

# Stackhouse Notes

By: Doug Knox

**Greathouse Notes:** Special thanks to Phil Stackhouse for letting us know about Doug's work and for getting us in touch with Doug, who graciously gave permission for this work to be published on Greathouse Point. The Greathouse of interest in Doug's work would be, **Regina Rowena Greathouse** (page 8) who married John Stackhouse on 8 Oct 1798 in Harrison, VA.

## INTRODUCTION

This book is not really a book, but rather a collection of various notes and other information that I have found on the Stackhouse family. The project lasted 2 1/2 years and allowed me to visit many places in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Ohio I would have otherwise never seen. There are many people who helped me with this project, including numerous librarians, historians, and Archives employees who were beyond patient with me. At the end of this work is a Bibliography listing all of my sources for the information cited. The reader will notice that not all family lines are completed. This was done on purpose in the hope that another Stackhouse descendent will use this book as a starting place for their research project.

There are a few people that I need to acknowledge, as they helped make this project a success. They include:

- ◆ My wife Jill and our son Nathan for their understanding of all the time I spent away from them on this effort,
- ◆ Larry Knox of Wooster, Ohio for introducing me to genealogy,
- ◆ Larry Cellar of Ashland, Ohio for getting me hooked on genealogy,
- ◆ Phil Stackhouse of West Virginia[sic] for all his help and mentoring,
- ◆ Charlotte Crain of Ashland for her information on Jacob, and
- ◆ Donnabell Stackhouse for her information (and the balloons!).

A special acknowledgement goes to my best friend and father, Robert Knox, for whom I put the book together. We spent days upon days on the road, in musty courthouse basements, tromping through remote, forgotten cemeteries, staying in cheap motels, and rummaging through countless libraries in search of information. The time I spent with him over the last few years on this project is more valuable to me than the book itself. I now understand more about him and know more about my ancestors than I would have if I had not begun this project.

## **ISAAC STACKHOUSE (1751 – 1838)**

Most of what I know of Isaac is from his Revolutionary War pension application and existing land records. Every document was signed with his mark, indicating Isaac Stackhouse could not read or write his name.

### **Revolutionary War Record: Isaac Stackhouse Virginia Invalid Petition #S 11,473 (transcribed as written in 1832, my comments are in bold type)**

Affidavit given 21 Sept. 1832 at Monroe Co. Ohio. A resident of Franklin Township, Monroe County, Ohio. Aged 81 years.

- Entered Service in Spring 1781. Served 6 months under Lieutenant Jacob Fisher, couldn't recall the Ensign or Captain. Served under the immediate command of General Washington and served the principal part of the time At Little York (**Yorktown**) in Virginia.
- Was Discharged in Frederick County Virginia.
- Lived in Virginia when called into service.
- Was Drafted.
- All the battle he was in (*i.e. the only battle he was in*) was the taking of Lord Cornwallace at Little York . (*America defeated the British at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. Led by George Washington, this battle forced the British surrender and won independence for the America colonies*).

- Previous to that he volunteered for three months in the year 1776 under Capt. James Booth, Lieutenant Nathaniel Davison and Stationed at Thomas Nutters Fort to guard the frontiers in Monongahala County, Virginia, in which County he volunteered and served. *(This is now Nutters Fort, West Virginia outside Clarksburg. It should be noted that Indians killed Nathaniel Davison during a raid in 1779 ).*

Previous to there he volunteered and served six months under Zachariah Morgan in the year 1774 (**Lord Dunmore's War**) at Lewis Rodgers' near Morgantown in Virginia and served the said six months at said fort. Morgan was captain and John Hund Ensign. Was stationed to guard the frontier. *(This is a reference to Fort Dinwiddie in present day Stewartstown, West Virginia north of Morgantown. Although it stood on the property of William Stewart, Fort Dinwiddie was often referred to as Rogers Fort due to the contributions of two brothers, Captain Lewis Rogers and John Rogers. Zachariah Morgan was a descendent of Morgan Morgan, founder of Morgantown, West Virginia).*

**Questions by the court:**

1. Where and when were you born?

*I was born in Hampshire County Virginia in the year 1751.*

2. Have you any record of your age?

*None. (Remembers age from his father's record).*

3. Where were you living when called into service and where have you lived since the War?

*I lived on Cheat River when first called in to service and next I lived in Harrison County Virginia and last time in Moorefield Virginia. Since the war I have lived Harrison County Virginia. Since in Ohio, Monroe County where I now live.*

4. How were you called into service, were you drafted, volunteer, etc.?

*I was drafted once for six months. I volunteered for three months and also for six months.*

5. State the names of some of the Regular officers who were with the troops where you served such Continental and Militia Regiments you can recollect and the general circumstances of your Services.

*I was stationed on the frontiers under Booth and Morgain against the Indian and suffered the hardships of the frontier. Lastly at the taking of Cornwallace.*

6. Did you receive a discharge and what became of it etc.?

*I received discharges but they were burnt in my house together with the house.*

7. State the names of persons to who you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief of your services as a Soldier of the Revolution and (illegible) Militia.

*Oliver Ingraham, Philip Coon. (Signed with a Mark -X')*

A Gideon Mason a Clergyman and George Miller attested to his veracity and that he was a soldier in the war.

**Letter included in File: Pension Agency, N W Bank of Virginia, Wheeling Sept. 1st 1838:**

Dear Sir, In conformity with the regulations of your office requiring all vouchers, claiming pay for a longer period than six moths, to be sent to you for inspection before payment, I enclose vouchers of Jno Hendershot dec'd widow and of the children of Isaac Stackhouse dec'd. I am Very respectfully, Arch Woods (remainder illegible)

Affidavit attached: Jeremiah Hollister and associate judge for the county of Monroe, Ohio. States that Isaac appeared before him, has not living witness of his service except Philip Coon which he thinks lives on a Creek called Papaw in this State. -----

Petition under the Act of 1832: Inscribed with note: Died May 1, 1838.

Isaac Stackhouse, and a man, who I think is his brother John, are listed among signatories on a petition dated November 1777. The purpose of the petition was to create a new county (Harrison County) from Augusta County, Virginia. There is little record of Isaac until 1781 when he's living back in Hampshire County and is drafted for the Battle of Yorktown (according to his statement). Based on my research I would guess that Isaac moved back to Hampshire County, near his mother Bethia Wood, because of Indian troubles in the Clarksburg/Morgantown area. There were 3 main invasions by the Indians (under British command) during the period 1777-1782, in addition to numerous smaller raids.<sup>1</sup> It is very possible that Isaac had decided to move his family to a safer area in response to these raids. Isaac states he was discharged in 1781 in Frederick County, Virginia, which was confusing to me since his home was further west in Hampshire County. The answer came while researching the Battle at Yorktown, Virginia. According to sources the Virginia Militia under General Robert Lawson was used to escort British Prisoners of War to Frederick County for internment after Cornwallace's surrender in October 1781. It is a strong

possibility that Isaac served in this capacity until reaching Frederick County where he was discharged from the military.

As he states in his pension application, Isaac was born in what later became Hampshire County, Virginia. In 1782 Virginia held one of the first censuses (actually a list of tithables) conducted in America. This list registered Isaac Stackhouse as having four people in his family and owning property in Hampshire County. Also listed in this enumeration was Bethia Wood, believed to be the mother of Isaac Stackhouse. The enumeration district under Michael Stump included the area of the South Fork of the South branch, south of Moorfield to Rockingham (County, Virginia) line. This is around the area west of Wardensville, Virginia, today part of Hardy County, West Virginia. Isaac and Bethia Wood are not listed in the 1784 Tithable listing which indicates they had left the area between 1782 and 1784.

