

THE OLD GRENADIER

The Story of One British Soldier
and Some of his Descendants
in
North America

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C O N T E N T S

THE MCKINNISS FAMILY

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THE OLD GRENADIER: Charles McKinnis (or McGinnis, McGines, McGinnes, McCinniss, McKinniss)

All of the above forms of the family name appear in the records, but in each instance cited there is good reason to feel that the same man and his sons are meant. This man was the first of his family to come to North America. His early history is known only through undocumented family legend, complete even to the "important papers" (his Army commission and land grant) being "eaten by mice". The history written by Charles Graner McKinniss in 1914 comes here. The word "Lineage" used hereafter refers to this history. Other sources are noted in full the first time they are used:

1722 - born near Bona Bornia, between Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland. "Bona Bornia" does not appear on any map of Scotland that I have seen, nor have I found the name elsewhere. There is, however, a town named Bonny Bridge in Stirlingshire approximately midway between Glasgow and Edinburgh, a distance of 42 miles. I once worked it out that Bona Bornia might mean a bridge or river bank in Gaelic, so it is possible that "Bona Bornia" and "Bonny Bridge" refer to the same place, a settlement at a river crossing. The Hammond Medallion World Atlas, copyright 1971, map #14 (Scotland), inset map D-2 (Glasgow), shows Bonny Bridge at 56° N latitude exactly and 4° W longitude, population (1971) 5,742, in "the Lothians" district south of "the Highland Line".

1744 - impressed into the British Army, "his regiment was the Grenadiers" (Lineage). With some McInnises "out in '45", this must have been a difficult spot for a young man (Surnames of Scotland).

1755 - came to North America with the Army under Major General Edward Braddock, whose regiments (the 44th and 48th) were increased just before sailing by levies from several other regiments. Lists of the commissioned officers serving under Braddock are thought to be complete (W. C. Ford, British Officers in North America 1754-1774), and there is no name resembling Charles McKinniss on them. Rolls of the enlisted men and the non-commissioned officers are not available in the United States. The British Museum has lists of ranks other than officers for the 18th Century British Army but it does not make searches for specific names; instead it sent me names of genealogists who could be hired to make a search (see letters to and from the British Museum). I have not hired searchers. Since 1754 the official printed lists have been published annually (Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, Tracing Your British Ancestry, A Guide to Genealogical Sources, Walker and Co., N.Y., 1966/1967). Regimental records are now held in

*only from an extract from his
18th century and earlier.*

various Army record offices in different places. \ Our own Department of the Army's U.S. Military History Research Collection at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has in file no British Army list older than that for 1758, and on it no McKinniss or variant of that name (see Carlisle letters). The Old Grenadier's Army service is said to have begun in 1744, and most likely he was mustered out in the fall or winter of 1755-56. I have no documentary evidence of Charles McKinniss' service in the British Army, but there is no reason to doubt it or to doubt that he was a grenadier. In the period between 1670 and 1858 a grenadier company was attached to each battalion in the British Army. Besides their grenades and flintlocks grenadiers carried axes to be used with the grenades in assaults on fortresses. The grenadier companies were always formed of the physically-most-powerful men of the regiment, and those were the elite companies of each battalion. For special services these companies frequently were taken from their regiments and formed into grenadier battalions (Ency. Brit. 1911, volume 12, page 579). The grenadiers were the toughest fighting men but the most unruly, the most difficult to control. The only men tougher than the grenadiers were the grenadier officers!

On July 9, 1755 Braddock's Army was ambushed and defeated near present-day Pittsburgh. The Lineage says "Charles McKinniss was shot through, wounded in the left side and thigh. He was honorably discharged for bravery and wounds with the rank of Captain, and given a charter for several leagues of land in Nova Scotia". Lee McCardell, in his book "Ill-starred General: Braddock of the Coldstream Guards", says of the battle (p. 261) "of the 69 grenadiers in the company from Falkett's regiment all but 8 were reported killed or wounded. Of 79 in the grenadier company of Dunbar's regiment less than a dozen seem to have escaped injury. Every officer of the two companies had been killed or wounded". On such a day Charles McKinniss may well have earned a battlefield commission which may never have been listed because he was discharged soon after the remnants of the Army went into winter quarters in Philadelphia. He could not have been discharged on Braddock's Field, for after the retreat no British soldier remained there and lived. The Indians saw to that. That any official records of the battle and the retreat were kept is amazing, but some were, and none that I have seen mention Charles McKinniss. In any case, since he survived and apparently could walk he may well have acted as an officer, since he was a soldier with more than ten years experience. Family history says that a silk handkerchief was drawn through his wound, which prevented infection, thus aiding his recovery. This was common practice in those days, soldiers often carrying a piece of silk for the purpose. I have read the same story about other old soldiers, some in Butler County histories, but none naming Charles McKinniss.

Regiments under Major General Edward Braddock of the Coldstream Guards:

44th Regiment of Foot, Colonel Sir Peter Halkett. It had been at Preston Pans in 1745.

48th Regiment of Foot, Colonel Thomas Dunbar. Under Colonel Conway this regiment had been at Culloden, 4/16/1746.

Drafts from the following regiments raised the strength of each of the above regiments to 500 men:

20th Foot from Exeter
 11th Foot from Salisbury
 10th Foot from Limerick
 28th Foot from Limerick
 26th Foot from Galway
 Royals from Galway, and

Sir Peter Halkett picked up a few recruits from London.

Captain Robert Dobson, Acting Aide to Braddock, was the ranking non-wounded officer. Braddock and Halkett were among those killed or dying of wounds. Braddock's discharged veterans were given grants of land in Nova Scotia and other parts of North America. Nova Scotia (Acadia) was ceded by France to England in 1713 in exchange for Cape Breton Island. In 1755 England deported many of the French settlers from Acadia in an attempt to control subversion. Old soldiers setting up in their places would make the land more British. Records of their land grants are now in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Coburg Road, Halifax, N. S. B3H1Z9. There is no record of a grant to Charles McKinniss, which would mean that though he was given such a grant he never took it up (see letters, Public Archives of Nova Scotia). Family history does not say if Charles McKinniss took up his veterans' grant land. The land he later owned in Westmoreland/Allegheny County and in Butler County he obtained by purchase. It was not gained in exchange for an earlier grant.

1769, June 13 - filed application #3400 with the colonial land commission of Pennsylvania for a grant of land west of the Alleghenies in Old Westmoreland County. This was the land bought from the Indians and sealed by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix on November 5, 1768, the "Stanwix Purchase". The "Indian Treaty Line" crossed from the west branch of the Susquehanna River to Kitanning on the Allegheny River, and followed the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers southwest to the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Before this time, except for a few military patents issued by Army commandants to settlers in the immediate vicinity of forts, all settlement west of the mountains was illegal. This was an effort to keep peace with the Indians. Some settlers, however, were on the land before they were supposed to be there. Others came in with the land rush. A land office was opened on April 3, 1769. Preference of location was shown to those who had served in the Army and to those who had settled by military permits. It took 15 to 20 years to complete the legalities of ac-

quiring land in those days, and since one requirement was continued residence on the land we can assume that Charles McKinniss now established himself on his tract if he had not already done so illegally. His land was along Turtle Creek in what eventually became Versailles Township in Allegheny County.

The history of the organization of the counties is this. In 1769 only a few counties in the easternmost part of the colony were organized. Everything from Fort Cumberland west was called Cumberland County. In 1771 Bedford County was taken from Cumberland with the eastern boundary some place between Fort Cumberland and Fort Bedford. Westmoreland County was taken from Bedford County on February 26, 1773. Old Westmoreland included all of what later was the southwestern part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It did not include what later was Butler County and the area north of it. That part was not bought from the Indians in 1768. Pitt Township was the westernmost part of Old Westmoreland. Fere, lying partly in Pitt and partly in Hempfield Townships, was the Old Grenadier's land. On September 24, 1788, Pitt Township was set up as a new county, Allegheny. Hempfield Township remained in Westmoreland County. This explains the change in taxing government over the years. Charles McKinniss did not move his home more than once. As far as I can discover he owned land only on the banks of Turtle Creek where he lived from 1769 to 1797 or 1798, when he went to what later became Connoguening Township, Butler County, where he died.

1772 - At age 50 Charles McKinniss married Rachel Carr in Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania Archives, Ser. 2, Vol. II, Marriages Prior to 1790; Public Records and Marriages Prior to 1810). Church records have no McKinniss/Carr marriage listed. In 1772 there was no regularly-organized church in Western Pennsylvania. The Lineage gives nothing about Rachel Carr except her name. The name Carr appears frequently in records of Old Westmoreland. So far I haven't been able to connect any of the references with Rachel. The senior member of the name in Old Westmoreland seems to have been a John Carr who served with the Virginia Militia in 1758 and was said to have come to that part of the old county which later became Fayette County in 1768. Thomas, Moses and William Carr also appear on the records but they seem to have been younger than John. Were they Rachel's brothers? End papers in Leland D. Baldwin's book "Whiskey Rebels, the Story of a Frontier Uprising" show a "portion of a map of the State of Pennsylvania" by Reading Howell dated 1792. On this map one location is labeled "Carr's". Charles McKinniss' land is not labeled but its location is readily found. "Carr's" is about 15 to 20 miles east along the Pittsburgh-Bedford turnpike from Charles McKinniss' "Pleasant Valley", not too far for an active old soldier to go for a bride. Carr's property was in Westmoreland County. In the Census of 1790 for Huntington Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, are the following entries:

Head of Family	Males over 16, including head of family	Males under 16	Females including wife
Carr, William	1	3	3
Carr, James	1	1	2

James Carr also on the Westmoreland County Tax Lists for Mt. Pleasant Township, 1786 (see p. 11).

William and James Carr could be Rachel Carr McKinniss' brothers. In 1790 Rachel's oldest child was 17. It looks therefore as if the three Carrs could be members of the same generation (see Census of 1790, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County).

To Charles and Rachel Carr McKinniss were born nine children:

William	(1773- ?)
Robert	(1777-1863)
II Charles	(1780-1837)
Joseph	(? - ?)
George	(1783-1857)
Margaret	(1785-cir.1850)
John	(1788-1864)
A daughter	who lived about 2½ years
James	(1794-1858)

1773 - in list of taxables for Bedford County, Pennsylvania (see Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, vol. 22, p. 32):

<u>Pitt Township</u>	<u>Amount of Tax</u>
Charles McGinnis	2 shillings, 6 pence

1774 - petition to Governor John Penn asking for protection against Indian attacks, signed at "Fort Allen in Hempfield Township between Wendel Onry's and Christopher Trubey's":

among the signers are Robert Hanna, William Jack, Hugh Brownlee, Thomas Jack, Charles McGinnis, William Carr and John Brownlee (see History of Indiana County, p. 138). Fort Allen was built during 1774 for public protection. It was probably a firmly-built log house or block-house, and was located quite likely a short distance northwest of Greensburg (see Boucher, "Old and New Westmoreland", vol. 1, p.255).

1778 - In the boundary controversy which developed between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 1748-1785, first as colonies and later as states, both jurisdictions claimed all the land west of the mountains now comprising much of the state of West Virginia as well as the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny in Pennsylvania. Each claimant sent officials to the disputed territory to set up county governments complete with courts, land-record offices, tax collectors, etc. The two administrations operated simultaneously. A property owner for example was faced with two tax assessments on penalty

of going to jail if he didn't pay up. There were confrontations, armed and unarmed. The controversy reached the point where officials of one jurisdiction arrested officials of the other as illegal intruders and vice versa. It was settled finally in 1785.

The old Grenadier's title to his land was never put in question by the jurisdictional dispute as far as I can tell, and I doubt if anyone could have made him pay taxes he didn't think he owed; but the boundary dispute probably explains why the only court records I have found relating to him are in the Virginia court archives. I say "probably" because only the surname appears in the records. However, the old Grenadier's "Pleasant Valley" was in Yohogania County, Virginia (see Virginia Court Records in Pennsylvania: Records of West Augusta and Ohio and Yohogania Counties, Virginia, 1775-1780" by Boyd Crumrine, consolidated edition, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1974, Section II, Yohogania County, Va., Old Westmoreland County Pa.):

- p. 280, November 25, 1778 issues: McGinnis vs. Gibson, con'td.
- p. 293, November 25, 1778 issues: Willson vs. McGinniss, con'td.
- p. 307, March 25, 1779 issues: McGinnis vs. Gibson, discon'td.*
- p. 375, September 29, 1779 issues: Willson vs. McGinnis, discon'td.

* In law "discon'td." (discontinued) means termination of a case by failure of a plaintiff to act, or by an order entered in his behalf. Willson dropped his case against McGinnis and McGinnis dropped his case against Gibson. No other information is available on either case in the extant records.

Yohogania County Court (Va.) was held in Andrew Heath's cabin, a mile or so "above" (up-river) from present-day West Elizabeth in Allegheny. This was about 10 miles more or less as the crow flies from Pleasant Valley.

See also Section III, Ohio County, Va., Washington County (Pa.):

- p. 49, 4th October 1779, Commonwealth vs. McGinnis, Fined.
- " vs. 10 others (surnames only), Fined.
- " vs. 1 (surname only), not guilty
- " vs. Biggs, Fined for retailing liquors.

p. 56, 6th day of March 1780, "ordered that a license be granted unto John Biggs to keep an ordinary, he complying with the law". Is this man the Biggs who was fined during the previous October for retailing liquors without a license at the same time the old Grenadier and 10 others were fined? - Was Biggs running a "speakeasy", and was the man who was found not guilty the informer? The old Grenadier was "out of his bailiwick" in Ohio County (Va.), later Washington County (Pa.), but this is the county where his son Charles (born in 1780) found his wife, Martha Craner (see pages 17-18).

The court met in Black's cabin on Short Creek in the Hopewell Township area where the Fulton farm was located. The McKinnisses may

have had interests there before the Fultons and Craners settled in Hopewell Township in 1786.

1779 - Return of Property for Bedford County (Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd. series, vol. 22, p. 190):

<u>Dublin Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
<u>Charles McGinness</u>	0	1	2	0

1783 - Federal Supply Tax of Bedford County (Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, vol. 22, p. 247):

<u>Sherley Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Tax</u>
<u>Charles McGinnis</u>	0	3	3	4	9.0

Dublin and Sherley Townships remained in Bedford County, that part of it which later became Huntington County. I don't know why Charles McGinnis paid taxes outside his own township and county (Pitt in Westmoreland). Apparently he owned no land in Bedford County, only stock. Was he a drover or trader? I have found no other Charles McK. or McG. in my search except the old Grenadier, so this stock too must be his property. It may be noted too that in the same year he owned land and stock in Pitt Township, Westmoreland County (later Allegheny):

Transcript of Property, Westmoreland County (Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, vol. 22, p. 400):

<u>Pitt Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
<u>Charles McGinnis</u>	300	4	2	1

1786 - April 18, warrant issued to Charles McGinnis for 116½ acres of land in Westmoreland County, partly in Pitt and partly in Hempfield Townships.

