

A History
of the
YANTIS
(alias GENTES)
Family in Germany

of the
Three Yantis brothers
— **Daniel, Jacob & John** —
who came to America in 1763

and of
Jacob Yandes
(1742- 1805)
Our Immigrant Ancestor

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by
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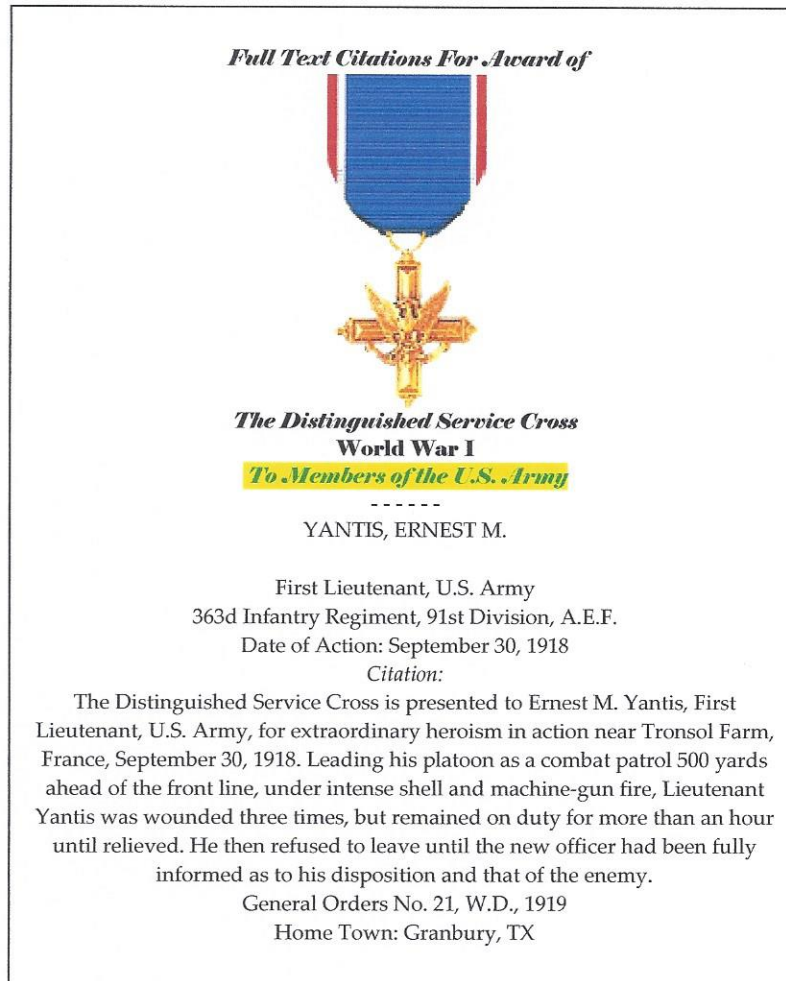
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Dedicated to Lieutenant Ernest M. Yantis

Foremost because of his military service in the U.S. Army. As a result of his service he had "shell shock" which perhaps is the reason he did not marry and have descendants. "Freedom isn't free." Thank you so much, Ernst.

I am also dedicating this work to him because he answered my letter to him concerning the Yantis family and encouraged me to become a genealogist—a hobby which has tremendously enriched my life.

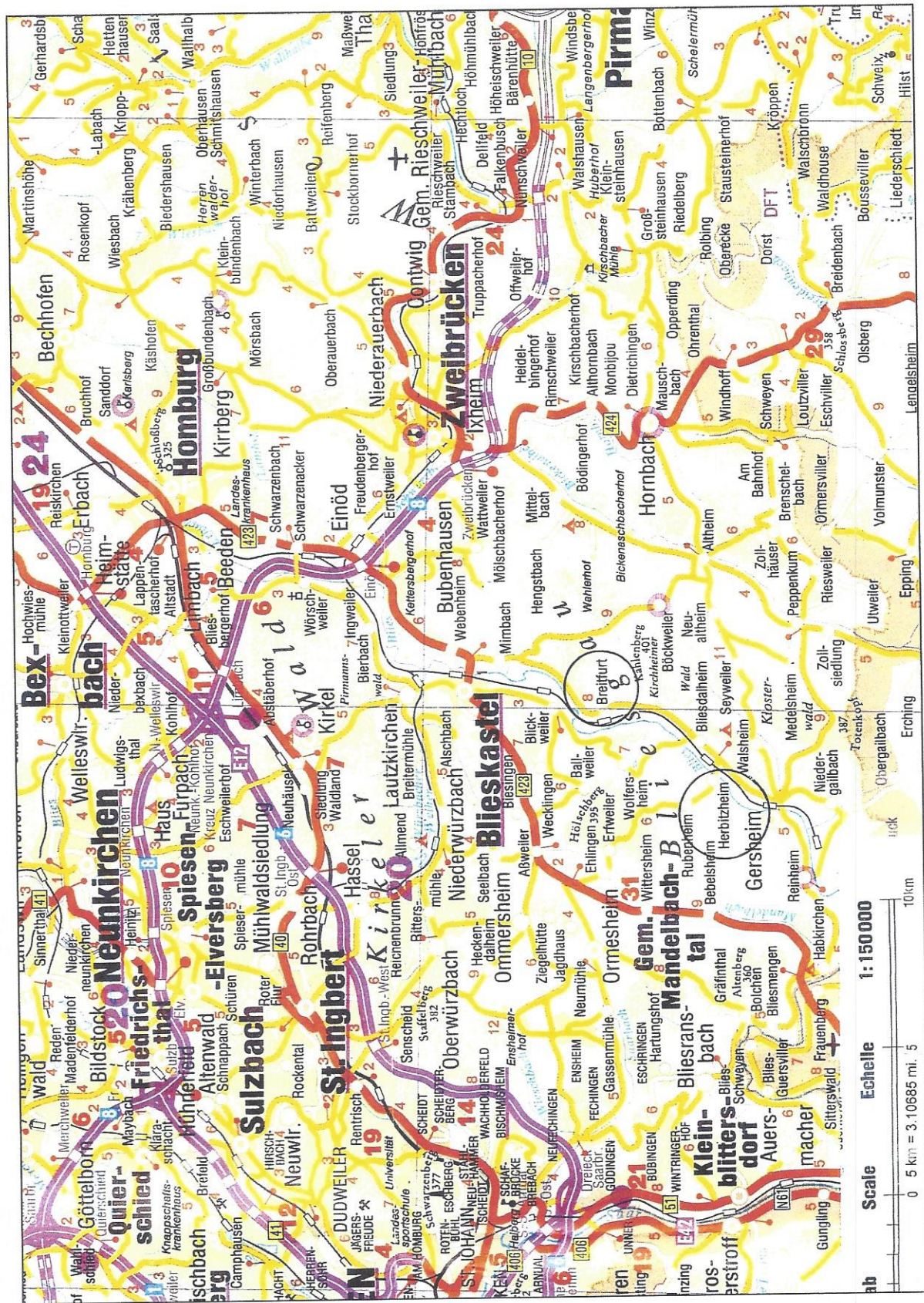


[Excerpt from the first—of many--letters written by Ernest M. Yantis to Netti Yantis]

Granbury, TX, May 11, 1951"

" Dear "Cousin":-- Yes, we are related—only a few hundred miles and several generations removed . . . I never had before heard of any [Yantises] in Indiana . . . but Ky, Tenn., Ark, Wash, Ore have their quota, as does Calif. . . . So, if you wish to trace up any considerable portion of them, you would do well to stock up on lots of paper and **set yourself for a life-time job.** . . "

The letter was in answer to one written by me telling him the name Yantis was about to become extinct in Cass County, Indiana, and I was afraid *everywhere*. (We didn't have the internet yet!) Because I was concerned, I was constantly looking for Yantises, and while waiting in line at the library, I picked up a returned book entitled *Medals Awarded during the First World War* . . . and his name was in the index! The book was old and I doubted his residence was still in Granbury, Texas, but wrote him anyway—in care of the Granbury postmaster. I got a three-page typewritten letter back four days later! He encouraged me to work on a Yantis genealogy—later he even sent me a little money for stamps and paper. Bless him—as a college student, I needed it! **P.S. He was right—it has been a life-time job!**



Current map of Breisgau, Germany & / Herbitzheim, Alsace, France area

Contents & Illustrations

	Page #
Dedication-----	iii
Frontispiece-----	iv
Part I - German roots	
Chart showing four generations of the Gentes family in Germany -----	v-xiv
Part II – The three Yantis brothers who came to America in 1763	
The Gentes (Yantis) families in Germany-----	1
Jacob Gentes and his brothers Daniel and John-----	2-3
Part III – Biography of Jacob Yandes (alias Gentes / Yantis)-----	
Part IV – Illustrations (start after page 6 of text)	
	Illustration #
Current Map of Breitfurt, Germany and Herbitzheim, France-----	(Frontispiece) 1
Map of area in Germany where Daniel, Jacob & John were born -----	2
Life in Germany & Speculations on why they emigrated to America-----	3-6
The three Gentes brothers of Baltimore and Frederick County, Maryland-----	7-9
Jacob Yandes in Baltimore (later Frederick & Carroll) County, Maryland-----	10-11
Purchase in 1779 of 300 acres in Kentucky (from Virginia Land Office)--	12
Jacob's sojourn in Loudoun County, Virginia-----	13-20
Power of Attorney to sell 300 acres in Kentucky [his signature on it] -----	21a-21d
About the 150 acres he purchased in Lincoln County, Kentucky-----	22a-26g
Travel from Virginia to Kentucky via the Ohio River -----	23- 23a
Personal Property Tax Lists - Loudoun County, Virginia -1779 to 1788-----	24
Personal Property Tax Lists - Kentucky -1789 to 1805-----	25
Garrard County, Kentucky—7 3/4 acres purchased for a tannery in 1800-----	27a-28
About Jacob's occupation - Tanning & currier business-----	29a-29d
Tellico grant — purchase of 400 acres from John McCabe in 1803-----	30-31
Jacob's will, includes his signature-----	32
Jacob's inventory-----	33a-33c
Robert C. Yantis Bible – i.e. cover, title page, births of Aaron's children and some of his grandchildren; deaths of several ancestors—including Jacob Yandes-----	34a-34e

German Ancestors
&
Relatives

A Partial Genealogy of Breitfurt Gentes Family for Four Generations. Provided by Bernd Goelzer, a Cousin in Germany, from Church Books and Miscellaneous Papers in Germany and America.

[A*] Hans (Johannes) Gentes
b. Annweiler?
m. 1st Gertraud (d. ca 1672)
m. 2nd Margaretha Bietz
on 22 Oct 1673
Resided at Breitfurt

[A*a] Joseph
b. ca 1650-60
m. 1st - Barbara Schmid
9 Nov 1680, Breitfurt
m. 2nd - Barbara Hock
17 Jan 1696
d. 3 Mar 1709, Breitfurt

[A*aa] Hans Georg (*der Jünge*-1732), Breitfurt)
b. 18 Sept 1681
m. 9 Feb 1712
Anna Margaret Fischer
(dau. of Barthel Fischer)
d. 10 Nov 1728, age 45
m. 18 Nov 1732
Anna Margareta Steiner

[A*aaa] Johann Wilhelm
b. 28 Jan 1713
d. 25 Oct 1733, age 20

[A*aab] Hans Georg
b. 4 Jan 1714

[A*aac] Anna Gertraud
b. 17 Feb 1715

[A*aad] Susanna Cathar?
b. 9 Nov 1716

[A*aae] Abraham
b. 19 Mar 1722
d. 31 Dec 1727

[A*aaf] Juliana Elisabetha
b. 23 Aug 1733

[A*aag] Anna Christina
b. 27 Feb 1735
d. 13 Dec 1735

[A*aah] Maria Christina
b.

[A*aa] Georg Barthel
b. ca. 1739
d. 19 Mar 1773, age 34 yrs.

[A*ab] Hans Barthel
b. 23 Apr 1683
m. 12 Nov 1709, Breitfurt
Susanna Barbara Schwartz
d. 6 Apr 1761, Breitfurt
78 yrs. old

[A*aba] Anna Catharina
b. 22 Aug 1710
m. 6 June 1730
Jacob Gortner

[A*abb] Hans Georg (of Breitfurt)
b. 29 Sept 1711
m. 5 Mar 1737
Maria Barb. Welcker (d. of Peter Welcker)
d. 22 Aug 1786

[A*abc] Anna Apollonia
b. 18 Mar 1713
m. 20 Aug 1733
Wilhelm Welcker

[A*abd] Hans Simon (of Breitfurt, weber)
b. 15 Aug 1715
m. 4 Nov 1741
Susanna Cath. Feller
m. 2d Anna Elizabeth Gentes???

[A*abe] Juliana (Elisabeth)
b. 16 Feb 1718
m. Reinhard Geltzer


[A*abf] Hans Barthel (of Breitfurt)
b. 8 Oct 1720
m. 30 Jan 1748
Maria M. Vogelgesang (d. of Georg of Breitfurt)

Explanation of codes used:

A letter code is used which makes it easy to identify Hans Gentes and each of his descendants. Hans Gentes--as the first generation which has been proven --is designated as A*. This letter is arbitrary. You may use any letter. The asterisk along with letters make it a unique series of letters on which to use the "Find" feature on your computer. Without the astericks, one would find every "a" in the entire data base.

A*a is the code for Joseph Gentes--Hans' first child. A*b is for Wilhelm--Hans' second child; A*c for the third, etc. In the next generation, the 1st child is A*aa, the second is A*ab, etc. One can tell the sequence of births (if they are known) by the letter they were assigned. The code also tells you the number of generations, i.e. A*abbc is 5 letters long, thus the person assigned that code would be of the 5th generation.

A blue dot  tags a person who emigrated to America.

The red dots  indicate they are one of the brothers who are the primary subjects of this work.

