

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

The lineage of the Yankey family has been established from Andrew John Yankey, the original immigrant, to the present. Andrew John Yankey is known to be the father of Jacob, Michael, and Andrew Yankey (the younger). This lineage begins below with Andrew John Yankey.

Andrew (Andreas) Johan (John) Yankey (Janke/Jaencke/Jencke/Jäncke)^{1 2 3 4} is the first known family member arriving in America. Andreas Jencke was the original immigrant listed as a member of the third Moravian Colony to the United States. Later information allows us to know that he was John (Johan) Andreas (Andrew) or Andreas John (probably Johan) Jencke/Jaencke/Janke/Jäncke (Yankey). In 1750 the Moravian Records list him as Andreas Jencke. In 1772 Shenandoah County Court records list him as Andrew Yankie. In 1783 in the first listing of his children being bound to the Overseers of the Poor list him as John Yankey.⁵ In 1792 Shenandoah Court records of the Overseers of the Poor list him as Andrew Yankey.⁶

The letter “J” in the Polish and Silesian languages is pronounced much like the “Y” in the English language. This “J” to a “Y” pronunciation by the English speaking people would easily lead to the sound of Yankey as we now know the name. The language Silesian, a German dialect, may have been spoken by Andreas Jencke. German surnames ending in “ke” are often of Slavic origin and are typical of German speaking people living close or with Slavic (Czech or Polish) people.

Upper Silesia is in the south eastern part of Silesia which is an historical area of Poland with some area in the Czech Republic. The area is in the Silesian highlands between the upper Odra and upper Vistula Rivers. Katowice is the largest city in this region and the capital of the Silesian Voivodship.⁷ The Czech Republic area of Upper Silesia was in the Jeseniky Mountain region of the northern area of Moravia at the Poland-Czech-Slovakia border.

In 2010 the author worked with researchers in both the Czech Republic and Poland. Initial searching in the Czech Republic located the home of Henry Jorde as Hostalkovy/Hillersdorf, Czech Republic but no reference to Andreas Jenke. In Suchdol nad Odru the Moravian Society Library had a book titled the “*Alter Herrnhuter Families*” which listed an Anna Jenke. Anna married Gottfried Oertel from Kamionky/Stein Kuzendorf located in Poland near the Czech border. Later this family moved to Pilawa Gorna, Poland. The book states that Anna Jenke Oertel was born in Poland but does not give the location.⁸

In January 2011 over thirty-five record locations in small cities surrounding Novy Jicin were checked for any indication of Andreas Johann Janke and no record was found.⁹

The area of the Czech Republic thought to be the original home region of Andreas Johann Janke was home to both German and Czech speaking people from the middle ages until 1945. Even in 1938 over ninety percent of this region spoke German. This hilly border area of the country was also called the Sudetenland and was the region involved in the German demands of Czechoslovakia prior to the German invasion at the beginning of World War II.

The family name would be Jenke/Jencke/Jaenke in German and Janke/Jenke/Janka/Janik in Czech or Polish. All of these names are from the old Slavic name, Jan, which has Hebrew roots. “Jan” is also the Czech first name, Jan, or the Polish first name, Janusz or the English name,

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John. A search for the Janke family in Poland was not successful, however a settlement named Nowy Tyczyn located in western Ukraine was settled by Germans from Moravia. Nowy Tyczyn, Ukraine was named after Novy Jicin, Czech Republic. Nowy Tyczyn, Ukraine is not the same town as Tyczyn, Poland. Old records report that a Maria Janke was located in Nowy Tyczyn, Ukraine and her origin was given as Neutilschain/Novy Jicin (parish) including Bordovice and Kozlovice. These later towns are located in the old Moravia/Silesia area of the present day Czech Republic. Novy Jicin is southwest of Ostravia, Kozlovice is southeast of Ostrava, and Bordovice is south of Hradec/Kralove.¹⁰ Further searching in the area may locate information about Andreas Jenke/Jencke.

Hostalkovy, Czech Republic, home of Henry Jorde, is about forty miles northeast of Novy Jicin, Czech Republic.

Jacob Yankey, a twin son of Andrew Yankey, is listed as Jacob Youker in the 1850 Kentucky Census.¹¹ The spelling of names was not standardized in the 19th century. Many variations would have been acceptable. The Jencke name could be spelled also with German spelling of Jäncke or Jaencke or the English spelling of Janke.¹²

The Yankey family history has considerable misinformation about the origin of the family. The Yankey Fortune letters refer to the family origin as being in Germany and specifically in Berlin. According to family history the original immigrant was a Michael Yankey. Some state that two Michael Yankey's were known in Germany. Arthur Aldine Yankey writing in 1961 reported he was told "*two brothers left Germany and came to the U. S. One settled in Rockingham Va. The other one came west. And as (he was) notorious about writing they lost track of him. Jacob our grandfather settled down, married, and raised a family of 12, 7 boys and 5 girls.*"¹³ The family origin in Germany is widely disseminated on historical sites. This "*fact*" is now known to be incorrect.

It has been reported that a Yankey family Bible written in German listed an Andrew Yankey as the original immigrant.¹⁴ This Bible information has not been located at present. The author located the following information of the origin and name of the original immigrant from the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Andreas (Johan) Jencke was born on September 22, 1726 in Upper Silesia.^{15 16} Silesia¹⁷ was mostly in the current area of Poland with a smaller portion located in what is now the Czech Republic. His listing of Upper Silesia as his birth place suggests that he was born in the area that is currently in the Czech Republic. The area of the current Czech Republic that was Upper Silesia is in the far north eastern area of the country and borders Slovakia. The area in Poland of Lower Silesia is on the northwest corner of Upper Silesia. Wroclaw is the current center of Lower Silesia and Katowice is the center of Upper Silesia in Poland. Upper Silesia extends east almost to Auschwitz which is part of the Malopolska region. The Lower Silesia population was almost entirely German speaking people but Upper Silesia was a mixture of German, Polish, and Czech.

Silesia originally was an independent Polish duchy but beginning in the 1300's the country was

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ruled by many monarchs including the Holy Roman Empire, Austria, Bohemia, and Prussia. The Polish duchy of Silesia had been formed in 1138 and in 1172 was divided into Upper and Lower Silesia during feudal fragmentation of Poland. Wroclaw was the capital of Lower Silesia and Opole was the capital of Upper Silesia. In 1327-1329 the country came under the rule of Bohemia which at that time was on the southern border of Silesia. In 1547 the Hapsburgs Empire took over the area Silesia. The Hapsburgs ruled Silesia until 1742 when most of the area was returned to Poland with the rise of the Protestants. The Hapsburg Empire was dissolved in 1806.

The Hapsburgs were supported by the Roman Catholic Church and following the Thirty Years War (1616-1648) Protestants were forced to become Roman Catholic. Many of the Protestants formally joined the Catholic Church but practiced their religion in private especially in the mountainous areas. This may have been the reason Andreas Jencke was listed as Catholic on the Moravian records yet converted to the Moravian beliefs. It was not until the Patent of Toleration in 1781 and the in 1782 Edict of Toleration that the Lutherans, Calvinists, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish religions were allowed some freedom to practice. The two documents were passed under the Hapsburg Emperor Joseph II to stem the outward migration of Protestants from the region and encourage immigration as the economy was being affected by the loss of skilled people to other countries. Prior to 1781 records for the area are in the Catholic Churches but after this time Protestant Churches formed and they maintained their own records.¹⁸

It was during the later years of the Hapsburg Empire that Andreas Jencke and his family left Silesia for Herrnhut. The Herrnhut records note that Andreas Jencke joined the Moravian movement after his arrival.¹⁹ This may indicate that this Catholic family left Silesia for Herrnhut and protection as the Protestant's came into power. They may have left Silesia because of the military battles occurring as the 1700's Austria and Prussia fought over control of Silesia.

Some members of the Catholic Church joined the Moravian movement. Prussia and the Protestants were fighting with the Hapsburg Empire for control of the area of Silesia which Prussia claimed. The Jencke family may have left the region to avoid this religious conflict. In 1741 Prussia finally won this war at the Battle of Mollwitz and in 1742 with the Peace at Breslau, Silesia became part of the Prussian empire. Perhaps with the second marriage of his mother, she married a Moravian or Brethren. At this time they may have felt the need to immigrate to Herrnhut. The Jencke family may have originally been Protestant but joined the Catholic Church to avoid persecution. Ultimately for an unknown reason the family decided to move to Herrnhut.

On May 12, 1724 Herrnhut, Germany was founded and became the center of the Moravian movement. A discussion of this movement will follow later. In 1734 Andreas Jencke, age eight, his mother, step-father, and two step-sisters moved to Herrnhut.²⁰ On March 13, 1735 the Brethern Church was formally founded. As noted previously Andreas was possibly born into the Catholic religion but became acquainted with the Moravians as a child in Herrnhut. On September 15, 1748 at the age of twenty-two he was accepted as a full member of the Herrnhut congregation. On Good Friday April 4, 1749 he received his first communion in Herrnhut. His profession was listed as a locksmith.²¹

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Herrnhut, Germany
1734

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Herrnhut

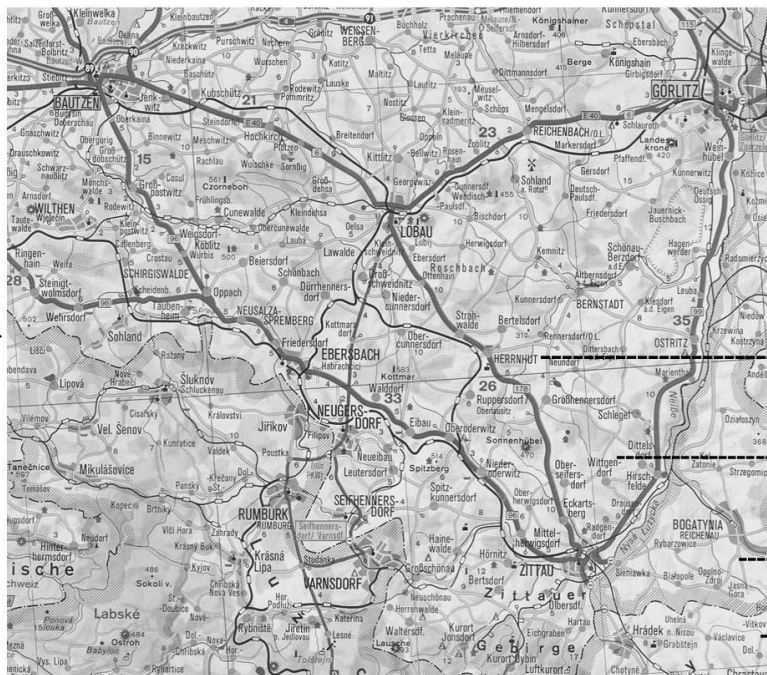
Former Bohemia

Former Silesia superimposed upon current countries. Boundary into Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, and adjacent to Slovakia.

Former Moravia

From: Euro Atlas
Germany
American Map Corp.
page 61

Scale: 1/4 in. = appr. 1 mi.



Herrnhut

Germany

Poland

Czech Republic

At this time nothing is known about the step-sisters of Andrew Yankey. A Gertraud Jacke is

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mentioned in Moravian Archive records. She was born in Bergheim, Germany and married Johann Michael Graff. ^{22 23} They were associated with the Moravian Church in Marienborn, Herrnhut, and Heeredyk, Holland. ²⁴ This person was not Andrew Yankey's sister.

Christian David, Bohemian evangelist and early missionary, traveled and preached throughout Bohemia and Moravia. In 1722 he led refugees from Bohemia to Moravia. ²⁵ Perhaps Christian David influenced the Jencke family to join the Brethren movement and travel to Herrnhut. This is the same Christian David who along with David Nitschmann influenced John Wesley

On June 22, 1750 an Andreas Jencke arrived on the Snow *Irene* ^{26 27 28} in New York under the command of Captain Nicholas Garrison. ²⁹ On May 11, 1750 the Snow *Irene* left Dover, England on her third voyage with the "*Henry Jorde Colony* ³⁰" on board. ^{31 32 33} The ship had previously sailed in thirty days "*land to land*" from New York to Dover, England. Both Henry (Henrich) Jorde and Andreas Jencke were from Silesia (Schlesien in German) plus six other men ³⁴ on the ship.



Captain Nicholas Garrison portrait from Moravian Archives Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Irene

Andreas Jencke arrived on the Moravian ship *IRENE* New York, New York under command of Captain Nicholas Garrison June 22, 1750

Drawing by: Benjamin Garrison, son of Captain Nicholas Garrison from Moravian Archives Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Photos and script published with permission of Moravian Archives Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Name	Andreas Jencke	Religion	Catholic	Profession	Locksmith	Became associated with the Moravians in Herrnhut, Germany	Arrived Herrnhut	1754	Moravian membership	Sept. 15, 1748	First Communion	April 6, 1749
Place of Birth	Upper Silesia	Religion	Catholic	Profession	Locksmith	Became associated with the Moravians in Herrnhut, Germany	Arrived Herrnhut	1754	Moravian membership	Sept. 15, 1748	First Communion	April 6, 1749

Born in Upper Silesia Sept. 26, 1726

Accompanied to Herrnhut by mother, stepfather, two sisters

Religion Catholic

Profession Locksmith

Became associated with the Moravians in Herrnhut, Germany

Arrived Herrnhut 1754

Moravian membership Sept. 15, 1748

First Communion April 6, 1749

Andreas Jencke entry in the Bethlehem Single Brethren membership catalog, BethSB47 provided by The Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

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It was reported that Henry Jorde was born in Hostalkovy/Gottschdorf, Czech Republic located in the Jeseniky Mountains.³⁵ This town is very close to the Czech/Poland border of today just northwest of Ostravia. In 1700 Silesia was a small area about 80 by 200 miles in size located between Poland on the north and east and Bohemia and Moravia on the south with Germany just to the west. In the 1700's a small area about 20 by 100 miles called Austria was wedged between Silesia and Moravia.³⁶ The Moravians had several underground congregations in Silesia. By the time that the Henry Jorde Colony left Herrnhut and sailed to America Andreas Jencke would have been a communicant member of the Moravian Church or he would have not been allowed to sail to America with the Morvians.³⁷

The Henry Jorde Colony was formed in Herrnhut, Germany³⁸ located in the area called Sachsen/Saxony. Moravian Archive records report that on October 3, 1714, Henry Jorde was born in Hostalkovy (Gottschdorf in German), Upper Silesia. He was baptized Lutheran but became associated with the Moravians at Herrnhut where he was baptized on February 1736. In 1752 after returning to England from America, Henry Jorde became associated with the Moravian congregation at Fulneck, England. He was a single brethren and a teacher at Fulneck, England. On December 30, 1773 he arrived in Jamaica as a missionary and on May 15, 1776 he died at Bogue, Jamaica.³⁹

In 2010 the author contacted a researcher in the area that Henry Jorde lived to attempt to locate records on the Andrew Yankey family. An extensive search by Martin Pytar did not locate records of the family.⁴⁰

Herrnhut is presently located southwest of Gorlitz, Germany about twelve miles from the current border between Germany and Poland. It was also located about fifteen miles from the current Germany-Czech border. This Saxony location was a short distance from Silesia. Bohemia, Moravia, and some of Upper Silesia are now in the Czech Republic but most of Upper Silesia involved portions of present day Poland. The western boundary of Silesia would have been not too far from Herrnhut in the 1740's.

In 1756 Andreas Jencke was listed among the single men living in the Moravian community of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania from the book *The Pennsylvania Archives*, Volume 3, page 70 that was referenced by John Hill. This was a time of unrest as the Indians were attacking in the area. Bethlehem, a frontier town, was surrounded by palisades for protection. Braddock's War was in progress and the Moravians were not protecting themselves. There were 188 persons and 322 children listed. Those not affiliated with the Moravian church were not listed. Forty eight men and women were listed as living away from the area to "(promote) *the Furtherance of the Gospel, as well among the Heathen as Christians. Brethren and sisters are actually employed for that End among the Heathen.*" Fifty-four were away "*preaching of the Gospel, keeping schools, & the like.*" They were in "*Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Jersey, and Carolina.*"⁴¹

Also listed among the 1756 single men were Phillip and Jacob Meyer (Moyer). A John Meyer (Moyer) was on the ship *Irene* along with Phillip and Jacob. These men would probably have been associated with the settlement along Holman's Creek in Virginia referenced later in this

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writing.

Upon arrival in America they initially they settled in Bethlehem or Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Researchers found Andreas Yankey listed in the Single Brethren's Diary on March 31, 1761 as "*Andreas Janke, having been here 10 years and educated, decided to leave the congregation.*"⁴² Contact with the Moravian Historical Society suggested that this meant that Andrew had formal schooling and possible some university education.

Andrew is not mentioned in Moravian records from 1750 when he arrived until March 31, 1761 for any visits elsewhere, or being appointed to any spiritual offices, or any short term appointments. He was not one of the men sent to Christian Spring, a Moravian farm operated by the Single Brethren, just outside of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. In an August 1755 record of all of the men from Christianbrunn and Christian Springs did not list Andreas Jencke/Janke. He was listed as a locksmith on the original Henry Jorde Colony records.^{43 44}

In 1743 the Moravian missionaries, Leonhard Schnell and Robert Hussey, left Bethlehem to travel to the Moravian settlements in Georgia. These were the early Moravian settlements created by England to move Moravians from their country. John and Charles Wesley were part of this colony. They traveled south to the area of Opequon, Frederick County, Virginia and then southeast toward Warrentown and Germantown, Fauquier County, Virginia. They had been told to travel through the Scotch-Irish region known as the "Irish Tract" or along the Great Wagon Road but no one could tell them the route. They chose to travel southeast toward Fauquier County. Rev. John Barthlomew Rieger preached in this region about two times per year and later was a pastor in Germantown at one time. There were also Moravian missionaries in this region of the upper Rappahannock River. On this trip they met Josh Hite, who was an early land owner and the first settler of this region. Travels through this region gave the Moravian society of Bethlehem knowledge of the Shennandoah region of Virginia. Later Andrew Yankey probably would travel these same roads to settle in Dinsmore (Shennandoah) County, Virginia.⁴⁵

The original Moravian settlements at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz in Pennsylvania were communal societies that formed a government that was responsible for the religious and secular needs of the society. All property was owned by the church and everyone worked for the benefit of the society. After 1762, a re-organization occurred and members were allowed to own businesses and land. This period was also known as the "*sifting out*" time for the Moravian community.⁴⁶ On March 31, 1761, Andreas Johann Jencke (Andrew John Yankey) left the Moravian community and there was a large migration of the Pennsylvania German community into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia at this same time. For several decades the Moravian community had been traveling from Pennsylvania to the Carolina's and passed through the Shenandoah Valley for these trips. The Moravians were very knowledgeable about this area of northwestern Virginia.

Andreas Jencke listing in the Single Brethren records proves that he did not marry in Bethlehem and he was unmarried when he left the area. He would have been listed in the marriage records of the community had a marriage occurred. On March 31, 1761 he was still single as he left the community. Occasionally the men left the community if they were dissatisfied only to return later and some were asked to leave. He does not appear in records to April of 1762 and then there is a gap in the records until 1767. Further records were not checked at this time. Andreas Jencke

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was somewhat anonymous during the ten years that he was in Bethlehem which might have been the reason that he finally left the community. He is not listed in any marriage records for Bethlehem, Nazareth, Lititz, or Philadelphia. There is no birth record for a child with the name Jencke/Jaencke/Yankey in Northampton County. He is not listed in any North Carolina Moravian settlements.⁴⁷ Andrew Jencke/Jaenke/Janke was not found in any of the cemetery records for Bethlehem, Nazareth, or Lititz, Pennsylvania.⁴⁸ Andreas was essentially anonymous during his ten years in Bethlehem.⁴⁹

The area of the Shenandoah Valley near the boundary of the present day Shenandoah and Rockingham County line was part of the Jost Hite patent. Hite was from Germantown, Pennsylvania and became acquainted with the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia from the travels of John Van Meter. In 1731 Jost Hite acquired grants for about 140,000 acres of land in the Shenandoah Valley region from the Colonial government in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Germantown, Bethlehem, and Nazareth, Pennsylvania communities were close to each other and inhabited by German speaking people. The Moravians would have known of the land of Jost Hite's in Virginia. The Hite land grants were near the western portion of those of Lord Fairfax and boundary lines were contentious for many years. Lord Fairfax's line was along the present day Shenandoah and Rockingham County line. Jost Hite was involved in the founding of Winchester, Virginia and Frederick County. Many of these German speaking people moved to Virginia from Pennsylvania as noted above. They traveled along a north-south Indian trail that later became known as the Great Wagon Road, Old Warrior's Trail, or the Old Valley Pike and today it is U.S. Route 11 parallel to I-81.⁵⁰ The portion of this Trail from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pennsylvania was known as the Lancaster Road. Beginning in the early 1700's, tens of thousands of German settlers from the Palatinate region of Germany and Scots-Irish settlers from Ireland or Scotland followed this road to the interior of Virginia from Pennsylvania.

In the 1750's there were many Indian attacks upon the settlers of this area that were part of the French and Indian War. George Washington explored and surveyed much of the area of western Virginia. Later George Washington began his military career in Winchester, Virginia while fighting in the French and Indian War. The French had settled in the area of the Ohio River Valley and traded with the Indians. The British claimed all of the land that was drained by the Ohio River. Settlement of the French and Indian War with the Treaty of Paris in 1763 established that all land west of the Appalachian Mountains was to be Indian Territory. However, settlers did not respect this boundary and moved west. The British would not maintain forts to protect the settlers thus individual stations, or small forts, were established by early settlers.^{51 52 53} Baker's Station located on the Ohio River just south of present day Wheeling, West Virginia was one such private station. Captain John Baker and his wife, Elizabeth Sullivan Baker, were the operators of this station. Captain John Baker was an immigrant ancestor of the author.⁵⁴

The frontier policies of the British government of not supplying troops, taxing the settlers, and controlling the land for government use contributed to the beginning of the American Revolution.

By 1772 Andrew Yankie (sic) and his wife were in Dunmore County, Virginia. In the Shenandoah Court records of June 25, 1772 they were involved in a lawsuit over a lease with

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Andrew Hudlow.⁵⁵ The record notes “Andrew Yankie and his wife, *Plt. v Andrew Hudlow, Def. In lease, ‘This day came the parties by their attorneys and on motion of the Defendant a Special Importance until the next court is granted to him.’*” The next entry on November 27, 1772 reports that “Andrew Yankie and his wife, *Plt. v Andrew Hudlow, Def. In lease, ‘This suit is dismissed.’*”⁵⁶

Andrew Yankie Suits 1772

Andrew Yankie & wife Plt. vs. Andrew Hudlow Def. In lease. This day came the parties by their attorneys, and on motion of the Defendant a Special Importance until the next court is granted to him.

Andrew Yankie & wife Plt. vs. Andrew Hudlow Def. In lease. This day came the parties by their attorneys, and on motion of the Defendant a Special Importance until the next court is granted to him.

Andrew Yankie & wife Plt. vs. Andrew Hudlow Def. In lease. This day came the parties by their attorneys, and on motion of the Defendant a Special Importance until the next court is granted to him.

**Andrew Yankie and wife, Plt.
vs.
Andrew Hudlow, Def.
Dunmore County, Virginia
June 25, 1772**

'In lease. This day came the parties by their attorneys and on motion of the Defendant a Special Importance until the next court is granted to him.'

Andrew Yankie & wife Plt. vs. Andrew Hudlow Def. In lease. This suit is dismissed.

Andrew Yankie & wife Plt. vs. Andrew Hudlow Def. In lease. This suit is continued at the Plaintiff's cost.

**Andrew Yankie and wife, Plt.
vs.
Andrew Hudlow, Def.
Dunmore County, Virginia
November 27, 1772**

'In lease. This suit is dismissed.'
From: Dunmore (Shenandoah) County, Virginia Records
1772

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Dunmore County was formed from Frederick County in 1772 and in 1778 it was renamed Shanando (Shenandoah) County.⁵⁷ Andrew Hudlow was a large land owner in the area and was involved in some land speculating. A lease at that time might be for purchase with payments over time or also a mechanism of selling land without revealing all of the details of the sale. The map of Holman's Creek by J. L. Wine shows many owners of land in the area by grants, leases, or patents around Forestville and south to the Shenandoah and Rockingham County lines.⁵⁸ On this map one can identify the location of Michael Nease, Andrew Circle/Zirkle, Jacob Good, Jacob Moyer, Bernard Getz, and Andrew Hudlow.

In August 1774 land is described as "*Andrew and Mary Hudlow, of Frederick County, at a place called the Forest, between Jacob Sword's land and Fairfax Line; Michael Niece's line. Delivered Jacob Moyle, August Court, 1774.*" This is probably Jacob Moyer.

