

# Westfall Family



*New York*  
*West Virginia*  
*Arkansas*



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# **The Westfall Family History**

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## The Westfall Family

### **I. Family Legend and Juriaen van Westvaal**

The ancestors of a great many Westfalls in the United States are Juriaen van Westfall and Mary Hansen Westfall who came to America from the Netherlands. "Juriaen" is the seventeenth century Dutch version of the name George. The "van" simply meant "from." In the document telling of his arrival in America he is referred to as Jeuriach Bestvaell van Luyderdorp, which translated to Modern English would be, "George Westfall from Liederdorp". Juriaen and Mary were early settlers in the area of present day Kingston, New York. The names Westfall and Westphal are the most common variations on the original Dutch and German versions of the name. The spelling of Westfall varied during the seventeenth century depending on who wrote it down. Most common were probably Westvaal and Westfael but in the written records you can also find Westphalen, Van Westphalen and Westvael. I will use "Westfall" in this manuscript since that is the version that came down to us.

My Grandmother, Osa Westfall Corbett, used to tell me that our Westfall family came to West Virginia from Westphalia, Germany. She believed that one of them was a lord or peer or some similar title. One of the things that inspired me to take up genealogy was her stories of our Westfall and Trowbridge ancestors. I first set out to document these stories; however, my research soon indicated that, while there are several similarities, the facts did not support the legend. Over the years I have learned that this is a common problem many family historians encounter. I told her a couple of times about this, but she always thought my information was incorrect.

In 1978 she wrote me a letter, part of which read, "Dear Ronnie, Sue & Children, I know I am slow in [answering] your welcome letter & package. I am not sure you traced the correct Westfalls. There was no one I knew. My Great Grandfather came from Westphalia, Germany with 2 brothers. He stayed in the East & married a Cherokee Indian girl. His 2 brothers went west. I don't recall any more about them. Great Grandpa's name was either John or Jonathan, not sure which. Grandpa Westfall was killed in the Civil War. His wife & my Grandmother was Lydia. She had several children."

A year later she wrote concerning the Westfalls, "My Great Grandfather & 2 brothers came from Westphalia, Germany & my Great Grandfather stayed in Maryland & married a Cherokee Indian. Great Grandpa's 2 brothers went west & never was heard from again by any of the family. Before the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War all of us offspring were notified we had an inheritance coming from Westphalia, Germany but the war broke out & the Russians took the country & that did it. Our Great Grandfather Westfall was a Peer or some thing like that in Germany."

In the final letter I received from her on the subject she says, "Grandpa Westfall was born in the east not sure where. His father came from Westphalia Germany married a Cherokee Indian girl."

I sensed that Grandma invested a lot of pride in this story and I certainly had no desire to poke holes in it. Cherished family legends are difficult for a family historian to deal with. I wanted very much to give her the evidence to turn the legend into fact. But, the evidence I have found points instead to Juriaen Westfall, a Dutch farmer, as our ancestor. We Westfall descendents can have as much pride in that story as Grandma had in hers, aristocracy or no. There are parallels in the historical documents that might help explain parts of the legend. The belief that the Westfalls came from Westphalia, Germany is repeated by several sources dating from about 1890 – 1920. These sources appear to have relied on interviews of various Westfall families in West Virginia. Interestingly, the German State of Westfallen (Westphalia) borders southeastern Netherlands. It is very likely that the family originated there but came to America after living in the Netherlands for at least a few generations. One thing for certain, when they first came to this country they were thoroughly Dutch in language, custom and religion.

I leave it up to you to decide for yourself. My version of the Westfall history has its missing pieces and there is always the possibility that I am wrong and Grandma was right. Even so, I hope you may learn a little history of the early Westfalls and perhaps a little of early America.

## **II. The Dutch Discover America**

On September 12, 1609 the Dutch explorer Henry Hudson, for whom the Hudson River was named, was the first European to discover Manhattan. The area was not colonized for another twelve years until the Dutch West India Company was formed in 1621. Three years later the first permanent settlement was made at Fort Orange by Dutch and Walloon<sup>1</sup> families. The colony was named New Netherlands and encompassed the lower part of present day New York State. The colony was controlled by the Dutch trading company and managed in Amsterdam by a board of directors. The chief concern of the Dutch West India Company was conquest and trade with the Indians, not colonization and agriculture. The welfare of the people living in the colony was of secondary importance. At first the province was a series of trading posts on the Hudson at Fort Orange, Esopus (Kingston) and Manhattan. These posts engaged mainly in fur trade with the native Americans.

Among the stockholders of the Dutch West India Company was Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a wealthy jeweler in Amsterdam. He became one of the directors early in the history of the company. Van Rensselaer was convinced that the reliance on hunting and trading alone would cause loss and damage to the company. He advocated restricting the fur trade and setting up agricultural communities to help colonize the province. New Amsterdam would then become a valuable supply station for ships going to the West Indies.

Van Rensselaer and other supporters of this plan drew up an agreement defining the kind of farming colonies they wished to create in New Netherlands. Those participating in the venture had to be stockholders and were called patroons. In 1630 and 1631 Van Rensselaer bought lands on the west bank of the upper Hudson River. He established a colony on his land and named it Rensselaerswyck. Today the site is the city of Albany, but the name still survives on the opposite bank of the Hudson as the town of Rensselaer. Some of the land in his farming colony he cultivated for himself through servant farmers. Other parts he leased to his servants and freemen in the colony. Van Rensselaer sent farm implements, livestock, building supplies, servants, farmers and merchants to New Netherland at his own expense. By 1646 there was a population of about one hundred people at Rensselaerswyck. Van Rensselaer never visited New Netherlands and conducted the affairs of the colony through letters from Amsterdam. These were often confusing and contradictory. This distant management resulted in many disputes with his officials and servant farmers, one of whom was Juriaen Westfall.

An amazing amount of information is known about Juriaen Westfall because his name is found in numerous documents of colonial New York. He arrived in New Netherlands in 1642 aboard the ship *De Houttuyn* commanded by Adriaen Dircksen Houttuyn. Kiliaen van Rensselaer sent the Rev. Johannes Megapolensis to be the pastor of the Dutch church in Rensselaerswyck. The Reverend carried a letter from Rensselaer about the payment for the passengers on the *De Houttuyn*. Listed in this document is "Jeuriach Bestvaell van Luyderdorp" (the modern town of Liederdorp is about twenty miles southwest of Amsterdam near the town of Lieden). The ship sailed from Holland on June 6 and arrived in Rensselaerswyck on August 11, 1642. Of the twenty-three persons aboard, all except the minister and three families were servants or employees of Van Rensselaer.

The governor of New Netherlands then was a resident Director General appointed by the Dutch West India Company. In 1643 the man who held that position started a war between the colonists and the native Americans that lasted two years. Shortly after Juriaen Westfall's arrival in the New World he and his companions were forced to defend their new homes against the Indians. The conflict decimated the province and many farms were destroyed along with badly needed crops. The war discouraged the settlers and many returned to Holland. In 1645 peace was made with the Indian tribes on Long Island and along the Hudson River. Shortly after that the Director General was relieved of his post and Peter Stuyvesant was appointed in his place and given charge of all of the Dutch possessions in America.

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<sup>1</sup> French speaking Belgians.

Stuyvesant arrived in New Amsterdam on May 11, 1647 and quickly began a series of reforms. Many of his measures were excellent, and he strengthened Dutch power in the region. Other reforms of his were heavy handed and along with his blunt manner soon made him many enemies. He tried to regulate the sale of liquor and forbade its sale to the Indians. His orders to this affect were usually disregarded. He punished those who would not conform to the Dutch Reformed church. He opposed giving the people a share in the government and instead named a council of nine men to advise him. These actions made him a very unpopular governor.

A few years after Stuyvesant's arrival many inhabitants of Rensselaerswyck, including Juriaen, became dissatisfied with their obligations to the patroon Van Rensselaer. Many of these people removed to the area known then as the Esopus. Today this area encompasses present day Kingston, New York and is located on the Hudson River about half way between Manhattan and Albany. The founder of the colony at Esopus was Thomas Chambers who, like Juriaen Westfall, was a farmer in the service of Rensselaer.

In September 1654 Juriaen was granted a patent for 32 ½ morgens of land at Esopus. Three years later all of the settlers at Esopus, worried about another uprising of Indians, left their farms for more protected settlements. Then in 1658 Governor Peter Stuyvesant staked out a site for a fort at Esopus. The fortification erected was six hundred thirty feet in circumference and contained a guardhouse. Two-dozen soldiers were left to protect the settlers and Juriaen and others returned to their farms.

The text of a land grant at Esopus dated March 27, 1657 to the widow of Johan de Hulter describes the land as adjacent to land of Juriaen Westfall. The records also seem to indicate that Juriaen exchanged his servitude to Van Rensselaer for service to Stuyvesant. In September 1658 Sergeant Andrew Lowrensen sent a report of conditions in Esopus to Governor Stuyvesant. He wrote, "As to Jurryen Westfalen, he thinks he will come down by the first opportunity and see whether he can agree with your Excellency about the rent of the farm here. But, the oxen would be of no service to him at present. He will speak about it more in detail with your Excellency."

The next spring the sergeant sent another report to Stuyvesant, "George Westphal does his best to plow the land and fence it. I have lent him 69 pounds of bacon, as he needed provisions. The oats are in the ground, all which your Honor has sent, the spring wheat came too late and the land is fenced nearly all the way round, the plowing continues since your Honor has sent the oxen. The oxen, in which your Honor is privately interested, draw well. He has sold his cows by order of your Honor. I have delivered the iron and ropes, which your Honor has sent. No more at present, except to commend your Honor to the protection of the Almighty God."

On April 9, 1660 Ensign Dirck Smitt wrote to Stuyvesant's secretary Van Ruyven with details of a skirmish with the Indians and the disposition of certain farm products. He wrote, "I beg to inform your Honor, that I have received from Mathias Roeloff's wife here 20 schepels of wheat for your Honor and from Skipper Vlodder or out of his yacht 145 schepels of spring wheat, of which Jurryen Westphalen, your Honor's farmer, has received 50 schepels."

The following month Ensign Smitt reported, "I have to inform your Honor in regard to the spring-corn, which we sowed, that Thomas Chambers has 100 schepels of barley and peas in the ground and Jurryaen Westphalen your Honor's farmer, has in the ground 100 schepels of spring-wheat and barley, as well as peas and oats."

On August 17, 1659, Juriaen Westfall and twelve others at Esopus sent a petition to Governor Stuyvesant and the Council of New Netherlands asking for a Dutch church to be established in Esopus. They requested that the Reverend Harmanus Bloem, recently arrived from Holland, be appointed the pastor. Juriaen and eight others signed the petition with their mark. Juriaen's mark is a unique three-pronged fork or trident that is easily distinguished in all the documents he signed. In response to the petition the church was established and Reverend Bloem was appointed the first regular pastor. Among those who pledged to support the new minister was Juriaen Westfall and Thomas Chambers. Chambers seems to have been an important figure in Esopus. It also appears that he was somehow closely connected to Juriaen Westfall and his family.

Juriaen Westfall and Mary Hansen were married probably about 1655. Their names are found in church records for the baptisms of their children. The oldest child was daughter Rymerick who married Thomas Quick in 1672. Assuming that she was no younger than 16 she must have been born about 1656. Son Abel was baptized in 1661. The other four children were

baptized between 1661 and 1666. Dutch children in the colony were baptized shortly after they were born, usually within a few days.

Before many years passed the settlement at Esopus became the village of Wiltwyck. In 1662, a survey was made of the village and the names of property owners entered into the public record. Thomas Chambers and Juriaen Westfall are listed as proprietors of lots in Wiltwyck.

In 1663 a series of fierce attacks by Indians rocked the settlement. Continued Indian attacks and Stuyvesant's severe inflexibility greatly weakened the colony. When war broke out between the Dutch and the British, the people of New Amsterdam were ready to welcome British rule. A stone fort and twenty cannons defended the city of New Amsterdam, but when British warships appeared in the harbor in 1664, the Dutch people refused to resist the invaders. Stuyvesant was forced to surrender without firing a shot, and New Amsterdam became New York. In December 1666 the new English authorities of the colony listed Juriaen Westfall as a grantee of land in Ulster County, New York. It was about this time that Wiltwyck became known as Kingston. The Dutch, however, maintained their customs and religion for many years to come.

If the inhabitants of the Esopus thought that the British had freed them from oppression with the capture of New York, they were soon disillusioned. In 1667, during the "Mutiny at Esopus" they rebelled against atrocities committed by English soldiers. Juriaen was among the citizens of Esopus who petitioned British Governor Nicolls for protection and restitution. This is the last direct mention we have of Juriaen. His youngest child was baptized in June 1666. Although we have no record of Juriaen's death, certain conveyances and other historical documents of Ulster and Orange counties, New York indicate that he died about 1669.

Thomas Chambers may have come to the aid of the Westfall family after Juriaen's death. Chambers also came to New Netherland as a farmer for Kiliaen Rensselaer. He first occupied the land where the city of Troy, New York now stands. He later became an influential and prosperous citizen of Kingston. In 1672 British Governor Lovelace rewarded him for his services to the colony. His estate was named the Manor of Fox Hall and Thomas became the Lord of Fox Hall Manor. It is my guess that he is the source of the family legend that says the immigrant Westfall ancestor was a lord or a peer. Juriaen and Mary's son John gave his name as John Westfall of Fox Hall in the Esopus when he married Mary Cool (Cole) in 1683. This reference seems to indicate that John was born or grew up at Fox Hall. It is possible that Thomas Chambers raised him and maybe the other Westfall children after Juriaen's death. John was probably about nine and the youngest child, Ellen, was about three years of age when Juriaen died. As adults these children probably had a clearer memory of Chambers than they did of their father. As the story was handed down from generation to generation the distinction between their father and their adopted parent was lost. Eventually the tale became a Westfall Lord or Peer.

Records from the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston show that Juriaen and Mary's daughter Rymerick married Thomas Quick at Kingston about 1672. Son John married Mary Jacobs Cool on January 28, 1683. Son Nicholas first married Maria Montagne on April 21, 1701 and then Sarah Vanaken on October 20, 1712. Abel Westfall was baptized on September 25, 1661. Simon Westfall was baptized on September 30, 1663 and married Nelly Quackenbos; their first child was baptized in 1694 in Kingston. Ellen, the youngest child, was baptized on June 27, 1666.

