

# THE HEATWOLE STORY

By

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## INTRODUCTION

This article is an attempt to update the record of the Heatwole family in America. Much of this material has never been presented in an organized format. The information about Mathias will contrast sharply with established accounts of him as the ancestral sire of the American Heatwole family. New information will be presented about the Heatwoles who inhabited Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

To gather this information I have visited ancestral sites, libraries, graveyards, and historical societies and have logged many miles in search of the facts and information. I have a collection of artifacts and a file of several hundreds of photographs and slides.

Chapter 1 was written by my father, Daniel R. Heatwole, Sr., circa 1950. It is from him that I was infected with this genealogy bug. Chapter 1 is presented just as he wrote it. His format is the one I will use. I will begin with Mathias and follow along with the "children." I draw attention to the term children, as one of the reasons for writing this article is to show that Mathias was not the grandsire of the American Heatwole family.

Chapter 2, my data about Mathias, will be followed by chapters about each of the Lancaster County Heatwoles, namely John, Anna, Mary, David, Jacob and Christian. Chapter 9 will contain data supporting my theory that the Lancaster County Heatwoles originated from the area of Germany near the cities of Worms, Hessheim, Monsheim and Kriegsheim, rather than from farther north near Bacharach and Steeg.

According to previously published sources, I am a 7<sup>th</sup> generation member of the Heatwole clan, descending thusly: Mathias, David, Abraham, David A., Daniel F., Daniel R. and me, Franklin David.

All facts have been thoroughly researched. A complete listing of the sources used in this narrative is available from the author.

## CHAPTER 1

### THE HEATWOLE STORY , by Daniel R. Heatwole, Sr., circa 1950

"From the Book of Books we read: "Now the Lord said unto Abram, `Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred and from thy father's house into a land I will shew thee.`"

Two hundred years ago, beside the River Rhine, in Germany, a man pondering this twelfth of Genesis may have read it thus: Now the Lord said unto Mathias, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred and from thy father's house into a land I will shew thee: And even as Abram of old, never questioning the Lord's will, this man, Johann Mathias Hutwohl, got himself out of his country, from his kindred, and from his father's house into a new land the Lord was shewing unto him and to other thousands of his countrymen.

Born under the ancestral roof-tree at Steeg bei Bacharach, Germany, in the year 1711, Johann Mathias Hutwohl arrived September 15, 1748, on the ship `Two Brothers` at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to become the ancestor and founder of our American Heatwole family. The `Chronik der Familie Hutwohl` lists his marriage on February 11, 1744, to Anna Christina Heiderich. Two daughters, Christine Elizabeth and Anna Susanna, born before he left Germany, are also listed. But no trace of this family has been found in America; and little is known of Mathias himself after he affixes his signature to the register of the port, and subscribes to the oath of allegiance.

Heretofore it has been supposed that Mathias married a Miss Haas after his arrival in Pennsylvania, and that from this union six children were born; namely John, Jacob, David, Christian, Anna, and Mary, whose birth dates range from about 1764 to 1771. But this supposition could only have been founded on hearsay and was evidently wrong. The Intestate Records of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, for the year 1752 give the following: "Wm. Plumsted Reg. Gen. of Phila. To Jost Rungel of Northwales in the County of Phila. @ Yoman on the estate of Mathias Heatwell decd. (Mary the widow of the decd. Having renounced) Memorandum that Letters of Administration in common form were granted to the above Jost Rungel on the estate of the late decd. Inventory to be established on or before the 27<sup>th</sup> day of May anno 1753.--Given under the seal of the said office this 27<sup>th</sup> day of May 1752. (signed) Wm. Plumsted, Reg. Gen." Note the widow's name here given is Mary, and no mention is made of children.

The only other authentic record so far found bearing on the Mathias Hutwohl family is still more confusing. It is a baptismal record from the Old Trappe (Lutheran) Church whose pastor at that time was the renowned Henry Melichor Mulenberg, Sr., and is as follows:

"Schwing, Anna Magdalene, dr Joh. Nicol and Anna Barbara; br Sept. 12 bap Oct. 8 1751  
Sp Mathias Huttwohl's wife Anna Magdalene."

Again note the name of Mathias' wife this time, also the name of the child. It was customary for grandparents to stand sponsor to the baptism of a child. From this fact and the name, it would appear that Mathias' wife was the grandmother. But the mother, Anna Barbara

Schwing, according to Mathias' birth date, could not have been his daughter. Her birth date would have been at least a decade too early, nor could the brothers and sisters, John, Jacob, David, Christian, Anna, and Mary, born 1764 to 1771, have been his children. Their birth dates are all a decade or two after his death.

Although no such record exists for proof, Mathias the immigrant must have had a son, probably a Mathias Jr., who married the Miss Haas and became the father of these six children of whose times and places we are more certain. And no doubt it was he who died of heart failure after an attempt to outrun an obstinate calf that did not want to be penned up.

This is about all that can be glimpsed back through the dark fog of the past of the first two generations of Heatwoles in America. No doubt much of interest is hidden; and no doubt, too, the old saying, "Let bygones be bygones" might be very applicable to the case of Mathias I. Of the four times we get a glimpse of him, on each occasion his wife has a different name. Or if there were four wives, the man was many years ahead of his time. Only in present times are four wives in so short a time a commonplace occurrence.

From the time of its settlement, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, has irrefutably been called the Garden Spot of America; and the Weaverland section in Earl Township is without a peer in all of Lancaster. Here we pick up again the Heatwole family, the four brothers and two sisters, that must have comprised the third American generation. Following them in the supposed order of birth, we begin with John Hutwohl.

In the marriage records of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is the following: June 4, 1787, John Hutwohl and Marie Keburtz. At the Lancaster County Courthouse is a bond bearing the date of Aug. 15, 1794 given by Mary Hiedwohl, and others, for the settlement of John Hiedwohl's (her husband) estate, he having died intestate. This fixes his death before or in the year 1794. Another bond bearing the date of 1803 is given by Christian Myer, and others, for the settlement of Mary Hiedwohl's estate, she also having died intestate. A complete inventory of all personal property is listed in the settlement of both John's and his wife's estate. No children are mentioned in either case, yet the census of 1790 lists John Hietwell, wife, and two daughters of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. John was a blacksmith by trade, as is evident from the inventory of his goods listed at the time of settlement of his estate.

Anna Hutwohl, born June 1765, Married Samuel Weaver, grandson of the emigrant Henry Weber. They reared a large family, and lived on a farm near the original "Weaverland" homestead. A son Samuel moved to Rockingham County, Virginia, and settled near Weaver's Church, which was named for him. Anna died October 3, 1803, and is buried in the old (original) Weaverland cemetery in Row 1 beside her husband.

Mary Hutwohl, born December 18, 1766, married Peter Bowman and immigrated to Rockingham County, Virginia, where they raised a large and interesting family. Their children and grandchildren migrated and settled all over the west, and there are still extant some very interesting letters relating western pioneer conditions that were written by them to their relatives back east.

Peter Bowman was an ardent huntsman. His death resulted from a hunting accident. He had gone on horseback to the nearby western mountains where he hitched his horse and continued on foot his hunt. When his horse returned home at evening without him, its trail was followed and he was found dead from a gunshot wound. There was clear evidence that he had slipped in the snow and in endeavoring to avoid a fall had struck the butt of his gun on the ground in such a manner that it had been discharged and the contents of its load lodged in his chest, causing instant death. My father [Daniel F. Heatwole, father of this writer, Daniel R. Heatwole] often showed me a large sinkhole, just above the Seven Springs on War Branch, into which the gun that killed Peter was thrown.

The widow Mary died in February 1833. She and her husband are buried in the family graveyard on the hill just back of their homesite. The old sandstone markers to their graves are inscribed in German.

David Hutwohl, born in 1767, learned the shoemaker trade from his uncle, Christian Haas. About 1788 he married Magdalene Weyland. They lived for a while in the old Bishop Martin house along the Horseshoe Pike west of Blue Ball, Pennsylvania. Later they moved to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and bought a farm in Guilford Township, just outside of Chambersburg along the present Lincoln Highway. In 1796 they sold the farm and immigrated to Rockingham county, Virginia, where numerous of their descendants are living and prospering today. Both are buried in the old Blosser graveyard near their original Virginia homesite. David died April 18, 1842 and his wife Magdalene November 23, 1840.

Jacob Hutwohl, born in Lancaster County in 1777, died in Charlestown, West Virginia, where some few of his descendants, spelling their name Hiedwohl, live today. His wife's maiden name is given as Eliza Crow in former accounts of this family. If this is correct, she must have been the second wife. I have two old parchment deeds to a farm in Earl Township, near New Holland, Pennsylvania, to which his and his wife's (nee Elizabeth Moyer) names are signed. Jacob and his wife purchased this farm from the other Moyer heirs, quite a few of whom, along with Jacob's wife, were minors, and the court approved in their behalf. These are both very interesting old deeds, consisting of some three thousand words, and naming the three prior deed owners right back to the Penns. The second deed is when the farm is sold by Jacob Heidwohl to Jonas Nolt, April 12, 1813, whose descendants still own it today. A springhouse, still standing, and some of the timber in the present barn are from the time of Heidwohl ownership.

Christian Hutwohl no doubt was named after his uncle, Christian Haas. Nothing concerning him is known other than he was a bachelor and a shoemaker by trade. He is supposed to have died and was buried at Alexandria, Virginia.

As the original name Hutwohl has been Anglecized to Heatwole, we must turn back to Germany to learn the origin and meaning of the name.

Soon after the time of Christ, the Romans had established a colony at Bacharach on the Rhine, and this section very early became famous for the wines it produced. In fact, the name

Bacharach means, the altar of Bacchus. That here at Steeg is produced a wine the flavor of which is renowned, even in this district noted for the best of Rhenish wines, is attested by the following lines:

"When Bacchus, merry comrade widely famed  
For home-seat hard upon the Rhine's green strand  
Choose here the fairest spot in all the land,  
It was from thenceforth Bacchus' Altar named.  
Here planted he and tilled the trailing vine,  
And anxiously provided for its growth.  
Whereby it filled each robust drinker's mouth  
With excellent and stimulating wine.  
But most a vale nearby, evoked his love;  
To it the Rhine gave off a narrow way;  
From dawning there till night the sunbeams played,  
And there the noble wine of Steeg gushed forth.  
This treasure, then, to guard and safely keep,  
Chose Bacchus for himself a cunning man,  
Who in the culture of the vine was skilled,  
And faithful also to discharge a trust.  
'Hut wohl,' said Bacchus, garlanded in green,  
'Hut wohl,' these clusters and their world-wide fame  
'Hut wohl' the mountain in his sun-kissed sheen,  
And 'Hutwohl' henceforth shall be called thy name.  
And to thy sons and theirs I will insure  
This guardianship, henceforth the trust commit,  
So long as this wine's worth is not one whit  
Made less--this boon, gift of a god made pure.  
Friend Bacchus spake. We have today made test,  
That pure and without fault the wine appears;  
Wherefore my Steeg be for a thousand years  
By Hutwohl's sons, by sonship's right possest."

(translated from the German by Dr. John W. Wayland)

The above lines found inscribed in the register by a visitor to the cellerage of Jacob Hutwohl's tavern at Steeg bei Bacharach am Rhine, Germany, not only testify to the excellent merit of these wines, but also disclose the origin of the name Hutwohl. The two German words, "Hut," meaning to guard, and the "wohl" meaning well, combined and anglicized give the name Heatwole.

It was through this wine of Steeg that the ancestral home of Mathias Hutwohl the emigrant and founder of the American Heatwole family was discovered.

During a visit to Berlin in 1898 Congressman Joel Heatwole, of Minnesota, while dining with his friend, the American consul-general, chanced to note the name Jacob Hutwohl on the label of the wine being served. He tried at that time, but failed to trace any relationship

between the name and our own. When he returned to America, he told a nephew of seeing this label on the wine bottle. The nephew at once mailed to Jacob Hutwohl at Steeg a copy of the "Heatwole History," a small pamphlet compiled by grandfather [David A. Heatwole] of the family genealogy up to the year 1882. With this was established the relationship of the American and German branches of the family after having been separated and unknown to each other for exactly one hundred and fifty years.

Quite a bit of correspondence between the two branches of the family resulted from this find; and grandfather, wishing to make a present to the newly found kinfolks, shipped to the head of the German family some barrels of luscious Virginia Winesap apples. These either so well suited the taste of the European kin, or else, not to be outdone in the matter of giving presents, they in turn sent to our grandfather some half dozen cases of their best wine, vintage of 1874. This was proportioned out by grandfather among the American kin according to his notion of merit. Some of these bottles (now empty, of course) together with their straw cover cases, are now prized mementos with many of us.

Uncle C.J.[Cornelius J. Heatwole, author of the 1907 Heatwole book,] told me some years ago that in 1929 when he and our Aunt Sue were visiting another Jacob Hutwohl (son of the first mentioned Jacob) at the ancestral home of Steeg, they talked of this exchange of presents by their fathers, and when Uncle C.J. told Jacob that he had one bottle of this wine still untouched, Jacob's reply was, "Too bad! Too bad! No wine is any good after eleven years." Not being a connoisseur of wines, this is a confusing statement to me, for this wine was already twice eleven years old when sent to America. Did Jacob mean that at eleven years wine had reached its highest flavor?

But speaking of a connoisseur of wines; Uncle C. J. said that while they were being shown through the wine cellars of Steeg, dug far back into the very bowels of the mountain where grow the grapes from which this famous wine, Jacob stated that they had a wine taster who, while blindfolded, could taste wine from any of the innumerable storage casks in this vast cellar and invariably state the correct year of vintage, on which side of the mountain the grapes were grown, and if they were from the top or bottom slopes. This attainment is passed on from father to son. The oldest son is usually trained by the father for this, and is always considered an apprentice or understudy, never an equal, so long as the father is living and able to perform the task. For generations there has been only one family in Steeg that has had this accomplishment.

At the time of this visit, the German branch of the family still felt very bitter over the defeat in World War I. Jacob insisted his wine trade would never regain its former proportions. French occupational troops were still in the area and this, too, was galling. Whenever the word "French" was used by any of the family, it was spoken with an inflection of tone of a very foul word. It indeed would be hard to conjecture how bitter they feel over their present position since World War II. At Indiantown Gap Military Base [in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania] Daniel R. Heatwole Jr. interviewed several German P.O.W.'s to whom the name Hutwohl was familiar, and they informed him that there were those of that name high in the council of Hitler's regime.

Perhaps generations of Heatwoles yet unborn will rise up and sing praises with us to old Mathias for his decision to get himself out into a better land. THE END."

## CHAPTER 2

### MATHIAS HUTWOHL , PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.

Johann Mathias Hutwohl, born 1711, cited as the ancestor of the American Heatwole family in no less than three published histories, came to America on the ship "Two Brothers", arriving at Philadelphia September 15, in the year 1748. (HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, p18, Cornelius J. Heatwole, 1907.) Most sources say that he arrived alone, having lost his wife and two children on the voyage to America. Thereafter he married a Miss Haas and from this union six children were born, comprising the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation. Their birth dates range from 1764 to 1771. Mathias would have been 53 years old in 1764. Fathering this new family at his advanced age was one of the parts of the history that bothered my father, and one can see by his statement in chapter 1 that he felt there must have been a second Mathias for whom all these stories abound. My father always said that I was in 8<sup>th</sup> generation because of his theory.