There is no record of Andrew Yankey owning land in Frederick, Shenandoah, or Rockingham Counties of Virginia.

On August 29, 1775 Andrew and Jacob Yankey, children of Andrew John Yankey were baptized in Rader's Church located just south of the Forest area. The Rader Church record further states that "*Andrew Yoenke was born in the year 1775 and "Jacob Yoenke was born in the year 1775.*"⁵⁹ Andrew Yankey was sponsored by Andrew Zirkle and his wife. Jacob Yankey was sponsored by Jacob Moyer and his wife.⁶⁰ It is apparent from these records that Andrew John Yankey and his family were living in the same area as Andrew Zirkle, Michael Nease, Andrew Hudlow, and Jacob Moyer.⁶¹ Rader's Church was about five miles south of Forestville, Virginia and the home of Andrew Zirkle. Later records⁶² list August 29, 1775 as the birthday of Andrew Yankey. The date of baptism recorded in the Rader Church records seems to be the date that was later used as Andrew Yankey's birth date. This Rader Church record indicates that Andrew and Jacob Yankey were twins. This information is supported the Overseers of the Poor records.⁶³

The following is from Virginia Shrum in her book "Shrum Genealogy" written in 1988.

*"According to law, when a father died, though the mother still lived, the children were declared Orphans, both boys and girls. The Court examined the person to whom the children were to be bound out. The boys guardians had to be able to teach them to read, write, and cipher, and to teach them a trade until they reached the age of 21 years. The girls were also were to be taught until they became 14 years of age, at which time they could choose their own Guardian. If either boy or girl was left and estate the guardian was required to post bond."*⁶⁴

In 1775 Andrew Zirkle while a member of the Rader's Church lived several miles north along Holman's Creek. He operated a grist mill on land that would later become Forestville, Virginia. In 1793 Andrew Zirkle moved his church membership from the Rader's Church to the Solomon Church northwest of what is now Forestville, Virginia as Solomon Church was much closer to his home.

The Kentucky Census, Boyle County, taken on August 5, 1850 lists Jacob Younker (Yankey) as being age 74 with his wife Mary Younker, age 70.⁶⁵ Shenandoah County Personal Tax records

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of May 17, 1792 list Andrew Yankey in the same household as Michael Detamore. This is the first year that Andrew Yankey appears on the tax list as a person “*over the age of sixteen*”.

The cause of death of Andrew John Yankey (elder) is unknown. Andrew Zirkle and Michael Nease served in the Revolutionary War under Capt. Jacob Holman as part of the Dunmore/Shenandoah County Militia.⁶⁶ It is also known that Indian raids occurred in this area. Fort Holman was located on Michael Zirkle’s land located one-half mile east of Forestville, Virginia.⁶⁷ This fort was used to protect the settlers from the Indian raids.⁶⁸ Andrew Yankey lived in this area. The death of Andrew Yankey could be related to the Revolutionary War, Indian raids, or disease. No record of Andrew Yankey serving in the Revolutionary War is known.

A John Yankey is found on the Revolutionary War Records of the Maryland 7th Regiment, 1777-1778.⁶⁹ The 7th Maryland Regiment was formed on September 16, 1776 from volunteers in Frederick and Baltimore Counties. John Yankey was in Capt. Hareman’s Company. The other soldiers on this listing do not have German names. Maryland had complete German units during the Revolutionary War. The author believes that his John Yankey was not associated with Andreas Johan Janke/Yankey. The known Yankey family members in had Germanic names and associated with the German people of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Frederick and Baltimore Counties of Maryland are a great distance from Shenandoah County, Virginia.

The sons of Andrew and Mary Yankey were very young when Andrew (elder) died. The sons may have not received much information about their ancestry. It is also not known the fate of Mary Yankey.

Woodstock in Shenandoah County was the site of the farewell sermon of Rev. Peter Muhlenberg, the twenty-nine year old son of Rev. Henry Muhlenberg. The later was the founder of the Lutheran Church in America. Rev. Peter Muhlenberg preached “*there is a time to preach and a time to pray, but there is also a time to fight, and that time has come.*” With that statement he took off his cloak which displayed the uniform of a full colonel in the Virginia militia. The next day he led three hundred men from Shenandoah County to form the 8th Virginia Regiment.⁷⁰ It is not known in Andrew Yankey was in this group.

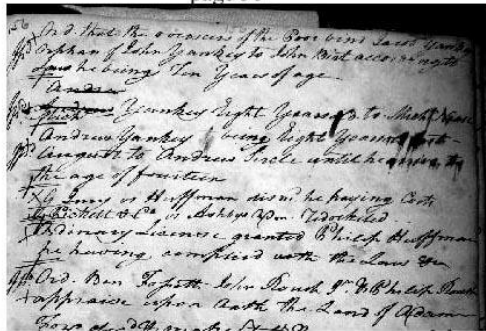
Andrew John Yankey’s (probably Andreas Johan Jencke) three known children were Andrew, born “*August 29, 1775*”;⁷¹ Jacob, born 1775; and Michael, born about 1773. They were orphans by 1783 indicating the death of Andrew John Yankey during the time of the Revolutionary War. If Andrew John Yankey died in military service he would not have been of practicing Moravian belief at the time of his death as they were pacifists. In addition by 1783 most of the fighting of the Revolutionary War was over; however, some fighting continued on the western frontier.

In December of 1783 John Yankey was listed as the father of Jacob, Michael, and Andrew Yankey on the Overseers of the Poor records of Shenandoah County, Virginia.⁷² The first of three entries was for Jacob Yankey, “*orphan of John*”, assigned to John Birt (aka Bird).⁷³ The second record shows that Andrew Yankey was originally listed next as being assigned to Michael Nease but his name was crossed out and beneath was written “*Mich.*” No age for Michael is given. The third and final entry is for Andrew Yankey, “*orphan of John*”, assigned to

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Andrew Sircle (sic).⁷⁴ Jacob was listed as being “ten years of age” and Andrew is listed as being “eight years of age last August”. Michael’s age was only listed as “eight years old.” This record is in some conflict with later Shenandoah Personal Property Tax records of Michael, Jacob, and Andrew Yankey. This author believes that Michael was the eldest and Andrew and Jacob were twins based on review the information.

Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia
December 26, 1783
page 56



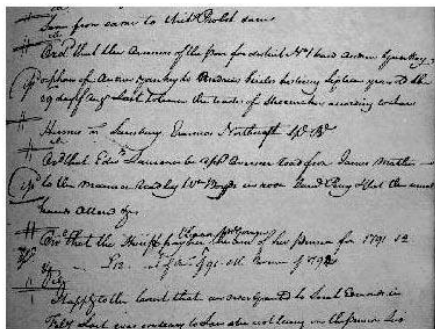
Ord. that the Overseers of the Poor bind Jacob Yankey orphan of John Yankey to John Birt according to ... he being ten years of age

Andrew Yankey eight years to Michael Nease (Andrew is crossed out and Mich written below)

Andrew Yankey being eight years last August to Andrew Sircle until he arrive to the age of fourteen

Note: Other records indicate that Michael was age ten (b.1773) at this time and Andrew and Jacob were age eight (b. 1775).

Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia
April 26, 1792
page 27



"Ord. that the Overseers of the Poor for Dist. No. 1 bind Andrew Yankey orphan of Andrew Yankey to Andrew Sircle he being sixteen years old the 29 day of August last to learn the trade of shoemaker according to law."



Present day:
Old Valley Pike
or
Virginia Route 11
former
"Great Wagon Road"

The "Great Wagon Road" passed just west of Massanutten Mountain in the Shenandoah Valley. The "Forest" area of Shenandoah and Rockingham, Counties extended west from New Market on this road to Little North Mountain and Brocks Gap.

The author believes that the listing of Andrew Yankey being bound to Michael Nease and then Michael inserted after Andrew’s name is crossed out lists the correct age for Andrew Yankey. When Michael’s name was inserted the guardian was correct but the age was not correct.

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The above information of Michael Yankey is incorrectly recorded on the Virginia GenWeb site. On that site is reported “*Nicholas Yankey, age 8, orphan of John to Michael Nease.*”⁷⁵ The author has attempted to have this corrected.

Personal property tax records for 1783-1789 of Shenandoah County, Virginia do not list a Michael Yankey. Personal property tax records of Shenandoah County, Virginia of May 31, 1790 list Michael Yankey living with Henry Woolf as being over the age of 16. This indicates that Michael was born in 1773. Jacob and Andrew were not listed at this time. On April 20, 1791 Michael Yankey is listed as still living with Henry Woolf and Andrew and Jacob Yankey are still not listed.⁷⁶ No Yankey’s are found in the 1790 Virginia Census.

On April 26, 1792 Andrew Yankey is reassigned by the Overseers of the Poor to Andrew Sircle but now he is listed as “*the orphan of Andrew Yankey (and not John Yankey—Author).*”^{77 78 79} The April 26, 1792 Guardian Bond of Shenandoah County, Virginia lists “*Ord. that the Overseers of the Poor for District No. 1 bind Andrew Yankey orphan of Andrew Yankey to Andrew Sircle he being sixteen years old the 29 day of August last to learn the trade of shoemaker according to law.*”⁸⁰ In this record Andrew Yankey was listed as being age sixteen on August 29, 1791 and born on August 29, 1775. On May 17, 1792 the Personal Property Tax rolls listed all males living in a household over the age of sixteen and Andrew was listed as living with Michael Detamore. It is now known that Andrew Yankey and John Yankey are the same person.

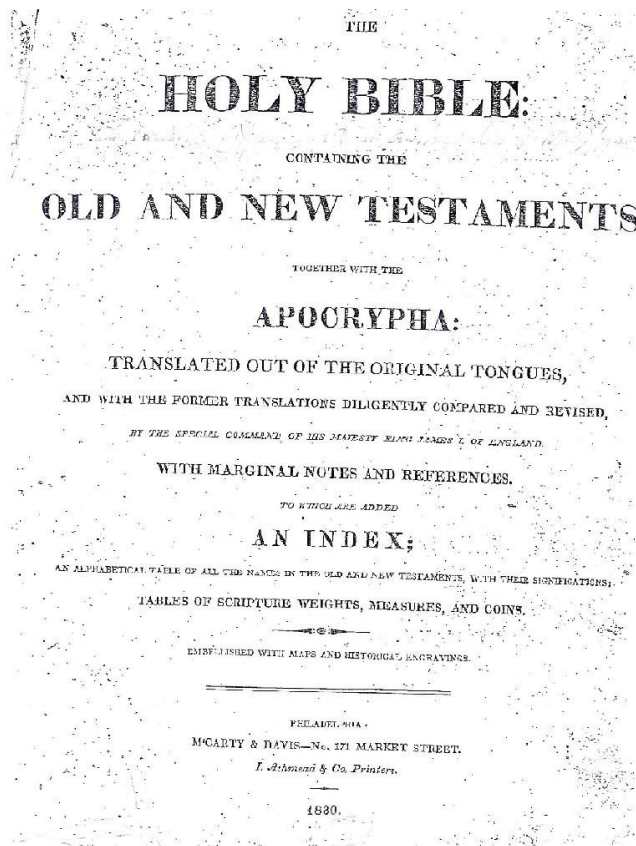
The May 17, 1792 tax records list Andrew Yankey living with Andrew Detamore. On October 19, 1792 Jacob Yankey is living with John Nease. This is the first personal property tax listing for Andrew and Jacob Yankey but not as head of the household. These tax records would indicate that Andrew and Jacob would have been born in 1775. On May 28, 1792 Michael Yankey is still living with Henry Woolf.⁸¹

On April 6, 1793 Andrew Yankey is listed as living with both John Birt and Andrew Zircle. On May 22, 1793 Jacob Yankey is living with Michael Nease.⁸² There is no record of an Andrew Yankey on the 1800 Census.

On June 18, 1794 Michael Yankey is listed as head of the household for the first time. Michael Yankey is listed on the personal property tax list of Shenandoah County, Virginia each year from 1794 through June 25, 1804 except Michael Yankey is not listed for 1795.⁸³

On June 3, 1796 Jacob Yankey is listed as head of a household for the first time. This would support his birth date of 1775 as one was required to be age twenty-one to be head of a household. The 1850 Kentucky Census lists his as age 74 which again supports his birth date as 1775. On May 20, 1797 Shenandoah County Tax Rolls, Jacob Yankey is again listed as head of the household. After 1797 Jacob is not listed on the tax rolls in Shenandoah County, Virginia.⁸⁴ The Bible records of Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey has a torn page where the entry for Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey is located. The portion of the entry visible lists a birthdate of August 28, 1775 where the entry would be for Jacob and February 22, 1777 for Mary Shrum Yankey.^{85 86}
^{87 88} Typed records from this Bible confirm the above information.⁸⁹

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY



**1830 Yankey Bible
of
Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey**

**Provided by:
Joyce Luttrell**



**Dewey and Martha Yankey Lankford Family
L/R: Donna Woodford, Joyce Luttrell, Ann Hooks,
Martha and Dewey Lankford, Sue Garrison
c. 1990**

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

664 Jerusalem exhortation

[678]

666 God's care for Jer
wilt thou n
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said
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and
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9. 2.
p 138. 47.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 28,
were born 1775
wife the 22nd of
February, 1777
daughter Barbara

the 9th 1797 his son Samuel
the 14th his daughter Elusane
the 5th 1801 his son David
the 15th 1803 his son Michael
the 5th 1806 his daughter Mary
the 14th 1808 his daughter Nancy
the 17th 1810 his daughter Cathin
the 1st 1812 his son Jacob
the 19th 1814 his daughter Elizabeth
the 19th 1817 his daughter Lisa
the 1st 1819 his son John
the 26th 1822 his son Andrew

Waney of Yankey
was born March the 19
1827
Daughter of John & Betty Buss
side Sweed Ey

Mary E. Yankey
was born
the 17th 1845
Walter A. Yankey born
July 8th 1847.
Elija Katharin Yankey was
born Aug 6th 1849.
Jacob North Yankey was
born 11th of December 1851.
Johnweeney Yankey
was born February 15th 1834.
Joseph Robert Yankey
was born March 16. 1836.
Thomas Cleland Yankey
was born February 27th 1838
Sarah Birtma Yankey
was born Sept-22nd 1860.
Samuel Saunders Yankey
was born Dec 1st 1864
Ida Bell Yankey
was born March 15th 1867
Nancy Linn Yankey
was born Oct 4th 1871

Note: Upper left hand corner of page torn

1830 Yankey Family Bible
of
Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey

Copy and notes provided by:
Joyce Luttrell

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

15

FAMILY RECORD of *Jacob's Mary Theresa YANKEY*

BRING UP YOUR CHILDREN IN THE ADMONITION OF THE LORD

Births

Jacob Yankee Sen.
born Aug 28th 1775
Died Mar 1st 1857

Mary Yankee
born Feb 22nd 1777
Died Feb 16 1859

Barbary Yankee
born April 2nd 1794

Samuel Yankee
born Dec. 9, 1797

Susan Yankee
born Aug 14, 1799

David Yankee
born May 5th 1810

Michael Yankee
born Sept 15, 1803

Mary Yankee
born Feb 5th 1806

Nancy Yankee
born April 14, 1808

(Children of Jacob and Mary Yankee
may have been born in Boyle County,
formerly Mercer County, Ky.)

Parents

Children

Catharine Yankee
born May 17 1810

Jacob Yankee Jr.
born Oct 1st 1812

Elizabeth Yankee
born Nov 19, 1814

Eliza Yankee
born April 18, 1817

John Yankee
born Oct 1st, 1819

Andrew Yankee
born Feb 26, 1822

#####

*Grandchildren of
Jacob & Mary
of Boyle County
+ Sarah
Hubbard*

John Lowell Yankee
born May the 8th, 1871

Jennie Gertrude Yankee
born Oct 24th 1872

Stella Yankee
born April 18, 1874
and died May the 2d 1874

James Alonzo Yankee
was Born October 31, 1875

Jessie Lelia Yankee Born
Feb 6 1880

From page of old family records found in Bible belonging to

Mrs. Lizzie Leiter Yankee

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

On May 9, 1757 Andrew Sircle (Zirkle) purchased two hundred twenty-four acres of land on Holmans Creek from George Brock for fifty-five pounds. In 1742/43 Rudy (Rudell) Brock, George Brock's father, was first mentioned in Orange County records when he signed a road petition. Rudy/Rudell (sic) Brock, who was living on two hundred twenty-four acres of land on Holmans Creek, died before February 1, 1748/49. This land was assigned to George Brock and a Fairfax survey was made on May 31, 1749. The land was part of Fairfax land and included the present-day town of Forestville, Virginia. On May 9, 1757 George and Mary Ann Brock sold this land to Andrew Circle (sic).⁹⁰ About 1760 Andrew Zirkle built a mill on this land.⁹¹ This area was known as "*The Forest*" and extended from Massanutten Mountain to Little North Mountain and from Pine Church at Rude's Hill to Timberville. The beginning of the Church of the Brethren began in this area. Many German speaking families came to this area of Flat Rock and Moore's Store.⁹²

On January 12, 1778 Rockingham County, Virginia was formed from Augusta County. In 1787 Pendleton County, Virginia was formed from Rockingham County. After the Civil War Pendleton County was in West Virginia.

Andrew Yankey and his wife had three known children, Jacob, Andrew, and Michael. Elizabeth Hannah Yankey who married Frederick Hottinger must also have been from this couple. Calculating from the Moravian records would indicate that Andrew Yankey was forty-seven years of age when Michael Yankey was born. Andrew's wife would have been younger to have had three children.

On April 27, 1792 Rockingham County, Virginia Court records ordered that "*Elizabeth Yankey, base born*⁹³ *child of Mary Yankey, be bound out by the Overseers of the Poor to Jacob Rife according to law.*"⁹⁴⁹⁵ Elizabeth Yankey's birth year was listed as 1776 on the 1850 Virginia Census.⁹⁶ Elizabeth Yankey could have been born out of wedlock after Andrew Yankey's death. It would have been very unusual that a child was conceived out of wedlock within one year after the birth of sibling brothers in a society that was very religious and moral.

Again the Overseers of the Poor record indicated that the father of this Elizabeth Yankey is not known or has died. The author believes that Elizabeth was the daughter of Andrew and Mary Yankey as she was born shortly after their sons and her siblings, Andrew, Michael and Jacob Yankey. Perhaps DNA comparison of the current Frederick and Elizabeth Yankey Hottinger line with DNA of the current Michael Yankey line will help to understand this relationship.

Jacob Rife and his wife Catherine originally owned land in a Fairfax Grant on Toms Brook Later this land was noted to be part of the Jost Hite Grant. Jacob and Catherine Rife sold this land in 1768. On November 17, 1794 Elizabeth Rife, widow, married Andrew Zirkle. It is not known if Elizabeth Rife is related to Jacob and Catherine Rife.

The Yankey family history by Lewis Yankey refers to a "Mary 'Polly' Yankey" as being a sister of Jacob, Andrew, and Michael Yankey.⁹⁷ There is no record of a Mary Yankey daughter of Andrew John Yankey. The date in Lewis Yankey's book would be consistent with Elizabeth Yankey, daughter of Mary Yankey. The information about this Mary Yankey as a daughter is widely dispersed on the Internet but no such records exist at this time. Lewis Yankey may have

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confused Elizabeth's mother Mary as a sibling of Andrew, Jacob, and Michael Yankey.

On February 2, 1796 Frederick Hartinger and Abraham Alger bound themselves in Madison County, Virginia for the marriage of Frederick Hartinger to Elizabeth Hannah Yankey.⁹⁸ Frederick and Elizabeth Hartinger are listed as heirs of Conrad Hartinger on the 1808 deed of sale of Conrad Hartinger's land. The 1808 deed states that "*the said Conrad Hartinger decd dying intested his said six sons and three daughters before named.*"⁹⁹ This Elizabeth Yankey is probably the sister of Michael, Andrew, and Jacob Yankey. Michael Yankey married Magdalena Hottinger and Frederick Hottinger married Elizabeth Yankey. In 1850 Frederick Hottinger, age 79, and Elizabeth Hannah Yankey Hottinger, age 74, were living in Rockingham County, Virginia.¹⁰⁰

The Yankey family was originally from Upper Silesia. The Moravian church members in America were not always from Moravia but those from many locations that believed as the Moravians.¹⁰¹ On November 8, 1620, the Bohemian army lost Battle of White Mountain, of *Bila Hora* in Czech or *Weiss Mountain* in German. The Kingdom of Bohemia had consisted of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia. Many Brethren had sought refuge in Silesia and Lusatia.¹⁰² The Thirty Years War (1618-1648) was between the Catholic Union headed by Maximilian I, Duke of Bavaria, and the Protestant Union. Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor, chose Karle Buquoy, Count of Tilly, to lead the superior army of the Catholic Union to a resounding defeat of the Bohemian forces in just two hours. The King and Queen of Bohemia, Frederick and Elizabeth, fled which was followed by the loss of religious freedom by the Bohemian people and many Protestants fled into the areas of Silesia and Saxony. There had been three million Protestants in Bohemia before the Thirty Year's War but after King Ferdinand began a holocaust on the Protestants and only one million remained when he finished. Spain entered the Thirty Years War and conquered the Palatinate area of Germany. This escalation brought Denmark into the War and another twenty years of fighting ensued.

The migration from the Kingdom of Bohemia began during the religious wars of the Protestant Reformation and the Roman Catholic response. Moravia was the eastern portion and Bohemia was the western portion of what we now call the Czech Republic. Silesia was a small region on the border of the present day Czech Republic and Poland and involved portions of both countries.

The history of the Moravian migration includes the Salzburger. Between 1729 and 1732 approximately thirty thousand Salzburger of Austria were been driven out by the Roman Catholic Archbishop Leopold of Austria, and they settled in Protestant areas near Augsburg, Germany. At this time Salzburg was in the most eastern district of Bavaria. Upon arrival in Augsburg the Salzburger were initially not welcomed but ultimately accepted. In an attempt to solve this human misery the immigration to Pennsylvania began with the Salzburger with the assistance of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The English government appropriated ten thousand pounds to transfer foreign Protestants to the Colony of Georgia. In October of 1733, they left Augsburg for England. On January 19, 1734, they left England for Savannah, Georgia and arrived in March and settled in a town they called "*Ebenezer*".

The Unitas Fratrum or Unity of the Brethren¹⁰³ was formed in Bohemian from the teachings of

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John Hus (Jan Hus). On July 6, 1415, he was burned at the stake in Constance. John Hus differed with the Western Church over communion practices and selling indulgences to finance wars. He further thought it was the right and duty of all Christians to read and interpret the Bible for themselves. This concept would later be at the heart of the Protestant Reformation.¹⁰⁴ The original church was in the valley of Kunwald in northeast Bohemia adjacent to Moravia. The followers were called the Czech Brethren and later the Moravians. The Brethren were deeply religious people and initially left the Roman Catholic Church on their own. In 1461 the first persecution of the Brethren began following an order by King George Podiebrad that all priests conducting communion in the manner of the Brethren were to be killed.¹⁰⁵ The clergy fled to the mountains. This church was called Jednota Bratraska by the founders of the Brethren Church was thought by the members to be on the same level as the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.¹⁰⁶ The religious persecution of the Brethren continued for many centuries as the practice of their religion was forbidden. Martin Luther was greatly influenced by the teachings of John Hus and early descriptions of Luther implied that he was a spiritual heir of John Hus.¹⁰⁷

In 1722, Christian David who was first a Catholic, then a Lutheran and then a member of the Unity of the Bohemian Brethren began to seek out the hidden followers of the Unity of the Brethren faith in Moravia and Bohemia. In 1722, there were about 300 people that gathered in Herrnhut. They were united by their private personal belief in Christ and their dissatisfaction with the Catholic and Lutheran organized churches. Moravians has a strong belief in missionary work around the world.¹⁰⁸

Christian David had formed a small group that crossed the border from Moravia into the Saxony area of Germany to the estate Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf located near Bertelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, Saxony. Count Zinzendorf gave them permission to stay on his property. Count Zinzendorf was an exile himself on his estate and did not have a great amount of money. Count Zinzendorf had been away when the original refugees arrived on his estate. They were not allowed to stay at the Zinzendorf castle but were allowed to stay on a estate site one mile away that was selected by Count Zinzendorf's manager and located in a forest on the road to Zittau, Germany. This was the beginning of the village of Herrnhut. Count Zinzendorf wished that the Moravian and Bohemian exiles would join the Lutheran Church and not form their own church.¹⁰⁹

On May 12, 1724, three members of the Nitschmann family all with the first name David arrived from Moravia at the Count Zinzendorf estate along with two other men, Melchior Ziesberger and John Toeltschig. These five men formed the "*Five Pillars of the Church*" or "*The Five Moravian Churchman.*" Those families remaining in Moravia were severely persecuted and they left to join the group if they were not killed first.¹¹⁰

As noted above the early refugees began to develop a village in a forest near the estate home of Count Zinzendorf.¹¹¹ This village became the center of the Moravian settlement and was called Herrnhut¹¹² near Bertelsdorf, Germany. Herrnhut which means "*Lord's Watch*" and the town was literally begun on the top of a hill adjacent to the Count Zinzendorf's home. Herrnhut became the home of the Brethren, Moravian, and Schwenkfelder movements. This group of Moravians thought of themselves as the descendants of the original Brethren movement.¹¹³ The church constitution was dated August 13, 1727 but the Brethern Church was formally begun on

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March 13, 1735 with Bishop David Nitschmann as their first leader. ¹¹⁴

Count Zinzendorf had a strong interest in missionary work. He had a dream “ *to spread the Gospel among the heathens.* ” ¹¹⁵ The Moravian passion for missionary work fit well with the ideals of Count Zinzendorf. Initial Moravian missionary plans were for missionary work in Greenland, the West Indies, Lapland, America, and South Africa. During the first thirty years of Herrnhut over 225 missionaries were sent out from the society. Today the largest Moravian congregations are in Tanzania. Women were readily accepted as missionaries. ¹¹⁶

The Moravian religion was now reestablished and the Moravians were accepted in Saxony. There were other Protestant forces especially at the University of Halle, Saxony, Germany founded in 1694 and as a Lutheran institution. In 1708 another group of Brethern, the Dunkards, formed in Germany under the leadership of Alexander Mack and in 1719 this group went to Pennsylvania. ¹¹⁷ The University of Halle was a center of the “Pietists” movement and included Count Zinzendorf’s mother and grandparents. The University of Halle and the “Pietists” attempted to suppress the Moravian and Brethern movements.