Note: Many of the Gentes families recorded with blue dots have been identified in *Pennsylvania German Pioneers [:] A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia fr 1727 to 1808. 2 vols. By Ralph B. Strassburger & Wm. J. Hinke. Which was originally published by Pennsylvania German Society in 1934.*

[A*abg] Joh. Nickel (of Breifurt, "Junior" in 1772)
 b. 2 July 1723
 m. 25 Feb 1751
 Anna Elisabetha Hof (d. of Joh. Hof of Mittelbach)

[A*abh] Joh. Christoph
 b. 4 Apr 1725

[A*abi] Maria Elisabetha
 b. 28 Aug 1727
 m. 11 July 1748
 Christian Welcker

[A*abj] Joh. Michael (of Wolfers, Dahl, u. Herbitzheim) (schuldniener)
 b. 20 Aug 1729
 m. 19 Dec 1752
 Anna Maria Graff (d. of Johs. Graff, schuldniener zu Breifurt)

[A*abk] (Anna) Gertrud
 b. 24 Dec 1731

[A*abl] Joh. Daniel (of Breifurt)
 b. 21 Apr 1734
 m. 5 Mar 1765
 Elisabetha Schmidt (d. of Isaac Schmidt of Breifurt)
 m. 2nd - Magdalena Neu [A*ehb] ???
 d. 18 Dec 1790

[A*ac] Johann Mathias (of Breifurt) (bauer)
 b. 12 Aug 1685
 m. 23 July 1715, Breifurt
 Christina Neu
 (dau. of Daniel of Breifurt)

[A*aca] Johann Otto
 b. 10 Feb 1717

[A*acb] Hans Caspar
 b. 19 Oct 1718

[A*acc] Isaac (of Breifurt) ("Senior", in 1772 census)
 b. 5 Apr 1721
 m. 31 Mar 1750
 Susanna Cath. Fischer (d. of Daniel of Breifurt)
 (dau. Daniel of Breifurt)
 m. 22 Jan 1772
 Susanna Hunsicker (d. of Barthel)
 (dau. of Barthel)

[A*acd] Magdalena
 b. 19 Oct 1723

[A*ace] Elias
 b. 15 Oct 1727

[A*acf] Lovisa Barbara
 b. 16 June 1732

[Had illegimate ch by Geo Elias Hunsecker]

[A*ad] Hans Daniel
 b. 15 Oct 1686
 m. 1st - ca. 1729
 Susanna
 m. 2nd - 5 Aug 1755
 Marie Eliz. (Linder)
 Vogelgesong (widow Henry)
 d. by 24 June 1777

[A*ada] Johanna Apollonia
 b. 29 Mar 1730

[A*adb] Juliana Barbara Appollonia
 b.
 m. Daniel Schmit

[A*adc] Joh. Nickel
 b. 6 Dec 1740
 m. 1764

Maria Eliz. Cath Klein
 [Had son Joh. Nicholas, b. 1766, who could possibly
 be the Nicholas who married dau. of Simon Fogelgeson
 in Frederick Co., VA - but he would be 5 yrs. younger than she.]

[Above ch. were by 1st wife. Daniel m. 2nd the widow of Henry
 Vogelgesong. Henry was a child of Hans Jacob Vogelgesong
 of Herbitzheim, as was the mother of Daniel, Jacob and John Gentes
 who settled in Frederick County, Maryland about 1763; the following
 are thus 1st cousins of Daniel, Jacob and John Gentes. Ch: of Henry
 & Maria Eliz. (Linder) Vogelgesong.]

1. John Georg Vogelgesong - b. 1742
2. Friedrich Jacob Vogelgesong - b. 1743
3. Joh. Christian Vogelgesong - b. 1745
4. Catharina Elisabetha - m. Jacob Fischer
5. Maria Margareta

The children of Maria Elizabeth (Linder) Vogelgesong which follow are not 1st cousins; they are very distantly related on the Gentes side. However, because of the close relationship while married to her first husband, it is likely they knew Daniel, Jacob and John Gentes very well.]

[A*add] Susanna Elisabetha

b. 1756
m. 24 June 1777
Simon Gentes

[A*ade] Daniel

b. 1758 - TO AMERICA
m. ca. 1787
Eva Fogelgesong
(dau. of Christian Fogelgesong of Wash. Co., MD)

[A*adf] Maria Gertraud

b. 1759

[A*adg] Joh. Georg

b. 1761
d. 1772

[A*adh] Juliana Margaretha - TO AMERICA, 1788

b. 1764
m.
Andreas Herzel

[A*adi] Maria Magdalena

b. 1766

[A*adi] Joh. George

b. 1769

[A*adk] Joseph

b. 1772
m. 1798 ??? to Catharina Elisabetha Gentes????

[A*adl] Daniel

b. 30 June 1775

[A*adm] Catharina Elisabetha

b. 25 Oct 1776

[A*adn] Maria Elizabeth

b. 1778

[A*ae] Johann Jakob (of Breitfurt) (taglohner)

b. 7 Sept 1688
m. 12 Jan 1717
Ursula Schwartz (d. Christoph)
d. 22 Mar 1778, 90 yrs.

[A*aea] Anna Angelica

b. 26 Sept 1717

[A*aeb] Christina Margr.

b. 23 Feb 1720

[A*aec] Johann Georg (of Breitfurt)

b. 26 Apr 1722
m. Maria Elisabeth Thels (d. of Michael of Baanlingen)
d. 1752 (age 30)

[A*aed] Johann Christian

b. 28 Mar 1723
d. 13 May 1723, 6 wks.

[A*ae] Johann Nickel

b. 23 Aug 1724

[A*ae] Johann Peter

b. 23 Dec 1726
d. 16 Jan 1729

[A*aeg] Johann Nickel

b. 2 Dec 1728

[A*aeh] Elisabeth

b. 6 Jan 1729

[A*aei] Maria Apollonia

b. 16 Apr 1730

[A*ae] Johann Joseph

b. 1 June 1732

[A*ae] Maria Engel
b. 18 May 1734

[A*ae] Elizabeth
b. 22 Aug 1735

[A*aem] Juliana
b. 1 Apr 1737
d. 13 Apr 1738

[A*aen] Isaac (of Breitfurt)
b. 2 May 1742
m. 27 Oct 1767, Breitfurt
Magdalena Hunsicker (d. of Nicol Hunsicker of Breitfurt)
(dau. of Nicol)

[A*af] Anna Apollonia
b. 7 Jan 1691

[A*ag] Christina Margaretha - tr AMEF (CA? 1756)
b. ca. 1695
m. Hans George Neu
(of Breitfurt, bauer)

[A*aga] Joseph -- to AMERICA about 1740

[A*agb] Peter -- to AMERICA about 1753

[A*ah] Anna Catharine
b. ca. 1700
m. 2 Aug 1718
Hans Jacob Biege

[A*ai] Maria Elisabeth
b. ca 1703

[A*b] Wilhelm (of Breitfurt)

b. ca 1658
m. 18 Sept 1685
Elisabetha Wolf
(d. Simon of Mimbach)
d. 18 May 1740, Breitfurt
age 82 yrs.

[A*ba] Juliana
b. 13 Oct 1686
m. 12 Apr 1712
Samuel Lischer

[A*bb] Anna Margaretha
b. 19 Sept 1688
m. 12 Nov 1715
Jacob Berner

[A*bc] Johannes
b. 4 Sept 1690

[A*bd] Hans Nicolaus ("der altere, Breitfurt, 1755)

b. 5 Aug 1692
m. 26 Nov 1717
Anna Catharine Hundseker
b. ca 1697
d. 23 Jan 1728
m. 2d.
d. 20 Mar 1765

[A*bda] Hans George
b. 20 Oct 1718
d. 26 Apr 1721

[A*bdb] Maria Barbara
b. 28 Nov 1720
m. 23 Sept 1738
Hans George Fischer

[A*bdc] Johann Simon
b. 18 Mar 1723
d. 7 Apr 1740

[A*bdd] Maria Susanna
b. 31 July 1725
m. Otto Neu????

[A*bde] Anna Apollonia TO AMERICA
b. 22 Jan 1728
m. 7 Nov 1748
Georg Vogelgesong
d. 1793, Fredk. Co., MD USA

[A*bdj] Jacob ("Junior", of Breifurt, 1772) ("der junge, Breifurt 1755)
 b. 18 Feb 1732
 m. 11 Feb 1755
 Anna Appolonia Neu
 (f. Wilhelm Neu of Breifurt)
 [Had son, Nicholas, b. 1756, who may have been the
 Nicholas who came to America and married dau.
 of Simon Vogelgesong in Frederick Co., VA]

[A*bdg] Gertrauda
 b. 5 July 1734

[A*bdh] Joh. Friedrich
 b. 29 Apr 1737
 m. at Markirch in Alsace - called St. Marie aux mines, 1765

[A*bdj] Margareta
 b. ca 1739

[A*be] Johannes
 b. 1 Mar 1695

[A*bf] Balthasar (of Breifurt, bauer)
 bapt. 1 Dec 1697
 m. 1 June 1722
 Anna Maria Trommer
 m. 22 Mar 1740
 Christina Dilckes
 d.

[A*bfa] Anna Gertraud
 b. ca 1722

[A*bfb] Hans Wilhelm
 b. 8 June 1727
 d. 14 July 1727

[A*bfc] Joh. Peter (of Breifurt)
 b. 17 July 1728
 m.
 d. 24 Dec 1798? (age 70)

[A*bfd] Catharina Elisabetha
 b. 12 Jan 1731

[A*bfe] Joh. Simon - TO AMERICA
 b. 1 Apr 1734
 m. Anna Catherine Rider
 d. 1817 - Fayette Co., PA

[A*bff] Joh. Daniel - TO AMERICA
 b. 27 Jan 1741
 d. PA or IN, USA

[A*bh] Daniel (of Wolfersheim)
 b. ca. 1702
 m. 10 Feb 1728
 Anna Margaretha Hundsecker
 (d. of Jacob)
 d. 2 June 1776 (age 74)

[A*bha] Joh. Jacob
 b. 1 Feb 1729

[A*bhb] Joh. Nickel
 b. 20 Mar 1731
 d. 12 Dec 1735

[A*bhc] Barthel
 b. 1 Sept 1733
 d. 11 May 1736

[A*bhd] Anna Barbara
 bapt. 26 Dec 1735

[A*bhe] Maria Barbara
 b. (perhaps same as above)
 m. 30 Nov 1756
 Otto Brengel

[A*bhf] Anna Gertraud
 b. 24 Jan 1738
 d. 23 Oct 1753

[A*bhg] Joh. Barthel
 b. 13 Aug 1740

[A*bhh] Louisa
 b. 17 Dec 1742

[A*bhi] Anna Catharine
 b. 7 Feb 1747

[A*c] Johann Nicolaus
b. 13 Dec 1665

[A*d] Johann Daniel (of Wolfersheim)
b. 21 July 1667
m. 20 July 1688
Anna Droë (Catholic)
of Wolfersheim

[A*da] Jno. Bartholomew (cath - Reubenheim)

[A*db] Catharina (cath - Reubenheim)

[A*dc] Anna Maria (ref - Mimbach)

[A*dd] Anna Margaretha (ref - Walsheim)

[A*de] M. Magdalena (cath - Reubenheim)

[A*e] Hans George ("alter" 1742, bauer, Breitfurt)
b. 1671
m. Anna Maria Berger
d. 4 June 1747 (age 75), Breitfurt

[A*ea] Johann Daniel
(of Wolfersheim, schneider)
b. 8 Nov 1693
m. 21 Nov 1719
Susanna Barbara Fischer
(d. of Nickel of Wolfersheim)
m.

[A*ea] Jacob??? (of Wolfersheim)
(son of Daniel of Wolfersheim)
b. 1719
m. 1 June 1756
Maria Elizabeth [Bengel?]
d. 3 Nov 1768 (age 49)

(Had son, Nickel, b. 1761, who is probably the Nicholas who went to America and married the dau. of Simon Fogelgesong of Frederick Co., VA). I pick this Daniel over the other two possibilities because his age is the same as Susanna Fogelgesong who he married. Also because he is of Wolfersheim and Simon Fogelgesong was, also. The other Daniels were from other areas. It is highly likely that Daniel knew Susanna before he went to USA; he may have traveled with her family. Simon Fogelgesong is son of Elias Vogelgesong and Ursula Hundsecker of Wolfersheim.)

[A*ea] Maria Magdalena
b. 1 Dec. 1721
m. 13 1744
Augustin Metz

[A*ea] Susanna Margaretha
b. 7 Sept 1724
d. 20 Nov 1727

[A*ea] Anna Gertraud
b. ca 1730
d. 25 Oct 1755 (age 15)

[A*eb] Johannes (Breitfurt, tagelöhner)
b. 26 June 1695
m. 5 Feb 1733
Catharina Schunck
d.

[A*eba] Elisabeth Christina
b. 20 Dec 1733

[A*ebb] Joh. Georg Wilhelm
b. 5 Dec 1735
d. 14 May 1749 (13y 4m 1w)

[A*ebc] Anna Catharine
b. 17 Oct 1737
d. 1 Nov 1763 (25 yr.)

[A*ebd] Maria Margareta
b. 26 Nov 1741

[A*ebe] Anna Margr.

b.
m. 20 Feb 1770
Wülhelm Welcker

[A*ebf] Isaac

b. 6 Feb 1744

[A*ebg] John Nicolaus

b. 28 June 1745
d. 9 June 1746 (1 yr 1 mo)

[A*ebh] Ludwig

b. 24 Oct 1747

[A*ebi] Catherina Dorothea

b. 24 Oct 1750
m. 4 Jan 1774
Daniel Berger

[A*ebj] Maria Magdalena

b. 2 Feb 1753
conf. Easter 1768

[A*ec] Anna Margretha

bapt. 24 Apr 1698
m. 21 Nov 1719
Hans Nickel Vogelgesong

[A*eca] Hans George Vogelgesong - TO AMERICA

b. 7 Sept 1724
m. Anna Appolonia Gentes [A*bde]
on 7 Nov 1748
d. Frederick Co., MD

[A*ed] Hans Georg (of Breit & Herbitzheim)

bapt. 26 July 1701
m. 3 Feb 1728
Anna Appolonia
Vogelgesong
d. 16 Mar 1759, Herbitzheim

[A*eda] Joh. Christoph

b. 16 Aug 1728
d. before 1759

[A*edb] Child (prob. Maris Elisabetha)

b. 4 May 1730
m. Jacob Haag

[A*edc] Appolonia

b. 15 Sept 1732
d. 1732

[A*edd] Johann Nickel

b. 24 Dec 1733
d. before 1759

[A*ede] Hans George

b. 11 Apr 1736
d. 1738

[A*edf] Johann Daniel - TO AMERICA

b. 24 Apr 1738
m. Anna Barbara Winterthur
27 June 1769, PA or MD
d. 1804 Frederick Co., MD

[A*edg] George Hennrich

b. 10 Aug 1740
d. 1741

[A*edh] Joh. Jacob - TO AMERICA

b. 20 June 1742
m. 1st - Louisa Klein?
m. 2nd - ca. 1774, Ruth Chrisman
Frederick Co., MD?
d. 1805, Lincoln Co., KY - USA

[A*edi] Johann Otto (of Herbitzheim)

b. 1 Nov 1744
m. 14 Nov 1775
Maria Magdalena Fischer
d.