Isaac's name appears again on the Personal Property Tax list for 1787 in Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia), the District of Commissioner John Powers. He is charged with tax for himself, 2 horses, and three cows. Early records on Isaac show a purchase of 400 acres in Harrison County on the September 26 1787; the actual survey for the land was completed in 1785. The tithables taken by John Powers in 1785 listed the inhabitants on the waters of Simpson's Creek and the Thompson settlement, to include Isaac and John Stackhouse. The Simpson Creek settlement was abandoned in 1782 because of the trouble with the Indians, and later resettled. This also might help explain why Isaac moved back to Hampshire County prior to 1782. The survey and land description places Isaac Stackhouse as living on Fox Grape Run in Harrison County (now Phillippi, West Virginia in Barbour County).

In 1796 Isaac and his wife, also named Bethia, began selling off their land in present day Barbour County, West Virginia. Apparently they accumulated more land around Fox Grape Run than the 400 acres previously mentioned since Isaac and Bethia sold 430 acres of land from 1796 to 1799. Records as late as September 1802 show Isaac and Bethia listed as selling various properties around Fox Grape Run.<sup>2</sup>

Isaac and his eldest son John next appear on a tax list from 1800 as residing in Harrison County, Virginia, each owning one horse.<sup>3</sup> We lose track of Isaac for a few years since neither Isaac nor his son is listed in the 1810 censuses for Ohio or Virginia. His son John is mentioned in a reference as living in York Township, Belmont County Ohio in 1805.<sup>4</sup> Belmont County was newly formed in 1801 as part of the Ohio Territory. The Territory became a state in 1803. The only census available for Ohio during 1810 is for Washington County with no reference to any Stackhouse. Maybe someday we'll know for sure if Isaac was with his son John in 1805.

The next reference, the 1820 U.S. Census, shows Isaac and his son John residing in Wayne Township, Belmont County. Isaac is listed the tax list for 1827 as living in Elk Township (then part of Monroe County). In 1828 Isaac and his son Jacob are listed as residing in Elk Township. By 1830 Isaac's family had spread out across Belmont and Monroe County, Ohio. David was residing in Franklin Township; Epaphroditus in Center Township; Isaac is listed as residing in Elk Township, and having in his house: 1 male (age 10-15); 1 male (age 30-40), 1 male (age 70-80), 1 female (under age 5), 1 female (age 5-10), 1 female (age 30-40). The ages of the females leads me to believe that Bethia passed away prior to 1830 and that one of his sons (I believe Jacob) was residing with Isaac.

On October 7, 1834, President Andrew Jackson granted Isaac Stackhouse 39 68/100 acres of land for his service in the American Revolution (Warrant # S11473). The land was part of the seven ranges area of Ohio and located in the South West quarter of the South West quarter in Section 28, Township 4 of Range 7 (in those days a township was 640 square acres). To find his land on a topographical map, I first determined that Township 4 of Range 7 was Liberty Township in present day Washington County, Ohio. Next, I quartered the township, and then quartered the southwest quarter. Isaac's 39 acres were along the Pawpaw Creek, along what is presently township road 250, running southwest out of Germantown, Ohio. Another piece of supporting evidence for the location is the fact that a stream named Coon Run cuts through the land and joins Pawpaw Creek on his land. In his application for a

Revolutionary War pension, Isaac names a “Philip Coon (Koon) who lives along a creek called Pawpaw” as a witness to his War service.

The Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office, showed a Philip Koon owning 39.68 acres in the Northwest corner of the Southwest corner, section 28, Township 4 of Range 7; the property adjacent to Isaac’s. Other Land Office records show many tracts of surrounding land belonging to various members of the Koon family. Isaac Stackhouse also had two daughters married into the Koon family: Elizabeth married Joseph Koon on January 17, 1800 in Harrison County, West Virginia and Barbary married Michael Coon (Koon) on May 7, 1814 in Belmont County, Ohio. Isaac would never get to see his homestead grow as he died May 1, 1838. Adjacent to this property is the Pawpaw Methodist Church, located on Township road 250, that has a very old cemetery. The older headstones in this cemetery are very worn and eroded down to the base, making identification of the interned impossible.

While conducting research for this book I noted that both Isaac and his son Jacob make mention of a fire that occurred in the home of Isaac. Evidently Isaac had lost everything including the discharge papers for himself (American Revolution) and Jacob (War of 1812) in the fire that probably occurred between 1830 and 1832. I believe this fire occurred between those years because both were living in Elk Township, per the 1830 Census, and Isaac was residing in Franklin Township when he gave his deposition in September 1832. Since it seems odd that an 81 year old man would move away unless he was forced to, I am guessing that he was residing with his son David when he gave his deposition. I am not sure where Isaac is buried. It may be in Liberty Township, Washington County, or Franklin Township in Monroe County. I have visited and researched the known cemeteries in the two townships without success.

### ***Isaac’s Children***

**John:** John was born in Virginia in 1780, most likely Harrison County and died around 1830 in Wayne Township, Belmont County Ohio. He was married to Regina (Rowena) Greathouse by George Towers on October 8, 1798 in Harrison County, Virginia (now West



Virginia). The first reference to John is in York Township, Belmont County in 1805 where he appears on a tax list. John later purchased 81.2 acres in Belmont County, Ohio in 1825, in the east Half of the Southwest quarter of Section 21, township 6, Range 5 (Wayne Township). It is believed that he moved there with his in-laws. John had 13 children:

1. Bethia: b. 20 December 1799, married to Levi Williams
  
2. Jonathan: b. (20 November 1801). Per the 1850 Census, residing in Seneca Township. First married to Elizabeth (last name unknown) children: Mary (b. @1829) and Simon (sp) (b. @ 1840), The 1870 Census shows he was then married to Rhoda (age 50), children were Caroline (b. @ 1854) and Benjamin (b. @ 1859).
  
3. Malinda: (b. 1804)
  
4. Aaron: (b. 29 May 1806)
  
5. Charity: (b. 11 September 1807). Married to Mordecai Smith 24 November 1826 in Belmont County.
  
6. Catherine Mary: (b. 20 July 1809)
  
7. William: (b. 20 January 1811 in Ohio). Married to Mary Ann Folger on 16 March 1833. Per the 1850 Census, they were living in Sunbury Township, Monroe County, Ohio and had the following children:
  - Susannah, (b. @1836, died 1879). Married to Amos Jones 25 January 1854, until his death in the Civil War. They had 4 children, remarried to James Wilson October 1871 and had 3 sons.
  - Rebecca, (b. 24 October 1838) married Joseph H. Marshall Feb. 1864)
  - Philip, (b. @1841)

- Mary Ann, (b. @1844)
- William, (b. 1847)
- John F., (b. @1854)
- Mary Elizabeth, (b.30 November 1833, d. 14 December 1898).

1. Barbara: (b. 14 May 1814, d. 8 September 1895); married to William R. Kiger 26 February 1836.

2. John: (b. 3 January 1816). John died in the U.S. Hospital Number 19 in Nashville, Tennessee on 15 July 1864 as a result of disease. He was a member of H Company 92<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the War, the same Regiment as his cousin, Jacob. Records show John as present in Ringold, Georgia in February 1864, placing John at Crow Creek Valley when Jacob was wounded. They probably (hopefully) were able to see each other in the hospital. John was buried in plot 8601 of the City Cemetery in Nashville, Tennessee which later became a National Military Cemetery. John was married to Harriet W. Johnson on 11 June 1846 in Morgan County, Ohio. The 1850 Census shows residence as Union Twp., Washington County, Ohio. Harriet died October 26, 1902 at 79 years of age, buried at Round Bottom Cemetery. Their children were:

- William Wallace, (b. 20 February 1856)
- Doctor Johnson, (b. 30 April 1858, Marietta, Washington County, Ohio)/ d. July 1907 in Tulsa, OK). Doctor Johnson was married to Juanna McKenna on 22 September 1886 in Marietta, Ohio. He also served in Company D, 7th Infantry Regiment during the Spanish American War in 1898.
- Joseph D., d. November 20, 1863 at age 7. He is interned near his mother.
- Mordecai, d. 6 November 1863, 12 yrs 9 months.

