in several records around John Coutts. No connection could be made through the records. There was a Teter family in the same area, so they are probably not related. Only an original record could show any difference. It would however, place Teter there and help prove his first name as Christian. But, it is all speculation.)**

John Coutts, 80 acres, branch of Shenandoah River. January 20, 1771.
Jacob Herman, 70 acres, branch of Shenandoah River. Adjoining **Coutts**. January 2,1771."
[Abstract of Land Grant Surveys 1761-1791] (1938) by Peter Cline Kaylor, rpr. (1984),"Bk 01, Page 179", p 64]

1773-"(Deed book No 21) Page 478-80 acres patented to **John Coutts** 1st March 1773. Teste: George Malloa, Jacob Nicolas, Gasper Haines." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 149] {Q 1}

1774-" (Order book No XV) May 17, 1774. (455) Frederick Haynes, vice **John Coutts**-road surveyor." [Chalkley, VOL I, p 179] {Q 1}

1774-"(Will Book No V) Page 351.-5th June, 1774. **Elizabeth Armentrout's will, widow**-To son, Philip; to children living, being six in number; to grandson, Henry Armentrout and John Armentrout, sons of her son John, deceased. Executors, son Philip and friend, Charles Rush. son Henry Armentrout and Frederick Harris are indebted to her. Teste: Gabriel Jones, John Rush, and (a German) Proved, 20th June, 1775, by Jones and Rush. Charles Rush refuses to execute. Philp qualifies (bond signed by Elizabeth Armentrout) with Valentine Cloninger, Frederick Armentrout." [Chalkley, VOL III, p 140] {Q 1}

1775-" (Will Book No V) Page 362, -5th Jan. 1775- Adam Hadrick's will, farmer- to grandson, John Ermontrout; to daughter, **Elizabeth Coutts**; to great grandson, George Ermontrout; to aforesaid John Ermontrout's brother, Henry Ermontrout. Executor, above-named John Ermontrout. [Chalkley VOL III, p 141]

1777-"(Deed Book No 21) Page 478 -20th May, 1777, 80 acres patented to **John Coutts**, 1st March, 1773. Teste: George Malloa, Jacob Nicolas, Gasper Haines. [Chalkley, VOL III, p 549] {Q 1}

1777- "(Administrators' Bonds) 16th Dec. 1777-**Elizabeth Counts administrator of John Counts**.[Chalkley's VOL II, p 389]

1778-" (Will Book No VI) Page 35, 2nd May, 1778 **John Coutts'** estate in Rockingham Co. apraised by Jacob Nicholas, Chas. Rush, and John Rush." [Chalkley VOL III, p 152]

NOTE: There were no references to this estate in the "Rockingham County, Virginia Minute Book 1778-1792".

1778- "**COUTTS:** Augusta - Jno 1778 inventory)" ["Virginia Wills and Administrations 1632-1800" (1930) by Clayton Torrence, rpr. (1990), p 100]

1778"(Order Book XVI) May 21, 1778 **John Count's** death abates suit." [Chalkley, VOL I, p 199]

(1761- "(Deed Book No 4) Page 446.-5th August 1761. Same (Adam Reder and Barbary () to **Teter Coutts**, 10 (pounds), on Walnut Creek, branch of North River of Shanando, James Gill's old patent, being same 186 acres taken up by said James. Teste: John Thamas, Robet Williams, Frederick () Benter. Delivered: **Teter Coutts, February 1779.**" [Chalkley, VOL III, p 373] {Q1})

A History of Rockingham County Virginia, By John W. Wayland, PhD, 1912

"LIST OF TITHABLES FOR 1775- Felix Gilbert was probably authorized by the Augusta County Court to take the list of tithables in his district. At any rate, the following list, dated 1775, is found written in his book. Most of the names herein given are still familiar in Rockingham: **John Coutes** 1, Christian Teter 1, Fredk. Armontrout 5, Heny Armentrout 1, Jno Armontrout 1, Johathan Evans 1, John White Sr. ad Jr. 5,1;

Teter Coutts moved to Shenandoah Valley near his brother, John on the North Shanando. Teter lived on Walling (Walnut) Creek with his wife Susannah from August 4, 1761 to August 17, 1781. John Coutts seems to be a land and estate dealer until his death in 1778. The Revolutionary War is ravaging the surrounding countryside. One unidentified fact stated that Teter Coutts was carrying goods to the army. After the war, Detrick lived on his farm until his neighbors started to move and a hundred thousand people stated moving away from the eastern coast. At this time, Daniel Boone was guiding his neighbors on Wallen Creek into Tennessee and Kentucky to buy land from the Ohio Company. Son Chrisley Coutts was serving in the Western Division War, as security on the walls of Fort Jefferson at the Falls of the Ohio, in the Louisville area. His bounty land has not been found, but his brother in the war received land in the lower western region, the Harden, Warren, and Allen County area of Kentucky. Chrisley's first records show up in Tennessee in 1785. John Coutts, brother of Chrisley's first records are from 1790. Henry and Dietrick Coutts show records from 1789 in the Kentucky area. Dietrick's records show up on the Dix's River near Danville, Kentucky, which was Crab's Orchard/ Logan Station at that time. During this time, no sign of Susannah Kouts appears and by 1791, there is no record of her on land deeds. Detrick is living with or near Henry Coutts. By 1805, they had moved to Harden County and Dietrick started sellin his land, and making appearances in court. Then, only Henry and Sarah Coutts show up in the records. No records of Detrick Coutts show up after 1796.

The Handybook for Genealogy, 8th edition The Everton Publishers

VIRGINIA -

By 1700, Virginia had 80,000 persons in the Tidewater area. Settlers began scattering over the coastal plain and the Piedmont Plateau before 1700. Between 1710 and 1740, passes were discovered across the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Shenandoah Valley. Emigrants from Pennsylvania began to enter the valley. As early as 1730, there was a heavy immigration of Scotch-Irish, Germans and Welsh from Pennsylvania into Virginia, most of whom settled into the upper valleys between 1750 and 1784, land grants made to the **Ohio Company** encouraged exploration beyond the Alleghenies. The new area, southeast of the Ohio River, was organized by Virginia in 1775, as the District of West Augusta, though much was ceded to Pennsylvania in 1779. In the 1770 the Wilderness Road across the Cumberland Gap opened up Kentucky. Kentucky County, which would later become the state of Kentucky, was organized in 1776
page 262

Ohio Company

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the later company that helped to settle the state of Ohio, see [Ohio Company of Associates](#).



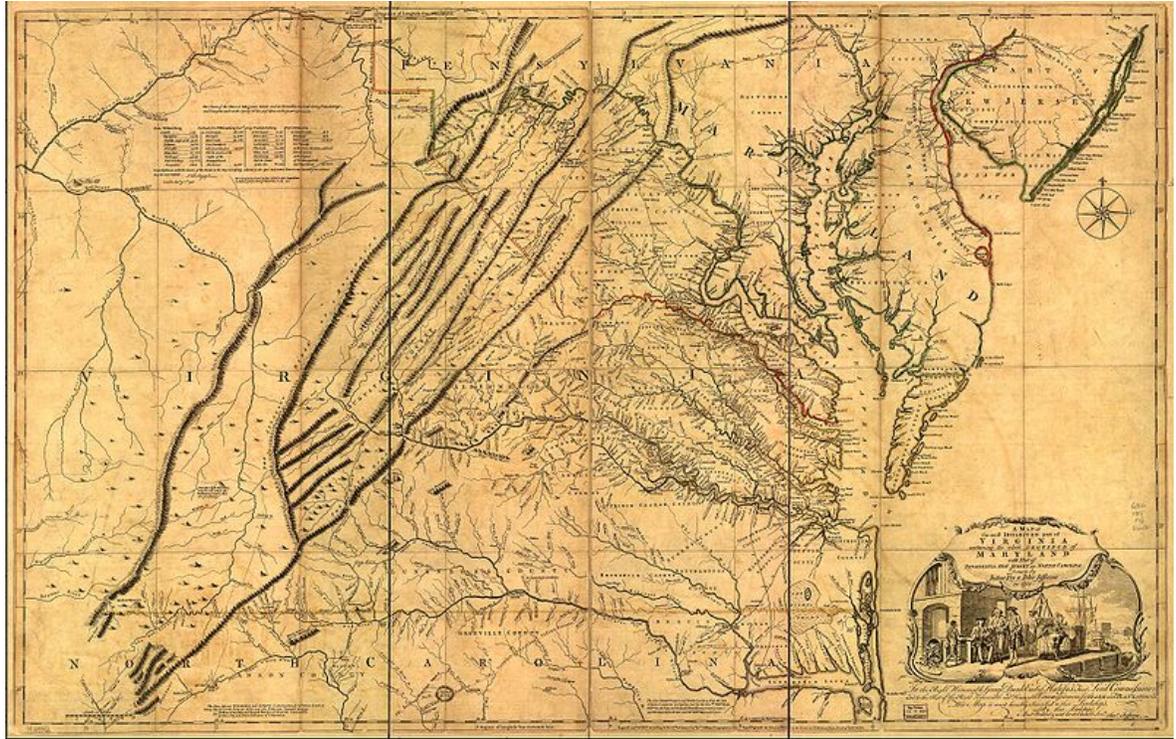
 The Ohio Country, showing present-day U.S. state boundaries

The **Ohio Company**, formally known as the **Ohio Company of Virginia**, was a land speculation company organized for the colonization of the Ohio Country. The activities of the company helped to provoke the outbreak of the French and Indian War.

In the mid 18th century, many within the British Empire viewed the Ohio River Valley, a region west of the Appalachian Mountains thinly populated by American Indians, as a source of potential wealth. In the 1740s, British and Irish businessmen such as George Croghan and William Trent were moving into the area and competing with French merchants in the lucrative fur trade. Land speculators looked to the Ohio Country as a place where lands might be acquired and then resold to immigrants.

The Ohio Valley was also claimed by France, however, as it was nominally part of the vast territory of New France. The French were not pleased to hear of British activity in the region.

The war and its sequel, Pontiac's Rebellion, prevented the Ohio Company from fulfilling its obligation to establish settlements.



Size of this preview: 800 × 507 pixels Wikipedia

Full resolution (3,752 × 2,380 pixels, file size: 1.58 MB, MIME type: image/jpeg)

A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751, published by Thos. Jefferys, London, 1755. This landmark map, unusual in that it relied on firsthand surveys, is the first correct depiction of the Allegheny Mountains, complete with 'The Great Road from the Yadkin River thro Virginia to Philadelphia distant 455 Miles' - an accurate survey of what would come to be styled the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road. Wikipedia map: Library of Congress, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3880.ct000370>

Augusta County Court Records - Book 9 Examined and delivered to **Teter Coutts**, Feb. 7, 1779 Page 445 This Indenture made of the Fourth Day of August 1761 Between Adam Reder of the one part and Teter **Coutts** of the other part both of Augusta County Witness that this Adam Raider ...Teter Coutts all that Tractland parcel of Land situate lying and being in Augusta County on a branch of the North River of Shanandor called Wallings Creek and boundedas follows Walnut or Walling Creek in a small town just inside the present day Kentucky borders.

The settlement of this region, but of which there is no record in the fragments at hand, Mr. Kennedy's father was an old Revolutionary soldier, who, when the war was over, went to Greenbrier County, Va., married and settled down to farming and hunting in the Virginia Mountains. Soon afterward in company with some forty or fifty families he emigrated to Kentucky, under the direction of Gen. William Logan. "They had to come in large companies, with pack-horses for their plunder, women and children, for in that day there were no wagon-roads through the wilderness. The men of the company, say 100 or more, took it afoot, armed with rifles, tomahawks and butcher-knives, keeping up a continual and vigilant military discipline both night and clay. " (If not Daniel Boone, William Logan would have been the

perfect person to follow into the wilderness. His brother had established Crab Orchard/Logan's Station.) Having no bounty land of their own, Henry and Dietrick could have bought land from someone like Boone and the Ohio Company or Richard Henderson and the Transylvania Company.

The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia By John Walter Wayland pg 58
Names of Persons who Sold Land in Rockingham Co. from 1777 to 1793 **Deter Kouts**

From the First Deed Book, No. 0 Valley Germans Appendix.

Deter Kouts Others: Philip Armentrout, A. Armentrout, Charles Grim, John Drake, Abram Lincoln [grandfather to Abraham Lincoln]

KENTUCKY

Long before any white man had explored Kentucky, the entire area was claimed by Virginia as part of Augusta County. As early as 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker explored the eastern part of Kentucky. Daniel Boone followed in 1767. The first permanent settlement took place at Harrodsburg in 1774. The next year, Colonel Richard Henderson of North Carolina formed the Transylvania Company. He purchased almost half of Kentucky from Indian tribes, comprising all of the land between the Kentucky River in the central part of the state and the Cumberland River in the extreme western part. ...In 1776, Kentucky area was taken away from Fincastle County, Virginia and became Kentucky County, Virginia. In 1780, Kentucky County was divided into three counties; Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln. page 94

TENNESSEE

After exploration of the area by the likes of Daniel Boone, the first settlers entered the area in 1769, from North Carolina and Virginia. They settled in the Watauga Valley and banded together as the Watauga Association in 1771. By 1772, there were four areas of settlement: north of the Holsteins River, near Bristol; along the Watauga River, near Elizabethton; west of the Hostein River, near Rogersville; and along the Nolichucky River, near Erwin. North Carolina formally annexed Tennessee in 1776, as Washington County.

(The State of Franklin was organized in 1784)..this lasted but four years and the North Carolina regained control of the area in 1789. (by 1806 the first steamboat reached Nashville.) Page 231

French and Indian War militia and provisioners to the militia

Submitted by: Freddie Spradlin fspradlin@earthlink.net Date: Oct 2006
http://files.usgwarchives.org/va/augusta/military/frenchindian/fiw_augusta.txt
<http://www.usgwarchives.org/copyright.htm>

An act of assembly, passed March 1758, the 31st year of the reign of King George II, some of the militia were called out for service in the early days of the French and Indian War, Annexed to this act, was a schedule of the names of the militia officers and soldiers, and the citizens who furnished provisions to that militia.

This is the schedule pertaining to Augusta County. (Members of the Augusta Colonial Militia of Virginia) To the Militia of the County of Augusta, and for Provisions furnished by sundry Inhabitants of the said County, viz.

l. s. d.