[A*edj] Johannes - TO AMERICA

b. 25 Feb 1747
m. ca. 1770, Mary [Stickle?]
d. ca. 1815, Franklin Co, OH

[A*edk] Maria Margretha

b. 2 Oct 1750
d. 1750

[A*edl] Magdalena

b. 28 Nov 1752
m.

[A*ee] Hans Barthel (of Breifurt)

bapt. 27 Jan 1704
m. Susanna Barbara Schwurtz
d.

[A*eea] Michael (schuldienner zu Wolfersheim, Herbitzheim & Dahlheim, 1758 zu Hof Cleburgerthal)

b.
m. 19 Dec 1752
Anna Maria Graff (d. of Johannes, schuldienner zu Breifurt)

[A*eeb] Bartel (of Breifurt)

b. ca. 1725
m. 30 Jan 1748
Maria Margaretha Vogelgesang
(d. of George Vogelgesang & Maria Catharina Hundsecker)

[A*eec] Simon (of Breifurt)

b. ca. 1721
m. 4 Nov 1741
Susanna Catharine Feller (d. Christian)
d. 24 Mar 1777

[A*ef] John Matthes (of Breifurt)

(s. of Georg Gentes, der Aeltere
b. 17 Apr 1705
m. 16 Feb 1738
Juliana E. Wolf (d. of Simon)
d. 7 Mar 1777 (71 yr.)[A*efa] Cath. Magdalena
b. 27 Dec 1738
d. 8 Feb 1769 (30 yr.)[A*efb] Catharina Elisabetha
b. 27 Feb 1741
d. 27 Mar 1749 (8 yr. 1 mo.)[A*efc] Joh. Otto
b. 25 Nov 1742
d. 10 Aug 1748 (5 yr. 5 mo.)[A*efd] Daniel
b. 6 Dec 1745
d. 5 Feb 1746 (7 wks.)[A*efe] Georg Jacob
b. 2 May 1747[A*eff] Georg Simon
b. 24 Sept 1750
d. 23 Mar 1751 (1 1/2 yr.)[A*efg] Maria Gertrauda
b. 18 Dec 1752
d. 21 May 1754 (1 1/4 yr.)[A*efh] Joh. Peter
b. 4 July 1756
d. 23 Aug 1756 (7 wks.)[A*efi] Friedrich Barthel
b. 23 Oct 1758
conf. 1772

[A*eg] Juliana Barbara

b. 1708
m. Daniel Neu

[A*eh] Anna Appollonia

b. 1715
m. 16 Feb 1738
Otto Neu (of Breifurt)

[A*eha] Magdalena Neu

b.
m. 26 July 1774
Daniel Gentes [Aabi?]

{A*ei} Hans Nickel (of Breifurt)	
b. 2 June 1717	
m. 14 Apr 1746	
Marie E. Neu	
(d. Wilhelm & Marga etha)	
	{A*eia} Maria Margaretha
	b. 29 Aug 1752
	{A*eib} Joh. Peter
	b. 17 Oct 1755
	d. 9 June 1756
	{A*eic} Maria Elisabetha
	b. 1 Mar 1756
	d. 8 Aug 1756 (23 wks.)
	{A*eid} Juliana Elisabetha
	b. 7 July 1757
	{A*ei} Joh. Georg
	b. 9 Apr 1759
	m. 29 Jan 1782
	Maria Elis. Fischer
	{A*ei} Susanna Elisabetha
	b. 21 Mar 1760
	d. 22 Mar 1761
	{A*ei} Catharine Elisabetha
	b. 2 Mar 1764
	{A*ei} Abraham
	b. 21 Jan 1765
	{A*ei} Catharine Barbara
	b. 4 Sept 1766
	m. 29 Jan 1782
	Georg Elias Blumenauer
	{A*ei} Maria Elisabeth
	b. 25 Feb 1767
	{A*ei} Maria Susanna
	b. 26 Feb 1773
{A*ei} Anna Gertraud	
b.	
m. Sebastian Martin	

Three Gentes/Yantis Brothers
Who Emigrated to America
in 1763

The Beginning – Gentes (alias Yandes/Yantis) family in Germany

All credit for this page on our German roots goes to a friend, Annette Burgert¹. She was working on one of her books on the Palatinate area in Germany at the time I was contemplating traveling to the region. The book which contains information about the Yantis family had not yet been published, but she checked her notes and was able to direct me to the exact town where they originated. She also told me that there was a manuscript collection in Speyer, Germany that might include vital material about our Yantis family. I was able to hire a German genealogist to accompany me to the archives in Speyer—since I can't read German—and the collection did contain valuable information.

Maps of Germany [See Fontispiece and Illustration #2]. The frontispiece is a current map showing major roads which will enable those persons who may want to go and see the area themselves to get to the right place more easily. Illustration #2 map has less detail, but provides a better picture of the general area.

Our Jacob lived the first few years of his life in Brietfurt and then his parents moved to Herbitzheim where his maternal grandfather, Jacob Vogelgesang, was mayor and as such was a man of some standing in the community. Jacob's father, George Gentes (Yantis), owned land and had a substantial estate at the time of his death; it is the settlement of his estate that comprises the manuscript collection in Speyer—over 200 pages of it. Proof of Jacob's parentage was found there. [See Illustrations #3 & 4]

In 1985, I spent a couple of days visiting distant cousins in the Brietfurt area and was able to take pictures—some of which are included on the following pages. [Illustrations #5 & 6] You will notice that many of the houses are quite old and the village probably looks much like it did 250 years ago.

Since their parents and grandparents were obviously doing well in Germany, one wonders what would have prompted these brothers to leave their home and relatives being fully aware that they would never see them again. Studying the history of the area provides the likely answer.

We have been told many times that our ancestors left the "old country" because of religious persecution. That is no doubt true of some of our lines, but it is not the case with the Yantis family for their religion—German Reformed—was totally accepted at that time and place. So what were the motivations? The four most plausible are:

1. Desire for land²
2. Wish to avoid the military conscription³
3. Appeal of adventure
4. General devastation of land several times by French⁴

¹ ProGenealogists.com. "Annette Kunselman Burgert, FGSP, FASG, is a nationally known author and speaker who has done extensive research on the German and Swiss immigration to Pennsylvania during the 18th and early 19th centuries."

² The inheritance laws of Germany provided that all sons inherit the parent's land equally (unlike those of England where the eldest son inherited all the land). The German method sounds good—more fair—until one finds the problems it created. A wealthy man with 1,000 acres of land and 10 sons, for instance, would have given each of his sons 100 acres; if in the next generation each of the ten sons also had ten sons, each of them would have received 10 acres! It is easy to see why the German sons might be tempted to go to America when they heard about the abundant land there.

³ Landesarchiv at Speyer, Germany. Bestand B2, Nr. 2023: In the estate papers of George Gentes, father of Daniel, Jacob & John Yantis who had emigrated to America, mention is made that those son's portion of their father's estate was being confiscated by the reigning Duke because they had left Germany without permission. These boys, aged 25, 21 and 16 were valuable assets to the Duke as he could sell the services of such young male citizens to other countries to serve in foreign wars—like the Hessians (mercenaries from Hesse) who King George of England hired to fight against the American revolutionists. This was not popular with the subjects who were recruited—there might be some merit to being patriotic and risking one's life for one's own country, but who would want to do so for a foreign nation?

⁴ At the end of the Thirty Years War and the latter part of the 17th century, the Palatinate was repeatedly the stomping ground of Louis XIV's armies. In 1674, the province was completely devastated. In May 1707, during the War of the Spanish Succession, Marshall Villars crossed the Rhine and plundered and requisitioned freely from the citizens of the Palatinate leaving them bankrupt in every respect. The Palatinate was occupied in September of 1707 by the French as well. When the French left, the people were

Jacob Yandes and the two brothers who came to America with him

Jacob Yandes/Yantis was born in Brietfurt, Germany on 29 June 1742.⁵ In 1763, he and his brothers John and Daniel immigrated to America.⁶ At that time, Daniel was twenty-five years old, Jacob twenty-one years, and John only sixteen.⁷ Upon arriving in America, they all settled in Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland. [See Illustration #7]

The brothers may have come over as "redemptioners" (immigrants to America who paid their passage by becoming indentured servants) which would account for their absence from records for a period of four or more years after emigration. Indentured servants were virtual slaves and would not have been able to own land or marry unless given permission by their master.

Jacob was the first to appear in American records. His name occurs in the 1767 and 1768 lists [See Illustration #8.] of communicants at the Reformed Congregation Kreider's Church (also called St. Benjamin's or Pipe Creek)—which is now in Carroll County, Maryland, but at that time was in Baltimore County.⁸ In 1771 a "Louisa Yandisin" (the "in" indicated a female) was a communicant.⁹ [See Illustration #9] Jacob Yandes did not appear in *that* list, but since no Louisa appears in any list prior to, nor after that date, and 1771 would be precisely the correct time for a first marriage by him, it would lead one to speculate that this is the "Miss Little" he married as his first wife. We know of only one child—George—by that marriage.

In 1768, Jacob's name is among those who petitioned for the county seat of Baltimore County to be moved. [See Illustration #10]. The present county of Carroll was part of Baltimore County in 1768.

Jacob's brother Daniel's name emerged when Daniel married in 1769 at the Rocky Hill Evangelical Lutheran Church which is located at Woodsboro, Frederick County.¹⁰ His first child, John, was baptized there May 7, 1770. The third brother, John, surfaced as a result of his acting as a sponsor for this nephew. In 1771, John's first child was baptized at the same church; and her Uncle Daniel was a sponsor for her. These two families maintained a close relationship until Daniel's death—and afterwards—due to the intermarriage of Catharine Yantis (Daniel's daughter) to Henry Yantis (John's son).¹¹

Tax records of York (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania from 1779 to 1783 record Daniel as owning land in Germany Township.¹² Daniel acquired three lots in Littlestown (then called Petersburg) in 1783.¹³ In these deeds his occupation was given as "waggonmaker." In 1786 he purchased two adjacent lots in Frederick County near Libertytown: (1). Pleasant View which contained 30 acres and was on the draughts of Pipe Creek and Israel's Creek; (2). Resurvey on Good Neighborhood which included 100 acres.¹⁴

⁵ German church records located in Zweibrucken, Germany Archives - "Register zum Evangelisch-Reformierten Kirchenburch der Pfarrei Walsheim, 1704-1778". Copy of these records were provided to Netti Schreiner-Yantis by a cousin—Berndt Goltzer who is a native of Germany and resides there. He is also a professional genealogist. He is related to the Gentes family on his mother's side. He was the main speaker at the first Yantis family reunion in Texas. He speaks English fluently as he attended the University of California..

⁶ Manuscript at Speyer, Estate of George Gentes (Yandes/Yantis in U.S.), father of Jacob. Mentions when they left.

⁷ See footnote number 5 - Daniel was born 24 April 1738; John was born 23 February 1747

⁸ Zahn, Charles T. and Frederick Sheely Weiser. *The Pipe Church, Benjamin's, St. Benjamin's, or, Kreider's Church Near Westminster, Carroll County, Reformed Records, 1766-1835, Lutheran Records, 1767-1837*. Historical Society of Carroll County, 1993.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Weiser, Frederick Sheely. *Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Formerly St. Peter's Rocky Hill, Near Woodsboro, Frederick County, Maryland: Parish Registers, 1767-1889*. [Grace Lutheran Church, MD]

¹¹ Ibid.. Catharine Jendes married Henry Jendes - May 20, 1798.

¹² Pennsylvania Archives, 3d Series, Vol. 21, pg. 107, 310, 455, 560, 727

¹³ York County, Pennsylvania Deed Bk. 2B, p. 324-326. November 10, 1783. Ludwig Little & Kathrine, his wife grant to Daniel Jandus (waggonmaker) and Barbara Yendis lots 49, 50 & 84 in Petersburg for 5 shillings and gr. rents and other considerations; on north side of great road leading from Yorktown to Fredericktown..

¹⁴ Deed from Joseph Wood and Peter Beard of Frederick County, Maryland to Daniel Yandiss of York County, Pennsylvania. Made February 8, 1786. Recorded April 17 1786 in Frederick County. Deed Bk. 6, p. 399.

No record has been found which specifically states that Daniel and John were Jacob's brothers. Seldom is one fortunate enough during the early years of this country to find a document which does that, however we do have proof that Jacob had brothers named Daniel and John who came to America at the same time that he did and the proximity of the three strongly suggest the relationship. There is one other fact that comes to bear on the supposition—the presence of a first cousin of the three brothers who had come to America prior to their arrival.¹⁵ His name was George Vogelgesang—his aunt Anna Appolonia (Vogelgesang) Yantis was the three brother's mother. While Jacob did not attend the same church as Daniel and John, he did attend the one that George Vogelgesang attended.¹⁶ Jacob Yandes was also related to George Fogelgesong's wife. She is Anna Apollonia Gentes #Abde on page four of the Gentes/Yantis Chart. John, Jacob, and Daniel were #Aedf, Aedh & Aedj, respectively, on page 7 of the chart. It seems probable that these cousins were one of the reasons that the brothers came to America and, since he lived close enough to attend the same church, that Jacob might even have resided with the Vogelgesangs.

The 1790 Federal Census of District #7, Libertytown, Frederick County, Maryland records Daniel Yantis and John Yantis adjacent to one another.¹⁷ At that time they each had eight children. It is interesting to note that Jacob also had eight children.¹⁸

The youngest brother, John, bought a tract of land in Frederick County called "Benjamin's Good Luck."¹⁹ Daniel and John were living near one another in 1800 but by September 1804 Daniel had died and his estate had been divided amongst his heirs.²⁰ Daniel's death in Maryland was only a few months prior to Jacob's in Kentucky. The only surviving brother, John, sold his Frederick County land in August 1814 and moved, along with some of his children, to Pickaway County, Ohio. In 1815, he bought 108 acres of Congress Land at the Chillicote Land Office. He died in Franklin County, Ohio when past ninety years of age.²¹

Much additional information on the descendants of Daniel and John Yantis known. Their descendants are living throughout the United States and perhaps a further sketch on them will be written later, but that will have to wait for another time as the intent in composing this notebook is to tell the story of Jacob Yandes /Yantis to his descendants as people tend to be most interested in their direct line.

The remaining portion of this notebook, therefore, is limited to what has been uncovered of Jacob Yandes's activities. We are fortunate that he left an outstanding paper trail. He is an example of the many Germans who left their homes and kinfolk to seek a better life.. In becoming aware of some of his enterprises, we can appreciate the effort expended, and risks taken, that have benefited us. He was just *one* of the "masses." Never-the-less he and his contemporaries were very important people. Without the masses, there would be no America—a country made up of thousands who shared similar experiences. Jacob, came to America when he was 21 years, no doubt with great hope for his future. He died in 1805 at age 55, but his hopes had already been realized. He owned three parcels of land: (1) 150 acres purchased in Lincoln County, Kentucky in 1794 from Benedict Swope, (2) and 400 acres in the same county purchased in 1803, and (3) 7 ¾ acres in Garrard County, adjoining the town of Lancaster purchased for a tannery in 1800. He also had a personal inventory worth 464.15.6 which included livestock, furniture, farming equipment, and many other items, including *books*.