- April 20, patent enrolled, impleaded.
- December 10, land surveyed "in pursuance of an order of survey granted to Charles McGinnis dated the 13th day of June 1769, no. 3,400". So at last the old Grenadier had title to his land on Turtle Creek (see copies of the land documents herewith). Apparently he had bought more land from neighbors to add to his homestead tract of 116½ acres.

Return of State Tax (Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd. series, vol. 22, p. 488):

<u>Westmoreland County</u>	<u>Amount of Tax</u>
<u>Charles McGinnis</u>	1.2

1788 - Tax returns for "North District of Huntington Township", Patrick Campbell collector, March 25, 1788; page 9:

<u>Name</u>	<u>State</u>		<u>County</u>	
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pence</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pence</u>
<u>McGinnis, Charles</u>	0	22	0	48

(The original copy of the above document is in the Library of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
The North District of Huntington Township soon (9/24/1788) became Versailles Township, Allegheny County.

Westmoreland County tax lists of names only but not amounts of each tax for these early years were later published in: Tax Lists, Westmoreland County, Pa., 1786-1810, edited by William H. Dumont, Special Publications of the National Genealogical Society no. 33, Washington, D.C. 1968: on page 17, Huntington Township, North District, 1788, Patrick Campbell collector: McGinnis, Charles. on page 18, following the regular tax list: "Here follows our list of all whom we could find (who) were proposing to remove from our District to Kentucky or elsewhere; and if they do not move but can be found when our collector goes along, they are by us charged as follows, viz" - (only charged for State tax) - 12 names total: McGinnis, Wm. (weaver).

This is probably not Charles McKinniss' (or McGinnis') son William, born in 1773. In 1788 he was 15 years old and not yet taxable, though he could already be a weaver. Was he taxable because he was in business for himself? In the Census of 1790 the old Grenadier's son William was living with him and the rest of the family in the same place where this tax list was compiled. The place names are different because the tax list was made in March 1788 and Allegheny County was set up from Westmoreland Co. in September 1788. William is the son about whom the least is known.

1790 - First Census of the United States ("Heads of Families"), Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, Versailles Township: page 14, McGines, Charles: 2 white males over 16, incl. head of family, 5 white males under 16. 3 white females incl. wife. (For the old Grenadier's family in 1790 this is the right count: himself aged 68 years and his son William 17 years; his sons Robert (13 yrs.), Charles Jr. (10 yrs.), Joseph (8 yrs.), George (7 yrs.) and John (2 yrs.); his wife Rachel aged about 46 years, his daughter Margaret (5 yrs.), and baby daughter who died at about 2 1/2 yrs. of age.)

Other names, Versailles Township, in order:

page 14, Noble, John

McGines, Charles (the old Grenadier), on plat map of Versailles Township.

Hilman, Mickel (one farm removed from C. M. on above map).

Wallis, James) - Do these men, C.M.'s close neighbors,
Wallis, William) own Braddock Field? William Wallis is
on the above plat map next to C.M.

Names, Pitt Township, in order:

page 13, Wallis, George (see also note below), on same plat map.

Cahoon, James

Scull, John - who printed handbills for the Whiskey Rebels. (He is the "Squire Skull" who took charge of C.M.'s papers after C.M.'s death in 1805 in Butler County. He and C.M. had been friends for years and neighbors before 1805.)

Note: - data from plat map, Versailles Township: Jno. Frazier 291 As & All. Surveyed Aug. 15, 1769 on special order no. 40. Pat^d, July 6, 1797 to George Wallace on W^t to accept of June 29, 1797. P-33-202. "Greenland". (This is Braddock's

Field on the north bank of Turtle Creek where Turtle Creek enters the Monongehela River from the east. For some years before 1755 John Frazier had had a cabin on the land at the mouth of Turtle Creek. He traded with the Indians and was a contact-man with both the Indians and the French, somewhat as Christopher Gist was. When Braddock's Army reaches Frazier's on July 8, 1755, the cabin had been burned. Washington and Gist had stopped at Frazier's cabin the previous winter on their return from taking Governor Dinwoodie's message to the French commander at Fort Le Boeuf. Braddock's Field is approximately three miles "as the crow flies" from C.M.'s "Pleasant Valley". By the 1770s many former British Army men owned land around their old battleground and were numerous throughout the colony's frontier region.

Two other names in the Census of 1790 are related to the McKinniss family's history. They are Robert Fulton's brother, Abraham Fulton, and their widowed sister, Elizabeth Scott. They are discussed in the section dealing with Robert Fulton's nieces, Elizabeth and Martha Craner who married the old Grenadier's sons Robert and Charles Jr.

1791 - Return of Taxables of Allegheny County, Versailles Township (Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd. series, vol. 22, p. 666):

<u>Versailles Township</u>	<u>Am't. of Tax</u>
Charles McGinnis	5.4

1794 - The Whiskey Insurrection: Why did Charles McKinniss in the near future leave his "Pleasant Valley" in Versailles Township and go to the at-yet-unorganized area of Butler County?

He was now in his seventies, with a large family, some members of which were still quite young. Did the upheaval of the Whiskey Rebellion influence him? He was not on any of the District Attorney's lists of men and offences growing out of the uprising, nor is he mentioned in any of the stories of the Insurrection that I have seen. This would seem to indicate that he didn't have to "flee the County". He may, however, have been much involved emotionally. John Scull (Skull), custodian of C.M.'s papers following his death, was a printer in Pittsburgh and editor of the "Pittsburgh Gazette". The Gazette was Federalist in outlook. He was not a "cited rebel" but he was on the side of those who didn't want to pay tax on their whiskey. He printed the handbills which were distributed at the gathering of the insurgents at Braddock's Field, which was probably the biggest such meeting of the affair. In 1794 Braddock's Field was owned by George Wallace, and it was a favorite gathering place for meetings of any sort. C.M. must have known many of the insurgents if he was not actually one himself, and his indignation may have been so great that he chose to shake the dust of civilization from his feet. And of course he may have been unable to pay his taxes and so lost his land; then, always the pioneer, have headed west to take up new land and make another home for his family in Butler County. He left in any case, probably in 1797 or 1798.

1797 or 1798 - Among the first settlers arriving in what soon be-

came Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, were Charles McGinnis senior and his sons Charles and John McGinnis senior. Robert McGinnis came to Clinton Township, Butler County, around 1796. He could be old Charles' second son, who went exploring the year ahead of his father and his younger brother Charles. "John McGinnis Sr." is a mystery man. Old Charles' son John was born in 1788 so couldn't be "Sr." in 1798. Is "John Sr." Charles Sr.'s brother, recently come to western Pennsylvania from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina or even Scotland? According to Butler County tax lists (see below) he held more land than Charles, and in the 1840s Butler court records show that a John McKinnis was sued by a fellow-citizen for \$100. By then of course John born in 1788 could have acquired such a debt. Also, there is a McGinnis family in later Butler County records that kept the G and which doesn't seem to be any relation to the family that meant its name to be McKinnis. It may be mere coincidence that two of the first settlers seem to have the same name. However, the tax list of 1804 gives the last name of both Charles Sr. and John (no junior or senior) as McKinnis with no doubt of the K. I have not tried to identify John Sr. further.

The first permanent settlers had come to the Butler County region in 1790. The first white child is said to have been born there in 1792. The County was set up March 12, 1800. The town of Butler was founded in 1803. See "History of Butler County" by Chester Hale Sipe, two volumes. A "Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania" by Thomas F. Gordon, published in Philadelphia in 1832 by T. Belknap contains the following on Butler County: p. 72, col. 2, paragraph 2 - "The County was settled previously by emigrants from western Pennsylvania's Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, generally of Irish, Scotch and German descent, and by a few native Irish, Scotch and Germans". See also p. 75 and following. In 1796 and 1797 a number of Scotch families from the Isle of Lewis in the northern part of Scotland settled in Connoquenessing Township midway between the towns of Butler and Harmony (p. 77, col. 2, paragraph 2). They have erected a house of public worship of brick called the White Oak Spring Meeting on the Butler and Harmony road. They are of the Associate Presbyterian Reformed or Unionists.

1800, The Second U. S. Census of Pennsylvania: By 1800 the old Grenadier was shifting his abode. He probably said "flitting". In the Second Census there is no McKinnis or variant of the name listed for Versailles Township, Allegheny County. The handwriting for the Census is good and clearly readable. I do not know what had happened to his land in Versailles Township. To find out would require a land-title search by a Pittsburgh Pa. lawyer specializing in such work. I haven't had such a search made.

Charles McYinniss is listed, however, in Deer Township, Allegheny County, a township which adjoins Butler County. His household includes: 1 male and 1 female "of 45 yrs. old and upwards, in-

cluding heads of families". These two must be Charles Sr., aged 78 yrs. in 1800, and his wife, age unknown but in her mid-fifties at least. There are 2 males "of 16 yrs. and under 26 yrs., including heads of families". These most likely are George (17 yrs. old) and Charles Jr. (20 yrs. old). There is 1 male "of 10 yrs. and under 16 yrs". This boy must be 12-year-old John. Then there is 1 boy "under 10 years of age", no doubt 6-year-old James, the youngest of the old Grenadier's brood. Also in the household are 2 girls "of 10 yrs. and under 16 yrs". Margaret at 15 years would be one of them. Family legend lists a second daughter who lived about 2 1/2 years, no name or dates given but always placed between John born in 1788 and James born in 1794. Two daughters are listed for Charles McKinniss Sr. in the Census of 1790, which means that by 1800 the younger daughter was dead. There is no reason to doubt the family story here. At this point I think that we find our first census-taker mistake, a mark made in the wrong column. Charles McKinniss Jr. and Martha Craner, born in 1778, must have been married in early 1800. Is Martha now age 22 years, one of the two females under the heading "of 10 years and under 16 years" misplaced from one column to the right, "of 16 yrs. and under 26 yrs., including heads of families"?

Joseph McKinniss is listed in Plumb (also Plum) Township, Allegheny County, as Head of Family living alone. His age group is "of 16yrs. and under 26 yrs." He too must be a son of the old Grenadier. Family history gives no dates for Joseph, but he is always placed between Charles Jr. (born in 1780) and George (born in 1783). This would make him 18 or 19 years old in 1800.

Charles McKinniss is also listed in the Census of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County. Since this is the county and township where the old Grenadier paid taxes and where he died in 1805, this must be the same man. He may have held land in both counties for a time, or sometime during 1800 have moved his residence from Allegheny to Butler County and been counted in both places. Also, the Allegheny County/Deer Township land may have been intended for the young newly-weds, Charles Jr. and Martha. According to extant Butler County tax lists they didn't set up housekeeping in Connoquenessing Township until 1805.

Charles Sr.'s Butler County household consisted of 1 male and 1 female "of 45 yrs. and upwards", himself and wife Rachel,, and 1 male and 1 female "of 10 yrs. and under 16 yrs," son John and daughter Margaret.

There is a William McKinniss listed in Allegheny County, St. Clair Township, and a Robert McKinniss listed in Butler County, Middlesex Township. The ages given for them do not match the ages of the sons of Charles Sr. with those names, but a displacement of one column makes the ages for Robert and his wife fit. The Lineage says that Robert and Elizabeth Craner McKinniss' son Charles was born in 1796. He would account for the 1 male "under 10 years" in the Census. No birth

dates are known for their four daughters, but two of them were under 10 years of age in 1800. The ages given for William and his family are so far off that I can't accept this William as Chzrles Sr.'s missing son.

Census taking in 1800 must have been a bigger problem than taking the Census of 1970 even in our crowded inner cities. There were no printed forms. The Federal Government specified what information was wanted, and each census-taker drew up his own forms. Allegheny County having taken part in the First U.S. Census (1790) was prepared to draft clear forms, and for the most part the handwriting is good; Butler County, however, had been organized in March 1800 and was still "far frontier". Nevertheless a Census was taken: paper of any size and shape was used. Some of the categories were never listed on the worksheets at all. Many people didn't know how to spell their own names and the census-taker did the best he could phonetically. Much of the handwriting is all-but-unreadable even where the ink is not faded. Many pages are torn and stained, but Putler County to the best of its ability fulfilled the laws of the young nation.

Census records from 1790 through 1890 are available on microfilm at the Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue at 6th Street N.W., Washington D. C. Microfilm readers are also available. The Census of 1790 is the only one published.

In 1959, when Fred and I visited Butler, Pa., the early County records were still in Putler, stored in the "Crow's Nest" of the Butler County Court House. Some few bound books were on shelves; the rest, bound and unbound, were tumbled on the floor. Our quick search turned up court records, tax lists and land records, none of them earlier than 1835 -- long after Charles McKinniss died and Charles McKinniss Jr. went west. No one in the court house was interested in the old records, and knew of no others. In 1975 I wrote to Butler County officials asking about old records. They wrote me that all early county records were now with the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, Utah. I have not tried to get data from there, though it can be done.

The Butler County tax lists and record books quoted below are original documents in the Library of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society in Pittsburgh:

1803, First List of Taxables of Butler County Pa., Connoquenessing Township, page 18 -

McGinnis, Charles Sr.	
100 acres	150
3 cows	30
1 horse	20
Value, \$	200
	Tax, \$0.60
McGinnis, Chsrles	
single man,	Tax, \$0.75

The list of purchasers of land and the list of soldiers given land in the First Donation District of Butler County do not include
 (2) NAME LK. K.

any name like McKinnis. These Donation Districts (finally there were several) were land given for service in the Revolution in place of back pay. Charles Jr. apparently bought his 50 acres in such an area, Alexander District, and his father may have done so too. Recipients either lived on their acres and worked them or sold them off in smaller parcels.

1804, Taxables of Connoquenessing Township -
 p. 110, McKinnis, Charles (no doubt of the K)
 100 acres \$150
 1 horse 20
 2 cows 20
 Value, \$190 Tax, \$0.57
 p. 114, McKinnis, John
 300 acres \$180
 2 cows 20
 Value, \$170 (sic!) Tax, \$0.75

The old Grenadier's son John, born in 1788, would be only 16 in 1804, and not likely to have so much taxable property. Is this "John McKinnis" the "John McGinnis Sr." listed with the two Charles, Sr. and Jr., as in Butler County before 1800? Is this the "John McKinnis" on the tax rolls as a cabinet-maker? Is he the old Grenadier's brother? William, the single man, could be John's son, because of his place on the tax list. John and William were not listed in 1803. John the cabinet-maker was a Butler County resident for 1805 and 1806 only, according to Gall in "Early Settlers of Butler County."