1. Patience: (b. 21 January 1818). Married Panter Sharp in Belmont County, Ohio 27 October 1837.

2. Job: (b. 14 Jan 1820 in Ohio). Per the 1850 Census: married to Louisa, children were: Mary, Rebecca.

3. Hannah: (b. @1821)

4. Mordecai: (b. 11 October 1829)

**Elizabeth.** Elizabeth was born in Virginia (date unknown). She married Joseph Koon 1800 in Harrison County, Virginia. Joseph is the son of Phillip Koon.

**Hannah.** Hannah was born in Virginia. She married George Miller on September 3, 1809 in Belmont County, Ohio.

**Barbary.** Barbary married Michael Koon, May 7, 1814 in Belmont County, Ohio.

**Jacob** (See the next Section)

**Charlotte:**

**David.** David first appeared in the 1830 Census as residing in Franklin Township, Monroe County, Ohio. The 1830 Census stated he was between 20 and 30 years old at the time. He married Ann Tittle on August 3, 1826 in Belmont County, Ohio. I believe (but can't prove) that David had a son:

1. David: (b. @ 1828), married to Eliza (b. @1825), living in Monroe County, Seneca Township in the 1870 Census. Children:
  - Thomas S., (b. @1857)
  - Samual, (b. @ 1862)
  - Ellis J., (b. @ 1865)

**Margaret:**

**Epaphroditus (also cited in records as Ephraim).** Epaphroditus first appeared in the 1830 Census, residing in Center Township, Monroe County, Ohio. The 1840 Census shows his residence as being in Seneca Township, Monroe County. He was born in 1803 and died July 15, 1849 in Columbus, Ohio. In 1827 he married Lydia. Records also show him as married to Rachel Tittle on July 24, 1828. His six known children were:

1. Priscilla: (b. @1828)
2. Mary: (b. @1830), married James Jones on 7 December 1853.
3. Isaac: (b. @ 1832) married to Sarah Miller 22 August 1854. 1850 Census has residence in Marietta, Ohio
4. Stephen: (b. @ 1836) married to Mary J. Norris 1 November 1859
5. Lucinda: (b. @ 1838)
6. William McKinley. William McKinley was born 26 November 1840 and died in the coalmines 17 September 1896. He was a Civil War veteran, wounded in Nashville, TN and captured at the battle of Chickamauga. He was discharged September 1864 and married Sarah Ann Foster in May 1864. There children were:

- Ephraim, (b. @ 1865)
- John, (b. @ 1867)
- Rosetta, (b. 1869, d. 1880)
- Salina Jane, (b. May 12, 1871)
- Lydia, (b. 1873, d. 1894)
- William ,(b. @1877)
- Martha, (b. @ 1875)
- Henry, (b. @ 1878)
- George, (b. 1880, d. 1895)
- Calvin, (b. @ 1882, d. @ 1887)
- Melvin, (b. @1884)
- John, (b. @ 1850)

**(Note: after the Civil War, the children used the last name Stack).**

## **JACOB STACKHOUSE Sr. (1791 – 1850)**

Jacob Stackhouse Sr. was born in 1791 (probably in Harrison County, Virginia {now West Virginia}), based on what we know of Isaac). In 1818 he married Nancy Cantwell (b. 23 October 1802, d. August 1853) in Monroe County, Ohio. Jacob Stackhouse Sr. served his country in the War of 1812 from 20 October 1812 until 19 April 1813 in James Campbell's Company under Major Samuel Connell in the Odd Battalion, Ohio militia. My research places Captain Campbell's Company at Lewis' Blockhouse during this time and charged with guarding the frontier. Apparently the Company fell into dire straits and was essentially abandoned in the wilderness. In January 1813 Captain Campbell sent a letter to then Governor Miess (Ohio) stating that the Company was in serious trouble. Only 30 of the 50 weapons they had were in working condition, they were out of powder and shot, they were low on food and needed clothing, and the local Indians knew their condition. In addition to this, many of the men were receiving word of their families suffering back at home because they had not received any money in some time. In response, General Van Horne sent a keg of powder and 60 pounds of lead to Mount Vernon, Ohio to be picked up by the beleaguered Company.

In 1818 Jacob was listed as being delinquent on the taxes for two lots (Numbers 10 & 47) in the town of Malaga in Monroe County, Ohio.

Another early record of Jacob is an 1826 Ohio tax listing that shows him as residing in Township 5, Range 7 (Elk Township), where he was also listed in the 1830 U.S. Census. It appears that Jacob resided alongside Isaac in Elk Township since his name appears on the same Tax and Census page as his father Isaac. Jacob had applied for a bounty land warrant (#7220-80-50) entitling him to 80 acres under the Act of 28 September 1850. He never had the chance to use the warrant prior to his death on 20 February 1850 in Elk Township (then Monroe County, Ohio) after which Nancy and her family lived in Bethel Township, Monroe County, per the 1850 Census. Jacob and Nancy had 8 children:

1. John: (b. 25 December 1823, d. 25 April 1880 Long Creek, (Macon County), Illinois). Served in the 116<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Illinois Volunteers under Capt. Madaux during the Civil War; married to Emily (last name not known), had the following children:

- Sarah E. Jane, (b. 27 August 1860), married J.M. Horton
- John William Stackhouse, (b. 14 March 1866, d 29 December, 1958, married Annie Mary Wolf, 1891
- Mary A.C. Stackhouse, (b. 31 January 1868, d. July 18, 1935); married to Frank J. Travis
- Pethine Emily Stackhouse, (b. 30 December, 1869)
- Dora Ring Stackhouse, (b. 4 October 1871, d. September 8, 1895)
- Ollie J. Stackhouse, (b. 27 March 1873, d. February 14, 1957)

2. Eli: (b. @ 1829), a farmer in Bethel Township, Monroe County, Ohio (per 1850 U.S. Census); married to Elizabeth Wiggins (b. @1832) 21 October 1850, Washington County, Ohio. Eli and Elizabeth cared for Nancy after the death of Jacob. I could find no mention of Eli anywhere after the 1850 Census.

3. Elizabeth: ( b. @1832), married Jacob Hubbard

4. Isaac: (b. 30 November 1832, d. 31 October 1918), Argenta Illinois. Married to Ruth Ayers, had 2 children: Alice (b. 1861, d. 1938), and Jonathan W. (d. 16 February 1858, buried at Crum Ridge, Noble county, Ohio)

5. Frederick: (b. 22 January 1837; d. 13 March 1912 in Argenta, Illinois), married to Sarah Jane Andrews on 4 October 1860. Frederick and Sarah had the following children:

- James Wm. Stackhouse, (b. 12 July 1861)
- Edman F. Stackhouse, (b. 14 April 1863, d. 25 October, 1866)
- Clara Ellen Stackhouse, (b. 31 August, 1867)
- Charles Marion Stackhouse, (b. 11 May, 1870)

- Faney Mae Stackhouse, (b. 31 January 1863)
- Walter Stackhouse, (b. 12 September, 1875)
- Mary Magdalena, (b. 29 December 1878)
- Ida Myrtil Stackhouse, (b. 18 November 1881)

6. William: (b. @ 1835, d. 1913 Ohio), served in Company H., 25<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. I believe he was wounded at the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862, and later hospitalized in Annapolis, MD during the period August-December 1862. He was also listed as serving in Company D 4<sup>th</sup> West Virginia Cavalry.