To captain Alexander Sayers for his pay, and the pay of his officers and company of militia to the last day of August, 1758 inclusive, as per muster- roll, 246 14 3

Augusta County Henning's Statutes, Vol. 7 pages 179-200

Captain Alexander Sayers, for his pay and the pay of his officers and company of militia to the last day of August, 1758 inclusive, as per muster-roll -

To Lieutenant Christian Bingaman pay role-

Tetrarch Couch no pounds 18 shillings; others: **Adam Hendrick**, Hugh Wilson, Miller, Cornous White **VA Colonial Militia Henning Statutes at Large** , Crozier Vol. 11 pg 62
Militia 1758 Tetrarch Couch complete listing:

Page 186 <http://www.vagenweb.org/hening/vol07-09.htm#bottom>

LAWS OF VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 1758--32d GEORGE II.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Lieutenant Christian Bingaman,	7	10	
Benjamin Kindley serjeant,	1	6	8
John Ozban, serjeant,	1	14	8
John Bingaman,	1	2	00
Daniel Price,		9	
John Massey,	1	8	
George Man,	1	11	
Peter Miller,	1	12	
Tetrarch Couch,		18	
Jacob Moyers,		12	
Stephen Hanburgher,	1	3	
Jacob Fudge,	1	9	
Adam Hedrick,	1	18	
Nicholas Mildebarler,	1	11	
Henry Long,	1	12	
James Fowler,	1	18	
John Fraizer,	1	10	
Robert Belche,	1	14	
Hugh Wilson,		13	
James Lawrence,		8	
William Hook,	1	14	
Mogis [Morris] Algier,	2	13	00
Thomas Wilmouth,	1	11	
Adam Miller,	1	10	
Jacob Miller,		13	
Jacob Man,	1	13	

Thomas Powell,	16
George Kite,	1 10
Gunrod Umble,	2 2
William Kinsey,	2
Cornous White,	1 16
To Nicholas Null, Charles Fie, John Early, 11s. each,	1 13
To John Ferrel,	1 1
To Gunrod Peterfish,	1 11
Jacob Runkle,	9
To Peter Trusler, George Shillinger, 31s. each,	3 2
To Arthur Trader,	12
To Nathaniel Harrison, Robert Black, 17s. each,	1 14
To Matthew Black,	1 10
William Shannon,	9
Thomas Pointer,	1 16
Moses Sample,	7
Henry Coler,	1 11

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LAWS OF VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 1758—32d GEORGE II.

l. s. d.

To **Christopher Armontrout**, Jacob Kindler, 32s. each, 3 4

Pages of Court Records:

CHALKLEY'S SCOTCH/IRISH IN VIRGINIA

<http://www.netins.net/showcase/sellerfamily/vachalk.htm>

Page 448.--1767-68: Processioned by Augustine Price and Frederick Armontrout, viz: For Peter Teasler, for Peter Seller, for Michael Shurle, for John Cotuts, for Jacob Man, for John Man, for Jacob Herman, for Henry Long for George Mellow, for Anthony Aeiler, for Jacob Nicholas, for John Hetrick, for Henry Seller, for Alveness Roy(g)ers, for Christopher Deter, for George Man, for Peter Miller, for George Miller, for George Fridle, for Peter Herman, Jr.; for Augustine Price, Anthony Aeiler present; for Jacob Arcebright, for Adam Heterick, for Adam Pens, for Jacob Miller.....

Source: Lyman Chalkley, **Annals of the Scotch Irish**, - Vol 2, pg 457 (excerpts from Augustaa County records)

1767-1768 PAGE 447: 1767-68

From **Brock's Gap To Hampshire Line**, Viz: For Abraham Bird, Present Rudy Mauk And **Teter Coutts; For Teter Coutts**, For Conrad Custer, For Rudy Mauk, For Conrad Lamb, For Isaac Beackfield, For John Miller, For Charles Man, For Thomas Witsell, For Conrad Custer, Sr., For Jacob Trumbo, For Thomas Beggs, For James Beggs, For Jacob Bare, For John Marshall, For Andrew Trumbo, For Martin Witsell, For Adam Reader, For Uriah Humble.

Pages of Court Records:

Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, extracted from the original court records of Augusta County 1745-1800 , by Lyman Chalkley Volume II. Page 447 1767-68 John Dunkle and Michael Props Procession, Processioned by ... viz: for Abraham Bird, present Teter Coutts.

Page 447.- 1767-1768. . . . Processioned by Thos Beggs and Michael Humble from Brock's Gap to Hampshire Line, viz: For Abraham Bird, present Rudy Mauk and **Teter Coutts; for Teter Coutts**, for Conrad Custard, for Rudy Mauck, for Conrad Lamb, for Isaac Beackfield, for John Miller, for Charles Man, for Thomas Wilsell, for Conrad Custard Sr., for Jacob Trumbo, for Thomas Beggs, for James Beggs, for Jacob Bare, for James Marshall, for Andrew Trumbo, for Martin Witsell, for Adam Reader, for Uriah Humble. Per Betty

NOTE: The Hampshire Line referred to in the survey for **Teter Coutts** in 1767-1768 referred to the NE boundary line between Hampshire County and Augusta County, Va. Hampshire County is now a part of West Virginia.

Augusta County, Virginia - Court Abstracts

Augusta County Court Records - Book 9

Deed Page 445

Reder his Heirs and assigns that he these Adam Reder his Heirs and assigns shall and will at all Times during the space of two Years next ensuring the Date hereof at and upon the reasonable Request and at the Cost and Charges in the Law of the said George Reder his Heirs and assigns make do & execute all and every such further lawfully and reasonable Afurance and Conveyance in the Law for the further assuring and conveying all and singular the above granted premisses and appirtinances unto these George Reder his Heirs and Assigns as by this George Rader his Council learnt in the Law shall be reasonable advised devis'd or reg:d provided this Adam Raider or his Heirs or Adm:rs is not regd provided this Adam Raider or his Heirs or Adm:rs is not regd to travel above one hundred Miles from his or there dwelling Houses to make Suit further Afurance In Witness where of we have hereunto se our Hands & Seals the Day and Year first above written sealed and del:d in presents of Burr Harrison, Adam Reder & Barbary his Wife/ she being first privately examined, acknowledged this their Deed Poli to George Reder which is ordered to be recorded. At a Court held for Augusta County Aug: the 18th 1761. Adam Reder seal Barbary B Raider seal

Test.

Examined and delivered to Teter Coutts, Feb. 7, 1779

http://genealogytrails.com/vir/orange/county_land_deeds.html

Miscellaneous Land Deeds

JAMES GILL and Eleanor, his wife, late of Orange Co., to Edward Hughes, £25 current money Pennsylvania, on a branch of North River of Shanando, called Wallings Creek, 186 acres. Wit: Samuel Bryan, Morgan Bryan, jr., John Ellis, Eleanor Gill. Proved by all witnesses, 18 Mar. 1746. Aug. Co. Records, III, 258. (*"Gill: Abstracts from Records in Southern States and Genealogical Notes"* by Eva Turner Clark, 1939. Submitted by K. Torp)

This Indenture made of the Fourth Day of August 1761 Between Adam Reder of the one part and **Teter Coutts** of the other part both of Augusta Coty Witness that this Adam Raider for and in Consideration of the sum of Five Pounds lawfull money of grate Brittain to him in Hand (paid) by the said Teter Coutts the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge hath bargained and sold and by these present doth bargain and sell unto this Teter Coutts all that Tract and parcel of Land situate lying and being in Augusta County on a **branch of the North River of Shanando called Wallings Creek** and bounded as follows Beginning at two white Oakes on the West side this creek and running with the several courses of James Gills old Patten to the begining it being the same Tract of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by this Gill and the Reversion and Reversion Rem dr and Remainder together with the Rents and profits of the premisses and of every part and parcel thereof To have and to hold the said one hundred and Eightysix Acres and all and singular the premises herein mentioned and untended to be hereby bargained and sold with their and every of their appirtinances unto the said Teter Coutts his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns from the Day before the Date hereof for and during the Term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be compleatly and ended yield yielding and paying therefore the yearly rent of one pepper Corn at the First day of St. Michael the Archangel only if the same shall be lawfully demanded to the Intent that by Virtue of these presents and of the Statute for transferring of uses into Possession this Teter Coutts may be in the actual possession of the premises and be enabled to accept agreement of the Reversion and Inheritance there of to him and his Heirs In Witnesses whereof ye said Adam Rader have hereunto set his hand and seale the Day and Date above written

Signed sealed & delivered in the presents of John Thomas Robert Williams Frederick F his mark B Benter at a court held for Augusta County Aug: the 18th 1761 Adam Reder acknowledged this his Sease polt to Teter Coutts which is orderce to be recorded Test. John Madison

Page 446

This Indenture Made the 5th Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and sixtyone Between Adam Reder & Barbary his Wife of the Colo of Virg a and County of Augusta of the one part and Teter Coutts of the Colo and Coty of: of the other part witnesseth that these Adam Reder for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ten Pounds Curt money of Virg:a to these Adam Reder in hand paid by the said Teter Coutts at or before the sealing and delivery of these Press:ss the Rec:l whereof he this Adam Reder doth hereby

acknowledge and thereof and every part and parcel thereof doth clearly acquit and discharge this Teter Couets his EX rd Adm:rs and every of them by these presents have given granted alienated released and confirmed bargain and sell unto this Teter Couets all that Tract and parcel of Land situate County do give grant alien release and confirm unto the said Teter Couets and to his Heirs and Assigns all that & parcel of land lying in Augusta County on a Branch of ye North river of Shannandor called Walnut Creek and bounded as followeth Begining at two white Oakes on the West side of said Creek & runing the several courses of James Gills old patten to the Begining it being the same Tract of Land of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by ye said James Gill together with all and singular the the Houses Edifices Buildings Orchards Gardens Seistures Commons Woods Woodlands Water Watercourses Mines Minerals profits Commodities Hereditaments and Appirtinances whatsoever to the said Teter Couets belonging or in anywise appersaining or therewithall used occupied or injoyed or excepted or refuted taken or known as part parcel and member thereof all which said premisses are now in the actual posses:

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CLERK' S RECORDS FROM THE VIRGINIA ARCHIVES

Page 117 ordered to be recorded by the court, Pet Hog C.R.C.

Recorded from Original Deed under Act of Assembly approved in Nov. 18, 1884

This Indenture made the twentyth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty one Between **Deter Kouts** and **Susannah his wife** of the county of Rockingham and in the state of Virginia of the one part and Conrad Kester of the other part and in the county aforesaid withnessth that for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds current money of Virginia in had paid by the said Conrad Kester at or before the Sealing and Delivery of these present the Recpt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and there doth release acquiti and Discharge to said Conrad Kester his Heirs and assigns by these present he the said Peter Kouts, Sussannah, his wife haste granted bargained sold aliened and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien and confirm and by this Present unto said Conrad Kester and his Heirs and assigns forever one certain Tract of Land Containing one Hundred and eighty-six acres lying and being in county aforesaid on a branch of the North river Shannando called Wallings Creek first granted to James Gill by Patent bearing date the thirteenth day of June 1743 and afterward conveyed by Adam Rader to the said Deter Kouts by Deeds and Lease and Release dated the 4 and 5 days of August in the year 1761 and boundeth as followisth Begining at two white oaks on the West side of said Creek and running thence south seventy five Degrees East seventy two poles crossing the said Creek at a pine North fifteen Degrees East one thousand and seventy poles to a white oak south seventy five degrees East-thirty Eight poles to two pines north to two pines North fifteen Degrees East +++ hundred and sixty poles to two white oaks, north seventy five degrees, west one hundred and ten poles, crossing said creek, to three pines on the top of a ridge south fifteen degrees west three hundred and thirty to the beginning and all houses buildings orchards ways water , water courses profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances. Whatsoever to the said Premises here by granted or any part there of, belonging or in anyway appertaning and the revisions and revisions remainder and reminders rents issues and profits thereof and also all of the state rights, and titles trusts, properly claimed or demands whatsoever of him the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and to the said premises and all deeds evidences and writings touching or in any way concerning the same to have and to hold the land here by conveyed and all singular premises. Here by ++++ every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their

Teter Coutts appears in Wayne Co. NC, 1786, paying a tax;

Wayne County, Kentucky - Early History

"Kaintuck - Dark and Bloody Ground"

<http://www.junealdwinbork.com/wayne/page3/history1.htm>

Daniel Boone- escorting settlers to Kentucky

.....The name of Kentucky was an Indian word signifying "*Dark and Bloody Ground.*" The early history of Kentucky has a romantic interest from the personal adventures of the pioneer Daniel Boone, a famous Virginia hunter, who set out in 1769 to explore the region with five companions. So promising was its appearance that he returned to his home and led a party in 1773, which he undertook to settle on the Cumberland River, but difficulties with the Indians drove them back. He was resolute, however, and continued his efforts at settlement, acting also for a North Carolina Company in the purchase of lands from the Indians. The first permanent settlements were made at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and their existence was constantly imperiled by Indian attacks.

Other famous names in the annals of Kentucky are James Harrod and Major George Rogers Clark; the latter was a surveyor as well as a soldier, and by his efforts the region was in 1776 erected into Kentucky County of Virginia, a part of Fincastle County, Virginia. In 1780, it was divided into three counties: Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln County. In 1790, the counties were divided into nine counties: Mason, Bourbon, Woodford, Fayette, Madison, Jefferson, Mercer, Nelson and Lincoln.

The western emigration, which was so active after the close of the war for independence, carried into the country a large number of families from Virginia and North Carolina, who were especially attracted by the richness of its pasture lands. In 1784, the disorder which existed before the final establishment of the United States, 30,000 people began to demand an independent government. They were still seeking this when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. Under this, Kentucky was made in 1790 a territory, and on 1st of June 1792, was admitted into the Union as a state.

Wayne County, Kentucky was created by the State Legislature of Kentucky on December 13th, 1800 from parts of Pulaski and Cumberland Counties.

The area known as "Kaintuck" was included in the royal grants to Virginia. In 1769, Daniel Boone and "The Long Hunters" came into the region and stayed two years. Harrodsburg was established in 1774. Benjamin Price and Nathaniel Buckhannon came down the Cumberland River in 1775 and left their canoes at the mouth of Meadow Creek. They walked a short distance to the knoll where they built the county's first cabin and later they built a fort called Price's Station. By 1778, they were growing corn nearby. This fort served travelers for two decades.

The county is bordered on the north by the Cumberland River dividing it from Pulaski County. This stream called "Shawanoë" by the Indians, was re-named by Virginia explorer Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750 in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. Virginia's colonial governments realized its strategic importance and dispatched Thomas Hutchins, a British Army Engineer to survey and map it. He finished this task in 1769.

This stream along with its two major tributaries, the Big and Little South Forks, provided avenues for the penetration of the remote wilderness by explorers and settlers. After they had become established here, these streams carried their produce to downstream markets and expedited the importation of manufactured goods and commodities. They made it convenient for Wayne Countians to market the area's tremendous forest resources on canoes, barges, rafts', flatboats and steamboats that plied their waters from the very earliest times. Many records show the inhabitants transported their hogs to market in Nashville on the Cumberland River.

When Wayne County was created, there were problems that would extend for many decades. Years and years would go by before the boundaries of land would be declared free from error. Virginia issued numerous grants for the military service and many of these were sold to speculators. Headrights were granted giving settlers 100 to 200 acres to settle on. Many times, families came over the mountains thinking they had a land grant, only to find it belonged to someone else. Joshua Jones, a surveyor came to Kentucky with Isaac Shelby to aid in solving the problems of bounty lands and later other surveyors came.