### **III. Border Feud**

In the century after Juriaen's death his children and grandchildren pushed west from the Hudson River through the wilderness to the Delaware River. Some time before 1720 many Dutch families settled in the area where the borders of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania come together at present day Port Jervis, New York. The colonials called this area the Minisink after the Minisink Indians who headquartered on an island there. The settlers from Esopus still spoke Dutch and Church services were in Dutch. The English, who came to the area, if they didn't speak Dutch, talked to the Dutch settlers in the Indian tongue, which was the other language most generally used. In time three Dutch Reformed churches were organized in this area, one in the vicinity of present day Port Jervis and the other two further down the Delaware on the New Jersey side. These churches recorded the baptisms of many Westfall children. Among the first



*Westfall land was in the area of Montague. The names of the Dutch pioneers are preserved in local place names. The Swartwoots (Swartwood), the Cools (Colesville), Van Aiken (Van Auken and Van Etten Roads) and others*

to settle in the Minisink were Abel, Cornelius, Juriaen and Jacob Westfall, grandsons of Juriaen and Mary. By 1750 the Westfall clan accounted for a sizeable share of the Dutch population in the area. This family must have been a closely-knit one. That fact was demonstrated when several of the Westfalls removed to Virginia. Second and third cousins settled close to each other even when they came to Virginia from New York and New Jersey many years apart.

Not long after the Westfalls settled in the Minisink they were involved in the "border war" between New York and New Jersey. Details of those events are found in petitions, legal actions and lawsuits filed in New York and New Jersey by the Westfalls and their antagonists. Without a doubt the originators of these documents deliberately portrayed themselves as blameless victims and their enemies as cruel villains. As always is the case, the truth lay somewhere in-between.

We should be thankful for these records, however, because they preserve for us a picture of the Westfalls during their time in the Minisink.

The original survey of the line dividing New York and New Jersey was both inaccurate and incomplete. Some settlers in this area occupied lands granted to them by New York and others by New Jersey resulting in overlapping claims. Neighbors living close together believed they were residents of New York or New Jersey depending on what was most beneficial to them. A majority of the Westfalls claimed their land was in New Jersey and their neighbors, the Swartwouts and Westbrooks, claimed to be in New York. Violence erupted when these families harvested grain from land the others believed was theirs. The feud further escalated when the authorities from one province or the other sent constables to arrest citizens who felt the constables lacked the authority to do so. In 1720 this dispute between the Westfalls and the Swartwouts was brought to the attention of the governments of New York and New Jersey. For awhile it appeared that the dispute was settled through compromise but it erupted again in 1743, apparently because, after more than twenty years, the boundary dispute between New York and New Jersey was still unsettled.

In 1743 Solomon Davis, a New Jersey Justice of the Peace was arrested on a warrant out of Orange County, New York. He was accused of acting illegally as a Justice within the jurisdiction of New York. To gain his freedom he paid a fine of forty pounds and was forced to give his bond (paid bail). This incident was triggered by a warrant issued by Davis for the arrest of a man who claimed to be a resident of New York.

Not long after the first incident, New Jersey Justice of the Peace Abraham Vanaken, a relative of the Westfalls, issued a warrant for the arrest of Johannes Westbrook and another man for breaking into a house at night. The Constable of Morris County and his deputies executed the warrant and arrested the vandals. The two were jailed in New Jersey but were soon released when a deal was made between the New Jersey Attorney General and an official from New York. The agreement was for people of the Minisink area to sign statements declaring that they lived in either New Jersey or New York. These people would then be subject only to the authorities in province of their choice. However, not long after, the Deputy Sheriff of Orange County apprehended Justice Vanaken because Westbrook was suing him for false arrest. Vanaken was taken to a jail in New York where he was kept for nearly a month. The Constable and his assistants, including Jurian Westfall, were also arrested because of Westbrook's suit and forced to pay a settlement. In a related instance another New Jersey constable had his horse shot out from under him by a New York posse. He was stripped of his belongings and hauled off to a New York Jail where he was confined for a considerable amount of time.

After these incidents, the Governor of New Jersey ordered an investigation of the boundary disputes. This apparently came to nothing. Ten years later the same problem arose again.

In August of 1754 Samuel Finch, one of the Constables of the precinct of Minisink in Orange County, New York was working in his shop. Cornelius Westfall, Solomon Cartwright, Peter Westfall, Jacobus Westfall and Jurian Westfall came to arrest him under a warrant issued by a New Jersey Justice of the Peace. When Finch refused to go, the men dragged him from his shop a quarter mile through bushes and swamps, seriously injuring him. Another man who was a Justice of the Peace in Orange County somehow rescued Finch before he was jailed in Sussex County, New Jersey. Samuel Finch subsequently filed a suit in New York against the Westfalls and Cartwright.

The following year, after the death of Cornelius, the Westfalls and others attempted to reclaim the land of Philip Swartwout, son of Jacob Swartwout also deceased. Jacob Swartwout was one of the original men involved in the dispute more than thirty years before. Petrus Smoke, the Sheriff of Sussex County, New Jersey and eleven other men including Jurian, Simon and Jacob Westfall came to Philip Swartwout and evicted him and his family from their home. Swartwout claimed that the men turned out his cattle, household furniture and everything else belonging to him. The family was allowed to live in a small kitchen on the property. To avoid the jail in Sussex County, Philip was forced to sign a lease for a portion of his property. Payment was to be a share of crops harvested in the lower section of the plantation. This situation continued for the next four years. In 1759 Swartwout and others petitioned the President of the King's Council of New York for relief. The President ordered the Sheriff of Orange County, New York to



raise a posse to arrest the Westfalls and their allies and bring them to the New York City jail until the case could be heard in a New York court. On November 11, 1759 the Sheriff put Philip Swartwout back in possession of his house and land. He found no opposition and no one there except for an unidentified woman and five children whom he evicted. The feud did not end there.

In February 1761 Nathaniel Westfall and three other men again arrested the beleaguered Philip and took him to the jail in Sussex County, New Jersey. He was forced to post a bond of sixteen hundred pounds to ensure that he appeared in the next session of the Sussex County court. The reason for this action was a lawsuit filed by Jacob Westfall, Simon Westfall and Deborah Davis. I suspect these three were heirs of the deceased Cornelius. This act by the Westfalls caused Cadwallader Colden, President of the King's Council in New York to write to Governor Boone of New Jersey demanding that action be taken against the New Jersey men. This is the last of the events described in the Archives of the State of New Jersey that I have found so we do not know how the dispute ended. The border between New York and New Jersey was finally settled in 1772. If some sources are right, some lands of the Westfalls did end up in New York but most were in Sussex County, New Jersey.

#### **IV. The French and Indian War**

Once friendly to each other, the Dutch families living in the Minisink came to live in fear of their Minisink Indian neighbors. When the Dutch first settled the Minisink area they built their log cabins on the edge of the Indian villages. Their sons hunted, fished and wrestled with their Indian peers. That began to change after 1737. In that year Thomas Penn and his brother John resorted to trickery to deprive the Minisink Indians of their favorite hunting ground in the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania.

The Penns knew that the Indians did not want to part with the lands north of the Lehigh, but their land agents sold the land to the Dutchmen (including the Westfalls) of the Minisink area anyway. Soon there were enough settlers living on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware for them to attempt to extinguish the Indian title to the land.

The Penns' "Walking Purchase" of land from the Indians was to extend back into the woods as far as a man could travel on foot in a day and a half. From the point where the walk ended, a line was to be drawn to the Delaware, thus establishing the northern boundary. But, instead of running east to the Delaware and striking it at the nearest point in the vicinity of present day Easton as the Indians expected, the surveyors ran the line north and met the Delaware at the mouth of the Lackawaxan. This was a devious trick and the settlers in the Minisink paid for it in years of terror and bloodshed.

The Minisinks tried to protest this action and reclaim their lands. They attended a council of the Iroquois Six Nations in Philadelphia. But the Iroquois council publicly insulted the Minisink and their allies. Primed with gifts received from the Penns, the Six Nations ordered the Minisink Indians to evacuate the lands. This drove the Minisink and their friends west to the Ohio River where the French received them with open arms. The French promised to restore their lands providing they would join them in an attack on the English.

The first attacks on the New Jersey Minisink settlement probably came in the spring of 1756. The April 1, 1756 edition of The Pennsylvania Journal made this report, "About two weeks ago, the barn of one Westfall at Minisink, was burnt by the Indians, with 24 cows, 9 horses and about 400 bushels of wheat."

In August, 1756 Abraham Vanaken, husband of Margaret Westfall, was driving a team and wagon loaded with grain. An Indian concealed in the cellar of an old house on Abraham's property shot him through the left arm and the musket ball blew off one of his fingers. His daughter, who was helping her father, was on top of the load. Abraham called to her to jump off and run for her life. The girl leaped down and fell. The Indian was on her and raised his tomahawk to kill her. Abraham, wounded as he was, ran toward the Indian with his pitchfork and saved his daughter's life. At about the same time Abraham's son ran towards them with a gun and the Indian fled. When the Indian reached the end of the field two others joined him and they disappeared into the woods.

The next day in New York, a few miles from Vanaken's place, Gerardus Swartwout, Samuel Finch and Peter Westfall were found murdered and striped naked. A company of men from the Minisink settlement crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania to search for the raiders. When they reached the Indian village they discovered that the Indians had abandoned it. The Dutchmen set fire to the houses, some of which were reported to be very good ones.

Small parties of Indians made frequent incursions into the area through the spring of 1757 destroying a vast amount of property and taking many lives. At this time the settlement is said to have contained thirty families.

In 1758 the Governor of New Jersey, Francis Bernard, described in a letter attacks by Indians in his province in June. A band of Indians were sighted crossing the Delaware River into New Jersey from Pennsylvania. Several New Jersey soldiers and settlers went to look for them. When they could not find the Indians they split into two groups. One group of five men walked into an ambush set by seventeen Indians. Both sides immediately began firing their muskets. Two settlers died instantly and one was wounded. Hearing the gunfire, the other party of men rushed to help. After the fight was over one Indian was dead and at least three others wounded.

A week later a party of twenty Indians attacked the house of Abraham Cortrecht and killed two people. The next day a band of thirty Indians attacked the house of Jurian Westfall. Inside were fifteen men, most of them New York soldiers. Seven people were killed and four children were taken. The survivors took refuge in the cellar of the house and finally drove off the raiders. During the attack, one Indian charged toward a boy with a gun. The boy held his fire until the last minute, then shot the Indian and ran away. Later, when the boy told his story a group of men with dogs went to look for the Indian. They found him buried under a pile of stones. The dead man was recognized as being a famous Indian leader named John Armstrong.

In one of these raids the Indians captured a very young Peter, son of Jurian Westfall. The Indians reared Peter and he married among them and became one of their leaders. After the

Revolutionary War Peter returned to his birthplace to claim an inheritance. His mother recognized him and pleaded with him to stay. But, he refused and returned to his life with the Indians. I wonder if this might be the seed for the legend of the Westfall who married a "Cherokee" Indian girl.

I also think that the New Jersey experience was the root for the legend of the Westfall who remained in the east, perhaps Maryland. Our ancestor Abel Westfall was the younger brother of Jurian and uncle to Peter who was captured by the Indians. Both Abel and Jurian were the sons of John Westfall of Fox Hall Manor and the grandsons of the immigrant ancestor Juriaen. Some of Abel's children were baptized in the Minisink Dutch churches but he had apparently gone on to Virginia before the French and Indian War brought tragedy to the Minisink community. At least one son, our ancestor Cornelius, remained behind in New Jersey when his father and others moved south. Also going to Virginia were members of the Cortrecht family.



*Old stone house in the Minisink area probably built in the 1780's and used as a fort against Indian attacks. The Westfalls probably lived in ones much like this*

They were relatives and neighbors of the Westfalls in the Minisink. This name evolved into Cutright, a name that is often associated with the Westfalls in West Virginia. Cortrecht is also the Dutch version of the name, Cartwright.

## V. The Family Line

Jurien Westfall's grandchildren and great-grandchildren continued to push back the frontiers of America. At least one branch of the family moved west into Pennsylvania. Others, including ours, moved south to Virginia. As the family grew the records containing their names become more difficult to sort out. There were several Cornelius, John and Jacob Westfalls in Virginia before 1850. My research and that of others has identified thirty-four Johns, twenty Jacobs and thirteen Cornelius Westfalls born before 1850. The 1850 census was the first to list by name all persons living in a household. Before that time, from the 1780's through 1840 only the head of the house was listed by name on tax and census rolls. We will probably never be able to identify the pedigree of all of these families. Lucky for us, ours were the subjects of articles in various West Virginia local histories. Before our ancestors are lost in the crowd let's review our line.

**Jurien Westfall** who married Mary Hansen was the immigrant ancestor. He was born probably around 1620 in the Netherlands and died about 1669 in Kingston, New York. Jurien and Mary had six children.

**John Westfall** of Foxhall Manor was the oldest son, born about 1660 in Kingston, New York. His wife was Mary Jacobs Cool (or Cole). They had twelve children all born in Kingston between 1684 and 1709. We have no record of John's death. He may have gone to the Minisink area on the Delaware River with several of his children.

**Abel Westfall** was born probably in January 1696. He was the seventh of John and Mary's twelve children. He married Anne Bogard, daughter of Cornelius and Eva Hornbeck Bogard probably in Kingston around 1717. He and Anne had eight children born between 1719 and 1739. Abel first settled in the Minisink area of New Jersey but went to Augusta County, the northern neck of Virginia around 1748. He died in 1755 in Hampshire County, Virginia.

**Cornelius Westfall** was the second of Abel and Anne's eight children. He was born probably in September or October 1721. Cornelius married his first cousin Elizabeth Westfall daughter of Jacob and Margaret Duytscher Westfall. She too was the granddaughter of John of Foxhall Manor. Cornelius and Elizabeth had eight children all born in the Minisink area of New Jersey between 1748 and 1769. Cornelius remained in New Jersey when his father and brother John removed to Virginia. Cornelius brought his family to Virginia much later, around 1774. Elizabeth had a sister Eleanor. There is some speculation that after Elizabeth died Cornelius married her sister Eleanor, the widow of David Cole. Cornelius died in Hampshire County, Virginia about March 1783.