1805, Taxables of Connoquenessing Township -
 p. 240, McGinnis, Charles Jr. (no doubt of the Jr.)
 Value, \$85. Tax, \$0.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
 (property not itemized)

No Charles Sr. on this tax list, which indicates that the old Grenadier died in 1805. According to Sipe in "History of Butler County, Pa.", p. 363, "the first person buried in Butler Cemetery was the pioneer, Charles McGinnis, who died in 1805". This is the date given in the Lineage. He was 83 years old at his death. Family history says that Rachel Carr McKinnis was buried with her husband. Her birth and death dates are unknown. She must have been considerably younger than Charles Sr. since she bore her last child in 1794. If she was 50 years old then she was married at 28 and born in 1744. This is reasonable. She is listed in the Census of 1800 with her husband in both Allegheny and Butler counties. Neither are listed in the Census of 1810 of Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, though Charles Jr., his wife and children are. We know that the old Grenadier died in 1805, and apparently his wife Rachel died in the same decade, aged about 66 years and after about 38 years of marriage. The birth and death dates for Rachel Carr McKinnis' namesake granddaughter, Charles Jr.'s daughter Rachel, are unknown, but the two birth dates that fit in best with the known birth dates of Charles Jr.'s other children are 1806 and 1808. Grandmother Rachel probably died about this time.

The McKinnis/William - S. M. 70790.5

According to family legend, at the time of the old Grenadier's death his papers were put in the hands of "Squire Skull". They were stored in "a two-bushel pine box". "Mice got into it through a knot-hole and destroyed the land charter and other papers." Squire Skull is John Scull, the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, who is on the Futler County tax lists for 1805 only. In the Census of 1790 he lived with his family in Allegheny County, Pitt Township. This was the township adjoining the city of Pittsburgh to the southwest.

The place of Charles and Rachel McKinniss' graves: In 1903 Butler Cemetery, the pioneer burying ground of Butler County, was taken over as the site for a school. Most of the graves could no longer be identified. All the bones which could be found in "Old Futler Cemetery" were reinterred in North Cemetery, Butler, Pa.. The markers, now weathered blank, were placed in the same "bury hole". The present (1959) superintendent of North Cemetery, Mr. Orlando S. Pride, is much interested in local history, and together with the staff of the Butler Eagle he has hunted in vain for any records of those buried in "Old Butler Cemetery" and later moved to North Cemetery. So the pioneers are buried in North Cemetery, but no one knows their names.

The date of Charles Jr.'s marriage to Martha Craner: In 1803 Charles Jr. is on the tax list as a single man. In 1804 he is not on the tax list, which must mean that he was out of Butler County. Was he on his father's land in Allegheny County, Deer Township? Very likely. In 1805 he is on the tax list as a man of property which though not itemized is of the same value as that listed for him for the next year. I have assumed that because tax lists involve money they are more likely to be correct than family history either oral or found in old hard-to-read documents. Family history says that Charles McKinniss Jr. and Martha Craner were married in Butler County, but no date is given. They were probably married in early 1800.

Because Charles Jr. is on the first list of taxables of Butler County, Connoquenessing Township, in 1803 as a single man (S.M.), I decided that he and Martha had been married in late 1803 or early 1804, allowing the twins to be born in 1804 instead of 1801. A faded "4" might look like a "1" on an old sheet of paper. By the same reasoning Charles III was born in 1805, the year his grandfather, Charles Sr., died, instead of 1803, a "5" being misread for a "3". However, Census data that I have found just recently (1976) makes it certain that the twins, Joseph and Clarissa, were born in 1801 and Charles III in 1803. In the 1830 Census Joseph is in the 20-to-30-year age group: he was 29 years old. Charles III was also in the same age group: he was 27 years old. This information alone would not rule out the later birth dates for either one, but in the 1840 Census Joseph (now 39) was listed in the 40-to-50-year group. His 40th birthday had come shortly before the census-taker came to his

home. If he had been born in 1804 and was 36, he would have been in the 30-to-40-year group, as was Charles III, age 37 years. The Census of 1850 records individual ages as well as the names of all the people counted. Joseph is not in the Jackson County census, and I haven't searched further. Charles III and his family are listed in Jackson County, Lick Township. Charles' age is given as 46 years. His actual 47th birthday had not yet come when the census was taken.

Now, how to explain "Charles Jr., S.M." in the 1803 Butler County tax list? Remember that in the Census of 1800 the old Grenadier had land in both Butler County and Allegheny County, Deer Township; perhaps the Deer Township land was meant for Charles Jr., that being where Martha and their children were living. Charles Jr. may have been in Butler County helping his elderly parents get settled, when a greedy and over-zealous tax collector made him pay up as a single man. No wonder Charles Jr. left the County and didn't return until he was a property-owner with a family.

According to the Lineage, Martha and Elizabeth Craner were the daughters of Charles Craner and a sister of Robert Fulton the steamboat inventor. Charles Craner has left no trace except for his two daughters who married Charles Jr. and Robert, the old Grenadier's sons, and their descendants. The surname Craner does not appear in old records, tax and pension lists, wills, Pierce's Register of Officers and Men in the Continental Army, etc., for the most-likely times and places. It may be a corruption for the common surnames Croner, Kroner or Kreiner, all of which appear in old lists. In the Census of 1790 Lewis Craner appears, living in Northern Liberties Township, Philadelphia County. His family consists of himself and three females. Did he ever ~~know~~ have a brother Charles?

It looks as if Charles Craner died before his daughters were 5 years old. His widow remarried very soon, and was very soon thereafter widowed for a second time. Then in 1786 when Martha was 8 years old and Elizabeth 9, they were taken from Lancaster County, Pa., where they had probably been born and lived so far, to Washington County, Pa. They may have known little about their father.

There are several biographies of Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor. Two in the Library of Congress have some detail about his parents and siblings. They are "The Life of Robert Fulton" by John Franklin Reiser, Philadelphia, C. G. Henderson and Co., 1856, and "Robert Fulton, by a Great-granddaughter" by Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe, New York, The MacMillan Company, 1915. The following material is taken from these two sources.

Robert Fulton Sr. was the youngest of three brothers, David, John and Robert, of Scotch (sic.) origin who came from Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1730. He settled in Lancaster Borough, Lancaster

County, Pa. In 1759 he married Mary Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith of Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pa. On August 23, 1759 they bought a house in Lancaster Borough. Here their daughters Elizabeth (nicknamed "Peggy") and Isabelle ("Belle") were born. They were the first children to be baptised in the town's new church, a Presbyterian one.

On February 8, 1765, the Fultons sold their house and at a Sheriff's sale bought a farm in Little Britain Township, later renamed Fulton Township, Lancaster County. Here later in 1765 their third child, Robert Jr. the steamboat inventor, was born. In November of the next year the Fultons turned the farm over to the mortgage-holders and returned to Lancaster Borough. Two more children were born to the couple, Mary or "Polly" and Abraham Smith Fulton. Robert Fulton Sr. died in 1768.

The Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, vol. XVII, has some Lancaster County tax data that may be pertinent here:

County of Lancaster, 1771, Returns and Assessments -

<u>Little Britain Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Servants</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Fulton, Robert	100	3	4	1	1.2.6

This may not be the steamboat inventor's family. His biographers say that the farm in Little Britain Township had been turned over to the mortgage-holders five years before and that Robert Sr. had died three years before.

County of Lancaster, 1772, Returns and Assessments -

<u>Little Britain Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Servants</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Fulton, Robert	250	0	0	0	1.0.0

County of Lancaster, 1779, Returns and Assessments -

<u>Lancaster Borough</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Negroes</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Fulton, Mary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kreiner, And'r.	0	0	0	0	0	0

County of Lancaster, 1782, Returns and Assessments -

<u>Upper Paxton Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Servants</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Widow Scott, located unimproved land	250				
no stock, no servants					2.15.9

<u>Lancaster Borough</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Servants</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Kreiner, Andrew	0	0	1	0	10.0

<u>Hempfield Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Servants</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Inmates: Croner, Jacob					2.0.0

The "Mary Fulton", resident of Lancaster Borough in 1779, may well be Mary Smith Fulton, the widow of Robert Fulton Sr. and the mother of Robert Jr. She owns neither real estate nor live stock and therefore owes no tax. The "Widow Scott" of the 1782 return for Upper Paxton Township is probably the eldest Fulton child Elizabeth, born sometime in 1760. She and her late husband owned 250 acres in a still-largely-unsettled area of Lancaster County and didn't have time to clear any of it before his death. Meanwhile Robert Jr. had been going to school in Lancaster Borough and also developing his skill as a painter of portraits and landscapes. At age 17 he went to Philadelphia to earn his living as an artist. In 1786 he returned with

enough money to take his mother and sisters and the widowed Elizabeth's children to Washington County, Pa., buy a farm on Cross Creek in Hopewell Township and settle them on it. Reigert in his biography says that he had heard that Washington County was a good place for the future.

Westmoreland County, Pa., tax lists for 1786 (original documents in the Library of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.) name Abraham and Robert Fulton as taxables in Huntington Township South District. Abraham paid a state tax of 2 shillings 2 pence and a county tax of an illegible number of shillings 6 pence. Robert paid 3 shillings 6 pence to the state and 7 shillings 2 pence to the county. Apparently the two brothers stopped in Westmoreland County long enough for the tax-man to find them before they went on to Washington County.

By 1790 according to Census data, the land in Washington County was in the name of Elizabeth Scott. Her family consisted of 3 females including herself as head of family and probably her two Craner daughters and 1 male under 16 years of age, perhaps a son of her second marriage. The same Census counted Abraham Fulton in Derry Township, Westmoreland County. In 1786 Derry Township had been the south district of Huntington Township. (From 1919 to 1937 Clyde Ross McKinniss, his wife Verda and daughters Elizabeth and Mary lived in Derry Township, Westmoreland County.) Abraham Fulton's family consisted of 1 male over 16 years, himself, 3 males under 16 years and 3 females including his wife and possibly his mother, Mary Smith Fulton.

In 1788 Charles McKinniss, the old Grenadier, was listed on the tax roll in the North District of Huntington Township, Westmoreland County, where he had lived since 1769. This could be where the McKinniss family and the Fulton/Craner/Scott family first met. By 1790 the North District of Huntington Township was Versailles Township, Allegheny County. By that time Robert Fulton Jr. was a resident of New York State. Abraham Fulton sometime later went west to Washington County where he opened a school in the town of Washington which he ran for many years.

The two Fulton biographies that I found in the Library of Congress give few details about the family members other than the steamboat inventor. The name "Craner" does not appear in either book. Since we know that Elizabeth Craner who married Robert McKinniss was born in 1777, her mother must have been the first-born Fulton daughter Elizabeth born in 1760 in Lancaster Borough. Very little seems to be known about Elizabeth Fulton. Mrs. Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton Jr.'s great-granddaughter, thinks that Mr. Scott (given name unknown) lived only a short time, because his wife and children lived with her mother. Mrs. Sutcliffe also thinks that the Fulton/Scott marriage took place sometime after Isabelle Fulton married Peyton Cooke in 1786. This would indicate a Washington County marriage. Lancaster County tax records, however, show a widow Scott in 1782 who could be Elizabeth Fulton. With so little known about Elizabeth Fulton her first marriage in 1776 (age 16) to Charles Craner was for-

gotten by all but their two daughters and the descendants of those girls. Charles Craner may have lived only long enough to father two children, and his widow's marriage to Mr. Scott may have been equally brief. These were the years of the American Revolution and life was precarious even in reasonably-well-settled Lancaster County.

Remember that from 1786 on, all the Fultons except Robert Jr. lived out their lives in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Children of the steamboat inventor's two younger sisters and one younger brother may have visited their famous uncle in New York City, but I doubt if any of Elizabeth Fulton Craner Scott's children ever did. If Martha Craner ever made such a trip there would have been a story about it passed down the generations in the McKinniss family. It is understandable that so little is known about Robert Fulton Jr.'s western relatives. In 1790 Mary Fulton, the youngest sister, married David Morris. Mary Smith Fulton (Mrs. Robert Fulton Sr.) died in 1799. Robert Fulton Jr. died in February 1815 in New York. He drew up his will in 1814. His bequests to his brother and sisters are as follows, in order given:

- brother Abraham Smith Fulton, \$ 3000
- sister Elizabeth Scott, 1000 and the farm on which she resides and which at her death is to be sold and proceeds divided among her children.
- sister Isabelle Cooke, 2000
- and each child of deceased sister Mary Morris, \$500.

Did Martha Craner McKinniss ever get any money from the sale of that farm on Cross Creek following her mother's death sometime after 1815? If she did I am sure that she and her husband, Charles McKinniss Jr., used it to buy land in Jackson County, Ohio.

NOTE: The Fulton family of Westmoreland County is not related to the Robert Fulton of steamboat fame, hence not to Martha Craner McKinniss. See "The Fulton Family of Westmoreland County" by Ernst Schwartz Craighead, privately printed, 1940. There is no name like Craner in the book. Martha is not a usual given name in any branch or generation. Elizabeth appears only a few times.

Martha Craner and Charles McKinniss Jr. had 10 children for some of whom birth and death dates remain unknown. According to the Lineage the dates and rank are listed below, and set opposite in chronological order are suggested dates for Robert and Rachel:

Lineage	Chronological Order
1. Joseph 1801-1879	1. Joseph 1801-1879
2. Clarissa 1801-1823	2. Clarissa 1801-1883
3. Charles 1803-1824	3. Charles 1803-1824
4. Robert ? -1886	4. Rachel 1806- ?
5. Craner 1817- ?	5. Nancy 1807-1836
6. Nancy 1807-1836	6. Philip 1812-1879
7. Philip 1812-1879	7. Robert 1815-1886
8. George 1816-1890	8. George 1816-1890
9. Rachel ? - ?	9. Craner 1817- ?
10. Granville 1823-1898	10. Granville 1823-1898

Rachel, for whom no dates are known, may have been born in 1806 or 1808. Being named for her grandmother, this would give some indication when Rachel Carr McKinnis died. Young Rachel may never have gone to Ohio with her family, though some of her descendants later lived there. She married a man named John Elder, a name prominent in Western Pennsylvania history, and may have lived out her life in the Butler/Indiana County area. If she was born in the later of the two suggested years (1808) she would have been the "knee-baby" at the time of the move west, and may have been left in Pennsylvania with uncles and aunts, especially in view of the fact that it looks as if Martha Craner McKinnis was pregnant when she made the move from Pennsylvania to Ohio. Her son Philip was born in 1812 in Ohio, and the migration most likely took place in 1812 (see below). Her son Robert was also born in Ohio, and 1813, 1814, or 1815 seem most likely. Since his great uncle Robert Fulton died in 1815, Martha Craner McKinnis may have named her son born that year for the inventor. Martha Craner McKinnis died August 8, 1864 at the McKinnis homestead near Coalton, Ohio, in Coal Township, Jackson County. She is buried with her husband on the old homestead.