¹⁵ Strassburger, Ralph Beaver and William John Hinke. Pennsylvania German Pioneers. Vol. 1, pg. 684, "Georg Vogelgesang". Arrived on the Snow Squirrel in October 1761.

¹⁶ op cit. Zahn, Charles T. and Frederick Sheely Weiser. *The Pipe Church George Vogelgesang took communion in 1766.*

¹⁷ 1790 Federal Census. Frederick County, Maryland. p. 60

¹⁸ Jacob may have had children who died young. Ralph O. Yantis, a grandson of Benjamin Franklin Yantis, said B.F. often claimed that the reason he had done well in life was that he "was the 7th son of a 7th son." He was, indeed, the youngest of seven sons in Aaron Yantis's family and his grandfather, Jacob Yandes, could easily have had three additional sons prior to Aaron's birth. Infant deaths were common and there are gaps of more than two years—the common period between children at that time.

¹⁹ Frederick County, Maryland Deed Bk. 28 p. 149. January 3, 1806. Mortgage from John Snook.

²⁰ Frederick County, Maryland Deeds. November 26, 1804. Deed from John Yantis of Frederick County, Maryland to George & Elizabeth Flenner of same in which John pays £52 for their 1/8 share of their father's land.

²¹ Letter from Judge A.L. Yantis of Shelbyville, Illinois, great great grandson of John Yantis. "... John moved with his sons to Pickaway County, Ohio Later John went with his son William to Franklin County, Ohio, where he died, past ninety years of age, in an accident while he was assisting his son rolling logs. He and his wife were Presbyterians, and he was a Democrat ... "

History & Biography of JACOB YANDES (alias Gentes & Yantis)

Born in Breitfurt, Germany in 1742

Emigrated to America in 1763

Lived in Baltimore/Frederick County, Maryland from 1767 to 1778

In Loudoun County, Virginia from 1778 to 1788

In Fayette, Bourbon and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky from 1788-1805

By
Netti Schreiner-Yantis
107 Latigo Court
Stephens City , VA 22655

The Biography of Jacob Yandes

Little is known about Jacob's childhood in Germany, but by observing the customs of the time and some things we learn about him after arriving in America, it is probably safe to say that he went to school until he had completed perhaps the equivalent of an eighth grade education. We have his signature on two documents, so we know he was literate. The first time his presence is noted in America, is in 1767 in a Frederick County German Reformed church register which listed the names of members who took communion. One of the reasons for taking communion was to enable the person to become naturalized--and the main reason for wanting to be naturalized was that it qualified the person to purchase land from the state. In 1773, Jacob purchased the *right* to 150 acres from the State of Maryland²² so we know he became naturalized although the record proving this has not been found. A book named *Maryland Colonial Naturalizations* [by J.A. and F.L. Wyand] has been published and Jacob's name is not listed though his first cousin George Fogelsong's name does appear. No doubt, many who were naturalized did not make the list. The law for naturalization required that the applicant take communion within the past three months and have two witnesses to prove it. Benedict Swope, who was associated with Jacob many times, was a pastor and appeared as a witness for several applicants but Jacob is not among them. Although Jacob applied for, and received, authorization for 150 acres in Baltimore County which he was to take up within two years, he assigned his right to this land to Jacob Myers in 1774,²³ so he never actually owned any land in Maryland. [See Illustration # 11.]

Question: Why would he apply and pay for rights, then sell them instead of living on the land? The answer to that is that most of the good land in what is now Carroll County had already been claimed--Jacob's application named several small pieces--which he must have diligently hunted about for--rather than being able to acquire 150 acres in one tract. He apparently decided it would be wiser to purchase land further west as evidenced by the fact that he applied for 300 acres in western Virginia /Kentucky in 1779.²⁴ He may have wanted to apply for western land before then, but a Virginia law prevented it--Kentucky being a part of Virginia at the time. It is evident that Jacob had someone who coached him in the purchase of land (perhaps Benedict Swope who had bought and sold numerous tracts in Baltimore and Frederick Counties by this time). The purchase of land in the area which became Kentucky was almost certainly spear-headed by Benedict Swope who applied for 2,000 acres the same day Jacob applied for his 300 acres. [Illustration # 12.] Jacob did not, however, move to Kentucky for many years.

It was necessary for Jacob to have his Kentucky land surveyed and get a legal grant before he could reside on it. This was not a simple thing. A Virginia law [Hening's Statutes-At-Large, Vol. 10, pp. 50-58] entitled, "An Act for establishing a Land office, and ascertaining the terms and manner of granting waste and unappropriated lands" spells out the steps which were to be followed if one got title to such lands: ²⁵ All this took a lot of time. In Jacob's case, it took about *eight years* for the process to be completed!

²² Maryland Hall of Records, Land Office, Warrants, Liber WS #116 pg. 199. He paid 7 pounds 10 shillings for rights to 150 acres.

²³ Ibid. WS 17 pg. 134 & 280.

²⁴ Virginia State Library. Land Office. Old Treasury Warrants, Number 1 to 4,327 (1779 and 1780). Jacob's application
²⁵ (1) pay £40 per 100 acres . . . ; (2) a certificate was to be given to the registrar of the land office who would give them a printed warrant, under hand and seal of his office, specifying the quantity of land and the rights upon which it is due, authorizing any surveyor duly qualified according to law to lay off and survey same; (3) no rights were to be issued before the 15th of October next [1779]; (4) surveyor not to admit any entries or warrants in his books before May 1, 1780; (5) only surveyors, or their deputies, who were certified by William and Mary College were to be used; (6) land warrant was to lodge it with a surveyor in the county where the land . . . was located . . . "direct the location thereof so specially and precisely, as that others may be enabled with certainty, to locate other warrants on the adjacent residuum . . . shall bear the date . . . shall be entered by the surveyor in a book to be kept for that purpose . . . , in which there shall be left no blank leaves or spaces between the different entries"; (7) if the person did not live in the county, the surveyor was to appoint a time and give notice in writing to the person; if party lived in his county he shall notify him in person or publish by fixing an advertisement on the door of the courthouse on two court days) at least a month before the date to be surveyed; (8) the purchaser was to attend, or have someone attend for him, and was to provide chain carriers to mark the lines and they were to meet the surveyor at the place where the land to be surveyed was located; (9) the chain carriers were to be sworn by the surveyor; (10) chain carriers were to plainly mark the boundaries by marked trees; (11) as soon as he could conveniently do so, but within three months, surveyor is to deliver to the purchaser a fair and true plat; (12) plats and certificates to be examined by the principal surveyor; (13) The person for whom the land has been surveyed must within 12 months after the survey return the plat and certificate to the land office; (14) it shall be lawful for any other person to enter a caveat in the land office against the issuing of the grant within those twelve months; (15) when any grant shall have been finally completed, the registrar shall cause the plat and certificate of survey on which such grant is founded, to be exactly entered and recorded in well bound books.

Jacob did not sit on his hands while waiting. The Loudoun County deed books show that he leased 140 acres of land from Lewis Ellzey in 1778.²⁶ On November 10 of that year, it was ordered that "Jacob Yandes be added to the list of tithables taken for Shelburn Parish in Loudoun County."²⁷ He stayed at that location for several years, apparently prospering, for in 1781 he had at least four very valuable horses and a wagon with gears, etc. which the army impressed/confiscated for the use of hauling food and supplies for the army.²⁸ [See Illustrations 13 & 14]. It is doubtful that he was pleased about this for next to his certificate there is a notation about the real value of the items they impressed--that the £30,000 was really only £200. [Inflation was 1500% due to inflation!].

Not only did they impress his horses and wagon, but in 1781 his militia company was called to active duty for two months.²⁹ Do you think a 39-year old man with three children, and probably another on the way, was delighted to march off to war? For proof that Jacob served, see Illustrations #15 & 16.

In 1784, he dropped the lease on the 140-acre tract for another lease from the same Lewis Ellzey. On July 31 of that year, he sublet from James Williamson 150 acres in Loudoun County on "both sides of Goose Creek" for £40 plus £8 rent per year.³⁰ It was probably because the land was on Goose Creek that Jacob made the move for he was by occupation a tanner and the tanning operation required a good source of water. In 1783, the Loudoun County tax records indicate that Jacob Yandes's tithables, which were included in George West's list, were three people: Jacob and two Negroes named George and Beck³¹, but by 1785 he is down to one tithable--himself. His business appears to have been thriving and he did not have any sons old enough to help.

After Jacob had terminated his lease, the distinguished Harrison family bought the property and built an elegant mansion on the property. [Illustrations #17, 18, 19 & 20].

In 1787, Jacob's 300-acres had been surveyed and the patent was issued. [Illustrations 21 a, b, & c]. He probably did not go to Kentucky to supervise the land being surveyed, but hired a substitute do this, and he must not have been happy with the vicinity the substitute picked for he immediately wrote to the Head Sheriff of Lincoln County, Kentucky giving Jacob Swope his power of attorney to transfer the land to himself or his assigns.³² [See Illustration 22 a, b, c & d]. Jacob Swope was Benedict's son and may very well have been the one who selected the site for Jacob's grant, etc. Unfortunately for Jacob, the transfer of his patent to Jacob Swope, which he had hoped for, did not happen, so Jacob had to move his family to Fayette County. This he did between April 1788 and January 11, 1790.³³ There is no record to show what happened next, but on December 16, 1794 Benedict Swope sold Jacob 150 acres of his own land for £60. It was situated on Dicks River. This £60 is exactly what was charged by the state of Virginia in 1779 for "unappropriated land--£40 per 100 acres." The same day Jacob Yandes sold Jacob Swope for "5 shillings and other causes" the 300-acre tract in Fayette County, Kentucky. Wouldn't it be interesting to know what constituted "other causes?"

²⁶ William Ellzey to Jacob Yentis. About 140 acres that William had purchased of Bryan Fairfax & J. Watson. Deed Bk. M, pg. 73

²⁷ Loudoun County Order Bk. November 10, 1778.

²⁸ Virginia State Library. Auditor of Public Accounts (1776-1928). Public Service Claims; Commissioner's book; III, p. 335.

[Background: "During its session begun in May 1780 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the governor to impress supplies needed by the American army. The governor appointed commissioners of the provision law in each locality to carry out the terms of the act. The commissioner, when he impressed property, gave the owner a certificate describing what was taken. Between 1781 and 1783 county courts held special sessions at which certificates were presented and authenticated, and booklets listing authenticated certificates were compiled and sent to Richmond for settlement. Two commissioners appointed to settle the claims recorded those for which they authorized payment, and warrants were issued by the auditor of public accounts."] Jacob Yandes was one of those whose property was impressed. Actually the value of his impressed horses and wagon was greater than that of almost anyone else in the county. Most had merely had beeves (for meat for the soldiers), and other food. Most horses were impressed for a short period, not bought outright as they did Jacob's. They eventually paid for what they had impressed. It would appear that Jacob received enough to buy another team as he had 5 horses and 10 cattle listed in the 1787 Personal Property Tax List..]

²⁹ McIlwaine, H.R., Ed. *Journals of the Council of State of Virginia, Vol II, pp. 295, 335, 348, 355. Virginia State Library. Richmond: 1932.*

³⁰ Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Bk.O, p. 131. The land belonged to Lewis Ellzey of Fairfax County, Virginia who died in 1785 and bequeathed the land to his daughter Patience who was married to Thomas Byrd.

³¹ Loudoun County Personal Property Tax for 1783. Located at Virginia State Library.

³² Virginia State Library. Accession #34683, Box 6, Folder 8. Power of Attorney from Jacob Yandes of Loudoun County, Virginia to John Logan of Lincoln County, Kentucky to sell Warrant # 948 for 300 acres to Jacob Swope, or another person.

³³ Is in Personal Property Tax of Loudoun County, VA in April 1788 and not 1789; Is in Fayette County, KY list Jan 1790.

Jacob was already living in Lincoln County by 1794--quite likely on the land he had just been deeded. Now, at last Jacob was a landowner--the owner of land he liked and situated near his old friend, Benedict Swope. His dream of owning land--probably his primary reason for wanting to come to America--had been fulfilled. From the time he had decided to NOT buy land in Frederick County, Maryland [1774] until the deed for the land on Dicks River was signed had taken twenty years. Well, as Shakespeare said, "All's well that ends well!"

To settle on his Kentucky land, it had been necessary to travel from Loudoun County to Fayette County, Kentucky which was unquestionably an arduous and treacherous trip Jacob had several small children by his second wife. The children were 1. George (b. ca 1771) --the only child by his first wife--may have been with him. 2. Rachel (born Aug 1776); 3. John (born July 1780); and 4. Amos (born August 1782), 5. Rebecca, (born in 1784) and 6. Aaron (born in April 1787) . [See Illustrations 23a & b]. Not only was it hazardous to travel to Kentucky, it was also dangerous to live in Kentucky after they arrived; the inhabitants were still settling next to forts and moving into them at times of danger. Jacob was not one to be fazed by risks, however. They all survived and statistics from the tax lists of Loudoun County, Virginia and of Kentucky from 1778 to 1805 prove that he prospered in both states. [Illustrations # 24 & 25]

As mentioned before, in 1794 he purchased 150 acres on Dicks River in Lincoln County, Kentucky from Benedict Swope³⁴. He lived there until his death in 1805. The family kept the property until 1816 and then sold it to one of the children. Pictures and maps of the property show its location and display its features. [Illustration #26 a-g.

Subsequently, on the 16th of September 1800, he purchased 7³/₄ acres near Lancaster, Garrard County from Henry Pawling. The deed for that property stated that "the said Yandes has lately erected and made some preparation for the tanning business [on the land]." ³⁵ [Illustration # 27a & b]. A stone chimney of the tannery is still standing which marks the spot. [Illustration #28]. Jacob was a tanner, and since he was well over the age when one was apprenticed when he came to America, he must have received his training there. A sketch of what being a tanner entailed at the time Jacob was thus employed is included. [Illustrations #29a, b, c & d].

On June 28th, 1803 Jacob Yantess was the "Line marker & Director of the Survey" of 400 acres he was purchasing from John McCabe. In November, eighteen months later, he made his will. His death occurred only four months after that. When Jacob died, he had 557 ³/₄ acres of land. His last purchase was the one from John McCabe.³⁶ [Illustrations #30 & 31]. He must have known he did not have much longer to live but, as a loving parent, his thoughts were on providing for the family he was leaving behind. His youngest child was only six years old.