Cornelius had five sons, all of whom are accounted for in the Virginia records. There is some controversy about which of them was our ancestor. At first, I and at least one other researcher believed that Cornelius, Jr. was that ancestor, and that he married Elizabeth Helmick. We have the testimony of the grandson of Cornelius and Elizabeth Helmick to verify our line from them to us. One of the problems we had was with the birth date for Cornelius, Jr. He seemed too old to be our Cornelius. Later in my research I discovered the marriage record of Cornelius and Elizabeth Springston which seems to rule him out. Now I believe that son Jacob is the likely candidate for our direct ancestor.

**Jacob Westfall** was born about March 1753 in New Jersey. He was the oldest son of Cornelius sr. and Elizabeth Westfall. He may be the Jacob that married Judith Booth possibly in New Jersey, as there is no record of their marriage in Virginia. We know about three sons born in the span of sixteen years. It is very likely there were several other children. It is also possible that when Jacob died in Randolph County about 1795 he was married to an Elizabeth (maiden name unknown). The estate records of Jacob's father Cornelius, his own and that of his son Joseph is the glue that holds all of this together.

**Cornelius Westfall** appears to be the eldest son of Jacob. Virginia census records indicate that Cornelius was born about 1770. He married Elizabeth Helmick in Randolph County on January 13, 1796. They had five children that we know of. There are several West Virginia local histories that name Cornelius and identify his children. Cornelius was denied a pension as a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

**John H. Westfall** was the fourth child of Cornelius and Elizabeth. He was born in 1806 in Harrison County, Virginia and died in Upshur County on May 1, 1870. John first married Elizabeth Allman about 1830 and they had nine children. Elizabeth apparently died about 1850. John married second Lydia Wilson Smith, a widow with five children of her own.

**Nathaniel Jonathan Westfall** was the first of five children born to John and Lydia. He was born on Christmas day, 1851. Nathaniel married Luvenia Margaret Trowbridge on June 20, 1880 on horse back in Lewis County, West Virginia. They had seven children.

**Osa B. Westfall** was the fourth child and third daughter born to Nathaniel and Luvenia. She was born on March 13, 1897 in Lewis County, West Virginia and died on July 15, 1992 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. She married Arthur Edmond Corbett on September 12, 1919 in Cumberland, Maryland and had six children. She was my beloved grandmother.

## VI. Virginia

I'm not certain who were the first Westfalls to come to Virginia. Our ancestor Abel, grandson of Juriaen, was certainly one of the earliest. He appears in various records under the aliases of Abram and Abraham. In the baptismal records for his children, his given name is listed as Abel except for his daughter Elizabeth when it is given as Abraham. Abel was granted 400 acres in the Northern Neck of Virginia on the Great South Branch of the Potomac on October 6, 1748. The estate was located about five miles south of present day Moorefield in Hardy County, West Virginia. He purchased adjoining property in 1755. Abel was added to the Augusta County tax lists on August 28, 1750. The will of John Bogard, a relative of Abel's wife Ann, was recorded in Augusta County on September 4, 1746; the executor was Abel Westfall and his daughter Lea served as a witness.

On August 26, 1766 in Augusta County court, Jacob and Hannah Conrad requested that John Westfall, son of Abel, give an account of the estate of John Bogard. Abel apparently had died while administering Bogard's estate and John was the administrator of his father's estate. When this situation arose it was common for the heirs of the first deceased to request a legal accounting of the estate. An inventory was recorded February 14, 1758 and the sale bill was recorded November 15, 1759. According to court testimony, Abel died in 1755 making a deathbed oral will leaving a portion of his estate to his son John who had helped him secure the settlement.

Abel's son Cornelius, our ancestor, did not move to Virginia for another fifteen years. His youngest child was baptized in one of the Dutch churches in the Minisink in February 1769. However, in 1761 he leased the 400-acre Northern Neck plantation from his brother John. In 1774 Cornelius took possession of another tract after John transferred at least a portion of the Northern Neck land to the Singleton family. Litigation resulted, ending in 1793 when the title claims of Cornelius' heirs were dismissed.

In this account we can see maybe the seeds of the legend of the "brothers" who went west while our Westfall ancestor remained in the east. We know that Abel had two sons, John and Cornelius. There is a good chance that there was another brother we know nothing about, making up the required three brothers in our story. Also, shortly after the Revolution several of the Westfall clan went on west to Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.

To add more fuel to our legend, we have a few local histories from West Virginia written between 1900 and 1940. These most likely are stories told to the writers by Westfall family members. Several of these stories repeat the belief that the Westfalls were from Westphalia, Germany. One interesting exception is the story in *History of Ritchie County* by Minnie Kendall Lowther written around 1910. In it, she says that the Westfalls were of Irish lineage. But she also says that they came to Randolph County from New York. Dr. A.S. Bosworth, author of *A History of Randolph County* says, "The Westfalls were of German origin and the name was spelled Westphal in the mother tongue." W.B. Cutright, author of *The History of Upshur County, West*

Virginia wrote, "Among the pioneers of Randolph, Upshur, Barbour and Harrison Counties is found the German name of Westfall (Westphal), their ancestors came to America from Germany, that portion known as Westfallen, and later known as the district of Westphalia." Cutright stated that Cornelius Westfall was among the earliest settlers of Randolph County. Cutright's source for this information was Samuel Westfall of Lewis County, West Virginia. Samuel was the grandson of Cornelius Westfall, son of John H. Westfall and uncle of Osa Westfall Corbett.

One of the best essays of this period on the Westfall family history, I think, is Corinne E. Cutright's *The Westfall Family*. It was published in the Randolph County Historical Society Magazine of History and Biography in 1927. Some of her facts can be disputed but her essay seems to be well researched. Ms. Cutright states that the first Westfall to arrive in Virginia was John Westfall, grandson of Juriaen and Mary Hansen Westfall. He came to Augusta County, Virginia from New York in 1747. The place he settled was located in present day Hardy County, West Virginia. He died there in 1789, forty-two years after he first came to Virginia. All of this is true except that John was the son of Abel and great grandson of Juriaen. John was also the brother of our ancestor, Cornelius.

## **VII. Indian Wars in Virginia**

During the French and Indian War, settlements in Virginia west of the Alleghenies were frequently attacked and broken up by Indian tribes resisting the relentless push west by white settlers. In 1753 Robert Files and his family, along with David Tygart, built cabins within three miles of one another, near where the town of Beverly, West Virginia now stands. Unfortunately for them their cabins lay along the Seneca War Trail. It wasn't long before the Indians attacked and killed the entire Files family. Tygart left his name on the valley but took everything else of value back to the South Branch of the Potomac. Today Tygarts Valley is part of Randolph County, West Virginia. Settlements did not resume there until after 1763. Jacob Westfall is usually credited with finding and burying the bones of the Files family twenty years after their tragedy. Jacob was the son of John Westfall as were James and Cornelius who also settled in Tygarts Valley.

After the treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian war, it was illegal for whites to settle anywhere west of the Alleghenies. Dutch and German settlers, unable to read English (or claiming they could not do so) ignored the treaty. So did the Scotch-Irish, probably because of the example set by their Dutch neighbors, or maybe because of their contempt for the English. These settlers secured Tomahawk Rights to the land they claimed. They blazed trees with an axe for boundary markers and then built cabins and settled on the land. The Indians continued their attacks on these settlers after the war. In 1768 the Iroquois ceded all land between the Alleghenies and the Ohio River with the treaty of Fort Stanwix. After that settlers came in droves. By 1775 the population of Virginia west of the Allegheny Mountains reached 30,000. The settlements followed streams and Indian trails. By the end of 1772 settlers had claimed all of the land in Tygarts Valley.

In 1774 Dumore's War erupted. This hostility was named for John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia. Lord Dunmore led a series of raids on Indian villages in western Virginia. Some writers believe the Indian trouble was instigated by Murray to distract the attention of the settlers of Virginia from the growing Revolutionary spirit in the colony. Some considered the campaign the first battle of the American Revolution, though it is hard to understand why. In reality the war was a result of a coalition of American Indians attempting to check the westward expansion of white settlers. Dunmore's War ended the same year it started with the battle of Point Pleasant near the junction of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. But, scattered Indian attacks continued in western Virginia for another twenty years.

Jacob and his brothers James and Cornelius came to Tygarts Valley in 1772 from their plantations along the South Branch of the Potomac in present day Hampshire and Hardy Counties. At the time Virginia was offering 400 acres in the valley, exempt from taxes for fifteen years. If a settler built a cabin and raised a crop of corn he could claim another 1000 acres. Jacob Westfall was a justice of the peace and a member of the court appointed by the Governor in the organization of Randolph County. He was elected sheriff by his associate justices of the

peace, and was the first sheriff of the county. In 1790 Jacob was one of the trustees of the town of Beverly. The first court house of Randolph County was designated on May 29, 1787 in the residence of James Westfall in Beverly. Cornelius Westfall was appointed the second sheriff of Randolph in 1789.

Jacob is credited with building a fort a quarter mile south of Beverly in Randolph County. It is still known as Westfall's fort and consisted of a large two-story house enclosed in a stockade. The house stood for more than a century and for all I know could still be there. Jacob built the fort in 1774 at the start of Lord Dunmore's War. During that time most settlers lived separate from a stockade located near their community. At the first sign of a threat from the Indians a rider would alert all the families in the area. The family would gather what provisions and clothing they could and go to the fort. The next day a party of armed men would gather the furniture and bring it to the fort. The Indians often burned the homes of the settlers and they could lose everything they owned. These events occurred many times; during actual or imagined Indian attacks until several years after the Revolution. It must have been an experience that the Westfalls were very familiar with.



WESTFALL'S FORT, TYGARTS VALLEY, BEVERLY, BUILT 1774

There are other stories of Indians and Westfall relatives told in some of the local histories in West Virginia. The first has two very different versions, one quite romantic, the other probably closer to the truth. It concerns William White, the father of Elizabeth White who married Joel Westfall. Joel was a descendant of Jurian the brother of our ancestor Abel Westfall.

One account says she was 102 when she told this story to her great grandson, Joel J. Westfall in 1861. The records indicate that she was probably closer to 82 when she told the story to seven-year-old Joel. He retold the story often as an adult and it came to rest in Minnie Kendall Lowther's *History of Ritchie County*.

Ms. Lowther's account says that Elizabeth called her great grandson to her and said that she wished to tell him the story of the life and cruel death of his great grandfather, William White. She hoped that he would remember what she was about to tell him. She said, "I was a Wallace, a relative of Sir William Wallace, of Scotland, and I am the wife of William White, the great scout and Indian fighter."

According to Mrs. White she married the Scottish immigrant William White and, as his bride went to live in a tree house. In March 1782 William White was captured and scalped by

Indians. Members of his scouting party placed him in a boat to take him to Buckhannon but as they neared the town he died.

William White is mentioned in other sources. In Samuel Kercheval's history of the Tygart Valley, Captain White and an Irish companion were incarcerated in jail at Winchester, Virginia charged with murdering two Indians in the glades of the Allegheny Mountains in 1768. A party of fifty or more indignant citizens, headed by Captain Abraham Fry, rescued the two men. The act was so popular with the Virginia settlers that the two men were never prosecuted.

In *The Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia From 1768 to 1795*, by Lucullus V. McWhorter there is another story about White. It is interesting because it gives us a picture of life during the early settlement of West Virginia. This document says that Colonel Henry Fry Westfall heard the story in 1821 and wrote about it many years later.

Soon after the first settlement was made in Tygarts Valley and surrounding areas, small teams of scouts or militias were set up. An officer was appointed to command each company. Each company was required to serve for a period of time and then alternate with another company. Their duty was to spy on the Indians and report their movements to the settlement.

In the summer of 1770 a small squad of six men was sent out from Randolph County. Among the six were William White, Paul Shaver and John Cutright. Paul Shaver told the tale many years later to Henry Westfall. John Cutright was only a boy at the time but had unlimited courage, probably fueled by immaturity.

The scouts followed the Little Kanawha River, meandering through the thick forest, to its conjunction with the Ohio River where Parkersburg, West Virginia is now located. They then followed the Ohio River down to the mouth of the Great Kanawha River near Point Pleasant. They spent the summer there scouting and spying on the Indians. In late summer they started their journey home. They traveled through the unbroken forest in the area of western and central West Virginia until they reached the headwaters of the Little Kanawha without seeing any trace of Indians. Game was plentiful along the river so they decided to stop a few days and hunt. They pitched their camp on Stewart's Creek. Indian summer was now on and the weather was perfect. Even though there had been no sign of Indians, they kept watch on the trail that lead up the little river and on over to the settlement on the West Fork.

One evening, after a full day of successful deer hunting they were sitting around their fire when they heard the call of turkeys going to roost. Young Cutwright, thinking that turkey would be a nice change to venison, grabbed his gun and told the others he would get one for supper. He walked briskly towards the turkey calls. He hadn't gone far when the birds were answering each other in different directions. Captain White immediately became suspicious that all was not right. He called Cutright back to the camp and told him that he would find the roosting place of the turkeys. He was gone for only a short time when he raced back to the camp with the news that they were nearly surrounded by a band of Indians. The situation was dangerous and they had to escape immediately before they were attacked. The Indians had found them because of their campfire, which they hastily doused. They quietly stole through the woods away from their camp, then ran over rocks, hills and small streams for about four miles before they halted. On the summit of a ridge they stopped to see if they had been pursued. Seeing no further sign of the Indians they continued their journey home. The story doesn't say, but I imagine the Indians enjoyed the fruit of the hunt bagged by White's company.

The final story about White is the romantic one, more fiction than fact. It comes to us from Judge John C. McWhorter in his book *The Scout of the Buckongonanon*, a historical romance novel of the West Virginia border. It tells a different story from Mrs. White's about the death of William White. It claims that in August 1769 Captain White and Buckongahelas, a powerful Delaware Indian leader met accidentally and entered into a peace pact.

All went well between them until the summer of 1773. White and his party, on the way from Nutter's fort to Bush's fort, were warned by buzzards of a camp nearby. Capt. White set out to discover what he thought was an Indian camp. Soon a rifle shot rang out and the men knew it was White's. They rushed in the direction where the shot was fired. Joining White, they cautiously advanced to a thicket, where they found lying on his face, his gun resting across a log, the body of a tall, young Indian, shot through the heart. It was Mahonegon, son of the old Delaware chief.

The face of the young man wore no war paint and he was dressed as a deer hunter. A deer lick was nearby. He appeared to be watching for deer as evening approached and White had mistakenly thought he was laying in ambush. White became greatly distressed over the killing and admitted he had made a mistake.