Regina Gantner reported that the Moravian model was that of “*pious devotion, collective living arrangements, arranged marriages, separation of children from the parents for education, plus a frugal and industrious life.*” ¹¹⁸

Another group arriving at Count Zinzendorf’s estate were the Schwenkfelders. ¹¹⁹ In 1733 the Schwenkfelders were asked to leave Saxony and Count Zinzendorf arranged for them to go to Georgia as did the Salzburger. The Moravians were allowed to remain in Saxony. The Schwenkfelder’s arrived in Holland on their way to England and then to Georgia. In Holland they changed their destination to Pennsylvania upon the prompting of the Dutch people who disliked the English. On September 22, 1734 they arrived in America.

Count Zinzendorf was embarrassed by this change of plans by the Schwenkfelders and immediately returned to Herrnhut to encourage other Moravians to settle in Georgia. Their initial reason was to do missionary work with the American Indians. ¹²⁰ Augustus Spangenberg was to be their leader. Initially the English government did not wish to allow the Moravians to enter Georgia because they would not fight and did not speak English. Finally they were allowed to go to Georgia as Count Zinzendorf’s servants. They were planning to do missionary work. On April 6, 1735 the ship, *Two Brothers*, under the command of Capt. William Thomson, arrived in Savannah with the first group. Spangenberg was then to proceed to Pennsylvania to join the Schwenkfelders.

David Nitschmann III led the second group or company to England. It was in England that the Moravians came in contact with John and Charles Wesley through John Hutton. ¹²¹ Charles Wesley had just been asked to be the secretary to General Oglethorpe and John Wesley was to be a missionary in Georgia. The Moravians were invited to sail to Georgia with General Oglethorpe who arranged for the ship and land in Georgia. There was a group of Swiss on the ship also. This group however was instructed not to cause any conflict with the Salzburger’s or Spangenberg’s associations and those from the University of Halle. ¹²²

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In October of 1735 the second group or company from Moravia boarded General Oglethorpe's ship "*Simmonds*" and there were four Englishmen in the group including John and Charles Wesley. On February 22, 1736 they reached Savannah. The settlements in Georgia caused more conflict when the English government wished the Moravians to fight against the Spanish and Indians. The Moravians had previously stated that they would not fight or assist with any combat. Ultimately the Moravians left Georgia and moved to Pennsylvania.

On May 22, 1737 Spangenberg left for Pennsylvania but returned to Georgia because of the impending military conflicts and disagreements with the local government. The Moravians asked to remain as missionaries in the area and not be required to bear arms or be associated with any military actions. The Moravians finally moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and the headquarters of the church remains there today. German settlers from the Palatinate area of Germany joined the church in Pennsylvania. The request to not bear arms was denied but one decade later the request was granted.¹²³ John Wesley returned to England after three years in Georgia.

In 1736 the Count Zinzendorf was banished from Herrnhut but allowed to return in 1737 and banished again in 1738.¹²⁴ During this period the Count was active in Moravian missionary activities in Greenland, the West Indies, Dutch Guinea, South Africa, Ceylon, and England.¹²⁵

When the settlement in Georgia was not successful Count Zinzendorf and Bishop Spangenberg of Herrnhut turned their attention to Pennsylvania because by 1742 only six Moravians remained in Georgia.¹²⁶

In 1742 the Herrnhut Moravians were recognized as a separate Moravian Church although Count Zinzendorf preferred to believe that they were part of the Lutheran Church. Politically it was safer to belong to one of the larger formal churches. The other religions preferred to call them Moravians but they called themselves Brethren.¹²⁷

In 1743 Count Zinzendorf traveled with Captain Nicholas Garrison from America to Herrnhut where Captain Garrison joined the Moravian church. Captain Garrison and Bishop Spangenberg returned to New York arriving on October 25, 1744 and immediately began building a large ship of the snow class on Staten Island, New York. They employed single men from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and after the ship was completed they sailed to Amsterdam. This ship was called the "*Snow Irene*."

On December 28, 1746 the *Snow John Galley* arrived in Lewes, Delaware as the Potomac River was iced over and the passengers were sent over land to Philadelphia. On this ship was Vitus Handrup. In July of 1747 Vitus Handrup and Leonhard Schnell were Moravian missionaries to visit Benjamin Frey in the Cedar Creek area of Virginia. Cedar Creek forms part of the boundary between Shenandoah and Frederick Counties of Virginia. This indicates that at a very early time the Moravian community was traveling from Pennsylvania to upper Virginia performing missionary outreach.

On September 8, 1748 the *Snow Irene*¹²⁸ left New York for Amsterdam on her first voyage with coffee, rice, sugar and a few non-Moravian passengers. On May 12, 1749 the second voyage with the "*John Nitschmann Colony*" arrived in New York. John Nitschmann and his wife,

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

Juliana, and David Nitschmann and his wife, Rosina, were among the passengers on the ship. Christian David, Matthew and Rosina Stach, who were missionaries to Greenland and three converts from Greenland, were also on the ship. This was the largest colony ever brought on a Moravian ship.^{129 130}

On May 11, 1750 the Snow *Irene* sailed from Dover and on June 22, 1750 on the third voyage with the “*Henry Jorde Colony*” arrived in New York. There were about eighty single men, one Negro named London, and two married couples on this ship. As stated before on this ship was Andrew Jaenke/Janke who reportedly was from Silesia. The records of the Henry Jorde Colony state that most of the men were from Germany.^{131 132} All but twenty-five of the men on this ship have been traced.

It was reported that thirty of these single men or “*brethren*” of the Henry Jorde Colony went to Christian Springs under the command of John Gottlob Hoffman. In 1747 Christian Springs was founded northeast of Bethlehem near Nazareth in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. This area was due west of New York and across New Jersey following the current US 78. Only nine members of this Henry Jorde Colony qualified as ministers or for missionary service. Several went to North Carolina to assist in starting a colony. Andreas (Jenke) Yankey did not go to Christian Springs. He also is not found on the cemetery records of Bethlehem, Nazareth, or Lititz or in the marriage records of Bethlehem.¹³³ If an individual left the Moravian church that person was dropped from the church rolls.

The original surname was sometimes recorded as Jähnke or Jähncke. When a German name with an umlaut over the vowel was Anglicized often “*e*” was added after the vowel with the umlaut.¹³⁴

The Moravians used a ship, the Snow *Irene*, for many years. Captain Garrison always went to New York as he was from that area and could obtain return cargo loads more easily in New York. The ship was built on Staten Island for the Moravians and launched in May of 1748. The ship crossed the Atlantic twenty-four times between New York and England or Holland. The ship never sailed to Philadelphia which was closer to the Brethern settlements.^{135 136} The majority of the Moravian Brethren migration lasted about thirty years.

On November 30, 1757 the Snow *Irene* was captured by a French privateer, the *Margaret* from Louisburg, Nova Scotia, while sailing to Europe from New York. The passengers were stripped and robbed of their possessions. The Battle for Louisburg followed soon after and ultimately the English from Halifax, Nova Scotia prevailed over the French and the Moravians were released. Those Moravians were then allowed to travel to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.¹³⁷ The *Irene* sank while being towed to Nova Scotia. The photo in this book depicts the *Irene* on the rocks before sinking.

It is known that the Martin Wetzel, Sr. family moved from Pennsylvania via Maryland and the Old Monocacy area arriving in the Brocks Gap area where Martin Wetzel, Sr. died on August 2, 1760.^{138 139} This Wetzel family later became involved in Indian fighting on the American frontier. Descendants also developed the Wetzel Trace in Indiana. The Nehs (Nease) family came to America with the Wetzel family.¹⁴⁰ Later Michael Nease of this family would be assigned by the Overseers of the Poor for the Yankey family.

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Lewis Yankey reported that according to family tradition the first Yankey of the line was Michael Jenghe I who came from Berlin, Germany and settled in “*Sealtown*” or “*Slabtown*”, Virginia.¹⁴¹ This information could not be verified.¹⁴² There are four Slabtowns in Virginia.¹⁴³¹⁴⁴ Slabtown, West Virginia is in the southwestern portion of the state.¹⁴⁵ All of these Virginia and West Virginia Slabtown locations are far from the known location of Andrew (elder) or Michael Yankey.

One son, Michael Yankie II, reportedly lived in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Lewis Yankey reported that there were four sons and one daughter known: Michael, Jacob and Mary “Polly”, and two unknown name sons. This information reported by Lewis Yankey is not correct. Current information indicates Andrew John Yankey had three sons, Michael, Jacob, and Andrew. An Elizabeth Yankey, daughter of Mary Yankey, is also known as noted above.

In the 1760’s the Flat Rock area of southern Shenandoah County was the location of the first Brethren families. This community preceded Forestville, Virginia. The first Flat Rock Church of the Brethren was built on land owned by Michael Wine. Flat Rock Church was the mother congregation for Brethren churches in the Timberville and Broadway region. The Flat Rock area was named for the large limestone deposit that was near Michael Wine’s farm. This limestone deposit is several miles long and in several locations the limestone is on the surface. At present the limestone is being quarried by the Mundy Quarries of Broadway, Virginia.

Perhaps this Flat Rock is the location of “*Slabtown*” that Lewis Yankey refers to in his writings as a “*family tradition*” when referring to the original location of the Yankey family.¹⁴⁶ This area might be the original location of Andrew Yankey and family in this area called “*The Forest*.”

The Flat Rock Church was located on Limestone Road between present day route 42 and the old Moore’s Store¹⁴⁷ now Route 728. This church was originally German Baptist or the Society of Tunkers. Later it was known as Church of the Brethren.¹⁴⁸ This Church was built on a flat portion of this limestone.



The Germany River area of Virginia was an Indian hunting ground during the late 1500’s and early 1600’s. Numerous Iroquois confederacy tribes passed through the area. In 1669 and 1670

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John Lederer, a German physician, linguist, scholar, and explorer, was the first European to explore west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. John Lederer had been commissioned by Governor William Berkley of Virginia to explore the area and three trips were undertaken.¹⁴⁹ Upon his return from these trips Lederer was ridiculed and disrespected by the Tidewater English. As a result he went to the Moravian area of Maryland and Pennsylvania. A report and map of his explorations was created and printed in England by Sir William Talbot, Governor of Maryland.¹⁵⁰ On his first expedition he traveled along the “south branch of the Rappahannock River” and west to the Appalachian Mountains where he was seeking the route to the Pacific Ocean. During this expedition he probably traveled through the region of Shenandoah and Rockingham Counties.¹⁵¹

The first settlers in Rockingham County arrived about 1717.¹⁵² William Beverly, land owner, reported that men from Pennsylvania came to the Shenandoah Valley as the land was six or seven pounds per one hundred acres cheaper than in Pennsylvania.¹⁵³ George, Morgan and Daniel Boone and families passed through this area on the way to North Carolina.¹⁵⁴ George Boone received fifteen hundred acres of land from Jacob Stover in Rockingham County, Virginia. In 1748 Morgan Boone sold land that he obtained in 1735.¹⁵⁵

The major north-south route through the Shenandoah Valley was from Williamsport to Lexington, Virginia. This route had been a prehistoric trail and later was referred to as the Warrior Trace. The settlers crossed from Pennsylvania via Maryland into Virginia on this same route and it was called the Great Wagon Road. The Great Wagon Road leads from Philadelphia to western North Carolina and the Cumberland Gap. In the 1800's this road became the Valley Turnpike or Old Valley Pike, a toll road and now is Route 11.¹⁵⁶

German settlements in Germantown (Reformed) east of the mountains and Hebron (Lutheran) west of present day Staunton were the first locations. When Jost Hite brought sixteen families to the Shenandoah Valley region this area rapidly became the largest German settlement. Most of the early settlers were German Lutherans or Reformed.¹⁵⁷ The early settlers of the Valley were Lutherans, Mennonites, Calvinists, Tunkers (sic), and Quakers of German ancestry. Family names included Brock, Zirkle, Nehs/Nease, Wine, Moore, Holman, Rader, Henkel, Miller, Garber, Hottinger, and Yankey.¹⁵⁸

An area between Quicksburg west to the Little North Mountain and from the Pine Church south to near Timberville was called “*The Forest*.” Originally this was settled by the Scotch-Irish but the German settlers rapidly became the largest group in this region. The German families spread from “*The Forest*” into the Brocks Gap area.¹⁵⁹

In the 1743 the Moravian missionaries, Leonhard Schnell, a passenger on the ship, *Irene*, transporting the first Moravian Colony, and Robert Hussey,¹⁶⁰ visited Germantown, Hebron, and the Shenandoah Valley. They reported in their diaries that there was little evidence on organized religious life at this time.¹⁶¹ Moravian German missionaries also entered the upper areas of the Rappahannock River about thirty miles east of the area of Brocks Gap and the Germany River of the West Gap region. Three missionary settlement areas were described by the Moravians. Two were described as in the upper regions of the Rappahannock River and the third was called “*Upper Germany*.” The latter area is thought to have been the current area west of

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Brocks Gap and included the area of the German River and West Gap. ¹⁶² These Moravian missionary groups did not settle in the Shenandoah Valley ¹⁶³ but they did visit, minister, and preach the area.

In April of 1747 Governor William Gooch of Virginia issued a proclamation that warned “*against itinerant preachers, especially ‘New Lights, Moravians, and Methodists.’*” ¹⁶⁴ The Moravian ministers traveled up and down the Shenandoah Valley from 1743 to 1753. These were peaceful times with the Indians and travel was safe but in 1753 the Indians withdrew from the area. General Braddock was defeated in 1755 and the French and Indian War began with a vengeance. The first recorded raid into the Shenandoah Valley was in 1757 and raids continued until 1768. The first raid was near the Brock’s Gap area. ¹⁶⁵

In April and May of 1748 Moravian missionaries in the Shenandoah Valley described about nine German families living in the region. This area was known also as the Mill Creek or Stony Creek area. ¹⁶⁶ Another area described by the Moravians was surely the Brocks Gap area referred to as “*Teutsche Stadt.*” On May 11, 1748 Rev. Michael Schlatter of the Pennsylvania German Reformed Church preached in this area. He stated that there was a “*quite a large member of hearers and baptized many children and adults.*” The German Reformed and the Lutheran ministers visited this area. ¹⁶⁷

Records of 1752 refer to the “*Dutch Chappel*” which was the first church in the area. This chapel near Rude’s Hill and also referred to as “*North Bedford Chapel.*” This chapel was located at the bottom of Rude’s Hill. ¹⁶⁸

The Brocks Gap area was settled by German settlers ^{169 170} and early real estate transfers note the Brock family in the region by 1748. ¹⁷¹ German immigrants settled in the Stony Creek area and along the eastern slopes of the Great Northern Mountain including George and John Bender. Their name had been anglicized to Painter. In 1758 a raiding party of Shawnee Indians and four Frenchmen attacked the settlement in what is called the Mill Creek Massacre. George Painter (formerly Bender) was killed and the remainder of about forty people, including his wife, were captured and taken to Ohio. About three years later some returned to Virginia and told of their captivity. Numerous massacres occurred on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains where the settlers had located. Also in 1758 the Mennonite community of Hawksbill located south of present day Luray was attacked and many were killed or captured. The area between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah Mountain was the site of major Indian retaliations and raids from 1758 to 1764. The raids began during the French and Indian War of 1754-1763 but continued a few years after the end of the War.

Many of the German settlers served during the Revolutionary War in the Eighth Virginia Regiment under German-speaking General Peter Muhlenberg. After the War many soldiers were granted bounty land warrants in the Northwest Territory (Ohio). During a mass exodus from Virginia in 1813-1814 the Painter family moved to Preble County, Ohio in the Northwest Territory. ¹⁷² Preble County, Ohio is on the western border of the state and is not close to Peebles, Adams County, Ohio where Yankey/Yankie family members settled.

In 1858 Jed Hotchkiss, topographical engineer for Stonewall Jackson, wrote “*The region of*

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Brock's Gap, inside is large enough for a county by itself. I was not prepared to find as large a stream of water there as we did find, nor so much romantic scenery. All 'Germany' is inside, and it is some ways from the Gap."¹⁷³ The German pioneers from Rockingham County, Virginia settled Hardy and Pendleton County, West Virginia.¹⁷⁴

John Wayland reported that the first church built in this area was the Old Pine Church. The original Pine Church was located near Rude's hill which is about four miles east of Forestville, Virginia just outside the boundaries of the "Forest".^{175 176} The "Forest" area was bounded by Holman's Creek on the north, Little North Mountain on the west, the North Branch of the Shenandoah River on the east, and the Fairfax line or about Timberville, Virginia on the south.¹⁷⁷ Immediately south and east of the "Forest" area was an area called the "Plains." This original church "Dutch Chappel" was about three miles south of Mt. Jackson on the Great Wagon Road. As discussed under Andrew Yankey information the second Pine Church was built by the Lutherans and German Reformed congregations near South Middle Road and Mill Creek near the junction of Route 263 and Route 614 north of Forestville, Virginia.¹⁷⁸ Many of the church members were from the "Forest" area. Rev. Paul Henkel was the pastor of the Pine Lutheran church from 1783 to 1825.¹⁷⁹

The earliest church or meeting house in the Forest area was the Rude's Hill church called the "Dutch Chappel." The "Dutch Chappel" was located along the Great Wagon Road or the Valley Turnpike. This would be near the junction of the current Route 11 and Route 730. This church was not within the Forest area but many of the members were from the Forest area. The successor churches were in the Forest area.¹⁸⁰ The congregation of the "Dutch Chappel" combined with the Pine Church near Mill Creek and this church was later called the Zion Pine Church.¹⁸¹ In 1786 the old Pine Church was ministered to by Rev. Paul Henkel who served several churches in the area.¹⁸² The first meeting house at the Zion Pine Church location must have been about 1777 on land owned by John Pennyweight.¹⁸³ The first records of the Zion Pine Church were in 1786. The former "Dutch Chappel" near Rude's Hill had been mentioned in a Fairfax survey for John Painter.¹⁸⁴ The Lutheran and German Reformed congregations shared the Zion Pine Church until 1892.

In April of 1793 Rev. Paul Henkel administered the last communion in the old Pine Church.¹⁸⁵

In 1793 the Solomon Church began with members from the Pine Church. The records of the two churches were in German. A subscription drive from the members and other congregations was held to raise money for the new church. Jacob Jäncke (Yankey) contributed to the drive.¹⁸⁶ This new Solomon Church building served both the Lutheran and the German Reformed congregations. In 1793 the land was provided by Henrich and Dorothea Rausch. This church is currently on Route 727 north of Forestville, Virginia. The church was dedicated on November 15, 1795 with members and pastors of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches present. It is not known why the members left the Pine Church and began Solomon Church but the new church was closer to Forestville where many lived. This was also the time that a split in the Lutheran church and the Tennessee Synod to form the Virginia Synod or New School.¹⁸⁷

At this time Andrew Zirkle moved his membership from the Rader's Church to the Solomon Church. Rev. Paul Henkel was the Lutheran minister. Among the first children baptized and

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listed in Solomon Church records were Jacob and Michael Jäncke (sic) Yankey who were children of Michael and Magdalena Jäncke (sic) Yankey.¹⁸⁸ Born on April 29, 1793 Jacob was baptized on December 25, 1793 and Peter Jost Trúwig and his wife were the godparents. Born on December 25, 1796 Michael was baptized on August 20, 1797 and Jacob and Maria Jaenkey (sic) were the godparents.^{189 190}

The last Shenandoah Personal Property Tax List where Jacob Yankey, brother of Michael Yankey, is listed was in 1797. The family must have moved to Kentucky shortly afterwards.

The martyred Brethren missionary, John Kline, had written about Brock's Gap and reported the following *"This is a small area of the country in Rockingham County, Virginia, containing about one hundred and fifty square miles. It is the head basin of the north fork of the Shenandoah river. It is almost completely surrounded by high and rugged mountains: and where the river has broken a gap for its outlet the scenery is not surpassed by that of Harper's Ferry. The considerable number of people live in it, and there are some good farms and thrifty people."*

¹⁹¹ When writing in his diary Kline used the term "Germany" to refer to the Brocks Gap region and "Germany, in Europe" to refer to those persons of outside origin.¹⁹² Many early birth registrations for Rockingham County use a reference to "Germany" or "Germany, Va" when referring to the area.¹⁹³

The early settlers came to this region because of the hunting and fishing.¹⁹⁴ On October 18, 1845 Elder John Kline reported in his writings that (he) *"Crossed the South Fork Mountain, stayed all night at Chlora Judys. I am not surprised that these people are fond of hunting. Several deer crossed our path in front of us today."*¹⁹⁵ The Judy family was associated with the Yankey family in Virginia, Illinois, and later in Iowa. It was reported that by 1900 the last deer was killed in Rockingham County, Virginia but in 1938 deer were reintroduced.

Elder John Kline of the Brethren Church built a home on Linville Creek, near Broadway, Virginia. On May 19, 1864, he was killed because of his opposition to the Civil War and slavery. He brought herbal medicine to the people of the mountain areas where he preached. He treated many people in the Brocks Gap area of Rockingham County, Virginia.¹⁹⁶

Mr. Dove wrote *"These old people of Brocks Gap, the Doves and their neighbors, represented the oldest families who had emerged from the fires of the old world's social conflagration and so being an odd people isolated in a new land. They have developed their peculiarities as insurmountable for a people isolated from the rest of society as these people had been in Brocks Gap. They have been different but not necessarily inferior to outsiders. Just follow the records of those who have moved into places of better opportunities in the past and at present. Look at the scholarship accomplishments of those 'Gappers' who attend the higher schools, and you will find them all at the head of their classes. In the past several generations of Brocks Gap has produced more school teachers in proportion to its population and more marked in proportion to its population to their schooling facilities than any part of the country around as public school records will prove."*¹⁹⁷

"For in those days especially before the present century the residents of upper Brocks Gap owing to their differences could be spotted and places immediately by the outsiders. The

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'Gappers' were well able to take it but not without a psychological reaction taking the form of resentment against mention of the name 'Gap.' Lonzo Dove was incensed that the name of the Brocks Gap Post Office was changed from "Dovesville" to West Gap" and finally to "Bergton."¹⁹⁸

Some of the early Brock's Gap settlers included Dove, Runion, Fulks, Ritchie, Baker, Moyer, Caplinger, Crider, Yankey, Whetzel, Wittig, and Riggelman.¹⁹⁹ This area of Brocks Gap was called "*Little Germany*" or "*Germany*" on some of the older tax records.²⁰⁰

The first settlements were along the stream courses but later settlements were on higher ground to avoid malaria but as the land was cleared along the streams malaria disappeared.²⁰¹ The entrance to Brocks Gap is on Route No. 259 west from Cootes Store and passing Chimney Rock through the gap in Little North Mountain.