1806, Taxables of Connoquenessing Township -
 p. 240, McGinnis, Charles Jr.
 50 acres, \$75.
 1 cow, 10.
 Value, \$ 85. Tax, \$0.63

1807, Taxables of Connoquenessing Township -
 p. 322, McGinnis, Charles (no "Jr." here)
 50 acres, \$ 75.
 1 cow, 10.
 Value, \$ 85. Tax, \$0.63

1808, Taxables of Connoquenessing Township -
 p. , Charles McGinnis
 50 acres, value \$66. Tax, \$0.53

1807/1808 Receipt Book for Putler County -
 #1405, \$3.00 received 9th March 1808, an order on the
 treasurer of Putler County for three dollars for serv-
 ices as grand juror March 1808, signed
 Charles ^{his} McKinnis
 mark

(Note: the handwriting of the receipt is careless and
 difficult to read; the signature is in a different and
 clearer hand. There is no doubt of this being a "K".
 And young Charles couldn't write. Not surprising!

1800s, (probably 1809), list of taxables of Butler County (no
 date on the list, the penciled date "1800s" added later
 at the top) -

Connoquenessing Township #919: McGinnis, Charles, farmer.
 Butler Township #333: McGinnis, Joseph, shoemaker.
 #334: McGinnis, George, farmer.

(Note: Are these all sons of the old Grenadier? - Charles
 born in 1780, Joseph birth date unknown but between Charles
 and George, George born in 1783? The Census of 1800, All-

gheny County, places Joseph in the age group "of 16 yrs. and under 26", and this fits with the above dates).

1810, Tax list of Connoquenissing Township -
 p/ 152, McKinnis, Charles (this time with a "K")
 50 acres, \$ 66.
 1 horse, 1 cow, 28.
 \$ 94. Tax, \$0.75

1810, Third U.S. Census, Pennsylvania, Butler County (no Census taken in Ohio) -
 In 1810 Putler County completed its Census and Samuel Finley Jr., the Census-taker, dated his final return December 7. Much of the handwriting is difficult to read and mistakes appear for our family.
 In Connoquenissing Township "C. McKines" is listed as head of family. He and his wife Martha are in the right age group "of 26 yrs. and under 45". Charles Jr. was 30 and Martha Craner McKinniss was 32 in 1810. At that time they had five children, 2 boys and 3 girls, all under 10 years of age. The Census lists in this family three males under 10 years old, one "of 10 yrs. and under 16 yrs." who could be Charles' youngest brother, 16-year-old James, and Charles himself. There are four females, one under 10 years, one "of 10 yrs. and under 16", one "of 16 yrs. and under 26 yrs." who could be Charles' 25-year-old sister Margaret, and Martha Craner McKinniss. Rachel of course could have been born after 1810; even so their ages do not fit what we know about Charles Jr. and Martha's family at this time. Many explanations are possible, but having traced Charles McKinniss Sr.'s line through 100 years of Census data I suspect mistakes in recording by the Census-taker.
 Note that Charles Jr. and his family are still in Putler County, Pa., in 1810, though Robert and his family are no longer there. George may also be living in Butler County. In Parker Township there is a "G. (possibly C.) McKiniss listed. None of the age groups fit the few dates I have for George's family. Perhaps Robert took his family to Ohio in 1808 as the Lineage says, while Charles and George and their families went four years later in 1812.

1811, Tax list of Connoquenissing Township -
 p. 222, McKinnis, Charles
 50 acres, value \$125., tax \$0.68

1812, Tax list of Connoquenissing Township -
 p. 283, McKinnis, Charles
 50 acres, value \$125., tax \$0.69

1813, Butler County Tax Book 1813-1817 -
 No McK., etc, listed under taxed people, but there is an entry -
 p. 25, Connoquenissing Township, unseated land in Alexander District -

Reputed Owner	Area	Value	Tax
Charles McKinnis	50 acres	\$ 125.	\$1.12

(Note: So the old Grenadier's son Charles and his family lived in Butler County until 1812, the last year in which he paid taxes there - The next year they had left their 50 acres and presumably gone to Ohio. This puts the migration to Ohio five years later than the date given in the Lineage, but it seems unlikely that young Charles would pay taxes which were going up each year on land he wasn't using. Also he is listed in Pennsylvania, Butler County, Connoquenessing Township, in the Census of 1810 (no Ohio State Census was taken in 1810). If the year "1808" given in the Lineage was taken from handwritten records the year could easily be a misreading for "1813". Perhaps the trip was made in 1812 since the Lineage says that Charles and Martha's son Philip was "born in Ohio in 1812". The stories written by C. C. McK. and G. E. Scott about the journey to Ohio and the settling of the homestead come here. The trip to Ohio by dugout canoe would have to be made in the summer.

The Lineage says that Robert McKinniss and his family went to Ohio overland, and that he was waiting at Portsmouth, Ohio, for his brother and his family when they arrived by dugout canoe floating on the Ohio River. Robert then guided his brother and family to Chillicothe. The direct (straight-line) overland distance between Butler County, Pa., and Chillicothe, Ohio, is approximately 200 miles. Connoquenessing Creek goes west into the Beaver River, which goes south to the Ohio River, NW (down river) from Pittsburgh. The Allegheny River is east of Butler County, flowing south to Pittsburgh, where it merges with the Monongehela to form the Ohio. I don't think that the McKinniss canoe trip used the Allegheny at all, though the Lineage says so. They could not have used both the Beaver and the Allegheny Rivers. The McKinniss land was near if not virtually on the banks of Connoquenessing Creek. The dugout canoe could have been floated down the Creek during the spring spate if not at other times. Once on the Beaver River goods and people could be loaded and the trip was underway. I can only guess at the distance covered on the winding rivers, 300 miles perhaps. The time needed for the journey is even more difficult to judge, depending as it would on the weather, the stamina of the travelers, accidents including Indian activity, etc.

1816, March 28, Charles McKinniss Jr. made the deposit on the first piece of land he bought in Ohio. This became Certificate of Purchase #3382.

May 10, Charles McKinniss Jr. completed paying the first installment.

For details of these transactions see the section "The Land Office Business", where all the McKinniss patented-land purchases are discussed.

1817 (cir.) - "A History of Jackson County, Ohio" by D.W. Williams: p. 146, Reminiscences by James H. Dowling -

"Jared Strong was the first representative of this County to the State Legislature (served in the Ohio House

from 1803 to 1851). He had three sons that I remember, Jared, Stephen and Jehiel. Jehiel was killed while his father was in Columbus attending the legislature. He was riding horseback, going to the house of McKinniss for a frolic. It was winter-time and the creek was out and the water frozen. When near Jacob Sell's house his horse fell and injured him and he died. His father did not reach home until after his death."

1818, March 18: second installment on certificate of purchase #3382 paid in full.

1819, March 24: third installment on certificate of purchase #3382 paid in full.

1820, March 28: fourth and final installment on certificate of purchase #3382 paid in full.

May 30: patent #3382 issued, signed "J.M." for James Monroe.

1820, Fourth U.S. Census, Ohio (First Ohio State Census), Jackson County.- In 1820 the townships were -

Lick	Clinton
Jackson	Scioto
Milton	Richland
Madison	Harrison
Bloomfield	Franklin

(Note: in 1820 the "Coal" Township where the McKinniss homestead was located was part of Jackson Township for Census work, although Charles' first land patent dated May 30, 1820, places the same land in Coal Township. The Jackson Township census-taker was Joseph Armstrong. The Township's Census was certified by Jared Strong and Daniel Hoffman.

Charles McKinnis is listed as head of family. It looks as if two families are living in the same household. There is one male and one female in the group "of 45 years and upwards including Heads of Families", and one male and one female in the next-younger group "of 26 years and under 45 years including Heads of Families". These would be Charles (age 40) and Martha (age 42). Who the older people are I do not know. Then there are 10 younger family members from "under 10 years" through "of 16 years and under 26 years including Heads":

4 boys under 10 years: Philip, George, Robert and Craner;
 2 boys "of 10 and under 16": Charles, Joseph (?- no male in the next-older group where he belongs);
 2 girls (of 10 and under 16": Rachel, Nancy; and
 2 girls "of 16 and under 26": Clarissa (Joseph's twin) and an extra female (daughter of the older couple).

Four of the above are listed as "farmers", but which four?

- 1823, III Granville McKinniss born on McKinniss homestead in Jackson County, youngest child of Charles Jr. and Martha Craner McKinniss.
- 1830, Fifth U.S. Census, Ohio (note: the later "Coal Township" is part of Washington Township in 1830):
 By 1830 four of Charles and Martha's children are married and in households of their own, the three girls whose names I have not followed and their oldest son Joseph, listed as Head of Family in Clinton Township, Jackson County. He and his wife (Louisa Shearer, born 1806) were in the 20-to-30-year group, and they had three children under 5 years of age, one daughter and two sons. This is right for them according to the Lineage. Charles and Martha still have the six younger boys at home. With so much manpower on the farm it is no wonder that they had a ~~see~~-boat to ~~see~~ their produce to people living down the Scioto and Ohio Rivers.
- 1831, July 21: Charles McKinniss received Certificate of Purchase #1618.
- 1833, May 30: Patent for Certificate of Purchase #1618 signed by Andrew Jackson.
- 1837, February 10: Charles McKinniss received Certificate of Purchase #7073.
 March 29: Charles McKinniss Jr. died from the effects of a strain suffered while "shooting the rapids" at Louisville in his flatboat. He is buried in "the old McKinniss burying-ground" on the homestead in Coal Township, Jackson County, Ohio.
 May 31: Charles McKinniss received title to land bought from the Ohio Land Office.
 September 23: Martha McKinniss received Certificate of Purchase #8304.
- 1838, July 28: Patent for Certificate of Purchase #7073 signed by Martin van Euren.
- 1839, August 1: Patent for Certificate of Purchase #8304 signed by Martin van Euren.
- 1840, Sixth U.S. Census, Ohio, Jackson County:
 Martha Craner McKinniss, now a widow, is Head of Family in the Washington Township household. Living with her are her two youngest children, sons Craner (age 23 years) and Granville (age 17). Martha was 62 years old in 1840. In the Census record the two boys are in the correct age columns but the one female in the family (who must be Martha) is in the column "of 80 to 90 years"! This is not a mistake of my transcribing. The page on the microfilm strip is clear and can-

not be mistaken. Did the census-taker make a mistake, displacing her entry by two columns, or was Martha not at home when the census-taker came and did one of her young sons, like many another callow youth, think that his mother was at least 80 years old?

Martha's son George and family are listed in Jackson Township, her son Joseph and family in Clinton Township, her son Charles III and family in Washington Township. Also counted in Washington Township was her brother-in-law, George. His son William and William's wife and children may be living with him.

1844, William McKinniss was a member of the Whig Central Committee of Jackson County (History of Jackson County, Williams). He is a cousin of Granville, the son of Charles Jr.'s brother George who emigrated to Ohio with Charles Jr. This is the only reference to "politics" I have found in my search!

1846, July 2, Granville McKinniss married Mary Permelia Cassidy. Marriage was performed by Thomas Leach, J.P. (McKinniss family Bible in possession of Harry Cassidy McKinniss in 1960). In 1843 Asa R. Cassidy was one of the three State representatives from the district which included Jackson County. He was probably a Whig. The Whigs dominated the County in the 1840s. I think but don't know that he is the father of Mary Cassidy McKinniss. She was born in 1825 and died in 1894. She is buried with her husband in the McKinniss Cemetery near Coalton. They had ten children, the oldest being my grandfather:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) | IV Charles Craner McKinniss | 1847-1934 |
| 2) | Martha McKinniss Elliott | 1849- ? |
| 3) | Nany McKinniss Shook | 1850- ? |
| 4) | Asa R. McKinniss | 1852- ? |
| 5) | Sabrina McKinniss Scott | 1854- ? |
| 6) | Alfred McKinniss | 1856-1909 |
| 7) | Clara or Clarissa McKinniss Davis | 1860- ? |
| 8) | Ida McKinniss Thornbill | twins 1861- ? |
| 9) | Mary Ada McKinniss Jenks | 1861-1901 |
| 10) | Frank D. McKinniss | 1866(?) - ? |

All dates given are documented (U.S. Census 1860 and Lineage) except that for Frank D. McKinniss. He may have been born a year earlier or a year later.

1850, Seventh U.S. Census, Ohio (the first Census giving the names of all family members. -In this Census for the first time more and different information was sought. Dwellings are numbered, and families within each dwelling. Full "names of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June 1850 was this family" were recorded, as were each person's age, sex, color, occupation, place of birth, and value of real estate owned):

The McKinniss homestead, still listed in Washington Township rather than Coal Township, was in Census District #80. It was dwelling #1402 and family #1402. The count was made on October 10, 1850. By now Granville McKinniss, Charles Jr.'s youngest child, age 27, was head of the family. He listed his occupation as farmer and his real estate was worth \$1500. With him were his wife, Marv P. (age 25 years), his children: Charles (my grandfather, age 3 years), Martha (age 1 year), and Nancy (age 5/12 year), all born in Ohio, and his mother, Martha Craner McKinniss (age 71 years), born in Pennsylvania.

Also in Washington Township are Charles Jr.'s son George and family and Charles Jr.'s brother George and family (he was born in Pennsylvania, his wife in Virginia). In Jackson County brother George's son William and family are counted. This is the member of the County's Whig Central Committee. In the town of Jackson is another William McGinnes (sic), born in Pennsylvania, wife born in Virginia and family. He is the son of Charles Jr.'s brother John who lived in Pennsylvania. And in Lick Township Charles Jr.'s own son Charles III is counted with his family. He was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife in New York. Everyone else was born in Ohio. All the men are farmers except William living in the town of Jackson, who was a carpenter. The census-taker didn't bother with women's occupations. Everyone knew that "women's work is never done".