The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia By John Walter Wayland page 58

Deter Kouts 0-1-0

Names of Persons who Sold Land in Rockingham County from 1777 to 1793
From the First Deed Book, No. 0 The Valley Germans

Deter Kouts Others: Philip Armentrout, A. Armentrout, Charles Grim, Joseph Hawkins, John Drake, James Dyer, Abram Lincoln, Peter Roller, James Skidmore.

Augusta County Court Records - Book 9

Examined and delivered to Teter Coutts, Feb. 7, 1779

Page 445 This Indenture made of the Fourth Day of August 17 Between Adam Reder of the one part and Teter Coutts of the other part both of Augusta Coty Witness that this Adam Raider for and in Consideration of the sum of Five Pounds lawfull money of grate Brittain to him in Hand (paid) by the said Teter Coutts the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge hath bargained and sold and by these present doth bargain and sell unto this Teter Coutts all that Tract and parcel of Land situate lying and being in Augusta County on a branch of the North River of Shanandor called Wallings Creek and bounded as follows Beginning at two white Oakes on the West side this creek and running with the several courses of James Gills old Patten to the begining it being the same Tract of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by this Gill...

Page 446 4th August, 1761-Same to Teter Coutts L10, on Walnut Creek branch of North River of Shanando, called Wallings Creek James Gill's old patent, being same 186 acres taken up by said James. Teste: John Thomas, Robert Williams, Frederick F (B) Benter. Delivered: Teter Coutts, February 7, 1779. Deed Book #0

Page 445 Reder his Heirs and assigns that he these Adam Reder his Heirs and assigns shall and will at all Times during the space of two Years next ensuring the Date hereof at and upon the reasonable Request and at the Cost and Charges in the Law of the said George

Reder his Heirs and assigns make do & execute all and every such further lawfully and reasonable Afurance and Conveyance in the Law for the further assuring and conveying all and singular the above granted premisses and appirtinances unto these George Reder his Heirs and Assigns as by this George Rader his Council learnt in the Law shall be reasonable advised devise'd or reg:d provided this Adam Raider or his Heirs or Admrs is not regd provided this Adam Raider or his Heirs or Adm:rs is not regd to travel above one hundred Miles from his or there dwelling Houses to make Suit further Afurance In Witness where of we have hereunto se our Hands & Seals the Day and Year first above written sealed and del:d in presents of Burr Harrison, Adam Reder & Barbary his Wife she being first privately examined, acknowledged this their Deed Polli to George Reder which is ordered to be recorded. At a Court held for Augusta County Aug: the 18th 1761. Adam Reder seal Barbary B Raider seal

Test.

[Examined and delivered to **Teter Coutts**, Feb. 7, 1779

This Indenture made of the Fourth Day of August 1761 Between Adam Reder of the one part and Teter Coutts of the other part both of Augusta Coty Witness that this Adam Raider for and in Consideration of the sum of Five Pounds lawfull money of grate Brittain to him in Hand (paid) by the said Teter Coutts the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge hath bargained and sold and by these present doth bargain and sell unto this Teter Coutts all that Tract and parcel of Land situate lying and being in Augusta County on a branch of the North River of Shanando called Wallings Creek and bounded as follows Beginning at two white Oakes on the West side this creek and running with the several courses of James Gills old Patten to the begining it being the same Tract of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by this Gill and the Reversion and Reversion Rem dr and

Remainder together with the Rents and profits of the premisses and of every part and parcel thereof To have and to hold the said one hundred and Eightysix Acres and all and singular the premises herein mentioned and untended to be hereby bargained and sold

with their and every of their appirtinances unto the said Teter Coutts his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns from the Day before the Date hereof for and during the Term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be compleatly and ended yield yielding and paying therefore the yearly rent of one pepper Corn at the First day of St. Michael the Archangel only if the same shall be lawfully demanded to the Intent that by Virtue of these presents and of the Statute for transferring of uses into Possesssion this Teter Coutts may be in the actual possession of the premises and be enabled to accept agreement of the Reversion and Inheritance there of to him and his Heirs In Witnesses whereof ye said Adam Rader have hereunto set his hand and seale the Day and Date above written

Signed sealed & delivered in the presents of John Thomas Robert Williams Frederick F his mark B Benter at a court held for Augusta County Aug: the 18th 1761 Adam Reder acknowledged this his Sease polt to Teter Coutts which is order to be recorded Test. John Madison

page 446

This Indenture Made the 5th Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and sixtyone Between Adam Reder & Barbary his Wife of the Colo of Virg a and County of Augusta of the one part and Teter Coutts of the Colo and Coty of: of the other part

witnessest that these Adam Reder for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ten Pounds Curt money of Virginia to these Adam Reder in hand paid by the said Teter Coutts at or before the sealing and delivery of these Press:ss the Rec:l whereof he this Adam Reder doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and every part and parcel thereof doth clearly acquit and discharge this Teter Coutts his EX rd Adm:rs and every of them by these presents have given granted alienated released and confirmed and by these prse:ts do give grant alien release and confirm unto the said Teter Coutts and to his Heirs and Assigns all that & parcel of land lying in Augusta County on a Branch of ye North river of Shannandor called Walnut Creek and bounded as followeth Begining at two white Oakes on the West side of said Creek & runing the several courses of James Gills old patten to the Begining it being the same Tract of Land of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by ye said James Gill together with all and singular the Houses Edifices Buildings Orchards Gardens Seistures Commons Woods Woodlands Water Watercourses Mines Minerals profits Commodities Hereditaments and Appirtinances whatsoever to the said Teter Coutts belonging or in anywise appersaining or therewithall used occupied or injoyed or excepted or refuted taken or known as part parcel and member thereof all which said premisses are now in the actual posses:.]

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CLERK' S RECORDS FROM THE VIRGINIA ARCHIVES

Page 117 ordered to be recorded by the court, Pet Hog C.R.C.

Recorded from Original Deed under Act of Assembly approved in Nov. 18, 1884
This Indenture made the twentyth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty one Between Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife of the county of Rockingham and in the state of Virginia of the one part and Conrad Kester of the other part and in the county aforesaid withnesst that for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds current money of Virginia in had paid by the said Conrad Kester at or before the Sealing and Delivery of these present the Recpt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and there doth release acquition and Discharge to said Conrad Kester his Heirs and assigns by these present he the said Peter Kouts, Sussannah, his wife haste granted bargained sold aliened and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien and confirm and by this Present unto said Conrad Kester and his Heirs and assigns forever one certain Tract of Land Containing one Hundred and eighty-six acres lying and being in county aforesaid on a branch of the North river Shannando called Wallings Creek first granted to James Gill by Patent bearing date the thirteenth day of June 1743 and afterward conveyed by Adam Rader to the said Deter Kouts by Deeds and Lease and Release dated the 4 and 5 days of August in the year 1761 and boundeth as followisth Beginning at two white oaks on the West side of said Creek and running thence south seventy five Degrees East seventy two poles crossing the said Creek at a pine North fifteen Degrees East one thousand and seventy poles to a white oak south seventy five degrees East-thirty Eight poles to two pines north to two pines North fifteen Degrees East +++ hundred and sixty poles to two white oaks, north seventy five degrees, west one hundred and ten poles, crossing said creek, to three pines on the top of a ridge south fifteen degrees west three hundred and thirty to the beginning and all houses buildings orchards ways water , water courses profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances. Whatsoever to the said Premises here by granted or any part there of, belonging

or in anyway appertaning and the revisions and revisions remainder and reminders rents issues and profits thereof and also all of the state rights, and titles trusts, properly claimed or demands whatsoever of him the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and to the said premises and all deeds evidences and writings touching or in any way concerning the same to have and to hold the land here by conveyed and all singular premises. Here by +++ every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Conrad Kester his heirs and assigns forever the only proper use and behoof of him. The said Conrad Cutter and of his heirs and assigns forever and the said Deter Kouts and Susannah} { his wife for themselves their heirs and assigns by these presents that the said

Deter Kouts and Sussannah his wife now at the time of the sealing and delivers of these is seized of a good and sure Perfect and Indefensable Estate of Inheretence in fee simple of and in the premises Hereby granted that She hath good Power and lawfull and absolute Right and authority to grant and convey the same to the said Conrad Kester In manner and form aforesaid and that the said Premise now are and so forever hereafter shall remain and be free and clear of and from all former and other Gifts Grants Bargains sales Dower Right Title of Dower Judgement Executions Titles Troubles charges Incumbrances whatsoever made and done contained or suffered by the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife or any Person or persons whatsoever assessment here after to grow in and payable to the collector for the time being for the use of the Commonwealth of Virginia for and in respect of the said Premises only Excepted and for Aurprized and the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and their heirs all and Singular the Premises Hereby Granted with the appurtenances unto the said Conrad Kester his Heirs and assigns them the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and their heirs and all and every other Person and forever Defend by these Present and Lastly that the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and their Heirs and every other Person or Persons and their Heirs and everything having or claiming in the Premises here before mentioned or intended to be hereby Bargained and sold shall and will from time and at all times Hereafter at the reasonable

Bequest and at the Proper Cost and charges in the Sur of him the said Conrad Kesler his heirs or assigns make do and execute or cause or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and personable act and at thing or things conveyance an
Jd assurances for there Better and more effectual conveying and assuring the premises aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances and the said Conrad Kesler his heirs and assign by the said Deter Kouts

His heirs and assigns or there Counsel Learned in the Law shall be Reasonable advised or devised or Required in witnesses where of the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife have hereunto set there hands and seals the day and year above written

Sealed and Delivered (original in German) Peter Koutz Seal (editor' s note: probably a note clerks name)

In presence of

Susannah (her mark) Kouts

Cornelius Collins

John Whitman

John Thomas

At a court held for Rockingham County on the 27th day of August 1781 This Deed of Bargain

and sale from Peter Coutts and Susanna his wife to Conrad Kosterwas proved by the witnesses and ordered to be recorded By the Court

Pet. Hog C.R.C.

Early Settlement and Founding: "indifferently built ... tho' very advantageously situated"
(1722-1813)

Founding & Revolution <http://www.leesburgva.org/index.aspx?page=595>



Graphics: <http://mjgen.com/2james.html> jolliff/

In June 1774, Leesburg and Loudoun freeholders, meeting in Leesburg, passed the Loudoun County Resolves, which sent a delegation to a Virginia-wide meeting to consider responses to British taxation and other provocations. Loudoun County's militia, in which every freeman between the ages of 16 and 50 was enrolled, was the largest in Virginia with 1,746 men.

Augusta County Court Records - Book 0

Examined and delivered to Teter Coutts, Feb. 7, 1779

Page 445 This Indenture made of the Fourth Day of August 17 Between Adam Reder of the one part and Teter Coutts of the other part both of Augusta County Witness that this Adam Raider for and in Consideration of the sum of Five Pounds lawfull money of grate Brittain to him in Hand (paid) by the said Teter Coutts the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge hath bargained and sold and by these present doth bargain and sell unto this Teter Coutts all that Tract and parcel of Land situate lying and being in Augusta County on a branch of the North River of Shanandor called Wallings Creek and bounded as follows Beginning at two white Oakes on the West side this creek and running with the several courses of James Gills old Patten to the begining it being the same Tract of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by this Gill...

Page 446 4th August, 1761-Same to Teter Coutts L10, on Walnut Creek branch of North River of Shanando, called Wallings Creek James Gill's old patent, being same 186 acres taken up by said James. Teste: John Thomas, Robert Williams, Frederick F (B) Benter. Delivered: Teter Coutts, February 7, 1779. Deed Book #9?

Page 445 Reder his Heirs and assigns that he these Adam Reder his Heirs and assigns shall and will at all Times during the space of two Years next ensuring the Date hereof at and upon the reasonable Request and at the Cost and Charges in the Law of the said George Reder his Heirs and assigns make do & execute all and every such further lawfully and reasonable Afurance and Conveyance in the Law for the further assuring and conveying all and singular the above granted premisses and appirtinances unto these George Reder his Heirs and Assigns as by this George Rader his Council learnt in the Law shall be reasonable advised devise'd or reg:d provided this Adam Raider or his Heirs or Admrs is not regd provided this Adam Raider or his Heirs or Adm:rs is not regd to travel above one hundred Miles from his or there dwelling Houses to make Suit further Afurance In Witness where of we have hereunto se

our Hands & Seals the Day and Year first above written sealed and del: d in presents of Burr Harrison, Adam Reder & Barbary his Wife she being first privately examined, acknowledged this their Deed Polli to George Reder which is ordered to be recorded. At a Court held for Augusta County Aug:

the 18th 1761. Adam Reder seal Barbary B Raider seal

Test.

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alienated released and confirmed and by these presents do give grant alien release and confirm unto the said Teter Coutts and to his Heirs and Assigns all that & parcel of land lying in Augusta County on a Branch of ye North river of Shannandor called Walnut Creek and bounded as followeth Beginning at two white Oakes on the West side of said Creek & running the several courses of James Gills old patten to the Beginning it being the same Tract of Land of one hundred & Eightysix Acres of Land taken up by ye said James Gill together with all and singular the Houses Edifices Buildings Orchards Gardens Seistures Commons Woods Woodlands Water Watercourses Mines Minerals profits Commodities Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Teter Coutts belonging or in anywise appertaining or therewithall used occupied or enjoyed or excepted or refuted taken or known as part parcel and member thereof all which said premisses are now in the actual posses:.]

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CLERK' S RECORDS FROM THE VIRGINIA ARCHIVES

Page 117 ordered to be recorded by the court, Pet Hog C.R.C.