That was the beginning of a nine-year hunt between White and the Delaware chief for one another's lives and they both had many thrilling escapes. This went on until the spring of 1792, when White was returning home from a scouting trip. Suddenly White fell mortally wounded from his horse from a shot fired by the Indian chief. As the body was carried into the stockade, from the summit of the hills above came the plaintive cry: "Mahonegon! Mahonegon! Mahonegon!" The chief had avenged the death of his son.

## **VIII. The American Revolution**

When revolution swept across the American colonies the Westfalls were among the patriots who took up arms against the British. The war began on April 19, 1775 when the Minutemen of Lexington, Massachusetts returned the fire of British soldiers. It ended in October 1781 with the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, although a formal treaty was not signed until 1783.

The names of a few Westfalls who fought in the war are preserved because they or their widows applied for pensions many years later. Those who died or never applied are now forgotten. Decades after the War the U.S. Congress approved pensions for needy veterans and their widows. To receive a pension a veteran had to prove his service. Usually this meant the soldier had to name his unit and commanding officers, describe the campaigns he was a part of and have someone that knew him during the war swear that what he said was the truth. Once the application was approved he or his widow, under certain circumstances, could draw a pension, usually amounting to less than a hundred dollars a year. In addition to proof of service, widows had to have been married to the soldier prior to 1794.

One of those we know about was Abraham Westfall from the Minisink settlement of Machackemeck, now Deer Park Township in Orange County, New York. His father was the Minisink pioneer Peter Westfall killed by Indians in August 1756 at the outbreak of the French and Indian War. After Peter's death Abraham's mother took him to live at the home of her parents in Tysebag, across the Delaware River in Pennsylvania. The next year in August 1757 she married John Lyde who was also from the Minisink settlement. Twenty years later Abraham joined the New York militia and rose to the rank of Captain. As the war was ending, Abraham returned to Deer Park to marry young Blandina van Etten, daughter of Anthony van Etten and Anna Decker. Abraham and his wife moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania in May 1797. He was the ancestor of Frank Hales Allen of Lakewood, Ohio. Mr. Hales was one of the first Westfall descendants to thoroughly research the Westfall family history. He compiled his findings in the manuscript *Westfall Family Lineage* that he completed about 1945.

Also from New York were Abraham, William and Terry Westfall whose widows applied for pensions based on the service of their husbands. While stationed with the Air Force near Washington, D.C. I made several trips to the National Archives gathering data for my project. Unfortunately, I did not have the time to copy the records of all the Westfalls and other family tree branches. But, for other researchers, those records are preserved in the National Archives, available to the public, as are the applications of hundreds of other Revolutionary War veterans.

Three sons of John Westfall of Hardy County distinguished themselves in service to the American cause. Abel and Cornelius helped to recruit a company of men in Hampshire County in 1776. Their younger brother Abraham joined that same year as a private. Abel was commissioned a Captain and served with the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment during the early part of the war. Cornelius enlisted as an orderly sergeant and later was commissioned an Ensign. He rose to the grade of Lieutenant. He served in Abel's Company of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Line under Colonel Peter Muhlenberg and later under Colonel Abraham Bowman from 1776 until 1778. Abraham served in the Virginia Line of regulars for one or two years under Abel's command.

Abraham's widow Massey Harbin Westfall applied for a pension from Knox County, Indiana in April 1843. Michael Thorn attested to her affidavit that he had known all three Westfall



brothers, a year before the Battle of Mommouth on the South Branch of the Potomac. Cornelius applied for a pension on May 30, 1818 from Knox County, Indiana. His declaration was made in 1821 while he was living in Green County, Indiana.

Jacob Westfall, Jr. of Randolph County also served during the War. He was the son of Jacob Westfall, Sr. who was the brother of John Westfall of Hardy County. His declaration for a pension is preserved in the book, *The Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia*, as well as in government archives. Lieutenant Jacob Westfall entered the service of the United States under Commander in Chief, General George Rodgers Clark in the regiment of Virginia volunteers commanded by Colonel Zachariah Morgan. Jacob left home in Tygarts Valley on June 20, 1781 and volunteered at Morgantown, Virginia for a term of six months. Jacob's regiment marched from Morgantown up the Monongahela a short distance to what was known as the New Store settlement. There his regiment joined Colonel Crockett's regiment of regular troops. General Clark informed the men that their mission was to march to Detroit and take it from the British. The two regiments obtained boats, took water on board and descended the river to four miles below Fort Pitt. They remained there for several days collecting provisions then sailed down the Ohio to an island below the mouth of the Little Kanahwa, near present day Wheeling, West Virginia. There they awaited the arrival of Colonel Laughery with reinforcements of two hundred men.

During the days that followed several men deserted. General Clark and his officers held a council and abandoned the idea of marching to Detroit. They felt the remaining force of men was insufficient to capture the British stronghold. General Clark decided to continue down the Ohio to Kentucky, raise an additional force of Kentucky militia, and march out against some of the Indian towns. An officer was left with a few men to guard some boats of provisions until Colonel Laughery arrived. In the mean time Colonel Laughery was descending the Ohio River. About fifteen miles below the mouth of the Miami Indians caught Laughery with his boats between an island and the mainland and the entire detachment was killed or taken prisoner. General Clark's force continued down the river to the Falls of the Ohio. Clark held a council with the Kentucky Militia officers and concluded that it was too late in the year to raise an army, sufficient for a campaign against the Indian towns and allow the Virginia volunteers to return home before winter set in. The volunteers were released and Jacob Westfall returned to Virginia without firing his musket in battle. Jacob made his declaration for a pension in September 1833 in Montgomery County, Indiana. At that time he was a resident of Putnam County, Indiana. He died on March 5, 1835 a few months before his eightieth birthday. His widow, Mary King Westfall, applied for a widow's pension in November 1838 when she was eighty years old. Mary died in 1841 in Putnam County, Indiana.

John Westfall of Hampshire County, Virginia enlisted in 1780 as a private in Captain Wallace's Company under Major Ridley's, 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment. John marched to Winchester, Virginia with prisoners from British General Burgoyne's army. From there he and his unit went on to Hillsboro, North Carolina. He missed the pivotal Battle of Guilford Court House because of illness. His commanding officer was killed in that battle. John was discharged at Salisbury, North Carolina after serving eighteen months. He made his declaration for a pension in 1820 from Clarksburg, Virginia when he was sixty years old. His pension was allowed and he drew eight dollars a month until 1824 when he died at age sixty-four. John was one of the sons of our ancestors Cornelius and Elizabeth Westfall.

One grandson of Cornelius and Elizabeth Westfall was Cornelius Westfall of Lewis County who was the great grandfather of my grandmother Osa Westfall Corbett. In 1834 he applied for a pension as a soldier of the Revolution. Judge Jacob Jackson of Lewis County gave government agent G. Singleton the details of a conversation he had with Cornelius. Agent Singleton's report, dated July 1834, is preserved today in the National Archives where I found it. This is the text of that affidavit titled "Cornelius Westfall of Lewis County an applicant for a pension, declaration made in the spring of 1834."

*"Jacob J. Jackson of Lewis County a Gentleman of character and substance says that some short time past Westfall being at his house and having previously heard that he had applied for a pension and that subject being introduced in conversation, he Jackson told Westfall that in swearing he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War he had sworn to a lie." Westfall replied,*

*"You don't know as much as you think you do." Jackson then read and explained the pension law to Westfall. After which Westfall said he had been [mislead] by "them fellows" that he had been made to believe that he was entitled to a pension for services in the Indian wars that were carried on after the War of the Revolution had terminated. Westfall then told Jackson that Jonathan Wamsley had "done him disservice."*

Cornelius was a boy about ten years old when the Revolutionary War ended in 1781. Isolated Indian raids did occur for several years after the war but there were no major battles. More than likely, Cornelius served in one of the militias organized during those years for protection against the Indians. I have found no evidence that Cornelius' father, Jacob Westfall, participated in the war although he would have been a young man in his twenties at the time. It is clear from the evidence that the Jacob who served with George Rogers Clark was not our ancestor.

Judge Jackson practiced law in Lewis County and was the founder of Jackson's Mill in Weston, West Virginia. Judge Jackson was also the grandfather of Civil War General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. The general spent many of his boyhood years at Jackson's Mill and it is very likely that Cornelius or his children were acquainted with him. Grandma wrote to me once about her Trowbridge relatives. She said, "Charles and Joe did run a grist mill near Weston, W.Va. It belonged to an army man named Jackson. The place was known as Jackson Mills." I don't think she ever knew she was referring to one of the greatest and most famous of the Confederate Civil War generals.

## **IX. The Civil War**

During the Civil War the Westfalls served in both the Union and Confederate armies and the tragedy of brother against brother and cousin against cousin was literally true. That struggle not only tore the nation apart but families as well. The question of slavery was only one issue that inflamed the passions of the war hawks in the North and South. I don't know how much an issue slavery was for the Westfalls but John Westfall of Hardy County owned slaves until his death a few years after the Revolutionary War. He is listed on the tax rolls of Hardy County between the years 1782 through 1787 with three. He made his will on February 9, 1789. In it he bequeaths to his wife, Sarah, "My Negro, Jack, and my wench Megigen." And to his son Isaac, "my Negro, Tom he paying to each of his brothers one sixth part of the valuation of said Negro." Most of John Westfall's children migrated to Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. It is unlikely that they owned slaves much beyond his lifetime. I can find no record of any other Westfalls owning slaves. Unlike eastern Virginia and other southern states, the western part of Virginia was unsuited for large cotton plantations and slavery was less of an economic factor.

The burden of the Civil War seems to have fallen especially heavy on the Westfalls of Braxton County. Two sons of Joseph Wilson and Margaret Brown Westfall, Joseph B. and John served on the Union side and another, James H., on the Confederate. Joseph joined Company F, 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of West Virginia Infantry and was wounded at Opequon Creek in the Battle of Winchester, Virginia on September 19, 1864. In that engagement Union troops under General Philip Sheridan defeated Confederate forces commanded by General Jubal Early. Joseph's younger brother John enlisted in May 1863 and served in Company D, M Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> West Virginia Infantry. He was wounded in the thigh and captured by the Confederates at Piedmont, West Virginia in June 1864. His unit listed him as missing in action in September that year. John was first hospitalized in Staunton, Virginia. Then, on October 27, 1864 he was admitted to the hospital in the infamous Andersonville, Georgia Confederate prison. More than 12,000 captured Union soldiers died from mistreatment, disease and hunger at Andersonville during the Civil War years. John was fortunate. He was released from Andersonville in November 1864 when he and other soldiers were exchanged for Confederate prisoners held by the Union Army. Shortly after his release from prison he was mustered out of the army at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was only nineteen when he was discharged. The older brother of Joseph and John, James H. Westfall and three of their cousins, Hiram, George and Jacob enlisted in Company B, 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia

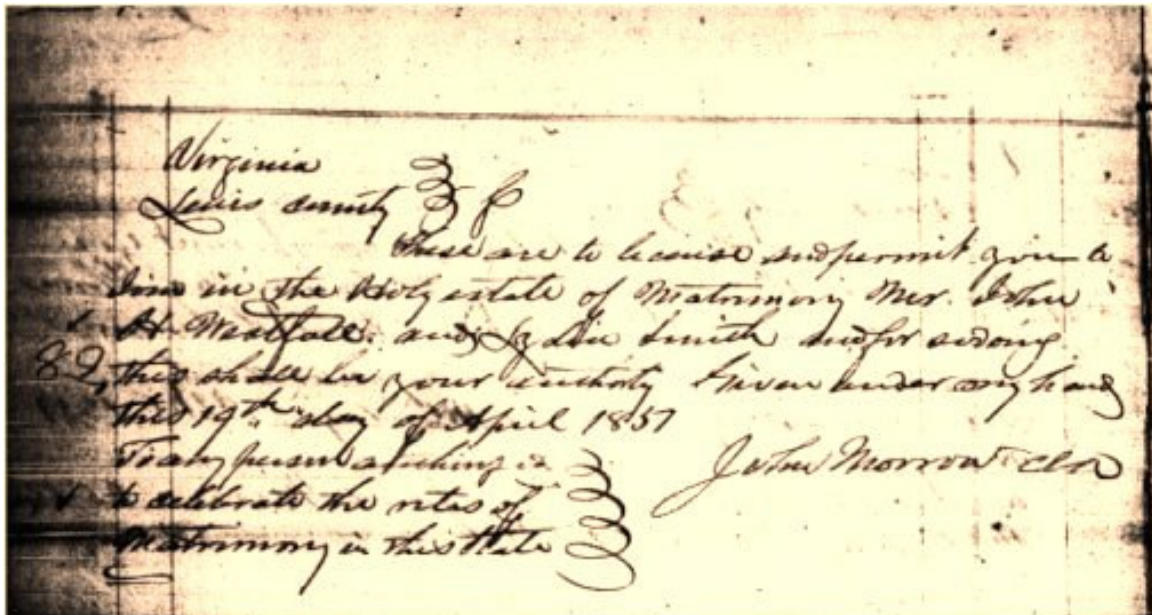
Cavalry. The cousins were the sons of Wilson and Elizabeth Westfall. These Westfall families, as are we, were descendants of Cornelius and Elizabeth Westfall who settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia in 1761.

In Gilmer County Adam Simpson Westfall enlisted in the Union Army in 1862 and fought with Company G, 10<sup>th</sup> West Virginia Infantry. He was the son of William L. and Elizabeth Ware Westfall of Lewis and Gilmer counties. This family was distantly related to our family through John Westfall of Fox Hall Manor. Unfortunately, I have not found the war record of Adam or the Confederate Westfalls. They are listed in *History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia* by John Davison Sutton, but no details of their service is given.

John H. Westfall, grandfather of Osa Westfall Corbett, did not serve or die in the Civil War. He was fifty-five years old at the beginning of the Civil War, rather long in the tooth to be a soldier. He may have died during the war years but one of my fellow Westfall researchers, William Osler, claimed based on evidence he had that John died in Upshur County on May 1, 1870, five years after the war ended. Some of his sons were of the right age and may have fought in the war, but if they did I have not found their records. John's death may be recorded in the U. S. Census mortality schedule for 1870.