1860, Eighth U.S. Census, Ohio, Jackson County, Washington Township:

I turned to the Census records to find the birth dates of my great-aunts and great-uncles. When the "Lineage of Charles McKinniss and Rachel Carr" was printed in 1914 most of them were still living and their ages were considered a matter too personal to record. Birth and death dates are given for the two already dead. By 1860 all but the twins and Great-Uncle Frank, the youngest of the ten children of Granville and Mary Cassidy McKinniss were born. One of the twins died in 1901, so her birth date was given in the Lineage. Great-Uncle Frank was born shortly after the close of the Civil War, in late 1865 or 1866. He was very little older than his oldest brother, Charles' oldest child, my Aunt Gertrude, born in 1872. They played together as children.

Great-Grandfather Granville McKinniss owned land valued at \$2500, a lot for his township. He later disposed of some of it. I remember being told that he or his son Charles had owned Canter's Caves and the land around them that later still became a State park. He had also owned the land on which in the 1930s Ohio State University archeologists found pre-Columbian Indian cave-dwellings. Great-Grandfather's \$1000-worth of personal property was the usual amount for farmers in Washington Township. It probably included a dwelling house, some livestock and farm equipment as well as house-furnishings, clothing, etc.

The last member of the family listed, "Martha, 82 years, domestic, born in Pennsylvania", is Granville McKinniss' mother, Martha

Craner McKinniss. In the 1860s "domestic" did not mean servant, as it does in 1978. The word "servant" was used for the hired girl or hired hand. The word "domestic" seems to have been used to indicate someone related to the Head of Family though not the spouse or children. The few times the term is used in the Washington Township Census the person so named is of the older generation. The word inmate was so used in some 18th-Century tax lists I have seen.

1880, Tenth U.S. Census, Ohio, Jackson County, Washington Township:

I turned to the Census of 1880 to find as early a record of my father's given names as I could. In 1876 when he was born in Ohio, there was no birth registration by a government agency and church or family Bible records if any were out of my reach.

The Census of 1880, taken on the first day of June 1880, listed my father as 3 years old: he would be 4 in November. His name is given as "Clyde R. (oss)", so Grandmother had won the war of names. Grandfather wanted to name his first son and third child for Roscoe Conkling, the New York Republican politician. Grandmother would have no child of hers named for a politician. It was a subject still heatedly discussed when I was old enough to understand. Grandfather frequently called his son "Roscoe", but Dad preferred "Ross", which my mother and grandmother called him, and he signed his name Clyde Ross McKinniss when he didn't use the initials "C.R."

John F. Shook, the Census enumerator for his district, was married to Grandfather's younger sister Nancy.

This Census recorded the occupation of all adults, the illnesses of all those counted and their birthplaces as well as the birthplaces of their parents.

Grandfather, age 33, gave his occupation as "drygoods merchant". He had no illnesses and he and both parents were born in Ohio. Grandmother, age 31, gave her occupation as "keeping house". She was ill: she suffered from "nervous debility". Grandmother was born in Pennsylvania, her father in England and her mother in Wales. The four children, Berta G., age 7; Cora V., age 5; Clyde R., age 3 and Henry C., age 1, were healthy and all born in Ohio.

1898, note written in pencil on the back inside wall of the old cherry clock: "March 13th, 1898. All children of Mary C. and Granville C. McKinnis took dinner at G. C. McKinnis' home". Note that Great-Grandfather spells his surname with only one "s". I don't know his middle name, Craner possibly. This is the man who had the old cherry clock made and who built the old farmhouse with its floors and woodwork of cherry and which I visited as a child. The date "June 16, 1884" is written in pencil on the side inside wall of the clock, and may be the date it was finished. The house was built about the same time. A handwritten note now in the

possession of Kerry McKinniss Cushing is dated 1894, and says "Grandfather's clock: bought of a German clock peddler riding a spotted horse - pied. The cherry from which the case is made grew near the old McKinniss homestead on Pidgeon Creek, six miles north of Jackson, Ohio. Sawed and made by Isaac Scott, a cabinet-maker." I (E.M.A.) do not know who wrote the note, but it came to me with the clock.

Prior to building the farmhouse my generation knew, the family lived in a sizeable log house built into the side of the hill just above the nearby creek. It was in this log house that both my grandfather and my father were born.

1898, Granville McKinniss died and was buried in the McKinniss cemetery near Coalton, Ohio.

1847, April 6: IV Charles Craner McKinniss (1847-1934) born in McKinniss homestead near Coalton, Ohio.

1871, December 21, married Lizzie (Elizabeth) Candace Reynish (see Reynish family history). The marriage was performed by L. A. Atkinson, minister of the Gospel, at 7 p.m. on a Thursday (McKinniss family Bible). The place of marriage is not given but it is undoubtedly the Coalton community since Lizzie Reynish's parents had been members of the Evergreen Church since the 1850s. L.A. Atkinson is not listed among the pastors of Evergreen, none being given for 1871. Evergreen Church is on land adjoining the McKinniss homestead, some of it having been given to the Church by the McKinnisses.

✓ They had five children, all born on the McKinniss homestead:

1. Berta Gertrude McKinniss Dyer (Mrs. Chester Arthur Dyer), December 8, 1872 - November 26, 1955. No children; Donna, a foster child.
2. Cora Vida McKinniss Rose (Mrs. Josiah Rose), July 25, 1874 - September 26, 1905. Children:
 - (1) Ydoine Rose Cornelisen (Mrs. Ralph Cornelisen) daughter, Ann Cornelisen
 - (2) Charles A. Rose, 1903-February 2, 1974. No children.
3. ✓ Clyde Ross McKinniss, M.D., November 14, 1876 - October 30, 1937, daughter
 - (1) Elizabeth McKinniss Appel (Mrs. Frederick W. Appel) 1909 - no children. M.O.
 - (2) Mary McKinniss Cushing (Mrs. Jean G. N. Cushing) *January 26, 1911*
Kerry Cushing *August 30, 1917*
Lisa
Kurt *Amber*
Jill Cushing Self (Mrs. W. W. Self)
Erik
4. Harry Cassidy McKinniss, February 1, 1879 - December 6, 1960. Married Lizzie Childers who died about 1936. Children: Charles, Oakley, Robert, Wayne, Fredna, Paul, Berta and Martha.
5. Frank Ydoine McKinniss, January 22, 1882 - September 25, 1882. 1934, October 31 (Wednesday), 11:30 p.m., died in home of daughter Gertrude at 83 East Weber Road in Columbus, Ohio, Buried in Evergreen Churchyard, Leo, Jackson County, Ohio.

THE LAND OFFICE BUSINESS

The Old Grenadier's land-holdings in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, is discussed in his story beginning with the 1769 entry. This chapter deals with the land he owned in Butler County, Pennsylvania, as well as with the tract his son Charles Jr. owned there, and with the land Charles Jr. later owned in Ohio.

Butler County tax records show that Charles Jr.'s 50 acres were in Alexander District. I have no record of the location of the Old Grenadier's 50-acre tract, but I think that it was near his son's. Alexander District was one of several such areas in Butler County set aside to be allocated to Revolutionary War veterans who had been paid off in part with bounty-land. Many veterans preferred cash to land or didn't want the land offered to them, so they sold their bounty-land warrants for anything they could get, sometimes very little, to speculators who then sold the land for inflated prices to the incoming settlers. The Old Grenadier and his son were two such settlers. The old man died in 1805, seven or eight years after settling in Butler County. His land came down through several generations of McKinnisses, eventually passing out of the family. It is the land, I think, that in 1929 belonged to a family named Wick. The picture showing my grandfather, Charles Craner McKinniss, and my father, Clyde Ross McKinniss, standing by a tumbled-down well-house and windlass, was taken on this land. The well belonged to the Old Grenadier's home. Butler County tax records for 1813 show that Charles Jr.'s land was "unseated". He and his family had emigrated to Ohio in 1812.

Ohio had become a state in 1803. Ever since the establishment in 1787 of the Northwest Territory, of which the future state of Ohio was a part, the Congress in Washington had attempted to regulate the sale of public land. The Land Law of 1800 set up the laws governing the direct sale of public land to the settlers and named four sites for the land offices, all in Ohio territory. One was at Chillicothe, and there Charles Jr. and Martha bought their land. The other land offices were at Cincinnati, Marietta and Zanesville. A fifth office was soon set up at Steubenville.

The following excerpts^{are} from "The Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives" published by the National Archives and Records Service, G.S.A., Washington, D. C., 1964, p. 104 ff:

Land-Entry Records for the Public-Land States

A person could obtain title to a tract only after it had been surveyed. With the exception of surveys in a portion of Ohio the surveys followed a uniform pattern. The surveys depend upon east and west base-lines and north and south meridians. Parallel to the meridians are ranges of townships. Each township is six miles square and consists of 36 numbered sections. A section consists of 640 acres and is divided into four quarter-sections of 160 acres each. A tract is normally described

in terms of quarter-section, section, township and range -- for example the northwest quarter of section 15, township 2 north, range 8 east of the sixth principal meridian. After an individual obtained a certificate of title or its equivalent he was issued a patent.

Under provision of the land ordinances approved May 20, 1785 (Journals of the Continental Congress, volume 28, p. 375-381), land in the public domain was to be sold by the National Government through the loan offices of the Board of the Treasury. The first such land, located in areas in present Ohio, was sold in 1787.

Pursuant to an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1800 (2 Stat. 73), four district land offices were established in that portion of the Northwest Territory that became Ohio. Gradually other land offices were set up throughout the public domain. These land offices were responsible for handling requests for land. Each file of documents relating to a request for land was transmitted to Washington after the file had been completed or the request abandoned.

Nearly all the land sold by the Federal Government between 1800 and June 30, 1820, was sold on credit through the few land offices then in operation at no less than \$2.00 an acre in accordance with the terms of an Act of Congress approved May 10, 1800 (2 Stat. 73). Sale of land on credit was discontinued after June 30, 1820, but many purchasers of land previously bought on credit on which the installments were overdue were enabled to obtain title to their tracts on the basis of relief acts beginning with an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1821 (3 Stat. 612).

Nearly all the land sold by the Federal Government to individual settlers on and after July 1, 1820, was sold for cash at no less than \$1.25 an acre, pursuant to an Act approved April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).

By the spring of 1812 the Second War with Great Britain was getting under way both at sea and on land. In the Northwest Territory the old expression "the frontier was aflame" was literally true. The Indians, already resentful at the encroaching settlers were now encouraged by agents from the British garrisons along the Great Lakes to increase their raids deep into the old Northwest Territory. This encouragement was never official. In fact the Government in London gave explicit orders against such actions and there is no evidence to indicate that the military governors in Canada failed to obey; but at the time Americans on the frontier and in the capital believed that the Indian raids were instigated and supported by British officials as a matter of policy. Some Canadians, however, both white and Indian "half-breeds" did take part in some raids and had been present in noticeable numbers on the Indian side of the Battle

of Fallen Timbers in August of 1794 ("Aftermath of Revolution, British Policy towards the United States 1783-1795" by Charles R. Ritcheson, Norton Library 1971. See especially Appendix J, Chapter XVI, p. 384). Eighteen years later British policy was still suspect at least on the frontier.

It was this increased activity that brought hostile Indians into the area that later became Jackson County of the young State of Ohio, where Charles McKinniss, his wife Martha and their children were trying to establish a new home. According to the Lindeage the Indians were attracted to little Joe, born in 1801 and with his twin Clarissa the eldest of the children. Fearing that he would be carried away by the Indians, the family retreated to the vicinity of the Fort of Chillicothe. Here I think they spent the war years. Family history says that they "raised vegetables for the Fort" and that Charles and his brothers supplied the Army with game. What would be more natural than that some of those hunting trips took them to their own land for a check on squatters?

The peace treaty ending the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain was signed in December 1814. News of the treaty did not reach the North America until February, 1815. The Battle of New Orleans, fought in January 1815, not only defeated the British regulars on the spot but made the Indians throughout the Mississippi valley and the Northwest Territory wary of further raids. General William Henry Harrison's victory on land near Lake Erie and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on the Lake brought peace to the frontier, and the McKinniss family returned to their homestead.

I have no record of by what authority Charles McKinniss was on his land before 1816, but the Chillicothe land office was open as early as 1812 and he may have made some arrangement then or he may have pre-empted his homestead as did many another man, registering his claim and paying for it after living on it for a time. In any case on March 28, 1816, he paid the deposit that led to the first of his patents that I know of.

His first purchase was the SE quarter of Section #29 in township #8N, Range #18 of the Chillicothe District, containing 174 and 44/100 acres at 32.00 per acre, a total cost of \$348.89. He paid for his purchase in four installments, always by cash in full and always on time or a few days ahead of time, once ten days ahead, which earned him a discount of 18¢. The cash-receipt book of the Chillicothe land office shows this account:

1816, March 28th,	By Amount of deposit,	\$ 17.44
" May 10th,	By residuary of first installment,	69.78
	Amount of first installment,	87.22
1818, March 18th,	By cash in full of 2nd inst.,	87.04
	Discount,	00.18
1819, March 24,	By amount of 3rd installment,	87.22
1820, " 28,	By cash in full,	87.23
	Dolls.,	<u>\$348.89</u>

Due to overworked land offices, from the headquarters in

Washington to the local ones five years was the usual time between the issuance of a Certificate of Purchase by the local office indicating that the account was closed and the receipt from Washington of the signed patent. Ohio, however, had always been the best-organized and best-managed land office business, and Charles and Martha waited on the average only a year and a half for their patents. In this case the patent for Certificate #3382 is dated 30th May 1820, just two months after the last installment was paid, no more time than needed to get the cash-receipt papers from Chillicothe to Washington and the patent back to Chillicothe soon after. The President's signature is required on all patents. The early presidents signed the relatively-few patents that came to them, although some did complain about the time it took. By 1820, however, it was too much for one man, so the President's name was usually signed by an aide who noted his name and status. On patent #3382 there is no presidential signature but in the place for it are the initials "J.M." with no indication that they were placed there by a secretary, so this may be James Monroe's hand. Under the initials in another handwriting is the signature "Jos. Meigs", Commissioner of the General Land Office. Josiah Meigs had been Surveyor General, Northwest of the Ohio (an indifferent one); and his nephew, Return Jonathan Meigs Jr., had been war-time Governor of Ohio (an able one). They may have been taking care of their neighbors first, but Charles McKinniss now owned his quarter-section.