For many years and in numerous libraries I searched for evidence that would support this theory. I really thought I had exhausted all leads when I happened upon a "genealogical caution" found in 'PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN MARRIAGES' compiled by Donna B. Irish. "Moreover, in certain hands St might look like an H, and .... ." As I was at the time in the Rockford, IL library, I immediately started looking through the indices of reference books under the spelling "ST" instead of "H." In the same book just cited I found this reference, FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, 1748-1831, VOL. I, MARRIAGES BY REV. MICHAEL SCHLATTER "Stitwohl, Matthew, wid'r from Steeg near Bacharach, Mary Magdalene Schaeffer, Luth., -- Apr 1749." I was stunned and elated! Here at last, evidence that for all these many years had lain hidden due to a transcription error. Here was proof that Mathias had come from Steeg and that his wife had died somewhere between leaving Germany in 1748 and Philadelphia in 1749. And for the first time a new name, Maria Magdalene Schaeffer, appeared as part of the Heatwole lineage. Mathias' new wife may have arrived on the same ship on which Mathias arrived, for there were several Schaeffer males on board. See Rupp's listing of 30,00 names of Pennsylvania German Pioneers p. 379-380. Another reference to Mathias' wife is the one mentioned in Chapter 1, where she attended a baptism at the Trappe Lutheran Church. "Schwing, Anna Magdalene, dr Joh. Nicol and Anna Barbara; b. Sept.12; bap. Oct. 8, 1751; sp Matthias Huttwohl's wife Anna Magdalena." PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS, Don Yoder, vol.I, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983.

Then the floodgates opened. In PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 2<sup>nd</sup> SERIES, VOL VIII, RECORD OF PENNSYLVANIA MARRIAGES, Prior to 1810, page 680, was listed, "1749, April ---, Hitwohl, Mathaeus and Maria Magdalena Schaeffer." This time there was no transcription error! Continuing my search of the Philadelphia Reformed Church Records, I found more information that has never appeared in any Heatwole history. The record of baptisms by Rev. Michael Schlatter, has this entry : "Matthias Stitwohl Maria Magd. Schaefer " listed as parents at the baptism of their daughter "Anna Maria b.June 21, 1750 bap. July 6,

1750." Listed as sponsors were "Simon Horch & wf..". This birth is also found in PENNSYLVANIA BIRTHS, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 1644-1765, John T. Humphrey, 1994. This Anna Maria may have married Jacob Martin, listed in THE WENGER BOOK: A FOUNDATION BOOK OF AMERICAN WENGERS, under David Martin, 1691-1784. The entry is, "III. Jacob Martin 1734- m \_\_\_\_Heatwole Moved to Virginia." Jacob was the third child of David Martin.

In a continued search of the records I have been unable to find any reference to other children. That a Mathias Jr. existed cannot be proven an impossibility, and I will explain why soon. Remember, one of the reasons I am writing this is to prove that Mathias was not the father of the Lancaster County children. From Chapter 1, my father cites a record from the Intestate Records of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, for the year 1752. Early in my search for information about Mathias, I went to Philadelphia and secured copies of these two documents about the death of Mathias. According to certified copies of Letters of Administration # 34, year 1752, Book F, p. 442, Mathias died sometime in 1752. Jost Rungel, a fellow passenger on the ship with Mathias, was appointed administrator of his estate. For some reason the widow, Maria Magdalena, renounced all claim to her late husband's estate and it was assigned to Jost Rungel.(This Jost is in the record at Augustus Evangelical Lutheran Church, page 43, listed as, "Just and Maria Sara", parents of "Heinrich Jacob Runckel, born Feb. 28; bap. April 21, 1749." MATRICUL OF THE AUGUSTUS EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION OF NEW PROVIDENCE, PENNSYLVANIA, Julius Friedrich Sachse, Pennsylvania German Society, 1896. The same record appears in PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS, Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings and Addresses, v.1, 1983, p. 379. This is the same church in which Mathias' wife is listed as the sponsor at a baptism for Anna Magdalena Schwing, noted in a previous paragraph.

Mathias' inventory included 5 books, many of the usual household items, and tools that might indicate that Mathias was a carpenter, such as 2 saws, a hammer and anvil, 1 joynter and two bits, 1 bung and lap borer, 3 compasses, 9 drawing knives, 4 adzes, 2 cleivers, 1 ax and bilhook, 2 augers, sundry small tools, 2 froes, 2 hammers and a vice, and 7 smoothing planes. The estate also included a plow and swingle, 2 swine, 1 cow, brown mare, and a bay horse. From reading articles in Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage, about Pennsylvania German estates and their composition, one realizes that Mathias had a lot of belongings, however he owned no land. He may have been a cooper, coming from a family of vintners. At least his possession of so many tools may relate to that.

Mary Heatwell, widow, grants to Jost Rungel the right to Mathias' estate on 27 May, 1752. She signs by her mark. So end all references to Mathias, his wife Maria Magdalena (Schaeffer), and their daughter Anna Maria. Please note that Anna Maria's birth date of June 1750 does not preclude the fact that another child, a possible son, may have been conceived, and carried to term either before or after Mathias' death in 1752. No record has been found to substantiate this possibility.

So how did this Mathias bug infect our published histories and oral tradition? In Chapter 9, I will present some possibilities. As for now, I hope to show there is no connection between Mathias and the Lancaster County Heatwoles. Mathias was from a Reformed background in

Germany. See HISTORY OF THE HUTWOHL FAMILY, 1907. A translation from the German, by Dr. John Wayland, bound with the HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, New York, Cornelius J. Heatwole, 1907. Mathias was married in a Reformed church in Philadelphia to a Lutheran woman. The Lancaster County Heatwoles lived among and with and married in the Mennonite community. John lived in the Pequea area of Lampeter Township. Jacob lived in Earl Township and married Elizabeth Moyer, Anna who married Samuel Weaver, grandson of immigrant Henry, and son of Christian, certainly was part of a Mennonite community. David's life in the Mennonite community is well documented, see M.G. Weaver's book, MENNONITES OF LANCASTER CONFERENCE, page 466 listing David as first Mennonite deacon in the Shenandoah Valley. David's Mennonite connection is also documented in Harry Brunk's book, THE MENNONITES OF VIRGINIA, pages 61 and 104. Mary married Peter Bowman, a descendant of emigrant Wendel Bowman. Peter later became a Dunkard preacher. As we proceed through the next several chapters, I hope to show from where these children came, and why I believe they were part of the Mennonite community.

On to Chapter 3 through 8 and the record as it pertains to the several Heatwoles living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the 1700s and 1800s.

## CHAPTER 3

### JOHN HUTWOHL, LAMPETER TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA

Our record of John begins with his marriage. In PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN MARRIAGES one finds an entry for, "Hedewohl, John and Maria Kyburtz of Lampeter, 5 June 1787." I have found several additional spellings for Maria's last name, including Kueburtz, Kueborz, Kybortz, Kyburtz and Keeports. As we proceed, one will see various spellings for "Heatwole" as well. I will use the spellings as they appear in the record.

The next record establishes John's livelihood as a blacksmith. From a file at the Lancaster County Historical Society, of "taxables, names and trades," is an entry for "1792. Hitwol, John Blacksmith." Of 15 categories of taxation, including, deeded lands, horses, mares, horned cattle and various mills etc., John had only 2 horned cattle as taxable possessions. Most names on the list owned land. Names on the list include Hare, Heinold, Houser, Hershey, Hartman and Hooper. The next year, 1793, has John Heedwol owning 1 cattle.

In the Pennsylvania census of 1790, John is listed in Lampeter Township as a household containing one male, age 16+ and 3 white females. There is no entry for him in the census of 1800 and with good reason. At the Lancaster County Courthouse is a bond bearing the date August 15, 1794 given by Mary Heedwhole and David Keeports, for the settlement of John Heedwhole's (her husband) estate. Mary signed by her mark and David Keeports signed his name. This fixes his death before or in the year 1794. The two parties are to have the inventory done by 15 September next ensuing, (1794) and a true and just account and reckoning by August 15, 1795. The estate was valued at 168.5.10.

The inventory and goods and chattels, rights and credits wick(sic) were of John Heitwol late of Lampeter Township included: 2 cows, 4 hogs, tools, bellows, an anvil, a large vice, smith tools, new iron and steel, to a saw, draw knife, files and old iron. Also his wearing apparell (sic) 3 betts and betting(sic), 2 chests, a kitchen dresser, a table and four chairs, 4 old spinning wheels, iron kettles, pots, pans, pewter dishes and sundries of kitchen utensils. Additional items were a gun, silver watch, second crop of hay, linen, linsey(sic), hoe, fork, shouffel(sic), and book debt of 65.10.1. Jacob Bear and Philip Kessler are listed as the appraisors.

As a result of the John's death, we can begin to get a picture of the members of his family. Court records concerning his children, show that he had four children, three daughters and one son, several of whom were minors. (Lancaster County Misc. Book, 1796-1801, page 18,) Continuing in this record we find that on "January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1797 The Court appoints David Kinportz of Strasburg Township guardian over the estates of Elizabeth, Froena, Mary & David Heedwohl minor children of John Heedwohl late of Lampeter Township deceased during their minority they being under the age of fourteen years." In the next entry, same date as above, Mary and David Kinportz produce to the Court the account of their administration of John's estate, valued at L92.14.5. It was divided as follows:

. To Mary Heedwohl the widow of the deced.	30.14.10
To Elizabeth Heedwohl	15.7.4 3/4
To Froena Heedwohl	15.7.4 3/4
To Mary Heedwohl	15.7.4 3/4
To David Heedwohl	15.7.4 3/4
Allowable Court expenses made up the balance.	

Our next entry, at the Court, is September 19<sup>th</sup>, 1803. "On the petition of Elizabeth Heedwohl, a minor daughter of John Heedwohl late of Lampeter Township decd. Being above the age of fourteen years, praying the Court to appoint George Stauffer of Earl township, Guardian over her estate during her minority--The Court appoint the said George her Guardian accordingly." This George Stauffer can be found in "THE STAUFFER FAMILIES OF SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, AND AMERICA (Including Stouffer and Stover)," by Richard Warren Davis. He is listed on page 80, born 2 Jan. 1760, Earl. He married Esther Zimmerman. George died 11 Sept., 1832 at Earl. They had no children. Perhaps he and his wife took in Elizabeth to help the Heedwohl family and as a domestic because they were childless.

Other evidence bearing on this was found in the Federal Census of 1800, where a George Stauffer was listed with just one male and one female, each over the age of 45. (page 83, Earl Township, Lancaster County.) That this Stauffer family took in those in need is found in a record I copied at the Library of Congress, Washington D.C. George Stauffer, born on January 2, 1760; died on September 11, 1832, married Esther Zimmerman, who was born in February of 1766 and died on October 28, 1833. In his will he mentioned that he raised John Markley from boyhood. A STOUFFER LINE of DESCENT that originated in LANCASTER COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, 1951, through the collaboration of Meridith B. Colket, Jr., Washington D.C. This record might also

have mentioned that he raised Elizabeth Heedwohl, except that she died (1808) well before he made out his will.

In the Administration Account of Christian Meyer, 1805, by his son Christian Meyer and John Graybill, item number 7 shows a payout to "Jacob Heedwohl and George Stouffer , 70 pounds." I think this payment is to settle the estate of Mary, wife of John of Lampeter. Christian Meyer Sr. was the administrator of Mary Heedwohl's estate and court records showed a balance of 70 pounds in the account. (Lancaster Co. Misc. Book, 1803-1805, p 177.) I believe it was paid to Jacob Heedwohl and George Stouffer because they were the guardians of John and Mary's minor children, George as guardian of Elizabeth and Jacob as guardian of Mary, Franny and David.

Continuing with Elizabeth, one last record of her can be found in the Weaverland Cemetary. She is buried in row 6, the short row, stone # 10. This is in the midst of Stauffer burials, including those of George and his wife Esther. Elizabeth's stone gives her death date as 10-15-1808, age 20-7-2.

Next we follow Fanny Heedwohl, second daughter of John and Mary Heedwohl. The Court record, Misc.Book 1803-1805, page 49, September 19, 1803 reveals the following: "On the petition of Fanny Heedwohl, a minor daughter of John Heedwohl late of Lampeter Township dec'd being above the age of fourteen years, praying the Court to appoint Christian Moyer of Earl Township Guardian over her estate during her minority--The Court appoint the said Christian Moyer her Guardian accordingly." The names Moyer and Meyer were one and the same. It should be noted that Fanny's uncle, Jacob Hutwohl, married Elizabeth Moyer (Meyer) of Earl. (Jacob will be covered in Chapter 7.) In the administration account of Christian Meyer, noted above, item number 24 lists a Frances Hoetwhole as recipient of 7/10/0. This is likely his ward, Frances, daughter of John.

Continuing in Misc.Book 1803-1805, August 13, 1804, "Frane Heedwohl a minor daughter of John Heedwohl late of Lampeter township dec'd being above the age of fourteen years, comes into Court & chooses John Heedwohl of Earl township, Guardian over her Estate during her minority. The Court approve of & appoint the said John Heedwohl her Guardian accordingly." This John may have been Frane's cousin, a son of Jacob Heedwohl of Earl Township. Another possibility is a John Heatwell, who in 1810 is found in Franklin County, Virginia census records. (INDEX TO THE 1810 VIRGINIA CENSUS). This John had one male less than 16, and one male over 45(himself), one female 10-16, two females 16-26 and one over 45, likely his wife. There was no John in the 1820 Virginia census. I have no proof of a connection to Lancaster County for this man. I insert him here to get him into the record, but it is only conjecture that he may be the John whom Frane chose as guardian. The two other minor children of Lampeter John, namely Mary and David, also had their guardianship changed to John, of Earl. (Misc. Book 1803-1805.)

One further reference to Frane Heedwohl, daughter of Lampeter John, is found on page 30, PENNSYLVANIA MENNONITE HERITAGE, January 1999. In " Bear Saga Update: Part Three," by Jane Evans Best, a Frances Heatwold, born Feb. 18, 1789, married Abraham Bear, born Nov. 22, 1790. Abraham Bear grew up in Earl Township, the eighth child of John Bear, a joiner, carpenter and later a cooper. This John Bear family moved from Lancaster County circa 1803. Abraham died Oct 10, 1840 and Frances died March 3, 1852. They are buried in St. Peter Cemetery, Spring Township, near Bridgeport, Perry County, PA. THIRTY PERRY COUNTY CEMETERY RECORDS, Pub by Closson Press, 1982, p 196.

Mary was the third child of John and Mary. Little information has come to light concerning her. We know that her mother petitioned the Court on Sept. 21, 1803, to appoint Christian Moyer of Earl Township her guardian. There is an entry from John Casper Stoever's record at the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Holland, PA, in which a Maria Hiedwohl marries a Christian Eschelmann. The marriage date is November 4, 1808. This may be Mary, daughter of Lampeter John.