## X. From Then Until Now

Our ancestor, John H. (Helmick?) Westfall was born in 1806 in Harrison County, Virginia to Cornelius and Elizabeth Helmick Westfall. He married Elizabeth Allman in 1830. A John Westfall of the right age group appears on page 260 of the 1830 census of Lewis County, Virginia with four males and three females in the home. John H. Westfall appears on page 140 of the 1840 census in Lewis County with four males and four females in the household. Also listed on this page are his father Cornelius and brother Walter M. Westfall. On the 1850 Lewis County census John H. Westfall, his wife Elizabeth and their family appear on Page 37, dwelling number 500. This is the first census to list individual members of a household. The children ranging in age from eighteen to one years are from the oldest to the youngest, Samuel, Lorenzo Dow, George, Rhuham, Peter, Harrison, Albert and Virginia. Living near by was John's brother



Wedding License for John H. Westfall and Lydia Smith issued on April 19, 1857.  
This document is in the Lewis County, Virginia Register of Marriages, vol. 4, pg. 24

Walter. John last appears on the Virginia census in Randolph County in 1860. In the household are his wife Lydia and several children, some of whom are undoubtedly Smith children. He supposedly died in Upshur County, West Virginia on May 1, 1870.

Lydia Wilson was first married to a Smith and had several children. I've not found a marriage record in Virginia for her and a Smith but it must have occurred around 1840-42. On the 1850 census of Lewis County, Virginia Lydia Smith, age 27 and her children David M. and Solomon E. Smith are listed in the household of Joel Goodwin and his wife Mary A. Goodwin. This is most certainly Lydia Wilson Smith. This would indicate that Mr. Smith died about 1850, probably in Lewis County. There is a Lewis County marriage record for Lydia Smith and John H. Westfall recorded on April 19, 1857. The 1860 census confirms the identity of this family.

On November 7, 1978 my grandmother, Osa Westfall Corbett wrote this letter to me. Except for the records mentioned above, it contains most of what I know of our Westfall family from the time of my great-great-grandparents, John H. and Lydia Wilson Westfall.

She wrote, "Grandpa Westfall was killed in the Civil War. His wife and my Grandmother was Lydia. She had several children: Jane, who married a man named Laurence, I don't know his first name; Ann married Frank Markley; sons Sam, Dow, Peter and Nathaniel. Sam and Dow lived in Pikens, W.Va. Jane lived in a little place near Buckhannon named Lawrence. Peter lived at a little place Edmondson four miles from our farm and Ann lived on Laurel Creek about three or four miles from us. Grandma married a man named Smith who had several children. The only Smiths I knew was Thomas who had several children and McKinley Smith, we called him Uncle Kin. He had several children also. Both bought forty acres off each side of Papa's farm. He had homesteaded 160 acres so we had forty acres in-between the Smiths. There were several families of Westfalls in Buckhannon but no relation to us. We went to Buckhannon in the winter

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## REGISTER OF

Line Number.	DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE		FULL NAME OF THE PARTIES		AGE AND CONDITION BEFORE MARRIAGE								
	DATE	TOWN OR COUNTY	HUSBAND	WIFE	HUSBAND		WIFE		SINGLE or WIDOWED				
					Yrs.	Mo.	Days	Yrs.	Mo.	Days	Married	Widow.	
43	1850	Lewis Co	John Columbus	Rebecca Eliza									
44	1850	Lewis Co	James Neil	Jane	47			25					
45	1850	Lewis Co	Robert	Gyneth	21			16					
46	June 17	Lewis Co	Robert	Robert	24			17					
47	June 20	Lewis Co	Levi Bond	Luvenia	32			21					
48	June 20	Lewis Co	Nathaniel J. Westfall	Juvenia Margaret Snowbridge	27			16					
49	June 27	Lewis Co	Kenn	Shelby	28			18					

**Marriage of Nathaniel and Luvenia recorded June 20, 1880**  
Lewis Co., W.Va. in vol. 5, pg. 90

to go to school and to the farm west of Weston through the summer when school was on vacation, as the one room school there [near the farm] was not much of a school and over one

mile from the farm. Before I was born two oil and two gas wells were drilled on our farm. We lived two miles from Copley and the oil field was called the Copley oil field including ours. It was in an Irish settlement. I never knew many of my relatives, so can not say for sure much about them. I knew Uncle Pete's family best."

On November 29, 1979 I received another letter from Grandma. She said, "Papa and Momma were married near Jackson Mills on horse back and all the attendants were on horses. Papa and Momma went fourteen miles west of Weston and homesteaded a section of land. Later on they sold forty acres to Tom and forty to McKinley or Kin as we called him. The homestead was on Cove Lick Creek. Later on Standard Oil Company put Copley oil field in there and that is where all of us kids were born. In 1912 they sold their farm and we moved to Akron."

When Nathaniel Jonathan Westfall, my great-grandfather, was growing up there was still a considerable amount of wilderness in West Virginia. That fact is hard to imagine in the late 1990's. At the end of the twentieth century wilderness exists in the lower forty-eight states only because of Federal protection and the outlawing of motor vehicles in those areas. But, after Nathaniel and Luvenia Trowbridge were married they went west fourteen miles from Weston in Lewis County and homesteaded 160 acres. At that time there was not so much as a wagon trail to the property. Nathaniel and Luvenia built a house and all the furniture in it from logs and raised their family there. No one seems to know much about Nathaniel. We might guess that he and Luvenia had a sense of adventure, and perhaps a sense of humor since they were married on horseback at Jackson Mills, certainly an unconventional ceremony. They also gave some of their children a letter of the alphabet instead of a middle name and when the children were enough, told them to pick a middle name they liked using the letter. Osa B. never chose a middle name and so for her entire life had only an initial. Her youngest brother was an exception. He was named Theodore Roosevelt Westfall in honor of the President.

Grandma told me several stories about her family. The one I remember best concerns an Irish wake. As she said in her letter above, they lived in a settlement largely made up of Irish oil field workers. When my grandmother was young, one of the Irish clan died, and a wake was held. In those days the dead were not embalmed and the bodies had to be buried quickly. The wake was held the evening before the burial. I don't know if Grandma was there or heard this from her father, but Westfalls were in attendance. True to form much whiskey was passed around and very late at night most of those at the wake were feeling little pain. Suddenly the body sat up in the coffin and let out a loud "Hummph!" Irishmen, and I suppose Westfalls, were bailing out of windows and doors to put as much distance as possible between them and the corpse.

Of course, this was not a case of the dead returning to haunt the living, or to collect his share of the liquor. It was merely the natural process of decomposition as gas collected in the abdominal cavity and dead muscle tissue contracted. But, had I been there, I probably would have quickly followed everyone else to the nearest exit.

Osa B. Westfall was born on March 13, 1897 in Lewis County, West Virginia. In 1912, at the age of fifteen she moved to Akron, Ohio with her parents. Her father worked in the rubber factories of Akron and died in 1915 of tuberculosis. I very much regret that we have no first person records of Nathaniel's life, such as letters or photographs. The records we do have are his marriage, death, some census records and the memory of him by his daughter Osa. Land records probably exist, but I have not found them.

When she was twenty-two Osa met twenty year old Arthur E. Corbett of Akron. Arthur's mother, Clara Mae, was very much against the marriage because of their differences in ages, and perhaps because of prejudices many northern Ohioans had for West Virginians they considered hillbillies. At that time in Ohio the bride and groom had to be twenty-one to marry without the consent of the parents. Clara refused to give her consent. In defiance of her wishes Osa and Arthur eloped one night and traveled to Cumberland, Maryland where the age of consent was much lower. Arthur's mother never seemed to forgive them of this act of rebellion. Or, perhaps she did.

Both my grandparents told me this story. During her last years of life Arthur's mother lived with and was cared for by Arthur and Osa. She died in Akron in October 1930. On the night after her death my grandparents were in bed talking. A light suddenly appeared at the bedroom door. They could both clearly see it was Clara. The apparition approached the bed and tossed a

bouquet of roses at Osa and vanished. The odor of roses filled the room. Grandma always felt that it was her way of saying she forgave them. Did this really happen to Grandpa and Grandma Corbett? I don't know, perhaps it was a vision brought on by grief. But, both my grandparents told me the story was true. This was only one of several similar stories that my grandmother told me when I was living with them as a teenager.

Osa and Arthur had six children. My mother, Clara Luvenia Corbett, was the oldest born in 1921 in Copley, Ohio and died in an auto accident in Arizona on November 26, 1990. She was named for her Corbett and Westfall Grandmothers. The other children born in Akron were Dorothy Eileen, born in 1923; Elinor Lucille born in 1929; James Arthur, born in 1934; Gerald Lee, born in 1936. Wayne Corbett was born in Copley in 1939 but died as a baby.

Before World War II Osa worked at the Goodyear dirigible hanger in Akron sewing canvas sections that covered the huge dirigible "Akron." The immense hangar the ship was built in still stands in the city of Akron. Grandma told me that the hanger was so large that clouds would form in top of the hanger and at times rain would actually fall from these clouds. I have since read the same thing in aviation sources. The dirigible Akron was destroyed in a storm shortly before World War II with the loss of life. In a separate accident Her sister ship, The Macon, was also destroyed. Those accidents and the destruction of the German zeppelin Hindenburg at Lakehurst, New Jersey in 1937 brought the era of rigid lighter than air ships to a tragic end.

Grandpa and Grandma Corbett moved from Copley, Ohio to Arkansas in 1943. Osa suffered from reoccurring episodes of pneumonia and her doctor recommended they move to a warmer climate.

During World War II while my father was in North Africa my mother took my younger brother Arthur and I to live with our grandparents in Ozone, Arkansas. I have brief, but vivid memories of that place, even though I was very, very young. I amazed my grandmother and mother years later when I recalled the log house with the stairs with no risers leading to the upper floor. I used to get out of bed and watch my grandmother through these stairs as she cooked breakfast on a wood stove.

Sunday school classes were conducted in the house for our neighbors since there was no church near to where we lived. Once, my Uncle Gerry, who was probably about seven or eight at the time, took me up stairs during the classes. There was a knothole in the floor planking and we could peer through it and see the people below. Of course this was not enough for Gerry. We needed something more gratifying to do with a hole in the floor and people directly below. This part of the upstairs wasn't used and there was dust on the floor. We tried to make little piles of dust and push it little by little through the hole. That didn't work so well. I supposed the Sunday school class thought a little wind was blowing dust around. Well, Gerry had to find something more effective. Marbles! That would do the trick. "Here, Ronnie. Roll these marbles through the hole!" It worked. I don't remember what the punishment was but we certainly got a reaction. Grandma told me years later that the whole class broke up laughing when the marbles hit the floor and interrupted the class.

This house was destroyed by a tornado probably not long after the Sunday school incident. Luckily, no one was harmed thanks to a premonition my grandmother had. Grandpa Corbett had returned to Ohio to take care of some business. That evening, Grandma felt something bad was going to happen. She asked a neighbor to spend the night, but still she could not sleep. A fierce storm blew up suddenly and Grandma woke everyone and told everyone to run to the storm cellar, a little distance from the house. The family barely made it to the shelter when twin funnels destroyed the hay shed, barn and house.

After the war ended my father returned from overseas and he and my mother separated. My father had custody of my brother and I. Dad was killed in March 1946 when a train at an unguarded crossing in Lodi, Ohio hit his car. After his death my Dad's sister Clara raised us. In the summer of 1959 I returned to Crawford County, Arkansas to be with my mother and grandparents. I finished high school in Van Buren then went to Oklahoma City to attend a technical school. After graduating in 1961 I joined the Air Force. Grandpa Corbett died in Fort Smith on September 21, 1969 with complications from the sugar diabetes he suffered with for many years. Grandma Osa Westfall Corbett died on July 15, 1992 at the age of ninety-five. I miss her dearly.

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## *Descendants of Juriaen Westfall*

### *Generation No. 1*

**1. Juriaen<sup>1</sup> Westfall** was born in Holland, and died Abt. 1669 in Kingston, New York. He married **Mary Hansen** Abt. 1658 in New York.

Children of Juriaen Westfall and Mary Hansen are:

- + 2        i. Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1660 in Kingston, New York.
- 3        ii. Abel Westfall, born Bef. September 25, 1661 in Kingston, New York.
- + 4        iii. Rymerick Westfall, born Abt. 1662; died Bef. July 1697.
- + 5        iv. Simon Westfall, born Bef. September 30, 1663 in Kingston, New York.
- + 6        v. Nicolaus Westfall, born Abt. 1664 in Kingston, New York.
- 7        vi. Elajen Westfall, born Bef. June 27, 1666 in Kingston, New York.

### *Generation No. 2*

**2. Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1660 in Kingston, New York. He married **Mary Jacobs Cool** January 28, 1682/83 in Kingston, New York, daughter of Jacob Cool and Maritje Simons.

Children of Johannes Westfall and Mary Cool are:

- + 8        i. Juriaen<sup>3</sup> Westfall, born Bef. April 27, 1684 in Kingston, New York; died Bef. December 1731 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- + 9        ii. Maretje Westfall, born Bef. August 1685 in Kingston, New York.
- + 10       iii. Rebecka Westfall, born Bef. April 29, 1687 in Kingston, New York.
- + 11       iv. Jannetje Westfall, born Bef. March 17, 1688/89 in Kingston, New York.
- + 12       v. Sara Westfall, born Bef. May 26, 1690 in Kingston, New York.
- + 13       vi. Jacob Westfall, born Bef. April 23, 1693 in Kingston, New York.
- + 14       vii. Abel Westfall, born Bef. February 9, 1695/96 in Kingston, New York; died 1755 in Hampshire Co. (West) Virginia.
- + 15       viii. Nicolaes Westfall, born Bef. May 1, 1698 in Kingston, New York.
- + 16       ix. Claertje Westfall, born Bef. October 31, 1700 in Kingston, New York.
- 17       x. Raymerick Westfall, born Bef. June 13, 1703 in Kingston, New York.
- + 18       xi. Lena Westfall, born Bef. September 22, 1705 in Kingston, New York.
- + 19       xii. Rachel Westfall, born Bef. September 11, 1709 in Kingston, New York.

**4. Rymerick<sup>2</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1662, and died Bef. July 1697. She married **Thomas Theunisse Quick** December 7, 1672.