Recorded from Original Deed under Act of Assembly approved in Nov. 18, 1884
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and assigns forever and the said Deter Kouts and Susannah, his wife for themselves their heirs and assigns by these presents that the said

Deter Kouts and Sussannah his wife now at the time of the sealing and delivers of these is seized of a good and sure Perfect and Indefensible Estate of Inheretence in fee simple of and in the premises Hereby granted that She hath good Power and lawfull and absolute Right and authority to grant and convey the same to the said Conrad Kester In manner and form aforesaid and that the said Premise now are and so forever hereafter shall remain and be free and clear of and from all former and other Gifts Grants Bargains sales Dower Right Title of Dower Judgement Executions Titles Troubles charges Incumbrances whatsoever made and done contained or suffered by the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife or any Person or persons whatsoever assessment here after to grow in and payable to the collector for the time being for the use of the Commonwealth of Virginia for and in respect of the said Premises only Excepted and for Aurprized and the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and their heirs all and Singular the Premises Hereby Granted with the appurtenances unto the said Conrad Kester his Heirs and assigns them the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and their heirs and all and every other Person and forever Defend by these Present and Lastly that the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife and their Heirs and every other Person or Persons and their Heirs and everything having or claiming in the Premises here before mentioned or intended to be hereby Bargained and sold shall and will from time and at all times Hereafter at the reasonable

Bequest and at the Proper Cost and charges in the Sur of him the said Conrad Kesler his heirs or assigns make do and execute or cause or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and personable act and at thing or things conveyance an
Jd assurances for there Better and more effectual conveying and assuring the premises aforesaid with their and every of their appurtanances and the said Conrad Kesler his heirs and assign by the said Deter Kouts

His heirs and assigns or there Counsel Learned in the Law shall be Reasonable advised or devised or Required in witnesses where of the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife have hereunto set there hands and seals the day and year above written
Sealed and Delivered (original in German) Peter Koutz Seal (editor' s note: probably a note clerks name)

In presence of

Susannah (her mark) Kouts

Cornelius Collins

John Whitman

John Thomas

At a court held for Rockingham County on the 27th day of August 1781 This Deed of Bargain and sale from Peter Coutts and Susanna his wife to Conrad Koster was proved by the witnesses and ordered to be recorded By the Court

Pet. Hog C.R.C.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CLERK'S RECORDS – FROM THE VIRGINIA ARCHIVES

Page 117 – ordered to be recorded by the court, Pet Hog C.R.C.

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everything having or claiming in the Premises here before mentioned or intended to be hereby Bargained and sold shall and will from time time and at all times Hereafter at the reasonable Bequest and at the Proper Cost and charges in the Sur of him the said Conrad Kesler his heirs or assigns make do and execute or cause or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and personable act and at thing or things conveyance and assurances for there Better and more effectual conveying and assuring the premises aforesaid with their and every of their appurtanances and the said Conrad Kesler his heirs and assign by the said Deter Kouts his heirs and assigns or there Counsel Learned in the Law shall be Reasonable advised or Ievised or Required in witnesses where of the said Deter Kouts and Susannah his wife have hereunto se there hands and seals the day and year above written

Sealed and Delivered (original in German) Peter Koutz Seal

In presence of Susannah ({her mark) Kouts

Cornelius Collins

John Whitman

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At a court held for Rockingham County on the 27th day of August 1781 This Deed of Bargain and sale from Peter Coutts and Susanna his wife to Conrad Koster was proved by the witnesses and ordered to be recorded By the Court

Pet. Hog C.R.C.

Why would they sell their land and leave? The war was in the East. Bounty land had not been given out to the soldiers in the Western Division because, they were still fighting the Indians and British with George Rogers Clark. Chrisley was at the Falls of the Ohio, Daniel Boone, who lost his son on Wallen Creek, Virginia was leading settlers into Kentucky and Tennessee and Dietrich close friend, William Logan, was probably moving to met up with his family at Logan Station / Crab Orchard. Over 100,000 people left the eastern settlements after the surrender of the British, in search of new land. That land was waiting for the brave and foolish.

April 1789 Land on Camp Creek Catawaba River - named as part of Lincoln Co NC

Dietrick said to be a resident of Garrard Co. Kentucky, once the boundaries changed.

German Speaking People West of the Catawaba River in North Carolina 1750 -1800

Coutts lived in the area named Loudoun (Augusta County, Virginia) by his daughter, Elizabeth (who lived to be 94), as the birthplaces of she and John. He moved to southwestern Virginia and thenbefore living in KY and TN which was claimed at that time by NC.

Book A Page530

Matthews and wife to Cotes

This Indenture made this 16 day of August Ano. Dom. one thousand, seven hundred and ninety one Between John Matthew and Mary his wife of the County of Madison of the one part and **Teter Cotes** of the County of Lincoln of the other part Witnesseth there the said John Matthews and Mary his wife for and inconsider of the sum of forty pounds current money of Virginia to them in hand paid the receipt whereof they, are hereby acknowledg and they,

themselves fully sales said and contented this worth and for themselves and their Heirs doth freely clearly and absolulely Bargain sell _____ enfe of and confirm unto the aforesaid Teter Cotes and unto his Heirs and assigns forever one certain tract dividied or parscel of Land containing by survey Forty Acres situate lying and being in Lincoln County on the head of the middle for of Sugar Creek and is bounder as follows(tracit?) Beginning at a Beech ash and Sugar tree the North west corner of Jacob Myers preemption? From there south thirty six degrees west ninety 1100 Poles with John Flournay line to three sugar tree saplins corner to John Bryant from there south fifty four degrees East sixty nine__69?_ poles also with said Bryants line to his corn a double hickory and small ash saplin from thence North thirty. Six degrees East Ninety two poles to three sugar tree corner in Myers line from there North fifty four degrees west to sixty nine poles to the Beginning with its appurtenarees to him the said Teter Cotes and unto his Heirs and assign forever To Have and To Hold this said Forty Acres of Land (be the same more or less) and all and every of its Rights members and appurtence to him the said Teter Cotes and unto his Heirs and assign forever to the only use and behoof of him the said Teter Cotes and unto his Heirs and assigns forever and the said John Matthews and Mary his wife for themselves and their Heirs do and shall and will these presents forever warrant and defend the title of the aforesaid Land and premises against the claim of all and every person or persons thou shall or may hereafter claim the same unto the aforesaid Teter Cotes and unto his Heirs and assigns forever In Witness where of the said John Matthews and Mary his wife have their unto this set their Hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written

Signed sealed and acknowledged In the presence of us.... John Matthew Seal, Mary (her mark) Matthews Seal

As a court held for Lincoln County the 16th day of August 1791 This Indenture was acknowledge by the said John Matthews and Mary his wife (She being first prively examined as the law directs) to be their act and deed and ordered by the recorded

Exd & Initials Teste Willis Green Clerk

WALLEN CREEK

The Location of the Massacre of James Boone and Henry Russell

AN EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK ON THE WILDERNESS ROAD BY THE AUTHOR

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Lawrence J. Fleenor, Jr.
Big Stone Gap, Va.

The site of the 1773 massacre of the son of Daniel Boone and of the son of William Russell - James Boone and Henry Russell - is the subject of a long and continuing controversy in Lee County. The state historical road side marker commemorating this event was originally placed along side US 58 in Eller's Gap on Powell Mountain between Pattonville and Sticklelyville. A rival claimant later developed in western Lee County, and roadside marker was dug up in the middle of the night and replanted near Kaylor. In recent years a new road side marker was erected by the State in the center of Sticklelyville.

Local traditions still abound, especially near the various springs that head up Wallen's Creek north of Duffield and east of Sticklelyville, and down Wallen's Creek all the way to its mouth. The following is a review of the murders, and of the evidence on the location of the site.

The Great Warrior's Path was the most significant of the numerous Indian trails in the eastern United States. It connected the Northeastern and Midatlantic regions with Kentucky and the region

between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Daniel Boone's name is indelibly stamped upon it, and it is also known by the names The Wilderness Road and the Great Kentucky Road.

There are several variations of this trail in western Scott County and eastern Lee County. The Hunter's Trace skirted the southern face of Powell Mountain from Pattonville to Blackwater, where it crossed Powell Mountain at Hunter's Gap, and passed on a mile and a half west of the mouth of Wallen's Creek on Powell River, which it crossed at White Shoals. Another route crossed Powell Mountain via Kane Gap between Duffield and the head of Wallen's Creek, which it followed to Sticklelyville. Here one version crossed Wallen's Ridge to the head of Station Creek, and on to the west to the northern end of the White Shoals ford. Back at Sticklelyville, another variation continued on down Wallen's Creek for 2 ½ miles to Fannon's Spring, and crossed Wallen's Ridge via Slagle's Gap to the mouth of Station Creek. The last version continued down Wallen's Creek and for a mile and a half past its mouth, where it joined the Hunter's Trace.

In 1773 the western extent of pioneer settlement was Castlewood in Russell Co. and the Blockhouse in Carter's Valley in Scott County, near Kingsport, Tennessee. Daniel Boone had decided to move his family from the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina to Kentucky, and had persuaded Capt. William Russell of Castlewood to do so also. On September 25, 1773 the Boones and five other families sat out, and upon reaching Wolf Hills at present Abingdon, Daniel dispatched his seventeen year old son, James, and the Mendenhall brothers, John and Richard, to leave the main party and to go to Upper Castlewood to pick up Capt. Russell and his party at Russell's Fort. Daniel continued on down the main Wilderness Trail to east of Kingsport, and then on up old US 23 to Duffield. There is no record of whether he accessed Powell Valley by way of Kane Gap, or of Hunter's Gap. Once in Powell Valley the Boone Party joined the party of William Bryan, which contained about forty people. We know that he camped that night on the northern side of Wallen's Ridge, which itself is north of Wallen's Creek.

James followed present US Alt. 58 to Castlewood and found that Russell and his party of about forty pioneers were not ready to leave. To carry this news to Daniel, Russell's seventeen year old son, Henry, and James Boone along with Isaac Crabtree, the Mendenhall brothers, and two slaves, Adam and Charles, were dispatched on Oct. 8th ahead of the main Russell party. Also among the emigrants from the Russell Party were the Hargis brothers – Samuel, Whiteside, William, James, John, Benjamin, and their families. They left Russell's Fort with James Boone and his party, which traveled down the Clinch Valley branch of the Wilderness Trail until they regained the main Wilderness Trail just north of Natural Tunnel.

Daniel and his party camped along the Wilderness Trail on the north side of Wallen's Ridge somewhere in Powell Valley, and waited for the Russell party to catch up. It was, of course, the party of James Boone that was trying to catch up with Daniel, and not that of Russell. Somewhere James' party lost the trail, and night fall caught them somewhere on Wallen's Creek, three miles east of Daniel's camp.

James could have lost Daniel's trail either at Duffield or at Sticklelyville, depending whether Daniel had taken the Hunter's Trace, or the Warrior's Path over Kane Gap and then on to the head of Station Creek.

It is at this point that the speculation begins. The Wilderness Trail at this time was just a foot path. Horses were usually led as pack animals, and not ridden. The Trail from Kane Gap was a corridor rather than a single path, as it followed a branching network of buffalo trails. At times of low water the travelers tended to stay on the flat northern bank of Wallen's Creek, but during muddy and wet times they took the ridge line further to the north of the creek bank.

There are three variations of the Wilderness Trail leaving Sticklelyville to the west, and we do not know which versions were being traveled by James, and perhaps Daniel. All three versions enter Wallen's Creek Valley via Kane Gap, and proceed down Wallen's Creek to present Sticklelyville. There is a fork in the trail at this point, with one following present US 58 on across Wallen's Ridge into the Valley of Station Creek, which runs parallel to Wallen's Creek, both emptying into Powell's River.

Another variation of the Wilderness Trail continued on west down Wallen's Creek to Fannon's Spring, which is about two and a half miles west of Sticklelyville. Implicit in the circumstances of this story is the fact that the party would have camped by a spring. The pioneers did not usually drink out of creeks anymore than we do. Fannon's Spring lies between the road and the creek, and its flow is so great that it boils in a mushroom shape up out of the ground. Its fresh cold water attracts fish as it empties into the creek. It is simply the best spring for miles around. It was at this point that the trail began its ascent of Wallen's Ridge on its way to Slagle's Gap, and joined the trail on Station Creek at its mouth on Powell River.

A third version continued on down Wallen's Creek to its mouth on Powell River, and crossed to the north side to rejoin the versions of the Wilderness Trail coming west from the ford at the mouth of Station

Creek

The militiaman John Redd, who had gone with Joseph Martin in 1775 to Martin's Upper Station at Rose Hill by way of the Wallen's Creek route, stated that "the old Kentucky Trace crossed Walden's ridge at the head of Walden's Creek". This is the current route of US 58 west of Sticklelyville. It implies that Redd believed that Daniel would have gone this way, but Redd admitted that his first trip to Kentucky was in 1780, some seven years after the massacre, a situation that gave plenty of time for the route of the trail to have changed.

Tradition does say that Daniel Boone changed the route of the trail after James was killed. In 1884, Col. Auburn Pridemore, CSA, of Jonesville, wrote a treatise entitled "Routes East", and which now is MS 4.8.12 within the Draper Manuscripts. A transcription of a portion of this document is as follows: "I have mentioned that Boone after this (the James Boone massacre) changed his rout, that was told me by Genl. Peter C. Johnston, brother of General Joseph E. Johnston of Confederate memory, he had it from a Mr. Fleener whose father Camped at the top of Walden's ridge at Sticklelyville; when Boone and Gov. Dunsmore's surveyors located the road, and he gave the Killing of Boone's Son as the reason for the change of route. This was told me incidentally as Genl. Johnston (who had a great fund of Indian tales and Border adventures) was relating a very thrilling story of a contest of the elder Fleener with an Indian at the same place."

The location of the murder of James Boone depends on which version of the Wilderness Trail Daniel was traveling, and which route James took in the process of getting lost. We know that nightfall of October 8th caught the party of James Boone and Henry Russell still on Wallen's Creek.

"Wolves" howled all night around the camp of the James Boone party. The Mendenhall brothers paced up and down all night. At dawn, a mixed party of Shawnee and Cherokee Indians attacked, and shot James Boone and Henry Russell through the hips so that they could not escape. They were tortured with knives. Boone recognized his torturer as Big Jim, a Shawnee who had been a guest at Daniel's home in the Yadkin. Boone resisted for a while, but with his hands shredded from fending off the knife, he pleaded with Big Jim to kill him and to put him out of his misery.

Russell was clubbed, and his dead body shot full of arrows. The Mendenhalls, and Whiteside Hargis were also killed.

It is not clear how Crabtree made his escape, but he returned to the settlements in the east. Adam hid under a pile of drift wood on the bank of Wallen's Creek, and witnessed the massacre, and later returned to the settlements where he spread the news. He and Crabtree were the sources of the information that was written into the dispatches of the Holston Militia that wound up as part of the Draper Manuscripts, which are today's documentation of this event. Charles was carried away toward captivity.

The story varies somewhat at this point. One tradition says that the massacre was discovered by a deserter from Daniel's party. Another source says that Capt. William Russell's party came upon the scene, and dispatched a runner to Daniel. The party of Daniel Boone returned, and Rebecca, James's mother, wrapped the bodies of James and Henry up together in a linen sheet, and they were buried in a common grave. The Boone and Russell parties returned to Castlewood.

The Indians, taking Whiteside Hargis' wife, John and William Hargis, and John's son who was named after his Uncle Whiteside, along with the slave Charles, made their way back up Wallen's Creek to Dry Creek at Sticklelyville, and thence to Kentucky, probably by way of Lovelady Gap, and either Olinger Gap or Eola Gap to the head waters of the Cumberland River. Somewhere along the trail, John Hargis and his wife and daughter made their escape, and settled back in Castlewood. Young Whiteside was adopted by the Shawnee, and later in life joined Chief Bengé in his raids against the settlers in the area of his capture.

The Indians along their way began to argue about the ownership of Charles, and the issue was resolved by his being tomahawked.