David Heedwohl, the fourth child and only son, appears in but a few records. All except one have already been cited in this narrative. The one additional record is found in Lancaster County Misc. Book, 1808-1813, page 77. On October 16, 1809 David, still a minor, but above age 14, petitioned the Court to name David Buckwalter of Lampeter Township guardian over his person and estate during his minority, in the room and stead of Jacob Hetwold his guardian heretofore. I have found no record of David ever choosing Jacob as his guardian in the first place. Please remember that Franny, Mary and David chose a John Heedwohl of Earl as their guardian. Could this have been an error in the record, ie, naming a John rather than Jacob? According to the census of 1800, Jacob was between the ages of 26 and 45. His age, therefore, in 1809 was sufficient to be guardian of these children.

We now go to Mary, the widow of John. She appears in the record in but a few additional references. She and a David Keeports were administrators of her husband's estate. David was likely her brother, as he is listed with Mary, Daniel, Susanna and John in the estate settlement of their father, Nicholas, late of Lampeter. (Lanc.Co. Misc.Book 1803-1805, pages 179-180.)

Sometime in 1803 Mary passed on to her reward. A bond bearing the date of 1803 is given by Christian Myer for the settlement of her estate. (Lanc. Co. Bond Book #5, page 474.) The inventory of Mary's estate was appraised by Jacob Denlinger and David Kesport on 29 October, 1803. The inventory included mostly household items. No cattle or farm tools were listed. Also missing was any reference to the blacksmith tools, which were a large part of her husband's estate. Bonds and notes naming Henry Neff, David Kumbord ( umlat over the u,) and Henry SautenShlayer ( possibly SautenShlaeger) were the last three items on the inventory. The signature at the bottom, in German script, is the signature of Christian Meyer. (Taken from a hand written copy in the file of Daniel R. Heatwole, EMU Library, Harrisonburg, VA.)

One last reference to Mary appears in Lancaster County Misc. Book, 1803-1805, page 177. Christian Meyer and John Grebill were listed as administrators of Christian Meyer (Sr) estate, which said Christian Meyer (Sr) was the administrator of the Mary Heedwohl's estate. An accounting showed a balance of L70.0.1 3/4, to be distributed according to law. This action was taken 25 July, 1804. (see paragraph above concerning Elizabeth for details.)

So ends the record of this John Hutwohl family. I have found no burials for John or Mary. A Daniel Keeports and his wife Veronica are buried in the Tschantz Cemetary. One would hope that this story may pique the interest of someone with knowledge of and information about this family.

## CHAPTER 4

ANNA HUTWOHL , EARL TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA

I first learned about Anna from a record written by my great-grandfather, David A. Heatwole, in "A HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY FROM THE LANDING OF THE RACE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1882." On page 5, Anna was said to have married Samuel Weaver, from whom have descended the Weaver's of Rockingham County, Virginia. One needs to back up a bit to learn how the Virginia Weavers descended from Anna and her husband Samuel.

The family tree of Samuel Weber, Anna's husband will establish this connection for us. In, WEBER OR WEAVER FAMILY HISTORY by Ezra N. Stauffer, 1953, pages 6-7, one sees that Samuel's father was Christian Weber who was born in Earl Township on December 25, 1731. Christian's father, Samuel's grandfather, was Henry Weber, one of the original Weber brothers to settle in Lancaster County. M. G. Weaver of New Holland is descended from Samuel and Anna (Hutwohl) Weber, as found on the dedication page of his MENNONITES OF LANCASTER CONFERENCE. His line of descent is: Henry Weber, Christian Weber, Samuel Weber (and Anna Hutwohl), Christian Weber, Gideon Weber, Martin Grove Weaver. Anna was therefore the great-grandmother of M. G. Weaver.

It is here where the name Mathias Hutwohl again enters the story. M. G. Weaver recounts that Samuel was born May 24, 1759. He and his wife Anna Heatwole, born June 23, 1765 had a small family when her father, Mathias Heatwole, and the rest of the family moved from Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. WEAVERLAND SETTLEMENT-LETTERS-GRAVEYARD-AND ITS FOUR PLANTATIONS also THE WEAVERLAND MENNONITES Part II, Transcript of the Weaverland Mennonite Cemeteries, by George G. Sauder, 1968, page 177. M. G. Weaver relates that Samuel and Anna reared a large family on a small farm of 12 acres near the original Henry Weber homestead. The fact that a Mathias Hutwohl is mentioned clouds the picture somewhat. My theory is that the 6 children, subjects of this paper, were not related to Mathias the immigrant, for reasons pointed out in Chapter 2. But as I allowed, it was possible that a second child was born to Mathias and Mary Magdalena (Schaeffer) Hutwohl. Other records that I examined at Eastern Mennonite University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, from my great-grandfather David A. Heatwole's manuscript file, include references to a Mathias. I will present that information in Chapter 9. Still more on Mathias comes from Ezra N. Stauffer, page 177, burials in Weaverland Old Cemetery. Row 1, stones 4 and 5 are those of Samuel and Anna Weber. Anna is listed as the wife of Samuel Weber and daughter of Mathias Heatwole. The Heatwoles lived two miles north of New Holland and later moved to Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

I hope that such references to Mathias are not hearsay, started by one historian and then just accepted and repeated again by succeeding writers. I'm sure it all goes back to the 1882 history written by David A. Heatwole. I believe his was the first Heatwole genealogy, and in it he wrote that Mathias was the father of six children whose names were; David, Jacob, John, Christian, Mary and Anna. But I digress. I must leave the rest of the Mathias discussion to Chapter 9 and get back to the Anna Hutwohl story.

THE WENGER BOOK, A FOUNDATION BOOK OF AMERICAN WENGERS, PAGE 1103,

continues the line of descent from Samuel and Anna. Their family consisted of nine children, 6 males and 3 females. Their fourth child, Samuel, went to Virginia in early manhood, and married Elizabeth Rhoads. The Weaver Meetinghouse near Harrisonburg, Virginia, bears its name from this Samuel Weaver. WEBER - WEAVER HISTORY, DESCENDANTS OF HENRY WEBER, 1690 - 1745, W. Banks Weaver, 1966. Harry A. Brunk in his HISTORY OF MENNONITES IN Virginia 1727-1900, confirms this. He states, on page 309, that of the aged sisters at Weavers, "One was Betsy Weaver, called Grandmother Weaver, (my great-grandmother) the wife of Samuel Weaver the sexton of the first church and the man for whom the church was named." The copybook of this Samuel, dated Februarius the 10<sup>th</sup> 1804, is now in the Amos B. Hoover collection at the Muddy Creek Farm Library, Denver, PA.

Another of Samuel and Anna (Heatwole) Weber's children was Anna, born 1796, died 1876. She remained single and had her life home with her sister, Magdalena Shirk. She was a member of the Metzler congregation in the 1840s through the 1860s. She kept a record, a diary if you please, of the events in her life. John L. Ruth, "Piercing the Curtain: Genealogy Enriching History", found in PENNSYLVANIA MENNONITE HERITAGE, lists some of the entries in her journal. Some of the names are right from this narrative. Spun for Christian Weber. Spun for Christian Meyer. Sewed for John Weber (possibly her brother John, husband of Salome Meyer). Made one cap for Salome, husked corn one day for John Weber. Her diary also records the death of her uncle, her mother's brother, David Heatwole, subject of Chapter 6.

As might be expected, the diary has other events relating to Heatwoles. The death of Gabriel Heatwole, 18 June, 1875, is listed, as are the marriages of three of the grandchildren of Samuel and Anna Weber. Friederich, born 14 February, 1820, son of Samuel Jr., married Susanna Heidwohl, on October 14, 1841. Anna, born 6 July 1823, married John Brunk, on 13 January, 1842. A Made, born 14 February, 1822, married Jacob Brunk on October 20, 1842. Some of the dates given in the diary differ from those given in other sources. See THE PROGENY OF JACOB BRUNK I, THE WILL MAKER, Harry A. Brunk, 1978. Also WEBER-WEAVER HISTORY, W. Banks Weaver, 1966.

Two sons of Samuel and Anna remained in Lancaster County. Christian and John married daughters of Christian Myer, son of Vincent Mayer, 1721-1797. Christian Weaver married Anna Myer, from whom descended Samuel and Gideon Weaver, the latter the father of M.G. Weaver. Samuel, Gideon's brother, founded "Weavertown" and became a strong and influential Bishop in the ultra conservative Pike or Stauffer Church. (correspondance between Amos B. Hoover and Frank Heatwole, January 2000.) John Weaver married Salome Myer. The old Weaver/Meyer Cemetery, just south of Akron, was partly on his farm . The Christian Myer (Meyer) 1752-1841 will has an unusual feature that involves these two married couples. Christian Meyer bequeaths to each daughter an extra two hundred dollars. "The reason I give two hundred dollars more to each of my two daughters, Anna and Salome, over and above their shares are best known to myself." MYERS FAMILY HISTORY, 1717-1989, compiled by Clara W. Martin , Clara M. Martin Gordonville, PA, Print Shop, 1989, p. 27.

"John Weaver and his brother-in-law, Christian Meyers, were named executors in the above named's will. He was the grandson (sic, actually great-grandson) of the immigrant, Heinrich Weber and son of Samuel and Anna (Heatwale) Weaver." This Christian Meyer grew up on the farm owned by his father Vincent. The date stone on the Vincent Meyer house reads as follows: "Vincens Mayer Anna Meyerin Anno 1768. The present owners of this home have a framed document beautifully

written in long hand, that describes how land was granted to John Weaver from Christian Myer in 1828. The said John Weaver now deceased, his son-in-law Peter Brubaker, husband of John's daughter Nancy accepted payment for their share, \$1,216.78, and signed off to the other heirs, namely the widow Salome and daughters Sally and Barbara. This was for land situated in Earl Township, now partly in West Earl and partly in Ephrata Townships, containing 68 acres and 71 perches. (draft transcribed from the original handwritten document.)

In closing this chapter about Anna Heatwole Weber, we must return to the original David Martin / Henry Weber Cemetery. For therein repose for eternity, the bodies of Samuel and Anna Heatwole Weber. Samuel lived from May 24, 1759 to February 19, 1825, Anna from June 23, 1765 to October 3, 1808.

## CHAPTER 5

### MARY HUTWOHL , LANCASTER COUNTY, PA and ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

Mary was born December 18, 1766. She married Peter Bowman, b. Feb. 16, 1762/3 and they immigrated to Rockingham County, VA. There they raised a family of eight children, namely, Susanna, John, Mary, Peter Jr., Jacob, Mary, Samuel and Elizabeth. PENNSYLVANIA MENNONITE HERITAGE, April 1996, pp. 23-24. Her husband, Peter, was a Dunkard Elder.

One instance in the life of this family is recounted in Chapter 1, about the death of Peter Bowman resulting from a hunting accident. The History of the Heatwole Family, p. 65 tells of this event. Emmert F. Bittinger of Bridgewater, VA, in researching Peter Bowman, has given a similar account. PENNSYLVANIA MENNONITE HERITAGE, April 1996, p. 21.

Here again the name Mathias appears. From a copy of John Robert Swank's transcription of the Bowman Family Cemetery, (Eastern Mennonite University Library, Historical Archives,) we find this transcription: "Mary 18 Dec 1766 - Feb. 1833 - 66<sup>th</sup> yr w. Peter dau. Mathias HEATWOLE and Miss Haas." In April, 1999, I visited with Mr. Swank's grandson Dale McAllister, at Singers Glen, VA. I had hoped to find among Mr. McAllister's inherited items some reference to Mary Bowman, daughter of Mathias. None was found. So one may assume that J. R. Swank added the names of Mathias and Miss Haas to his record from an earlier record, say that of David A. Heatwole.

My next step was to check my photographs of the stones in the cemetery. I have been to this cemetery twice. It is located west of Mt. Clinton, VA, south of Road 26 on War Branch. When I first visited the site, in the early 1990's, the cemetery was in poor condition with the stones all broken off and buried under huge round bales. The tenant farmer moved the bales and I was able to assemble and photograph the stones. I rubbed grass onto the surfaces to try to bring out the lettering. Peter's stone was missing. Of his wife's stone, that of Mary Heatwole Bowman, but a small fragment was found. It was the lower portion of the stone and read: 18 1766

Feb 1833

66 year

The importance of this portion of the stone cannot be over-emphasized. There was no statement about Mathias and Miss Haas! Mr. Swank's cemetery record included more than what was on the stone.

One other record of interest is from the file of my great-uncle Lewis J. Heatwole, Mennonite Bishop in Virginia, and brother of Cornelius J., author of the Heatwole History of 1907. This record consists of a roughly drawn diagram of the stones in the Bowman Cemetery. Ten infant stones are listed on one side and ten stones on the other side, including Mary A., John, David, and Elizabeth Bowman, Lydia Whitmore, David Gladwell, one child and two infant stones. Mary Heatwole Bowman and Peter Bowman, with the date of 1824 by his stone, are buried in the middle area. There is no record of a Mathias.

For those researching this Bowman family, there are other records in L.J. Heatwole's file that may be of interest. Yet another source would be the file of my great-grandfather David A. Heatwole. He was the executor of many estates, including Peter Burkholder, and of special interest to this story, the estate of Benj. D. Bowman. The file contains many handwritten records pertaining to the settlement of the Bowman estate. These files are at Eastern Mennonite University Library, Harrisonburg, VA.

Mary, born December 18, 1766, died February 1833, aged 66 years. Peter, her husband was born February 16, 1762, died December 23, 1822. Further information concerning this family can be found in an article by Emmert F. Bittinger, "Elder Peter Bowman of Virginia: Defender of Dunker Beliefs," PENNSYLVANIA MENNONITE HERITAGE, April 1996, pp. 17 - 24.

## CHAPTER 6

### DAVID HUTWOHL , EARL TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA; FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA; and ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

Up to this point, more information is known and printed about David than any of the other Lancaster County Hutwohls. The 1987 publication, David Heatwole and His Descendants by Harry A. Brunk has 1121 pages detailing his beginnings in Lancaster County, his marriage to Magdalene Weyland, his removal to Franklin County near Chambersburg, and his final settlement in Rockingham County, Virginia. Three Heatwole histories present much background information. However, very little of it is hard evidence and is surely family tradition passed down from previous generations.

When the idea to publish David Heatwole and His Descendants was first proposed, I already had found the information about the death of Mathias in 1752. I corresponded with one of the publishers, Dr. John P. Heatwole, Waynesboro, VA about my information. At that time, he said that their book was to be about David and his descendants, and any information about David's ancestors, seemingly already part of many records, would more properly be part of some other publication. As I mentioned earlier, I intend to discuss my theory as to the origin of David and the other Lancaster County Hutwohls to Chapter 9. So on with the narrative.

I begin my story of David with some of those items gleaned from previously published accounts and weave into the story those new facts that I have uncovered over the years. To begin, it is said that David was born in 1767 in Lancaster County. We can deduce this from the information on his gravestone located in the Blosser Cemetery, located on Hwy 42 south of Harrisonburg, VA. I made gravestone rubbings of both David and his wife Magdalene's stones. His stone reads, "ERECTED To

the memory of DAVID HEATWOLE who departed this life April 8<sup>th</sup> 1842 in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of his age." His wife's stone reads, "ERECTED to the memory of MAGDALEN(sic)HEATWOLE who departed this life November 23 1840 in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of her age." She was therefore born in 1767. Wenger, Miller and Suter are names on other stones in the cemetery. The cemetery is well-kept with an iron gate and is surrounded by limestone walls. I have photos of all the stones in the cemetery.