Children of Rymerick Westfall and Thomas Quick are:

- 20        i. Johannes<sup>3</sup> Quick, born Bef. September 9, 1683 in Kingston, New York.
- 21        ii. Weyntie Quick, born Bef. March 28, 1686 in Kingston, New York.
- + 22        iii. Wyntie Quick, born Bef. September 29, 1692 in Kingston, New York.
- 23        iv. Geertie Quick, born Bef. August 25, 1695 in Kingston, New York.

**5. Simon<sup>2</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 30, 1663 in Kingston, New York. He married **Nellie Piernal Quackenbos** in Kingston, New York.

Children of Simon Westfall and Nellie Quackenbos are:

- + 24        i. Marretje<sup>3</sup> Westfall, born Bef. November 18, 1694 in Kingston, New York.
- + 25        ii. Juriaen Westfall, born Bef. September 27, 1696 in Kingston, New York; died 1753 in Augusta County, Virginia.
- + 26        iii. Gysbert Westfall, born Bef. October 16, 1698 in Kingston, New York; died Bef. June 30, 1759.
- + 27        iv. Neeltje Westfall, born Bef. December 25, 1700 in Kingston, New York.

- 28 v. Geertje Westfall, born Bef. January 31, 1702/03 in Kingston, New York.
- + 29 vi. Antje Westfall, born Bef. August 11, 1706 in Kingston, New York.
- 30 vii. Lea Westfall, born Bef. October 31, 1708 in Kingston, New York. She married Adam Maes.
- + 31 viii. Wouter Westfall, born Bef. 1710 in Kingston, New York.
- + 32 ix. Rachel Westfall, born Bef. July 22, 1711 in Kingston, New York.

**6. Nicolaus<sup>2</sup> Westfall** (Juriaan<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1664 in Kingston, New York. He married **(1) Mary Montagne** April 21, 1701 in Kingston, New York. He married **(2) Sarah Van Aken** October 20, 1712 in Kingston, Ulster Co., New York.

Child of Nicolaus Westfall and Mary Montagne is:

- 33 i. Jurian<sup>3</sup> Westfall, born Bef. May 10, 1702 in Kingston, New York; died Abt. 1702.

Children of Nicolaus Westfall and Sarah Van Aken are:

- 34 i. Peternella<sup>3</sup> Westfall, born Bef. August 30, 1713 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York. She married Nicolas Schoonhoven.
- + 35 ii. Juriaan Westfall, born Bef. September 23, 1716 in Minisink, New York.
- 36 iii. Maria Westfall, born Bef. May 24, 1719 in Kingston, New York.
- 37 iv. Elisabeth Westfall, born Bef. November 18, 1722 in Minisink, Orange County, New York. She married Benjamin Thomson February 9, 1745/46 in Minisink, Orange County, New York.
- 38 v. Lydia Westfall, born Bef. January 16, 1725/26 in Minisink, Orange County, New York. She married Benjamin Westbroeck Vernoy in Minisink, Orange County, New York.
- + 39 vi. Petrus Westfall, born Abt. 1728 in Machackemeck, Port Jervis, New York; died August 1756 in Port Jervis, New York.

### *Generation No. 3*

**8. Juriaan<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaan<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. April 27, 1684 in Kingston, New York, and died Bef. December 1731 in Minisink, New Jersey. He married **(1) Styntun van Kuykendaal** Abt. 1710, daughter of Leu van Kuykendaal and Grietje Tack. He married **(2) Maritje Koddebeck** August 20, 1716 in Minisink, New York, daughter of Jacob Kuddebeck and Margareta Provoost.

Children of Juriaan Westfall and Styntun van Kuykendaal are:

- + 40 i. Johannes<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born Bef. June 24, 1711 in Kingston, New York.
- + 41 ii. Jacobus Westfall, born Bef. February 8, 1712/13 in Kingston, New York.
- + 42 iii. Jacob Westfall, born Bef. June 8, 1715 in Minisink, New Jersey; died in Ohio.

Children of Juriaan Westfall and Maritje Koddebeck are:

- + 43 i. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born Bef. January 29, 1717/18 in Kingston, New York.
- 44 ii. Marretjen Westfall, born January 31, 1719/20 in Kingston, New York. She married (1) Jan van Etten April 13, 1738. She married (2) Abram van Aken May 29, 1747.
- + 45 iii. Daniel Westfall, born Bef. September 1, 1723 in Kingston, New York; died Bef. July 29, 1800.
- 46 iv. Margrietje Westfall, born January 16, 1725/26 in Rochester, New York. She married Abraham van Aken March 1, 1746/47 in Minisink, New York.

**9. Maretje<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaan<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. August 1685 in Kingston, New York. She married **Cornelis Kuykendaal** in Kingston, New York.

Children of Maretje Westfall and Cornelis Kuykendaal are:

- 47 i. Leur<sup>4</sup> Kuykendaal, born Bef. October 27, 1706 in Kingston, New York.
- 48 ii. Margrett Kuykendaal, born Bef. May 7, 1710 in Kingston, New York.
- 49 iii. Marretjen Kuykendaal, born Bef. June 22, 1712 in Kingston, New York.
- 50 iv. Nelletjen Kuykendaal, born Bef. June 8, 1715 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 51 v. Abraham Kuykendaal, born Bef. October 18, 1719 in Kingston, New York.
- 52 vi. Petrus Kuykendaal, born Bef. July 4, 1733 in Minisink, New Jersey.

**10. Rebecka<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaan<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. April 29, 1687 in Kingston, New York. She married **Manuel Gonsales** in Kingston, New York.

Children of Rebecka Westfall and Manuel Gonsales are:

- 53 i. Johannes<sup>4</sup> Gonsales, born Bef. May 7, 1710 in Kingston, New York.
- 54 ii. Sarah Gonsales, born Bef. July 18, 1711 in Kingston, New York.
- 55 iii. Helena Gonsales, born Bef. October 25, 1713 in Kingston, New York.
- 56 iv. Joseph Gonsales, born Bef. December 4, 1715 in Kingston, New York.
- 57 v. Lea Gonsales, born Bef. January 19, 1717/18 in Kingston, New York.
- 58 vi. Catrina Gonsales, born Bef. July 1, 1722 in Kingston, New York.
- 59 vii. Catrina Gonsales, born Bef. April 9, 1727.
- 60 viii. Jacobus Gonsales, born Bef. June 1, 1729.

**11. Jannetje<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. March 17, 1688/89 in Kingston, New York. She married **Matheus Kuykendaal** March 21, 1714/15 in Kingston, New York.

Children of Jannetje Westfall and Matheus Kuykendaal are:

- 61 i. Simon<sup>4</sup> Kuykendaal, born Bef. June 24, 1716 in Kingston, New York.
- 62 ii. Jacobus Kuykendaal, born Bef. October 22, 1721 in Kingston, New York.
- 63 iii. Elisabeth Kuykendaal, born Bef. January 26, 1725/26 in Rochester, New York.
- 64 iv. Elisabeth Kuykendaal, born Bef. October 6, 1728.

**12. Sara<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. May 26, 1690 in Kingston, New York. She married **Jacob Van Kuykendaal** March 21, 1714/15 in Kingston, New York.

Children of Sara Westfall and Jacob Van Kuykendaal are:

- 65 i. Johannes<sup>4</sup> Kuykendaal, born Bef. January 19, 1713/14 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 66 ii. Marretjen Kuykendaal, born Bef. October 22, 1721 in Kingston, New York.
- 67 iii. Benjamin Kuykendaal, born Bef. September 1, 1723 in Kingston, New York.
- 68 iv. Christina Kuykendaal, born Bef. February 12, 1726/27.
- 69 v. Nathaniel Kuykendaal, born Bef. October 6, 1728.

**13. Jacob<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. April 23, 1693 in Kingston, New York. He married **Margaret Duytscher** November 19, 1717 in Kingston, New York.

Children of Jacob Westfall and Margaret Duytscher are:

- 70 i. Maria<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born January 28, 1718/19. She married Thomas Schoonhoven.
- 71 ii. Eleanor Magdalene Westfall, born Bef. October 22, 1721 in Prob. Minisink, New Jersey; died in Virginia. She married (1) David Cole Bef. 1740 in Minisink, New York (estimated date). She married (2) John Davets July 21, 1759. She married (3) Cornelius Westfall Aft. 1770 in Possibly Hampshire Co., Virginia.
- + 72 iii. Cornelius Westfall, born Bef. September 1, 1723 in Kingston, New York; died Abt. 1755 in Minisink, New York.
- + 73 iv. Elizabeth Westfall, born Bef. January 16, 1725/26 in Sineaquan, New York.
- 74 v. Zara Westfall, born October 6, 1728 in Rochester, New York. She married Joris Kimber October 5, 1749 in Minisink, New York.
- 75 vi. Sophia Westfall, born Bef. June 19, 1734 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 76 vii. Margriet Westfall, born Bef. August 26, 1736 in Minisink, New Jersey. She married Jacobus Davenport.

**14. Abel<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. February 9, 1695/96 in Kingston, New York, and died 1755 in Hampshire Co. (West) Virginia. He married **Anne Bogard** February 25, 1716/17 in Kingston, New York, daughter of Cornelius Bogard and Eva Hoernbeck.

Children of Abel Westfall and Anne Bogard are:

- 77 i. Sarah<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born Bef. January 28, 1718/19 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- + 78 ii. Cornelius Westfall, born Bef. October 15, 1721 in Machackemeck, Deer Park Township, Orange County, New York; died Bef. March 11, 1783 in Hampshire Co. (West) Virginia.
- + 79 iii. John Westfall, born Bef. October 25, 1724 in Minisink, New Jersey; died Abt. April 1789 in Hardy County, Virginia.
- 80 iv. Lea Westfall, born Bef. July 3, 1726 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 81 v. Annaetjen Westfall, born Bef. February 2, 1728/29.

- 82 vi. Elisabeth Westfall, born Bef. July 4, 1733 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 83 vii. Catherina Westfall, born Bef. May 19, 1736 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 84 viii. Lydia Westfall, born Bef. May 29, 1739.

**15. Niclaes<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. May 1, 1698 in Kingston, New York. He married **Bregjen Middag**.

Children of Niclaes Westfall and Bregjen Middag are:

- 85 i. Lidia<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born September 11, 1726 in Kingston, New York.
- + 86 ii. Nathaniel Westfall, born October 6, 1728 in Rochester, New York; died Aft. April 1782 in New Jersey.
- 87 iii. Zacharias Westfall, born July 4, 1733 in Minisink, New York.

**16. Claertje<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. October 31, 1700 in Kingston, New York. She married **Solomon Freer** September 22, 1721 in Kingston, New York.

Children of Claertje Westfall and Solomon Freer are:

- 88 i. Aagien<sup>4</sup> Freer, born Bef. July 29, 1722 in Kingston, New York.
- 89 ii. Johannes Freer, born Bef. January 26, 1723/24 in Kingston, New York.
- 90 iii. Maria Freer, born Bef. October 10, 1725 in Kingston, New York.
- 91 iv. Petrus Freer, born Bef. August 20, 1727 in Kingston, New York.
- 92 v. Anne Freer, born Bef. October 5, 1729 in Kingston, New York.
- 93 vi. Anthony Freer, born Bef. November 3, 1734 in Kingston, New York.
- 94 vii. Rachel Freer, born Bef. December 19, 1736 in Kingston, New York.
- 95 viii. Abraham Freer, born Bef. December 24, 1738 in Kingston, New York.
- 96 ix. Jacob Freer, born Bef. December 24, 1738 in Kingston, New York.
- 97 x. Samuel Freer, born Bef. January 24, 1741/42 in Kingston, New York.
- 98 xi. Sarah Freer, born Bef. November 6, 1743 in Kingston, New York.

**18. Lena<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 22, 1705 in Kingston, New York. She married **(1) Cornelis Bogaart** in Kingston, New York. She married **(2) Cornelis Devoor** March 14, 1722/23.

Child of Lena Westfall and Cornelis Bogaart is:

- 99 i. Daniel<sup>4</sup> Bogaart, born Bef. July 3, 1726 in Kingston, New York.

Child of Lena Westfall and Cornelis Devoor is:

- 100 i. Rachel<sup>4</sup> Devoor, born Bef. October 6, 1728.

**19. Rachel<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 11, 1709 in Kingston, New York. She married **Johannes Middag** in Kingston, New York.

Child of Rachel Westfall and Johannes Middag is:

- 101 i. Sara<sup>4</sup> Middag, born Bef. March 26, 1735 in Minisink, New Jersey.

**22. Wyntie<sup>3</sup> Quick** (Rymerick<sup>2</sup> Westfall, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 29, 1692 in Kingston, New York. She married **Nicolas Schoonhoven** Bef. August 1714 in Probably Kingston, New York.

Child of Wyntie Quick and Nicolas Schoonhoven is:

- 102 i. Thomas<sup>4</sup> Schoonhoven, born Bef. August 8, 1714 in Kingston, New York.

**24. Marretje<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. November 18, 1694 in Kingston, New York. She married **Jacob van Kampen** October 25, 1716 in Kingston, New York.

Children of Marretje Westfall and Jacob van Kampen are:

- 103 i. Jan<sup>4</sup> van Kampen, born Bef. February 9, 1717/18 in Kingston, New York.
- 104 ii. Simon van Kampen, born Bef. April 2, 1721 in Kingston, New York.
- 105 iii. Petrus van Kampen, born Bef. April 2, 1721 in Kingston, New York.
- 106 iv. Heyltjen van Kampen, born Bef. July 7, 1723 in Kingston, New York.

107 v. Nelletjen van Kampen, born Bef. June 4, 1727.

**25. Juriaen<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 27, 1696 in Kingston, New York, and died 1753 in Augusta County, Virginia. He married **Blandina de Witt** October 24, 1719 in Kingston, New York, daughter of Jan de Witt and Wyntje Kierstede.

Children of Juriaen Westfall and Blandina de Witt are:

- 108 i. Symen<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born Bef. July 30, 1721 in Kingston, New York.
- 109 ii. Lidia Westfall, born Bef. March 15, 1723/24 in Kingston, New York. She married Jacob Westbroek April 11, 1740 in Minisink, New York.
- 110 iii. Jan de Witt Westfall, born Bef. April 3, 1726 in Kingston, New York.
- 111 iv. Catrina Westfall, born Bef. November 17, 1728 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 112 v. Maria Westfall, born Bef. July 4, 1733 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 113 vi. Annatje Westfall, born Bef. May 3, 1737 in Minisink, New Jersey.

**26. Gysbert<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. October 16, 1698 in Kingston, New York, and died Bef. June 30, 1759. He married **Annaetjen van Etten**.