Three sons of Andrew Yankey, Jacob, Michael, and Andrew, are found in the records. Some records also indicate that Michael and Andrew might be twins²⁰² but this is incorrect.²⁰³

Michael Yankey was born about 1773 in Virginia and died before February 21, 1835²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ west of Brocks Gap region on the Shenandoah Mountain of Pendleton County, Virginia.²⁰⁶ On August 29, 1775 Andrew and Jacob Yankey were baptized according to the Rader's Evangelical Lutheran Church Shenandoah Records. Later records list this as the birth date of Andrew Yankey. It would seem that he would not have been baptized on his birth date. Michael Yankey's confirmation is discussed in the following information.

On August 29, 1775 in the Rader Church Andrew Zerkel (Zirkle) and his wife sponsored Andrew Yankey for baptism. Jacob Moyer and his wife sponsored Jacob Yankey for his baptism.²⁰⁷ The Yankey name was spelled "*Yoenke*." Later Michael Yankey was "*conformed*" in the Old Pine Church.²⁰⁸ Andrew and Jacob Yankey were of different ages according to the Overseers of the Poor Records. As note before, the author believes that Andrew Yankey was originally listed as age eight on the records and bound out to Michael Nease. Michael was substituted for Andrew to live with Michael Nease but the age of Michael was not changed. The Overseers of the Poor Records suggest that Andrew and Michael were also of different ages and not twins. The records specifically name the birth date of Andrew but not Michael. In many early records the baptism date became the birth date of later records as the true birth dates were often not recorded. Andrew Yankey's birth date listed in the Overseers of the Poor records of April 1792 was listed as August 29, 1775.

Andrew Zirkle (Sircle) had land that was part of the George Brock patent of February 29, 1749. The town of Forestville was on part of the Brock patent and Andrew Zirkle built a mill on Holmans Creek that passed through this land. This land was in the area known as "*The Forest*" which extended from Quicksburg to Timberville and included Forestville.²⁰⁹ This area was a camping ground for the American Indians and at least one fort was erected in the region to protect the settlers.²¹⁰ The Painter family home and barn were rebuilt and named Fort Painter on the site of the Mill Creek Massacre.²¹¹

The Rader Lutheran Church is reported to have formed about 1745 but some writings suggest

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that it was later.²¹² Until 1778 the Rader Church was in Augusta County which was then divided to form Rockingham County. In 1757 Adam Rader and his wife, Barbara Painter, purchased four hundred acres of land near Fort Run from Cornelius Robinson. They then deeded two hundred acres of this land to Alexander Painter, Barbara Painter Rader's brother. In 1765 Adam Rader and Alexander Painter deeded three acres of land where their properties joined for a church or meeting house. Michael Nease signed this deed for the German Lutheran Church. In 1787 the Rader Church united with the German Reformed Church. In 1878 they split and the Rader Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Trinity United Church of Christ formed.²¹³ The Lutherans built Pine, Solomon, and Raders Churches. The German Reformed members built Timberville, County Line Church, and Grace.²¹⁴

The Rader church is located near the junction of Route 42 and Route 881 near Timberville, Virginia. The Rader Church was in present day Rockingham County was about four miles south of the Flat Rock Church which is located in present day Shenandoah County.

Flat Rock Church was located about two miles south of Forestville, Virginia. The church was located on the southeast corner of four hundred and twenty-eight acres of land that is immediately south of the land of Andrew Zirkle. Owners of land in this area also included Andrew Hudlow, Thomas Holman, and Michael Wine.

In 1772 Andrew Hudlow and Andrew Yankie (sic) had a legal disagreement concerning a lease. The two hundred twenty-four acres of land the Andrew Zirkle purchased from George Brock in 1749 is where Forestville, Virginia is located. Andrew Zirkle also owned three hundred and eighty-six acres of land immediately east of the land purchased from George Brock.²¹⁵ This was Frederick County, Virginia at the time of Andrew Zirkle's purchase.

In 1783 Michael Yankey was assigned to Overseers of the Poor.^{216 217} This assignment occurred if there was no father, even when the mother was alive, to assure the children would not become the responsibility of the county. In 1783 Michael (Nehs) Nease,²¹⁸ who was one of the founders of the Rader's (Roders) Church, Timberville, Rockingham County, Virginia, was listed as a guardian of **Michael Yankey** in Shenandoah Court Records.²¹⁹ John Birt (aka Bird) was the guardian of **Jacob Yankey**. In 1783 **Andrew Yankey** was mentioned as the son of **John Yankey** and was bound out to Andrew Sircle (sic) (Zirkle).^{220 221} In 1792, **Andrew Yankey**, son of **Andrew Yankey**, was bound out to Andrew Sircle (sic) to learn the trade of a shoemaker. Andrew Zirkle's father, Johann Ludwig Zirkle was a tanner as was Andrew's brother, Lewis, thus Andrew Zirkle would have known about the trade of a shoemaker.²²² Perhaps Andrew Yankey learned to be a shoemaker under Lewis Zirkle.

The Zirkle's, the Yankey's, and the Hottinger's were neighbors and church associates. Michael Yankey married Magdalena Hottinger and Elizabeth Yankey married Frederick Hottinger. The Yankey family and the Zirkle/Nease families lived a few miles apart. Holmans Creek flowed from Yankey/Hottinger farms at the base of Little North Mountain toward Forestville, Virginia where the Zirkle/Nease families lived. Andrew Zirkle named one of his children Michael.

The Shenandoah Valley was made up of Augusta, Rockingham, Orange, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, and Frederick Counties of Virginia in addition to Jefferson, Berkeley, Pendleton, and

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Morgan Counties of West Virginia. The development of Rockingham County begins before 1738 as Orange County. In 1738 Frederick and Augusta Counties were formed from Orange County and in 1778 Augusta County was divided to form Rockingham County. In 1787 Rockingham County was divided and to form Pendleton, County (now West Virginia) and in 1831 Rockingham County was further divided to form Page County.

Lord Culpeper^{223 224 225} was granted the land of the Northern Neck of Virginia that extended between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers to the Alleghany Mountains. This land became known as the Fairfax Grants when Lord Culpeper's daughter, Katherine, married Lord Fairfax.

The southern boundary of the Fairfax Grant was the Shenandoah and Rockingham County line. Brocks Gap was just south of this line. Land purchased or leased in Rockingham County would not be under Lord Fairfax but under the Colony of Virginia. The land in Shenandoah County was under Lord Fairfax grants until 1791 when the State of Virginia assumed title to the lands. The area west of Brocks Gap was already known as the "*West Gap*" named for Thomas West, an early settler. The West Gap included the German River region.²²⁶

The name Brocks Gap came into use between 1752 and 1767. The settlers may have chosen this area as they were not affected by the rents charged by Lord Fairfax for his land. This region "*preserved the original language and culture and place name 'Germany'.*"²²⁷ This region was sometimes referred to as *Germany* or *Germany Brocks Gap*.²²⁸ The Brocks Gap location of Rockingham County was not called "*Germany*" but rather the smaller area, known as West Gap, along the German river including Dovesville and Criders.²²⁹ Jacob Yankey lived about midway between the upper and lower portions of the German River and this area was called "*Germany*."

The entrance to the settlement area of our Yankey family in Rockingham County is through Brocks Gap on the current Virginia Road No. 259. Through this Gap passes the beginning portions of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. Cootes Store^{230 231} was located at the entrance to Brocks Gap. The original store and house were destroyed by Shenandoah River floods but they were located adjacent to the current bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah River just before the Gap entrance and Chimney Rock.²³² Mountains surround the entire valley area which includes several runs or smaller streams that join to form the German River. The German River ultimately joins the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. The German River courses through this valley area that was once called Germany Valley but now is called Criders. An early postman named William Crider is the source of the current name.²³³ Indians traveled through this area before the settlers and included tribes of the Shawnee, Delaware, Iroquois, and Monacans. Initially there was no violence between the settlers and Indians. Early settlers in the area included the families of West, Dove, Whetzel, Caplinger, Siever, Lantz, Souder, Moyer, Crider, May, Shaver, Wittig, and Yankey. Families moved to the area on foot, by horseback, or with small carts following the Indian trails. Personal items were often pulled on sleds. Many of the early settlers were from Germany or were of German background. Settlers, however, were also Irish, Swiss, English, French, and Dutch. Early homes were of log construction including a fireplace, dirt floors, and were usually without windows.

In 1790 Michael Yankey came to the Brocks Gap area of Rockingham County. Michael Yankey was an early homesteader west of the Brocks Gap in an area called "*West Gap*" or sometimes

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“*Little Germany*.” He settled in the “*West Gap*” area on top of the Shenandoah Mountain on that land was on the boundary between Rockingham County, Virginia and present day Pendleton County, West Virginia. The “*West Gap*” area is reached via Bergton Road or Route 820 from Virginia Road No. 259.

In 1791 Michael Yankey was confirmed into the Pine Lutheran Church in Shenandoah County, Virginia. His land was at the upper end of the German River Valley on the Cold Spring River and was on the dividing line between current Virginia and West Virginia. Water flowing west to the Sweedlin Valley enters the South Branch of the Potomac River and water that flows east enters the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. The water flow direction forms the boundary of Virginia and West Virginia in this region. The climate of the region is relatively mild and abundant wild game and berries were found.

The area of Germany Brocks Gap or the *West Gap* area was very isolated and the settlers remained to themselves and out of Virginia political activity. They did not believe in slavery and did not have many public offices. They maintained their own churches and schools. The settlers had left Germany in Europe for “*liberty of conscience, safety for their homes, religious and family and intellectual freedom.*”²³⁴

On Easter Sunday April 24, 1791 Michael Yankey was “*conformed*” by Rev. Paul Henkel into the Pine Lutheran Church in the Shenandoah Valley. This conformation indicated that Michael Yankey held very strong personal religious beliefs.^{235 236}

On April 6, 1793 Michael Yankey was probably listed on the Personal Property Tax rolls as living with John Birt and Andrew Birt.^{237 238} The Tax rolls actually list Andrew Yankey living with John Birt on the same day as Andrew Yankey is listed as living with Andrew Zircle. We know that Andrew Yankey had been assigned to Andrew Zircle to learn a trade. This duplicate entry on the tax rolls for Andrew Yankey must represent an error. This author believes that Michael Yankey and not Andrew Yankey was living with John Birt at this tax roll date.

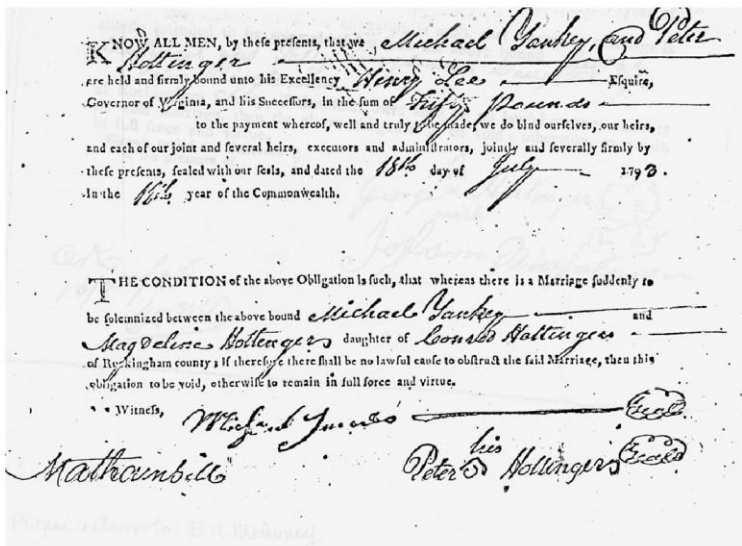
On July 18, 1793 Michael Yankey and Peter Hottinger bound themselves for fifty pounds to “*his Excellency Henry Lee Esquire, Governor of Virginia*” for “*a Marriage suddenly to be solemnized between Michael Yankey and Magde(a)line Hottinger daughter of Conrad Hottinger of Rockingham county.*”²³⁹ This bond was signed by Michael Yankey and Peter Hottinger. The signature on the bond is in German script and Yankey begins with “J.” In 1808 Michael Yankey signed his name beginning with the letter “J” on the deed for sale of Conrad Hottinger’s land to Jacob Hottinger and his son.²⁴⁰

Barbara H. Mahoney reported that Michael Yankey spelled his name with a “*J*” in early records.²⁴¹ The records of the marriage bond confirm this spelling²⁴² and the spelling on the bond suggests the spelling as “*Joenke*.”

Conrad Hottinger was literate enough to write his name in German script on the consent form for his daughter Magdalene Hottinger to marry Michael Yankey²⁴³ in Rockingham County, Virginia. He stated: “*This is to certify that I Conrad Hottinger is willing that Michael Yankey shall have my daughter Madelline for his wife. this from my hand this 17 day of July 1793.*”

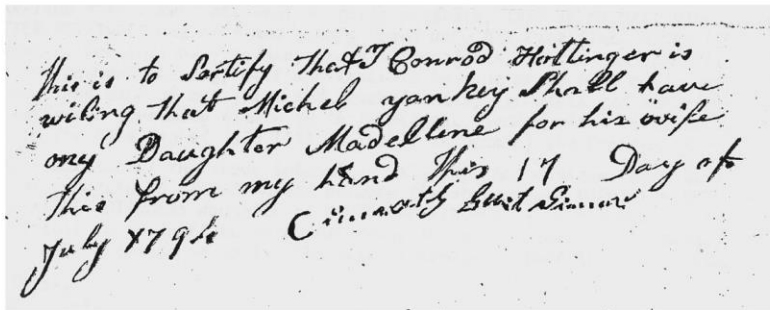
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Signed Conrad Hottinger (sic)



Marriage Bond
Michael Yankey and Peter Hottinger to Governor Henry Lee
for the marriage of Michael Yankey and Magdeline Hottinger
July 18, 1793
Signed: Michael Yankey
Peter Hottinger (his mark)

Copies from:
Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society
Marriage Book 1, page 556
Provided by:
Barbara Mahoney



Permission from Conrad Hottinger for
Michael Yankey and Madelline (sic) Hottinger to marry
Signed: Conrad Hottinger
July 17, 1793

Virginia marriage law at that time required that both parties of a first marriage must be twenty-one years of age or have parental or guardian permission to marry. The permission form signed by Conrad Hottinger indicates that Magdaline was born after 1772. The 1830 Census indicates that Michael and Magdaline were born before 1780 and after 1770.²⁴⁴

On July 22, 1793 Michael Yankey and Magdalena (sic) (Magdaline) Hortinger (sic) (Hottinger) (Hartinger) were married by Rev. Paul Henkel.^{245 246} Magdaline Hottinger was born between 1772 and 1780 in Shenandoah County, Virginia and died after 1840 reportedly in Brocks Gap,

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Virginia. The Hottinger (Hortinger) (Hartinger) family was from Switzerland having arrived in Philadelphia in 1729.²⁴⁷

MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY REV. PAUL HENKEL
In Rockingham, Shenandoah, Augusta and Botetourt Counties, Va., and other localities. Most are clearly indicated as shown.
"Paul Henckle—his book"
Copied by Miss Cora C. Curry.

Rockingham
 John Showalter—Elizabeth Reads joined Jan. 2, 1792.
 Henry Jones (Lones?)—Sybilla Helsky (Kelsly?), Feb. 28, 1792.
 Jacob Miller—Anna Bairr, Apr. 6, 1792.
 Henry Moats—Eliz'h S—, March 20, 1792.
 John Rogers—Sarah Ripley, April 12, 1792.
 Jacob Rambo. Jr.—Reubannah Selsor, April 26, 1792.
 Alexander Hamilton—Martha Magil, May 2, 1792.
 Henry Hawn—Mary Rife, May 6, 1792.
 Peter Sine—Sarah Caufelt, May 6, 1792.
 Jacob Curtner—Susannah Cook, May 6, 1792.
 Peter Sourwine—Mary Powr, May 6, 1792.
 John Henline—Catherine Wiseward, Dec. 6, 1792.
 Aug.
 Abner Gains—Eliz'h Mathews, Dec. 10, 1792.
 R. John Roopert—Eliz'h Poor, Jan. 20, 1793.
 R. Christian Rode—Mary Showalter, Mch 5, 1793.
 — Wm. Oler—Mary Eberhart, Apr. 25, 1793.
 R. Christian Neff — Margaret Ruy, June 16, 1793.
 S. John Campbell—Eliz'h Camel, June 23, 1793.
 R. Michael Yankey—Magdalena Hortinger, July 22, 1793. <
 S. Jacob Olinger—Catherine Monkmore, July 23, 1793.
 S. John Olinger—Nancy Dunkin, Aug. 1, 1793.
 The couple on Reedy Creek, Aug. 14, 1793.

**Michael Yankey and Madgaline Hottinger
 Rockingham County, Virginia Marriages
 Rev. Paul Henkel**

From:
 Nat. Genealogical Soc. Quarterly
 June 1923, page 39

PARENTS	CHILD	BIRTH	BAPTISM	GODEARENTS	PAGE
Michael Jancke & Magdalena	Jacob	29 Apr 93	25 Dec 93	Peter Jost Trüwig & w.	14
"	Michael	25 Dec 96	20 Aug 97	Jacob Jaenkey & wife Maria	14
Lutwig Bauer & Elisabeth	Jacob	6 Nov 93	25 Dec 93	Peter Sauerwein & w. Anameria	15
"	Johannes	17 Dec 94	13 Apr 95	Johannes Nehs & w. Elisabeth	15
"	Catharina	6 Apr 97	18 Jun 97	Johannes Foltz & w. Ester	15
" (a son)	31 Apr 05	26 May 05	Georg Bauer & w.	15	
"	David Messerschmit	17 Mar 12	30 Jun 12	Johannes Messerschmid & the mother	15
Nathaniel Zwickler	Maria	25 Jul 03	16 Oct 03	Ludwig Bauer & w.	15
Jonas Rausch & Barbara	Abraham	19 Nov 93	19 Jan 94	Lutwig Bauer & w. Elisab.	16
<small>(A 1792 birth to Ludwig Bauer and births 1786-91 to Jonas Rausch appear in the Old Pine Record)</small>					
Jacob Rausch & w. Anna	Litia	21 Nov 98	3 Feb 99	Georg Will & w. Elisabeth	16
Margar Bauer	Elisabetha	10 Feb 10	-----	Her mother	16
Jacob Rausch & w. Catharina	Cornelius	22 Sep 93	19 Jan 94	Daniel Rausch & w. Elisab.	17
<small>(Births to Jacob Rausch 1777-91 in Old Pine Record)</small>					
Henrich Wacker & w. Elisabeth	Elisabeth	11 Jan 98	13 May 98	Johannes Wacker & w. Elisabeth	17
"	Margretha	20 Dec 99	29 Jul 00	Margretha Wacker	17
" (a son)	7 Feb --	8 Jul --	Georg Bauer & w.	17	
"	Henrich	1 May 06	18 Apr 06	Henrich Hottel & w.	17
"	Philib	5 Dec 08	22 May 09	Jacob Nehs & w.	17
"	Na. (illeg.)	23 May 15	6 Aug 15	Jacob Nehs & w.	17
Wilhelm Lingenfelter & Eva	Maria	5 Mar 99	-----	Christian Bär & w. Maria	18
"	Ana Catharina	26 Dec 94	9 Mar 94	Catharina Imler, single	18
Nicolaus Knob & Rosina	Madalena	19 Jul 07	-----	-----	18

**Parents:
 Michael Jancke (sic)
 Magdalena**

**Jacob Yankey
 b. April 29, 1793
 Bap. December 25, 1793**

**Michael Yankey
 b. December 25, 1796
 Bap. August 20, 1797**

From:
 Baptism Record
 Solomon Church
 1793-1850
 Forestville, Virginia
 by Klaus Wust

This permission by Conrad Hottinger for the marriage of his daughter appears to be in 1793 according to the above records. The permission form was signed on July 17, 1793, the bond on July 18, 1793, and the marriage was on July 22, 1793. The baptism records of Jacob and Michael Yankey, sons of Michael and Magdaline Hottinger Yankey note that Jacob Yankey was born on April 29, 1793.²⁴⁸ This would be before the Michael and Magdaline Hottinger Yankey's marriage date of July 22, 1793. The original Solomon Church records were reviewed and it was

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confirmed that the birth date of Jacob Yankey, son of Michael and Magdalena Yankey, was April 29, 1793.²⁴⁹

On May 31, 1790 Michael Yankey is living with Henry Woolf²⁵⁰ On April 25, 1791 Michael is listed on the Tax Rolls as living with Henry Woolf.²⁵¹ On May 28, 1792 Michael Yankey is listed on the Tax Rolls living with Henry Woolf.²⁵² On October 3, 1792 Jacob Yankey is listed on the Tax Rolls as living with John Nease.²⁵³ On May 17, 1792 Andrew Yankey is listed as living with Michael Detamon.²⁵⁴ On April 6, 1793 Andrew Yankey was listed on the Tax Rolls living with Andrew Zircle but the author believes that this should be Michael Yankey as on that same day Andrew Yankey is listed as living with John Birt. On the May 22, 1793 Tax rolls Jacob Yankey was living with Michael Nease.²⁵⁵

In 1794 Michael Yankey would have been 21 years of age. This was the first year he is listed as head of the household on the Personal Property Tax rolls of June 18, 1794.²⁵⁶ He was twenty-one years old for the tax rolls and he was legal to marry as the legal age of majority began the day after the twentieth birthday. At this time Michael Yankey would not be required to be represented by any guardian and thus was able to sign his own marriage documents. Michael's listing on the 1794 tax rolls indicates his birth year as 1773.

As noted above Michael and Magdaline Hottinger Yankey were reportedly married by the Rev. Paul Henkel. The listing is recorded as "R.²⁵⁷ *Michael Yanky---Magdalena Hortinger, July 22, 1793.*"²⁵⁸

Rev. Henkel was born in North Carolina. On June 16, 1783 his original license to preach for one year was granted. In 1784 Michael Nease from the Pine church and Andrew Zircle from the Rader's church accompanied Rev. Henkel to a Lutheran Ministerium meeting in Lancaster, Pennsylvania to obtain a renewal of Rev. Henkel's license that was granted in 1783. On June 6, 1792 he was ordained one year before Michael and Magdaline Hottinger Yankey's marriage.²⁵⁹

In 1784 Michael Yankey would have been bound out to Michael Nease by the Overseers of the Poor at the time of the effort to obtain a Lutheran license for Rev. Paul Henkel by Michael Nease and Andrew Zircle. Michael Yankey would have known Rev. Henkel well and this is probably why Rev. Henkel was chosen to marry Michael and Magdalena.

The Henkel family left North Carolina because of the Indians and moved to the Shenandoah Valley. Rev. Henkel ministered in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia for most of his life but traveled to the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. He preached in English and German²⁶⁰ and was the pastor of the Pine Lutheran church for the years of 1783 to 1825.

On June 16, 1776 Conrad Hartinger (sic)²⁶¹ purchased "*a certain tract or parcel of land in the said county of Rockingham on a branch of Holmans Creek being part of a larger tract of one hundred and ninety acres granted to Richard Rowland by Patent bearing date the 16 day of March seventeen hundred and seventy one and was conveyed to by said Rowland to said Conrad Hottinger.*"

On December 26, 1782 Conrad Hartinger had a survey of "*twenty acres of land in Rockingham*"

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County in a place called the forest". This land was described as "*Beginning at a white oak corner to the said Hartinger in a line of John Thomas land.....to a Chesnut Oak & 2 hickory on the side of a mountain.*" ²⁶² The land was part of "*an entry made by Joseph Thomas the 9th of Feb. 1771 for 100 acres and assigned to said Hartinger.*".....*this 26th day of December 1782.*" ²⁶³

On November 10, 1808 eighty two acres of land from the 1776 purchase of land by Conrad Hottinger from Richard Rowland is referenced in a deed of sale of the land from the children of Conrad Hartinger to their brother, Jacob Hartinger. Conrad Hartinger had died intestate with six sons and three daughters. No mention of his wife is noted in this deed. The children of Conrad Hartinger owned equal portions of the "*eighty two, more or less, acres*" which they sold for "*one hundred and twenty-eight pounds*" to their brother, Jacob Hartinger. The children listed included Henry Hartinger and Elizabeth his wife; Frederick Hartinger and Elizabeth (Elizabeth Hannah Yankey) his wife; John Hartinger and Mary his wife; George Hartinger; Philip Hartinger; Barbara Hartinger; Michael Yankey and Magdalene, (Magdalene Hottinger), his wife; Phillip Tussing and Catharine his wife. Michael Yankey and his wife Magdalena Hartinger Yankey signed this deed. Michael signed his name and Magdalena made her mark. This land was referenced as "*lying and being in the said county of Rockingham on a branch of Holmans Creek.*" ²⁶⁴ In 1805 Michael and Magdalena Hottinger Yankey purchased land on "*the head waters of Holman's Creek.*"

The Solomon Church Baptism records list Jacob, son of Michael and Magdalena Jäncke, as being born on April 29, 1793 and being baptized on December 25, 1793. His godparents were Mr. and Mr. Peter Jost Trüwig. Michael, son of Michael and Magdalena Jäncke (sp), was born on December 25, 1796 and baptized on August 20, 1797. His godparents were Jacob and Maria Jaenkey. ^{265 266 267}

The entries into the Solomon Church Baptism record were entirely by the families and not by the ministers. Each family reportedly had a page in the record much like that of a family Bible. Most of the entries were reported to be in German. The transition from German to English lead to names being written into the records as "Baraba" for Barbara and "Annamiri" for Anna Marie. ²⁶⁸ The marriage date of Michael and Magdaline was July, 22 1793 and the recorded birth date of Jacob was April, 29 1793. The couple may have been in a common law marriage until Rev. Paul Henkel was available to marry them in July of 1793.