If David was in fact born in 1767, then he could not have been the son of Mathias the immigrant, for Mathias died in 1752. (See Chapter 2). If, on the other hand there was a second Mathias, born to the immigrant Mathias, then David may have been his son. As mentioned earlier, there is no record of a second Mathias. David and his supposed brothers and sisters just show up in records in Lancaster County. I have found no records of their births in any colonial data.

Yet another interesting fact deals with the naming customs often found among the Pennsylvania Germans. Children in succeeding generations were often named after grandparents and aunts and uncles from previous generations. There are absolutely no Mathias Heatwoles in any succeeding generation until the twelfth generation, 1972. One can count this as a reason why these Hutwohls, of Lancaster County, were not born of Mathias, the immigrant of 1748, nor of a Mathias Jr., if there was one.

The HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, page 66 relates that David was born in 1767, was left fatherless when but a small boy, lived with a family named Bear for awhile, then lived with a family named Momaw where he stayed until he was 18 years old. Next he learned the shoemaker trade from an uncle, one Christian Haas, brother to the Miss Haas that Mathias the immigrant was supposed to have married. (We now know this not to be the case, see Chapter 2.) One could assume that learning a trade would take several years. This would bring us to the year 1787. The same source says that he soon married Magdalene Weland. This marriage must have taken place in 1787-1789, as their first child, Gabriel, was born October 26, 1789. Gabriel married Margaret Swank and raised a family of 12 children in Rockingham County, VA. He died June 18, 1875. HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, page 69-70. A second child, Frances, was born December 19, 1790. She married Michael Hildebrand, of Augusta County, VA. They raised a family of 10 children. She died October 3, 1852.

We know that Gabriel and Frances were born in Lancaster County because of the information in the First Census of the United States for the year 1790. HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1790 PENNSYLVANIA. On page 133, Earl Township, Lancaster County, we find one David Heitvol. His listing is for: 1 free white male 16 years and upward, including heads of families, 1 free white male under 16 years, and 2 free white females, including heads of families. This means that besides his wife and himself, there were two children, one male and one female at the turn of that decade.

Another daughter, Elizabeth, was born while the family was still in Lancaster County. Her birth record states that she was born September 7, 1792, which places the family in Lancaster County at that time. This record differs from that found in the HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, p. 72. That record lists Elizabeth as being born in Franklin County. Elizabeth married Henry Shank, of Rockingham County, VA, from which union were born 12 children. Elizabeth died January 3, 1836. The descendants of these three children, Gabriel, Frances and Elizabeth are well documented in

DAVID HEATWOLE AND HIS DESCENDANTS, so I shall forego any listing of their issue in this record.

Stories abound about where David and Magdalene lived. One source has them in a house belonging to Bishop Henry Martin. David's name in the 1790 census list follows those of Henry, George and Martin Martin. According to Nancy Burkholder Hess in BY THE GRACE OF GOD, pages 70-71, the family of David and Magdalene lived three years on the old Nolt place near New Holland. There David carried on the cobbler (shoemaker) trade. This farm was supposedly the original Hans Groff farm, at the time of David's residence, occupied by David Groff, son of pioneer Hans.

Another farm that my father referred to as a David Hutwohl place was located several miles north of New Holland on Railroad Avenue, near the intersection with Gristmill Road. During my initial research in this area I stopped at the farm of Jonathan Martin on Gristmill Road to ask for directions to a farm that had a springhouse like the one in a photograph I had with me from my father's file. Jonathan gave me the directions I needed and I found the farm where David may have lived. Today the farm belongs to the Henry R. Hoover family. Again, the location where David and Magdalene lived is open to question. That they were present in Earl Township is all we can deduce from actual records.

The family of five then moved to Franklin County. David purchased a farm in Guilford Township just east of Chambersburg. I do not know the exact location of this farm, but a lady in the Register of Deeds Office said that it was probably along what is now Route 30, approximately 2 miles east of Chambersburg, near a place called Stoufferstown. An Abraham Stauffer, son of a Henry Stauffer (wife Magdalene Hess) of Lancaster County, moved there in the spring of 1792. He bought enough land to build a gristmill, a sawmill and for two farms. GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA STOUFFER A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1903 Compiled and Arranged By Miss Kate S. Snively, Greencastle, PA. This is the same area that David Heatwole moved to in 1794.

From HOOVER - THREE GENERATIONS - From Washington County, Maryland To Rockingham County, Virginia by Joanne and Kenneth Hoover, one gets a slightly different version of this place where David and Magdalene located. The authors have a Jacob Stauffer married to Magdalena Hess and "Jacob's son Abraham (1747-1809), moved to Guilford Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and founded Stoufferstown which is situated east of Chambersburg. They were among the first Mennonites in that area. Abraham's son Jacob Stauffer (1773-1843) became a minister at Chambersburg Mennonite Church." David Hutwohl seems to have left a strong Mennonite community in Lancaster County and settled in an area where the seeds of a new Mennonite community were forming.

David Heitwoll, (note spelling) in an indenture, dated April 5, 1794, purchased 36 acres and 77 perches, for the price of 110 pounds lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania, from James Riddle, Esquire of Chambersburg. This land was located in Guilford Township and bordered lands of George Smith, John Thompson, Michael Witmore and John Witherspoon. (Book 3, page 511, Register of Deeds Office, Chambersburg, PA.)

The 1796 Tax Records for Franklin County, Guilford Township, by Edward C. Crawford, copied by Virginia S. Fredrick, lists Abraham Stoufer as owner of 400 acres, 200 pine, 1 gristmill, 1 sawmill, 4 horses and 5 cows. Also listed was a Jacob Stofer(young man), probably Abraham's son. David Hulwold(sic) is listed as paying tax on 36 acres 76 perches (this figure was 77 perches in the purchase of the land) and 1 cow. Four Wingert men, namely Martin, John, Joseph and John are listed. These are all Lancaster County names and further research might find a connection among them.

While living in Franklin County another son was born. On June 7, 1795 Christian came into the world. He was the last of the four children born in Pennsylvania. He may have been named after his Uncle Christian, a brother of his father, and the subject of Chapter 8. Christian married Barbara Emswiler and became the father of 3 children. He eventually settled in Hampshire County, now West Virginia. HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, p. 73. In April of 1999, I visited Hubert Elliott Heatwole and his wife Genevieve, Christian's descendants in Romney, West Virginia. They directed me to the cemetery where Christian was buried. It is along Dillons Run between Romney and Winchester, and is known as Quaker Cemetery. His death date was August 31, 1853. Other records of this family can be found in HAMPSHIRE COUNTY DEATH RECORDS, 1866-1922, by Vicki B. Horton, 1993, Green Spring WVA 26722.

David sold his farm just 3 days short of two years after he bought it. On April 2, 1796 David and Magdalena his wife sold their farm of 36 acres and 77 perches to John Myer for 291 pounds and 17 shillings. (Book 3, page 513, Register of Deeds Office, Chambersburg, PA.) He realized a net gain of 181 pounds and 17 shillings, quite a gain for two years time. In the sale document David's last name is spelled Hietwoll (this time ie, the purchase document was ei.) The really important part of this transaction occurs on the last page. It is here that David signed his name in German script. David spelled his name the German way, Huthwohl, and used an umlat over the u. His wife, Magdalena signed by her mark. This is the first record that proves that David did indeed marry someone by that name. It is also interesting to note that David could sign his name. His brother Jacob, as one will see in documents to be presented in Chapter 7, also was literate and signed his name to documents, using the same Huthwohl spelling.

From the HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY pp.67-69, we learn that David, following the sale of his farm in Franklin County, moved to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He bought a farm of 85 acres located in Rockingham County, 2 1/2 miles south of Harrisonburg. The land cost him about 300 pounds (\$1,400), which is very nearly the sum he realized on the sale of his Pennsylvania property. It was here that he built a home and began supporting his family of six.

David built a log structure that served as his shoemaker shop. This building no longer exists. The only part of it to be seen is the limestone foundation with its one peculiarly curved corner. I have been to this site many times and have been fortunate to recover some pottery shards from near the foundation. All that remains of the building is the door with its two large hand wrought hinges. In the interest of preserving this piece of history I once asked the owner of the farm if the door was for sale. His reply was in the affirmative and so I was prepared to make an offer until he said to get the door all I needed to do was buy the farm.

"Here we might say was the beginning of the Heatwole family in Virginia, and from here Sprang all the dead and the living that have since been born here was born the first child by that name in the

county, and at this place died the first one of the name." (from a unidentified letter, dated April 16, 1885, in the file of David A. Heatwole, Eastern Mennonite University Library, Harrisonburg, VA.)

In my effort to identify the writer of the letter containing the statement quoted above, I thought it best to put the letter here as a part of the record. My feeling is that this is a letter written by David A. Heatwole, grandson of David and Magdalene, to his Uncle Henry, the last and only surviving member of the David Heatwole family. The letter is dated 1885 and all but Henry were deceased by then. Henry died in 1888. The handwriting is very much the same as other records that were written and signed by David A. Heatwole. I include the letter because it describes the homestead and David and Magdalene.

"Dale Enterprise Va. April 16<sup>th</sup> 1885

Dear Uncle,

Yesterday my business led me to the home where you was born and spent the early years of your life. had not been to the place since Emma was with us. I rode in from the Warm Springs Pike and I made the tern as about on the old location. The old barn was burnt during the war but the site now has on it a splendid new barn. My observation here was more than usual. I look for old marks such that wer 40 and 50 years ago. The little stream that ran along just in front of the barn flows in it usual course just the same. The well near by has been filled up. And but few of the old marks are left. The old spring house and a small house above the spring which was once the smokehouse are all the buildings that are left - here and there an old stub of a tree marks the place where was once the orchard. The willows once so numerous allong the water course are all gone. But the old hill, or bank, as your father used to say stands firm and immovable. And were it not for the typography of the place in a few more decades the home and farm where once dwelt the father and great progenitor of the Heatwole family in this county would be lost and forgotten to the present generation. Whilst I was looking round and mused over the past my heart was filled with sadness and in my imagination it seemed like seeing your father with his frosted locks and silvery beard and your Mother bowed down with toil and age. These imaginations were almost as vivid as life. I was also made to think of those who were born an reared here and where are they now. Time answered, dead, and slumbering beneath the clods of (v) alley Save one whose locks too are frosted with the snows of lifes december. Such were my thoughts and musings and I am not ashamed to say to you when I left the dear old home I gave vent to my feelings in a flow of tears. Here we might say was the beginning of the Heatwole family in Virginia, from here Sprang all the dead and the living that have since been born here was born the first child by that name in the county, and at this place died the first one of that name."

David and Magdalene were the parents of eleven children, four born in Pennsylvania and seven more in Virginia. The first child born in Virginia and 5<sup>th</sup> overall, was David. It seems only appropriate that as the first born in Virginia he was named for his father. David was born September 15, 1797. His first wife was Susanna Helbert and his second was Eliza Garrison. Five children were born to the first marriage and eight more to the second wife. In his old age, David lived with his son, potter John, until his death on June 5, 1867. HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, p.73

Sixth among the children was Abraham, my great-great-grandfather, born September 23, 1799. He married Margaret Showalter. Born on the old homestead, he later moved to the area of Dale Enterprise, west of Harrisonburg, VA. Abraham and his wife were the parents of four children. David

A., a son, was the author of the first Heatwole history written in 1882. Abraham died March 13, 1879. My line of descent is through David A., Daniel Franklin, Daniel Rufus and me, Franklin David. Abraham Heatwoole was listed as the executor of his father's will, proved April 1843. It is in this record that I first noticed the change of spelling for the first part of the name, to "Heat." VIRGINIA VALLEY RECORDS, by John W. Wayland, Harrisonburg, VA, 1930.

A daughter Magdalene, likely named after her mother, was born March 15, 1802. She died when about 3 years old. She was the first one of that name, Heatwole, to die in the county.

The 8<sup>th</sup> child, born March 3, 1804, was named Samuel. He married Elizabeth Shank and inherited the old homestead upon his father's death. Shem and Elizabeth raised a family of 10 children. He died November 22, 1858.

John joined the family on April 6, 1806. His first marriage to Nancy Swank resulted in 10 children and in second marriage to Mary Frances Lilly, he fathered two more children. John passed away on his farm at Dry River on October 30, 1857.

Anna came along on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June, 1808. She married Daniel Suter. They had a family of five children who were left motherless when Anna died of typhoid fever on March 12, 1835 at the age of 26. One of their sons, Emanuel, was raised in the home of his Uncle Shem Heatwole. When grown, he went to live with his cousin, potter John D. Heatwole, from whom he learned the potter's trade. MEMORIES OF YESTERYEAR, A History of the Suter Family, by Mary Eugenia Suter. I have visited both the John D. Heatwole pottery site and the Emanuel Suter home and pottery site and have collected pottery shards from both places. Two small crocks with the name "E. Suter" on them were collected by my father and are prized possessions in our family. Together, Suter and Heatwole achieved recognition as the "Dry River Potters." COUNTRY LIVING, October 1993, p 145.

A "linen embroidery" done by Anna two years before her marriage to Daniel Suter in 1828, has survived and is preserved at Eastern Mennonite University Archives. The embroidery has the date 1826 centered near the top and Anna Hiethwole (note the spelling) spaced to the left and right of the date about four inches below. Anna Hiethwole Suter is buried in the Blosser Cemetery where her parents were afterwards buried. HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, p. 76.

Henry, the youngest, entered this world March 9, 1813. Upon reaching adulthood, he moved to Ohio where he married Barbara Kolb. He became a doctor and finally settled in Goshen, Indiana. He fathered eleven children. One of his sons was Joel Prescott, born August 22, 1856. Joel eventually settled in Northfield, Minnesota, where he owned the local newspaper, the Northfield News. He was elected to the U.S. Congress as a Republican and served 4 terms from 1894-1904. A most interesting fact is that there is a small town in Minnesota named after this man. If one looks on the official Minnesota State Highway map, just to the southwest of Hutchinson, one will see "Heatwole" Minnesota. It is now a ghost town and but few buildings remain.

I refer anyone with a further interest in these families to secure a copy of DAVID HEATWOLE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

In closing this chapter about David, I quote from the MENNONITE CYCLOPEDIA DICTONARY, "in faith he was a staunch Mennonite, and is recognized as the first deacon in the Mennonite Church in Virginia," MENNONITE CYCLOPEDIA DICTONARY, by Daniel Kauffman, Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, PA, 1937, p 149. Weavers Mennonite Church near Harrisonburg is named for one of David's nephews, as was cited in Chapter 4. Ten children grew up and became the heads of families. David and his wife Magdalene exchanged time for eternity and rest under the black walnut trees of the Blosser Cemetery.