These events are documented by the Draper Manuscripts 6 C 14; 6 C 7-20; 6 S 79-83; 11CC 12; 13C 133; which are well collated in the book *Indian Raids and Massacres of Southwest Virginia* by Luther F. Addington and Emory Hamilton. The Fannon's Spring data is contained in an article in the "Powell Valley News" written by J. M. Moseley and published in 1958 or 1959. Moseley had frequented the Fannon home at Fannon's Spring a little over a hundred years after the massacre, while the oral traditions were still fresh and widely held. The Hargis information is obtained from Henrietta Hargis Reynolds' article in *The Heritage of Russell Co.* vol II.

The most persuasive information concerning the location of the murders of the James Boone Party is the testimony of Adam, whose story was recorded by militia officers at the time. Adam said that he hid under a pile of driftwood beside Wallen's Creek beside the Wilderness Trail. Wallen's Creek is too small to build up such a large pile of driftwood much above Fannon's Spring, so the reputed sites upstream from Sticklelyville are impossible. This is especially true of those sites at the head of Wallen's Creek, which is so small there that it can be stepped across.

We know that Daniel and James took different trails, as James "got lost". Since James was on Wallen's Creek, and was lost from Daniel's trail, this means that Daniel had taken either the Station Creek version of the trail, or the Hunter's Trace. If the Russell Party was the one that discovered the massacre of the James Boone Party, and since we know from several sources that the massacre occurred on Wallen's Creek, then it would seem that Russell had known to follow the parties of Daniel and of James down Wallen's Creek. It is important to note that at its nearest point, the Hunter's Trace passes 1 ½ miles to the west of the mouth of Wallen's Creek. Therefore Russell in his following of the Boones had known that they were not to have traveled on the Hunter's Trace.

If one discounts the Fannon's Spring tradition, and discounts Russell having discovered the massacre, there are only two possibilities for these events to have unfolded. The first is for Daniel to have camped north of Powell River (which is north of Wallen's Ridge) somewhere in the Flatwoods or White Shoals area, and for James to have camped near the mouth of Wallen's Creek. The Wallen's Creek Trail and the trail that had come from Station Creek come together at White Shoals. This would have placed James about three to four miles east of Daniel, and also would have allowed the deserter from the Daniel Party to have backtracked to the east on a different trail from the one he had followed with Daniel.

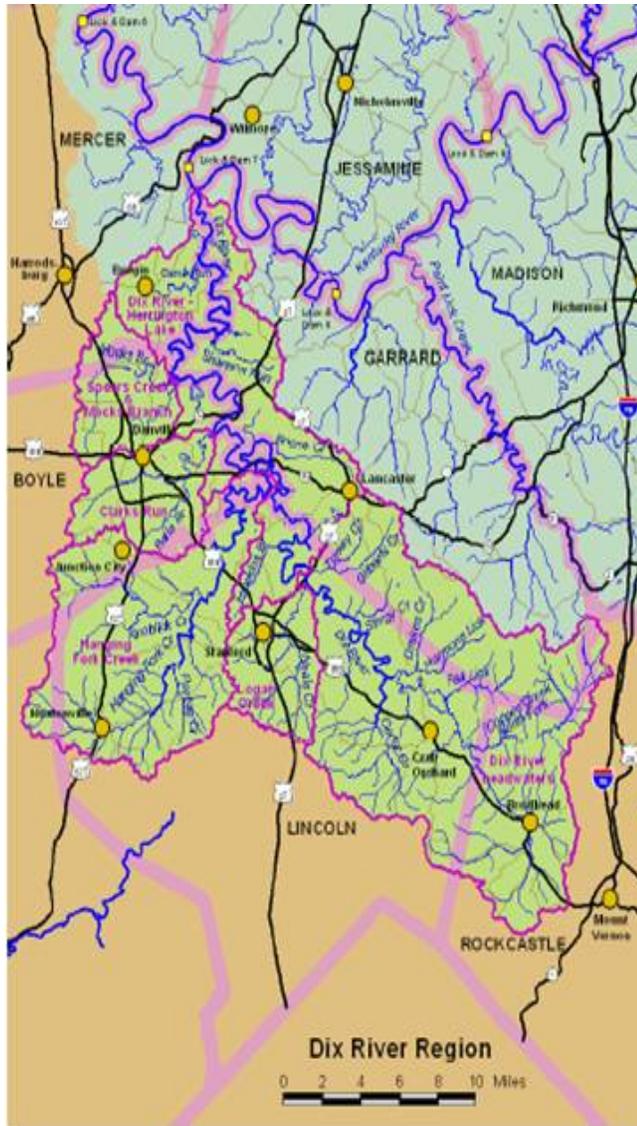
The other possibility is for Daniel to have camped at the mouth of Station Creek, and James to have camped at Fannon's Spring. The distance between these two sites is also about three miles, and would have also allowed the deserter to have taken a different route back east and to have stumbled upon the massacre.

However, if one credits either the Fannon's Spring tradition of Mosley, or the tradition that Russell discovered the massacre there is only one possibility. The preponderance of evidence points to Daniel's having camped at the mouth of Station Creek, and James at Fannon's Spring. It is, after all, about fifteen miles from Fannon's Spring to the mouth of Wallen's Creek and to the Flatwoods segment of the Wilderness Trail.

The Wallen's Creek location documented by the Draper Manuscripts excludes the tradition locating the massacre in western Lee County near Kaylor. Also, the western Lee County site is over a hundred miles from Castlewood, easily twice the distance that the James Boone party could have made in the one day that they travelled.

After burying their dead, the Boone and Russell parties returned to Castlewood.

Kentucky



Kentucky River Basin – The Dix’s River Watershed
<http://dixriverwatershed.org/index.html>

Lincoln County Forts: Believed to be the first stop for the Coups Family in Kentucky.

Lincoln County Forts/Stations

<http://www.northamericanforts.com/East/kycent2.html#lincoln>
 LOGAN’S (ST. ASAPH’S) STATION - 1775, 1 mile west of Stanford in Lincoln Co., Logan Creek, Center of county, north of Lincoln County. Capt. Benj. Logan’s Co. in Lincoln Co. 1779, members William Barton, Chas and Steven English, James Johnson.

Col. Benjamin Logan's Fort (Station) (1777 - 1790), located one mile west of the *Stanford* courthouse. It was 150 feet by 90 feet with blockhouses at three corners and a single cabin at the fourth corner. Three cabins each formed the north and south walls. A covered ditch ran to the spring. Nicknamed **Standing Fort** by Indians after they were unsuccessful in capturing or destroying it in May 1777. Over 100 people sought refuge here in 1780. Over time the name was simplified to "Stanford," giving the town its name. Also called **Fort St. Asaph** after the original name of the settlement, first settled in 1775. No remains. Marker at Water Street (Martin Luther King Street) and Danville Road. Monument (1915) located on top of hill past end of Water Street. Actual site beyond creek and former ice plant.

Dix River and Sugar Creek are located in Lincoln County, Kentucky, near Logan’s Fort. -Many allied family names are found in the surrounding area.

ENGLISH STATION - early, no date, So. Bank of Dick's River in Lincoln Co. near Crab Orchard.

Crab Orchard Station (1784), possibly the same site as Baughman's Station. Also known as **Moore's Station**.

Charles English's Station (1780), on the Dix River southeast of *Crab Orchard*.

Henry Coutts probable son of Detrich Coutts shared on lived next to each other on the Dick's/Dix's River and in Harden County, Kentucky. In 1805, an abandoned letter was left in the Post Office in Garrard County, Kentucky for Sarah Freeman Coutts, wife of Henry Coutts. The family had moved to Harden County, Kentucky.

Harden County Fort-Many allied family names are found in the surrounding area.

HAYCRAFT'S STATION - 1780, Settled by Samuel Haycraft in Hardin Co. near Elizabethtown, Close to Helm's and Hyne's Station.

MCFADDEN'S STATION m `1785, Est. by `Andrew Mc Fadden, `on the bank of Salt River about `six miles below Harrodsburg in Mercer Co.

BAILEY STATION - 1791, So. of Maysville-Mason Co. Settled by the Bailey Family

Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky by Daniel Elmo McClure, Jr.

Henry Coutts married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Freeman, pioneer settler in Hardin Co. Ky, Hennary (Henry) Coutts died in 1818, leaving widow, Sarah, no children. According to Judge Mather , Coutts and Freeman were neighbors to Thomas Lincoln-father of Abraham.

Elisha Freeman, believed to have been one of the first white men to visit Severns Valley and one of the earliest settlers in the area of Freeman's Creek, made entry for 400 acres on December 20, 1782, on the watercourse Nole Linn Creek. A second entry was made on the same date for 400 acres on the same watercourse. William Freeman was one of the earliest settlers in the Valley and must have come in April of 1779. He has a Creek and a Lake named for him.

Another Revolutionary War soldier who came to Hardin Co. was Thomas Bailey, from Va, born in 1759, died in 1825, and settled in the Mill Creek section of the county. Thomas Bailey married Nancy Gentry, a sister to Sally Gentry, who married James Smith. ?
Fleener and Benjamin Wright was found in the same area as Freeman and Bailey- what became Elizabeth R

After 1785 -Harden County Fort near the town of Haycraft - Haycraft Station- Col. Samuel Haycraft In this town's surroundings was Severn Valley, where Thomas Lincoln, grandfather to Abraham Lincoln lived. Thomas Lincoln was neighbor to Haycraft and Deter Kouts.

History of Haycraft: Several [Pioneer Settlements](#) were raised in this early Hardin County area, including, Forts of Col. Samuel Haycraft, Capt. Thomas Helm, and Col. [Andrew Hyne](#), all in 1780, [Severn's Valley Baptist Church](#), organized in 1781, near Hynes Station, is the oldest continuing Baptist congregation west of Allegheny Mountains.

Page 344 Nashville, January 6th, 1789, present Samuel Barton, Robert Hays, Jno. Kirkpatrick Deed, Jas. Siming (?) to Frederick Davis proven by Frederick Koun(?). (item is very faded

Henry Coutts, 1 white male over the age of 21; 4 horses owned; cattle owned 7 Lincoln County; Waterway Sugar Creek. Peter Coutts 1 white male over the age of 21; 1 horse owned Lincoln County; Sugar Creek. Others on Sugar Creek- Joseph Bledsoe Jr., James Crafford; Daniel Cooley John Craig, Alex Colleir, James Collier William Camden, John Denton. Other waterways close: Licking Waters, Gilberta Creek, Dicks River Licking Run, Boones Creek, and Clear Creek.

Henry Coutts

Henry Coutts, believed son of Dietrich Kautz, married Sarah Freeman, dau of Elisha Freeman Jan. 29, 1787 Lincoln Co. (Hardin Co.) Ky. No living Children Died in Elizabethtown , Hardin Co. Ky 1818.

E:35 Oct. 1803 Henry Coutz of Garrard Co. from James Dysart of Lincoln Co. (KY,No. Carolina) 200 acres on Buffalo Creek in Hardin County.

(Henry's deed of acquisition for 200 acres of land is most interesting, since Detrick?? has 200 acres and no visible means of acquiring it. The deed was in Hardin Co.

Kentucky Tax List

Henry Coutts, 1 white male over the age of 21; 4 horses owned; cattle owned 7 Lincoln County; Waterway Sugar Creek. Peter Coutts 1 white male over the age of 21; 1 horse owned Lincoln County; Sugar Creek. Others on Sugar Creek- Joseph Bledsoe Jr., James Crafford; Daniel Cooley John Craig, Alex Colleir, James Collier William Camden, John Denton. Other waterways close: Licking Waters, Gilberta Creek, Dicks River Licking Run, Boones Creek, and Clear Creek.

1795 Lincoln County Tax Records **Henry Coutts** 1 wlover 21 4 horses, 7 cattle, Sugar Creek, 50 acres and **Peter** 1 wlover 21 and 1 horse.

August 18, 1795-Teter(indexed as Peter) Coutts to John Bryant, Both of Lincoln Co. No. Carolina, for 63 pounds 10 shillings, 40 acres in Lincoln Co. on the waters of Sugar Creek, C-3 (This is the land in A:520 (A:530). Witnesses were John Hall, John Ferris and William Daugherty. Deed was acknowledged in court by Teter Coutts to be his act and ordered to be recorded on 18 A

August 1795. No mention of his wife for Teter Coutts.

1798 Coutts, Henry and Sarah (Wife) Grantor

Coal, Ebenezer Grantee Deed Book A Page 116

70 acres on Sugar Creek - FILM 25146 PART 3

1803 Coutts, Henry Grantee; Freeman, Elisha and Wife;

Deed Book A Page 508; 50 acres Dicks River

Proof that the family moved

In 1805, an abandoned letter was left in the Post Office in Garrard County, Kentucky for Sarah Freeman Coutts, wife of Henry Coutts. The family had moved to Harden County, Kentucky.

FILM 2664 PART 1 GARRARD COUNTY, KY

1807 Coutts, Henry and Sarah (Wife) Grantor

Strange, Washington; Deed Book C Page 125

50 Acres Dix River - FILM 25146 PART 3
EACH YEAR OF TAX COLLECTION. Kentucky

August 18, 1795-Teter (indexed as Peter) Coutts to John Bryant, Both of Lincoln Co. No. Carolina, for 63 pounds 10 shillings, 40 acres in Lincoln Co. on the waters of **Sugar Creek, C-3** (This is the land in A:520 (A:530). Witnesses were John Hall, John Ferris and William Daugherty. Deed was acknowledged in court by Teter Coutts to be his act and ordered to be recorded on 18 A August 1795. No mention of his wife.

C:3 August 18, 1795-**Teter** (indexed as Peter) Coutts to John Bryant, Both of Lincoln Co. NC, for 63 pounds 10 shillings, 40 acres in Lincoln Co. on the waters of **Sugar Creek, C-3** (This is the land in A:520 (A:530). Witnesses were John Hall, John Ferris and William Daugherty. Deed was acknowledged in court by Teter Coutts to be his act and ordered to be recorded on 18 Aug 1795. No further records of Teter Coutts.

1795 Lincoln County Tax Records Henry Coutts 1 w mover 21 4 horses, 7 cattle, **Sugar Creek**, 50 acres and Peter w mover 21

1798 Coutts, **Henry** and Sarah (Wife) Grantor - Coal, Ebenezer Grantee Deed Bk A Pg 116
70 acres on **Sugar Creek** –

Henry died in 1818

Henry's will named **Chrisley** as his brother and children of Chrisley as heirs. John was named brother of Chrisley on a tombstone.

UNKNOWN JOHN COUTS RECORDS

The Washington County Surveyors Record 1781-1797 New River

<http://www.ls.net/~newriver/va/washsurv.htm>

© by Rhonda Robertson, 1998; presented by permission. Many Thanks!