A map of Coal Township, Jackson County, Ohio, showing the location of all the McKinniss land I know of, will be included in this history, as will a map of Ohio showing Jackson County. The same will be done for the two locations in Pennsylvania where the old Grenadier, Charles Sr., owned land, namely Versailles Township, Allegheny County, and Connoquenessing Township, Butler County. Charles Jr. also owned 50 acres in Connoquenessing Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

The War of 1812-1815 disrupted the economy of the whole country. By 1817 inflation was extreme, and two years later sound money (coin or paper issued only by a few banks acceptable to the Federal Government) was scarce. "From the Ohio came word that such money will be received in the Branch Bank of the United States or in the land office here is really not to be had" (quoted from "The Land Office Business" by Rohrbough, Oxford, 1968, p. 139).

Charles Jr. felt the effect of all this. He paid the fourth and final installment on his big land purchase on March 28, 1820, the deadline. Always before he had paid ahead of time by a few days at least. He bought no more land that I am aware of until 1831, when on July 21 he purchased the east half of the NE quarter of Section #29, township 8N, Range #18, containing 87.22 acres at \$1.25 per acre, a total of \$109.03.

The documents relating to this purchase are interesting for several reasons. The application for the purchase has Charles McKinniss' signature on it. It looks as if it was written with a quill pen. It is clear and easily read. The spelling is that which I have used just above, the same that my Great-Grandfather, a later Charles McKinniss, and his descendants have always used. Some of the other branches use only one "s". In 1808 the same man who signed his name so well here signed a receipt from the Butler County Court (Pennsylvania) for money reimbursing him for Grand Jury duty with his mark. I think that his wife taught him to write, probably after they settled in Ohio. Martha McKinniss' mother was a sister of Robert Fulton the steamboat inventor. The Fultons were an educated family, and even the girls would know how to read and write and could teach others.

Thomas F. Scott signed the application for the Register of the Land Office "Thomas Scott". In filling in the blanks for the applicant's name he used the old English form for double-s, *sa*. The completed application confirmed that Charles McKinniss' name had been put on the master plat-map for the land indicated. With this in hand he went to the Receiver's Office and paid in full for his new purchase. He paid \$100.00 in military-land scrip #1340 and the remaining \$9.03 in Ohio money.

Military-land scrip was issued only to soldiers for army pay in public lands, the so-called "bounty lands". A soldier receiving such scrip could sell or trade it to anyone who could sell or trade it again, but anyone finally cashing it could use it only to buy public land, as Charles McKinniss did. Archivists at the Navy and Old Army Branch of the National Archives say that Charles would not have been paid in military-land scrip for the vegetables and meat he sold to the Fort. Such a bill would have been paid in cash at once. They suggest that Charles could have earned such an amount by regularly supplying an officer and his family or a group of officers who paid him with military-land scrip one of them had received as his pay. This seems likely. Charles would have been known as a man who wanted to acquire land. There are no files of military-land-scrip numbers.

The cash part of the purchase was paid in "Ohio money". This was money issued by a bank in Ohio, probably one in Chillicothe. There was no national currency as yet, and since each land office was responsible for the soundness of the money it accepted it took cash from only a few banks known to be safe.

Samuel Tagard signed for the Receiver, Isaiah Ingham. With this receipt Charles now went to the Register of the land office, Thomas Scott, who himself signed the Certificate of Purchase #1618, which entitled Charles McKinniss to a patent for his land. The patent was signed 22 months later on 30th May 1833. A.F. Donelson, Secretary, signed for President Andrew Jackson. Elijah Hayward signed as Commissioner of the General Land Office. The new

land adjoined the original McKinniss land to the north.

On February 10, 1837, Charles McKinniss applied to the Chillicothe land office to buy the northeast quarter of the SW quarter of Section #29, township 6N, Range 18, containing 43.61 acres at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. The land adjoined on the west to his first purchase. Charles McKinniss again signed the application but this time he used only one "n". Perhaps he was already affected by the injuries he had suffered on his boat. Thomas F. Scott again signed for Thomas Scott, Register. Across the top of the form is the handwritten statement, "no affidavit required". Charles was known to all land-office officials. Next, at the Receiver's office, he paid \$54.51 in silver, the full price for his purchase. The Receiver's name is John Coates. Thomas Scott, Register, signed the Certificate of Purchase #7073 the same day.

The following month, on March 29, 1837, Charles McKinniss Jr. died. Family history says that he had suffered a strain "shooting the rapids" at Louisville while piloting a flat-boat going down-river to sell his own produce. Though he sustained the injury that caused his death on the river, he "never lost a boat". The silver dollars he brought home from New Orleans and all the places he stopped along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers paid for the land in Jackson County, Ohio.

Two months later, on May 31, 1837, the Ohio land office records that Charles McKinniss became the original owner of the southwest quarter of the SE quarter of Section #1, township 7N, Range 19, comprising 40 acres in Coal Township, Jackson County. This plot comes from Congress Lands and was sold by the State of Ohio, not the Federal Government. I don't know the price and have been unable to get copies of any documents dealing with it. The information I have comes from a letter to me (E.M.A.) dated 2/13/1975 from Thomas J. Voldness, Deputy State Supervisor, School and Ministerial Lands, Office of the Auditor of State, Columbus, Ohio. This land is about three miles southwest from the land in Section #29. Note that Section #1 is the traditional size of 160 acres in a quarter section, not 174.45 acres as in Section #29 and a few others.

Martha McKinniss continued the land-buying program the family had established in 1816. I have a record of one patent issued to Martha. Six months after her husband's death, on September 23, 1837, she applied to buy the southwest quarter of the NE quarter of Section #29, to make a half-section of adjoining land in Section #29. She signed her application using only one "n" but two "ss", thus - "McKiniss". Martha was required to sign an affidavit, probably the same kind that Charles was not required to sign in February 1837. The text follows:

"I do solemnly swear that the land above described is intended for my personal benefit and not in trust for another, that the same is intended for the purposes of cultivation, and that I have not entered under the Act of the 5th of April 1834 or under the Act of the 2nd of March 1833 at this or any other land office of the United States any land in quarter, quarter sec-

tions in my name or in the name of any other persons further than this the deponent saeth not.

Martha McKinifs

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Chillicothe this 23d day of September 1837, Pleasant Thurman, J. P. (seal) "

The late 1830s were the peak of the land-office business, and corruption and speculation were rampant. Congress passed many laws to plug the loop-holes in the earlier land acts which were being used to cheat the Federal Government and honest settlers. They worked about as well as do laws intended to plug income-tax loop-holes in the 1970s. In any case Martha was able to buy the 43.61 acres she wanted at \$1.25 per acre for a total of \$54.51 paid in silver. She received Certificate of Purchase #8304.

Finally on July 28, 1838, 18 months after Charles McKinniss had received Certificate of Purchase #7073 and 17 months after his death, the patent was signed by M. van Buren Jr., Secretary, for Martin van Buren. The Recorder of the General Land Office was Jos. T. Wilson, acting "ad interim". And on August 1, 1839, 22 months after Martha got Certificate of Purchase #8304, the patent was signed for President van Buren by his secretary, Martin Jr., and Jos. T. Wilson was still Acting Recorder of the General Land Office.

This completes the record of all the patented land (land held as "original land-owner") that I know my direct McKinniss ancestors owned in Ohio. With the exception of the 40 acres in Section #1 bought from the Ohio land office I have certified copies of all patents with their case-books, containing the application for purchase, the Receiver's receipt for payment in full and the Certificate of Purchase which authorized the signing of the patent. I also have a certified copy of a page from the Chillicothe land office cash-receipt book showing the entries for these four patents. Since the page covers Section #29 as a whole there are two other entries on it, one for the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Section #29, and the other for the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Section #29. John Starr owned the first and Andrew Starr the second plot. The Starr family was mentioned often by my father and his parents.

Charles and Martha McKinniss patented a total of 388.89 acres, 348.89 acres of it making one continuous farm of half of Section #29. Coal Township, Jackson County, is one of the exceptions to the uniform pattern of quarter-sections having 160 acres. Section #29 has a quarter-section of 174.445 acres. Section #1, Coal Township (Ohio land office patented land) has the usual size of quarter sections. I have found no explanation for the difference, but I think that topography might explain it. The land around the old McKinniss farm is hilly and broken, some of it not useful for farming. Note that on the Hamden and Wellston Quadrangle maps, range #17 on the east side of the map has township boundaries (T9N, T8N, etc.) that do not meet the township boundaries of Range #18 to the west. This does not affect any of the McKinniss land, but it does indicate that

the scheme of exact-grid plotting was not carried out in this part of Ohio.

There is quite a bit of other land that I know was owned by the McKinnisses at one time or another. All of this apparently was bought in private sales later. Notes on these pieces of "out land" follow:

(1) Evergreen Church and the farmhouse, barn, etc., owned by my grandfather, Charles Craner McKinniss, and later by my father, Clyde Ross McKinniss: On the Eyer Quadrangle map Evergreen Church is named and there is a dot for a dwelling in the right location for the McKinniss farmhouse, Range #18, T8N, Section 30, NW quarter-section. I don't know when or how, apparently not by patent, this land was acquired; but by 1913 Grandfather owned this land as well as land connecting with the patented land in Section #29 where the old log house was located. I think but am not certain that the new house was built in the 1880s. The land may have been bought in the 1850s. In the Census of 1850 Great-Grandfather Granville McKinniss had real estate valued at \$1500. In the Census of 1860 he had real estate worth \$2500, one of the highest values in the county. Inflation probably played a part in the increased valuation, but just as likely he bought more land.

(2) Canter's Caves or Jackson Lake Park where many family reunions were held: My father told me that Grandfather once owned Canter's Caves but sold it. I know no more about this, nor do I know the exact location of Jackson Lake Park (the name given to Canter's Caves when sometime in the 1930s it was expanded to be a public park with a dammed-up-stream lake. A brochure from the Park locates it as "8 miles NW from Jackson" (city) and "20 miles SE from Chillicothe". This places it 8 miles west from Coalton. The roads from Evergreen to this spot seem right in my memory, and at this spot there is a small unnamed lake, Jackson Lake (?), Range #19, T8N, Section #26, SW quarter. Harris Cemetery is the nearest named dot.

(3) At one time Charles Jr. and Martha's son Joseph owned Lake Alma in Clinton Township, Vinton County, Range #17, T 10N, Section #29. Some of the early family reunions were held at Lake Alma Park.

Charles McKinniss Sr. (1722-1805) and his son Charles Jr. (1780-1837) were "original land owners", that is, bought public land from the Federal Government at its original purchase. The old Grenadier bought his land in Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, and his son bought his in Ohio, Jackson County. Such land is sometimes called patented land.

About 1930 my father, Clyde Ross McKinniss, bought the McKinniss homestead beside the Evergreen Church from his father, Charles Craner McKinniss. My father, however, lost the farm during the Great Depression. I don't know the present (1978) owners of the homestead or of any of the McKinniss patented lands.

LINEAGE of Charles McKinnis and Rachel Carr, 1722-1914

The following article is copied from pages one and two of "The Lineage". It consists of two papers read at the 1914 family reunion, one by Charles Craner McKinnis and the other by Granville E. Scott. A third paper (not copied here) deals with collateral relatives only.

M'KINNISS! -- There is a good deal in a name. The Name we want to perpetuate was brought to us across the "Briny Deep" from Scotland where many of the name still live, by a soldier in Braddock's army of 2000 men. It was Braddock who reached the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania on July 8th, 1755. Disregarding the advice of Washington and other frontiersmen he pushed on the next day to invest Fort Duquesne at the junction of that river and the Allegheny. In a two-hour hard fought battle with 900 French and Indians Braddock was defeated and mortally wounded. He died at "Great Meadows" on July 13th. In that battle the valiant and brave soldier, Charles McKinnis, was shot through and wounded in the left side and thigh. This soldier, our great-grandfather, was "honorably discharged for bravery and wounds with rank of captain and given a charter for several leagues of land in Nova Scotia". He was born near Bona Fortna, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, in 1722; at age of 22 he was impressed into the British army, his regiment was the Grenadiers. At the age of 50 he married Rachel Carr in Pennsylvania. To them were born nine children: William born in 1773; Robert, 1777, died in 1863; Charles, born 1780, died in 1837; Joseph; George, born 1783, died 1857; Margaret, born 1785, died about 1850; John, born 1788, died 1864; a daughter lived about 2 1/2 years; James, born 1794, died 1858.

When great-grandfather Charles McKinnis died in 1806, his papers were placed in the hands of Squire Skull and kept in a two bushel pine box; mice entered through a knothole and destroyed the land charter and other papers. Charles and Rachel McKinnis were buried in Butler Cemetery, Butler, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and have grey tombstones. (Note: The bodies were all removed from this cemetery to the "North Cemetery" to make room for a public school building, and as yet the graves are not located.)

We have no definite information about William and Joseph.
Charles C. McKinnis
Coalton, Ohio

The McKinnis family is now a numerous and widely scattered clan but only a little more than a century ago it was represented only by the members of the households of three of Jackson County's most prominent pioneers, Charles McKinnis, the grandfather of Charles McKinnis of Coalton, was born in 1780 in Pennsylvania and in 1802 emigrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, accompanied by his

wife and family and also by his brothers Robert and George and their families.

Their trip over was quite adventuresome and well worthy of mention. Robert made the trip overland from Butler County, Pa., but prior to his departure the brothers felled a large pine tree on the banks of Beaver Creek, Butler County, and from its trunk fashioned a very commodious canoe of such size it is said that the family flour barrel was stowed crosswise in the stern during the trip down the Ohio. The canoe was floated down the creek and down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh, where Charles loaded his family and all their possessions and proceeded down the Ohio river to what is now Portsmouth, where they were met by the brother, Robert, and with the assistance of his arm and rifle they safely made the rest of their journey to Chillicothe.

Chillicothe at that time was one of the few military posts in the new state of Ohio, and the brothers made livelihood by raising corn and other agricultural products for sale to the government for the garrison. However, the entire family suffered severely from malaria and ague, and shortly moved to Jackson County, taking residence at the old McKinnis homestead north of Coalton. This site was selected on account of its proximity to the sulphur springs on the old farm, discovered by my grandfather on one of his hunting trips, and to the beneficial effects of these waters he attributed the cure of the entire family from the fevers that troubled them while on the Scioto.