Jacob died March 12, 1805³⁷; his will is recorded in Lincoln County.³⁸ [Illustration #32]. His inventory is listed in the same book as the will. [Illustration #33a, b, & c]. He had quite a lot of property for that area and time period. His estate was worth £464 in personal property plus the 557 ³/₄ acres of land. Not bad for a man who had arrived here as a boy with virtually nothing! A number of documents which provide an insight into the life of Jacob--concluding with his will and inventory--have been reproduced and may be seen on following pages. He left a remarkable paper trail for a man of that period who was just a common man--not "rich & famous."

It is my hope that by looking at these documents Jacob's descendants will feel that they actually know him well and appreciate his efforts that have benefited all of us--especially by making us "Made in USA!"

³⁴ Lincoln Co. KY Deed Bk. B, pg. 443.

³⁵ Garrard Co. KY Deed Bk B, pg.127.

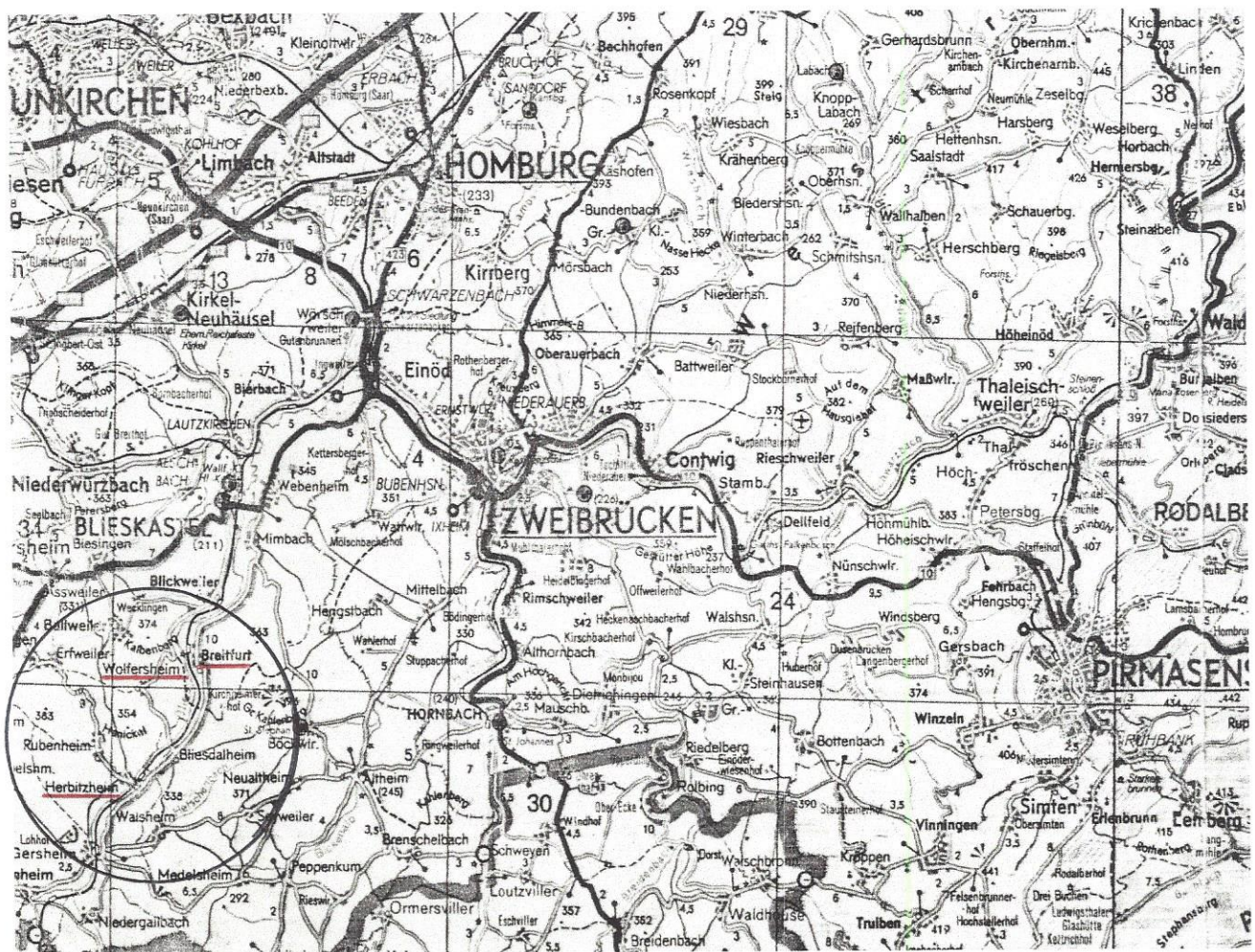
³⁶ On back of Warrant #178, dated 11th May 1803 - to John McCabe who had paid \$83.34 for it. It was a "Tellico" grant.

³⁷ Recorded in bible which was owned by Robert C. Yantis, son of Aaron and grandson of Jacob Yantis; now owned by Netti Schreiner-Yantis. The bible was printed in 1859 and early records have obviously been copied from a prior one.

³⁸ Lincoln Co. KY Will Bk. B:275.

Illustrations

2 – 34e



Underlined at the bottom left side of the above map, are the villages where the families of our Yantis ancestors lived. Brietfurt was the birthplace of three brothers—Jacob, John & Daniel Gentes / Jandes / Yantis—who immigrated to Frederick County, Maryland in 1763. They were the sons of Johann George Gentes and his wife Anna Appolonia Vogelgesang. Anna was the daughter of Heinrich Ludwig Vogelgesang who was mayor of Herbitzheim at the time. Sometime before 1759 (when Johann George died) his wife and he had moved to Herbitzheim.

In 1759, Herbitzheim was in Germany but—due to wars—the boundary between Germany and France has been altered and it is now in Alsace-Lorraine, France. Brietfurt is still in Germany. Both villages are located on the Blies River—about six miles apart.

The estate papers of Johann George Gentes mention that his sons, Jacob, John & Daniel, were not to receive any share of their father's estate because they had left Germany without the permission of the reigning Duke. This punishment was administered because young men were of value to the Duke as they could be hired out to other countries to serve in foreign wars. An example: the Hessians (mercenaries from Hesse) were hired by King George of England to fight against the Americans during the Revolutionary War. Young German men were opposed to putting their lives at risk for the benefit of the Duke's pocketbook—this was one of the main reasons for their desire to emigrate. The Duke retaliated by confiscating their inheritance.

These papers also provided us with the year they emigrated. Amongst them was a bill from a shoemaker for making shoes for Jacob. Jacob's departure must have been in haste as he had left without picking them up!

6. Johann Daniel Gentess

Male

← Came to America in 1763

Birth: 24 APR 1738 Breitfurt, Pfalz, Bayern

Christening:

Death:

Burial:

7. Georg Henrich Gentess

Male

Birth: 10 AUG 1740 Breitfurt, Pfalz, Bayern

Christening:

Death: 11 JUL 1741

Burial:

8. Johann Jacob Gentess

Male

← Came to America in 1763 - Our ancestor

Birth: 26 JUN 1742 Breitfurt, Pfalz, Bayern

Christening:

Death:

Burial:

9. Johann Otto Gentess

Male

Birth: 04 NOV 1744 Breitfurt, Pfalz, Bayern

Christening:

Death:

Burial:

10. Johannes Gentess

Male

← Came to America in 1763

Birth: 23 FEB 1747 Breitfurt, Pfalz, Bayern

Christening:

Death:

Burial:

11. Maria Margretha Gentess

Female

Birth: 02 OCT 1750 Breitfurt, Pfalz, Bayern

Christening:

Death: 26 NOV 1750

Burial:

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Birth Records of the three Yantis (Gentess / Yandes / Jandes, etc.) brothers who came to America.

Even though the sheet from their father's estate papers (on the reverse of this page) is written in German, the emigrants are easily identifiable—since it mentions their ages. This page is from the Internet—from Mormon microfilms of German church records.

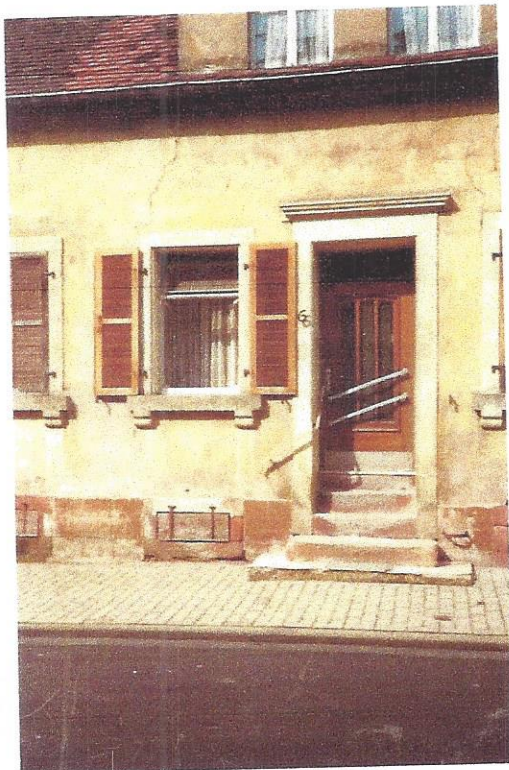
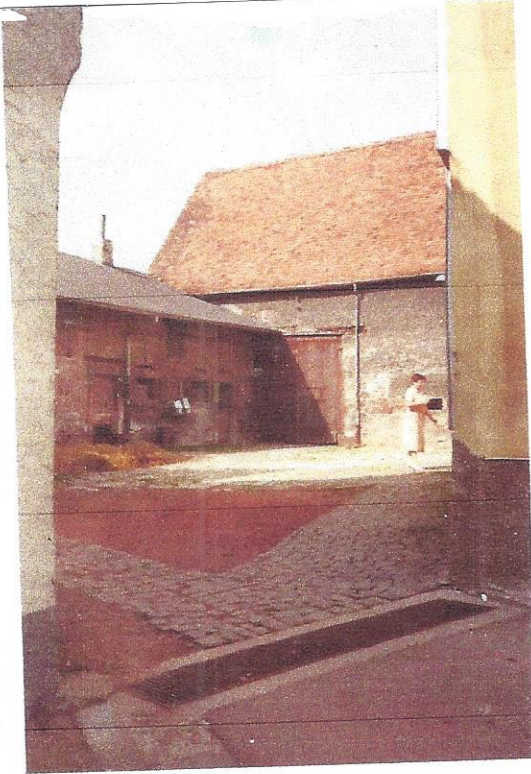
Achtundzisk
 Derbilsheim.
 Lieber Herr
 Herrgötter Oberamts.
 Actum den 22^{ten} Sept. 1759.
 Inventarium.

1. Immanuel Georg Jentes, ^{Georg Jentes} ²
 Jentes, ^{Georg} ^{Jentes} ²
 2. Johann ^{Georg} ^{Jentes} ²
 3. Johann ^{Georg} ^{Jentes} ²
 4. ^{Apollonia} ^{Apollonia} ²
 5. ^{Elizabetha} ^{Elizabetha} ²
 6. ^{Daniel} ^{Daniel} ²
 7. ^{Jacob} ^{Jacob} ²
 8. ^{Otto} ^{Otto} ²
 9. ^{Johannes} ^{Johannes} ²
 10. ^{Maria Magdalena} ^{Maria Magdalena} ²
 11. ^{Alte} ^{Alte} ²

Landesarchiv at Speyer, Germany. Bestand B2, Nr. 2023. This is one page from the estate papers of George Gentes, father of Daniel, Jacob & John Yantis who had emigrated to America. All minor children are mentioned. Although Elizabeth was now married and no longer a minor, her expenses which were incurred during her minority were part of the estate settlement. The father had died in 1759, but the settlement was not finalized until about 1788.

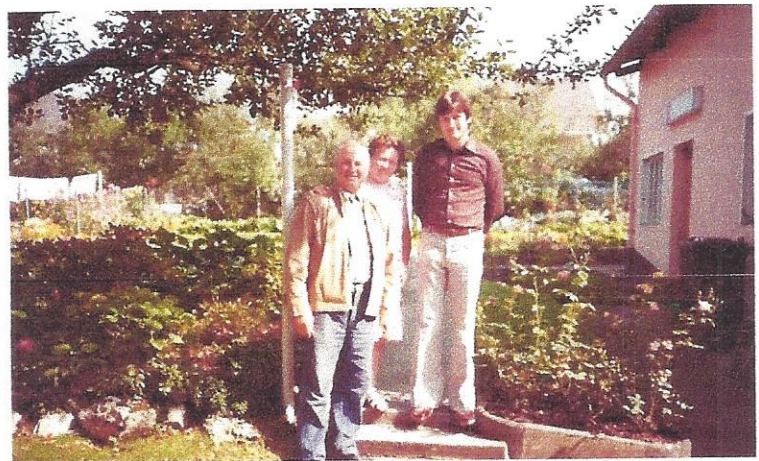
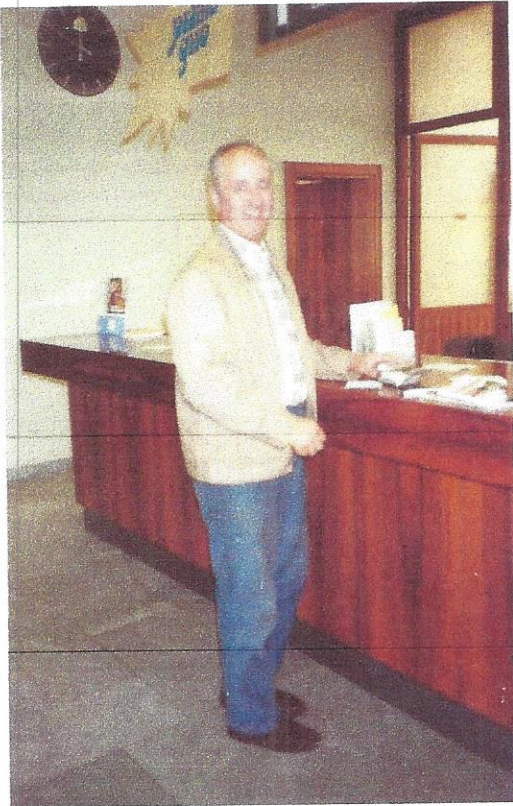
Pictures taken in 1985 of Breiturt, Germany where Jacob Yandes was born

Two Gentes (Yantis) cousins pointed out old Yantis houses. The church was very old and they said it was probable Jacob went there. Farmers in this area do not live on their farm land--they live in the village and keep their farm equipment and animals there. One can see that all the homes were stone or brick; some look like they were built over 250 years ago!