7. George Sullivan: Evidently moved to Illinois with his brothers, Served in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War.

**8. Jacob (see Jacob Stackhouse Jr.)**

Nancy Stackhouse petitioned the courts on October 28, 1850, to receive the land warranty of 80 acres that Jacob was entitled to from his service in the war. In the application she states that the family has no copy of Jacob's Honorable Discharge as they were burned (between 1830-1832) in a fire at the house of his father, Isaac. A warrant, redeemable for 80 acres of land, was issued to Nancy Stackhouse (# 11951-80-55) on May 31, 1851 but there is no record that Nancy ever used the certificate to claim property. In April 1855 sons Frederick (age 18) and William (age 15) petitioned the courts to transfer that land warrant to them. The transfer was approved in November 1855 but the General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, had no record of Frederick or William using Jacob or Nancy's land warrant for the purchase of land. Frederick might have sold the warrant, a common practice at the time, and used some of the money for his subsequent move to Illinois.

## **JACOB STACKHOUSE Jr. (1825 – 1874)**

Jacob Stackhouse was born in 1825, in Monroe County Ohio. Jacob was first married to Rachel Rush (b. January 1829, d. July 15, 1857). Rachel is buried in the East Sunbury Cemetery, near Beallsville (Monroe County), Ohio. Their children were:

1. Mary J.: (b. 24 February 1848) married to James Phillis, 12 September 1873
2. Elizabeth: (b. 23 April 1850, d. 9 April 1907), married to Samuel Vancamp, they had 1 child, Ezra, (b. 23 September 1870)

### **3. Hiram W.: (see next section)**

4. William H.: (b. 16 November 1853, d. 30 January 1928), married to Phebe Anna Strickling: (b. February 1854) on 14 January 1876, William & Anna resided in Meigs Twp. Muskingum County, Ohio, according to the 1900 Census. The 1920 Census shows residence as 114 Summit Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio. Their children were:

- Duff A., (b. July 1883, d. 14 April 1993 in Roseville, Ohio) married to Mary W. (b. @1891), two children: Raymond (b. @1913), Doyle (b. @ 1917)
- Georgia L., (b. March 1891)

1. James J.:(b. 4 June 1856) married to Emma Waters on 20 November 1881.
2. Nancy M.: (b. 16 May 1857, d. 13 May 1865) buried in Whigsville Cemetery near Jacob.



3. Sara: buried in the East Sunbury Cemetery next to Rachel; there is no date or age on the tombstone.

After the death of Rachel, Jacob was married to Lucy Strickling by Dr. William Strickling on June 27, 1858 in the Christian Church located in Monroe County, Ohio. Lucy was born September 23, 1834 in Frederick County, Virginia. The couple had 7 children together. They were:

1. Louisa E.: (b. 9 May 1861) married to Harry Truax, 11 November 1882.

2. Joseph W.: (b. 25 October 1863, d. 1929) married to Cora A. McCarty ( b. Jul 1865) on October 12, 1890 in Noble County, OH. Joseph is buried in Nankin Cemetery, Nankin, Ohio. It seems that Joseph and Albert went to Ashland County together. Children included:

- John A., (b. August 1891)
- Benton O., (b. April 1893)
- Gracie, (b. September 1895)
  - Harry L., (b. @ 1916)
- Mildred D., (b. October 1898)

1. Albert S.: (b. 16 May 1865, d. 9 June, 1955) moved to Ashland County between 1901 and 1905 taking his mother with them. Albert S. (known as Uncle Albert) died in Ashland County and is buried in the Nankin Cemetery. Married to Florence Farnsworth on 28 December 1898, had the following children:

- Glenn (b. 6 May 1901, d. 10 June 1978)
- Chester R. (b. 8 August 1905, d. 20 December 1978 in Salem, Oregon)
- Howard M. (b. 5 March 1908, d. 12 August 1908), buried in Nankin Cemetery, Nankin, Ohio next to his Grandmother Lucy (Strickling) Stackhouse.

1. Clark R.: (b. 14 July 1872, d. 12 September 1881, age 9 of an ulceration of the stomach)
2. George E. (b. 11 April 1874) In the 1900 Census, George was residing in Rich Hill Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. He was married to Nannie (b. September 1878) on 21 September 1895 and had the following children:
  - Willora, (b. July 1896)
  - Alma W., (b. February 1898)
  - Elverta, (b. September 1899)
1. Marion Emmett Stackhouse: (b. 3 May 1869, d. 13 November 1870, buried next to Jacob in Whigsville (Noble County), Ohio.
2. Cora A.: (b. February 1872, d. 12 December 1873, age 11 months). Buried in the Whigsville, Ohio cemetery near Jacob.

Jacob Stackhouse, like his brothers, father, and grandfather, served in the military during a war. Jacob had originally enlisted in G Company, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Virginia Volunteers (known after 1863 as the 7<sup>th</sup> West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment). He enlisted for three years on August 26, 1861 and was mustered in on September 10, 1861 in Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia) under Captain Spangler. The 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment was commanded by Colonel James Evans; their mission to guard the railway lines in the Union occupied territory of Virginia as part of Landers Division, Army of the Potomac. The Regiment Headquarters was in Romney, Virginia (West Virginia) until January 10, 1862. The Regiment skirmished at Romney and Mill Creek in October 1861, participated in the expedition to Blues Gap in January 1862, and stayed at Paw Paw tunnel until March 1862. The Regiment then began the advance on the cities of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and eventually Fredericksburg. Jacob fell ill with Typhus on April 29, 1862, and was sent to the Union Army Hospital in Strasburg, Virginia after the Regiment had participated in the engagements at Winchester and Cedar

Creek. Disease was common in the Union Army. In fact, the 7<sup>th</sup> West Virginia lost more men (154) to disease than to battle casualties (133) during the war. On June 11, 1862 Jacob was transferred to the Union Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia. I later learned he was actually hospitalized in the Fairfax Seminary (now the Virginia Theological College), which was converted to a hospital during the war. He was released from the hospital on October 16, 1862 and then discharged from the Army on November 4, 1862 when he was sent back to Noble County, Ohio to finish recuperating.