In 1793 the Solomon Church was organized and the membership was both Lutheran and Reformed. The membership of the Solomon Church was similar to the Old Pine Church ²⁶⁹ that had been established in 1786. It is not known why the members left the Old Pine Church. The original Old Pine Church ²⁷⁰ was located near Rude's Hill adjacent to present day Route 11 also called the Old Valley Pike or the Great Wagon Road. Rev. Paul Henkel organized the Old Pine Church but left the church in 1790 when he moved to New Market. This left the Old Pine Church without a local minister. The settlement along Holman's Creek was increasing in size and traveling from the Forestville area south to the Rader's Church or east to the Old Pine Church was a long trip. A decision was made to establish a new church called Solomon Church. Andrew Zirkel came from the Rader Church and most of the remainder of the congregation came from the Old Pine Church. ²⁷¹ Rev. Paul Henkel became the pastor of the Lutheran congregation and

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Jacobus Hoffman became the pastor of the Reformed Church. ²⁷²

The 1793 Solomon Church subscription list includes Michael Nehs(sic), Andreas Zirckel(sic), Michael Dettemer (sic), Peter Welt, and Jacob Jäncke(sic). Andrew Yankey (Jacob and Michael Yankey's brother), had died by this time. The sons of Andrew Yankey, (Michael, Andrew, and Jacob), are living in the area and would have been expected to attend this church. On April 6, 1793 Andrew Yankey is living with Andrew Zircle and on May 22, 1793 Jacob Yankey is living with Michael Nehs/Nease.

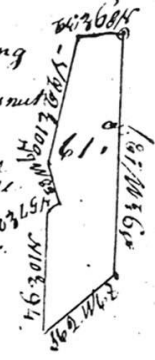
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South Mountain Land

The location by which this survey is made is in the name of John C.

Survey of 61 acres in Rockingham County for John Thomas Sr.
 Part of his Warrant for 363 acres No 16582 dated 26th May 1783

Lying on the South fork Mountain including the little Cold Spring Beginning
 at a Double Chesnut head of a Hollow thence S 89 E 32 p. to a Jackble Chesnut
 then N 22 E 100 p. to a cluster of Chesnutts & S 7 W 32 p. to a White oak
 then N 57 E 8 p. to a White Oak and 410 E 9 1/2 p. S 62 W 68 p. crossing the
 top of the Mountain to a White oak and Old Oak then S 9 E W 127 p. to the



Beginning - As per to Ezekiel Harrison
 April the 9th 1794 Ralph Loffus Jst.
 Herring S. P. B.

April 9, 1794 survey of 61 acres of land that
 Michael Yankey purchased on South Mountain.
 The little Cold Spring is noted. This land had been warranted
 to John Thomas, Sr. as part of 363 acres of warrant No. 16582 granted on May 26, 1783.
 On July 28, 1794 John Thomas, Sr. sold the land to Ezekiel and Sarah Harrison who
 then sold the land to Michael Yankey on May 16, 1810.
 Survey Book A, Rockingham County, Virginia, 1794, page 91

of the said Ezekiel & his legal representatives, & to keep the same off other persons
 off the premises in as much as it can reasonably --- to be done, as well as in
 further consideration of the sum of one --- fifty dollars to them paid by the
 said Michael Yankey have given & sold & by these presents do grant
 bargain & sell to the --- Yankey & his heirs and assigns forever, one certain
 tract or parcel --- containing one hundred & forty six acres lying & being in
 the --- County on the South fork Mountain first granted by patent --- day
 unto John Thomas, & by him conveyed, by deed of bargain & sale, on
 the 28th day of July 1794, to the said Ezekiel Harrison --- bounded as fol
 loweth viz: Beginning at two Chesnut trees --- thence North 40 West 40 poles
 crossing a branch to a ~~tree~~ tree thence South 30 West 72 poles to a white
 oak --- east 132 poles to a locust & white oak the --- poles
 --- to a white oak on the west side
 or the ---

Portion of deed from Ezekiel and Sarah Harrison to Michael Yankey
 for land located on South Mountain deeded on May 16, 1810.
 One hundred forty six acres for one hundred and fifty dollars.
 The land was originally owned by John Thomas, Sr.
 Burnt Deed Book 1, Rockingham County, Virginia, 1810, page 381

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On Sunday, November 15, 1795 the Solomon Church was dedicated in a combination service with the Lutheran and Reformed pastors and congregations. On Saturday, November 14, 1795, prior to the dedication a Lutheran confirmation and communion class was administered by Rev. Paul Henkel. This class included Jacob Yankey, brother of Michael Yankey.²⁷³

On February 2, 1796 Frederick Hartinger and Elizabeth Hannah Yankey obtained a marriage license in Madison County, Virginia. They were listed as “*of this (Madison) county*”. Frederick and Abraham Alger were listed on the bond to Robert Brooke, Governor, of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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Hottinger / Hartinger

Know all men by these presents that we Frederick Hartinger
 and Abraham Alger are held firmly bound unto his
 Excellency Robt Brooke Esq Governor of the Commonwealth
 of Virginia for the true being and his Successors in
 the penal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars
 payment well and truly to be made to the said Gov
 his Successor we bind ourselves our and each of our
 heirs jointly and severally firmly by these presents
 with our seals and dated this 2. day of February 1796
 The Condition of the above obligation is such that
 there a Marriage License this day was had
 at the office of Madison County for the solemnization of
 Marriage between the above bound Frederick Hart
 and Elizabeth Hannah Yankey of this County
 and if there be no lawful cause to obtain the
 said Marriage then the above obligation to be
 the wife to remain in full force and effect
 and I signed in the presence of
 At Test
Frederick Hartinger (Seal)
Abraham Alger (Seal)

Marriage Bond or license for Frederick Hartinger
and Elizabeth Hannah Yankey, 2 Feb. 1796.
Madison Co. VA

A TRUE AND EXACT COPY.

Lettie Nicholson

On July 17, 1803 John Rader had a warrant and patent for one hundred acres of land on the east

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

side of North Mountain in Rockingham County, Virginia. On September 28, 1803 this land was divided and “*Surveyed for John Rader ninety one and a half acres of land pursuant to said John Rader’s warrant for one hundred acres No. 3700 dated the tenth of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and three lying on the east side of the North Mountain and on the head drains of Holmans Creek Bounded as follows to wit Beginning at a stake near three white oaks. Conrad Hottingers corner and corner to John Thomasand Peter Wilts corner..... to a large chestnut oak on the top of said mountain.*”²⁷⁴ John Rader was granted a patent for this land.

Michael Yankey is listed on the Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax rolls every year from May 25, 1797 to June 25, 1804 as the head of the household.

On January 15, 1805 Michael Yankey purchased ninety-one and one-half acres of land for thirty pounds and it was recorded as “*This indenture made the 15 day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five between John Reader(sic) and Sarah his wife of the County of Rockingham of the one part and Michael Yankey of the County and State aforesaid of the other part witnesseth the said John Reader and Sarah his wife for and in consideration of the sum of thirty pounds lawful money of Virginia to them in hand paid by the said Michael Yankey.....a certain tract or parcel of land containing ninety one and a half acres lying and being in the county of Rockingham on the east side of North Mountain..... on the top of said mountain*” which was part of the John Rader Patent of August 10, 1803.²⁷⁵ This land was on the “*head drains of Holeman’s (sic) Creek*”. The deed further states “*to wit Beginning at a Stake near three white oaks Conrad Hottingers corner and corner to John Thomasto a larger chesnut(sic) oak on the top of said mountain.*” This land was recorded during the Rockingham January Court in 1804.^{276 277} This land was adjacent to land owned by John Thomas and Peter Wills (sic). The signatures of Michael and Magdalene Yankey were reportedly written in German. On August 21, 1819 this land was sold to Simon Shell and then Joseph Moore and the deed lists Michael and Magdaline “*of the County of Pendleton and Commonwealth of Virginia.*”²⁷⁸ The current location of the of Michael Yankey’s land (1810) on top of Shenandoah Mountain is in Pendleton County, West Virginia adjacent to Rockingham County, Virginia. The confusion as to the exact location of this land in 1810 is understandable as the region is remote and mountainous. The deed for the land is recorded in Rockingham County, Virginia but the above location of Michael and Magdalene Hottinger Yankey was listed as Pendleton County, Virginia.

Both the John Rader patent land of 1803 and the deed of Michael Yankey of 1805 refer to the large(r) chestnut oak on the top of “*said mountain*” and is the same parcel of property.

This land was located about three miles north of Cootes Store and the entrance of Brock’s Gap.^{279 280} Holmans Creek flows north and primarily is located in Shenandoah County but the head waters include Rockingham County. It begins on the east slope of Little North Mountain northeast of Timberville, Virginia. This land was about two miles south of the Shenandoah and Rockingham County line adjacent to the east slope of the Little North Mountain and just west of Route 613 (North Mountain Road).^{281 282} The land extended to the top of Little North Mountain.

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Michael Yankey's signature and Magdaline Yankey's mark

8 77th front from the
9 Magdaline her mark
8 Michael Yankey signature
9 Magdaline Yankey mark

Signatures on Deed of Estate of Conrad Hartinger (Hottinger)
Settlement of the estate between the children.
Rockingham County, Virginia, Grantee Book 000, page 520 November 1808

North Mountain Land

North Mountain
Survey

John Reader (sic) survey of 91 1/2 acres from Patent No. 3700
of 100 acres on August 10, 1803.

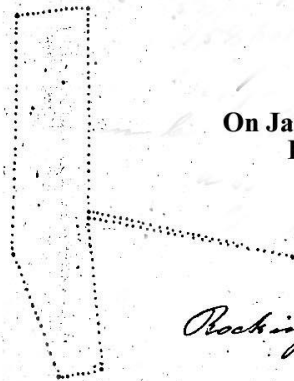
The land was located on east side of North Mountain
and on the head drains of Holmans creek.

Rockingham County Virginia Survey Book A, page 406-407

On January 15, 1805 Michael Yankey purchased this 91 1/2 acres of this land.
Rockingham County, Virginia Burnt Deed Book 000, page 232-233

This land was adjacent to Conrad Hottinger's land,
John Thomas's land, and Peter Wills' land.

The purchase price was thirty pounds.
John and Sarah Reader (sic) were the sellers.



*Rockingham County September the 23rd 1803
Surveyed for John Reader ninety
one and a half acres of land pursuant to said Reader's
warrant for one hundred acres at 3700 dated the tenth of
August in the year one thousand Eight hundred and three
lying on the East side of the North Mountain and on
the head drains of Holmans creek Bounded*

On August 21, 1810 Michael Yankey and Magdaline his wife
of Pendleton County, Virginia sold this
91 1/2 acres to Joseph Moore of Shenandoah County, Virginia
Rockingham County Burnt Deed Book 000, page 532-533

The land was on the east side of
North Mountain and extended to
the top of the mountain. The
projection of land extended to a branch
of Holmans Creek.

Paul Custer, father of George Custer, also lived about three miles north of Cootes Store. ²⁸³

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A Shenandoah County, Virginia will of Joseph Moore dated May 12, 1820 refers to two hundred seventy-six acres of land that Joseph Moore purchased in part from Michael Yankey in 1810 in Rockingham County, Virginia. On August 21, 1810 this land had been sold to Joseph Moore by Michael and Magdalene Yankey.²⁸⁴ Michael Yankey's neighbors, at the time of the purchase and sale of this land, were the Conrad Hottinger, Joseph Moore, and Peter Wills. Other individuals mentioned in this will that were living in Rockingham County, Virginia were John Thomas' heirs and Alexander Gordon.²⁸⁵ Joseph Moore also owned other land in the Holmans Creek area of Shenandoah County. Later Michael Yankey would purchase land from John Thomas, Sr. on the top of Shenandoah Mountain in Pendleton County, Virginia.

The entrance to the Brocks Gap area was marked by Cootes Store. The store and nearby school was adjacent to the North Fork of the Shenandoah River just east of the break in Little North Mountain. Route 259 currently passes through the Brocks Gap and then north to the intersection with Bergton Road which connects to Criders Road. Criders Road follows the German River in the valley and then the road courses up the Shenandoah Mountain to the site of Michael Yankey's land.

Three hundred sixty-three acres of land in Rockingham County, Virginia granted by warrant No.16582 to John Thomas, Sr. on May 26,1783 was then sold in part (146 acres) on July 28, 1794 to Ezekiel and Sarah Harrison. On May 16, 1810 Ezekiel and Sarah Harrison sold this land to Michael Yankey. The descriptions of the sales follow.

John Thomas, Sr. had 61 acres of this warrant land surveyed "*as part of his warrant for 363 acres No. 16582 dated May 26, 1783. On July 28, 1794 John Thomas sold this land to Ezekiel and Sarah Harrison. The land had been surveyed on April 9, 1794 and described as "lying on the South Fork Mountain including the little cold spring beginning at the double chesnut (sic)."*"²⁸⁶

On May 16, 1810 Michael Yankey purchased land on the Shenandoah Mountain. Michael Yankey "*in consideration of the some of one.....fifty dollars to them paid by said Michael Yankeycontaining one hundred and forty six acres lying and being inCounty on the South Fork Mountain first granted by patent to John Thomas, Sen. On May 26, 1783 and by him conveyed to the said Ezekiel Harrison on the 28 day of July 1794.*" This deed was recorded in Rockingham County, Virginia.²⁸⁷ Also in 1810 Michael Yankey sold his land on North Mountain to John Moore and in the Rockingham County, Virginia deed record it is noted that Michael and Magdaline Yankey were living in Pendleton County, Virginia.²⁸⁸ The 1835 deed of John and Mary Wratchford to Jacob Warnsturf for the Michael Yankey land described the land as being in Pendleton County, Virginia.²⁸⁹ There have been no deeds found of Michael Yankey land in Pendleton County, Virginia.

This deed further indicates that Michael Yankey was to care for "*cattle or other beasts of pasture which the said Ezekiel Harrison , his heirs or assignees may think proper to place on the hearby granteeduring the season of range andit being a place commonly used by the said Ezekiel for that purpose and is still to be used by the said Ezekiel and his heirs & assignees exclusively except such proportion as may be necessary to be cleared off, by said Michael or his heirsfor the purpose of cultivation & tillage and except thatand other beasts of the said Michael & his legal representatives be permitted to range and graze thereof; that the said*

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*Michael & his representatives are to take any necessary care of the cattle and otherof the said Ezekiel & his legal representatives, & to keep the bearand other persons off the premises in as much as it can reasonablyto be done”.*²⁹⁰ This deed was recorded during the Rockingham County June Court of 1810.

This land purchase by Michael Yankey allowed Ezekiel Harrison to maintain “*cattle or other beasts of pasture*” on the land and Michael was to be responsible for their care during the “*season of range*” “*as much as it can reasonably.....to be done.*” Bear attacks on the livestock and trespassers were a concern at that time.

On August 21, 1810 Michael and Magdaline Yankey “*of the County of Pendleton and Commonwealth of Virginia*” sold this ninety-one and one and one-half acres to Simon Shell for “*one hundred and thirty pounds of current money of Virginia.*”²⁹¹ By the time Michael and Madeline Yankey sold their land on North Mountain they had already moved into Brock’s Gap and on to the top of Shenandoah Mountain. It is for this reason that they are listed as now being in Pendleton County, Virginia. The land was on the line between Rockingham and Pendleton Counties of Virginia. At the time of the 1810 Virginia Census Michael Yankey was listed as living in Rockingham County, Virginia.

The land then is sold to Joseph Moore for “*two hundred dollars current money of the United States of America.*” The land further was described as “*being part of John Rader patent bearing the date of July 17, 1804*”.²⁹² The land is described as “*on the east side of the north mountain and on the head drains of Holmans creek it being part of the tract of ninety one & a half acres which was first granted by patent bearing the date of seventeenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred & four to John Reader(sic) who sold and conveyed the same...to the same Michael Yankey by his deed.....containing fifty aces*”²⁹³ The Michael and Magdalene Yankey signatures were reported to have been written in German.²⁹⁴ The deed is not clear as to the reason for the sale to both Simon Shell and Joseph Moore but it appears that the land was deeded finally to Joseph Moore.

On the 1810 Census, Michael and Magdaline Yankey are living in the Brocks Gap area of Virginia in what is now the Rockingham County, Virginia adjacent to the Pendleton County, West Virginia line. The land was on the top of the Shenandoah Mountain and Michael would have been one of the first settlers in this area. This land contained a branch of Cold Spring River.²⁹⁵ This is a small mountain stream that is located in the George Washington National Forest. Their home was probably a small log cabin with a rock fireplace. The windows would have had wooden shutters as no glass was developed at the time.^{296 297}

Camp Run flows down the west slope of the Shenandoah Mountain and enters the South Branch of the South Fork of the Potomac River in Sweedlin Valley.²⁹⁸ Rough Run in Grant County, West Virginia is located about ten miles northeast of Michael Yankey’s land in Pendleton County, Virginia. Rough Run is where Noah Yankey and his family lived before and after going to Missouri. This movement by Noah Yankey’s family is discussed later.

The Frederick Nesselrodt (I) family moved to the Sweedlin Valley area of Pendleton County at the same time that Michael Yankey moved to the top of the Shenandoah Mountain. Later in 1812

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Lydia Yankey, daughter of Michael and Magdaline Yankey, married Frederick Nesselrodt, II.

By August 5, 1800²⁹⁹ Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey lived in Boyle County, Kentucky. They had been married in 1796 in Rockingham County, Virginia.³⁰⁰ On September 16, 1800 Abraham and Catherine Shrum Snider (sic) sold fifty acres of land to Jacob Yankey in Rockingham County, Virginia. Court records indicate that by September 27, 1810 Jacob Yankey, Michael Yankey's brother, had moved to Mercer County, Kentucky. Jacob Yankey sold twelve and one-half acres of land in Rockingham County, Virginia to Jacob Haisey for forty-two dollars. This deed lists Mercer County, Kentucky as the residence of Jacob and Mary Yankey.³⁰¹

Michael Yankey's land of 1810 is reached by traveling Criders Road (Route 826) from Bergton thru Criders to the top of the mountain on the Rockingham County, Virginia and Pendleton County, West Virginia line. The land is located just inside the Pendleton County.

The family of Michael Yankey is listed in the 1810 Virginia Census, Western District, Pendleton County (now part of West Virginia) page 215 lists the following:

Michal Yankey	22001	21001
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This 1810 Census of the family lists two males, age 5-10 (William, Jonathan); two males age 10-16 (Jacob, Michael Jr.); and Michael. There are listed two females age 0-10 (Catherine, Mary "Polly"); two females age 10-16 (Lydia, Judith "Millie"; and Magdaline. In the 1810 Census the ages of Michael and Magdaline Yankey are incorrect according to other records.

Michael and Magdaline and family are listed in the 1820 Virginia Census, Western District, Pendleton County, page 44.

Michael Yankey, Sr.	011111	32101	4
Michael Yankey, Jr.	200100	10020	1

The Michael Yankey family is listed in the 1830 Virginia Census, Pendleton County, page 73 as follows:

Michael Yankey	00001001	00210001
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Michael died before February 27, 1835 while returning from milling grain in Sweedlin Valley.³⁰² He was found frozen to death under a tree on the return path up the mountainside.³⁰³ This road may have followed Camp Run to the Sweedlin Valley region which was directly west of the Michael Yankey's property. It would have taken a large amount of flour for a family of twelve. At the time of Michael Yankey's death this path was a trail that was enlarged to the present day continuation of Criders Road into Sweedlin Valley. His death was probably caused by a heart attack or an arrhythmia. Michael Yankey would have been very experienced in traveling during the winter months in Virginia and the weather should not have directly caused his freezing to death.

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY



**Michael Yankey About 1775-1835
Magdalene Hottinger Yankey 1780-after 1840
Other family members
Shenandoah Mountain Area
Border Virginia and West Virginia**

This site is west of Criders, Virginia
on the Rockingham County, Virginia-PendletonCounty, West Virginia line



**Judith Riggleman Yankey
1807-1893
Caplinger Cemetery
Recent stone foreground
Natural stones in distance**

Photos provided by:
Donald and Roberta Baer Yankey



**Judith Riggleman Yankey
Caplinger Cemetery
Criders, Virginia**



**Jacob Yakey 1794-1876
Grave site just outside cemetery
Caplinger Cemetery
Criders, Virginia**

There is no record of an inventory or probate of Michael Yankey's estate was found in the

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

Pendleton County, Virginia records. ³⁰⁴

In 1835 the Michael Yankey land was sold by John Ratchford (Wratchford) ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ and his wife, Mary Wratchford Yankey, to Jacob Warnsturf for ten dollars. This land was described as “*being the said Pendleton and on the Shenandoah Mountain known by the Michael Yankey place in which he died possessed of all of which land is hereby conveyed to the said Jacob Warnsturf.*” ³⁰⁷ Mary (Polly) Yankey Ratchford was a daughter of Michael Yankey. In 2011 this land was owned by Rodger and Dennis Smith, sons of Georgia Turner Smith. ³⁰⁸

The Wratchford family lived on Shennandoah Mountain until about 1860 when they moved to Henkel Mountain according to writings of Rev. John Kline, a traveling Dunkard minister who ministered in this area. An entry of November 26, 1858 in Rev. Kline’s diary mentions “*staying all night with Brother Jack Wratchford and his son Hugh Ratchford (sic) on top of Shennandoah Mountain.*” Entries of November 27 and 28 of 1858 an entry states “*Come to Peter Warnstaff’s. I am always refreshed by visiting this worthy and intelligent family.*” ³⁰⁹ Peter Warnstaff was the son of Jacob Warnstaff/Warnsturf. The Warnstaff property was the Michael Yankey land noted above. Lewis Yankey reported that John and Mary Yankey Wratchford are probably buried in the Yankey Cemetery with along with Michael and Magdalene Hottinger Yankey on the original Shennandoah Mountain property of Michael Yankey. ³¹⁰

In 1840 John Wratchford is listed in Pendleton County, Virginia ³¹¹ as follows:

1110010000000 2010010000000

In 1840 a Mary Yankee (sic), widow, is also listed as living in Pendleton, County, Virginia ³¹² as follows. The original Census transcription listed the name as Mary Vanker (sic) which is Mary Yankee, widow, on closer inspection of the writing. Mary Yankee does not appear on the 1850 Virginia Census.

Male 100000000000

Female 0001000010000

It is thought that this Mary Yankee is Magdalene Hottinger Yankey. Perhaps Mary Magdalene Hottinger Yankey was her full name. The listed age of Mary was 60-70 which would be correct. A male child, under age 5, and a female, age 15-20, are living with Mary Yankee (sic). They may be Asenith Yankey and her first child, William. On the 1840 Virginia Census, Pendleton County the only other Yankey listed is Jacob Yankey and his family.

Magdalene Hottinger Yankey died after the 1840 Census. Michael and Magdalene Hottinger Yankey are buried on the home site on the top of Shenandoah Mountain with other family members. The foundations of the cabin and spring house of Michael Yankey were still present in 2000. A monument has been erected at the site of Michael and Magdalene Hottinger Yankey’s grave by Lewis Yankey and other Yankey family members. ³¹³ In 2006 the author and his wife visited this location.

Sweedlin Valley in Pendleton County, West Virginia between the Shenandoah Mountain of Virginia and the Sweedlin and South Fork Mountain of West Virginia. The Valley is about eight

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

miles in length. The South Fork Branch of the Potomac River passes through the Valley. ³¹⁴ It was on his return trip up the west side of the Shenandoah Mountain and the Sweedlin Valley near Miles, West Virginia that Michael Yankey died. The martyred Brethern missionary, John Kline, in referring to the Sweedlin Valley *"It is the habitation of a good many families, is exceedingly picturesque, and is in some respects beautiful."* ³¹⁵

All of the Census listings of 1810, 1820, and 1830 list the land as being in Virginia but the area was called Pendleton County which is now in West Virginia. After the division of West Virginia and Virginia the Pendleton County land of Michael Yankey was located Pendleton County, Virginia.