At that time the Indians still roamed in this vicinity, and these resident bands took a great fancy to little Joe, the small son of the family, the father of L. W. McKinnis. So pressing were their attentions that Mrs. McKinnis, becoming alarmed, induced the pioneer to move back again nearer the protection of the garrison at Chillicothe. This they did, and again engaged in agricultural pursuits, raising corn and stock. They were not only able to raise enough for their own needs and to sell to the garrison but engaged in the New Orleans trade with profit, transporting corn and pork by flatboat during the rises of the Scioto down the Ohio and thence via the Mississippi to the gulf.

Charles again took residence at the homestead in Coal Township, building the nucleus of what became the old farm home with which most of us associate fond memories of happy times. This home was destroyed by fire about 1897, and was situated near the present Thornhill residence on the Coalton-Byer Pike.

While conducting an extensive farming business he still employed a portion of his time in the river business as pilot of flatboats in the Ohio and Mississippi trade, and the cause of his death March 29th 1837 was directly traceable to a strain received while "shooting the rapids" at Louisville. While he lost his life in the service, it is a fact that he never lost a boat on these rapids, the most dangerous portion of the whole route from Portsmouth to New Orleans.

In our research concerning the wife of Charles McKinnis we were successful in locating reliable data. She was Martha Craner, born 1778, died August 8, 1864, a granddaughter of Robert Fulton

Sr., who was born in Kilkerry, Ireland, about 1669*. The aforementioned Robert Fulton, in early manhood, emigrated to the American colonies and settled in Lancaster, Penna., and married Mary Smith, the daughter of a respected family among the numerous Smiths of eastern Penna., a girl also of Irish descent, and to them were born, besides your (C.C.'s) great-grandmother, your great-great-uncle, Robert Fulton Jr. and another son and two daughters. This man, Robert Fulton Jr., you will remember, exploited the first steamboat, the first mechanical dredge, the first torpedo, the first successful submarine boat and several other useful inventions.

Our Miss Fulton, Robert's sister, married Charles Craner, and their daughter in turn married Charles McKinnis (note by E.M.A.: this is Martha Craner. Her sister Elizabeth married Robert McKinnis, Charles' brother, who went to Ohio with him.) The names of their children are familiar to all of us, being Craner, Joseph, Clarissa, Robert, Granville, Rachel, Nancy, George, Philip and Charles.

G. E. Scott,
Historian.

* Note by E.M.A.: This is impossible.
The third of his five children, Robert Jr. of steamboat fame, was born in 1765.

Copies of Documents
from
BUREAU OF LAND RECORDS
Department of Internal Affairs
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The Warrant is a printed form filled in with names and dates by hand. A seal is affixed to it. It reads (hand-writing underscored):

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Whereas by virtue and in pursuance of an order an application No. 3400 entered the thirteenth day of June 1769 by Charles McGinnis there hath been surveyed a certain tract of land containing one hundred and sixteen acres and a half and an allowance of six percent for roads, etc., and situate partly in Pitt and partly in Hempfield Townships in the county of Westmoreland, and the said Charles McGinnis hath paid the purchase money at the rate of five pounds sterling per hundred acres with the interest thereon due, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed the ninth day of April, 1781, entitled "An Act for Establishing a Land-Office" etc., and a supplement thereto passed the twenty-fifth day of June then next following. THESE are therefore to authorize and require you to accept the said survey into your office and to make return thereto unto the office of the Secretary of the Land-Office in order for confirmation by patent to the said Charles McGinnis, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

In witness whereof the Honorable Charles Biddle, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed the eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN LUKENS, Esq., Surveyor-General

Under the seal is the signature of "Charles Biddle, V.P." On the face sheet when folded is, in handwriting:

1786 Westmoreland
April 18th 116+ acres
Charles McGinnis
Retd. 18th April 1786
No. two hundred eighty two

The Patent is all handwritten. It reads:

The SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To all to whom these presents shall come, greetings. Know ye that in consideration of the sum nineteen pounds four shillings and six pence lawful moneys paid by Charles McGinnis into the Receiver-General's Office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said Charles McGinnis a certain tract of land called "Pleasant Valley" situate between the crossings of Turtle Creek, partly in Pitt and

partly in Hempfield Townships, Westmoreland County. Beginning at a corner ash tree of land belonging to the heirs of John Boyd, thence by the lane (?) North ten degrees West thirty-five perches to a white oak, North fifty-five degrees East seventy-one perches to a white oak, North twenty-six degrees East thirty-three perches to a sugar tree, North eighty-seven degrees East fifty-five perches to a white oak, and North fifty-four degrees East thirty-six perches to a walnut tree; thence by land claimed by the heirs of Angus McCoy Southeast ninety-eight perches to a post, thence by vacant hills South fifty degrees West seventy-eight perches to a white oak, South eighty-six degrees West sixty-six perches to a hickory, and South eighty-eight degrees West one hundred and sixty-six perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixteen and a half acres and allowance of six percent for roads, etc., with the appurtenances (which said tract was surveyed by virtue of an application No. 3400 entered the thirteenth day of June 1769 by the said Charles McGinnis, for whom a warrant of acceptance issued the eighteenth day of April instant) TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances unto the said Charles McGinnis his heirs and assigns forever free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to mines, royalties, quit-rents or otherwise excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of this Commonwealth to be delivered at the pite-mouth clear of all charges. In witness whereof the Honorable Charles Biddle, Esq., Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, hath set his hand and caused the state seal to be hereunto affixed in Council the nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six and of the Commonwealth the tenth.

Attest. John Armstrong jun., Sec'y. Inrolled 20th April 1786.
Charles Biddle, V. Pres.

Patent book P, Vol. 6, page 231.

The Survey shows the surveyor's sketch of a tract of land on both sides of a stream with two smaller streams entering it from one side. Distances and directions are marked on the sketch. Below it is written the following:

A draught of a tract of land situate between the crossings of Turtle Creek partly in Pitt and partly in Hempfield Townships in the county of Westmoreland containing one hundred and sixteen acres and 90 perches and an allowance of six percent for roads, etc. Surveyed December 10th, 1786, in pursuance of an order of survey granted to Charles McGinnis dated the 13th day of June 1769. No. 3400.
Jn. Henderson D.S.

To John Lukens, Esq.
Surveyor-General.

On the face sheet when folded:

(M. page 416)
Westmoreland Co. :
Charles McGinnis
116 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

Retd. 18th April 1786
(another line that I can't decipher)
Book M. Page 416

On the survey map, land to the northeast of Charles McKinniss is marked "the heirs of Angus McCoy"; to the west is the land of "the heirs of John Boyd". Land to the north and south is labeled "vacant Hills".

Data from the Versailles Township plat map:

Charles McGinnes 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ As.
Sur. Dec. 10, 1784
(in error, should be 1786)
"Pleasant Valley" on order 3400.
Patd. Ap'l. 19, 1786 to same
on wt. to acc. dated Ap'r. 18, 1786

Note on the Location of the Old Grenadier's "Pleasant Valley":

- (1) Warrantee township tract map of Versailles Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Land Records, Harrisburg, Pa.
- (2) U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey, Map of Braddock Quadrangle, Pa., 7.5-minute series, topographic.

The Warrantee tract map has been put together from the many survey plats of the township. In some places the various plats do not fit together exactly, and there are several places where a portion of a stream is missing. Was it left out of the original surveyor's drawing or is that particular tract misplaced? I can't tell. In any case the old Grenadier's part of Turtle Creek seems to fit in all right.

On the basis of the two maps listed above, Charles McGinnis' "Pleasant Valley" was the good bottom land of the big bend of Turtle Creek at present-day Pitcairn, Pa. The Pennsylvania Railroad has owned this land since the early days of its right-of-way in the area (circa 1852), and "Pleasant Valley" is now the Pitcairn Yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. (Penn-Central now!).

Note on the Location of the Old Grenadier's Butler County Land,
written by Clyde Ross McKinniss July 17, 1929:

Today C. C. McKinniss, Gertrude Dyer, Elizabeth McKinniss, Mary McKinniss and C. R. McKinniss visited Butler County, Pa., and the former home of some of the McKinniss' on the Whitestown road off to the west of the road from Putler to Evans City.

We saw the wife of John E. McKinniss (1), an elderly lady who stated that she and her husband are the only ones of the family living at home, the children being married. She states that a family named Wick live at the Old Home Place (her husband's father's) about a mile east (nearer the Evans City road) and that the parents of her husband and some other relatives are buried at White Oak Springs Church on the road towards Evans City.

We then visited the Old Home Place and talked with Mrs. Leonard F. Wick and her husband. She stated that she had lived at that place about 30 years and her husband had lived there 50 years, which is on the Whitestown road. Mr. Wick pointed out the farms known as the McKinniss tract and thought it composed about 400 acres and is now divided into several farms. The land lies well, gentle, rolling, and seems to be productive. They pointed out the location of the Old House diagonally across the road from their home, where the McKinniss' lived, and said the house was part log and part frame and low, apparently one story. The old foundation can still be seen, and the remains of the spring-house and the well is still there with a windlass and a box. We took pictures of the location.

We then went to White Oak Springs Church, and in the cemetery found the graves of John McKinniss' grandparents whose wife we had visited and found the markers engraved as follows:

"In memory of Jane McKinniss (one s used)
who departed this life January 15, 1841,
aged 56 years"

and on another stone:

"John McKinniss (2) died March 19, 1864,
aged 75 years, 10 months, 10 days old."

On a stone beside them was

"Sarah Jane, wife of Joseph Balph, and
daughter of John and Jane McKinniss
(two ss used), died January 16, 1851,
aged 23 years, 16 days old."

In the same part of the cemetery were several families whose names would indicate Scotch ancestry. While some of the ancestors have been buried here, there is apparently another cemetery nearer Butler where others have been buried, and it is said that some were buried in what is now the city of Butler; and in the change of this burying-ground the bodies were removed to another location in the Butler cemetery. This will be investigated again.

- (1) John E. McKinniss is the grandson of John McKinniss born 1788.
(2) John McKinniss was born in 1788, a younger brother of Charles Jr. He was next to the youngest of the surviving children of the Old Grenadier and lived out his life in Butler County.

1st U. S. Census - 1790: Pennsylvania

County and Township	Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 yrs. & upwards inc. Heads	Free white males under 16 yrs	Free white females inc. Heads of Families	All other free persons	Slaves
Allegheny Co. Versailles T.	Charles McGines	2	5	3	0	0
Washington Co. (Returned with- out townships)	Elizabeth Scott	0	1	3	0	0
Westmoreland Co. Derry T.	Abraham Fulton	1	3	3	0	0

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2nd U.S. Census - 1800: Pennsylvania

County of Township	Head of Family	Free white males		Free white females				
		Under 10 yrs. 16 yrs. 26 yrs. 45 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 16 + under 45 yrs. inc. Heads	Under 10 yrs. 16 yrs. 26 yrs. 45 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 16 + under 45 yrs. inc. Heads			
Allegheny Co. Deer T.	Charles McKimmiss	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
	Joseph McKimmiss No McKimmiss or variant listed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Butler Co. Conowingo T. Middlesex T.	Charles McGinnes	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Robert McGinnes	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

3rd U.S. Census - 1810: Pennsylvania

County & Township	Head of Family	Free white males		Free white females		Other free persons except Indians not taxed	Slaves
		Under 10 yrs. 16 yrs. 26 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 16 of under 45 yrs. inc. Heads	Under 10 yrs. 16 yrs. 26 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 16 of under 45 yrs. inc. Heads		
Butler Co. Connoque- issing T.	C. McKines	3	1 0 1 0	1	1 1 1 0	0	0
Parker T.	C. or G. McKiniss	2	2 0 0 1	1	0 2 0 1	0	0

4th U.S. Census - 1820: Ohio

County & Township	Head of Family	Free white males			Free white females			Occupation: Agriculture Commerce Manufactures
		Under 10 yrs 16 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 16 + under 26 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 26 + under 45 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 10 + under 16 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 16 + under 26 yrs. inc. Heads	Of 26 + under 45 yrs. inc. Heads	
Jackson C.								
Jackson T.	Charles McCreals	4	2	0	1	1	0	2
								farmers = 4

6th U.S. Census - 1840: Ohio

County + Township	Head of Family	Free white males, inc. Heads of Families						Free white females, inc. Heads of Families											
		5 to 15 yrs.		15 to 20 yrs.		20 to 30 yrs.		30 to 40 yrs.		40 to 50 yrs.		50 to 60 yrs.		60 to 70 yrs.		70 to 80 yrs.		80 yrs. up	
		under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up	under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. up
Jackson Co. Washington T.	Martha McKinnis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Charles McKinnis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinton T.	Joseph McKinnis	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	George McKinnis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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7th U. S. Census - 1850: Ohio, Jackson Co.

Township	Dwelling House in Order of Visit	Families in House in Order of Visit	Names of Every Person whose usual place of abode on 1st day of June 1850 was this family	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Value of real estate owned	Place of birth
Washington, District #80, 10/10/1850.	1402	1402	Granville McKinnis	27	M	W	farmer	\$1500	Ohio
			Mary P. "	25	F	W	Ohio		
			Charles "	3	M	W	Ohio		
			Martha "	1	F	W	Ohio		
			Nancy "	5/12	F	W	Ohio		
			Martha "	71	F	W	Penna.		
Same	1390	1396	George McKinnis	38	M	W	farmer	\$1800	Ohio
			Lucinda "	30	F	W	Ohio		
			Nancy "	10	F	W	Ohio		
			Charles "	7	M	W	Ohio		
			Martha "	4	F	W	Ohio		
			Thomas "	1	M	W	Ohio		
Same	1409	1409	George McKinnis	66	M	W	farmer	\$ 800	Penna.
			Permelia "	56	F	W	Va.		
			George C. "Jr.	27	M	W	farmer		Ohio
			Joseph "	25	M	W	farmer		Ohio
			Robert "	23	M	W	farmer		Ohio
Jackson	308	316	William McKinnis	32	M	W	farmer	\$1500	Ohio
			Elizabeth "	31	F	W	Ohio		
			Hiram "	6	M	W	Ohio		
			Lucinda "	4	F	W	Ohio		
			George "	1	M	W	Ohio		
			Sarah "	1	F	W	Ohio		
Town of Jackson	667	667	William McGinnes	35	M	W	carpenter	\$ 500	Penna.
			Lydia Ann "	27	F	W	Va.		
			Sarah "	8	F	W	Ohio		
			John "	5	M	W	Ohio		
			Sophiah "	3	F	W	Ohio		
			Hannah "	1	F	W	Ohio		
Lick Township	779	781	Charles McKinnis	46	M	W	farmer	\$1200	Penna.
			Sophiah "	40	F	W	N.Y.		
			Granville "	18	M	W	Ohio		
			Eleanor "	14	F	W	Ohio		
			Nancy "	12	F	W	Ohio		
			Charles D. "	8	M	W	Ohio		
			Milton R. "	6	M	W	Ohio		
			Sophiah "	4	F	W	Ohio		

8th U. S. Census - 1860: Ohio

County & Township	Dwelling house in order of visit	Families in house in order of visit	Names of Every Person whose usual place of abode on 1st day of June 1860 was this family	Age	Occupation	Value of real estate owned	Value of personal property	Place of birth
Jackson Co., Washington T.	337	316	Granville McKinnis	36	farmer	\$2500	\$1000	Ohio
			Mary "	35				Ohio
			Charles "	13				Ohio
			Martha "	11				Ohio
			Nancy "	10				Ohio
			Asa "	8				Ohio
			Sabrina "	6				Ohio
			Alfred "	4				Ohio
			Clarissa "	9/12				Ohio
			Martha "	82	domestic			Penna.