Page 435 - **John Couts**, assignee of Jacob Hortenstine, assignee of William Fletcher - 150 ac - Commissioners Certificate - on the south side of the south fork of Holstein River - corner to John Jones land - corner to **Couts** little survey - April 7, 1795...Paulser Rouse & Jacob Hortenstine, assignees of William Fletcher, assignee of John Jones - 300 ac on the south fork of Holstein, 219 ac surveyed for John Jones December 28, 1774 - includes improvements, actual settlement made in

1770 - August 30, 1781...Part of the certificate assigned to **John Couts** by Jacob Hortenstine. Witness: William Edmiston & Robert Dobson. Signed: Robert Preston

Page 16 - Gasper Fleener...160 ac...Commissioners Certificate...in the Rich Valley on the waters of Trimbles Creek, branch of the north fork of Holston River...Beginning on the east side of a branch...to a steep spur of Walkers Mountain and along the foot of the same...May 4, 1782 - Gasper Fleener...250 ac in the Rich Valley, on a branch of Trimbles Creek, includes his improvements by actual settlement made in 1774...August 17, 1781

Page 119 - Thomas Martin...275 ac...Commissioners Certificate...on the waters of Clinch River in the Baptist Valley...Beginning corner to John Hankins land...on the side of **Couts Ridge**...April 26,
1783 - Thomas Martin...400 ac by settlement made in 1775 on sinking Creek on the north side of Clinch being the land whereon he now resides...August 8, 1781

Page 139 - Richard Elkins, assignee of William Withers...200 ac...Commissioners certificate...on the waters of the upper north of Clinch River along the north side of Cants Ridge...Beginning crossing a spring branch near the head...on **Cants Ridge**...in a gap of the Creek Ridge...April 25,
1783 - William Withers...200 ac...in a Valley on the north side of Clinch River, includes improvements, actual settlement made in 1777...August 29, 1781 - Assigned to Richard Elkins by purchase on April 20, 1783. Signed: William Withers. Witness: Walter Preston

Page 139 - Joseph Meridith...85 ac...Treasury Warrant #13193...on the north side of the north fork of Clinch River and known by the name of the Fly Hollow...Beginning on the top of **Cants Ridge**...May 2, 1783

Page 215 - Isaac Crisman...400 ac...Commissioners Certificate...in Powells Valley and on the north side of **Wallins Ridge**...Beginning on the south side of the creek...by a path...February 18, 1783 -

Valley known by the name of Rock Spring Station, includes improvements...August 14, 1781

<ftp://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/VA/Washington/deeds/surv1001.txt>

Page 385 - John Cate - 175 ac - treasury warrant - on both sides of Opossum Creek, a north branch of the north fork of Holston River - corner to Will's land - corner to Morrison's land -

Our Tetrick or Mercer County Tetrich Kutch?

Teterick Keech is listed as Early Landholder 10 July 1800 Book/Page 3.16 Lincoln County --

200 acres on Roling Fork with prior assignee being G. Harlan.

Dedirick Cooch is listed 30 July 1801 Book/Page3.07 Lincoln Co 200 Acres Ro and Fork (presumed same land)

Detric Couch is listed 29 July 1802 Book/page 3.06 Lincoln, Co 200 acres prior assignee G. Harland

Tetrich Cooch 10 August 1803 Book/page 2.07, 200 acres, same location and same prior assignee

Tetriarch Cooch 3 June 1804 Book/page 4.05 200 acres same location and prior assignee

Dedrick Cooch 1807 Original Tax List 200 acres of land on North Rolling Fork, one white over 21 and one under 21 and as the owner of four horses. Also listed was Daniel Cooch over 21 without land or horses. None on the 1808 tax list. Casey County Ky - First Court Records

EARLY KENTUCKY HOUSEHOLDERS 1787-1811

Henry is listed with Detrick and Daniel Couch-Couts

name	date	book/page	im
Henry Coutts	9 Sep 89	2.04	1
Henry Couch	25 Nov 92	3.04	1
Henry Coutts	7 May 94	3.06	1
Henry Coutts	1 May 95	1.03	1
Henry Coutts	96	4.04	1

Aug 1810/Feb. 1811 CENSUS 1810 Hardin Col Ky page 289 Henry Couch 10011=11010=00
1 male under 10 years-0males 10-16-0males 16-26-1male 26-45 and 1male 45 and upwards;
1 female under 10 years, 1 females 10 to 16- 0 females 16 to 26 year one female 26 to 45 and o
females 45 and upwards.

Deterick appeared with Henry Couch/Couts and Daniel Couch on the list. Possibly brother and nephew?

NAME	DATE	BOOK/PAGE	IM
Teter Coutts	1 June 1795	1.04	11
Teterich Kutch	10 July 1799	3.12	11
Teterick Keech	10 July 1800	3.16	11
Detrick Couch	30 July 1801	3.07	11
Detric Couch	29 July 1802	3.06	11
Teterich Cooch	10 Aug 1803	2.07	11
Tetriarch Couch	3 June 1804	4.05	11
Tetrich Cooch	20 June 1805	2.07	11
Tetrich Couch	30 July 1806	2.09	11

In 1795, Henry and Teter Coutts lived very close together. They are listed on the same book but they are one page apart and one month apart.

Recently, my sister-in-law Pat Evans returned from the LDS Library Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. She was kind enough to review and copy several deeds for Teter and Henry. The deeds on Sugar Creek were delineated even more:
EACH YEAR OF TAX COLLECTION.

Lincoln County, Virginia/Kentucky Deed Abstracts 1781-1795 MGW Publications, Ann MacKinnon, Peggy Galloway, Michael Watson, 1998

20 July 1790, written 20 July 1790—Linn Banks and Sarah his wife of Lincoln County to Henry Cotes [sic Coutts] of same...for 40 pounds...70 acres in Lincoln on Middle Fork of Sugar Creek...line of Samuel Maxbury...corner of Henry Daugherty's survey...corner to Samuel Macksbury. Both signed. Witness: John Bryant and Reuben Arnold. Teste: Willis Green CLC page 462

16 August 1791—John Matthews and Mary his wife of County of Madison to Teter Cotes [Couts] of Lincoln...four 40 pounds...40 acres...in Lincoln on head of the middle fork of Sug [ar] Creek...west corner of Jacob Myers preemption...with John Flourney line...John Bryant corner...He signed, she made mark. She relinquished dower rights. Teste Willis Green CC. Page 530

So, Henry and Dietrich (Teter) Coutts are living next to each other on **Sugar Creek**, Kentucky from 1782-1795. Specifically, they live on the **MIDDLE BRANCH of Sugar Creek**, they have the same neighbors, and the clerk misspelled their names the same way. They have to be related. Thank you, Pat!

THESE COUCH AND COONCE DO NOT PROVE OUR TO BE OUR TETER COUTS, BUT DEDERICH KUTCH OF MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, who was of the age, that he could have been a son of Dietrich Coutts. He was born around 1755, and probably would have been the third son. However, there is no proof. His name was spelled Kutch and Kootch. We think that our Teter and Henry Coutts were on the Dix/Dick's River and Sugar Creek, Kentucky. Teter in Mercer County was younger and living on the Rolling Fork River.

IN 1805 AND 1806M, DANIEL COUCH AND TETRICH COUCH (COUCH) ARE VERY VERY CLOSE, SAME DATE LISTING, SAME BOOK AND PAGE. MAYBE LIVING ON THE SAME FARM, PROBABLE NOT OURS.

Teterick Keech is listed as early landholder 1p July 1800 Book on page 3.16 Lincoln County-200 acres on Rolling Fork with prior assignee being G.Harlan.

Dedirick Cooch is listed 30 July 1801 Book/page 3.07 Lincoln Co. - 200 acres Rolland Ck. (presumed to be the same land)

Detric Couch is listed 29 July 1802 Book/page 3.06 Lincoln Co. 200 acres prior assignee G. Harlan.

Tetric Cooch 10 August 1803 Book/page 2.07 200 acres , same location and same prior assignee.

Tetriarch Cooch 3 June 1804 Book/page 4.05 200 acres same location and prior assignee

Tetrich Cooch 20 June 1805 Book/Page 2.07 200 acres same location and prior assignee. The 200 acres on Rolling Fork listed in Lincoln county from 1800 to 1805 assigned to Tetrick Keech, Dedrick Cooch, Detric Couch, Tetrich Cooch, Tetriarch Cooch, And Tetrich Cooch is believed to be the same land and the same owner, but spelled differently

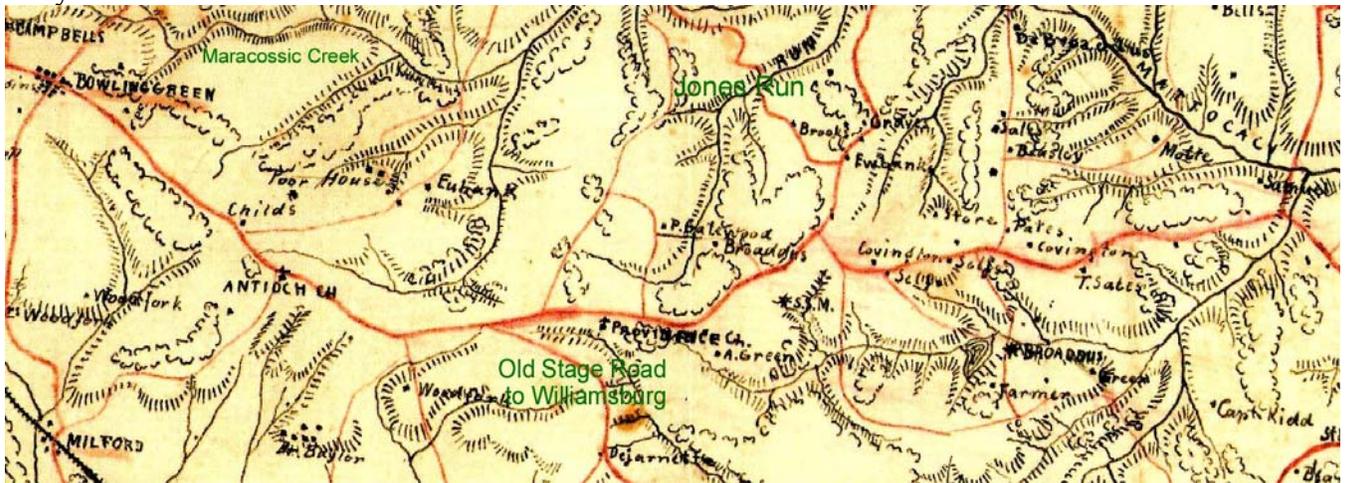
EACH YEAR OF TAX COLLECTION.

THESE COUCH AND COONCE DO NOT PROVE OUR TO BE OUR TETER COUTS, BUT DEDERICH KUTCH OF MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, who was of the age, that he could have been a son of Dietrich Cout. He was born around 1755, and probably would have been the third son. However, there is no proof. His name was spelled Kutch and Kootch.

OTHER COUTSES AND VARIATIONS

1787 Census has Cristian, Henry, John, Martin, Peter Coonce in Rockingham County, Virginia Cristian Counce self tax **This Cristian ended up in Gallia, Ohio as Christopher Coontz.**

1790 First Census of Kentucky Coutsmen, Frederick, [Harrodsburg] County Fayette, Tax List Date 1/11/1790 Benjamin and Micheal Couchman-Bourbon Co, Tax list Date 3/1791 They were silversmiths.



Library of Congress Map Collection drawn during the Civil War by the Engineering Office, 2nd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. **Enhanced view .**

<http://mjgen.com/jolliff/2james.html> **James Jolliff Family Page**

In 1795 the Kentucky Legislature voted to build a road from Lexington to Crab Orchard. During this time the Fort at Crab Orchard was a major intersection and most traffic into Kentucky from Virginia went through Crab Orchard. Not only were there wares for sale, but when someone was planning a trip to Virginia, it would be advertised in the *Kentucky Gazette*, and anyone wanting to go along would meet at Crab Orchard and travel together in a group for protection. For example, on Nov. 1, 1788, the *Gazette* printed this note: "A large company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 19th of November 1788 in order to start early the next day through the wilderness. As it is very dangerous on account of the Indians it is hoped that each person will go well armed." James was at first a frontier, circuit-riding Methodist preacher. But then something happened to change his beliefs -- John Clark, a Scottish Methodist minister arrived in Crab Orchard in April 1796. He wrote this about the area:

“Down the mountain range, towards Crab Orchard, the country was thinly settled. Every eight or ten miles was a cluster of log cabins. . . No public houses existed in that region. . . Fifty cents for horse-keeping, supper, and lodging, was the uniform price. . .at these country houses.”

John Clark reached Crab Orchard in April 1796. Hearing there was to be preaching, he went with the family he was boarding with.

“The preacher Jolliff was a plain, frontier-looking man, dressed in the costume of the country, a hunting-shirt of dressed deer skins and trousers of cotton and wool mixed of a very coarse texture, colored brown with the bark of a species of the White Walnut tree. The house where the people assembled was a double log cabin, rough hewn and when all had gathered, it contained about 75 or 80 persons. The name of the preacher was Jolliff and he preached the gospel to his neighbors and people generally as opportunity offered without any thought about compensation in this life. He was a plain preacher and enforced such truth as he understood on the minds of his hearers. He had been and perhaps was still a Methodist preacher of the local order--but he afterwards joined a class of Baptists called Separates in KY” (p141-142)

New Market/Edmundsbury/Maracossic Creek - Caroline

from David John Mays, *Edmundton Pendleton : 1721-1803*,
A Biography, page 34



http://www.ancestraljourneys.com/eubank_bullard_newman_18th_century.htm



COUTS – KUTCH FAMILIES

Dietrich had at least six children and maybe more:

Couts, Chrisley	married	Sarah Wright
Couts, John	married	Leah Stark
Couts, Henry	married	Sarah Freeman
Couts, Elizabeth	married	Mason
Couts, Mary Magdalena	married	Walter Stark
Couts, Margaret	with a daughter,	Susanna Couts
Couts, Chrisley	Married	Sarah Wright
Couts, John	Married	Leah Stark
Couts, Henry	Married	Sarah Freeman
Couts, Elizabeth	Married	Mason
Couts, Mary Magdalena	Married	Walter Stark
Couts, Margaret	Married	She was believed to have married a Gordon

^^^^^^^^

Dietrich Couchman, 1793 had a mill in Four Mile, KY - unsure

Daniel Lee Kutch Married 1771 Hannah Minerva Whitley Children Enoch B. 1799 March 8 Oct 1819 Married Nancy Jones; Andrew B. 1809 in Casey Mercer; Daniel Lee B. 1799/1800 D. Dec. 4, 1804; David b. 1800; Dedrich b. 1804; George b. 1799/1802 Mercer; Margaret b. 1800 or 1809 Casey, Mercer; Sarah Ann b. 1805 Mercer; Soloman b. 1801.

Dietrich/ Teter/ Tetrich are listed in Lincoln County, North Carolina/ Kentucky along with his son Henry---owning land and as a tax payer.