After recuperating at his home in Marion Township (Noble County), Ohio for a year, Jacob again joined the Union Army. This time he joined D Company, 92<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry (OVI) Regiment on January 2, 1864 in Summerfield, Ohio for a tour of three years. John Stackhouse (his cousin) was already serving with H Company 92<sup>nd</sup> OVI. Jacob linked up with his Regiment at Ringold, Georgia around the January 30, 1864 where the regiment had camped for the winter after suffering heavy casualties at the battle of Chicamauga the previous October. The 92<sup>nd</sup> was back to full strength in February 1864 and ready to be sent back into the fight. In middle February 1864 the Regiment (under the command of Major John C. Morrow), was assigned to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade (under General John Turchin) of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division (under General Absolom Baird), 14<sup>th</sup> Army Corps (General Thompson), Army of the Cumberland (General William T. Sherman) sent into Georgia to test the defenses around Dalton, Georgia, an important railroad junction. At about 3 A.M. on February 25, 1864, the 92<sup>nd</sup> OVI was sent to the left of Rocky Face Ridge and proceeded down the Crow Creek Valley to outflank the rebel defenders at Buzzards Roost Gap. Later that day, somewhere around the Davis farm, the 92<sup>nd</sup> OVI was moving up the slope of a ravine when it encountered a series of heavily defended trenches held by the Georgia and Arkansas Infantry under General Joseph Johnston. The Brigade, suffering heavy casualties almost immediately, was forced to retreat. General Baird, commanding the force, which included the 92<sup>nd</sup> OVI, described the action; “the regiment moved down the ravine and commenced to climb the opposite hill, but the enemy in front and on the flank opened such a murderous fire that the regiment was broken in the twinkling of an eye”. Company D, 92<sup>nd</sup> OVI had one soldier killed and three severely wounded. Jacob, one of the severely wounded, was shot in the left

shoulder by a round ball during this battle resulting in the removal of three inches of bone from the shoulder area, leaving the round ball lodged in his shoulder/upper arm. The official surgeon record states the name of the injury as a compound shot fracture of the left humerus.

The surgeon (Dr. C. Soellheim, 9<sup>th</sup> Ohio) operated on February 26, more than likely at the Burke House (according to Division accounts) removing the head (the round end that fits into the shoulder socket) and one inch of the shaft of the humerus (upper arm bone), rendering the arm useless. He was moved through the various field hospitals and eventually sent to the hospital in Nashville on May 27, 1864. Jacobs cousin John was also at Crow Creek Valley that day with the 92<sup>nd</sup> OVI but was later overcome by disease and sent to the Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee. I would like to think that Jacob, while recuperating in the hospital, had the opportunity to visit John in the hospital prior to his death in July 1864. Jacob remained in the hospital until November 14, 1864 when he was transferred to the 126<sup>th</sup> Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Veterans Reserve Corps and was sent to the hospital in Camp Dennison, Ohio. On February 25, 1865 Jacob was found to be medically unfit for further duty and received his discharge from the Army and returned home to Marion Township in Noble County, Ohio.

Jacob applied for an invalid pension on April 3, 1865 (application # 65660, Certificate # 50824), as he was unable to gain employment due to his having no use of his left arm. He was awarded the pension and continued to receive payments until his death.

Jacob Stackhouse eventually died as a result of his wounds received during the war and hard roads. You must understand that in 1874 the roads in Ohio were basically well traveled dirt paths with no improvements. Anyone who has experienced dirt roads knows that after a rain the road turns to mud and then dries, ruts and all, as hard as concrete. This results in a very rough ride, especially in a wagon. Jacob was riding in a wagon, being jarred severely with every rut, resulting in the ulceration of his wounds. The only medical assistance available to Jacob was a young, inexperienced doctor with one year of medical school. Jacob later that day and was buried in the Whigsville Cemetery, Whigsville, Ohio.

Lucy (Strickling) Stackhouse petitioned the Noble County Ohio courts for a widows pension on October 29, 1874 in order to support herself and her minor children. In February 1876, Lucy was granted a pension of \$8 per month (Application # 218.206, Certificate # 172.086) for herself and an additional \$2 per month for each of her five minor children to include back payments from October 26, 1874 until February 1876. Shortly after Jacobs's death Lucy moved back to Monroe County to be near her family. According to the 1880 U.S. Census she lived in Edwina (off SR 26 on Barber Ridge Rd.) in Wayne Township, Monroe County in a house on Richfork Creek across from the Church (currently there). In 1900 Lucy was living in Perry Township, Monroe County, Ohio with her daughter Louisa and her son in law Harry Truax. Lucy remained there until moving to Ashland with her sons Albert and Joseph after 1900.

Times were hard for Lucy in her later years. Her son and provider Albert had to petition the Federal Government for \$120 to pay for her medical and funeral expenses after her death on April 9, 1917. According to her nephew, Jacob Strickling, the hard times didn't affect her attitude very much. When interviewed by another genealogist in 1944 he recalled her as the "nicest old lady I ever met". Lucy never remarried after the death of Jacob and managed to raise her children into adulthood. Lucy is buried in the cemetery in Nankin, Ashland County, Ohio.

I must admit that I developed a strong kinship to Jacob as I researched material for this book. It seems that during the early years of the war Jacob was sent to the same areas and walked the same ground as his grandfather, Isaac Stackhouse did 100 years earlier. Circumstances placed me in some of the same areas Jacob ventured over 130 years ago. I was working at Ft. McPherson, Georgia when I learned of Jacob being involved at Crow Creek Valley, a mere 45 minutes from where I lived. It was indeed an odd feeling to walk along the same road and crest the hill to see the remnants of the Confederate trenchworks. I had moved to Woodbridge, Virginia a year later to take another position in Alexandria, Virginia. After moving I learned that Jacob was hospitalized at the Fairfax Seminary. This Seminary is

located only six blocks from where I work, and I once again get the opportunity to walk the same ground as he once did.

## **HIRAM W. STACKHOUSE (1852 – 1925)**

Hiram W. Stackhouse was born June 2, 1852 in Ohio and was married to Emily Jane Phillips on October 2, 1870 in Monroe County, Ohio. Later that year Hiram left his family in Ohio and ventured to South Dakota to seek his fortune in the South Dakota gold rush. He returned a year later with nothing to show except the rattle from a snake that crawled into his bed one night. The couple grew tobacco on their farm until relocating to Guernsey County (Claysville) sometime after 1880. After the death of Hiram, Jane continued to live with their youngest son Chauncey until her death. The couple had ten children:

1. William J.: (b. August 1872, d. 1940) married twice. Lived in Rich Hill Twp., Muskingum County in 1900, living in Cambridge (Guernsey County) in 1925. Buried in Cumberland Cemetery, Cumberland, Ohio. There children were:

- Married Margaret Martin (b. 1872, d. 1903, buried in Cumberland, Ohio) on 24 September 1895. Their two children were:
  - Homer S. (b. @ 1898, d. 25 February 1919), died of pneumonia contracted in France during WWI while serving with D Company, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry) Buried next to Margaret in the Cumberland Cemetery.
  - Sarah Jane (b. 1898).
- Married Nettie W.: One child: Velma (b. @1913, d. 1939). Buried in the Cumberland Cemetery next to William J.

1. Adda F.: (b. 1875) married to Oliver Wolfe

2. Ella Rosa: (b. April 1877) married into the Lyons family, living in Birds Run, Ohio in 1925

3. **Norval S. :(see next section)**

4. Franklin W: (b. April 1882). Married to Emma (b. @1887), 1920 census shows residence as Guernsey County, Ohio. Living in Cambridge (Guernsey County) in 1925.

Children were:

- Jesse M. (b. @ 1904)
- Ella F. (b. @ 1906)
- Lola B. (B. @1911)
- Edward V. (b. @ 1913)
- Elsie (b. @ 1916)

1. Hiram S.: (b. February 1883) married to Maggie Knowles. 1920 U.S. Census showed as living with brother-in-law Frank Knowles, Guernsey County, Ohio. Moved to West Virginia between 1920 and 1925

2. Bessie M. : (b. 15 March 1888), married to Jesse Lyons, living in New Concord, Ohio in 1925

3. Wilma J. : (b. March 1890)

4. Ray H. : (also listed as Harry R.), (b. July 1892, d. 11 January 1963, Belmont County, Ohio). Married to Dessie C (b. @1899), the couple was living in Claysville, Ohio in 1925. 1 known child Emma L.