**Andrew Zirkle Mill
Forestville, Virginia**

Andrew Yankey (younger) was bound out to Andrew Zirkle in 1783 and 1792 by the Overseers of the Poor



**Flat Rock
Church of the Brethren
Limestone Road
Forestville, Virginia**

Flat Rock was a "community" area and Andrew Yankey (elder) probably lived in this area. The church is resting on a large flat limestone deposit.

Photos by:
Betty Ruth Baker
2009



**Solomon Lutheran Church
Forestville, Virginia**

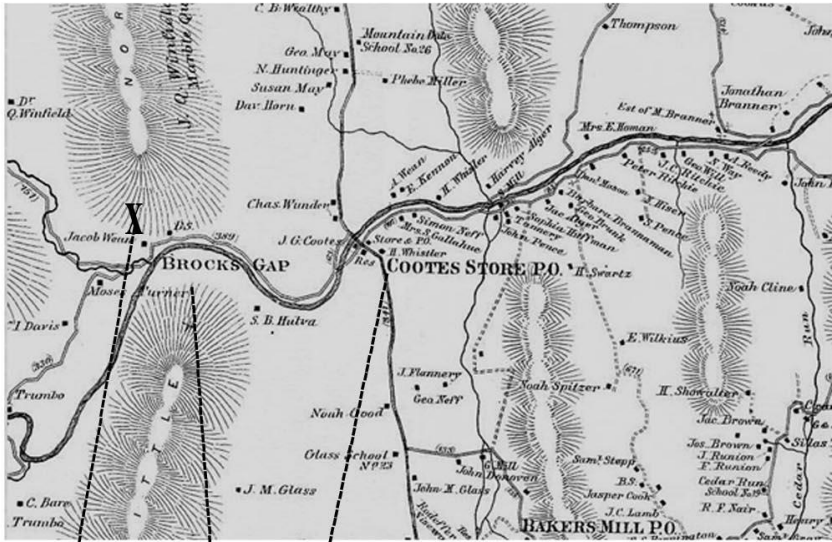
Michael and Magdalena Hottinger Yankey attended Solomon Church



**Rader Lutheran Church
Timberville, Virginia**

Andrew (younger) and Jacob Yankey were baptized in this church on August 29, 1775

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY



**Map Brock's Gap and Cootes Store
Present Day Route 259
Rockingham County, Virginia
c. 1885**

Reproduced by permission
of Carolyn Cootes

Chimney Rock
Brock's Gap

Brock's Gap was the entrance
in Little North Mountain to
northwest Rockingham County.
Michael Yankey owned land on
Little North Mountain about
three miles north of Cootes Store.



**Chimney Rock
c. 1920**

Chimney Rock is adjacent
to Route 259 on the north
at the west end of Brock's Gap



**Cootes Store and Post Office
Road present day Route 259
c. 1895**

Photo by permission
of Carolyn Cootes

Note: Horse and wagon about
to cross bridge toward Brock's Gap
Bridge over the North
Fork of the Shenandoah River

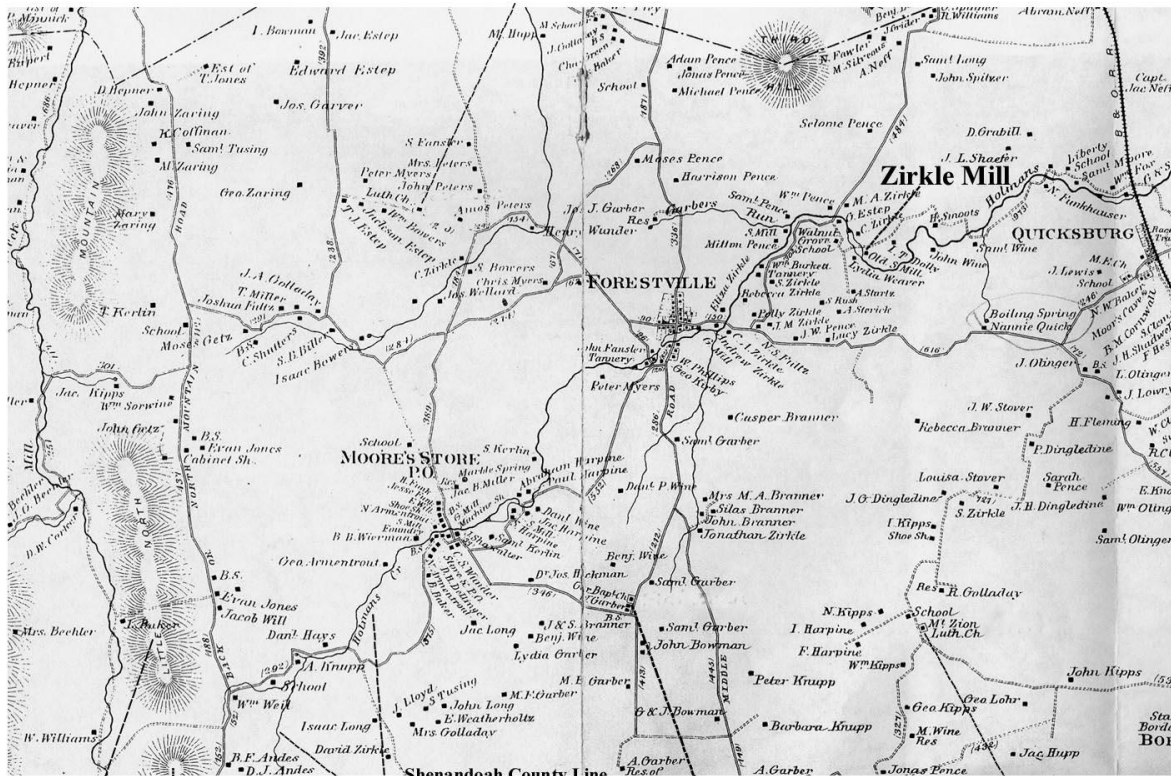


Photo provided by:
Betty White Baker

**Chimney Rock
2009**

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

Solomon Church
 Michael and Magdaline Hottinger Yankey
 attended this church



Little North Mountain
 Michael Yankey's land of 91 1/2 acres purchased on January 15, 1805 was about two miles south of the Shenandoah-Rockingham County line on the east slope of Little North Mountain and extended to the top of the mountain. Survey map noted in this book

Holmans Creek

Flat Rock Church

The Flat Rock area was the first settlement of the Brethren faith in this area. The Flat Rock Church was established in 1775. A very large limestone layer is located on and just below the surface in this area

Zion Church

Scale:
 Two miles equals about one inch

Captions provided by:
 Phillip L. Baker, MD

Map southern Shenandoah County, Virginia
 from
 Atlas of Shenandoah County
 D.J. Lake & Co.
 1895

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

West Gap area of "Little Germany" including portions of Rockingham, Pendleton, and Hardy Counties of Virginia

Noah Yankey
Rough Run, WVA
 (Family lived here twice)

Permission granted
 DeLorme
 Virginia
 Atlas & Gazetteer
 2005



Camp Run
 (Trail to Sweedlin Valley)

Michael Yankey
 (Michael and Magdalene graves)

Jacob Yankey
 (First home)

German River

John Riggelman
Jacob Yankey
 (Lewis Yankey home)

Criders

Cold Spring River

Scale: 2.7 miles equals about one inch

Locations provided by:
 Charlotte Yankey Crider

Captions provided by:
 Phillip L. Baker, MD

Jacob Yankey, the eldest son of Michael and Magdalene Hottinger Yankey, was born April 29, 1793³¹⁶ in Virginia and died of "dropsy" July 25, 1876 in Rockingham County, Virginia. He

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

was baptized on December 25, 1793 in the Solomon Church, Forestville, Virginia.³¹⁷ He is buried in the Caplinger's Cemetery, Criders, Virginia. Jacob married Judith Riggleman March 9, 1823. Judith Riggleman Yankey was born about 1794 and died after 1890 in West Virginia. Judith is buried in the Caplinger's Cemetery, Row # 6 to the south, space # 10 in the same row as William Wetzel and Harvey V. Wetzel. Judith was about thirteen years old when the couple married.³¹⁸ On page 55 of the Rockingham County, Virginia Register of Deaths lists Jacob Yankey's place of death as "*Germany Brocks Gap*."³¹⁹

Judith Riggleman was the daughter of Sarah Riggleman. Sarah Riggleman was the daughter of Barbara Wetzel, daughter of Henry Wetzel,³²⁰ and John Riggleman. Sarah Riggleman later married George Hottinger the brother of Jacob Yankey's mother Magdaline Hottinger Yankey. Lewis Yankey reported that Aaron Dove was the father of Judith Riggleman but no verification of this has been found. Ruth Gregory could find no official record of Aaron Dove and Sarah Riggleman having children.³²¹ Barbara H. Mahoney³²² also reported that there was no evidence of Aaron Dove and Sarah Riggleman having children. The death certificate of Noah Yankey, son of Jacob, lists Judith Riggleman as his mother. Arthur Aldine Yankey reports that his grandmother was Judith Yankey. He did not remember her maiden name.³²³

Jacob Yankey's mother, Magdaline Hottinger Yankey, was a sister to Judith Riggleman's step-father, George Hottinger, but Jacob and Judith were not related. Jacob and Judith could read and write. Judith lived in Rockingham County at least from 1830 to after 1880.

The children of Jacob and Judith Riggleman Yankey are as follows: Aseneth (Sennie), Jonathan Wesley, Sarah, Amelia, Michael, Harvey Washington, Jacob, Mary Magdaline, William Jackson, George, Joseph Samuel and Noah.

Jacob Yankey and family are listed in the 1830 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, page, 275, as follows:

Yankey, Jacob male 220001 female 121001

This 1830 Census raises the possibility or speculation that Jacob Yankey was married before his marriage to Judith Riggleman. The oldest female in the 1830 Census above is age 30-40 and the same age bracket as Jacob Yankey. This entry may be incorrect. On the 1840 Census below Jacob Yankey is age 40-50 but the oldest female on the 1840 Census is age 20-30. The Census of 1850 and 1860 indicate that Judith Riggleman Yankey was born about 1807. However, Judith Riggleman Yankey may have listed her age older on the 1830 Census.

Jacob Yankey and family are listed 1840 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, page 62, as follows:

Yankey, Jacob 1011001 1301100

John Wetzel, Jr. is living adjacent to Jacob Yankey and George Hottinger. John Wetzel, Sr. and John Riggleman are living nearby.³²⁴ Jacob Yankey had purchased 83 acres of land on which he lived from George Hottinger for one hundred dollars. This land was about one mile south of Criders Road just east of Criders, Virginia. Jacob Yankey then sold this land to Socrates Dove

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

and moved to the John Riggleman home after 1867. John Riggleman's land was on Criders Road and slightly further east of the road to Jacob Yankey's original land.³²⁵

On June 19, 1847 Jacob Yankey purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land from D. H. Gambill for \$174.74 dollars. This land had been John Riggleman's but in 1841 John Riggleman had sold the land to D.H. Gambill. This land did not have clear title records and the property that later became the home of Jacob Yankey and family had a cloudy past. The title to the land was disputed by James May and George Lautz.

Jacob Roudabush bought 100 acres from Henry Nesinanger and on May 28, 1819 sold it to John Riggleman for one hundred dollars. On April 23, 1841 John Riggleman gave a deed of trust on this property to John Chrisman to secure a debt of eighty dollars owned by John Riggleman to John Chrisman. This debt was never repaid. On June 19, 1847 Jacob Yankey purchased this 150 acres of land for \$174.74 in Brock's Gap from David H Gambill.³²⁶ The deed was never recorded.

On August 21, 1854 the above deed was presented to the Rockingham County Clerk for recording. The deed states: *"he (D.H.Gambill) sold the said land and the said Jacob Yankey became the purchaser of said land at the price of one hundred and seventy dollars and 74 cents therefore in consideration of the premises and the further consideration of the sum of one dollar by the said Jacob Yankey in hand paid to the said D. H. Gambill hath granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell to the said Jacob Yankey and his heirs and assigns forever the said tract or parcel of land described as aforesaid and which was (to have been) convey(ed)to the said David H. Gambill by the said John Riggleman containing one hundred and fifty acres more of less together"*³²⁷ Jacob Yankey now had title to the land.

The 1855 tax rolls report *"Jacob Yankey 150 acres in Germany Brock's Gap 30 mi.n.west, value \$225, bldgs \$50 conveyed by D.H. Gambill trustee 1854."* In 1859 Jacob Yankey decided to clear the title before it was *"too late."* In 1860 the title was cleared to the *"James May Field"* for the record through Ulrich Wittig who conveyed the deed to Jacob Yankey.³²⁸ After Jacob Yankey died his estate and land of 108 acres plus 30 acres was sold for taxes on December 16, 1895 to Felix Alexander Yankey, grandson of Jacob Yankey.

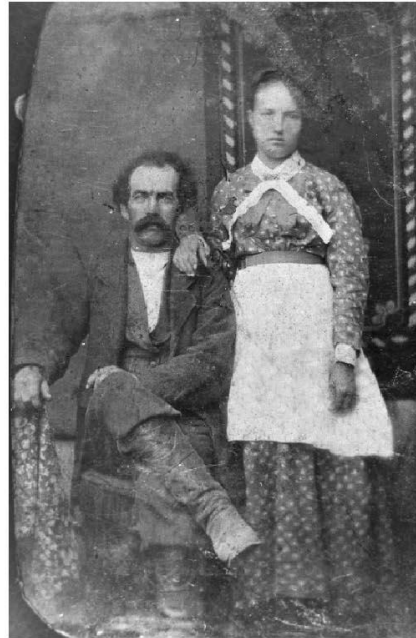
Jacob Yankey and family are listed in the 1850 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, lists the following:³²⁹

Jacob	56	farmer
Judith	43	
Amelia	15 (Mildred)	attended school last year
Magdaline	13	attended school last year
Michael	9	attended school last year
Jacob	8	attended school last year
Jackson	7	attended school last year
Joseph	4	
Noah	2	

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

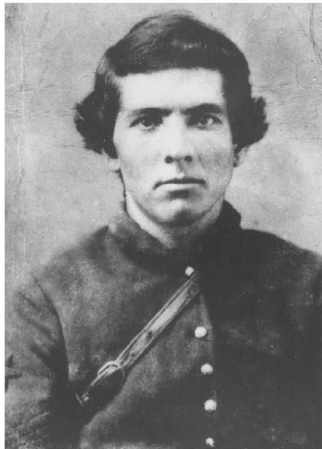


William and Henrietta Dove Wetzel and family
Children standing: Lossie and Laura
Front: Loy, Loy, Leroy, Lister (infant)
Note: William and boys wearing shirts of the same material
c. 1907

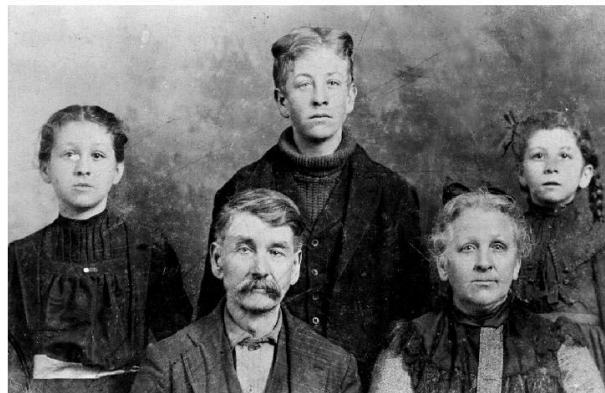


John C. Dove
and
Amelia Yankey Dove
Amelia was the mother
of
Felix Alexander Yankey
and
Henrietta Dove
c. 1865

Photos provided by:
Barbara H. Mahoney



James Michael Yankey
son
Jacob and Judith Riggleman Yankey
c. 1863

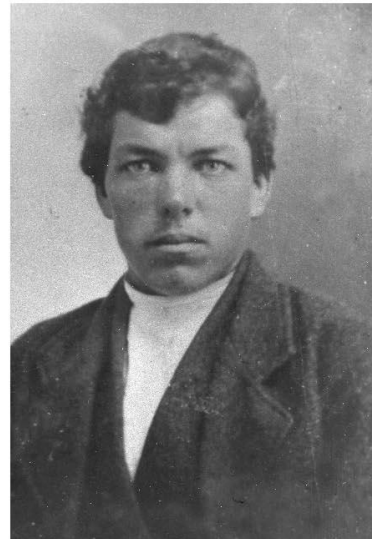


Back: Anna Selena, Everett Melvin, Rosie Vontanna
Front: Joseph Samuel and Lucinda Jane Wise Yankey
c. 1903

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**Felix Alexander Yankey
and
Sarah Elizabeth Dove Yankey
Grandparents
Lewis Harvey Yankey
c. 1914**



Felix Alexander Yankey

Photos provided by:
Barbara H. Mahoney



**William Harvey Yankey
father
Lewis Harvey Yankey**



**L/R: James Minor Yankie
James Trimble Yankie**

Photo provided by:
Jerry Yankie

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

Lewis Harvey and Mary Ann Thomas Yankey Family



**Back Row: Bernice Yankey Keplinger, Shirley Yankey Kuykendal, Robert Yankey,
Richard Yankey, Carol Yankey, Donald Yankey, Harold Yankey**
**Middle Row: Charlotte Yankey Crider, Mary Ann Thomas Yankey, Lewis Harvey Yankey,
Lennis Yankey Dove, Jean Yankey Estep**
Front Row: Linda Yankey Stulz, Brenda Yankey, Sharon Yankey Lantz
 Photo provided by:
 Charlotte Yankey Crider
 c. 1975



Edward and Artie Yankie Newman
 c. 1905



Michael Yankey, Jr.
 Locust Grove Cemetery
 Adams County, Ohio

Photos provided by:
 Jo Humphries Koenig

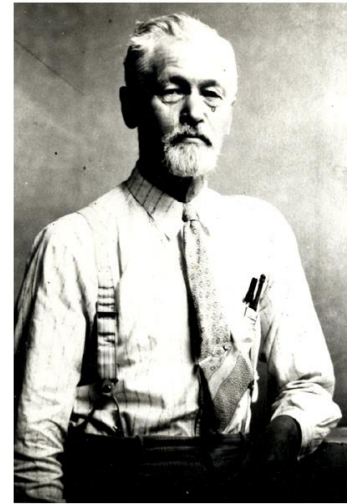


**Joseph Wesley and
Rebecca Freeze Yankie**
 Dunkard Ridge Cemetery
 Adams County, Ohio

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY



Jacob and Clementine Welch Yankey Family
Back L/R: Mary Minerva, Ollie Elizabeth, John Harvey
Front L/R: James Wesley, Clementine America,
William Bryan, Jacob Yankey
 Photo provided by: Jay Anderson
 c. 1905



John Wesley Yankey, MD
 Photo provided by:
 Barbara Mahoney

Photo provided by:
 Source Unknown



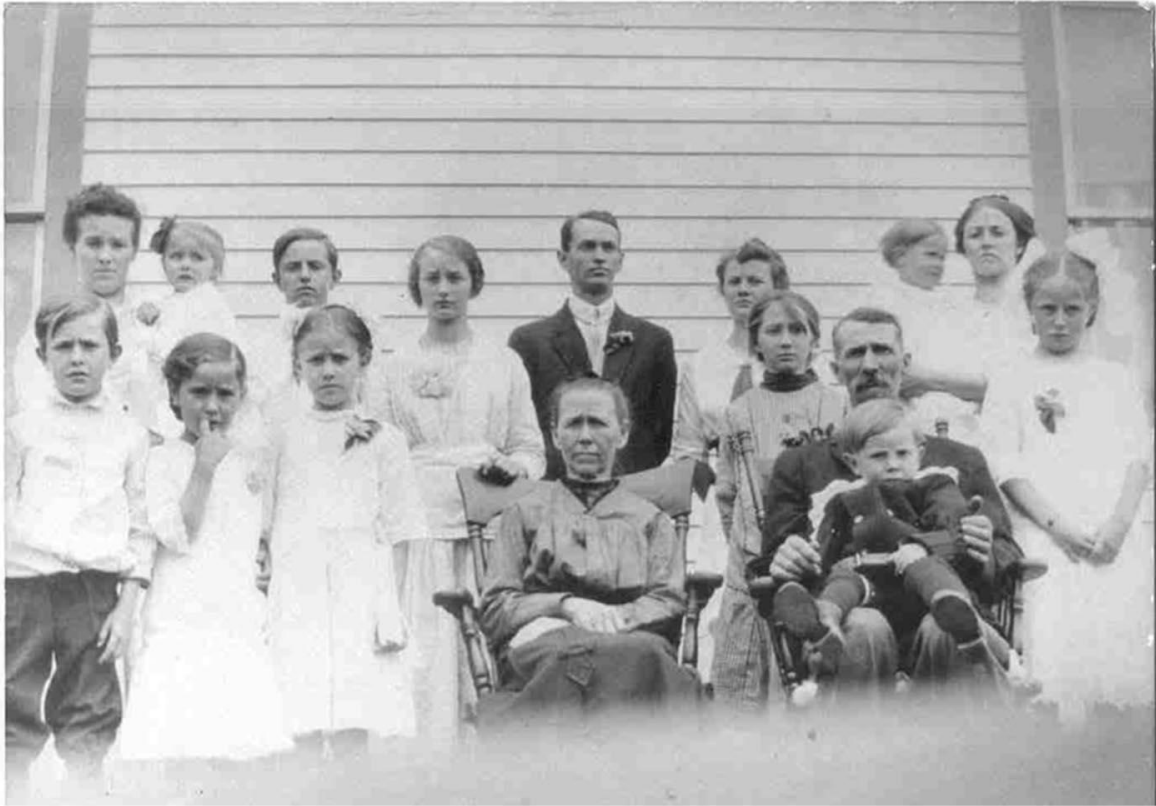
George and
Ruhama Riggleman Yankey

Photo provided by:
 Barbara Mahoney



William Riley and Mary Elizabeth Chandler Yankey
Standing: Mary Elizabeth, Louise,
Middle: Ira Lewis, James Silas,
Seated: William Harvey, William Riley, John Yankey
 c. 1900

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY



L/R Back: Anna Yankie Shoemaker, Ermeline Shoemaker, Colon Yankie, Edith Yankie, Tobias Yankie, Eva Grace Yankie, Cecil Newman, Artie Yankie Newman, Front: Charles Newman, Bertha Newman, Elva Yankie, Rebecca Freeze Yankie, Elva Yankie, Joseph Wesley Yankie, John Newman (on lap), Lulu Newman

Photos provided by:
Jo Humphries Koenig



Photo provided by:
James Semelroth

L/R: William Bryan Yankey, Unknown Unknown, Clementine Welch Yankey, Jacob Yankey, James Wesley Yankey



**Jo Humphries Koenig
Yankie Family researcher**

On the 1850 Virginia Census Jacob Yankey's name was spelled "*Yanker*." Jacob and Riley Crider were living adjacent to Jacob Yankey and family. The spelling of Cider and Jacob Yanker (sic) with a terminal "r" was exactly the same. Jacob was listed as being able to read and write

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but Judith could not read or write.

This 1850 Virginia Census for Jacob Yankey lists them owning fifty acres of improved land and fifty acres of unimproved land. The family had two horses, four cows, ten sheep, and six hogs. Crops raised that year included one-hundred bushels of corn, forty bushels of wheat, twenty bushels of rye, ten bushels of oats, thirty bushels of buck wheat, one bushel of beans, five bushels of Irish potatoes, one bushel of sweet potatoes, twenty-five pounds of maple sugar, one hundred pounds of butter, four tons of hay and twenty pounds of flax. The family was one of the few taxed for a mechanical clock as most had a sundial or just used sunrise and sunset.³³⁰

Before 1850 Jacob and Judith Riggleman Yankey occupied the “*Old Riggleman House*” after Barbara Wetzel Riggleman died. Until 1832 this original home of John and Barbara Wetzel Riggleman was a log cabin near the German River. They built a second home “*in the mouth of Mizel Hollow*”³³¹ called the “*New Riggleman House*” which was built near the old log cabin. On June 25, 1854 Jacob Yankey received a deed for the John Riggleman land. In 1870 Felix Alexander Yankey was living in this home with Jacob and Judith Riggleman Yankey.³³² Jacob Yankey died in this home. In 1895 Jacob and Judith Riggleman Yankey’s home and land was purchased by Felix Alexander Yankey for tax deferments.^{333 334}

In 1882 or 1883 the “*New Riggleman*” house was destroyed by fire and a third home was built by Felix Yankey. About 1930 the original log house was torn down by Lewis Yankey, the great great grandson of Jacob Yankey and great grandson of Amelia Mildred Yankey. The third “*new*” house had been built on the site of the “*New Riggleman House*” by Felix and Sarah Yankey. After their death William Yankey, Felix Yankey’s son, purchased the home and it was remolded by Lewis Yankey, William Yankey’s son.³³⁵ In 1982 Lewis Yankey reported the traces of the old houses could still be found.³³⁶ In 2006 the house that Felix Yankey built remained and was still owned by the Lewis Yankey family and used for retreats when the family returns to the area. The room where Lewis Yankey wrote his many family history books is easily identified.