Dietrich/ Teter are listed in Hardin County/ Lincoln County, Kentucky with son Henry as land owners and tax payers. Apparently they didn't move, but the boundaries changed. There is another Dietrich Kutch in the same area but I am unsure if he is related or if he is our Dietrich, but he has children by the same given names as our Dietrich.

Census- 1800 Ky Fredrick Couchman (Coutsman) still alive, not killed at station.

Dietrick Kutch B. 1745? Mar. 1772? Died 1835 Mercer Co. Spouse Susannah
Children: Elizabeth about 1777 Mercer, John 1773 married Elizabeth McKune, Mary 1775 Mercer, Nancy 1775, Sarah 1781, Mercer. Dan

EARLY KENTUCKY HOUSEHOLDERS 1787-1811

Deterick appeared with Henry Couch/Couts and Daniel Couch

NAME	DATE	BOOK/PAGE	IM
Teter Couts	1 June 1795	1.04	11 Possibly ours
Teterich Kutch	10 July 1799	3.12	11

Teterick Keech	10 July 1800	3.16	11
Detrick Couch	30 July 1801	3.07	11
Detric Couch	29 July 1802	3.06	11
Teterich Cooch	10 Aug 1803	2.07	11
Tetriarch Couch	3 June 1804	4.05	11
Tetrich Cooch	20 June 1805	2.07	11
Tetrich Couch	30 July 1806	2.09	11

Strange, Washington; Deed Book C Page 125

50 Acres Dix River - FILM 25146 PART 3

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Dedirick Cooch is listed 30 July 1801 Book/Page 3.07 Lincoln Co 200 Acres Roand Fork (presumed same land)

Detric Couch is listed 29 July 1802 Book/page 3.06 Lincoln, Co 200 acres prior assignee G. Harland

Tetrich Cooch 10 August 1803 Book/page 2.07, 200 acres, same location and same prior assignee

Tetriarch Cooch 3 June 1804 Book/page 4.05 200 acres same location and prior assignee

Dedrick Cooch 1807 Original Tax List 200 acres of land on North Rolling Fork, one white over 21 and one under 21 and as the owner of four horses. Also listed was Daniel Cooch over 21 without land or horses. None on the 1808 tax list. Casey County Ky - First Court Records

Dedrick Cooch listed in a court appearance April 8, 1811, as one to assist in establishing the route of a road. Casey County Ky - First Court Records- 1807-1817

Subject: RE: Tetrick Kutch From:
DancingDoll228@aol.com Hello, I just found
your web site and for the last 2 hours, I have
thoroughly enjoyed it... My name is Donna Jane Koontz-Young.
I have only in the last year begun to gather my family ancestry.
I have traced back to Detrick/Tetrick Kutch, who married
Susanna Prussia (found this info in family records and on
Ancestry.com). In your pages, I found reference to Susanna
of Prussia, married to Tetrick Kautz. I tried tracing the last
name "Prussia" and have made up my mind that there is no
such last name who emigrated from Prussia. My family is
Tilford Kutch, son of John Kutch, son of Tetrick/Detrick
Kutch who was married to Susanna Prussia. Can you verify
that Susanna of Prussia is the same as my Susanna Prussia?
I show her being born "about" 1745 in Prussia, and dying
"about" 1834 in Mercer Co., Ky. ANY assistance will help
me tremendously. Please email me at: DancingDoll228@aol.com

Thank you....Donna Koontz-Young

Barb's Reply: Hi, I am trying desperately to connect my Detrick to the KUTCH line. I will pass you info on to the Kutch experts, so they can contact you...I think Detrick of Mercer was son or our Detrick who came to America-PA-in 1750-then, on to VA. ...timing, place, and names are good, but there is no further contact between Detrick and his sons John and Chrisley, as far as I can tell. There was a KUTCH family that came from PA to KY 1760's..But there is nnnooooo proof...

Subject: Re: Tetrick Kutch From: DancingDoll228@aol.com

Hi! Thank you so very, very much. this is just driving me "Nuts"...I appreciate your quick response...Donna
Subject: Re: Tetrick Kutch From: DancingDoll228@aol.com

Hi, again, Barb.. Just a quick thought...I have a very old description of the Kutch family and how they came to be in Indiana, their perils on the trail, etc. In this "document", it starts out that Tilford/Tetrick Kutch was born "about 1750" ..it states that he was in the Revolutionary War. It states that "Anna" came to America on board a "bride ship".. And they met and married...I've generally discounted all of this because I could not make the dates and times agree with the records I've found. It also states that Tilford/Detrick/Tetrick had a friend named Adolph Cane, also a soldier, who married a Phoebe King. Also a "bride" of this same ship... all this sorta fits because John Kutch, son of Detrick/Tilford had a son named John Cane Kutch, born 15 MAY 1831..I can't find any reference to why he would have such a middle name, were it not true that somewhere along the way some one named "Cane" came into the picture. But the dates are all wrong... If you haven't seen this or would like to, let me know...maybe some of the pieces will fit in your line. Just a wild goose chase probably, but who knows...??? Donna

Subject: RE: Kutch history From: DancingDoll228@aol.com

Hi, Barb... As per your request here is the history that I found at my dad's. He died in 1997 and I'm just starting to put all this together. I added the list of children of Paris Jones and Luella (Kutch) Jones at the bottom. I typed this history, as the original is hand written and in very bad condition. A lot of this is controversial. Let me know if you find major corrections.. Hope it's entertaining, if nothing else... Thanks..Donna

THE KUTCH FAMILY

(Copied from typed document discovered at the Koontz residence, in Heidelberg, Miss., October, 2002. Copied verbatim, by Donna Koontz-Young, daughter of deceased, Olin Maxwell Koontz, and Mary Ovada Leggett Koontz)

TILFORD KUTCH was born about 1750, exact date not known. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

A Prussian trans-ocean shipping company provided passage for a number of women from Prussia in the early 1780's, and hoped to collect the price for passage from the prospective bridegrooms waiting in Virginia.

TILFORD KUTCH, and his soldier friend, ADOLPH CANE, each met and married one of these imported girls.

PHOEBE KING married ADOLPH CANE, in 1784. TILFORD KUTCH married ANNA PRUSSIA the same year. The two couples lived near each other and began to labor for individual existence, their main living was from wild game, nuts and fruit in the forests, and fish from the many streams.

On November 3, 1786, a son was born to TILFORD and ANNA KUTCH in Virginia. JOHN KUTCH, son of TILFORD and ANNA, was quite small when his parents both died, probably of Typhoid Fever, which was common in the country at that time. ADOLPH CANE assumed the responsibility of caring for the orphan child, JOHN. In the late 1700's, ADOLPH CANE and his wife PHOEBE, together with their three children and young JOHN KUTCH, moved to NW North Carolina. It was here that JOHN KUTCH and ELIZABETH CANE were married in 1804. ELIZABETH CANE was the oldest child of ADOLPH and PHOEBE CANE. Here JOHN and ELIZABETH had three children.

TILFORD KUTCH (b) 1806
EWING KUTCH (b) 10 JUNE 1808
CAROLINE M. KUTCH (b) 1809 (d) 12 JAN 1881

Stories then went by mouth, as there were no mail, newspapers, telephones, telegraph or radios. They were told that Indiana Territory of the Northwest was opened for settlement. They decided at once to

go to Indiana and began preparing for the journey. Their method of travel consisted of a homemade, two-wheeled cart drawn by a young milk cow and a three-year-old bull.

They packed their clothing, a few household necessities, tools, such as ax, plow, augur, hoe, drawing knife and a variety of seeds. They also took a supply of food, dried pumpkin, jug of sorghum, salt, bacon, cornmeal and a gun to kill game. In the summer of 1811, they traveled thru unbroken forest, over Indian Trails, some 500 miles. They were three months on the road. They came over the Appalachian Mountains, thru the pass by the "Lone Pine". The Ohio River was crossed at Louisville. They decided to tarry awhile in Washington Co., near Salem, Indiana, which was a small settlement. They remained there nearly four years. Here two more children were born.

NELSON KUTCH (b) 1812

ALFORD KUCTCH (b) 2 DEC 1814 (d) 2 JULY 1896

In 1815 the KUTCH family traveled to Monroe County, Indiana, and in 1816, TILFORD entered land in Clear Creek Township. Here they lived and raised their family of nine children and the last four were born here.

ORPHA JANE KUTCH (b) 1817 (d) 1890

JANE KUTCH (b) 1819

FINDLEY KUTCH (b) 27 DEC 1823 (d) 27 NOV 1857

JOHN CANE KUTCH (b) 15 MAY 1831 (d) 17 JULY 1861

TILFORD KUTCH was married 28 OCT 1847, to AMANDA MILLER, a step-daughter of JAMES WRIGHT by his second marriage.

He went west to seek cold in 1849.

He was never heard from again.

LUELLA KUTCH, daughter of TILFORD and AMANDA, was born 16 JULY 1857, died 15 MAR 1892.

LUELLA married PARIS CLAY JONES, 26 SEPT 1876.

PARIS and LUELLA lived 8 miles south of Bloomington, Indiana, in the South Union neighborhood.

Launa=Subject: Re: Detrick Kutch From: genealau I have

Atkinsons and probably Walkers (if I only knew

Walker's first name)in Christian/Mercer/Todd Cos., KY

in the same time frame. I haven't had a chance to check

those Cos. for early Birds. Atkinson md Walker in Christian Co.,

Walker md Bird in Colorado. Bird b MO then migrated to CO. Found Walker in Dade/Lawrence Co., MO 1880 census as a widow. There is a Cousts in Boone Co., MO 1820

with a John and Jesse Bird/Byrd. I think it was Aaron Coutts. Know anything about any connection with Birds and Coutts there? Deitrich/Detrich is too unusual not to be related somehow.....Launa

Subject: Detrick Kutch From: genealau Been in UT and will be leaving again to visit a friend. Back June 10th.

Chat with you then. Launa

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Village/8086/documents/land/casey.txt>

CASEY COUNTY KY - TAX LIST

- 1807 Daniel Cooch -1 male over 21, 1 horse
Detrick Cooch -200 acres on North Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)
- 1808 Detrick Koutch -230 A. N. Rolling Fk. (in the name of George Harlin)
John Koutch -1 male over 21, 2 horses
- 1809 Detrick Kutch - 230 A. N. Rolling Fk. (in the name of George Harlin)
John Kutch - 1 male over 21, 2 horses
- 1810 John Kutch - 1 male over 21, 3 horses Dedrick Kutch - 200 acres
- 1811 Dedrick Kutch- 230 acres Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)
John Kutch - 1 male over 21, 4 horses
- 1812 Detrick Couch - 230 acres Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)
John Couch - 1 male over 21, 3 horses
- 1813 Detrick Kutch - 230 acres Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)
John Kutch - 1 male over 21, 3 horses (both men in Capt. Lobb's Militia Co.)
- 1814 Detrick Kutch - 230 acres Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)
- 1815 Detrick Kooch - 230 acres Rolling Fork
- 1816 Detrick Kooch - 230 acres Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)
- 1817 Dedrick Cooch - 230 acres Rolling Fork (in the name of George Harlin)

Can't Pass up a Jacob.....

<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=DESC&db=connect&id=I14833>

1 Jacob KOONTZ b: 12 FEB 1817 d: 21 SEP 1885

+ Rebecca RAY b: 13 MAY 1817 d: 8 JUN 1860

2 Malinda KOONTZ b: 31 MAR 1865 d: 25 SEP 1925

+ David DICKSON b: 10 JAN 1847 d: 25 SEP 1919

3 Roy Emily DICKSON

3 Charles Monroe DICKSON

3 Wiley Edward DICKSON

+ Minnie YOUNG

3 William Oscar DICKSON b: ABT 1896

+ Bessie Lee BLEVINS b: 19 MAY 1896 d: 18 DEC 1935

3 Claude Franklin DICKSON

3 Nora Cornette DICKSON

+ Enoch YOUNG

3 Walter Winfield DICKSON

+ Maude JOHES

+ Lorene PERKINS

3 Robert Lee DICKSON

+ Betty BROWN

+ Paulette BARTHOLEMEW

3 Lena Cynthia DICKSON

+ James Floyd JONES

I am trying to find information on the Kutch family, whose name has been spelled Kootch, Kutch, Cootch, etc. Have you seen this spelling in your family line? My immigrant ancestor was Tedtrick or Dedrick Kootch and his wife was Susanna of Prussia. Any information will be appreciated.

Thank You,

Ann Tipton Reed February 23, 2001 2:22 PM

----- Original Message -----

From: ggrpvc

To: bevans@coutsfamily.com

Sent: Saturday, May 08, 2004 10:19 AM

Subject: Dedrick Kutch

The "Dietrich Aka Teter (Kautz) Coutts d: 1795 in Hardin County? Kentucky," is evidently not the Dedrick Kutch died 1833 in Mercer County, Kentucky. Do you have any ideas how they might be related?

I have been doing some work on this Kutch family as my wife descends from Tilford (Dedrich) to John to Carolina Kutch who married David Wright.

Carolina was my wife's 3rd great grandmother. The Wright- Kutch connection is also interesting because on your website you have Dietrich's son

Christopher Chrisley Sr. Coutts d: 1790 in Warren County, Kentucky married Sarah Wright d: January 29, 1813 in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. I wonder if there is a connection.

Thank you very much.

Gary Rolph

Manchester New Hampshire

Original Message -----

From: genealau

To: bevans@syix.com

Sent: Monday, June 02, 2003 3:35 PM

Subject: Detrick Kuitch

Dietrick Kutch B. 1745? Mar. 1772? Died 1835 Mercer Co. Spouse Susannah
Children: Elizabeth about 1777 Mercer, John 1773 married Elizabeth McKune,
Mary 1775 Mercer, Nancy 1775, Sarah 1781, Mercer.

Daniel Lee Kutch Married 1771 Hannah Minerva Whitley Children Enoch B. 1799 Mrach 8 Oct 1819 Married
Nancy Jones; Andrew B. 1809 in Casey Mercer; Daniel Lee B. 1799/1800 D. Dec. 4, 1804; David b. 1800;
Dedrich b. 1804; George b. 1799/1802 Mercer; Margaret b. 1800 or 1809 Casey, Mercer; Sarah Ann b. 1805
Mercer; Soloman b. 1801.

January 12, 1996

10006 North Ivanhoe
Portland, OR 97203

Dear Ms. Wilson,

I recently found your book's description on the "New on the Bookshelf," in my Nov. - DEC 1995, Everston's Genealogical Helper. I was pleased to see that you have information on a Kutch line. My brother and I are seeking information on Kentucky Kutches from 1780-1820's.