More pictures taken in 1985; these of Gentes cousins and their homes.

These cousins are certainly NOT "poor" kin. They have beautiful homes. Werner is an engineer and his son is studying to become one, as well. He has a modernistic home and has a yard full of beautiful flowers, and of vegetables, while Hubert's home is decorated tastefully in old German antiques. Both their homes are very large. They were delightful people.



Hubert Gentes at far left and his home at near left. He installs and repairs televisions. He must be very good at it for he has a lovely home. I am sure it is NOT 250 years old. Most houses have red tile roofs. This one looks brand new.

List of those who took Communion at Kreider's (alias St. Benjamin's or Pipe Creek) Church in 1767 & 1768

Tägig den 14^{ten} 1767 Verzeignis.

der nahmen Sür der gegen
werdig biß diessu gemeinde
stehen wird, sich bekennen
und mowen zedenken zu dem
Abendmahl des Herrn zugehen.

Mans Personen

1. Hannes Fischer
2. Martin Kassel
3. Hannes Greider
4. Hannes Hoff
5. Jacob Kassel
6. Just Maier

Weiße Personen

7. Maria Elisabeth Winder
8. Margareta Kassel
9. Anna Maier
10. Kassel Winder
11. Catharina Wäglein
12. Anna Maria Zehmanin
13. Anna Kitz fligelsin
14. Maria Greider
15. Rebecca Schreiber
16. Catharina Fischer
17. Anna Maria Zehmanin

a) Hans ist dertly a member of this congregation
b) Rebecca Schreiber was the daughter
of Abraham Force & his wife

mei Elbtunge: married in
to David or Thobald Schmor of
Jeffrey Anne N Maryland. In the
Communion list in 1768 she was
an member of Congregation, but of the
Reformation Church in Lancaster Co. Pa.

Wag. den 7^{ten} 1768 Verzeignis
der wenigen die gegenwärtig biß
dieser gemeinden stelen und mowen
gesinet zu Hl. Abendmahl zu gehen.

Mans Personen

1. Ulrich Aelter
2. Hannes Greider
3. Valentin Fligel
4. Jacob Zehman
5. Hannes Käfft
6. Jacob Kassel
7. Hannes Greider
8. Margareta Kassel
9. Catharina Wäglein
10. Anna Maria Zehmanin
11. Margareta Winder
12. Anna Maria Zehmanin
13. Catharina Fischer
14. Barbara Greider
15. Catharina Fischer
16. Elisabetha Wäglein

Weiße Personen

17. Anna Maria Zehmanin
18. Margareta Winder
19. Anna Maria Zehmanin
20. Barbara Greider
21. Catharina Fischer
22. Elisabetha Wäglein
23. Anna Maria Zehmanin

Mans Personen

1. Ulrich Aelter
2. Hannes Greider
3. Valentin Fligel
4. Jacob Zehman
5. Hannes Käfft
6. Jacob Kassel
7. Hannes Greider
8. Margareta Kassel
9. Catharina Wäglein
10. Anna Maria Zehmanin
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12. Anna Maria Zehmanin
13. Catharina Fischer
14. Barbara Greider
15. Catharina Fischer
16. Elisabetha Wäglein

Weiße Personen

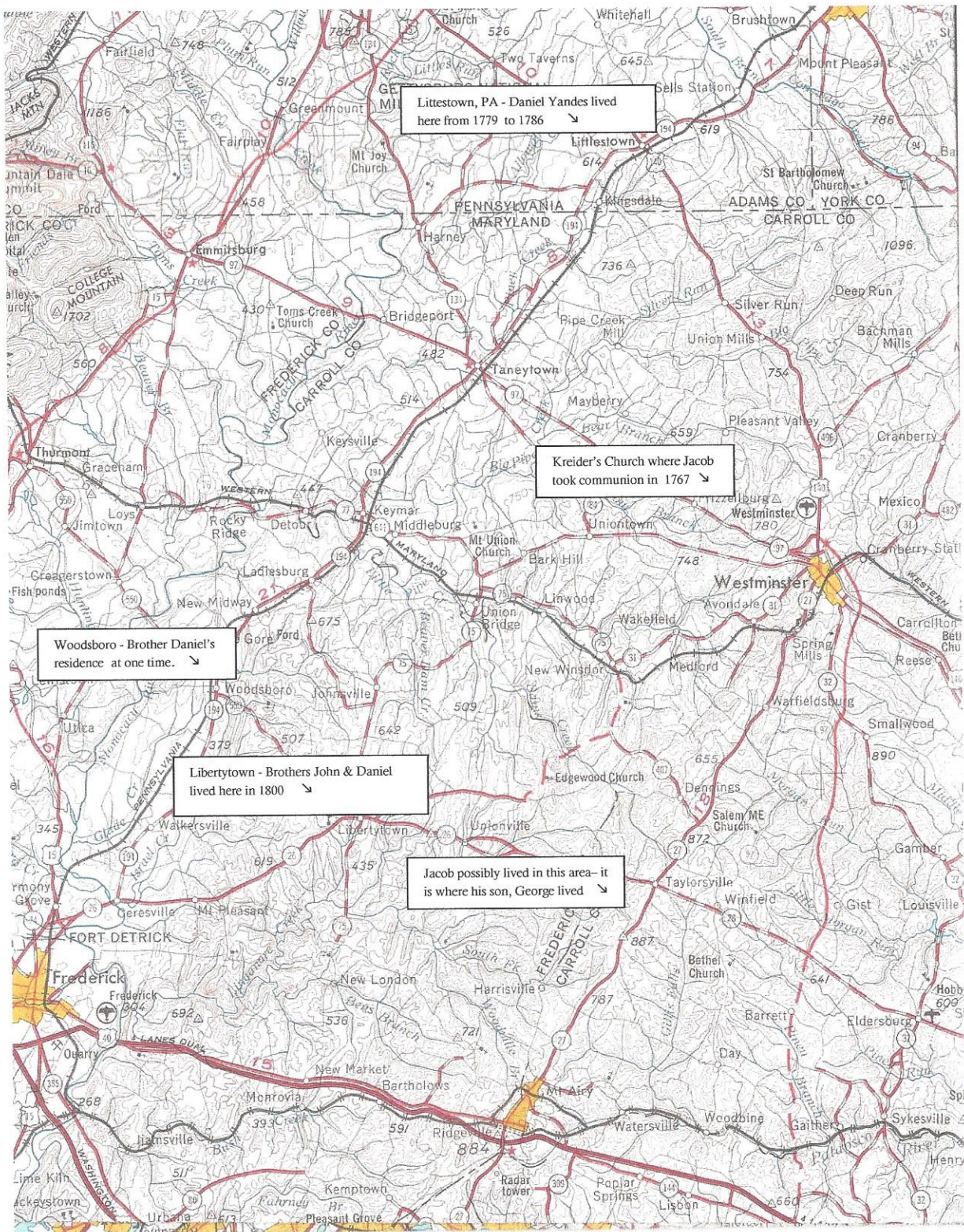
17. Anna Maria Zehmanin
18. Margareta Winder
19. Anna Maria Zehmanin
20. Barbara Greider
21. Catharina Fischer
22. Elisabetha Wäglein
23. Anna Maria Zehmanin

The above 1767 communicant list is the first record in America that we have found of any of the three Yantis brothers who emigrated in 1763. If they came as indentured servants-as many did-the average indenture was for four years, so this would be about when their indentures ended. They could have taken communion while indentured, I assume, but no record has been found of their participating in this church sacrament. They would not have been allowed to marry unless their master agreed to let them do so, and few masters did. They would also not have been able to purchase land from the state of Maryland until they were naturalized. [Note the presence of Benedict Swope next to Jacob. His name appears in many of the same documents that Jacob does. No kinship to him, nor to his wife, has been discovered. Was Jacob indentured to him? They are linked in records dated 1767, 1768, 1779 and 1794.]

List of those who took Communion at Krider's (alias St. Benjamin's or Pipe Creek) Church in 1771 & 1775

Verzignung durch denjenigen der
heute zum 1. Abendmahl
gehen wollen Nov 2. 3. 1771

1. Adam Lehman und sein
2. Jacob Casell 2. sein
3. Peter Bänder 3. sein
4. Friedrich Treger - - - - -
5. Henrich Neff - - - - -
6. Jacob Lehman 4. sein
7. Hannes Greider 5. sein
8. Adam Stein 6. sein
9. Ulrich Mäschler 7. sein
10. Jacob Bäcker 8. sein
11. Hannes Kober 9. sein
12. Andreas Schmitz 10. sein
13. Wilhelm Bäcker 11. Anna Maria Wi
14. g. Adam Güdy 12. Margarine Wägeli
15. Wilhelm Stein 13. Catharina Hüter
16. 14. Anna Maria Weber
17. 15. Elizabeth Weller
18. 16. Friedrich Bäcker
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It was possible to locate the areas where Jacob's brothers lived, but not where Jacob lived, for he never actually owned any land in Maryland. He did apply for 150 acres of land, but sold his rights before securing the grant (or grants—as he mentioned several small tracts). The man who bought his rights took it up in several small tracts as well, but he did not choose the same tracts. The ones he chose can be located and are near Sam's Creek which is where Jacob's son, George, patented a small tract which he named "Yandis's Discovery". Jacob's father-in-law, John Chrisman, owned land not far from Yandis's Discovery, but also owned some lots in the city of Westminister. We do know that Jacob lived in what is now Carroll County and that he was living in the part that had been Baltimore County, so it was east of Sam's Creek. He could very well have lived near Sam's Cr. or near Westminister.

SIGNERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO BALTIMORE TOWN (1768)

Honnes Sori(?)
 Johannes ---Schnitz(?)
 Samuel Haller
 Carl Gelwicks
 Jacob Reisser
 Franz Heim
 Christian Hoover
 Abraham Hall
 Henrych Boyer
 Christian Melheim
 Johannes Heuster
 Jacob Bary
 Philip Mayer
 Jacob Moaler
 Marks Imlar
 Edward Digges
 John Jotter
 Henry Bowman
 Georg Weiss
 Henry Scurgeon
 Jacob Beils
 Nicholas Kieh
 Nicholas Fisher
 Georg Koch
 Adam Forny
 Friederich Sauer
 Christoffel Striehl
 (Petition endorsed by
 Richard McCallister)
 Benedict Snipe
 Daniel Bower (Bowers)
 Samuel Owings
 Herman Fischer
 Joseph Barney
 Diter Berger
 Carret Wilson (Pilson)
 Jeremiah Morris
 Adam Keitner
 Jannit Hess
 Jacob Jentes
 Adam Beyer
 John Wells
 John Botts
 Georg Beber
 Christoffel Grammer
 Thomas Watson
 Robert Davis
 Dungen Ogg
 William Hobkings
 Etwert Stockstell, Sr.
 (Edward Stocksdales?)
 James Irwin
 Nathan Chopman (Chapman)
 Paul Gerner (Garner)
 John Doyle
 Phillip Salter
 William Tio
 Phillip Bortler
 Charles Clark
 John McCinsey
 Henry Worrel, Jr.
 Phillip Weber
 Phillip McCole
 Frouzt Frish
 Samuel Mackey
 Benjamin Dunkan
 Michel Gor
 Matthias Rhode
 Phillip Hall
 Isaac Hammond
 William Bentley
 Benjamin Bond
 John Lamars
 John Bentley
 William Winchester
 Nathaniel Davis
 Samuel Man.oo.
 John Durbin
 John Chenoweth
 Joseph White
 Charles Howard
 (Petition endorsed by
 Daniel Bowers)
 Joseph Sutton
 Josias Grover
 Luke Wylie, Jr.
 (Endorsement illegible)
 George Ristean
 Thomas Owings
 Robert Thrapp
 Henry Garken
 Loveless Gorsuch
 (Petition endorsed by
 George Ristean and
 Benjamin Rogers)
 Benjamin Ogg
 Henry Butler
 Samson Tuckstone
 David Forsey
 William Naygers
 Wilhelm Hoban
 Samuel Barker
 Johannes Grothaus
 Thomas Redbon
 John Greathous
 Thomas Buckingham
 Richard Crucly

SIGNERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO BALTIMORE TOWN (1768)

Mical Huff
 John Welker
 John Scholes, Jr.
 Robert Jarden
 Lodowick Weaver
 Lenard Hobs
 Adam Feeruber
 (Name of endorser not
 given)
 James Calder
 Paul Adams
 A. Eaglestone
 John Randle
 James Ogleby
 Jonathan Hanson, Jr.
 Joseph Bosley, Jr.
 Walter Ogle
 William Wyle
 Thomas J---(?)
 Joshua ---(?)
 Michel Knight
 George Knight
 David Knight
 William Mahann
 James Anderson
 Nathan Johns
 Skipwith Coale
 John Manhaum
 William Parriss
 William Peton
 John Jones
 Joseph Hop---(?)
 Will Co---(?)
 Henry Purssey
 Zachariah Allen
 Thomas Goodin
 James Boodin
 Robert West
 Stephen Fisher
 William Covan
 Samuel McWilliams
 (Petition endorsed by
 Samuel Harris)
 Samuel Miller
 Charles Bailey
 Charles Worthington, Sr.
 Jono. Adam Messel
 Alexander Martin
 George Gooden
 Philip Coale
 Will Clarke
 Hugh Read
 Benjamin Deavers
 Torrance Obol
 John Wilson
 (Petition endorsed by
 Jeremiah Sheridane)
 Francis Garland
 Alexr. McComas (son
 John)
 Alexander McComas, Jr.
 Aquila Nelson
 Gilbert Crockett
 John McComas (son
 William)
 Gabril Swan
 Jacob Horwood (Harwood)
 Henry Robinson
 William Gallion
 Moses Loney
 Thomas Hampson
 Thomas Magee
 David McCracken
 James Hullet
 Nathan Gallion
 Asbery Cord
 Thomas Brown
 John Bott
 James Stewart
 Jacob Gallion
 William Anderson
 William McIlhaney
 Kent Mitchell, Jr.
 Richard Garrettson
 Aquila Hall
 Daniel Ruff
 Moses Ruth
 John Blackburn
 Mordecai Durham
 Phil. Henderson
 John Jackson
 Joseph Johnson
 Aquila Hall, Jr.
 Andrew Lendrum
 Charles Vashon
 Thomas Everitt
 John Mitchell
 James Wetherall
 Thomas Mitchell
 Joseph Barnes
 Samuel Thompson
 John Wilkerson
 Francis Leeshody
 Henry Slight
 John Wood
 Walter Tolley
 Jos. Carvil Hall
 Aaron McComas
 Bartas Piners
 William Andick
 Robert Saunders
 John Ogden
 Charles Menagh
 Reubin Skinner
 Richard Peery
 John Toomy
 Cornelius Skinner

SIGNERS AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO BALTIMORE TOWN (1768)

Greenbury Dorsey, Jr.
 John Brickerton
 John Garretson
 John Beadle Hall
 George Copeland
 William Bradford, Jr.
 George Patterson
 Richard Dallam
 Thomas White
 Levin Mathews
 John Day (son of Edward)
 William Arnold
 John Hall of Cranberry
 Isaac Webster
 Edward Hall
 John Paca
 James Moore
 William Hill
 Samuel Budd
 Richard Willmott
 Benjamin Wheeler
 Hugh Deans
 James Webster
 John Patterson
 John Love
 Daniel Preston
 William Bradford
 Garrett Garrettson
 Micajah Greenfield
 Henry Garland
 Francis Garland
 Alexr. McComas (son
 John)
 Alexander McComas, Jr.
 Aquila Nelson
 Gilbert Crockett
 John McComas (son
 William)
 Gabril Swan
 Jacob Horwood (Harwood)
 Henry Robinson
 William Gallion
 Moses Loney
 Thomas Hampson
 Thomas Magee
 David McCracken
 James Hullet
 Nathan Gallion
 Asbery Cord
 Thomas Brown
 John Bott
 James Stewart
 Jacob Gallion
 William Anderson
 William McIlhaney
 Kent Mitchell, Jr.
 Richard Garrettson
 Aquila Hall
 Daniel Ruff
 Moses Ruth

199.