## CHAPTER 7

### JACOB HUTWOHL , EARL TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA; VIRGINIA; AND WEST VIRGINIA.

In contrast to David, about whom much has been written, Jacob is but briefly mentioned in the three Heatwole Histories. David A. Heatwole, writing the first history in 1882, sums up Jacob in two sentences, saying that "Jacob, after becoming grown, married and emigrated to the Shenandoah valley and settled near Charlestown in Jefferson county, now West Virginia. Here he lived quite a number of years, and died at an advanced age; leaving but few descendants of his name." (A HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, Dale Enterprise, Virginia, 1882, p 4.) In the 1907 Heatwole History, the author used pages 66 - 256 to list the descendants of David, then devoted but two pages to the family of Jacob Hiedwohl. The 1987 book, DAVID HEATWOLE AND HIS DESCENDANTS by Harry A. Brunk, quite understandably, barely mentions..."Jacob, who settled in Jefferson County, West Virginia."

The earliest record I have of a Jacob confounds my premise that Mathias had nothing to do with the six children of Lancaster County. For in the year 1770, a Jacob Heetwell is listed in a tax record for Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He is listed as a cotter with John Bear as owner. A NEW INDEX LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA BEFORE THE FEDERAL CENSUS, v.5, Hawbaker, p 75. By definition a cotter is "a peasant or farm laborer who occupies a cottage and sometimes a small holding of land usually in return for services." If this Jacob was in any way taxed in 1770, he must have been of legal age, say at least 18 or 20, which would put his birth about 1750 - 1752. He could, therefore have been a son of Mathias Hutwohl, the immigrant of 1748. This, however, does not fit the tradition that a Mathias was the father of the Lancaster County Heatwoles. Nor does it fit my theory that these six Lancaster County Heatwoles were in no way connected with Mathias.

In 1958 the greater part of my father's book and manuscript collection was added to the Historical Library at Eastern Mennonite College. Contained among the manuscripts were two early nineteenth century deeds on vellum of Heatwole property in Lancaster County. I was still young when this collection left our home, so later when I started my own research I went to EMU and made copies of many of the items. Among the items I copied were two deeds. These deeds were for land in Earl Township, near New Holland, Pennsylvania. A photo album that I inherited contained several old black and white photographs, circa 1940, of the Weaverland area. One photo had a caption on the back, in my father's handwriting of a "stone springhouse on Jacob Hutwohls farm west of New Holland Pa" Armed with the photo and copies of the deeds I was off to New Holland. I scouted

around for a springhouse like the one in the photo. On a farm north of New Holland I found one. I stopped at a nearby home where I met an elderly man named Ben F. Hoover and asked for help concerning the information in the deeds and about the springhouse on the neighboring farm. We talked awhile before he intimated that it was from him that some "historian" bought the two deeds, some years ago.

Soon thereafter he referred me to two other people that could be of further help. Since one of them was rather close by, I chose to stop at the farm of Jonathan Martin who resided on Gristmill Road, less than a mile away, rather than travel to Denver, PA to see Amos B. Hoover. With Jonathan's help, I was introduced to the Henry R. Hoover family residing on the farm with the springhouse. I believe this was the farm described in the two deeds. (On another trip I drove to Denver and met Amos B. Hoover. He and I have become friends and have shared many an item of historical interest. Amos is one of the persons that encouraged me to write this narrative.) Jonathan, too has become a friend, and he and I, along with Elam Hoover and Jonathan's brother Ben, have toured about Lancaster County seeking "Heatwoles" and others related to this story.

I was now on the right track. It was at this point that I started doing "book work" as well as field work. Since I live in Wisconsin I had to depend on libraries in the midwest. The State of Wisconsin Historical Society Library located on the University of Wisconsin campus, Madison, and the Public Library of Rockford, IL were the most helpful. Many of my references came from books and pamphlets in these two libraries. Starting with census records I found that John and David were listed in the 1790 census of Lancaster County, but Jacob was not. HEADS OF FAMILIES At The First Census Of The United States Taken In The Year 1790, PENNSYLVANIA. Jacob first appears in the census of 1800 as:

"Hitwole, Jacob-----Lancaster Co., Penn.--84-----20010-11010-00."

This record indicates that Jacob's family consisted of three males, two under 10 years of age and one between 26 and 45 years of age and three females, one under the age of 10, one between 10 and 16, and one between 26 and 45 years of age. This most likely means that there was a husband and wife and four children, in 1800. (The 84 is the page number where the individual is listed in the original census record. Jacob was again listed in the 1810 census as:

"Heetwoo\_, Jacob Lanc 404 Earle Tw 12010-01010-00."

From these census records we know that a Jacob Heatwole was raising a family in Earl Township.

Jacob is mentioned several times in Chapter 3 of this narrative. He was chosen as a guardian for and by the children of the deceased John Hutwohl of Lampeter Township. It is interesting that even though David was living in Earl at the same time, he was not chosen as a guardian.

To learn more about this man Jacob, how it was that he became a land owner and gained status and wealth, we turn to: MYERS HISTORY, Some Descendants of Hans Meier of Pequea, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, by Dorothy M. K. Adams. Following the Meier line from Hans, Sr, circa 1670-1772, of Strassburg in the Pequea Colony, we next meet Hans Meier, Jr., known as John Moyer, the Elder, circa 1700-1760. His son John III of Earl Twp., circa 1722-1787, died intestate with but one son, Christian. Like his father, Christian was survived by only one son, John, who was a small child when his father died intestate in 1794. There were also eight daughters. Christian's wife, Magdalena, died and he then married widow Christina Dierdorf, who bore him one child.

At the time of Christian's death, his oldest daughter, Barbara, was single. Elizabeth was married to Jacob Heetwohl. Magdalena was married to Abraham Good, Mary to Samuel Holl, Frances to John Ranck, and Susanna to Frederick Deibler. John, Catherine and Anna were minors, with Anna heir under Abraham Dierdorf's will. At his death, Christian Meyer owned his "mansion place," of 150 acres, another place of 102 acres and a third tract of 42 1/2 acres. Ten years later, in 1804, when the only son was old enough to speak for himself (though legally still a minor), the court determined that the land could be divided to accommodate two of Christian's heirs.

It was then offered to the eldest and only son, John who refused either parcel. The eldest daughter, Barbara, refused and then Jacob and Elizabeth Heetwohl accepted the second parcel. Magdalena and Abraham Good accepted the first parcel, the 150 acres of ancestral land. Thus 150 acres of land purchased originally by Hans Meyer, Sr., in 1719, passed out of the Meyer name. Ibid.

The Orphans Court version of these happenings can be found in Misc Book 1803-1805, pages 189-191. In this document, dated August 13, 1804, one finds the court appointed guardians for the minor children, Marks Grove for Anna Meyer, Joseph Wenger for Catharine, and Daniel Witwer for John Meyer.

This record also has the petition of Jacob Heetwohl, who intermarried with Elizabeth, and Abraham Good, who intermarried with Magdalena daughters of Christian Meyer, late of Earl township, farmer, deceased, to the court to determine, via an inquisition of 12 men, if the property could be divided into two parcels. The total land owned by the deceased included, (1). The mansion place of 150 acres, adjoining lands of John Meyers, John Grebill, Joseph Reiff, Joseph Wenger and Abraham Grebill. (2). One other tract, about a mile from Hinkle town, adjoining Jacob Summa, James Vogan, Jonathatn Roland and David Witwer, containing 102 acres more or less. (3). Another tract adjoining the tract last described, containing about 42 1/2 acres, bordering lands of Abraham Reiff, Christian Holl, Jacob Heetwohl, Daniel Witwer and David Witwer. Joining the petition seeking the Court's decision on this matter were, Christina, the widow of Christian, and the other Meyer children. The findings of the impartial jury to be submitted to the Court on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday in September. Lancaster County Misc. Book 1803-1805, pages 200-204, contains the resolution to these matters. The land could be and was divided into two parcels, one of 150 acres valued at \$10,650 and the other parcel of 144 1/2 acres, valued at \$8,640.

Because the other heirs refused to accept these parcels, Abraham Good and his wife Magdalena and Jacob Heetwohl and his wife Elizabeth became the owners of the land. The widow Christina received \$3,550 and \$2,880 as her one third share and each of the children received \$788.89 and \$640 from Abraham and Jacob, respectively.

This may not be the first land owned by Jacob, as a Jacob Heetwohl is listed as an adjoining landowner of the 42 1/2 acre piece of land. This may, however, indicate a second Jacob, perhaps the one found in the 1770 tax list in Leacock Township. Supporting this possibility we turn again to the Administration Account of Christian Meyer Sr., 1805. As noted in Chapter 3, item # 7 of the Administration Account shows a payout to "Jacob Heetwohl and George Stauffer, 70 pounds." Item # 26 is for 7-10-0 to a Jacob Hoetwhole and # 29 to a Jacob Hoetwhole for 1-3-0. It is unlikely that all three Jacobs were in the same family. I could see two of them as a father and son combination, but where the third one fits in, I do not know. Neither David, who was living in Earl Township, nor John,

deceased, had any sons named Jacob. Perhaps he is the J. Heatwole mentioned by Deacon Martin Mellinger in his letter dated Lampeter Township, Lancaster County September 5, 1822. "J.Heatwole and Bechtel came to me about eight days ago said that Bechtel was traveling from here to Germany in fourteen days." And a little later in the same article, "Heatwole believed that Peter Ulrich would not come to America again." MENNONITE RESEARCH JOURNAL, January 1972, p3.

If this J. Heatwole, mentioned in the Mellinger letter, was not one of those listed in the Meyer Administrative Account in the preceeding paragraph, he may have been a John Huethwohl who arrived at the port of New York on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 1820. A proceeding in the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Philadelphia on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October, 1820, shows that a John Huethwohl, born in Heppenheim near Worms in Darmstadt, on or about 12<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1790, migrated from Amsterdam to New York, thence to Philadelphia. Under the "Naturalization Act" he was changing his allegiance from the Prince of Darmstadt to the United States, thus becoming a citizen in his new homeland. John signed his name, Johannes Huthwohl, in the manner similar to those Heatwoles living in and near Kriegsheim. This is the only information I have on this man.

One of the deeds in my father's collection reveals that on October 22, 1805, a Jacob Hiedwole of Earl Township sold 31 3/4 acres, including messuage, to a John Showalter for the sum of 764 pounds 14 shillings. This land bordered that of Samuel Holl, Daniel Witwer, David Witwer and Jacob Hiedwole, being part and parcel of a larger tract which Samuel Rife and Christina sold to Jacob Heidwole, April 7, 1802, and also being part and parcel of a larger tract of 146 acres that Jacob inherited from Christian Meyer's estate through the right of his wife Elizabeth. (see previous paragraphs.) The sale included privelege of ingress for the passage of an open road or lane along Samuel Holl's line and through the said Jacob Heidwole's land of sufficient width for a cart and wagon.

Jacob signed his name to the document, Elizabeth made her mark. Jacob signed in German script and spelled his name Jacob Huthwohl, with an umlat over the u. From Chapter 6, we learned that David signed his last name that same exact way.

The larger of the two vellum deeds measures 27" by 32" and contains thousands of words describing the property to be sold and its history. The indenture was made April 12, 1813, between Jacob Hiedwohl of Earl Township and Elizabeth his wife, of one part and Jonas Nold of the same place, of the other part. Jacob sold 130 acres, 89 perches for the sum of 5,613 pounds, 18 shillings, 4 pence.

Tracing the previous owners named in the document reveals that Michael Martin and his wife Barbara, on November 13, 1772, sold 104 acres, 4 perches to Christian Meyer. Joseph Holl and his wife Sophia, on April 14, 1783, sold 44 acres, 113 perches to Christian Meyer. It was from these several parcels and perhaps others that Jacob Huthwohl inherited land from the estate of Christian Meyer. The acreage mentioned in the several documents doesn't add up exactly to the amount of land inherited and or sold by Jacob.

Continuing in the same document, on April 7, 1802, Samuel Rife and Christina his wife, sold 30 acres of land to Jacob Heedwohl. Yet another transaction included therein relates that John Showalter

and Jane, his wife, on March 31, 1810, sold 31 3/4 acres to Jacob. This appears to be the same tract of land that Jacob sold to John Showalter on October 22, 1805.

Now it was that on April 12, 1813, all or some of this land, namely 130 acres & 89 perches, was conveyed to Jonas Nold for the sum of 5, 613 pounds, 18 shillings & 4 pence. The description names the following as neighboring land owners: Samuel Holl, Daniel and David Witwer, a long public road leading from New Holland to Hinklestown, by a lot of Elizabeth Bington, by land of James Vogan, Jacob Summy, Peter Bowman and Michael Reif. Jacob signed his name as before and Elizabeth made her mark. This document was recorded May 15, 1818 by Benj. Bauman. This transaction is the last contact we have with Jacob and Elizabeth as citizens of Pennsylvania.

Jacob and Elizabeth next show up in Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia. (West Virginia became a state on June 20, 1863.) A Jacob Heatwohl is listed in the index to the 1820 Census of Virginia. INDEX TO THE 1820 CENSUS OF VIRGINIA Jeanne R. Felldin, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, p 199. Ronald V. Jackson, Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1976, p 110 lists a Jacob Heatwohl, farmer, in Shepherd Township, Jefferson County. Jacob's family included 9 males and 3 females. Four persons were listed in the category of Agriculture, and one in Manufacturing.

A Samuel Heetwhol, farmer, with a family of 8 is also listed in the 1820 census. His name may have been spelled Hutwohl, the u being transcribed as ee. Was this Samuel one of the first children born to Jacob and Elizabeth? The list of Jacob's children in the Heatwole History of 1907 does not mention a Samuel as one of Jacob's children. It lists four males and two females, their names listed as Isaac, John, Susan, Polly, Jacob and Lucinda. Samuel's family in the 1820 census showed one male between age 16 and 26, two males between 26 and 45, three females, aged 10 to 16, and two females between 26 and 45. He also owned two slaves. Samuel and his wife were included in the age bracket of 26 to 45, which also included two children, one male and one female. From this I conclude that Samuel's age was closer to 45, and that of these two children closer to 26. This places Samuel's birth year ca 1775-1780. From this it is hard to imagine Samuel as a son of Elizabeth and Jacob of Earl Township. But what of the Jacob Heetwell of 1770, listed as a cotter on the farmstead of John Bear? Samuel may have been his son.

Samuel appears in several records. September 27, 1820, Samuel Heatwholl pledged property to secure a debt to Daniel Kable Sr., Jacob Hoover and Daniel Kable Jr. Included in the pledged property were 3 horses, 6 cattle, 14 sheep, 15 killing hogs, 19goats, plus household items and farm tools, also 1 small house 12 years old. (Deed Book 11, p 293, Jefferson County Records)

May 8, 1846, a Samuel Heidwohl of Green County, Ohio, of the first part, sold 90 acres on the Blue Ridge to John Kable of Jefferson County, the second part, for the price of \$450. The land was descended to him, from his mother, Margaret (Kable) Heidwohl. She was the daughter of Daniel Kable Sr., Avon Hill Mills on Bullskin Run. (Deed Book 28, p 108.) This record is confusing as it seems that John Kable was the one inheriting the land, yet Samuel was listed as the "first part." There are other references to dealings between Huthwohls and Kables in the records. One of the ten Magisterial Districts of Jefferson County is Kabletown. Further information about this Kable family would be welcome.