5. Clancy B.: (b. 24 October 1894, d. July 1980), also shows as Chauncey. Married to Hazel E. (b. 20 March 1897, d. February 1985). Chauncey enlisted in the Army on 27 April 1918 to fight in WWI. Chauncey was discharged on 19 May 1919 after being gassed in the trenches around Meuse-Argonne, France while serving with Company I of the 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, part of the First Infantry Division. After the war he continued



to live and farm in Claysville, Spencer Township, Guernsey County, Ohio the rest of his life.

Hiram died May 13, 1925 and is buried in Cumberland Cemetery, Spencer Township, Guernsey County, Ohio. When I visited the Hiram Stackhouse farm in 1997 it was located on SR 83 South in Spencer Township, Guernsey County and was owned by Glenn and Phyllis Watson. The original house and barn are still there and used on a daily basis. Robert Knox (my father) recalls going to Stackhouse family reunions at the farm when he was a young child in the 1930s.

## **NORVAL S. STACKHOUSE (1879 – 1955)**

Norval was born February 1879 in Marion Township, Noble County Ohio. He was married to Hannah Irene Markle (b. 1878, d. 1939). The couple had the following children:

1. Louie E.: (b. 3 June 1908, d. 20 August 1977) married to Cecil E. (b. @1908, d. 20 June 1970, buried in the Ashland Memorial Cemetery). Their children were:

- Vina Bell
- Paula
- Gerald
- Wilma Jane (Metcalf)

1. Florence M. : Married to George Reeves, the couple had the following children:

- George
- Norval
- Charlotte
- Harold
- Charles
- Albert
- Larry

1. Carl: (b. 11 April 1913, d. 13 June 1982), buried in Nankin Cemetery, Nankin, Ohio. Carl married F. Irene (b. 19 January 1901, d. 8 December 1993), Irene is buried next to Carl in the Nankin Cemetery. The couple had 3 children:

- Donnabell (b. 27 May 1937)
- David (died 16 December 1924 as infant)
- Mary Lou (b. 1932, d. 1953)

1. Hazel Irene: (b. in Ashland County (Orange Township), Ohio 15 November 1910, died August 16, 1971 in Akron, Ohio. Hazel is interned in Nankin Cemetery, Nankin, Ohio. Hazel was married twice. First on May 11, 1929 to Kenneth Crawford Knox in North London, Ohio. Kenneth Crawford Knox, was born on May 9, 1908 in Nashville (Holmes County), Ohio to Robert E. and Grace (Crawford) Knox. Kenneth Crawford Knox was killed in Ashland County, Ohio on November 14, 1955 from a cave-in at a construction site. The family was attending the funeral of Norval Stackhouse in Nankin, Ohio at the time of the accident. Hazel and Kenneth had the following children:

- **Robert Howard Knox (see next section)**
- Lawrence Earl Knox (b. 11 October 1934 at home on Cottage St. Ashland, Ohio), married to Naomi Hoover on October 26, 1955 currently residing in Manchester, Ohio.
- Glorene Delores Knox (b. 12 May 1937 [the only one of the three not born at home]), married to Thomas Wade Boso on 17 February 1956.

Hazel and Kenneth divorced in the mid 1940s. Hazel later remarried to Roy Flanagan (1904-1968). Both Hazel and Roy are buried in the Nankin Cemetery, Nankin, Ohio.

The 1900 U.S. Census showed Norval as single, 21, and working in Rich Hill Township, Muskingum County, Ohio on the farm of Ulysses A. St. Clair. By 1910 Norval was married to Hannah, had 2 children (Louie and Florence) and had his father-in-law, Aaron Markel, living with him in Orange Township, Ashland County, Ohio. Norval later re-married a woman named Becky in the early 1940s and found Catholicism.

A story told to me was that Aaron was a bit senile in his later years so the family confined him to an upstairs bedroom. Evidently Aaron didn't like this and would wait until Norval walked beneath his second floor window to empty his chamber pot out the window. This probably was quite a scene since Norval was infamous in the family for his temper. Robert

Knox tells a story that illustrates the temper of Norval: One day Robert (who was around seven at the time) and his cousin Mary Lou (daughter of Carl Stackhouse) were playing in Norval's barn when they heard a tremendous commotion outside. Suddenly, a cow runs into the barn with Norval chasing behind. He was, for whatever reason, visibly angry at the cow (yes, a cow), and began screaming at the cow and hitting it. The cow was literally beat to the ground by Norval. What really surprised me was the fact that this happened frequently according to the family. To this day Robert doesn't know what made Norval so mad. He only remembers that they were so scared by the outburst that they hid in the barn, not daring to make a sound or move until Norval left.

Norval was buried on November 14, 1955 in Orange Township, Ashland County, Ohio. He is buried in the Nankin Cemetery.

## **ROBERT HOWARD KNOX (1930)**

Robert H. Knox was born on September 30, 1930 at the home of his grandfather, Norval Stackhouse. Robert was named after his paternal grandfather Robert Knox. He was given the middle name Howard in honor of Howard Fenton, the husband of his father's favorite aunt, Nellie, the sister of Kenneth's mother, Grace Crawford Knox. The family was living in Orange Township, Ashland County, Ohio at the time, close to the farms of Norval and Carl Stackhouse.

As children Robert and his friends used to play hide and seek in the cemetery near his home, help on the farm, or visit his "Granddad Knox" in Nashville, Ohio. Robert would occasionally accompany his grandfather (who worked for Holmes County) as he ran various errands on County business. A story Robert told to me was that people would refer to them as "Old Bob" and "Young Bob" while they were together. For reasons unknown Granddad Knox didn't like being called "Old Bob". He would, in no uncertain terms, tell people he was Bob and the young boy was Robert. The name Robert stuck, as I have heard my father referred to as Robert by his family most of my life. He attended the Nankin Elementary School in Nankin, Ohio until he was around 11. At that time the family moved into the town of Ashland on Cottage Street. A few years later they moved to Diamond Street.

When not in school, helping on the farm, visiting his granddad, or playing, Robert would accompany his father, Kenneth Crawford Knox, on his dairy rounds. At the time Kenneth worked for a dairy and would make the rounds picking up milk from the various farms in the area. In Mohicansville, Ohio they would sometimes stop at a certain diner together to have bologna sandwiches. To this day Robert claims they were the best bologna sandwiches you could get. Not to be confused with "the junk you get at the store today - these were good".

When he was in the 10<sup>th</sup> grade Robert accompanied his father on a trip out west to Colorado to look for work. After returning to Ohio two years later, Robert began working in Barberton, Ohio where he met Arlene Bauer (b. 30 September 1933, d. 17 December 1993).

In 1948 Robert enlisted in the Army for 4 years. He was stationed in Nova Scotia and Greenland for a while, then sent to California. The Army was heavily involved in Korea at the time and decided to keep Robert for another year. Robert then returned to Ohio where the couple was married May 17, 1952 before returning to California. After his discharge Robert and Arlene lived in Barberton, Ohio for the next nine years. The couple was active in raising foster children in addition to their own family prior to moving to Manchester in 1963. Robert worked for the General Tire and Rubber Company where he stayed for almost 27 years before retiring. Robert and Arlene had the following children:

1. Stanley E.: (b. 1 March 1954) married to Cindy Clark, children:
  - Christy Lee
  - Jason
2. Douglas H.: (b. 7 March 1961), (middle name also Howard), married to Jill Strong children:
  - Nathan
3. Dennis L.: (b. 12 March 1965) children:
  - Brittany Lee
4. Robert E.: (b. 15 May 1967) (named after Roberts Grandfather), children:
  - Morgan Renee

## JOHN STACKHOUSE Sr.

I have no solid proof that John Stackhouse Sr. is the father of Isaac, only an assumption. The facts I am basing this assumption on are as follows:

- a. When Isaac appeared on various lists (tithables, census records, petitions, etc.) a John Stackhouse, believed to be the same John Jr., also appeared. The fact that they moved and continued to live close to each other strongly indicates they were related, possibly brothers.
- b. Phil Stackhouse (my mentor on the Stackhouse line ) has confirmed that the signatures used by the son of John Sr. in 1773 and the signature used by the John (who lived near Isaac in Harrison County (W)Virginia) on his Revolutionary War pension application in 1818 are nearly identical. This is proof that the John listed with Isaac is the son of John Sr.
- c. Bethia Wood (confirmed widow of John Sr.) lived in close proximity to Isaac in 1782. She does not appear on the tithable lists of 1784, nor does Isaac. Could this be due to her death or did she go with Isaac when he returned to Harrison County prior to 1784?
- d. Bethia Wood is listed in the 1787 Personal Property Tax List in the District of George Beall (on the County A List) as owning 1 horse and 2 cows. She was not tithable (tax exempt) because she was a white female.