Felix Alexander Yankey, the son of Amelia “Milly” Yankey Dove was born April 12, 1854 and died August 6, 1919. He is buried in Caplinger,s Cemetery, Rockingham County, Virginia. He married Sarah Elizabeth Dove. Their son William Harvey Yankey born September 10, 1881 and died December 31, 1955 married Victoria Halterman who was born March 4, 1879 and died March 27, 1971. William Harvey and Victoria Yankey’s son was Lewis Harvey Yankey, the author of *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, typed by Patricia Ritchie, September 1991.

The 1860 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, District 1, dwelling 3466, family 3393, on October 28, 1870 lists the following:³³⁷

Jacob Yankee	67	Farmer	1500	200	Va	
Juda Yankee	53				Va	Could not read or write
Elizabeth ‘	29				Va	
Mildred ‘	21				Va	
Michael ‘	19	Farm laborer			Va	
Jacob ‘	18	Farm laborer			Va	
Jackson ‘	17	Farm laborer			Va	
Joseph ‘	15				Va	Attended school

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Noah	“	13		Va	Attended school
Sarah	“	11		Va	Attended school

Jacob is still using the original spelling of the name at the time of this Census. Since Jacob and Judith’s daughter, Sarah, would have been 27 years old in 1860 the eleven year old Sarah in this Census must have been a grandchild. Jackson Yankee was also known as William Jackson Yankey.

The 1870 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, Brocks Gap Township lists the following: ³³⁸

Yankee, Jacob	76	Farmer	1000	600	Va
Yankee, Juda	68	Keeping house			Va
Alexander	14	(Felix of Mildred)			Va
August	9	(Augusta of Magdaline)			Va
Frank	5	(of Joseph/MagdalineCrider)			Va

There are three grandchildren living with Jacob and Juda Yankee. These are thought to be Felix Alexander, son of Amelia Mildred “Millie” Yankey Siever and August, the son of Mary Magdaline Yankey Conrad. Frank (David Franklin) was the son of Joseph Samuel and Magdaline Crider Yankey. Joseph and Magdaline did not marry and David Franklin Yankey was raised by Jacob and Judith Riggleman Yankey. ³³⁹ Jacob and Juda (Judith) are reported to be able to read and write at the time of the 1870 Virginia Census. The spelling of the name is still Yankee. Living nearby are many members of the Dove family. Living adjacent were Jacob and Julia Dove Yankey and family.

The birth date of Judith Riggleman Yankey is not clear because the Census dates vary as to her age. In 1850 and 1860 Census reports she would have been born in 1807. In the 1870 Census report her birth year would be 1802.

The 1870 Census, West Virginia, Grant County, Milroy Township, page 274 lists the following:

Yankey, Harvey W.	45	Farmer		Va
Mary M.	44	Housekeeper		Va
Sarah Jane	18	Housekeeper		Va
Mary Ellen	15	Housekeeper		Va
Elizabeth	13			Va
Henrietta	10			Va
Wm S	6			WVa
Ketterman, Sarah ³⁴⁰	70			Va

In 1879 there was a location in northwest Rockingham County called “Yankeetown.” ³⁴¹ The location was on current day Road No. 819 but the town no longer exists. ³⁴²

The 1880 Virginia Census, Rockingham County does not list Judith and Jacob who had already died. By 1885 seventy-seven families lived in the West Gap area of Rockingham County. The West Gap area is fan-shaped and includes Grab Run, Bennett Run, Overly Run and the German

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

River. In 1938 one hundred and sixty-five families lived in this area.

Judith also does not appear in the 1890 Virginia census but may have been listed in the Pendleton County West, Virginia census which was destroyed by fire. Judith Riggleman Yankey lived until about 1893 according to the estate deed of sale. She is said to have been a tall woman.

Jacob married Judith when she was about 13 years old. She had her first child at age 13 or 14 and bore 13 children in all. She survived her husband but ultimately was paralyzed. She died after 1890 probably the home of John and Amelia Mildred “Milly” Yankey Dove’s home in the Shenandoah Mountains of West Virginia.

Arthur Yankey reports “*Jacob our grandfather settled down, married and raised a family of 12, 7 boys and 5 girls, all grew up, married and had families except one. Jack never had children. The boys, I am not sure of their ages but there was Harve, Jake, Wesley, Mike, Jack, Joe, and Noah. Noah was my father. Harve was the oldest and the only uncle I was acquainted with. He lived in W. Va. After we moved back there, the rest drifted west some to Mo. And some to Tenn. others I know not where. I never saw grandfather (Jacob), but heard uncle Harve say that he was a small man about the size of Don’s father (Ira John Yankey).*”³⁴³

“*The Girls were Sennie, I don’t know if that is spelled correctly or not, I spell it as he spoke it, Milly, Sarah, and Betsy Ann. I do not know whom Sennie married, but Milly married a Whetzel, Mary a Conrad, Sarah a Carrier, her first cousin, and Betsy Ann a Frank.*”³⁴⁴ *I knew Mary’s children as I did Sarah’s. Grandfather married Judith, not sure of her maiden name. Could have been Carrier, as Sarah and Carrier were first cousins. I know because they had 4 or 5 children that were deaf mutes. Then it could have been Hontniger because Simon Hontniger*³⁴⁵ *visited us while we were in W. Va. and Father called him cousin, could have been a second cousin. That is practically all I know about the family of Grandfathers.*”³⁴⁶

Jacob Yankey was described by Arthur Yankey. “*I never saw grandfather, but heard Uncle Harve say he was a small man, about the size of Don’s father.*”³⁴⁷ The author knew Ira John Yankey, father of Donald Yankey, as Ira was my grandfather’s brother and Donald was my mother’s cousin.³⁴⁸ It is reported that Jacob could “*head up*” three barrels of flour. “*Heading up*” was described as stacking three, thirty inches high, barrels of flour each weighing about one hundred ninety-six pounds plus the barrel which weighed twenty-eight pounds on top of each other. The second barrel was not too difficult but placing the third barrel on top of a five foot high stack took some strength.³⁴⁹

Sources:

Arthur Aldine Yankey, Letter to Donald and Roberta Baer Yankey, dated June 1, 1961
Barbara H. Mahoney, family historian, personal communication
Opal Naomi Yankey Whiteing, family records
Our Father, Ira John Yankey, by Donald LeRoy Yankey and Opal Naomi Yankey Whiteing
Marie Vivian Yankey Baker, family records
Phillip Leonard Baker, family records
Denison Review, March 9, 1932

ANDREW JOHN YANKEY, MICHAEL YANKEY, and JACOB YANKEY

Germans in Rockingham County, VA. 1914, Page 162-172, by T. Wayland.

Sixty Miles from Contentment, by M.H.Dunlop

Denison Bulletin, January 14, 1949

Yankey Cousins, Al and Barbara Mahoney, 1985-1989

The Hottinger and Yankey Family, Lewis Yankey, September 1991

The Whetzel Family, Lewis Yankey, 1991

Phillip Leonard Baker, M.D.

Topeka, Kansas

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¹ Bethlehem Single Brethren membership catalog, BethSB 47, Andreas Jencke appears in the records of the Moravian Archives according to Lanie Graf, Assistant Archivist, Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, personal communication with the author, 2009

² Michael Yankey was reported to be the son of John Yankey in records of December 25, 1783, Shenandoah County, Virginia Order Book, compiled by Amelia C. Gilreath, 1987

³ The English spelling of the name provided by Susan M. Dreydoppel, Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, January 29, 2007

⁴ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, Edited by Klaus Wust, Shenandoah History, page 17

⁵ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 26, 1783

⁶ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia, page 27, April 26, 1792

⁷ Upper Silesia, www.fact-index.com/u/up/upper_silesia.html

⁸ Martin Pytr, Czech Republic Genealogist, personal communication, 2010

⁹ Martin Pytr, researcher, Czech Republic, January 2011, personal communication with the author

¹⁰ RootsPoland, Tadeusz Wysoki, Polish genealogist, personal communication, December 2010

¹¹ 1850 Kentucky Census, Boyle County, District 1, page 315

¹² Lanie Graf, Assistant Archivist, Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 2009

¹³ Letter, Arthur Aldine Yankey to Donald and Roberta Baer Yankey, June 1, 1961, copy in possession of author

¹⁴ Barbara Mahoney, personal communication, 2010

¹⁵ Bethlehem Single Brethren membership catalog, BethSB 47

¹⁶ Silesia in Polish, Schlesian in German, and Siesko in Czech

¹⁷ The area of Silesia had many natural springs used for healing

¹⁸ The Edict of Tolerance allowed Protestants from other countries to immigrate to Austria. The congregations could have no more than 100 families to build a church. The churches could not have an entrance from the street and the buildings could not look like a church, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1782_Edict_of_Tolerance

¹⁹ Bethlehem Single Brethren membership catalog, BethSB 47

²⁰ Bethlehem Single Brethren membership catalog, BethSB 47

²¹ Bethlehem Single Brethren membership catalog, BethSB 47

²² *Memoir of Bishop Johann Michael Graff*, Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, copy to the author in 2010

²³ *Memoir of our dear Sister, Gertraud Graf, maiden name Jacke, who went home in Salem, Feb. 21, 1784*, Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, copy to the author in 2010

²⁴ *Memoir of our dear Sister, Gertraud Graf, maiden name Jacke, who went home in Salem, Feb. 21, 1784*

²⁵ *Moravian Brethren from the Czechlands*, Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr., Morava Krasna, Volume 16, No. 2, page 2-4, Summer 2009

²⁶ In 1747 the *Snow Irene* was built on Staten Island, New York by John Van Deventer and launched in 1748. As no ship could be owned by a society and the owners must be English the ship was registered to Henry Antes. On September 8, 1748 after completion of the joiners work the *Irene* sailed for Amsterdam and arrived on November 1, 1748. The *Irene* sailed for nine more years with Atlantic crossings twenty-four times and once to Greenland. The ship sailed fourteen times for the Moravian Church. On November 10, 1757 the *Irene* sailed from New York but ten days later she was captured by the French privateer, *Margaret*. On January 12, 1758 while the ship, *Irene*, was being

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taken to Louisburg, Nova Scotia she struck a rock and the rudder and keel broke off. The French privateers and the Moravian crew abandoned the *Irene* which later sank. *The Moravian ship Irene*, Betty Green, <http://fmoran.com/irene.html>, 2005; Palmer List of Merchant Vessels, 1999; *Moravian Immigration to Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, John W. Jordan, 1909, Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

²⁷ *Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr., page 6, 2000

²⁸ The photo of the ship, *Irene*, from a painting in this book represents a Snow Class Brig ship in distress. The sails have been scandalized with water pouring over the side of the ship. Perhaps the ship is already on rocks but certainly there are rocks in the distance. This probably represents a painting of the ship just before it sank.

²⁹ *The Moravian ship Irene*, Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

³⁰ Henrich (Henry) Jorde was from Silesia. *A Communistic Herrnhut Colony of the 18th Century*, by Dr. Hellmuth Erbe, Publications of the German Foreign Institute, Stuttgart, Volume 24, Stuttgart, 1929, Appendix I, "Catalog of members, who in May 1750 went to America on the Irene",

³¹ *The Moravian ship Irene*

³² *A Communistic Herrnhut Colony of the 18th Century*, by Dr. Hellmuth Erbe, Publications of the German Foreign Institute, Stuttgart, Volume 24, Stuttgart, 1929, Appendix I, "Catalog of members, who in May 1750 went to America on the Irene"

³³ This Colony was mostly single men. They were listed as being from Silesia, Meissen, Saxony, Thuringia, Isle of Rügen, Württemberg, Franconia, Bohemia, Switzerland, Hessia, Holstein, Frankfurt, Swabia, Salzburg, Lübeck, Zelle, Wetterau, Copenhagen, Sweden, Hanover, Berlin, Gödern, Stockholm, Moravia, Livonia, Palatinate, Norway, Hamburg, Pommerania, Weimar, and the Empire

³⁴ These six men were Samuel Fockel; Unknown Fockel, III; Gotlieb Fockel; Martin Freyhube; Heinrich Gersberger; and Unknown Gross, *A Communistic Herrnhut Colony of the 18th Century*, by Dr. Hellmuth Erbe, Publications of the German Foreign Institute, Stuttgart, Volume 24, Stuttgart, 1929, Appendix I

³⁵ Personal communication, Martin Pytr, Czech Republic professional genealogist, 2010

³⁶ www.upper-silesia.com/map.html, 1999-2000

³⁷ Susan Dreydoppel, Moravian Historical Society, personal communication, March 2007

³⁸ *A Communistic Herrnhut Colony of the 18th Century*, Appendix I

³⁹ Moravian Archival Records, Fulneck, England, Hilary Smith, Fulneck Moravian Congregational Archivist, 2010

⁴⁰ Martin Pytr, researcher, Czech Republic, 2010

⁴¹ *Historical Sketch of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania*, from the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 3, page 70, reported by John Hill Morton, 1872, page 15

⁴² Moravian Historical Society, Single Brethren's Diary 1761, entry March 31, 1761, information provided by Susan M. Dreydoppel, March 12, 2007, letter to author

⁴³ Susan Dreydoppel, Moravian Historical Society, personal communication, March 2007

⁴⁴ Bethlehem Single Brethern membership catalog, BethSB 47

⁴⁵ *Moravian Diaries of Travels Through Virginia*, Extracts from the Diary of Leonhard Schnell and Robert Hussey of their journey to Georgia, November 6, 1843-April 10, 1844, Edited by Rev. William Hinke and Charles Kemper, Virginia Historical Magazine, Virginia Historical Society, Vol. XI, No. 1, page 373

⁴⁶ Wendy Weida, Executive Director, Moravian Historical Society, personal communication, March 30, 2009

⁴⁷ Moravian Historical Society, Susan Dreydoppel, Executive Director, March 12, 2007

⁴⁸ Bethlehem Area Public Library, Jane Gill, personal communication with Jerry Yankie, February 2004

⁴⁹ Moravian Historical Society, Susan Dreydoppel, March 12, 2007

⁵⁰ *Appalachian Trails to the Ohio River*, Carrie Eldridge, 1998, page 11

⁵¹ Baker's Station was established on the Ohio River south of present day Wheeling, West Virginia. This private fort was on an old Indian Trail from Pennsylvania into Ohio. Captain John Baker, immigrant ancestor of the author, was killed by the Indians near this station in 1787

⁵² *Movers and Settlers: The Baker Family*, Phillip Leonard Baker, 2006, page 88

⁵³ *Appalachian Trails to the Ohio River*, page 35

⁵⁴ *Movers and Settlers: The Baker Family*, Phillip Leonard Baker, MD, 2006

⁵⁵ Dunmore (Shenandoah) County, Virginia Records, 1772

⁵⁶ Dunmore (Shenandoah) County, Virginia Records, 1772

⁵⁷ Dunmore County, Virginia, 1772-1778, was named for John Murray, the 4th Earl of Dunmore, and the last royal governor of the colony of Virginia. It was formed from Frederick County, Virginia. On February 1, 1772 near the beginning of the Revolutionary War the county was renamed Shanando (Shenandoah) County, Virginia

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- ⁵⁸ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, J. L. Wine, 1982, page 8-9
- ⁵⁹ *Record Book of Rader Lutheran Church, Timberville, Virginia*, Translated by Christopher Henry Droegemuller, Revised by Dr. William A. Rader, Edited by June L. Rader, 1990, 31A
- ⁶⁰ *Record Book of Rader Lutheran Church, Timberville, Virginia*, 31A
- ⁶¹ Jacob Moyer was a sponsor of Jacob Yankey. The Moyers (Meyers), Jacob, John Stephen, and Philip, were on the third Moravian voyage of the ship *Irene* with Andrew Jaencke in 1750
- ⁶² Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, April 26, 1792, page 27
- ⁶³ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 26, 1783
- ⁶⁴ Shrum Genealogy, by Virginia Shrum, Commercial Press, Inc., Stephens City, Virginia, 1988. Information provided by Joyce Luttrell, 2010
- ⁶⁵ 1850 Kentucky Census, Boyle County, District 1, page 315
- ⁶⁶ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 220
- ⁶⁷ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 57
- ⁶⁸ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 75
- ⁶⁹ Revolutionary War Rolls, Maryland 7th Regiment, 1777-1778, Roll M246, page 75, provided by Jerry Yankie, 2010
- ⁷⁰ The Beacon, St. Barnabas Church, July 2008, Rev. Gene Sherman, page 2
- ⁷¹ August 29, 1775 was his baptism date and later used as his birthdate
- ⁷² The local parish of the Anglican Church was responsible for poor relief and orphans from 1772 to 1783. In 1782 the Virginia Legislature provided for the election of an Overseer of the Poor in each county. District 1 involved the area where the Yankey family lived. Children under the age of 14 were assigned a guardian but those over the age of 14 could choose their guardian. *Records of Indentures and Guardianships in Shenandoah County, Va., 1772-1831*, Daniel W. Bly, 1985
- ⁷³ This may be John Byrd/Bird as the Byrd/Bird family was located in this region however Birt may have been the German name
- ⁷⁴ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 26, 1783
- ⁷⁵ Shenandoah County, Virginia Minute Book 1781-1785, www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/bly_1781-1785.html,
- ⁷⁶ Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax Records, 1783-1791
- ⁷⁷ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia, page 27, April 26, 1792
- ⁷⁸ Prior Guardian Papers list John Yankey as the father of Andrew Yankey
- ⁷⁹ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 26, 1783
- ⁸⁰ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, page 27
- ⁸¹ Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax Records, 1792
- ⁸² Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax Records, 1793
- ⁸³ Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax Records, 1794-1804
- ⁸⁴ Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax Records, 1796-1797
- ⁸⁵ Holy Bible, Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey, in the possession of Jacob and Ruth Goodnight Yankey and Andrew George and Nancy J. Sweeney Yankey, 1830, copy provided by Joyce Luttrell, July 2010
- ⁸⁶ The Bible entries are written in a format of German to English. Daughter is written "daughir" and son is written "soon." Catherine is written "Catrin." The corner portion of the Bible that is torn away suggests that it might have been removed on purpose
- ⁸⁷ The Bible containing the records noted above was in the possession of Mrs. Lizzie Leiter Yankey and copied by Miss Mamie McCormick, member of the Osage Chapter DAR, Sedalia, Missouri. Elizabeth Leiter was the wife of Michael Yankey, son of Jacob and Ruth Goodnight Yankey
- ⁸⁸ Comfort McCormick was the mother of Ruth Goodnight Yankey. The relationship of Mamie McCormick to Comfort McCormick is not known at this time
- ⁸⁹ 1830 *Holy Bible*, owned by Jacob and Mary Shrum Yankey, records typed by Miss Mamie McCormick, from the Bible that was in the possession of Mrs. Lizzie Leiter Yankey (wife of Michael Yankey, son of Jacob and Ruth Goodnight Yankey). The Bible record seems to have been typed between 1920 and 1930
- ⁹⁰ *Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia*, by Cecil O'dell, page 484
- ⁹¹ Andrew Zirkle Mill, Forestville, Virginia, www.historiczirklemill.org
- ⁹² *Life Along Holman's Creek*
- ⁹³ Records of Indentures and Guardianships in Shenandoah County, Va., 1772-1831, Daniel W. Bly, Introduction, Binding Out was for orphans with no property or inheritance and baseborn (illegitimate) children with few means of support. The local church was responsible for the relief of the poor and the orphans

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- ⁹⁴ *Rockingham County County Minute Book 1778-1792*, Rockingham County, Virginia, by Levinson, page 35
- ⁹⁵ Baseborn also was used for one from a humble birth or for one born to unwed parents
- ⁹⁶ 1850 Virginia census, Rockingham County, District No. 56, page 87
- ⁹⁷ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, compiled by Lewis H. Yankey, typed and edited by Patricia T. Ritchie, 1991, page 299
- ⁹⁸ Marriage Bond or License, Frederick Hartinger and Elizabeth Hannah Yankey, Madison County, Virginia, February 2, 1796, true copy in possession of the author provided by Barbara Mahoney, 2009
- ⁹⁹ Rockingham County, Virginia, Grantee Book A, page 520, November 1808. Those listed included “*Henry Hartinger and Elizabeth his wife, Frederick Hartinger and Elizabeth his wife, John Hartinger and Mary his wife, George Hartinger and Philip Hartinger and Barbara Hartinger, and Michael Yankey and Magdalena his wife, and Philip Tusing and Catharina his wife said persons all being sons and daughters and son in laws of Conrad Hartinger, decest. all of Rockingham County and State of Virginia of the one part and Jacob Hartinger a son of said Conrad Hartinger*”
- ¹⁰⁰ 1850 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, District 56, page 87
- ¹⁰¹ The original church formed in Moravia and thus the members were called Moravians. Later Bohemia provided church members, Herbert Spaugh
- ¹⁰² *Moravian Brethren from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr., page 15
- ¹⁰³ *Unitas Fratrum* is the ancient Latin name for the Moravian Church. The meaning is *Unity of Brethren* which is the current official name. Herbert Spaugh
- ¹⁰⁴ *A Short Introduction to the History, Customs, and Practices of the Moravian Church*, Herbert Spaugh
- ¹⁰⁵ The Brethren communion practice was to give both bread and wine to the people whereas the Western Church gave only the bread to the people with the wine only to the priests
- ¹⁰⁶ *Hutton’s History of the Moravian Church*, Everyday Counselor, New Philadelphia Moravian Church, 2000
- ¹⁰⁷ *John Huss, Priest and Martyr*, Matthew Spinka, justus.anglican.org, 2005
- ¹⁰⁸ *Herrnhut (Moravians) 1722,1869* by Regina Gantner, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, 2010
- ¹⁰⁹ *Moravian Brethren from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, page 2
- ¹¹⁰ *Moravian Brethren from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, page 3
- ¹¹¹ *Moravian Brethren from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, page 2
- ¹¹² Herrnhut and Bertelsdorf, two kilometers apart, are located in Eastern Germany. The borders of Poland and Czechoslovakia are about ten kilometers to the east and south. This region of Germany was under Communist control after World War II and currently the castle of Count Nicolas Ludwig von Zinzendorf is falling into ruins. Count Zinzendorf bought his estate from his grandmother which included Bertlesdorf and Herrnhut. The castle and nearby church became the center of the Moravian Church. Count Zinzendorf information from Dr. Hans Rollmann
- ¹¹³ *Hutton’s History of the Moravian Church*
- ¹¹⁴ *Moravian Brethern from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, page 4
- ¹¹⁵ *Moravian Brethern from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, page 3
- ¹¹⁶ *Herrnhut (Moravians) 1722,1869* by Regina Gantner, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, 2010
- ¹¹⁷ Brethern, Dunkers, Dunkards, Conrad Wright, 2005
- ¹¹⁸ *Herrnhut (Moravians) 1722,1869* by Regina Gantner, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, 2010
- ¹¹⁹ The Schwenkfelder s were a group that followed the teachings of Caspar Schwenkfelder, a Silesian nobleman, whose lands were part of Bohemia. They were forced to flee from Bohemia because of their religious beliefs. In 1733 a royal edict forced them to leave Saxony and emigrate to America
- ¹²⁰ *Moravian Brethern from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*
- ¹²¹ *Hutton’s History of the Moravian Church*
- ¹²² *The Moravians in Georgia, 1735-1740*, Adelaide L. Fries
- ¹²³ *The Moravians in Georgia, 1735-1740*
- ¹²⁴ *Hutton’s History of the Moravian Church*
- ¹²⁵ *Hutton’s History of the Moravian Church*
- ¹²⁶ *The Moravians in Georgia, 1735-1740*
- ¹²⁷ *Herrnhut (Moravians) 1722,1869* by Regina Gantner, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia, 2010
- ¹²⁸ Snow Class of Brigs was usually made of wood and had two masts, square sails, plus a trysail or sometimes called a snowmast in front of the first mast. The ships were fast and used for merchant ships or for fighting vessels. They were very popular during the 18th and 19th century until the arrival of the steam ship. The ships were 75 to 165

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feet in length and could travel about 11 knots per hour. The square sails required a large crew to manage the ship and thus fell out of favor.