Jacob is found in the VIRGINIA 1830 CENSUS INDEX. Six children are enumerated, the youngest are two females between ages 10 and 15, also one male and one female between 15 and 20, as well as two children, one male and one female, between twenty and thirty. Jacob and Elizabeth are listed between ages fifty and sixty. This may confirm the suggested birthdate of Jacob as ca 1771. (Heatwole History, p 256) The 1840 census does not have an entry for Jacob. A second Jacob Heatwall is in the 1830 census. This was likely Jacob Jr. This family consisted of one female younger than age 5, one male between 10 and 15, one female between 20 and 30 years of age and one male between 30 and 40. (VA 1830 Census,p 125.)

Jefferson County records abound with entries of Heatwoles. I found the name spelled at least ten different ways. As before, I am using the spelling as found in the record at hand.

I found records beginning in 1813 and extending through 1870. Several of these documents show a connection to Lancaster County and to folks who were either related to Jacob and Elizabeth or were their neighbors in Earl Township. The first one is an indenture made the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 1813 between Rueben Thornton and Anna Maria, his wife, of the County of Spotsylvania, Commonwealth of Virginia of the first part, and Jacob Huthwohl of the County of Lancaster and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the 2<sup>nd</sup> part. This indenture has Jacob purchasing 291 1/2 acres located in Jefferson County, from Rueben Thornton, for the sum of \$17,490. This land was part of a tract "formerly the property of Maj. George A. Washington and devised by him to his son Charles A. Washington now dec'd of whom by inheritance the said parties of the first part claims which said tract or parcel of land... ." Witnesses to this transaction were Isaac Showalter, John Yates, Isaac Mayer and J. B. Henry. (Deed Book v. 7, p 759, Jefferson County, West Virginia.)

With some further research one might be able to trace Isaac Showalter to the family of Showalters in Lancaster County, maybe even to John and Jane Showalter who several times exchanged property with Jacob. The same goes for the Isaac Mayer, who may have been related to Jacob's wife, Elizabeth, or other Moyers in Earl Township. I found an Isaac Moyer, along with a David H. and John Moyer listed in WILLS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, An Index: 1801-1899, by Dale and Deborah Morrow, Family Line Pub.,1992, p 12. Isaac Moyer's will was dated 1858. In this same index I found wills and/or estate papers for Daniel and John Kable, p.9, Isaac Showalter, will dated 1851, p.14, and a will dated 1880 for Isaac Hiedwohl, p8. Isaac seems to have been a popular name.

I hope the reader will pardon a slight digression from the Heatwole search, as the reference to a George Washington merits some explanation. When I first read this document I was excited to think that a Heatwole may have purchased land once belonging to our first president. However, a little research showed otherwise. It is known that the Father Of Our Country, George Washington had no children of his own and but two step-children, whose names were John and Martha. Therefore, the Maj. George A. Washington mentioned in the indenture was not President Washington, for he had no son named Charles. There was a Charles Washington, who founded Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson County. But this Charles was George Washington's brother, not his son.

It is likely that Anna Maria Thornton was born a Washington, as the property Rueben and Anna Thornton sold to Jacob was acquired by them through her inheritance. There may be a connection to

lands once owned by the President, for as a young man, George Washington was trained as a surveyor and in 1749 had an office in Winchester, Virginia. At age 18, he purchased 1,459 acres in the Bullskin Creek area in Virginia. WASHINGTON THE INDISPENSABLE MAN, James T. Flexner, Little Brown and Co., 1974, p7. This is where Daniel Kable Sr. lived as mentioned in the transaction between Samuel Heidwohl and John Kable. This author would appreciate more information on the extended family tree of President George Washington, especially the descendants of his brother Charles.

A second document concerning this purchase was a mortgage, also dated May 3, 1813, in which Jacob agreed to pay, in three installments, the rest of the money owed to Rueben Thornton. Three equal payments of \$3,886.66 and 2/3 cents were to be paid on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May for three consecutive years, beginning in 1814. Jacob signed his name in German script, which was apparently difficult to read and below his signature it was written, "in English Jacob Huthwohl." Witnesses were Garland Moore, Isaac Showalter, John Yates, Isaac Mayer and Mathw Ranson. The mortgage was proved the 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1813 by the oaths of Isaac Showalter, Isaac Mayer and John Yates.(Deed Book 7, p 601.)

In Deed Book 9, 1811-1813, page 510, Jefferson County records, one finds that on September 28, 1816, Jacob paid off the three obligations. Payments were to George Fayette Washington, executor of the estate of Reuben Thornton.

The next item of interest is dated the 25<sup>th</sup> day April, 1814. Jacob Hutwohl and his wife Elizabeth of Jefferson County Virginia of the first part and Abraham Good of Lancaster County Pennsylvania of the second part--"witnesseth that the said Jacob for and in consideration of the sum of \$4,440 in hand paid by the said Abraham Good...", hath granted, bargained and sold a tract of land, to Abraham Good, the same tract conveyed to Jacob by Rueben Thornton, containing 291 1/2 acres. (Deed Book 8, 1813-15, pp 464-465, Jefferson County Records.) Why Jacob sold this land at such a reduced price, just one year after he bought it for \$17,490, is open to question. Note in the preceding paragraph that Jacob paid off three obligations to the Thornton estate. One wonders just what were the circumstances involving these transactions. Abraham Good was likely Jacob's brother-in-law, married to Elizabeth's sister, Magdalena Moyer. (MYERS HISTORY, Some Descendants of Hans Meier of Pequea, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, by Dorothy M. K. Adams, p 68.) One other record of some interest involves a Henry Roland of Lancaster County. He apparently held the mortgage of \$4,440 on the 291 1/2 acres. The debt was paid March 18, 1817 by Jacob Hutwohl and Abraham Good. (Jefferson County Records, Book 9, p 510.)

I found approximately 25 entries in the Jefferson County Court House concerning Jacob Huthwohl and his family. They range in time from 1813 to 1846. I have only shared those few that have names and circumstances that I feel important to this narrative.

Other records of this branch of the family have been few and far between. Luckily, I own my father's copy of the HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, and his personal notes, added on page 257, provided a clue to a living descendant. On January 20, 1994, I contacted Mrs. Charles J. Robinson,

nee Eleanor Harris Hiedwohl, of Hagerstown, MD. She was born May 23, 1916, the daughter of Harris Isaac Heidwohl (October 6, 1886 - 1932) and his wife Nellie Spencer McDonald (September 27, 1884 - ?). Isaac and Nellie were married June 4, 1913. Eleanor, their only child was married August 28, 1947. She and her husband had no children.

On February 10, 2000, I made another contact with this lady. She now resides in a nursing home in Williamsport, MD. She was able to add a few dates to the scanty information in the Heatwole History. Her grandfather was Jacob A. Hiedwohl (March 21, 1849-?) a sibling of George, James and John. Eleanor's great-grandfather was Isaac, (1813 - February 10, 1880.) He married Anna F. Saudre and was a farmer in the Charlestown area. The parent of Isaac is the subject of this chapter, Jacob Huthwohl, born 1771 and died December 3, 1847. (Heatwole History, p 256.)

In October 1998 I visited the Charlestown area. After spending many hours in the courthouse, I visited some cemeteries where I was told Hiedwohls were buried. The Charlestown Edge Hill Cemetery caretaker provided some records, but the Hiedwohls listed therein were from later generations, mostly born in the years 1840 to 1870. Two other cemeteries no longer exist. The Presbyterian Church graveyard on Berryville Pike was bulldozed in 1958, and at a different location near the edge of town, a Methodist Church was built upon an earlier burial ground.

I did find some references to the Heidwohls and Showalters mentioned in this chapter in a book entitled TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS Jefferson County West Virginia, 1687-1980, Walsworth Publishing Co., Marceline, MO. A Margaret Heidwahl was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery on Berryville Pike. She died January 23, 1825, in her 29<sup>th</sup> year. She was therefore born circa 1794-1795, likely 1794 as she died so early in 1825. From a previously cited record, Deed Book 28, p 108, one can see that Margaret was likely the daughter of Daniel Kable Sr. I have no record of the identity of her husband.

Buried in the same cemetery are Isaac Showalter, born July 7, 1777. He died July 1, 1851. Elizabeth, consort of Isaac, was born November 6, 1783 and died October 6, 1823. Daughter Harriet was born March 20, 1810 and died January 17, 1850. Another daughter, Jane, was born February 1, 1814 and lived exactly two years, dying on the same day and month of 1816. Having named a daughter Jane could indicate a connection to John and Jane Showalter of Lancaster County. A son, Joseph, died as an infant.

The now defunct Methodist Cemetery yielded but two records. Ann Frances, nee Saudre, Heidwohl died February 14, 1853, aged 30 years, wife of Isaac Heidwohl. Francis, born January 22, 1853, died August 29, 1853, son of Ann and Isaac. It appears that the mother may have died in childbirth and the baby within several months. Isaac Heidwohl was the first born of Jacob Huthwohl's children. He and Ann Frances had four children, George W., Jacob A., James M., and John F. This last child was John Francis, the infant just mentioned. Isaac married a second time, to Hannah Cockrell. They begat Anna Elizabeth and John D. More information, brief as it may be, can be found in the HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY, pp 256-257.

I could find no information on Susan, Polly and Lucinda, the three daughters of Jacob and Elizabeth Huthwohl/Hiedwohl. The second son, John, is listed six times in the record at the

Courthouse during the years 1832 through 1836. He married and moved to the area of Dayton, Ohio. Son Jacob Jr. first appears in the record at the Courthouse in 1820 as a witness to a transaction by his father. Jacob Jr. was listed in the 1830 census with a wife and two young children. VIRGINIA 1830 CENSUS INDEX. What information I know of the eldest son, Isaac, has already been covered in previous paragraphs. Two members of this clan, grandson Isaac, and a Samuel, seem to have moved on west, into Ohio. Having no further information on their family lines, I conclude this chapter on Jacob Huthwohl.

## CHAPTER 8

### CHRISTIAN HUTWOHL

There is very little information about Christian. Chapter 1 told us that Christian was a bachelor and a shoemaker and that he died and was buried in Alexandria, Virginia. That information probably came from page 64 of HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY. I have found no records about Christian. What I did discover, though, is quite interesting. Among the Lancaster County Hutwohls, only in David's family do we find a child named Christian. Of the 1,887 persons with the surname Heatwole, or its various spellings, listed in the 1907 Heatwole history and in the 1987 book on David, not one other child was given the name Christian! None but these two, one the subject of this chapter, the other, David's son! One wonders if a Lancaster County Christian existed at all, given the naming customs found among Pennsylvania Germans and the fact that there are no extant records of the man.

## CHAPTER 9

### EUROPEAN ANCESTORY

" 'And I must tell you that there is a breathing, hungering, seeking people, solitarily scattered up and down the great land of Germany, where the Lord hath sent me.' So Penn wrote after his trips to the Dutch and German countries, to Mulheim-on-the-Ruhr, to Frankfurt, and even as far as Kriegsheim near Worms on the upper Rhine... ." LOCAL LIVES, Poems about the Pennsylvania Dutch, by Millen Brand, Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1975, p45

Kriegsheim, the home of one Valentin Huthwohl, probably a preacher, wrote a letter to the Mennonites in Amsterdam in 1671, informing them 430 Swiss Mennonite refugees had come to the Palatinate, and asking for their financial aid, which was liberally granted. Again in 1695 he asked for support. MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOLUME II, D-H, p 850, Mennonite Pub. House, Scottdale, PA, 1956. The Mennonite archives at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands houses a number of old documents relating to the Swiss Taufers who were banished from their homeland. In January 1672 George Liechten and Valenti Hutwol, while traveling in the mountainous area west of Strasbourg, visited four communities of Anabaptists in Greisheim, Fessenheim, Wolfsheim, and Osthoven. Liechten and Hutwol visited in these communities, and prepared a listing of the people and their meager possessions. Entry number 33 was an Ulrich Strom, 50, wife age 40, 10 children, ages 1 to 22 years (6 children along) and 25 rixthalers. PENNSYLVANIA

MENNONITE HERITAGE, July 1980, p 24. I hope to show a connection between the Strom and Huethwohl families from Kriegsheim and their emigration to Lancaster County.

H. Frank Eshleemann gives a similar account in HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND ANNALS ..., 1917, p 246. A copy of the actual greeting and communication to the brethren in Holland is given. The appeal closes with these words, "We the ministers and elders of the Palatinate, assembled acknowledge the foregoing to be proper and advisable, and bear testimony to the same by subscribing to it with our hands. Ubersheimerhof, March 13, 1709. One of the signers was Valentine Gutwohl (sic).

The small German village of Krisheim, (after 1865 called Kriegsheim and today Monsheim/Kriegsheim postal district) is located about eight miles west of the City of Worms, on the west bank of the Rhine River, in the heart of the German Lower (Rhenish) Palatinate, now Rheinland-Pfalz. There was an active Mennonite community in Krisheim led by Yelles Kassel (1618-1681). This village was visited by William Penn in 1677, during one of his trips to convert people to Quakerism. MENNONITE FAMILY HISTORY, Vol. IV, Number 2, April 1985, p 58-59. From the MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA, we learn that the origins of the Kriegsheim Mennonite congregation lie in the early period of the Anabaptist movement. From sparse official records we find that there were 13 couples there in 1600. The 1601 report mentions 66 persons. The Mennonites were by trade craftsmen and peasants (weavers, farmers, saw filers, glaziers, cobblers and vinedressers). *ibid*, p 241-242.

About 1657 several Kriegsheim Menno nites joined the Quakers. In 1685 this Kriegsheim Quaker group emigrated to Pennsylvania: thus citizens of Kriegsheim were a part of the early settlement at Germantown. *ibid*, p 242. Germantown was divided into three sectors, namely Krefeld; Kriesheim (Kriegsheim); and Sommerhausen. "Menn. In Rheinhesse and Migrations to America and Galicia," by Horst Gerlach, trans. by Noah Good, PENNA. MENN. HERITAGE, Oct. 1986, p6.

I believe members of the Huetwohl family, located at Kriegsheim and in the surrounding villages, played a much greater part in the Mennonite migrations from Switzerland to America than has been previously credited. The name Huetwohl is rarely cited in Mennonite histories. It does appear occasionally, and from these few references I began to search more deeply. The earliest date that I have found is 1664 and involves the man named in the preceding paragraphs, one Valentin Huetwohl. His name appears on a register of Mennists assessed quarterly taxes living in the Obermat Alzey territory, in the village of Kriegsheim, 1664. Also on this list is Gillis Cassel, Johannes Cassel and Peter Buchhalter (Burkholder), among others. PALATINE MENNONITE CENSUS LISTS, 1664-1793, by Herman and Gertrude Guth and J. Lamar and Lois Mast, published by Mennonite Family History, Elverson, PA, 1987, p 10.

One finds that the first Swiss-German Anabaptists or Mennonites immigrated to this area in 1664. Elector Karl Ludwig's "Edict of Tolerance" signed August 4, 1664, stated that in villages with five or more Mennonite households, no more than 20 persons could meet at the same time for religious services. Another requirement of the "Edict" was that each family was required to pay an annual "protection fee" of six guilden. To control these payments, all Mennonites were required to register at irregular intervals with the government. It is because of this registration, that census lists

were formed. Ibid, p. 2-3. And from these lists we can trace the Huetwohl family in this part of Germany.