John Sr. lived in Frederick County, Virginia. The land he owned eventually became part of Hampshire County in 1754, and is presently located (I believe) in Hardy County, West Virginia. Correspondence with Phil Stackhouse places the Stackhouse land west of Wardensville, West Virginia near or on the North River. The earliest reference I found to John Stackhouse Sr. is an entry in *The Papers of George Washington, Colonial Series 1,*

1748 - August 1755. It states: "16 April 1750 for John Stackhouse. 400 acres on the North River. Granted to John Murphy, Earl of Dunmore 21 February 1774".

A survey made by George Washington for Lord Fairfax on April 17, 1751 which reads: "Survey for the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax a parcel of waste Land Situate on the No. River of Cacaphon...on the side of the No. River Mountain corner to John Stackhouse and extended along the mountain side to corner of Robert Lindseys land then along his line SW to another corner of the said Stackhouse". The survey is signed by George Washington.

Another neighbor of John Stackhouse Sr. was Isaac Hite. On November 6, 1770 a real estate transaction stated: "Mr. Isaac Hite of Frederick County, 380 acres at the fork of the N.R. (North River) of Great Cacaphon in Hampshire County. Surv. Mr. George Washington adj(oining). John Stackhouse. At this point we know that John Stackhouse was a neighbor to Robert Lindsey, Isaac Hite, and William Warden.

In 1750 John Stackhouse was listed as a witness to a land purchase by Stephen Ruddle. Also listed as witnesses were William and John Baker, inferring that all parties lived in close proximity to one another. We know William Warden lived west of present day Wardensville, West Virginia in Hardy County. The nearest town west is Baker, West Virginia named after William Baker, only 9 miles away. It stands to reason that John Stackhouses property was located along the North River, west of Wardensville, and north of Baker, West Virginia. Stephen Ruddle also had a fort on his land. Maps indicate that his fort (and his property) was north of Wardens property.

Other records included a legal claim by Bethia Wood on 27 September 1773: Bethia (X) Wood made oath upon the holy avangelist that her son John Stackhouse is the oldest Son & Heir of John who died intestate (*without a will*) & gives up her thirds to land "that lies above the old place that she now lives on unto her son John". (*Is this to be interpreted as meaning that the property of John Sr. was divided into thirds after his death? Did Bethia Wood give*



*the eldest son John her third? If so, does that mean Isaac retained a third of the original property?)*

Another entry recorded in Hampshire County was: “The Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore assignee of John Stackhouse son and Heir at Law of John Stackhouse dec'd, 400 acres on N.R. of Great Cacaphon in Hampshire County reserving unto Bethia Wood wid. of John Stackhouse, dec'd 1/3 for during her life and after her death whole to said John Earl of Dunmore. Surv. Mr. George Washington 21 February 1774. The other side of this document reads: Feb'y 11, 1774 For & in consideration of the Sum of Twenty Pounds Virginia Money to me this day in Hand paid by the Right Hon'ble Thomas Lord Fairfax, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge I request that a Deed for this Land may issue to his Excellency the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Dunmore”. **(Dunmore was then Governor of Virginia)**

It is believed that John Sr. died in 1759 in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). His widow Bethia administered his estate in May 1759. We do know that he died intestate and his son John Jr. had to wait to claim his land as an inheritance.

### **Other Possible Connections:**

A citation from Richmond, Virginia:

On 10 October 1755 Lord Thomas Fairfax, Lieutenant of Frederick County, sent to the Commanding Officer in Fairfax a request for militia to be sent Frederick and (newly formed) Hampshire Counties. The men were formed into one Company under Capt. Lewis Ellzey (Commander), Lt. Sampson Turley, and Ensign Edward Payne. Captain Ellzey was positioned in Hampshire County to protect the frontier. Among his troop was a William Stackhouse who, with his horse served 30 days. William received 225 pounds of tobacco for his service. *(This was during the French and Indian War (Seven Years War). I don't know if this William was a relation to our John or not.*



## **JOHN STACKHOUSE Jr.**

This is the John I refer to in the chapter on Isaac, whom I believe to be the older brother of Isaac Stackhouse. John Jr. was born around 1750, and like Isaac, led an eventful life and had a few adventures. The facts I used to tie Isaac and John together as brothers are:

- a. Bethia Wood stated in 1773 that her son John was the oldest son and heir at law of John Stackhouse. Why would she state he was the oldest son if there was not a younger son, possibly Isaac?
- b. A tax list dated 1800 for Harrison County lists Isaac, John (this one), and a John Jur. as all residing in that county. The annotation “Jur.” was used to indicate that the two people listed with the same name were, in fact, two separate persons, not a Senior and a Junior.
- c. A common practice in the 1700s among people with heritage back to Great Britain (England, Ireland, and Scotland) was to name their oldest son after his paternal grandfather and the second son after the maternal grandfather. We see Isaac naming his first son John and John Jr. having a son John, indicating, if tradition were followed, that both men (Isaac and John Jr.) were born of someone named John.
- d. Both men signed the petition for the formation of Harrison County in 1777.
- e. In 1774 both Isaac and John appear together on the roles at Pittsburgh as part of the militia from Virginia during Lord Dunmores War.
- f. Another citation reads: “The Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore assignee of John Stackhouse son and Heir at Law of John Stackhouse dec'd, 400 acres on N.R. of Great Cacaphon in Hampshire County reserving unto Bethia Wood wid.

of John Stackhouse, dec'd 1/3 for during her life and after her death whole to said John Earl of Dunmore. Surv. Mr. George Washington 21 February 1774. The other side of this document reads: Feb'y 11, 1774 For & in consideration of the Sum of Twenty Pounds Virginia Money to me this day in Hand paid by the Right Hon'ble Thomas Lord Fairfax, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge I request that a Deed for this Land may issue to his Excellency the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Dunmore." (Dunmore was then Governor of Virginia)

Evidently John Jr. had used the 20 pounds from this transaction to purchase property in what would later become Harrison County (W) Virginia. In either 1774 or 1775 John Jr. purchased 400 acres of land in then Monongalia County on the headwaters of Booths Creek, which was colonized by Captain James Booth in 1770. John, and possibly Isaac, may have been part of that original settlement.

In 1781 John received a Certificate of Land Patent for those 400 acres plus an additional 400 acres. The land patents were required since there were legal questions over the right of Lord Fairfax (then Governor) to sell the land. After the Revolution numerous land disputes emerged concerning the legal ownership of lands.

In 1785 John Jr. and Isaac both appear on a list of tithables as living along Simpson Creek in the Thompson Settlement.