May 19. 1773

Land Office

Whereas Jacob Yandes of Baltimore County by his humble Pet^r directed for it that
 there was about the 24th of one hundred and fifty Acres of Vacant Land lying in said County
 adjoining Caledonia, Davis's Farm, and Jones Holly, partly Cultivated by
 means whereof the petitioners conceived the same could not be effected by a grant
 Warrant therefore humbly prayed a special Warrant to effect and secure of it
 that on return of a Cert. of such Survey he complying with all other Requisites
 that in such Cases might have a Grant of said Land to him then in which
 was granted him (he having paid seven pounds ten Shillings Sterling for the same)
Provided he does out such grant within two years from the
Date here of
 Witness therefore and carefully Survey for him the name of him the said Jacob Yandes
 the said Quantity of 150 Acres

1774

May

Whereas Jacob Yandes of Baltimore County had on the 19 of May last granted
 him a special Warrant to effect and secure one hundred and fifty Acres of Vacant
 Land as appears which is this Day renewed with Liberty of executing the same
 on so much Vacant Land lying in said County and adjoining the following lands
 to wit, 30 Acres on the Parkway on Walnut Bottom, 20 Acres on the Parkway
 on Black Oak Hill, 10 Acres on Mt. Emily's Ascent, and 90 Acres on the
 Parkway on Lewis Forest, in Fred. County. —
 (Signed for Order) Wm Stewart Clerk

1774

November

On the back of a special Warrant for 150 Acres granted to Jacob Yandes
 by renewal the 19th of May last was the following Assignment to wit
 I do hereby assign over all my Right Title Interest and Claims for to the within
 mentioned Warrant to Jacob Myers to his Heirs and assigns from the 8th of Aug^r 1774
 Jacob Yandes

Renewed by Act of the 11th of Feb^r 1775

Whereas Jacob Yandes of Baltimore County had on the 19th of May last renewed
 for him a special Warrant to effect and secure one hundred and fifty Acres of Vacant
 Land as appears, which Warrant not being yet executed and assigned to Jacob
Myers, it is this Day renewed in his Name with Liberty of executing the ten
 Acres as mentioned in the former renewal on so much Vacant Land adjoining
 a Tract called Frenchmans Purchase, continued in force for six Months longer
 (Signed for Order) David Stewart Clerk

Jacob Yandes was 31 years of age in 1773. He had recently married. It was time to acquire some land. He didn't have a lot of money and the least expensive land was available from the land office in Maryland. The only problem was that one had to be a citizen in order to purchase land from the government. The Maryland Parliament provided that "those aliens who resided in America for seven consecutive years, without an absence that exceeded two months in duration, and who swore the anti-Catholic oath of abjuration (Quakers could affirm) before a colonial provincial court between 9 a.m. and noon, could be granted essentially all the rights of citizenship for a fee of two shillings." Each applicant, except Quakers and Jews, had to "present a certificate at court, attested by two witnesses, that he had been administered a Protestant communion within the preceding three months." Although the record of Jacob's citizenship has been lost, we know that he followed this procedure for he was awarded the right to land in Maryland. [Law books]

Virginia State Library
Land Office - Old Treasury Warrants
Number 1 to 4,327 (1779 and 1780)
The first day of issue

#	Name	Acres	Date
932	Benedict Swope, Sr.	1,000	Oct 15, 1779*
933	" "	1,000	Oct 15, 1779
936	Adam Shepherd	1,500	Oct 15, 1779
937	Martin Aberhard	500	Oct 15, 1779
938	Henry & Peter Tate	500	Oct 15, 1779
939	" "	500	Oct 15, 1779
940	Benedict Swope, Jr.	1,000	Oct 15, 1779
941	Wm. Woolsey	2,000	Oct 15, 1779
942	Michal Gohn	1,000	Oct 15, 1779
943	Michael Haynes?	1,000	Oct 15, 1779
944	Conrad Orendorff	300	Oct 15, 1779
945	Jacob Cassell	600	Oct 15, 1779
946	James Smith	1,000	Oct 15, 1779
947	" "	1,000	Oct 15, 1779
948	Jacob Yandes	300	Oct 15, 1779



The above men were among the first 1,000 to buy land in Kentucky. Benedict Swope was probably the one who organized this group. All of them were living in Baltimore or Frederick County, Maryland where he was at times a pastor. It was the custom for those planning to move to a distant area to persuade their friends and acquaintances to accompany them.



Above is a portion of a 1794 map of Kentucky; the circle indicates the approximate location of Jacob Yandes's 300-acre grant. Bourbon County was created from Fayette in 1786 and his land was in the part that became Bourbon. The survey of Jacob's land shows a road going through it. This must be the road shown on the map.

Claims allowed by Loudoun County Court - March 1782

N ^o	Date	Description	Amount	State Chrg	Court Exp
196	June 81	To James Whaley for 48 days hire of ✓ a Waggon & Team with the Army under the Command of the Marquis de la Fayette @ 12/ per day	28.16.0		
197	Apr 81	To D ^o for 1 Saddle impreg'd for the ✓ Marquis's Det ^o marching to the Southward & was not return'd 12/	2.2.0		
198	June 81	To D ^o for a sett of Waggon Harness for ✓ 2 Horses sold for the use of the Public as Cert from a Com ^o & 2 W ^o & 2 L ^o	4.0.0		
199	Nov 81	To Henry Battenton for 12 1/4 th m th ✓ Pork, furnish'd the Militia of Albemarle on their return from Guard of the British Prisoners from York to Holland Ferry @ 4 th per lb	2.2.6		
200	Jan 82	To William Goff for 28 days hire ✓ of a Waggon & Team impreg'd into the Public Service in consequence of Orders from his Excell ^y the Gov ^r @ 12/ per day & also for sundry articles of Harness lost while in service 7/	29.3.0		
201	June 81	To Jacob Wideman for 1100 ^{lb} Beef ✓ @ 6 th & per Cert D ^o 13ayly & 10 1/2 th	6.13.4		25
202	May 81	To Jacob Yandies for 28 days hire ✓ of a Waggon and Team in Public Service with the Army under the Command of the Marquis de la Fayette @ 12/ per day	15.16.0		
203	D ^o	To D ^o for 1 Waggon & Team of 4 Horses ✓ complete sold into the Gov ^t Service for £30,000 as per Cert. Major Langborn 22 nd 1779 which by the Table of Depreciat ⁿ is £200. & also 12/ for the Expences of his Waggon returning from Richmond	200.12.0		

The Revolutionary War began in 1776 and continued until 1783. Wars are very expensive and the colonies had little money. To get what they needed for the soldiers, they had to impress it—also impress horses and wagons to get the supplies they impressed to the troops. The farmers most likely did not want to part with their property. If they refused, it was obtained under duress; however, they were given a piece of paper which stated what had been taken and how much it was worth (a figure decided by the taker). These papers were submitted to the state for payment and were called "Public Service Claims." Jacob's "claim" was one of the highest in Loudoun county—he leased the military two horses and a wagon plus sold them four additional horses and a wagon. A man with six horses and two wagons was pretty well off. Oxen were generally preferred to be used in grinding the bark used in a tannery. Why did Jacob have so many horses? Was he planning a move to Kentucky soon? He had applied for land there in 1779. He did not make the trip to Kentucky until 1788/9. Was that because of a lack of horses—or because his grant wasn't finalized until 1787? It was perhaps just as well as it was a dangerous trip even in 1788.

References about the great need for Wagons and Hoses
[from Calendar of Virginia State Papers from April 1, 1781 to December 31, 1781.]
Wm. P. Malmer, ed. Volume 2. Originally printed, Richmond, VA 1881.

- May 18, 1781 -- Cpt: Aml: Patteson to Cl: Davies "The arms from Philadelphia, Purchased by Col: Febiger for this State arrived here arrived here last night." The Waggoners will not go any farther, bind great losers in the depreciation of Continental money for which they agreed to come--They say it has depreciated to "four and five hundred for one" within a few days. **No wagons to be gotten at this place;** and if they could be, he knows not where to carry the arms. . . . "
 - May 20, 1781 -- Majr. R. Claiborne to Gov. Jefferson, at Charlottesville. Richmond--"Every one who furnishes a wagon, horse, or anything else for Continental Service, and gets only a certificate for it calls on the Quarter Masters, who for want of means are obliged to evade the payments, and the person retires disappointed and discontented . . . By frequent letters from my assistants, they assure me the depreciation increases so fast, and public credit is reduced so low, that it is a matter of doubt with them, whether the present currency in the State will pass much longer..." [History repeats itself-sounds like today's news.]
 - May 28, 1781 -- Jno: Walker to the Governor: Resolutions, advising the Executive to issue Warrant to the Maj. Genl. M. de Lafayette, " **authorizing him to impress such horses as he may need** for the use of the Army, in the Counties contiguous to the march of the Enemy . . . The Marquis required to make exact returns to the Auditor of the State, of the names of the owners, the value of each Horse, and the uses to which appropriated . . .
 - June 3, 1781 -- Mason to George Mason Junr., Esqr (in France) -- June 3, 1781 -- "**Our affairs have been for some time growing from bad to worse . . . Our militia turn out with great spirit, & have in several late actions behaved bravely; but they are badly armed and appointed. General Green*** with about 1200 regular Troops & some militia, is in South Carolina . . . The Marquis de la Fayette is abt. twenty miles below Fredericksburg, with about 1200 regulars & 3000 militia . . . "
- * Remember Gen. Green? Jacob Yantis (brother of Benjamin Franklin Yantis) said in his sketch in Helm's *History of Cass County, Indiana* that his grandfather 'was a native of Germany, and from there immigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary War, in which he served under **General Greene**'.
- June 14, 1781 -- Langborne, Aid de camp to Marquis de la Fayette & Q.M. Genl &c. to Major Richd: Clairborne -- June 14, 1781 -- "**Unless Sir you furnish the Wagons &c that you promised, it will be impossible to move the Army. We now shall advance nearly the route the enemy has been--they have destroyed all our Stores, and broke up the magazines, and unless we can have Wagons sufficient to supply army, thirty or forty miles off, we shall be destitute of every necessary. I request that you will not fail sending the Wagons without delay, otherwise the whole blame will fall on you, on you only I have the least hope.**"
 - June 29, 1781 -- Noland Ferry - 29 June 1781 -- "I have this day rec'd 46 Boxes of Cartgs . . which **I have stored at Leesburg until I get Wagons, &c.**"

Statutes-At-Large being a Collection of all Laws of Virginia. William Waller Hening.

- May 1780 -- Vol. 10, pp. 224 -- "And whereas **the necessity of waggons to attend the troops is indispensable**, and it having been found by experience that they cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, without power to impress the same; *Be enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the governour with the advice of council, to authorize any quarter master to impress and take into the publick service, for the use of the army, as many waggons as the nature of the service may, in the opinion of the governour and council, demand; and that for every waggon, team, and driver, so impressed, shall be paid fifty pounds of tobacco [tobacco was better than paper money] per day, and be found as usual."
- November 1781 -- Vol. 10, pp. 456 -- An act for calling in and funding the paper money of this state. " . . . the paper money heretofore issued by this state shall cease to be a tender in payment of debt or contract whatsoever, **except in payment of taxes** . . . " [Provides that those who **have been given certificates for horses** and other supplies be provided in specie, at the **rate of difference of one thousand to one**. Also, that **they may use the certificates to purchase unappropriated land**. [Most of this land would have been in Kentucky. They could also assign their rights to others. Henry Banks, a merchant in Richmond petitioned in 1790: "It was absolutely necessary to appropriate a large capital in the purchase of land warrants, otherwise a large sum would perish in his hand, being paper money." The merchant had taken the Public Claim certificates as payment for merchandise.

Do you remember this ancient proverb from school?

"For want of a nail, the shoe was lost. / For want of a shoe, the horse was lost. /
For want of a rider, the battle was lost. / For want of a battle, the kingdom was lost, / And all for the want of a horseshoe nail."

With tongue in cheek, I ask: What might have happened if Jacob hadn't supplied six horses and two wagons for transporting food and other supplies to the southern army? They were badly needed! Maybe we would have **LOST** the Revolutionary War! Hold that thought!

tional four million of pounds, to be applied in payment of the auditors Warrants of this date, in favor of Mr. James McCalister.

On the recommendation of Washington County Court, a Commission issued appointing William Campbell Sheriff of the said County.

The Auditors are directed to issue to John Latham a Warrant for Six thousand pounds upon Account, as Commissary to the Washington Militia; And the Treasurer is desired to emit the same in part of the additional four million of pounds.

A Letter to Baron Steuben on the subject of the exchange of prisoners proposed by Arnold:

Also a Letter to Colonels Andrew Donally, Samuel Brown & Andrew Hamilton, of Green Briar, approving of their having postponed the raising their regular recruits until the expedition under General Clarke shall be somewhat advanced; and promising to lay the same before the General Assembly:

Also a Letter to Colonel Arthur Campbell in answer to his several favors relative to his late expedition against the Cherokee Indians:

Also a Letter to Colo Thomas Read of Charlotte, approving of his having ordered out his Militia to oppose the enemy in their progress towards this State.