Before continuing, we need to recall my hypothesis. I believe that the Lancaster County Heatwoles were not descendants of Mathias Hutwohl of Steeg bei Bacharach, but rather from Huthwohls, in and about the area of Worms and Kriegsheim. Early in this narrative I presented information showing that Mathias was from a Reformed Church background. Upon arriving in Philadelphia in 1748, as a widower, he married a Lutheran woman at the Reformed Church in Philadelphia. I also presented information that proved that Mathias lived in America but four years until his death in 1752. As I presented information about each of the Lancaster County "children", I attempted to show that their heritage lay within the parameters of the Mennonite community. Further evidence of my hypothesis is found in the succeeding paragraphs.

One of the research avenues open to modern researchers is the use of the Internet. I went online and secured a list of all the Heatwoles in the German phone book. From this list, which included addresses, I selected the names of some who lived in the area of Kriegsheim, and wrote to them. To make my requests for information easier for them, I used an online translation service and had my letters sent in German. I received two replies by Luftpost and several by Internet. The most interesting and most germane to this topic was from Mr. Dr. Philipp Alfred Huthwohl of Worms. I quote.

"1.7.99

Sir Heatwole,

I have no knowledge of Mathias Huthwohl. There existed no Huthwohl before 1602. in Kriegsheim. Since more than one hundred years Huthwohls are no more in Kriegsheim - It is likely that Huthwohls are emigrated from Kriegsheim to America. But ist is not proved. It is probable, that relationship exists on Kriegsheim to Steeg. But there exist no documents. Maybe that the American Mennonits know more, because the kriegsheim Huthwohls were Mennonits, however the Steeg Hutwohls were Protstants. There are no more Hutwohls in Steeg. I don't know, wh're descendants are existing. I am 88 years of age. And in bad health. I am not able to do something about family history. I regret that I can not help.

Greeting

Yours most respectfully  
Philipp Alfred Huthwohl"

If all regrets for not helping were as helpful as this, one could rewrite history, which is what this article is about. There is a subtle piece of information in this letter. Note that the Steeg spelling of the family name differs slightly from the Kriegsheim spelling. Mathias, from Steeg, spelled his name "Hutwohl" and those from Kriegsheim spelled the name with an additional letter, "Huthwohl." The signatures of Jacob and David, found on sales of property in Lancaster County and Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson County, Virginia, are of the Kriegsheim version. Another point from the letter is the difference in religion of the two communities, Reformed Church in Steeg and Mennonite in Kriegsheim.

I think one can now see that there were two distinct settlements of Heatwoles in Germany in the 1600s and 1700s. From the evidence presented, I think we can dismiss the Steeg group as the ancestral line of the Heatwole family in America. But there is more to present concerning the Kriegsheim Huthwohls.

We need to return to Valentin Huthwohl. He is the earliest Huthwohl on which I have found information. LETTERS FROM OUR PALATINE ANCESTORS, 1664-1689, compiled by George Frederick Newman and Clyde Lester Groff contains several documents authored by Valentin. The biographical reference, p 176, has this information, "Valentine Huetwohl (other spelling variants) was a Minister and Elder of the Anabaptist Community in Kriegsheim. He was instrumental in obtaining aid for the Palatine refugees, and was the author of many letters and petitions on their behalf." Thirty-six documents, dated from 7 October 1644 through 1/11 January 1672, are included in this reference. Seven of the letters were sent by Valentin, in two others, reference was made to him and/or the lists he produced of Mennonite refugees. Four of the letters were sent from "Kriegsheim", one from "Obersultzen" and two from "Palatine". Most were addressed to the Anabaptist Community in Amsterdam, two to Johannes Backer in Amsterdam. *ibid*, various pages 17 - 82.

The letters describe the "poverty of the SWISS who are staying here." Again, "they have brought little means with (them), ... they have spoken to us with sad hearts so they might be helped. But the burden is too heavy for us (and) since they have been boarding with us for going on 8 weeks (it is) such that we can keep them no longer, what with running out of butter, cheese and other plain foods." This particular appeal closes, "HEREWITH ALL (WHO ARE) GOD-FEARING ARE WISHED MANY GOOD (THINGS) AND REQUEST YOU PRAY THAT WE MAY LIVE AND CONDUCT OURSELVES ACCORDING TO GOD'S PLEASURE. WE HOPE ALSO THAT ALL SEEKING GOD WILL NOT PERISH. THIS IS WRITTEN WITH TEARS. BE COMMENDED TO GOD. DATE CHRISSUM. YOUR OBLIGING BROTHERS, SERVANTS OF THE POOR, Valentyn Huetwol, Johan Clements." This letter was dated 22 December 1671. *ibid*, p 29 - 31.

Another letter, dated 4 January 1672, written by Jacob Everling, refers to a list prepared by Valentijn Huetwol and some other SWISS BROTHERS as they went from place to place to record the names and numbers of the people newly arrived here in the Palatinate. *ibid* p 34. One entry records, "The Ministers (of God), in the words of these people driven out are 12 in number, among whom ULLY SELLER, a man with 12 children, has brought with (him) 4 Reichstaler in cash and a bad horse. And a certain HENDRICK FONCK is the man (WHOM) is branded and marked." *ibid* p 38.

One last example of the contribution by Valentin Huetwohl, to the Anabaptist Community, is that of the list or census taken of, "THE CONDITION OF THE SWISS WHO HAVE BEEN PERSECUTED ON ACCOUNT OF BELIEFS, THEIR AGES, AND WHAT THEY HAVE BROUGHT WITH THEM, WHO HAVE STOPPED HERE BETWEEN THE BREM AND BINGEN AS FOLLOWS:" Therein are enumerated 76 entries. Many are familiar Lancaster County names. Included on the list are, Hans and Adam Borcholter (Burkhalter), Melchior Breinman (Brenneman), Babe (Barbara) and Anna Neuwkoment (Newcomer), Anna Neuwschwanger, Christian, Ulrich, Anna, Daniel and Hans Stauffert (Stauffer), Ulrich Strom, Ulrich Witmer, Magdalena Luite (Lichty), Babe

(Barbara) Leeman, Michel and Christian Schenck, Hans Moller (Miller), Hans Roet (Rutt), Finally Christian Wenger. *ibid* p 41 - 49.

I list these letters, and samples from them, to show the foundation upon which, I believe, was founded the ancestral stock of the Heatwole family in America.

Returning to the PALATINE MENNONITE CENSUS LISTS, 1664-1793, we find a Valentin Huethwohl listed in Kriegsheim in 1664, p10, and again in 1685, p13. The next entry for Kriegsheim is not until 1738. There we see an entry for "Valentin Huethwohl's widow." The man, who I believe was the author of the previously cited letters, and may well be the grandsire of the American Heatwole family, had passed on to his reward. Several additional names important to this narrative appear on the list. One is Heinrich Strohm, wife, 1 child, 1 farmhand, 1 maid; another Valentin Huethwohl, likely a son of the deceased Valentin, with a wife, 2 children, 1 maid. But most important, appearing for the first time in any German Heatwole genealogy, is a man named **David** Huethwohl. He is listed as a temporary tenant at Lord von Botzheim's mill, 3 children, 2 farmhands, 1 maid. *ibid* p 40. Georg Huethwohl, wife and 6 children, are listed in the village of Hessheim. *ibid* p 37. He was married to Johannes Poth's widow in 1731. *ibid* p 59.

In 1738 the following family names were registered as members of the Kriegsheim Mennonite Church: Voldt, Backer, Strohm, Kuhn, Kramer, Janson, Muller and Huthwohl. Peter Kolb and Christian Weber served as elders in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA, p242.

Moving ahead to the year 1743, we discover that the widow of Valentin (Sr) is missing from the list. She may have remarried, but I think it more likely that she died and passed on to her reward. A Valentin and a David are listed. PALATINE MENNONITE CENSUS LISTS, p 43. Georg Huetwohl is yet residing in Hessheim. p 46.

In the year 1753, in Spiesheim, there appears a Jakob Huethwohl, *ibid*, p 57. Kriegsheim entries include Heinrich Strohm, wife Christine, and 2 sons; Johannes Strohm, wife Maria, 2 sons and 1 daughter; and David Huethwohl, wife Maria, 2 sons and 3 daughters. *ibid*, p 58. Hessheim's entry for 1753 relates that Georg had died in 1751 and his wife was widowed again. There were 6 children in her family. *ibid*, p 59.

A Gerhard Huetwohl of Heppenheim Auf Der Wiese first appears on the census list in 1759. He was listed as a farmer with a wife. *ibid*, p70. According to the MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA, "Gerhard Huthwohl was a preacher or elder of Heppenheim an der Wiese; in 1784, after the congregation for a long period had held its meetings in his house, he received support from the Dutch Mennonites to build a meeting-house; again in 1802-6 he asked the Dutch Mennonites for advice in meeting the requirements of the French occupation army, which compelled them to do military service." (MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA, p 850, Vol. II, D-H.

Returning to Kriegsheim, for the year 1759, we find that two of the men listed in the 1753 census have died. One of the entries is for Johannes Strohm's widow, with 4 children. In another entry we find, David Huethwohl's widow, 4 children, 2 farmhands, and 1 maid. This David was likely born about 1714. He probably married about 1734-1735 and had started a family that numbered 3 children in the 1738 census. Having died sometime between 1753 and 1759, he was probably between 39 and

45 years of age at the time of his death. It would seem possible that one of these children received his father's name, thus continuing a line of Davids into the 1760s and beyond, perhaps even to the David of Lancaster County. There are two David Huthwohl listings in the MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA. One is for a David who "was a preacher of the Erbesbudesheim congregation in 1769-? and (obviously another) David Huthwohl of the Weierhof congregation 1791-?" p 850. A David Huthwohl from Wendelsheim added his name to a petition to the *Rheingrafliche Consistorium* in Kirchheim on June 24, 1776, to allow their dead to be buried in the local graveyard. PENNSYLVANIA MENNONITE HERITAGE, "Mennonites in Rheinhesse and Migrations to America and Galicia," by Horst Gerlach, translated by Noah Good, October 1986, p 7. Valentin (Jr.), last found in the 1743 census, is listed, having a wife and 6 children. Also listed is one Heinrich Strohm, with a wife, 2 children and 1 maid. *ibid*, p73. The MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA lists Heinrich Strohm as a minister in the Kriegsheim Mennonite Church for the years 1758-90. p242.

The last census entry for Kriegsheim is for the year 1768. The listing was prepared under the order dated September 20 and is for the Mennonites favored with protection. One entry was for Johannes Strohm's widow, another for Peter Strohm, a third for a Johannes Strohm. PALATINE MENNONITE CENSUS LISTS, p 81. The importance of the Strohm listings will soon be made known. Valentin Huethwohl is the only Huethwohl listed in 1768.

I have now cited and/or quoted almost all of the Huthwohl entry from the MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA. It is the last paragraph that intrigues me, however. For therein lies evidence supporting my hypothesis about the ancestry of the Lancaster County Huthwohls. "In the 18<sup>th</sup> century most members of the Huthwohl family emigrated to the United States, where they are called Heatwole." One must note the spelling of the name, for it is the Kriegsheim/Mennonite version of the name.

Following this great leap of faith that it is these Huthwohls who came to Lancaster County in the 1700s, where does one go for evidence? I now turn the attention to the Strohm lineage that I have included in this chapter. There seems to be a connection between these two families that may have started in Kriegsheim, and was perhaps carried across the Atlantic Ocean to Lancaster County.

But first some background information seems appropriate. The Strohm (Strahm) Mennonite family, formerly lived in Switzerland. Ulrich Strohm emigrated to the Palatine, Germany, in 1671. A Martin Strahm (Strohm) of Hochstetten, was in prison at Bern, Switzerland, because of his Mennonite convictions, and was expelled from the country in 1711; he probably settled in the Palatine. Here Heinrich Strohm was a preacher of the Oberflorsheim and Griesheim (Kriegsheim) congregations 1758-90. Johannes Strohm was a preacher of the Erpolzheim and Friesenheim united congregation 1757-80. Another Johannes Strohm (b. 1781 at Kriegsheim, died 1852 at West Point, Iowa), a preacher of Schway, Bavaria, 1821-47, emigrated to America with some children and many grandchildren. One of these was preacher Matthias Strahm. MENNONITE ENCYCLOPEDIA, p 646, Vol. IV, O-Z.

From this background information, we go next to an ancestor report for a Veronica Strohm, prepared 10 August 1989. I posted a request for information about the Kriegsheim Strohm family on an Internet site. Many responses were for naught, but this reply proved to contain helpful material. It came via the U.S. mail from Monsheim, Germany. Veronica was born in Worms in 1922. Persons

listed on her family tree lead us to the connection between the Strohm and Huthwohls. Information in this report differs slightly from that presented in a previous paragraph. Ulrich, the immigrant from Switzerland in 1671, had a son named Heinrich, born 1713. Heinrich was a minister at Erpolzheim, Friesensheim and Kriegsheim. His family consisted of a wife, 2 children and 1 maid. He died at age 84 in 1797, at Kriegsheim. Heinrich had two sons. Peter was born in 1741 at Kriegsheim, where he also died in 1795. His first marriage was to \_\_\_\_ Kolb, the second, to Susanna Galle. Heinrich had another son who emigrated to Pennsylvania. No name is given for this son, as Veronica descends from Peter's line.

I first came across information directly linking the Huthwohl and Strohm names in an article about "Honest John Strohm" by C.H. Martin, found in a 1930 issue of the *"Lancaster County Historical Society Journal."* Mr. Martin related that a Johan Heinrich Strom aboard the ship "Crawford." with 205 passengers, sailed from Rotterdam and arrived October 26, 1768, at the port of Philadelphia. This was probably Peter's brother, the unnamed son of Heinrich of Kriegsheim, mentioned in the previous paragraph. The article reported that Johan Heinrich Strom died during the voyage and was buried at sea. "His widow, whose maiden name was Maria Huetwohl, with two sons and a daughter, landed at Philadelphia, and finally settled at Strasburg, this county. She faced life in a new country with the care of three children. One of these fatherless boys about eight years of age at the time his father's body was consigned to the boisterous Atlantic, was David Strohm, born April 25, 1761. He died in 1846." David married Ann Herr, (June 27, 1776-May 16, 1838) daughter of Rev. John Herr. *ibid* p221.

After they moved to Little Britain Township, their son John was born. This John Strohm was elected to the Pennsylvania House in 1831 and served several terms. In 1834 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate and served three terms. He became a member of the U.S. Congress in 1844. An interesting side note about this grandson of Maria Huetwohl Strohm is that when he stayed in Washington he roomed at the same boarding house as the Congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln. John died December 12, 1884, at the age of 92. *ibid* p 223-226.

In the Strohm file at the Lancaster County Historical Society, I found papers that bear testimony to Mr. Martin's information about the immigrant family. Three documents, an Administrative Bond, an Inventory, and an Administrative Account, relate facts of interest to this narrative. Most telling is the heading to the Inventory. I quote, "A true inventory of the Goods and Chatils and Credits of John Strome Late Deceased on the Sea Coming over from Roterdam." A very unusual feature found on these documents is that they have the signature of Maria Strohm. This is very rare, as few women were literate at that time. Most signed documents by their "mark." Maria signed, "Maria Strohmin", the "in" at the end of Strohm is the German feminine ending.