Child of Gysbert Westfall and Annaetjen van Etten is:

- + 114 i. Simon<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born December 2, 1733 in Kingston, New York.

**27. Neeltje<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. December 25, 1700 in Kingston, New York. She married **Ysaak Borhans** July 29, 1722 in Kingston, New York.

Children of Neeltje Westfall and Ysaak Borhans are:

- 115 i. Nelly<sup>4</sup> Borhans, born Bef. November 1, 1724 in Kingston, New York.
- 116 ii. Helena Borhans, born Bef. March 12, 1726/27.
- 117 iii. Simon Borhans, born Bef. June 8, 1729 in Kingston, New York.

**29. Antje<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. August 11, 1706 in Kingston, New York. She married **Jan Lourens Oosterhout**.

Children of Antje Westfall and Jan Oosterhout are:

- 118 i. Rebecca<sup>4</sup> Oosterhout, born Bef. September 21, 1729 in Kingston, New York.
- 119 ii. Nelletjen Oosterhout, born Bef. January 28, 1732/33 in Kingston, New York.
- 120 iii. Simon Oosterhout, born Bef. February 2, 1734/35 in Kingston, New York.
- 121 iv. Jacob Oosterhout, born Bef. January 30, 1736/37 in Kingston, New York.
- 122 v. Isaac Oosterhout, born Bef. February 4, 1738/39 in Kingston, New York.

**31. Wouter<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. 1710 in Kingston, New York. He married **Jannetjen Pier**.

Children of Wouter Westfall and Jannetjen Pier are:

- 123 i. Margrietjen<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born Bef. August 28, 1726 in Kingston, New York.
- 124 ii. Nelletjen Westfall, born Bef. October 6, 1728.
- 125 iii. Nelletjen Westfall, born Bef. November 17, 1728 in Kingston, New York.
- 126 iv. Lea Westfall, born Bef. November 4, 1733 in Kingston, New York.
- 127 v. Marrietjen Westfall, born Bef. June 12, 1737 in Kingston, New York.
- 128 vi. Annetje Westfall, born Bef. January 25, 1746/47 in Kingston, New York.

**32. Rachel<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. July 22, 1711 in Kingston, New York. She married **Jan van Etten**.

Children of Rachel Westfall and Jan van Etten are:

- 129 i. Jacobus<sup>4</sup> van Etten, born Bef. May 11, 1735 in Kingston, New York.
- 130 ii. Nelletjen van Etten, born Bef. January 9, 1736/37 in Kingston, New York.

**35. Juriaen<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Nicolaus<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 23, 1716 in Minisink, New York. He married **Cathrina Terwiligen** October 25, 1754 in Minisink, New York.

Children of Juriaen Westfall and Cathrina Terwiligen are:

- 131 i. Petrus<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born March 2, 1755 in Minisink, New York.
- 132 ii. Joseph Westfall, born Bef. February 13, 1758 in Minisink, New York.
- 133 iii. Sara Westfall, born April 22, 1760.

**39. Petrus<sup>3</sup> Westfall** (Nicolaus<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1728 in Machackemeck, Port Jervis, New York, and died August 1756 in Port Jervis, New York. He married **Arriaentje Rosenkrans** August 25, 1754 in Minisink, New York, daughter of Harmon Rosenkrans and Arriaentje Oosterhout.

Child of Petrus Westfall and Arriaentje Rosenkrans is:

- + 134 i. Abraham<sup>4</sup> Westfall, born November 18, 1755 in Machackemeck, Deer Park Township, Orange County, New York.

#### *Generation No. 4*

**40. Johannes<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. June 24, 1711 in Kingston, New York. He married **(1) Apolonis Cortrecht**, daughter of Jan Kortrecht and Mary Vredenberg. He married **(2) Margrieta Quick** September 2, 1757 in Minisink, New York.

Children of Johannes Westfall and Apolonis Cortrecht are:

- + 135 i. Daniel<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. June 18, 1734 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 136 ii. Christina Westfall, born Bef. May 19, 1736 in Minisink, New York. She married Abram Kittel August 30, 1754.
- + 137 iii. Jurian Westfall, born Bef. May 29, 1739 in Minisink, New York; died Bef. May 28, 1776 in Sussex County, New Jersey.
- 138 iv. Johannes Westfall, born Bef. June 28, 1741 in Minisink, New York; died Abt. 1742.
- 139 v. Elisabeth Westfall, born Bef. April 23, 1744 in Minisink, New York.
- 140 vi. Johannes Westfall, born Bef. July 5, 1747 in Minisink, New York.
- + 141 vii. Henry Westfall, born Bef. March 24, 1748/49 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- + 142 viii. Samuel Westfall, born Bef. March 24, 1748/49 in Minisink, New York; died November 10, 1787.
- 143 ix. Joseph Westfall, born Bef. October 6, 1751 in Minisink, New York.

Children of Johannes Westfall and Margrieta Quick are:

- 144 i. David<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. January 27, 1759 in Minisink, New York; died Bef. February 21, 1804. He married (1) Phebe Middagh. He married (2) Jacamyntie Cuddebeck October 10, 1788 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 145 ii. Benjamin Westfall, born Bef. March 8, 1760 in Minisink, New York. He married Seletta Middagh.

**41. Jacobus<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. February 8, 1712/13 in Kingston, New York. He married **(1) Sofia Van Aaken** May 7, 1738 in Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y.. He married **(2) Jannetjen Deeker** February 26, 1750/51 in Minisink, New York.

Children of Jacobus Westfall and Sofia Van Aaken are:

- 146 i. Christina<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. December 10, 1738 in Minisink, New Jersey. She married Abraham Kittel.
- 147 ii. Petrus Westfall, born Bef. June 15, 1740 in Minisink, New Jersey.

Children of Jacobus Westfall and Jannetjen Deeker are:

- 148 i. Levy<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. July 19, 1752 in Minisink, New York.
- 149 ii. Abram Westfall, born Bef. January 9, 1762 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 150 iii. Sarah Westfall, born Bef. January 9, 1762 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 151 iv. Eliza Westfall, born October 17, 1773 in Minisink, New York.

**42. Jacob<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. June 8, 1715 in Minisink, New Jersey, and died in Ohio. He married **Judith Hornbeck**, daughter of Joost Hornbeck and Aagje van Vliet.

Children of Jacob Westfall and Judith Hornbeck are:

- 152 i. Abel<sup>5</sup> Westfall.
- + 153 ii. George Westfall, died Abt. 1798 in Harrison or Wood County, Virginia.
- 154 iii. Judy Westfall.
- + 155 iv. William Westfall, born Bef. March 26, 1735 in Minisink, New Jersey; died Aft. 1819 in prob. Ohio.
- + 156 v. Joel Westfall, born October 14, 1751 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia; died August 22, 1838 in Beverly, Randolph County, (West) Virginia.
- + 157 vi. Jacob Westfall, born October 10, 1755 in Hampshire Co. (West) Virginia; died March 5, 1835 in Putnam County, Indiana.
- + 158 vii. James Westfall, born Abt. 1762; died Abt. 1803 in Hamilton County, Ohio.

**43. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. January 29, 1717/18 in Kingston, New York. He married **Annatje van Aaken**.

Children of Benjamin Westfall and Annatje van Aaken are:

- 159 i. Maria<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. February 7, 1741/42 in Minisink, New York.
- 160 ii. Cornelius Westfall, born Bef. October 18, 1743 in Minisink, New York.
- 161 iii. Sara Westfall, born Bef. August 4, 1745 in Minisink, New York.
- 162 iv. Jury Westfall, born Bef. March 29, 1747 in Minisink, New York.
- 163 v. Marya Westfall, born Bef. June 21, 1748 in Minisink, New York.
- 164 vi. Margriet Westfall, born Bef. January 29, 1748/49 in Minisink, New York.
- 165 vii. Jacobus Westfall, born Bef. February 24, 1750/51 in Minisink, New York.
- 166 viii. Cornelis Van Aken Westfall, born Bef. October 7, 1753 in Minisink, New York.
- 167 ix. Elisabeth Westfall, born Bef. April 14, 1756 in Minisink, New York.
- 168 x. Rusje Westfall, born Bef. January 28, 1759 in Minisink, New York.
- 169 xi. Daniel Westfall, born Bef. July 5, 1763 in Minisink, New York.

**45. Daniel<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Juriaen<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 1, 1723 in Kingston, New York, and died Bef. July 29, 1800. He married **Marya Westbroek** April 8, 1748 in Minisink, New York, daughter of Anthony Westbroek and Aeltie Westbroek.

Children of Daniel Westfall and Marya Westbroek are:

- + 170 i. Abraham<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. January 29, 1748/49 in Minisink, New York.
- 171 ii. Antony Westfall, born December 2, 1750 in Minisink, New York.
- 172 iii. Margriet Westfall, born Bef. March 30, 1752 in Minisink, New York.
- 173 iv. Aeltje Westfall, born Bef. October 10, 1754 in Minisink, New York.
- 174 v. Hannatje Westfall, born Bef. November 10, 1761 in Minisink, New York.

**72. Cornelius<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Jacob<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. September 1, 1723 in Kingston, New York, and died Abt. 1755 in Minisink, New York. He married **Grietje Decker** April 6, 1753 in Minisink, New York.

Children of Cornelius Westfall and Grietje Decker are:

- 175 i. Dievertje<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. July 7, 1754 in Minisink, New York.
- 176 ii. Margrietje Westfall, born February 13, 1755 in Minisink, New York.

**73. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Jacob<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. January 16, 1725/26 in Sinequan, New York. She married **Cornelius Westfall** November 20, 1747 in Minisink, New York, son of Abel Westfall and Anne Bogard.

Children of Elizabeth Westfall and Cornelius Westfall are:

- 177 i. Anna<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. August 17, 1748 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 178 ii. Margaret Westfall, born Bef. August 5, 1750 in Minisink, New Jersey. She married Hezekiah Rosencranse.
- + 179 iii. Jacob Westfall, born Bef. March 11, 1753 in Minisink, New Jersey; died Abt. 1795 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.
- 180 iv. Mary Westfall, born Abt. 1755.
- + 181 v. John Westfall, born Abt. 1758; died December 12, 1824 in Harrison County, Virginia.

- 182 vi. Cornelius Westfall, born Bef. January 27, 1759 in Minisink, Orange County, New York. He married Elizabeth Springston April 5, 1787 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.
- + 183 vii. Isaac Westfall, born Abt. 1762; died Abt. 1803 in Pendleton County, Virginia.
- + 184 viii. Zachariah Westfall, born Bef. February 18, 1769 in Minisink, New Jersey.

**78. Cornelius<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. October 15, 1721 in Machackemeck, Deer Park Township, Orange County, New York, and died Bef. March 11, 1783 in Hampshire Co. (West) Virginia. He married **(1) Elizabeth Westfall** November 20, 1747 in Minisink, New York, daughter of Jacob Westfall and Margaret Duytscher. He married **(2) Eleanor Magdalene Westfall** Aft. 1770 in Possibly Hampshire Co., Virginia, daughter of Jacob Westfall and Margaret Duytscher.

Children of Cornelius Westfall and Elizabeth Westfall are:

- 185 i. Anna<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born Bef. August 17, 1748 in Minisink, New Jersey.
- 186 ii. Margaret Westfall, born Bef. August 5, 1750 in Minisink, New Jersey. She married Hezekiah Rosencranse.
- + 187 iii. Jacob Westfall, born Bef. March 11, 1753 in Minisink, New Jersey; died Abt. 1795 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.
- 188 iv. Mary Westfall, born Abt. 1755.
- + 189 v. John Westfall, born Abt. 1758; died December 12, 1824 in Harrison County, Virginia.
- 190 vi. Cornelius Westfall, born Bef. January 27, 1759 in Minisink, Orange County, New York. He married Elizabeth Springston April 5, 1787 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.
- + 191 vii. Isaac Westfall, born Abt. 1762; died Abt. 1803 in Pendleton County, Virginia.
- + 192 viii. Zachariah Westfall, born Bef. February 18, 1769 in Minisink, New Jersey.

**79. John<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. October 25, 1724 in Minisink, New Jersey, and died Abt. April 1789 in Hardy County, Virginia. He married **Sarah Vernoy** Abt. 1758, daughter of Johannes Vernoy and Janneker Louw.

Children of John Westfall and Sarah Vernoy are:

- + 193 i. Abel<sup>5</sup> Westfall, died 1814 in Knox County, Indiana.
- + 194 ii. John Westfall, died 1808 in Knox County, Indiana.
- + 195 iii. Cornelius Westfall, born March 9, 1756; died in Greene County, Indiana.
- + 196 iv. Abraham Westfall, born Abt. 1760 in Hampshire Co. (West) Virginia; died January 1833 in Knox County, Indiana.
- + 197 v. Jacob Westfall, born Abt. 1761; died 1801 in Randolph County, Virginia.
- + 198 vi. Isaac Westfall, born Abt. 1762.

**86. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Niclaes<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born October 6, 1728 in Rochester, New York, and died Aft. April 1782 in New Jersey. He married **Catherine Westfall**.

Children of Nathaniel Westfall and Catherine Westfall are:

- 199 i. John<sup>5</sup> Westfall.
- 200 ii. Hannah Westfall.
- 201 iii. Elizabeth Westfall.
- 202 iv. Mary Westfall.
- 203 v. Charity Westfall.
- 204 vi. Catherine Westfall.

**114. Simon<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Gysbert<sup>3</sup>, Simon<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born December 2, 1733 in Kingston, New York. He married **Jennetie Westbroek**, daughter of Anthony Westbroek and Aeltie Westbroek.

Child of Simon Westfall and Jennetie Westbroek is:

- + 205 i. Simon<sup>5</sup> Westfall.

**134. Abraham<sup>4</sup> Westfall** (Petrus<sup>3</sup>, Nicolaus<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born November 18, 1755 in Machackemeck, Deer Park Township, Orange County, New York. He married **Blandina van Etten** February 8, 1781 in Deer Park Township, Orange County, New York, daughter of Anthony van Etten and Annatje Decker.