10th U. S. Census - 1880: Ohio

Jackson Co., Washington T.

Dwelling house in order of visit	Families in house in order of visit	Names of every person whose usual place of abode on 1st day of June 1880 was this family	Age	Rela- tion- ship	Status	Occupation	Ill- nesses	Birth Places		
								Own	Father	Mother
13	14	Charles C. McKinnis Lizzie "	33 31	Head wife	Married Married	Dry-goods merchant keeping house	- nervous debility	Ohio Penna	Ohio England	Ohio Wales
		Berta G.	7	daughter	-	-	-	Ohio	Ohio	Penna.
		Cora V.	5	daughter	-	-	-	Ohio	Ohio	Penna.
		Clyde R.	3	son	-	-	-	Ohio	Ohio	Penna.
		Harry C.	1	son	-	-	-	Ohio	Ohio	Penna.

ADJACENT AREAS OF BYER, HAMDEN,
WELLSTON & JACKSON, OHIO, QUAD
RANGES, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES.
Scale 1:24000
1 mile = 2 5/8 inches

McKinniss' Patented Lands



McKinniss' Homestead

Center's Caves

Little Ohio Pnt.

ONAL FOREST

REVISION DATE

8 0 N

Little

Sell

Little

Ohio

Pnt.

Pat.

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

12

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12

12

NORTH & SOUTH VERSAILLES
 ⇒ TOWNSHIPS ⇐
 ALLEGHENY COUNTY



Copy of very old map attempting to piece together the early land grants in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The circles mark the positions of Frazier's land where Braddock's army (including Grenadier Charles McKinniss) suffered defeat at the hands of the French and Indians in 1755, and the land which Grenadier Charles McGinnis or McGinnis settled and bought in 1769. "Braddock's Field" was located where Turtle Creek empties into the Monongahela River. McKinniss' land straddled the Creek farther upstream. See also the map on the

NO. 7073

LAND OFFICE AT CHILlicoTHE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That in pursuance of Law, *February 16th 1893*
of Jackson County Ohio, *Charles McJames*

on this day purchased of the Register of this Office, the Lot or *North East quarter*
of the *South West quarter*
of Section number *Twenty Nine* of Township number *Eight*

in Range number *Eighteen* containing *Forty three acres and*
Sixty one hundredths of an acre at the rate of

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to \$ *54.31* for which the said
Charles McJames

has made payment in full, as required by Law.

It is therefore by *W. H. H. H. H.* That on presentation of this Certificate to the Commissioner of the General
Land Office, the said *Charles McJames*

shall be entitled to receive a Patent for the Lot above described.

Thomas S. Hall REGISTER.

no affidavit required

LAND OFFICE AFFIDAVIT

Charles Mc Connally of the County of ¹⁸⁻¹³³ ~~St. Mary~~ ^{St. Louis} do hereby apply for the purchase of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~quarter~~ ^{quarter} of section No. ~~Eighteen~~ ^{Eighteen} in township No. ~~Eight~~ ^{Eight} of range No. ~~Eighteen~~ ^{Eighteen} containing ~~43.61~~ ^{43.61} acres,

according to the returns of the Surveyor General, for which I have agreed with the Register to give at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

Charles Mc Connally

Thomas DeWitt

Register of the Land

43.61

Office at Chillicothe, do certify, that the lot above described contains acres as mentioned, and that the price agreed upon is \$1.25 per acre.

Thomas DeWitt Register
Thomas DeWitt

NO. 8304

LAND OFFICE AT CHILlicoTHE

November 3, 1837

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That in pursuance of Law *Abraham B. Williams*
of Union County, Ohio.

on this day purchased of the Register of this Office, the Lot or *South West Quarter*
of the North East Quarter

of Section number *Twenty Nine* of Township number *Eight*

in Range number *Eighteen* containing *Twenty three Acres*
and one hundredth of one _____ acres at the rate of

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to \$ *24.07* _____ for which the said
Abraham Williams

has made payment in full, as required by Law.

It is therefore be it resolved, That on presentation of this Certificate to the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, the said *Abraham Williams*

shall be entitled to receive a Patent for the Lot above described.

Thomas Scott REGISTER

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE
No. 7177

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Charles W. Manning of Jackson County, Ohio*

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Chillicothe* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Charles W. Manning*

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 21st of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the North East Quarter of the South West Quarter of Section Twenty nine in Township 12 North Range 10 East in the District of Land subject to sale at *Chillicothe Ohio* containing *Twenty three and sixty one hundredths of an Acre*

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Charles W. Manning*

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said *Charles W. Manning*

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said *Charles W. Manning* and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, *Marlin Van Buren*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESSE my hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the *10th* day of *July* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty four* and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Sixty *fourth*



BY THE PRESIDENT: *Marlin Van Buren*

By *J. S. Manning* Sec'y. Register of the General Land Office

No. 8304

Receiver's office at Chillicothe, September 23 1887

Received from *Walter McKinnis of Jackson County Ohio*
the sum of *Forty four* dollars and *Sixty one* cents,

being in full for the *southwest* quarter of *the North east* quarter of

Section No. *Twenty nine* Township No. _____

of Range No. *Eighteen* containing _____

Eight _____ *Forty three* _____
acres and _____

Sixty one hundredths, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

\$51.51⁰⁵

Wm. C. O. G.
RECEIVED.

affidavit required

LAND OFFICE AT CHILLICOTHE,

September 3 1837

I, *Martha McKinzie* of Eastern County Ohio do hereby apply for the purchase of *South West* quarter of the *North East* quarter of section No. *Twenty Nine* in township No. *Eight* of range No. *Eighteen* containing *43.61* acres, according to the returns of the Surveyor General, for which I have agreed with the Register to give at the rate of \$1 25 per acre.

Martha McKinzie

Thomas Peck

Register of the Land

Office at Chillicothe, do certify, that the lot above described contains *42.61* acres as mentioned, and that the price agreed upon is \$1 25 per acre.

Thomas Peck Register.

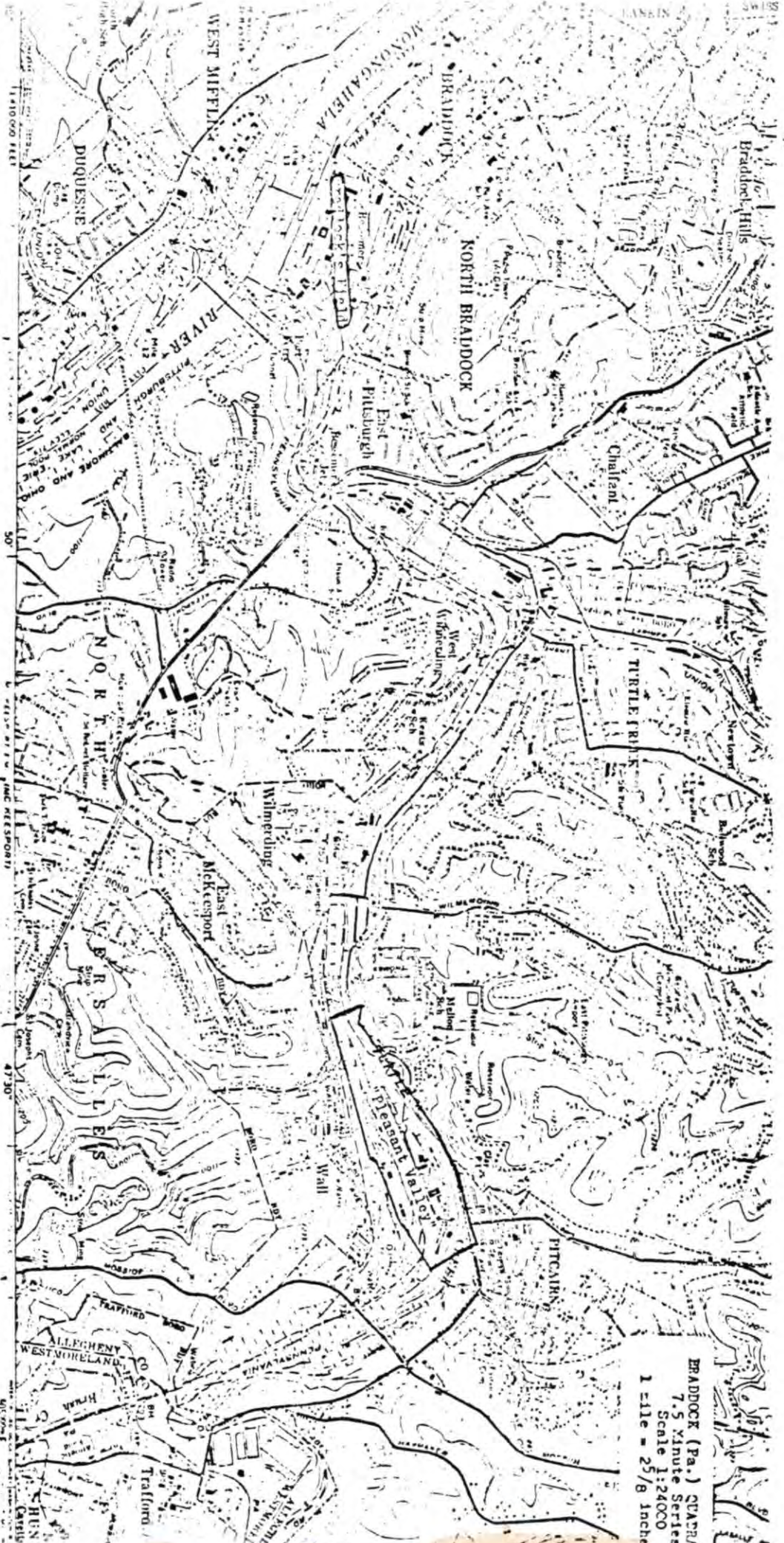
I do solemnly swear that the land above described is intended to be entered for my personal benefit and not in trust for another, and that the same is intended for the purposes of cultivation and that I have not entered under the act of the 5th of April or under the act of the 2nd of March 1833, at this or any other Land office of the United States, any land in quarter, quarter sections in my name or in the name of any other person further than this department with intent.

Martha McKinzie

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence at Chillicothe the *25th* day of *September* 1837.

Thomas Peck Register.

← Pittsburgh 10 miles



BRADDOCK (Pa.) QUADRANGLE
7.5 Minute Series
Scale 1:24000
1 file = 25/8 inches

Copy of portion of modern map of Braddock's Quadrangle ten miles east of Pittsburgh showing the locations of "Braddock's Field" and Charles McKinnis' land in "Pleasant Valley".

McKinniss Rites Set

Charles C. McKinniss, 66, a former Wellston Route 2 (Leo community) resident, was dead on arrival at O'Bleness Hospital, Athens. He has been a patient at the Twin Maples Nursing Home in McArthur.

Born in Jackson County June 3, 1911, he was a son of the late Harry and Elizabeth Childers McKinniss and was a former mechanic and garage owner. He had served several years ago as Town Marshal of Coalton.

Surviving are: three sons, Charles R. of Route 1, Ray, Larry G. of Columbus and Chester L. of Los Angeles, Calif; one daughter, Mrs. Donald Cook of Columbus; eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild; three brothers, Oakley of Indianapolis, Paul of Route 2, Wellston and Wayne of McDermott, Ohio; three sisters, Mrs. Fredna Swaney of Route 2, Wellston, Mrs. Martha Maerker and Miss Bertha McKinniss, both of Tucson, Arizona.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Frances, and one brother.

Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Jenkins Funeral Chapel with Rev. Fr. Joseph Jerabeck officiating. Cremation will follow.

The family will receive friends from 6 to 9 p.m. Tuesday at the Jenkins Funeral Chapel.

From Jackson Paper Feb-27-'78

McKinniss O.

"From Jackson paper, Feb. 27, '78". - Sent to Elizabeth McK. Appel by Jeanette Scott, March 1978.

McKinnis(s) Cemetery Coal Twp. Jackson Co. Ohio

<i>Page in 1914 history</i>	<i>Generation 1</i>	<i>Generation 2</i>	<i>Generation 3</i>	<i>Generation 4</i>
2	Charles & Martha Craner			
22		Granville & Mary Cassidy	Charles Craner & Lizzie Reynish	Idoine
22			Ida McKinniss & Joseph Thornhill	Loren M.
22			Sabrina McKinniss & Quiller Scott	Harry W.
12		Charles & Sophia Emery Dorsey	Granville & Jennie Millikin	John William Martha Charles Dorsey
12 12		Nannie McKinniss & George Harbarger	Dr. John & Mary Tomlinson	John Troy Nannie Dorothy
20		George & Lucinda Leach	Thomas L.	

9/9/0

George W. McKinniss (b. July 21, 1871)

Delila Leach McKinniss (b. April 19, 1875)

Don McKinniss (b. January 15, 1894)

Maude McKinniss (b. March 2, 1900)

Arthur McKinniss (b. December 1, 1903)

Ralph McKinniss (b. August 22, 1905)

Hugh McKinniss (b. January 19, 1908)

Tom McKinniss (b. August 15, 1910)

John McKinniss (b. May 22, 1916)

Married Betty Roelker - 2 Sons -
David Windsor
George William

Thomas Orin married Pauline Wastier
1 DTR Lynda married Steven Walbe
3 children Michelle
Stephen
Matthew

Charles Dorsey McKinniss (1842-1883) and Fannie Sell McKinniss

George William

Charles D. (b. September 21, 1873)

Blanche McKinniss Harper

Edward

Ada Finley

Thomas J. Leach and Francis Faulkner Leach

Delila

Maude Harris Voelker

Merritt

Herb

Hershel

I put this together for
Martha today. I thought
you might enjoy
it!
Bill