Names mentioned in the bond were Maria Strome, Jacob Neff, Martin Beam and John Brubaker. All four signed their own names. The date of the bond was 18 November 1769. The inventory, taken December 1, 1769, is most enlightening. Johan Heinrich Strohm, probably the son of Mennonite minister Heinrich Strohm of Kriegsheim, must have been a very learned man for his among his belongings were a total of 75 books. There were 6 Bibles, 6 of Johan Arnsts books, 6 of (Deners Harmon?) books, a lot of 12 books, 6 the same, 2 small books, Hubners Geographic and 3 dozent of small books. There were 335 yards of material consisting of table cloths, cotten stuffs, chints, linin,

diaper linin and bed softing. Other interesting items were "a parsel of Garman Cras Cut Saws, 5 Looking Glasses, a parsel of Nedls, a Gun, Bonds, Nots and Book Depts of 141.2.6." Of course there were personal items and furniture, all together amounting to 139.7.6 at the bottom of the first page of accounting and 143.12.6 at the end of the second page. The appraisers were John Brackbill and Christian Forrer. Jacob Neff and Maria Strohm delivered this account to the Registers Office on December 1, 1769. The signatures, Jacob Neff and Maria Stohmin appear at the bottom.

The Administrative Account was exhibited into the Registers Office at Lancaster the 4<sup>th</sup> day of December 1771. Names mentioned in the settlement were Samuel Shoemaker, William Van ?, Valentine (K)erber, John Miller, John Brackbill and Charles Philips. Again Maria signed her name in the same manner as before noted. Jacob Neff was the other signing party. The final accounting, including the increase by sale of goods, was valued at 317 pounds and 19 shillings. After all accounts were paid, a balance of 121.2.6, was to be paid and distributed as the Orphan Court shall direct. The settlement of the estate, found in Miscellaneous Book, 1768-1772, p 322, Lancaster County Archives, names the children as David, Henry and Christena. Maria, the widow and David each received 40.3.6 and Henry and Christena 20.1.9. Jacob Kendig of Strasburg Township was named guardian of the three children, they being under the age of 14 years. This was quite an estate considering the widow and 3 children had just arrived in October of 1768. Johan had prepared to make the most of his new life in America. At some point thereafter widow Maria Strohm married George LeFevre. This was his second marriage. He first married Anne Herr, daughter of Squire John Herr and his wife Susanna Brackbill. MENNONITE RESEARCH JOURNAL, July, 1967, p 27.

A Jost Hen. Muller and a Henrich Blum were fellow passengers on the ship Crawford. Also on board was Johan Phillip Haass. A COLLECTION OF UPWARDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND NAMES 1727-1776, I. Daniel Rupp, 1898, p 386. The John Miller, listed in the administrative account settlement, may be this same Jost Muller. The Muller (Miller) name first appears on the Kriegsheim census list in 1743 and continues through 1768. Blum names were common in Kriegsheim census lists. The Blum (Bluem, Bluehm) name appears in the 1664 census and in most of the census lists up through 1768.

Fellow passenger Johan Phillip Haass may play an important role in this history, for if one re-reads the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph in Chapter 1, one finds a reference to a Miss Haas. According to the 1882 Heatwole history by D. A. Heatwole, Mathias Hutwohl, the Steeg immigrant of 1748, was supposed to have married a Miss Haas, with whom he fathered the Lancaster County Heatwoles. I have spent much time and effort refuting that version of our history. (refer to Chapter 2.) But here arises the possible re- introduction of this "family tradition" albeit in a somewhat different context and time.

As mentioned earlier, I examined the papers of David A. Heatwole's file at Eastern Mennonite University. He was the author of the first Heatwole history and genealogical record, written in 1882. It was he who first told us that Mathias was a native of "Rhenish Bavaria, then known as the Poltz or Pholtz; (Palatinate.)" It was he who told us that Mathias married a Miss Haas and by this marriage became the father of six children; four sons and two daughters; and that their names were David, Jacob, John, Christian, Mary and Anna. A HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY FROM THE LANDING OF THE ANCESTOR OF THE RACE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, by David A. Heatwole, Dale Enterprise, VA, 1882. p 3-4. As I examined the contents of his file at EMU., I found copies of several letters, some of which he wrote to the Hutwohl family at Steeg. It was within these

letters that David articulated his thoughts about the possible relationship between the two branches of the family tree known at that time. Without further ado, I will place some of the letters into the record.

"I have read your letter carefully in reference to our ancestry and am very much gratified at the interest you have taken in tracing the genealogy of our Ancestors. According to your records the great Ancestor of the American branch Mathias Hutwohl was born in the year 1711 and was married February 11, 1744 to Anna Christina Heidrich of 33 years. Their first child was born 16-10-1745 about 20 months after their marriage. The second child Anna Susanna was born 17<sup>th</sup> October 1747. 10 months before his arrival at Philadelphia. This seems to me would have been ample time for to make the voyage after the youngest child was (3?) months old. And at the landing of Mathias at Phil. was 37 years old, and judging from the birth of his 6 children by his marriage to Miss Haas all of whom were born between 1760 and 1770, indicates that at his second marriage he was 50 or 52 years old. From these figures and other facts before us does not only make it possible but very probable that Mathias Hutwohl lost wife and both of his children in making the voyage to America, notwithstanding we here have no record either written or traditional of his landing a wife and two daughters at Philadelphia at the time of his immigration. Yet I still cling to the belief that Mathias Hutwohl who landed at Phil. on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of 1748 was my veritable great grandfather."

We learn more of the Haas issue in another letter.

"I frequently saw Christian Haas the Brother of my great grand Mother. He lived to be very old. I remember when he died and was said was over hundred years old at the time of his death. My grandfather David Heatwole learned the shoemaker trade with his uncle Christian Hass. Possibly he may have married the Miss Hass in Germany and afterward immigrated to the colonies of North America. In my earliest recollections the county in which we reside embraced a part of the Shenandoah Valley. And I find that many other names, that only the head of the family was registered, and possibly such might have been the case with my great grandfather that only he was registered and no note taken of his wife and two small children. As things now appear, such in all probability was the case. Grandfather Heatwole always claimed that his Mothers Maiden name was Hass and as the early death of Mathias Hutwohl caused a separation of the family of children no doubt but little was known of their history. In the early history of our country the first pioneers had a hard time to keep soul and body together, and did not keep much reckoning of the transpiring events. They generally pitched their tents in the darkness and commenced hewing their way for house and home. The forest trees had to be removed and an opening made for the cultivation of a crop of corn and vegetables. In there days good land could be had for taking possession."

I think one can see that these two letters may have been rough drafts, to be rewritten later, as the wording in some places is awkward and in the originals there are numerous cross-outs and rewordings. No dates or addressee names are present.

The next item from the file of David A. Heatwole is a draft of a letter addressed to "Mr. Jacob Hutwohl at Steeg bei Bacharach am Rhein." The letter heading is "Dale Enterprise Va Jany. 17<sup>th</sup> 1899." In this letter David is telling Jacob that he (David) has had contact with a Fredr Hutwohl from

Detroit Michigan, whom Jacob mentioned in a previous letter. This man, Fredr., is not placed in any of the three Heatwole books to date. But on to that of which we have some knowledge. I'll quote the last half of this letter.

"Since receiving your letter and the facts in relation to my great grandfather and his ancestors makes me feel like seeing someone taking hold and revising my little booklet and bringing up the history of the family to the present time. But few families have so numerous a posterity as that which descended from Mathias Hutwohl who imigrated to North America nearly 160 years ago. Though one of the same parent stock might not be in good taste for me to say, that I know of no family with a cleaner record than the descendants of Mathias Hutwohl now so numerous in our country. The Escutcheon of the fair name may have a blur here and there but never have I heard of any one being crowned under the gallows nor graced in the halls of a state prison. Would be a great satisfaction to me to know how numerous the Hutwohls are in your country if they are as prolific as the American branch one might at this late day almost count them by the thousand. I feel satisfied that there are now living in the United States not less than 1800 or 2000 souls in whose veins flows the blood of Mathias Hutwohl. Comparatively speaking our country is just in its infancy compared with yours. We here live on farms owned by certain parties and in farming communities the lands are laid off in quantities of from 50 to 200 acres, and our lands are assessed and our taxes are regulated according to quality of land and improvements on the farm."

The first several lines tell us that David wanted to update his 1882 booklet. With the help of his son Cornelius, a new genealogy was written. The result was the 1907 HISTORY OF THE HEATWOLE FAMILY.

The man Mathias seems ingrained as the great ancestor and so it is not surprising that all subsequent publications accepted this version of the story. There does seem to be some hearsay evidence about the "Haas"(Hass) name. That a Haas may have been a mother to one of the generations is not out of the question. It is just that she was not the wife of Mathias, the immigrant. If there were a second Mathias, as alluded to previously, it would certainly help explain the family tradition surrounding this issue. What connection the immigrant Johan Phillip Haass, on board the ship Crawford, 1768, may have had with the Strohm and/or Huthwohl families from Kriegsheim, is open to conjecture. There were no Haas names in the Kriegsheim area census lists.

Another letter, dated June 18<sup>th</sup> 1899, to Mr. Jacob Hutwohl is addressed, "My Dear Cousin." In the letter David mentions that he received a letter from his cousin John T. Heatwole of Denver, CO. who himself had been corresponding with Jacob Hutwohl. But of greater importance is the reference to David anxiously awaiting the arrival of a copy of the genealogy of the German branch of the family. David again writes,

"I still hope that I may be spared and granted health and strength to be able to rewrite a more extended history of the American branch of our family." We know that the German genealogy did arrive and that David and his son produced another Heatwole history, one that included the German genealogy. A letter from Jacob Hutwohl, dated March 19<sup>th</sup>, 1908, written to Lewis James Heatwole, eldest son of David A., relates, "I am very glad to hear that your brother Cornelius has written a `History of the Heatwole Family.` He

mentioned it himself and it is a great honor for me, that he dedicated that volume besides to your father also to me. I hope this book will strengthen the agreeable relations between the American and German Hutwohl Family." (signed) "I am, Your cousin, Jacob Hutwohl."

An interesting situation arose in the next part of the letter. David, likely brought up with the Mennonite viewpoint on the use of alcohol, would like some of the wine for which the German family was famous. I'll let his words apprise you of his dilemma.

"The business you are engaged in has been the (cause) of me having some funny thoughts. Viz. I would like to have some of your good wine directly from the Cellar over which the house once stood wherein my great grandfather was born. You too may think this rather a funny idea of one who has lived considerably over his three score years and ten and has never drank but very little of any kind of spirits. But if the freights, tariff and Custom house duties would not take all the sweetness out of it until it got here I would like to have a 5 or 10 gallon keg full. Please in your next letter give me the approximate cost per gallon until (it) gets here.

Wishing you, your family, and all the cousins the blessings of Heaven. From your cousin, D.A. Heatwole

The wine did arrive, in bottles, not kegs as David had expected. These bottles are now collectors items. I have an early one complete with straw wrapper. The Hutwohl wine business was known as "Weingut Jacob Hutwohl, Steeger Weinkellerie, 6533 Bacharach am Rhein." The firm was established in 1647. The wine had been available to those who could travel to Germany to get it. It was not available for sale in this country until I made arrangements with an importer in Chicago to import some for me. Then just in the last year (1999) I found out that the Hutwohl wine business had been bought out and the Hutwohl wine label no longer exists. I have on hand perhaps 20 bottles. Maybe these will be prized like the very first ones to arrive circa 1900.

A letter to Jacob Hutwohl, dated October 25, 1899, touches on several topics of interest to this narrative. Firstly, David questions why it took so long for the two branches of the family to learn of each other. We pick up the line in the first paragraph.

" .... that it came about only by accident as it were from the discovery of your card on the table of Mr. Goldsmith the American Consul General at Berlin, by my cousin Joel P. Heatwole United States Congressman and I feel thankful that from this circumstance we have learned to know each other and yet I feel sorry that I did not learn to know of this relationship when I was in the prime of my life. Dear Cousin I do not know how to thank thee enough for your kindness in sending the wine which arrived at Har burg (Harrisonburg) some ten days ago. I can only say to you accept many many thanks and whenever I drink of the wines I shall always remember and wish you the best health and happiness to you and all your family."

Again, a few lines further on,

"I know according to natures law that most of my race has been run and cannot expect many more years to be added but hope my life will be prolonged to see the history you formulated in relation to our great Ancestors who lived and died in your country.

The records of your country of my great grandfather Mathias Hutwohl (as my son Timothy informs me) that he was married and was the father of two children when he emigrated to N.A. (North America) makes things a little misty. I examined the register of all

the Germans who landed at Philadelphia who might have been the great grandfather but could find but the one name Hutwohl registered at that place. Since this information I have wondered if such a thing might not have been that the Miss Hass whom he married was not the Mother of the six children mentioned in the genealogy of the Heatwole family two of whom may have been born in Germany. I have look over the record and find in many cases where there were families came over that there is no mention made of wife and children. Outside of the name Mathias Hutwohl there is nothing indicating that there were others come over at any time with the name Hutwohl."

And so we are back to square one. It is obvious that the Huthwohl family at Kriegsheim was unknown to David A. Heatwole or anyone else at his time. I think one can see from David's comments throughout these letters that he based his story of Mathias on the one record from a published source known to him at that time, Rupp's book of 30,000 names. David wavers somewhat on just where the Miss Hass fits into the story line. And yet there is the tradition of a Mathias and a Haas woman that has been carried to the present by such esteemed writers and genealogists as M.G. Weaver of Pennsylvania and J.R. Swank of Virginia.

## CONCLUSION

In this article I have attempted to show discrepancies between that which has been printed and that which I have found in my research. I have interjected much new information and yet, like all genealogical searches, as one finds answers, more questions arise. Hopefully I have answered some of the questions. Mathias, the immigrant, has been laid to rest. However, facts about his widow Maria Magdalena nee Schaeffer, the possibility of a Mathias Jr., and the enigma of Miss Haas, must be further explored. The origin of the six Lancaster County Heatwoles certainly needs more research. Are they somehow related to the Steeg family or are they descended from the Kriegsheim Menno nites, as I believe. Where does John Heatwole, age at least 45 in the 1810 census of Franklin County, Virginia, fit in? What of John, the 1820 immigrant, was he related to Heatwoles already here? Was he the J. Heatwole mentioned several times in the Mellinger letters?

I tried to deal with "tradition" by replacing it with facts from available records. I want to thank several elderly descendants who provided valuable information. In one case, the interviewee, Mrs. Charles J. Robinson, born 1916, was the last known person in her line of descent. Another was Hubert Elliott Heatwole from Romney, West Virginia. These are the kinds of information sources that must not go untapped. An "old order" friend once remarked, when someone referred me to a person who had already passed on, "he don't tell no more."

One last personal anecdote will close this article. As I traveled throughout Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania gathering information for this manuscript, I often experienced a peculiar phenomenon. Upon introducing myself as a Heatwole, there was often a short pause followed by "that's a Virginia name." Hopefully this article will broaden the geographical boundaries of the "family Heatwole."

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