The 1787 Personal Property Tax List shows John Jr. as still owning property in Hampshire County. He was listed in the District of George Beall (on the County A List) as taxable for 1 horse. Bethia Wood is also listed in the same District as owning 1 horse and 2 cows. She was not tithable (tax exempt) because she was a white female.

John Stackhouse Jr. was also a participant in the American Revolution. Court records show that he appeared before the Harrison County Court on September 22, 1784:

*This day John Stackhouse a Militia soldier came into court and proved to the Satisfaction of the same that he was captivated at Colonel Archibald Lockrees defeat on the Ohio River in the year 1781 and that he was captivated on ye twenty 21<sup>st</sup> day of August in said year, and returned to the mouth of Grave Creek on the East side of the Ohio (river) on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of July 1784. The story behind this adventure refers to Colonel Loughry's expedition of 100 men who departed from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania (where Fort Pitt was located) to present day Louisville, to join Colonel George Rogers Clark in order to take part in a planned attack on the British garrison at Detroit in the summer of 1781. At about 10 miles below the mouth of the great Miami River (present day Indiana), the force landed their flatboats on the shore when they were surprised by a large number of British soldiers and Indians. All of the force were either killed or captured, including Colonel Loughry who was murdered by the Indians. An expedition eastward by Clark later freed the captives. (This statement refers to a massacre of soldiers led by Colonel Archibald Lockrey in 1781. The prisoners, John included, were marched to Detroit until being released later).*

Later, in April 1835, Christopher Nutter corroborated the story when he testified that he knew John Stackhouse during the war. He (Stackhouse) enlisted in a company of volunteers under Captain George Jackson in 1781 where Clarksburg now stands (probably Nutters Fort) and marched to join General George Rogers Clark. He was captured by the Indians and held for 3 years.

It is odd that John doesn't mention any of this in his application for a Revolutionary War pension. In his affidavit (given 19 May 1818) he states that he enlisted in Captain David Scott's Company, Colonel John Gibsons 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Virginia Regulars on the Continental establishment in the Revolutionary War in the month of February 1777 for 3 years. He also states that he continued in the same Corps to the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1780-when he was discharged from service at Pittsburg(h). He further states he was not in any battle (**I don't know why he wouldn't mention being captured by the British and the Indians**). He appears on the Rolls at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) as sick but present for duty on March 17, 1778. Later in 1820 he states that he is married with two children.

John Jr. received a certificate (#6002) which entitled him to a land grant but I found no evidence of it being used. The bounty warrant number on file at the National Archives is S38409. In his later years John appears to be destitute. In writing a letter supporting John's need for a pension on February 26, 1824 a Frederick Burdette writes "the family is totally dependent on the charity of others" and "the old man is in bad want of it". John Jr. died June 20, 1827 at the age of 77 in Harrison County, Virginia. Mary, his wife, administered his estate in October of 1827 in Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia).

John Jr. married to Mary Ledman on January 3, 1800 by George Towers. The couple had 2 known children: John, born around 1805, and Nancy, born around 1803.

I have not researched the son of John Jr. to see what became of him, but I have an idea. In the 1860 Ohio Census there is a John Stackhouse listed as residing at Gibsons Station, Richland Township, Guernsey County, Ohio who was born around 1805. He definitely is not a descendent of Isaac, he was married to Mary (b. around 1816 in Ohio), children were:

1. Hugh B.: (b. @ 1841)
2. Lucy A: (b. @ 1845)
3. John M.: (b. @ 1847). According to 1920 Census, married to Margaret (b. @ 1853) living at 773 ½ Buckeye Ave. Marietta, Ohio.
4. Sarah E.: (b. @ 1849)
5. Levi S.: (b. @ 1851)

I don't know if this is the same person or not. If this is the son of John Jr. he may have ventured to Ohio after the death of his father.

## SUMMARY

The Stackhouse family was not a famous family. You would be hard pressed to find any mention of them in the average history book. While researching this book I have learned that the Stackhouse family *does* however represent America and the kind of people it took to settle this nation, tame the wilderness, fight for and win our freedom, and build America into the nation it is today. Our family was there to help settle the frontier of Western Virginia when this nation was still a colony of the British crown. We later became among the first to settle a new state called Ohio. We were at Yorktown when the British surrendered and America won her freedom, ending years of revolution. We were there in 1812 when America fought to keep the Northwest Territory (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois) out of British control, allowing those new states to be part of a growing United States. We fought and died to keep the country together during the Civil War, and later we went out into the world during the Spanish American War, World Wars I and II, Korea, and other smaller wars to allow other nations to achieve the same freedoms and liberties we enjoy.

In the beginning of this book I stated this was not a complete work. Anyone who can add to or change any of this information is encouraged to do so. I think it is important for the history of this family to continue to be recorded. Although none of the persons in this book are famous, they have accomplished some pretty impressive feats. Only by the careful recording of our history can we fully appreciate what we have yet to achieve.

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88 (Monroe County), 95 (Washington County)

Fifth Census of the United States, 1830. M19, Rolls 127 (Belmont County),  
136 (Monroe County), 141 (Washington County)

Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. M704, Rolls 378 (Belmont County),  
416 (Monroe County), 433 (Washington County)

Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. M432 Rolls 661 (Belmont County),  
712 (Monroe County), 738 (Washington County)

Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. M653 Rolls 936/937 (Belmont County),  
969 (Guernsey County) 1012 (Monroe County),  
1048/1049 (Washington County)

Ninth Census of the United States, 1870. M593 Rolls 1173/1174 (Belmont County),  
1206 (Guernsey County) 1245 (Monroe County),  
1278/1279 (Washington County)

Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Soundex T767 Roll 113

United States 1900 Federal Population Schedule Soundex T1065 Roll 313

United States 1910 Federal Population Schedule Soundex T1272 Roll 331

United States 1920 Federal Population Schedule Soundex T1581 Roll 377

Service Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers, M860 Roll 49

Pension Records T288 Roll 448

Revolutionary War pension Applications M804 Roll 2265, pg. 625

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Davis, John David. *Harrison County Virginia Deed Records*. Heritage Books. Inc. 1993

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Maxwell, Hu. *The History of Barbour County, WV*. Morgantown, W. Va., A.B. Boughner, 1897.

*Monroe County Ohio Families*, Monroe County Chapter of the Ohio Historical Society.

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## **WEB SITES USED**

[www.usgenweb.org](http://www.usgenweb.org)

[www.genforum.com](http://www.genforum.com) (go to the Stackhouse forum)

## **ON SITE VISITS**

National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C.

Monroe County Public Library and Monroe County Courthouse, Woodsfield, OH.

Belmont County Courthouse and Public Library, St. Clairsville, OH

Washington County Public Library, Marietta, OH

Guernsey County Courthouse and Guernsey County Public Library, Cambridge, OH

Noble County Courthouse and Noble County Public Library, Caldwell, OH

Ashland County Courthouse and Public Library, Ashland, OH

Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA

Frederick County Courthouse, Winchester, VA

Hampshire County Courthouse and Public Library, Romney, WV

## ENDNOTES

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<sup>1</sup> Maxwell, Hu. *The History of Barbour County, WV*. Morgantown, W. Va., A.B. Boughner, 1897.

<sup>2</sup> Davis, John David. *Harrison County Virginia Deed Records*. Heritage Books. Inc. 1993

<sup>3</sup> American Historical Society, Inc., *The History of West Virginia, Old and New, 1923*, The Chicago and New York, Volume I.

<sup>4</sup> Powell, Esther. *Early Ohio Tax Records*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore 1985