¹²⁹ *The Moravian ship Irene*

¹³⁰ *Moravian Brethern from the Czechlands, Renewal of Unitas Fratrum as Moravian Church*, page 7

¹³¹ Herrnhag is east of Frankfurt on the Main and became a second center for the Moravian church from 1738-1750, Dr. Hans Rollmann. The small town is off route 457 on K227, south of Büdingen, Germany. The Henry Jorde Colony left from Herrnhag. They would have had easy access to the Rhine River for transportation to the coast

¹³² *A Communistic Herrnhut Colony of the 18th Century*. Most of the men of the Henry Jorde Colony on the third voyage were from Germany but a few were from Switzerland, Denmark, Moravia, Bohemia, and Sweden. Eight were from Silesia.

¹³³ Records, Bethlehem Area Public Library, Jane Gill, 2005

¹³⁴ Moravian Historical Society, Susan M. Dreydoppel, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, January 29, 2007

¹³⁵ Emigration-Ships Mailing List, Michael Palmer, September 14, 1997

¹³⁶ *The Moravian ship Irene*

¹³⁷ *The Moravian ship Irene*, Andrew Schoute, was a mate on this voyage and later wrote of his experiences

¹³⁸ *The Whetzel Family*, compiled by Lewis H. Yankey, Criders, Virginia, 1991

¹³⁹ *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland 1721-1743*, Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987,

¹⁴⁰ *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, Vol. I, Ralph Beaver Strassberger, 1934, page 613

¹⁴¹ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, Lewis Yankey, edited by Patricia T. Ritche, 1991, Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 229

¹⁴² "Slabtown" or Sealtown" *Virginia*, Barbara Mahoney, 2006

¹⁴³ Virginia Atlas & Gazetter, page 20, C3, 2005

¹⁴⁴ Additional locations are in the Virginia Atlas & Gazetter, page 23 5B; page 21, A7; and page 60, C3, Bill Emory, personal communication, 2007

¹⁴⁵ West Virginia Atlas & Gazetter, page 57, E10, 2001

¹⁴⁶ Valley Brethren-Mennonite Heritage Center, Harrisonburg, Virginia, <http://www.vbmhc.org/tour/tour.shtml>

¹⁴⁷ *Map of Early Land Grants, Leases, and Patents*, in *Life Along Holman's Creek*, J. L. Wine, 1982

¹⁴⁸ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 113

¹⁴⁹ *The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, page 11, John Wayland, 1907

¹⁵⁰ *The Discoveries of John Lederer, Virginia to the West of Carolina*, Sir William Talbot, Baronet, 1672

¹⁵¹ *The Discoveries of John Lederer, Virginia to the West of Carolina*

¹⁵² *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, Samuel Kercheval, 1st edition 1833, 4th edition 1925, page 35

¹⁵³ *History of Rockingham County*, John W. Wayland, Ph.D., 1912, page 43

¹⁵⁴ *History of Rockingham County*, page 428

¹⁵⁵ *The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, page 48 and 71

¹⁵⁶ *Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, U.S. Department of the Interior, September 1992

¹⁵⁷ *Pastors and People: German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793*, Charles H. Gladfelter, Volume I, , page 485, 1980

¹⁵⁸ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, by John Walter Wayland Ph.D., 1927, page 55

¹⁵⁹ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 169

¹⁶⁰ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 83

¹⁶¹ *Pastors and People: German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793*, page 485

¹⁶² *Home Steading Along the Germany River*, Charlotte Crider, January, 1986

¹⁶³ *The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, 108

¹⁶⁴ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 87

¹⁶⁵ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 64

¹⁶⁶ *Faith in the Valley, Early Shenandoah County, Church Records*, page 3-5

¹⁶⁷ *Faith in the Valley, Early Shenandoah County, Church Records*, page 4

¹⁶⁸ *Faith in the Valley, Early Shenandoah County, Church Records*, Vol. IV Zion Church near Swover Creek, Daniel Burruss II and Sandra Helsley Yelton, page 3-5

¹⁶⁹ *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, page 51

¹⁷⁰ *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, page 60

¹⁷¹ *History of Rockingham County*, page 21

¹⁷² *Westerly Journeys*, Marilou West Franklin, 2006, westerly-journeys.com/genealogy/famPainter.html

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- ¹⁷³ *History of Rockingham County*, page 21
- ¹⁷⁴ *The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, page 94
- ¹⁷⁵ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 95
- ¹⁷⁶ Rude's Hill was named for Dr. A. R. Rude, a Lutheran minister, who lived near this hill just prior to the Civil War, *The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia*, John Walter Wayland, page 114
- ¹⁷⁷ *Tenth Legion Tithables, Rockingham County, Virginia, Tithables for 1792*, Harry M. Strickler, 1930, page 33
- ¹⁷⁸ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 170
- ¹⁷⁹ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 98
- ¹⁸⁰ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, by John W. Wayland, Ph. D, Second Edition, 1980, page 170
- ¹⁸¹ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, Currently the St. Mary's Pine Church, page 95-98
- ¹⁸² *Solomon Church Baptisms 1783-1850 Forestville, Virginia*, edited by Klaus Wust, page 7
- ¹⁸³ *Faith in the Valley Early Shenandoah County Church Records*, Volume IV, Zion Church near Swover Creek, Daniel Burruss II and Sandra Yelton, page 7
- ¹⁸⁴ *Faith in the Valley Early Shenandoah County Church Records*, Volume IV, Zion Church near Swover Creek, page 7
- ¹⁸⁵ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1783-1850 Forestville, Virginia*, page 7
- ¹⁸⁶ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850, Forestville, Virginia*, Other contributors included Michael Nehs, Andrew Zirkle, Michael Dettemer, page 17
- ¹⁸⁷ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, by John W. Wayland, Ph. D, Second Edition, page 170
- ¹⁸⁸ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850, Forestville, Virginia*, edited by Klaus Wust with transcriptions and translations by Lois Bowman and George Smith, Shenandoah History Publishers, 1989, page 7-17
- ¹⁸⁹ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850, Forestville, Virginia*, edited by Klaus Wust with transcriptions and translations by Lois Bowman and George Smith, Shenandoah History Publishers, 1989, page 7-17
- ¹⁹⁰ *Shenandoah Birth and Baptism Records Index*, Bonnie J. Painter, March 2001, page 81
- ¹⁹¹ *Life and Labors of Elder John Kline, the Martyr Missionary*, Collected from his Diary by Benjamin Funk, 2005, page 14
- ¹⁹² *Life and Labors of Elder John Kline, the Martyr Missionary*
- ¹⁹³ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*, Lonzo Dove, 1941, copied by Lewis Yankey
- ¹⁹⁴ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ¹⁹⁵ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ¹⁹⁶ John Kline: A Beloved Man of God, <http://www.vbmhc.org/tour/tour.shtml>
- ¹⁹⁷ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ¹⁹⁸ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ¹⁹⁹ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ²⁰⁰ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ²⁰¹ *History of Rockingham County*, page 21
- ²⁰² Shenandoah County Circuit Court Record, Minute Book 1781-1785, page 156, transcribed by Mary Ann Horton and Mary Lou Davis Horton, 1991. The minute book reportedly had Andrew originally assigned to Michael Nease but his name was crossed out and Michael written beneath. Both Michael and Andrew were listed as eight years of age. In 2009 the author obtained a copy of the original document
- ²⁰³ Guardian Papers, Shenandoah County, December 26, 1783
- ²⁰⁴ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, page 3
- ²⁰⁵ Pendleton County, West Virginia, Deed Book 11, page 256, February 21, 1835. This deed between John Ratchford and his wife, Mary, to Jacob Warnsturf refers to "*the Michael Yankey place, in which he died*"
- ²⁰⁶ Patricia Turner Ritchie wrote that the Brocks Gap area is in the northwest corner of Rockingham County, Virginia. The Gap is an opening in Little North Mountain thru which passes the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. Three towns are located in the region including Fulks Run, Bergton, and Criders. Continuing west on Bergton Road the land of Michael Yankey on the top of Shenandoah Mountain can be reached. The land was located on the Rockingham County, Virginia and Pendleton County, West Virginia line and was visited by the author and his wife in 2006. Pendleton County is currently in West Virginia
- ²⁰⁷ *Record Book of Rader Lutheran Church, Timberville, Virginia*, Translated by Christopher Henry Droegemuller, Revised by Dr. William A. Rader, Edited by June L. Rader, 1990, 31A
- ²⁰⁸ *Old Pine Church Baptism Records, 1783-1828*, page 43
- ²⁰⁹ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 167

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²¹⁰ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 172

²¹¹ *Westerly Journeys*, Marilou West Franklin, 2006, westerly-journeys.com/genealogy/famPainter.html

²¹² A monument in the old cemetery of Rader's Church dated May 20, 1765 credited Adam Reider, Ann Reider, Alexander Painter, and Marjorie Painter who "have given a small quantity of land for the building of a church house to worship God forever as long as the sun shines and the water runs to promote peace and love."

²¹³ *Pastors and People: German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793*, Charles H. Glatfelter, Vol. I, page 499, 1980

²¹⁴ *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, page 170

²¹⁵ *Life Along Holmans Creek*, page 8-9

²¹⁶ The Overseer of the Poor was a public trustee, in early Virginia, to care for the poor under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. If the family could not take care of the poor, the Warden, by Court order, bound the children to others as apprentices. The poor wore a badge on their right sleeve. If they refused to wear the badge they were given five lashes. Parishes took care of their own poor but they sent poor that belonged to another Parish back to the home Parish. If the father died and no male family member was available to care for the children, even if the mother was alive, the children were assigned to an Overseer of the Poor

²¹⁷ Shenandoah County, Virginia, Order Book for 1783, page 306

²¹⁸ Michael Nehs (Nease) is further discussed in this book in the essay entitled "BAKER-YANKEY-WETZEL"

²¹⁹ Shenandoah County Court Records, December 25, 1783, page 307

²²⁰ Shenandoah County Circuit Court Record, *Minute Book 1781-1785*, page 156, transcribed by Mary Ann Horton and Mary Lou Davis Horton, 1991. The minute book reportedly had Andrew originally assigned to Michael Nease but the name was crossed out and Michael written beneath. Both Michael and Andrew were listed as eight years of age

²²¹ Shenandoah County Court Records, December 25, 1783, page 307

²²² *The Zirkle Connection, A brief history of the Roller Family Ties*, compiled by Charles E. Roller, 1998

²²³ Donald Sweig and Kilmer Kenton report that Lord Culpeper was granted land by Charles II for Lord Culpeper's support of the crown during the war with Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans ending in 1649. This grant was executed while Charles II was exiled for eleven years in France but this grant was contested in America. Later in 1688 James II confirmed the land granted to Lord Culpeper. Lord Culpeper died and Katherine Culpeper inherited the land. After Katherine married Lord Fairfax the land then became known as "The Fairfax Grant." For many years the western boundaries of this grant were contested by Governor Gooch of Virginia and Lord Fairfax. George Washington and Peter Jefferson were involved in surveying these western boundary lines. The boundary lines were ultimately accepted by the English government in favor of the line chosen by Lord Fairfax. The "back line" was adopted in 1746 between the head waters of the Rapidan and Potomac Rivers. The FAIRFAX STONE was set on the north end of this line and a modern stone and marker are current still in place for this site. Lord Fairfax remained neutral during the Revolutionary War. In 1781 Lord Fairfax, a bachelor, died and after ten years of lawsuits the State of Virginia acquired title to the Fairfax land that was not already owned

²²⁴ *The Fairfax Family in Fairfax County: A Brief History*, Kenton Kilmer and Donald Sweig

²²⁵ Information identified and provided by Gerald Yankie, 2009

²²⁶ *An Essay on Brocks Gap, in Northwestern Rockingham County, Virginia*, by Alonzo Dove, 1941, copied by Lewis Yankey

²²⁷ *An Essay on 'Germany,' An Area of Brocks Gap Rockingham County, Virginia*, by Lonzo Dove, about 1944, copied by Lewis Yankey

²²⁸ *An Essay on 'Germany,' An Area of Brocks Gap Rockingham County, Virginia*

²²⁹ Personal communication, Charlotte Crider, 2007

²³⁰ Atlas Rockingham County, Virginia, 1895

²³¹ Virginia Atlas & Gazetteer, page 73, C5, DeLorme, 2005

²³² Virginia Atlas & Gazetteer, page 73, C5, DeLorme, 2005

²³³ *Home Steading Along the Germany River*, Charlotte Crider, January, 1986

²³⁴ *An Essay on 'Germany,' An Area of Brocks Gap Rockingham County, Virginia*

²³⁵ *Old Pine Church Baptism Records, 1783-1828*, translated by Klaus Wust, Mill Creek, Virginia, page 43

²³⁶ Conformation is the transformation of a person into the image of Christ. The person would ask to not be conformed to this world's mold but wished to be conformed to the image of Jesus. Confirmation is the process of the Holy Spirit confirming a person in the life of Baptism. This ceremony is man-made and would indicate a very strong religious belief. Usually this is a ceremony that is preformed at an older age than confirmation.

²³⁷ Shenandoah County Personal Property Tax rolls, April 6, 1793

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- ²³⁸ On April 6, 1793 Andrew Yankey is record twice. Once with Michael Detamore and once with Andrew Zircele. This must be a mistake with Michael Yankey to be listed with Michael Detamore
- ²³⁹ Marriage Bond, Rockingham County Records, Book 1, page 556, reported from the records of Barbara Mahoney, from the Shenandoah County Circuit Court Record, Woodstock, Virginia, *The Minute Book 1781-1785*, page 156, reported in *The American family history of William A. Yankey, 1803-1865*, Volume II, Mary Ann Horton and Mary Lou Davis Horton, 1991.
- ²⁴⁰ Rockingham County, Virginia, Deed Book 000, page 520, Conrad Hottinger property, November 10, 1808
- ²⁴¹ *The Surname Spelling*, Barbara Mahoney, July 2006
- ²⁴² Marriage Bond, Rockingham County Records, Book 1, page 556
- ²⁴³ Lewis Yankey lists the date as 1793 in his book but the original appears as an incomplete three. Some have suggested this is a four. 1794 would not be compatible with any of the other documents
- ²⁴⁴ 1830 Virginia Census, Pendleton County, page 73
- ²⁴⁵ Marriage Records, Rev. Paul Henkel, Rockingham County, Virginia, *Virginia Genealogist* Vol. 17, page 245, 1973
- ²⁴⁶ *Marriages Performed by Rev. Paul Henkel*, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 2, June 1923, copied by Miss Cora C. Curry, page 30
- ²⁴⁷ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, page 1
- ²⁴⁸ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850 Forestville, Virginia*, edited by Klaus Wust, page 17
- ²⁴⁹ Solomon German Lutheran and Reform Church Records, 1793-1851, Reel PR 7, page 14
- ²⁵⁰ Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1790
- ²⁵¹ Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1791
- ²⁵² Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1792
- ²⁵³ Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1792
- ²⁵⁴ Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1792
- ²⁵⁵ Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1793
- ²⁵⁶ Shenandoah County Personal Tax Rolls, 1794
- ²⁵⁷ "R" is for Rockingham County
- ²⁵⁸ *Marriages Preformed by Rev. Paul Henkel*, "Paul Hinckel-his book", copied by Miss Cora C. Curry, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 2, June 1923, page 30
- ²⁵⁹ *Life Along Holman's Creek*, page 124-125
- ²⁶⁰ Paul Henkel Family Papers, Stewart Bell Jr. Archives Room, Handley Regional Library, Winchester, Virginia
- ²⁶¹ Later records list the name Hottinger
- ²⁶² Subsequent surveys list this location as Little North Mountain
- ²⁶³ Land Grand Survey Book 2, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 32, December 26, 1782
- ²⁶⁴ Rockingham County, Virginia, Deed Book 000, page 520, November 1808
- ²⁶⁵ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, page 17, Edited by Klaus Wust, 1989
- ²⁶⁶ The entries into the baptism book were by family members and not the pastors. Most of the entries were in German. *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, page 16
- ²⁶⁷ Jacob Yankey was the brother of Michael Yankey (elder)
- ²⁶⁸ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, page 16
- ²⁶⁹ The original church in this region was at the north base of Rude's Hill and was called the Old Pine Church. The name remained when a new church was formed near Forestville, Virginia and called the Old Pine Church
- ²⁷⁰ The present day St Mary's Pine Lutheran Church is located about three miles northeast of Forrestville, Virginia on South Middle Road.
- ²⁷¹ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, page 5-8
- ²⁷² *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, page 5-8
- ²⁷³ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850*, Forestville, Virginia, Others included family members of Bauer, Roller, Rausch Zirckel (sic),
- ²⁷⁴ Rockingham County Survey Book A, page 406-407, August 10, 1803
- ²⁷⁵ Rockingham County Survey Book A, page 406-407, August 10, 1803
- ²⁷⁶ Deed Book, Rockingham County, Virginia, Book 000, January 15, 1805, page 232-233
- ²⁷⁷ Burnt Deed Book 0000, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 532-533
- ²⁷⁸ Burnt Deed Book 1, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 414-416, August 10, 1810
- ²⁷⁹ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, page 3
- ²⁸⁰ Virginia Atlas & Gazatteer™, 2005, page 72, B2 and B3

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- ²⁸¹ Information from Barbara Mahoney and Ronald Hottinger
- ²⁸² Virginia Atlas & Gazateer, DeLorme 2005, page 73, C 5/6
- ²⁸³ *A History of Rockingham County, Virginia*, John Wayland, page 410, Ruebush-Elkins Company, 1912
- ²⁸⁴ Burnt Deed Book 0000, Rockingham County, Virginia, August 21, 1810, page 532-533
- ²⁸⁵ Shenandoah County, Will Book L, page 221
- ²⁸⁶ Survey Book A, Rockingham County, page 91
- ²⁸⁷ Burnt Deed Book 1, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 381-382, May 16, 1810
- ²⁸⁸ Burnt Deed Book 0000, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 532-533, August 21, 1810
- ²⁸⁹ Deed Book 11, Pendleton County, Virginia, 1835, page 256
- ²⁹⁰ Burnt Deed Book 1, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 381-382, May 16, 1810
- ²⁹¹ Burnt Deed Book 1, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 414-416, August 21, 1810
- ²⁹² The actual date was 1803 and not 1804
- ²⁹³ Burnt Deed Book 1, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 414-416, August 21, 1810
- ²⁹⁴ Burnt Deed Book 0000, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 532-533
- ²⁹⁵ This cold spring was described in the original patent to John Thomas dated May 26, 1783. Survey Book A, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 91
- ²⁹⁶ Charlotte Crider, personal communication, 2007
- ²⁹⁷ The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, 2008
- ²⁹⁸ Virginia Atlas & Gazatteer™, 2005, page 73, C5
- ²⁹⁹ 1850 Kentucky Census, Boyle County, District 1, page 315
- ³⁰⁰ *Old Tenth Legion Marriage-Marriages in Rockingham Co., VA from 1778 to 1816*, Henry Strickler
- ³⁰¹ Grantor Deeds, Rockingham County, Virginia, Book 0000. page 552, Jacob Yankey to Jacob Haisey, 1810
- ³⁰² The Sweedlin Valley in Pendleton and Hardy Counties of West Virginia and is at the western base of the Shenandoah Mountain on which Michael Yankey lived
- ³⁰³ It would seem unusual that Michael Yankey froze to death on a trip that he must have taken many times in the past. The author believes that death by a cardiac event such as a myocardial infarction or an arrhythmia causing him to sit or fall down and ultimately die was a more likely the terminal event
- ³⁰⁴ *Pendleton County (West) Virginia: Probate Records*, information provided to author by Pendleton County Library, Sharon Gransofsky, 2009
- ³⁰⁵ The Wratchford family had ties with the Dunkard, now Church of the Brethren Church. The Dunkard/Brethren Elder John Kline reported of many visits to the Wratchford home during his travels to the area, *The Hottinger-Yankey Family*, Lewis Yankey, edited by Patricia T. Ritchie, page 179, September 1991
- ³⁰⁶ The name is spelled Wratchford on the deed where he signed his name and Mary made her mark
- ³⁰⁷ Deed Book 11, Pendleton County, Virginia, page 256, provided by Barbara H. Mahoney
- ³⁰⁸ Charlotte Crider, personal communication, 2007
- ³⁰⁹ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, Lewis H. Yankey, edited by Patricia T. Ritchie, page 179, 1991
- ³¹⁰ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, page 178
- ³¹¹ 1840 Virginia Census, Pendleton County, page 28
- ³¹² 1840 Virginia Census, Pendleton County, page 28
- ³¹³ Donald and Roberta Yankey, personal communication and photos, 2002
- ³¹⁴ West Virginia Atlas & Gazetteer, page 49, A6, DeLorme, 2001
- ³¹⁵ *Life and Labors of Elder John Kline, the Martyr Missionary*, Collected from his Diary by Benjamin Funk, 2005, page 15
- ³¹⁶ *Solomon Church Baptisms 1793-1850, Forestville, Virginia*, edited by Klaus Wust, Transcriptions and Translations by Lois B. Bowman and George M. Smith, 1989, page 17
- ³¹⁷ *Baptisms Solomon Church 1793-1850 Forestville, Virginia*, edited by Klaus Wust, page 17. Baptisms were recorded by the families and not the ministers. A copy of the original entry is in the possession of the author
- ³¹⁸ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, page 35
- ³¹⁹ *An Essay on 'Germany,' An Area of Brocks Gap Rockingham County, Virginia*
- ³²⁰ Henry Wetzel was the brother of John Wetzel. Lewis Wetzel, famous Indian fighter, was also a son of John Wetzel. Henry and John's parents were, Martin, Sr. and Maria Barbara Nehs Wetzel. Capt. John Wetzel became a friend of Capt. John Baker, immigrant ancestor of the author, and both men were killed by Indians on Cresap Bottom on the Ohio River south of Wheeling West Virginia. Michael Nehs, Sr., brother of Barbara Nehs, was the father of Michael Nehs, Jr. (Nease). Michael Nehs (Nease) was assigned as Overseer of the Poor for Michael Yankey. More discussion of this family is to be found under Martin Wetzel, Sr.

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- ³²¹ *Riggleman...An Allied Family in Virginia*, Barbara Mahoney and Ruth Gregory, February 2003
- ³²² Barbara Mahoney, personal communication with the author
- ³²³ *Our Father, Ira John Yankey*, Donald Yankey, Denison, Iowa, 1983, copy in possession of author and personal communication with the author, 2003
- ³²⁴ 1840 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, page 62
- ³²⁵ Charlotte Crider, locations identified by personal communication, 2007
- ³²⁶ Burnt Deed Book 26, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 492-493
- ³²⁷ Burnt Deed Book 26, Rockingham County, Virginia, page 492-493
- ³²⁸ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, Lewis Yankey, page 37, Typed and Edited by Patricia Ritchie, 1991
- ³²⁹ 1850 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, District 56, page 58B
- ³³⁰ *The Whetzel Family*, page 27
- ³³¹ *The Whetzel Family*, compiled by Lewis H. Yankey, Cridders, Virginia, 1991, page 29
- ³³² 1870 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, District 1, page 41
- ³³³ *Descendants of Henry Wetzel, Sr.*, compiled by Edna Wetzel Dove, Cridders, VA, 2003 page 8
- ³³⁴ Charlotte Crider, personal communication, 2007
- ³³⁵ *The Whetzel Family*, page 28
- ³³⁶ *The Whetzel Family*, page 28
- ³³⁷ 1860 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, District 1, page 487
- ³³⁸ 1870 Virginia Census, Rockingham County, Brocks Gap, page 41B
- ³³⁹ *The Hottinger and Yankey Families*, by Lewis Yankey, edited by Patricia Ritchie, 1991, page 108
- ³⁴⁰ Sarah Ketterman was the mother-in-law of Harvey Washington Yankey
- ³⁴¹ *History of Rockingham County*, page 209
- ³⁴² Virginia Atlas & Gazetteer, page 72, C4, 2005
- ³⁴³ *Our Father, Ira John Yankey*, Donald Yankey, Denison, Iowa, 1983, copy in possession of author and personal communication with the author, 2003
- ³⁴⁴ Elizabeth Ann Yankey married Michael Funk
- ³⁴⁵ Hartinger and later spelled Hottinger
- ³⁴⁶ *Letter, Arthur Aldine Yankey*, to Donald and Roberta Baer Yankey, June 1, 1961, copy in the possession of the author
- ³⁴⁷ *Letter, Arthur Aldine Yankey*, 1961
- ³⁴⁸ Photos of these men can be found in *Movers and Settlers: The Yankey Family*, Phillip L. Baker, MD, 2011
- ³⁴⁹ William Oscar Yankey was larger than his brother, Ira John Yankey, personal notes of the author who knew both men. In 2006 the author met Harold Yankey, son of Lewis Yankey, and noted that Harold Yankey was the same size and looked similar to Ira John Yankey