Children of Abraham Westfall and Blandina van Etten are:

- 206 i. Joseph<sup>5</sup> Westfall, born June 14, 1782 in Orange County, New York.
- 207 ii. Hannah Westfall, born February 25, 1784 in Orange County, New York. She married John Horledge.
- 208 iii. Anne Westfall, born February 9, 1786 in Orange County, New York. She married Jacob Marshall.
- 209 iv. Eunice Westfall, born March 12, 1788 in Orange County, New York. She married Unkown Gamble.
- + 210 v. Levi Westfall, born December 7, 1790 in Deer Park Township, Orange County, New York; died February 23, 1869 in Ohio.
- 211 vi. Naomi Westfall, born February 2, 1793 in Orange County, New York. She married Unknown Sargent.
- 212 vii. Simeon Westfall, born March 4, 1795.
- 213 viii. Catherine Westfall, born January 30, 1798 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. She married James Patrick.
- 214 ix. John Westfall, born June 22, 1800 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
- 215 x. Thomas Westfall, born September 28, 1802 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
- 216 xi. Abraham Westfall, born April 13, 1809 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
- 217 xii. James Westfall, born January 31, 1811 in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

*Generation No. 5*

**187. Jacob<sup>5</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. March 11, 1753 in Minisink, New Jersey, and died Abt. 1795 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia. He married **Judith Booth**.

Children of Jacob Westfall and Judith Booth are:

- + 270 i. Cornelius<sup>6</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1770; died Abt. 1844 in Lewis County, Virginia.
- 271 ii. Joseph Westfall, born Abt. 1775; died Bef. July 9, 1802 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.
- 272 iii. Jonathan Westfall, born Abt. 1786.

**189. John<sup>5</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1758, and died December 12, 1824 in Harrison County, Virginia. He married **Margaret Wolfe**, daughter of Nicholas Wolfe and Christina Wolfe.

Children of John Westfall and Margaret Wolfe are:

- 273 i. Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> Westfall. She married George Casto September 29, 1807 in Harrison County, Virginia.
- + 274 ii. Jacob Westfall, born Abt. 1790 in Hardy Co., Virginia; died 1848 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia.
- + 275 iii. Stephen Westfall, born 1792 in Virginia.

**191. Isaac<sup>5</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1762, and died Abt. 1803 in Pendleton County, Virginia.

Children of Isaac Westfall are:

- 276 i. Eve<sup>6</sup> Westfall.
- 277 ii. Mary Westfall.
- 278 iii. Solomon Westfall. He married Mary Moore July 27, 1815 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.
- 279 iv. Cornelius Westfall, born Abt. 1794. He married Edith Wilson April 2, 1815 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.
- 280 v. Moses Westfall, born Abt. 1794 in Virginia.

**192. Zachariah<sup>5</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Bef. February 18, 1769 in Minisink, New Jersey. He married **Hannah Wolfe** January 2, 1788 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia, daughter of Nicholas Wolfe and Christina Wolfe.

Children of Zachariah Westfall and Hannah Wolfe are:

- 281 i. Susannah<sup>6</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1790 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia. She married David Casto April 20, 1807.

- 282 ii. Elizabeth Westfall, born May 1, 1791 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia; died October 4, 1879. She married Jacob Cutright 1813 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.
- + 283 iii. Andrew Westfall, born Abt. 1795 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.
- + 284 iv. George Westfall, born April 12, 1796 in Westfall homestead, Randolph County, Virginia; died October 11, 1873 in Upshur County, (West) Virginia.
- + 285 v. Jacob C. Westfall, born 1797 in Virginia.
- + 286 vi. John S. Westfall, born November 1, 1800 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia; died January 27, 1876 in Meigs County, Ohio.
- 287 vii. Ruth Westfall, born Abt. 1805 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia. She married John Warner April 8, 1822 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.
- 288 viii. Hannah Westfall, born April 16, 1805 in Harrison County, Virginia. She married Robert Love February 1, 1823 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.
- 289 ix. Clark Westfall, born Abt. 1807 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia; died 1849 in Monroe County, Iowa. He married (1) Martha R. Leal August 1, 1847 in Jackson County, (West) Virginia. He married (2) Martha R. Leal August 1, 1847 in Jackson County, (West) Virginia.
- + 290 x. Owen Westfall, born Abt. 1813 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.
- 291 xi. Sarah Westfall, born Abt. 1816 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia; died April 5, 1844. She married Reason Queen November 1, 1833 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

*Generation No. 6*

**270. Cornelius<sup>6</sup> Westfall** (Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1770, and died Abt. 1844 in Lewis County, Virginia. He married **Elizabeth Helmick** January 13, 1796 in Randolph Co., (West) Virginia.

Children of Cornelius Westfall and Elizabeth Helmick are:

- 370 i. Nancy<sup>7</sup> Westfall, born 1799. She married Peter Cutright December 9, 1816 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.
- 371 ii. Barbara Westfall, born 1802. She married George Allman December 21, 1820 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.
- + 372 iii. Walter M. Westfall, born Abt. 1803 in Virginia.
- + 373 iv. John H. Westfall, born 1806 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia; died May 1, 1870 in Upshur Co., West Virginia.
- + 374 v. Peter Westfall, born Abt. 1819 in Virginia.

*Generation No. 7*

**372. Walter M.<sup>7</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1803 in Virginia. He married **Margaret Westfall**.

Children of Walter Westfall and Margaret Westfall are:

- + 489 i. Levi<sup>8</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1827 in Virginia.
- + 490 ii. James M. Westfall, born Abt. 1830 in Virginia.
- 491 iii. Nancy Westfall, born Abt. 1833 in Virginia.
- 492 iv. Barbara Westfall, born Abt. 1838 in Virginia.
- 493 v. Susanna Westfall, born Abt. 1841 in Virginia.
- 494 vi. Daniel Westfall, born Abt. 1845 in Virginia.
- 495 vii. Lucinda Westfall, born Abt. 1849.

**373. John H.<sup>7</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born 1806 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia, and died May 1, 1870 in Upshur Co., West Virginia. He married (1) **Elizabeth Allman** Abt. 1830, daughter of George Allman. He married (2) **Lydia Wilson** April

19, 1851 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

Children of John Westfall and Elizabeth Allman are:

- 496 i. Mary<sup>8</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1824; died September 4, 1885 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia. She married Absolem Shiflett August 5, 1848 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.
- + 497 ii. Samuel Westfall, born February 18, 1832 in Virginia.
- 498 iii. Lorenzo Dow Westfall, born 1834 in Virginia.
- 499 iv. George Westfall, born 1836.
- 500 v. Ruhama Westfall, born 1838 in Virginia. She married Daniel Beachler March 31, 1857 in Upshur County, (West) Virginia.
- + 501 vi. Peter Westfall, born Abt. 1841 in Virginia.
- 502 vii. Harrison Westfall, born 1842 in Virginia.
- 503 viii. Albert Westfall, born 1846 in Virginia. He married Lucy Zine July 27, 1883 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.
- 504 ix. Virginia Westfall, born 1849 in Virginia.

Children of John Westfall and Lydia Wilson are:

- + 505 i. Jane<sup>8</sup> Westfall, born 1843 in Virginia.
- + 506 ii. Nathaniel Jonathan Westfall, born December 25, 1851 in West Virginia; died September 29, 1915 in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio.
- + 507 iii. Lydia Ann Westfall, born February 1854 in Virginia.
- 508 iv. James E. Westfall, born 1857.
- 509 v. Nancy E. Westfall, born 1859.

**374. Peter<sup>7</sup> Westfall** (Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1819 in Virginia. He married **Barbara Westfall**.

Children of Peter Westfall and Barbara Westfall are:

- 510 i. Isaac M.<sup>8</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1842 in Virginia.
- 511 ii. Louisa Westfall, born Abt. 1843 in Virginia.
- 512 iii. Louisa Westfall, born Abt. 1845 in Virginia.
- 513 iv. Ephraim Westfall, born Abt. 1847 in Virginia.
- 514 v. Barbara E. Westfall, born Abt. 1850 in Virginia.
- 515 vi. Columbus Westfall, born Abt. 1852 in Virginia.
- 516 vii. Rua Westfall, born Abt. 1855 in Virginia.
- 517 viii. Mary O. Westfall, born Abt. 1857 in Virginia.
- 518 ix. Mildred J. Westfall, born Abt. 1859 in Virginia.

#### *Generation No. 8*

**497. Samuel<sup>8</sup> Westfall** (John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born February 18, 1832 in Virginia. He married **Almira Casto** 1855.

Children of Samuel Westfall and Almira Casto are:

- 652 i. Minerva<sup>9</sup> Westfall.
- 653 ii. Austin C. Westfall.
- 654 iii. Millard Fillmore Westfall, born Abt. 1856 in Virginia.
- 655 iv. David M. Westfall, born Abt. 1858.
- 656 v. Warren D. Westfall, born Abt. 1860.
- 657 vi. Julia Frances Westfall, born Abt. 1862.
- 658 vii. Samuel S. Westfall, born Abt. 1868.
- 659 viii. Columbus A. Westfall, born Abt. 1872.

**501. Peter<sup>8</sup> Westfall** (John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1841 in Virginia. He married (1) **Mary J. Westfall**. He married (2) **Barbara Westfall** Abt. 1866 in Lewis County, West Virginia. He married (3) **Peggy Taylor** May 6, 1890 in Lewis County, West Virginia.

Children of Peter Westfall and Mary Westfall are:

- 660 i. Caroline Belle<sup>9</sup> Westfall, born Abt. 1867. She married Francis Lawrence Henry November 25, 1886 in Lewis County, West Virginia.
- + 661 ii. William W. Westfall, born January 1870 in West Virginia.
- 662 iii. Anthony Westfall, born June 1873 in West Virginia. He married Anna P. Westfall Abt. 1884.
- + 663 iv. Semour Westfall, born April 1875 in West Virginia.
- 664 v. Minter J. Westfall, born Abt. 1877.
- 665 vi. Isaac S. Westfall, born July 1879.
- 666 vii. Ida E. Westfall, born July 1882.

**505. Jane<sup>8</sup> Westfall** (John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born 1843 in Virginia. She married **Peter Lorentz**.

Children of Jane Westfall and Peter Lorentz are:

- 667 i. William<sup>9</sup> Lorentz, born Abt. 1869.
- 668 ii. Presley Lorentz, born Abt. 1871.
- 669 iii. Evelena C. Lorentz, born Abt. 1873.

**506. Nathaniel Jonathan<sup>8</sup> Westfall** (John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born December 25, 1851 in West Virginia, and died September 29, 1915 in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. He married **Luvenia Margaret Trowbridge** June 20, 1880 in Lewis Co., West Virginia, daughter of James Trowbridge and Sarah Snider.

Children of Nathaniel Westfall and Luvenia Trowbridge are:

- 670 i. Albert A.<sup>9</sup> Westfall, born March 1882.
- 671 ii. Famie Westfall, born September 1889.
- 672 iii. Nina J. Westfall, born August 19, 1893.
- + 673 iv. Osa B. Westfall, born March 13, 1897 in Lewis Co., West Virginia; died July 15, 1992 in Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Arkansas.
- 674 v. Loy W. Westfall, born November 24, 1898.
- 675 vi. Thurman Westfall, born Abt. 1901.
- 676 vii. Theodore Roosevelt Westfall, born April 24, 1907.

**507. Lydia Ann<sup>8</sup> Westfall** (John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born February 1854 in Virginia. She married **Frank Markley** Abt. 1871.

Children of Lydia Westfall and Frank Markley are:

- 677 i. Allen<sup>9</sup> Markley, born January 1876.
- 678 ii. Ida Markley, born October 1882.
- 679 iii. Martha Markley, born October 1883.
- 680 iv. Cinda A. Markley, born March 1886.
- 681 v. John Markley, born August 1887.
- 682 vi. Ada Markley, born June 1891.
- 683 vii. Lee Markley, born August 1894.
- 684 viii. Emma Markley, born April 1898.

#### *Generation No. 9*

**661. William W.<sup>9</sup> Westfall** (Peter<sup>8</sup>, John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born January 1870 in West Virginia. He married **Jenny Westfall** Abt. 1887.

Children of William Westfall and Jenny Westfall are:

- 740 i. Jimmy<sup>10</sup> Westfall, born September 1898.
- 741 ii. Wesley Westfall, born June 1899.

**663. Semour<sup>9</sup> Westfall** (Peter<sup>8</sup>, John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born April 1875 in West Virginia. He married **Sallie Westfall** Abt. 1898.

Children of Semour Westfall and Sallie Westfall are:

- 742 i. Hawnie<sup>10</sup> Westfall, born November 1898.
- 743 ii. Lacy Westfall, born December 1899.

**673. Osa B.<sup>9</sup> Westfall** (Nathaniel Jonathan<sup>8</sup>, John H.<sup>7</sup>, Cornelius<sup>6</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Cornelius<sup>4</sup>, Abel<sup>3</sup>, Johannes Jurian<sup>2</sup>, Juriaen<sup>1</sup>) was born March 13, 1897 in Lewis Co., West Virginia, and died July 15, 1992 in Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Arkansas. She married **Arthur Edmond Corbett** September 12, 1919 in Cumberland, Allegany Co., Maryland, son of Arthur Corbett and Clara Fridinger.

Children of Osa Westfall and Arthur Corbett are:

- 744 i. Clara Luvenia<sup>10</sup> Corbett, born January 8, 1921 in Copley, Summit Co., Ohio; died November 26, 1990 in Wagon Wheel, Navajo Co., Arizona. She married (1) Vivian Arlie Wall June 14, 1941 in Copley, Summit Co., Ohio. She married (2) John Thomas Weaver November 2, 1949 in Medina, Medina Co., Ohio. She married (3) William White 1953 in Van Buren, Crawford Co., Arkansas. She married (4) Harvey Donath July 9, 1956 in Van Buren, Crawford Co., Ohio.
- 745 ii. Dorothy Eileen Corbett, born September 8, 1923 in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. She married Cletus Olen Stockton April 8, 1955 in Van Buren, Crawford Co., Ark..
- 746 iii. Elinor Lucille Corbett, born February 13, 1929 in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. She married Leroy Stockton July 26, 1947 in Franklin Co., Ark..
- 747 iv. James Arthur Corbett, born July 9, 1934 in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. He married Pamela Mabel Ashcroft July 1954 in England.
- 748 v. Gerald Lee Corbett, born September 30, 1936 in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. He married Norma Lee Evans December 5, 1955 in Van Buren, Crawford Co., Arkansas.
- 749 vi. Wayne Corbett, born 1939 in Copley, Summit County, Ohio; died 1941 in Copley, Summit County, Ohio.