APPENDICES – FOOTNOTES

Life in Mid-Eighteenth Century Pennsylvania

KUTCH FAMILY

From: HarryBak@aol.com

Subject: Dederick Kutch

Date: Thu, 3 Dec 1998

Dear Barbara?, Dedrick Kutch died in Mercer Co. KY in 1833. His children were: Daniel(of Greene Co. MO, John(of Monroe Co. IN), Elizabeth Roller, Susanna Florey, Sarah Medlock, Mary Holderman. Wife, Susanna. He owned land in NC in 1790. When he signed in German it looked like Katss. His son Daniel married daughter of George Whitley there and then went to Maury and Lawrence Co. TN. I have researched this line thoroughly. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Joanna A. Baker

Subj: Re: Dederick Kutch

Date: 98-12-04 07:14:30 EST

From: Harry Bak To: bevans@coutsfamily.com

Dear Barb, We have always assumed that the Tetrick Coutts in VA was the same as Detrick Kutch, carpenter, in NC. His son John said that he was born in VA while Daniel's daughter claimed MD as her Father's birthplace. Teter Coutts bought land (a peppercorn lease) from Adam Rader on Walnut Creek in 1761. The deed was recorded in 1779. Since a Susanna was the wife of Deter Kouts when he sold this land on Walling Creek (then in Rockingham County, Virginia, 1781) and the wife of Dederick Kutch when he died (he was over 90 years old according to the census) we had always assumed they were the same man. We may have two families or two marriages or two men.

The fact that he sold his land in VA just before he appeared in NC always seemed to reinforce this idea. He bought land in Lincoln Co. NC in 1789 and sold this land in 1795 when he moved to KY and bought land on Rolling Creek. The settlement of his estate after the death of his wife, Susanna, pinpoints the families of his children and where they had located. The land was not sold until 1840. His son John married in KY. His son Daniel married in NC. Daniel had a large family and no probate has been found for him yet, but many of his children have been tied to him thru marriage records, tax records and court records. If this helps or more is needed, let me know.

Joanna

ARMANTROUT FAMILY
INTERNET RESEARCH

From: ChazTuna@aol.com Date: Sat, 5 Feb 2000 18:32:30
EST Subject: Counts - Kouts

Hi Barbara, Here is an exert from the book, "The Armentrout

Family History 1739 - 1978" by, Russell Armentrout. I got a copy through the interlibrary loan from the Sutro Library in San Francisco, Ca. Any Armentrout researcher should obtain a copy of this reference. It's a fabulous piece of work. I have ran across more on the is Kouts connection but I didn't file any of it. Try one of the Family Tree Makers family disk. Probably vol. 1, 2, or 3, There are Armentrouts/Ermantraudts in Vol. 1 and 3 for sure.

"The Armentrout Family History 1739 - 1978" Some time after Johannes' death, his widow Anna Elizabeth married Johannes Kouts who for a time lived in the Adam Hedderich household. However, after a time Kouts forced his wife to demand an administration and settlement of the estate of her former husband. Apparently, through these efforts Kouts was appointed by the Augusta County Virginia Court as executor of Johannes Ermentraudt's estate. With this accomplished Kouts, assumed control of the combined estate and the mortgage bond in Pennsylvania. This combined with other obnoxious behavior proved too much for Adam and he forced his new son-in-law and wife to leave his home. In August 1760 Adam Hedderich brought a civil suit in the Augusta County court against Johannes Kouts to recover his half of the combined estate and the 2/3 of Johannes Ermentroudt's **half for his 2 grandsons**

10,000 SIGNATURES The Significance of Finding Chrisley's Signature

Chrisley was found in Virginia in 1776 - location and time. He had to be at least 16 years of age of the State of VA would not have allowed him to sign the petition. He was protesting equality in practice for all churches not just the Church of England..

TRANSFER OF GUARDIANSHIP [KENTUCKY]

Chrisley Jr. and Aaron- Submitted by Anne Miller

From: "Anne L. Miller" amille01@coin.orgTo: Barbara Coutts Evans Subject: Christley and

Aaron Coutts Good Morning Barb, Here is a piece of information that I have been searching through piles and files for. Finally it came to light. It is a good indication of the possible birth dates for Christley and Aaron, since they had to be between 14 and 21 in order to choose their own guardians: "At a County Court held for the County of Warren at the Court house in the Town of Bowlinggreen ON Monday the 3rd day of December 1804" "Christley Couch and Aaron Couch orphans of Chrisley Couch Came into Court and made choice of Baily

Anderson as their guardian Who entered into Court in the penalty of \$500 conditioned as the law directs with Jesse Kirby Sec"

◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*◇*

THE KUTCH FAMILY

(Copied from typed document discovered at the Koontz residence, in Heidelberg, Miss., October, 2002. Copied verbatim, by Donna Koontz-Young, daughter of deceased, Olin Maxwell Koontz, and Mary Ovada Leggett Koontz)

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EWING KUTCH (b) 10 JUNE 1808

CAROLINE M. KUTCH (b) 1809 (d) 12 JAN 1881

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They packed their clothing, a few household necessities, tools, such as ax, plow, augur, hoe, drawing knife and a variety of seeds. They also took a supply of food, dried pumpkin, jug of sorghum, salt, bacon, cornmeal and a gun to kill game. In the summer of 1811, they traveled thru unbroken forest, over Indian Trails, some 500 miles. They were three months on the road. They came over the Appalachian Mountains, thru the pass by the "Lone Pine". The Ohio River was crossed at Louisville. They decided to tarry awhile in Washington Co., near Salem, Indiana, which was a small settlement. They remained there nearly four years. Here two more children were born.

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In 1815 the KUTCH family traveled to Monroe County, Indiana, and in 1816, TILFORD entered land in Clear Creek Township. Here they lived and raised their family of nine children and the last four were born here.

ORPHA JANE KUTCH (b) 1817 (d) 1890

JANE KUTCH (b) 1819

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TILFORD KUTCH was married 28 OCT 1847, to AMANDA MILLER, a step-daughter of JAMES WRIGHT by his second marriage. He went west to seek cold in 1849. He was never heard from again.

LUELLA KUTCH, daughter of TILFORD and AMANDA, was born 16 JULY 1857, died 15 MAR 1892. LUELLA married PARIS CLAY JONES, 26 SEPT 1876. PARIS and LUELLA lived 8 miles south of Bloomington, Indiana, in the South Union neighborhood.

** END OF DOCUMENT**

END OF DOCUMENT

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT FILED IN RECORDS OF TRANSCRIBER

DOCUMENT RE-TYPED BY DONNA J. KOONTZ-YOUNG, TRANSCRIBER

FEBRUARY 21, 2003, BILOXI, MS.

LISTED BELOW ARE THE CHILDREN OF PARIS AND LUELLA (KUTCH) JONES:

RAYMOND O. JONES (b) 24 DEC 1877 (d) JULY 1877

RAYMOND died at 7 mos. of age.

Hand written family notes state name spelled RAIMANN

LUNA JONES (b) 5 MAY 1879 (d) MAR 1943

LUNA married CROHN THRASHER

Children of LUNA and CROHN TRASHER::

WILMA THRASHER died at birth

RUSSELL THRASHER died at when 6 years old

RALPH THRASHER died when 3 years old

DORWELL THRASHER (b) 1903

** DORWELL married GLEN R. HENDERSON, Mayor of Connersville, IN.

CARRIE MARGARET JONES (b) 24 APRIL 1881

CARRIE married (1st) WALTER CLAYTON

Children of CARRIE and WALTER CLAYTON:

MARGARET CLAYTON

CARRIE married (2nd) BERT OBERLE

Children of CARRIE and BERT OBERLE:

None

MARY ALICE JONES (b) 5 MAY 1882 (d) OCT 1916

MARY ALICE (Mayree) married JAMES HARDY

Children of MARY ALICE and JAMES HARDY:

LLOYD HARDY (b)

OLIN HARDY (b) 2 OCT 1916

OLIN'S mother, MARY ALICE (JONES) HARDY died when he was only 2 weeks old. OLIN was adopted by his Aunt ZULA (JONES) BRYANT and Uncle DAYTON BRYANT.

OLIVE BELVA JONES (b) 17 OCT 1883

OLIVE married: () Unmarried
Children of OLIVE BELVA JONES and UNKNOWN:
LEONARD PARIS JONES (b) 19 NOV 1899
OLIVE married (1st) FRED LESLIE KOONTZ
Children of OLIVE and FRED LESLIE KOONTZ:
OLIN MAXWELL KOONTZ (b) 30 MAY 1913

OLIVE married (2nd) GEORGE EDGAR FIELDER
Children of OLIVE and GEORGE EDGAR FIELDER
CHANCEY WEIR FIELDER (b) 19 SEPT 1925 (d) 1 NOV 1944 ~ Italy ~ WWII

ELIZABETH PEARLE JONES (b) 27 AUG 1886
PEARLE married OLIN A. ROGERS
Children of PEARLE and OLIN A. ROGERS:
None

JOHN RUSSELL JONES (b) 31 DEC 1888

ZULA L. JONES (b) 26 MAY 1891
ZULA married DAYTON C. "Rich" BRYANT ~
Children of ZULA and DAYTON C. BRYANT
None

ZULA (JONES) BRYANT and D.C. BRYANT adopted OLIN HARDY, son of MARY ALICE and JAMES HARDY.

SOURCES:

Koontz Family Bible owned by Donna Koontz-Young
South Union Cemetery Records - Monroe Co., IN
Koontz Cemetery Records - Monroe Co., In.
Family photo albums owned by Donna Koontz-Young

----- Original Message -----

From: DancingDoll228@aol.com

To: bevans@coutsfamily.com

Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2003 3:18 PM

Subject: RE: Kutch history

Hi, Barb...

As per your request here is the history that I found at my dad's. He died in 1997 and I'm just starting to put all this together. I added the list of children of Paris Jones and Luella (Kutch) Jones at the bottom.

I typed this history, as the original is hand written and in very bad condition. A lot of this is controversial. Let me know if you find major corrections.. Hope its entertaining, if nothing else...Thanks..Donna

THE KUTCH FAMILY

From the research that I have conducted-2011, I have been unable to connect the families of Kautz/Couts and Kutch/Kooch. Dietrick Kooch came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania, directly. Where Dietrich Kautz/Couts came from Germany, landed in Pennsylvania, and immediately went to Virginia and bought land. He married his wife, Susanna (probably Powers) along the way and settled in Virginia for twenty years.

Although there are many similarities, Dietrick Kooch born circa 1745 before Dietrich Kautz arrived in the New World. Kooch could not have been able to live in Pennsylvania by himself if he were born later. More research will be done, but currently, they look like totally different families.

Xxxxx

(Copied from typed document discovered at the Koontz residence, in Heidelberg, Miss., October, 2002. Copied verbatim, by Donna Koontz-Young, daughter of deceased, Olin Maxwell Koontz, and Mary Ovada Leggett Koontz)

TILFORD KUTCH was born about 1750, exact date not known.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

A Prussian trans-ocean shipping company provided passage for a number of women from Prussia in the early 1780's, and hoped to collect the price for passage from the prospective bridegrooms waiting in Virginia.

TILFORD KUTCH, and his soldier friend, ADOLPH CANE, each met and married one of these imported girls.

PHOEBE KING married ADOLPH CANE, in 1784. TILFORD KUTCH married ANNA PRUSSIA the same year. The two couples lived near each other and began to labor for individual existence, their main living was from wild game, nuts and fruit in the forests, and fish from the many streams.

On November 3, 1786, a son was born to TILFORD and ANNA KUTCH in Virginia. JOHN KUTCH, son of TILFORD and ANNA, was quite small when his parents both died, probably of Typhoid Fever, which was common in the country at that time. ADOLPH CANE assumed the responsibility of caring for the orphan child, JOHN. In the late 1790's, ADOLPH CANE and his wife PHOEBE, together with their three children and young JOHN KUTCH, moved to NW North Carolina. It was here that JOHN KUTCH and ELIZABETH CANE were married in 1804. ELIZABETH CANE was the oldest child of ADOLPH and PHOEBE CANE. Here JOHN and ELIZABETH had three children.

TILFORD KUTCH (b) 1806

EWING KUTCH (b) 10 JUNE 1808

CAROLINE M. KUTCH (b) 1809 (d) 12 JAN 1881

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SOURCES:

Koontz Family Bible owned by Donna Koontz-Young
South Union Cemetery Records - Monroe Co., IN
Koontz Cemetery Records - Monroe Co., In.
Family photo albums owned by Donna Koontz-Young

----- Original Message -----

From: DancingDoll228@aol.com

To: bevans@coutsfamily.com

Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2003 6:47 PM

Subject: Re: Tetrick Kutch

Hi, again, Barb..

Just a quick thought...I have a very old description of the Kutch family and how they came to be in Indiana, their perils on the trail, etc. In this "document", it starts out that Tilford/Tetrick Kutch was born "about 1750"..it states that he was in the Revolutionary War. It states that "Anna" came to America on board a "bride ship"..and they met and married...I've generally discounted all of this because I could not make the dates and times agree with the records I've found. It also states that Tilford/Detrick/Tetrick had a friend named Adolph Cane, also a soldier, who married a Phoebe King..also a "bride" of this same ship...all this sorta fits because John Kutch, son of Detrick/Tilford had a son named John Cane Kutch, born 15 MAY 1831..I can't find any

reference to why he would have such a middle name, were it not true that somewhere along the way someone named "Cane" came into the picture..but the dates are all wrong... If you haven't seen this or would like to, let me know...maybe some of the pieces will fit in your line..Just a wild goose chase probably, but who knows...??? Donna

From: DancingDoll228@aol.com
To: bevans@coutsfamily.com
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2003 7:00 PM
Subject: RE: Tetrick Kutch

Hello,

I just found your web site and for the last 2 hours, I have thoroughly enjoyed it..

My name is Donna Jane Koontz-Young. I have only in the last year begun to gather my family ancestry. I have traced back to Detrick/Tetrick Kutch, who married Susanna Prussia (found this info in family records and on Ancestry.com). In your pages, I found reference to Susanna of Prussia, married to Tetrick Kautz.

I tried tracing the last name "Prussia" and have made up my mind that there is no such last name who immigrated from Prussia.

My family is Tilford Kutch, son of John Kutch, son of Tetrick/Detrick Kutch who was married to Susanna Prussia.

Can you verify that Susanna of Prussia is the same as my Susanna Prussia? I show her being born "about" 1745 in Prussia, and dying "about" 1834 in Mercer Co., Ky.

ANY assistance will help me tremendously. Please email me at:
DancingDoll228@aol.com

Thank you....Donna Koontz-Young
Sorry it couldn't be more

By **John T. Humphrey**

<http://genealogy.about.com/library/authors/uchumphreyh.htm#17>

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 9. Abbot, *op. cit.*, p. 123.
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 27. *Ibid.*, p. lxxxvii.
 28. Virginia Historical Society, *op. cit.*, II, p.506.
 29. Fitzpatrick, *op. cit.*, II, p.83.
 30. Fitzpatrick, *op. cit.*, I, pp.239-240.
 31. Abbot, *op. cit.*, III, p. 387.
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