Baron Steuben having requested that an additional force of Militia be immediately called into Service; the Governor is advised to order a fourth of the Militia from the Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, Prince William and Fauquier to march without delay to Williamsburg under proper field Officers, Captains & Subalterns and with their arms.

The Auditors are desired to issue to General Lawson a Warrant for five thousand pounds upon Account; And the Treasurer is desired to emit the same in part of the additional four million of pounds.

The Proceedings of today are to be laid before the next meeting of a Board for their approbation; there not being a sufficient number of Members present to constitute a board.

The Governor desires a meeting again on Monday 10 o'clock.

Monday February 19. 1781

Present

His Excellency;

Andrew Lewis, George Webb and Jaquelin Ambler Esquires

A Letter to Major General Greene inclosing blank powers of impress, and requesting him to put them into the hands of some proper persons for the purpose of procuring a sufficient number of horses for his dragoons.

The Auditors are directed to issue to James Sullivan a Warrant for thirty thousand pounds; and another to Aquilla Whiteker for seven thousand six hundred and sixty eight Dollars; both of which to be charged to William Shannon upon Account;

Besides providing horses and wagons for the cause, Jacob Yandes also saw active military service during the Revolutionary War

B. F. Yantis's brother Jacob provided a sketch of the Yantis family which can be found on page 73 of Thomas B. Helm's *History of Cass County, Indiana*. In this sketch, he states that his grand-father, Jacob Yantis "immigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary War, in which he served, under Gen. Greene." The four pages copied above and on the reverse do prove his service for we can prove that he was living in Loudoun County in 1781 when every one in the Loudoun County militia was called out for two month's service— $\frac{1}{4}$ in Feb, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Apr, $\frac{1}{4}$ in June and $\frac{1}{4}$ in July (to arrive by the time the service of the ones sent in June had expired).

Saturday April 14th 1781

Present

His Excellency

David Jameson, William Fleming and Jaquelin Ambler Esquires.

The Auditors are directed to issue

A Warrant for one thousand pounds to James Dodson for George Elliotte A. D. Q. M. G. charging the same to the United States—Also,

A Warrant to Stephen Southall A. D. Q. M. for three thousand pounds charging the same to the United States.

His Excellency laid before the Members present a letter he had prepared calling for 252 men from Fauquier, [407 from Loudoun] 245 from Caroline, 204 from Albemarle, 70 from Fluvanna, 129 from Goochland and 145 from Henrico under proper officers to continue two months in service from the time of their getting to the place of rendezvous.—Also a letter to Major Samuel Cox in answer to his application on behalf of the Militia in service from the Counties of Loudoun & Fauquier to be relieved.

Also a letter to Colo. Oliver Towles in answer to his favor communicating the disagreeable intelligence of the depredations of the enemy on Potowmack.—Also a letter to Colo. Skinker of King George & to Colo. William Garrard of Stafford in answer to their joint letter informing that they had been obliged to delay the march of the Militia lately called from their Counties on account of the Depredations committing by the enemy on Potowmack: Which several letters being read are approved by the members present and ordered to be registered.

The Governor desired a meeting of the Board again on Monday 10 o'clock.

Monday April 16th 1781

Present

David Jameson
William Fleming

George Webb &
Jaquelin Ambler
Esquires

John Coles County Lieutenant and Nicholas Lewis Colo. of Albemarle having resigned their commissions it is advised that Reubin Lindsay say the present Lieutenant Colonel be appointed County Lieutenant and Charles Lilburne Lewis the present Major be appointed Colo. of the Militia of the said County.

Thursday June 14th 1781*Present*

William Fleming & George Webb esquires

Friday June 15th 1781*Present*

William Fleming, Andrew Lewis & George Webb esquires

Saturday June 16th 1781*Present*

William Fleming, Andrew Lewis & George Webb esquires

Monday June 18th 1781*Present*

William Fleming, Andrew Lewis & George Webb esquires

Tuesday June 19th 1781*Present*

William Fleming, Andrew Lewis & George Webb esquires

Thomas Nelson junior esquire having been elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and producing from under the hand of Sampson Matthews esquire a Magistrate for the County of Augusta, a Certificate of his having administered unto him the Oaths prescribed by law;—He took his seat at the Board:

Present his Excellency the Governor.

Samuel Hardy esquire having been elected a member of the Privy Council and producing a Certificate of his having taken the Oaths prescribed by law before Sampson Matthews esquire, he took his seat at the board.

Present Samuel Hardy esquire

A Resolution of the General Assembly of the 14th & 15th instant appointing William Campbell esquire a Brigadier General of Militia being laid before the Board and read; The Governor granted a Commission empowering the said William Campbell to act as Brigadier of Militia during the present invasion.

The Board, on consideration that the Tour of the men in service, under the Marquis Fayette; from the Counties of Orange, Loudoun, Spotsylvania and Fauquier, will expire with this month, do advise his Excellency to order a relief from those Counties forthwith. (See Governor's letter to the County Lieutenants)

Friday July 13th 1781*Present*

David Jameson esquire, Lieutenant Governor
Andrew Lewis
George Webb
Samuel Hardy &
Samuel McDowell
Esquires

On the application of Brigadier General Jones for the delivery of William Killoc and Amos Thomson prisoners from the State of North Carolina who were sent into this State—The Board directs the person in whose custody the said Prisoners are detained to deliver them to Richard Holland who hath been sent for the purpose of receiving them.

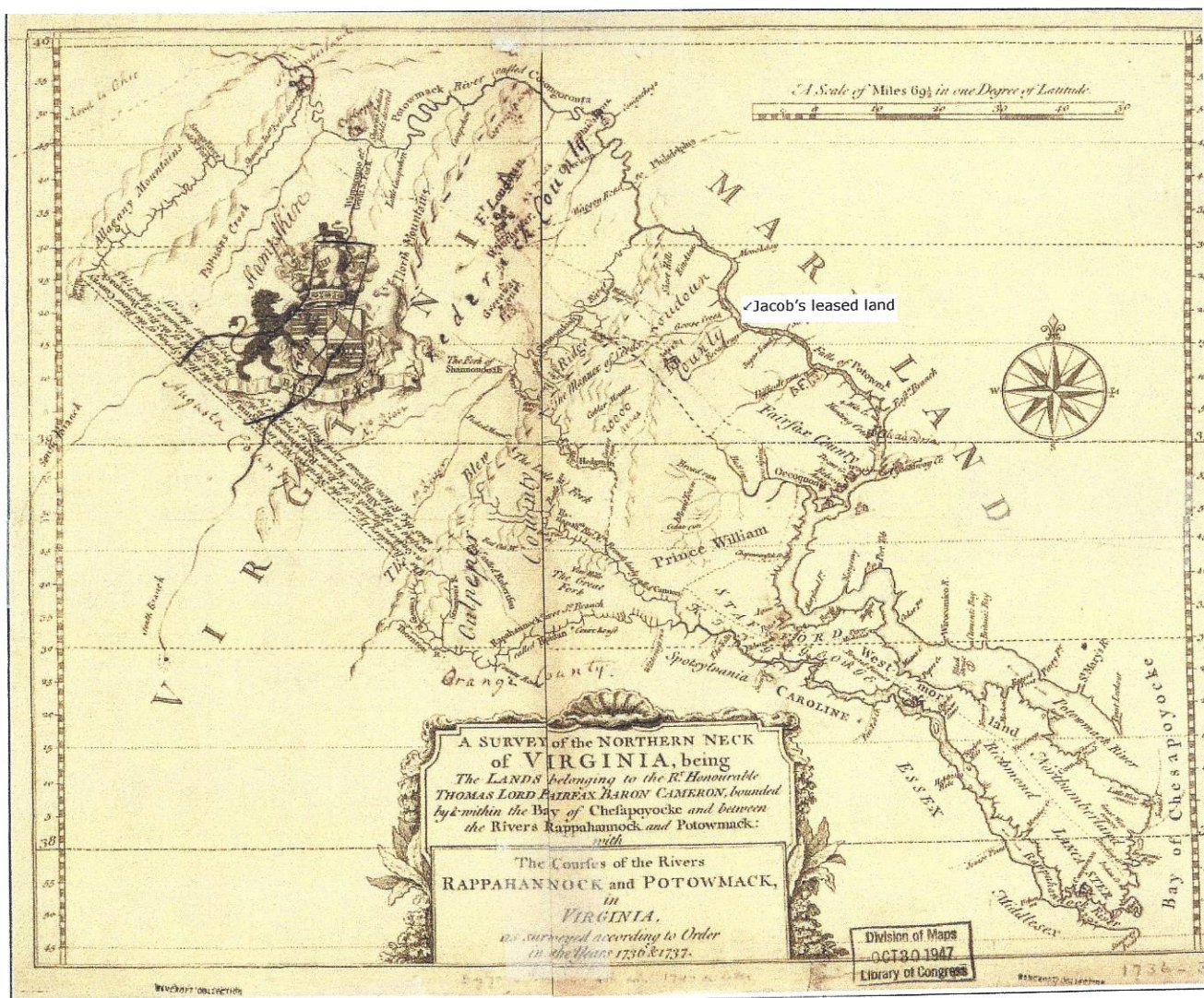
A meeting of y^e board is desired again tomorrow.

Saturday July 14th 1781*Present*

David Jameson esquire Lieutenant Governor
Andrew Lewis
George Webb
Samuel Hardy &
Samuel McDowell
Esquires.

The Board do hereby rescind the order of y^e 10th inst. for calling on several County Lieutenants to hold their Militias in readiness to join General Greene if called for: and recommend to the Commissioner of the War office to call on the County Lieutenants of Bedford, Charlotte, Halifax, Henry, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward & Washington for one seventh part of their Militias to join General Wayne on his route to the Southwest, properly officered and equipped if possible: The whole to rendezvous at Taylors Ferry without loss of time, except those from Washington and Montgomery who are to repair to General Greene's Camp by the most direct way.

The Board also desires the Commissioner of the War Office to direct the County Lieutenants of Hampshire, Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Louisa, Goochland, Fluvanna, Abenarle, Amelia, Amherst, Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhatan, Brunswick, Greenesville, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Prince George, Henrico, Hanover, New Kent, Spotsylvania, Caroline, King William, King & Queen, Essex, Charles City, Fairfax & Prince William to keep one fourth part of their Militia in the field under the command of the Marquis Fayette, taking care to relieve them once in two months: For this purpose such of the said Counties as have now Militia in service under the Marquis la Fayette are to send one fourth to Camp properly officered, by way of relief by the time the tour of those already there expires: And



A Short History Lesson on the Northern Neck of Virginia [where Jacob leased land from 1778 to 1788]

In 1649 exiled King Charles II gave the "Northern Neck"-- the area between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers in Virginia -- to seven of his supporters including Thomas, Lord Culpeper. Over the years Culpeper purchased the shares of the others. By 1690 it became associated with Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and grants in this huge (over 5 million acres) proprietorship were begun. Because of the proprietorship, grants in the Northern Neck are not found at the Virginia archives. The colony of Virginia and the Northern Neck tract were two separate constituencies operating in Virginia from the point of view of land grants.

During the next century, this Northern Neck Proprietary became a source of power, and huge land holdings were achieved by those who served as its agents, overseeing and collecting quitrents on the Proprietary-patented land. The most well-known of these is Robert "King" Carter who became "king" because, as an agent of the Northern Neck lands, he bought much of the best land for himself and for his sons. Surprisingly, the unsold property was not confiscated during the Revolutionary War, but with the death of Lord Fairfax in 1781, the remaining land was taken over by the state of Virginia who granted the unsold acreage and started collecting taxes on all five million acres.

"King" Carter also sold much good land to his friends--one of whom was Lewis Ellzey who leased two different tracts to our Jacob Yandes. Mr. Ellzey's. In addition he bought a number of desirable tracts that had been granted to others. Both the 140-acre tract and the 150-acre tract which Ellzey leased to Jacob Yandes were original grants made by others. The 150 acres that Jacob leased on Goose Creek was a very early grant awarded to William Matthews.

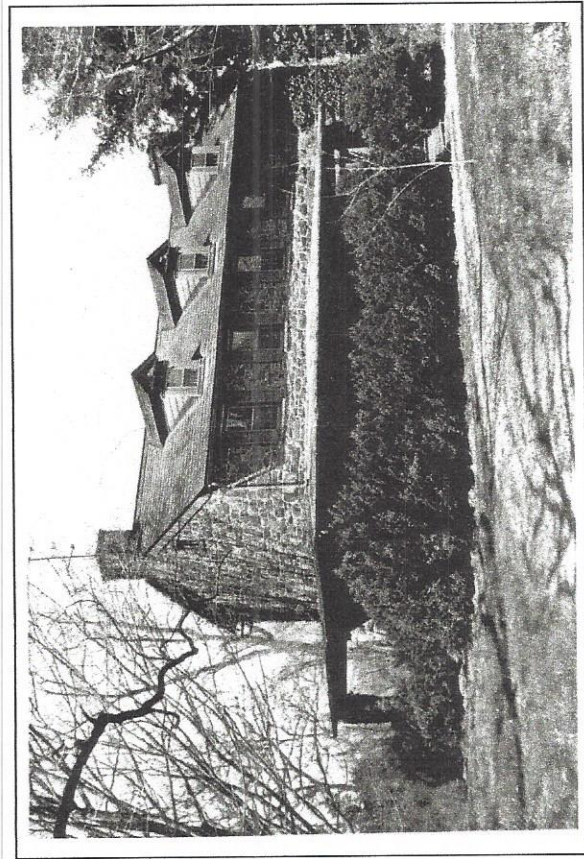
A great amount of the land in Loudoun County was leased for "3 lives" which provided the owner with a steady income from quit rents. Included in the leases were various provisions: planting fruit trees, building a house, etc. I think we can be fairly sure that the land Jacob leased had a nice house already on it. That is probably one of the reasons Jacob was willing to pay £40 (a large sum at the time) for the privilege of having this land. However, its main value was its location on Goose Creek--actually a river--as it was large enough to be navigable.

The exact location of the 140-acre tract has not been ascertained but--because it became part of the estate of Matthew Harrison--the 150-acre tract can be precisely pinpointed. Harrison had married Catherine Ellzey, a daughter of William Ellzey and, in the division of Matthew's land, a Colonel Ellzey pointed out two of the original corners of William Matthew's 150-acre tract. It was granted to William Matthews in 1728. It must have been an outstanding piece of real estate--indeed it should have been for Mr. Matthews had almost **five million acres from which to select 150 acres!** In the division of Matthew Harrison's estate (which was divided into eight lots) the widow got first choice and she picked the lot that included William Matthew's 150 acres and built her home there. It was, and is, a beautiful stone mansion! See picture on the following page. It was built about fifteen years after Jacob vacated the land.

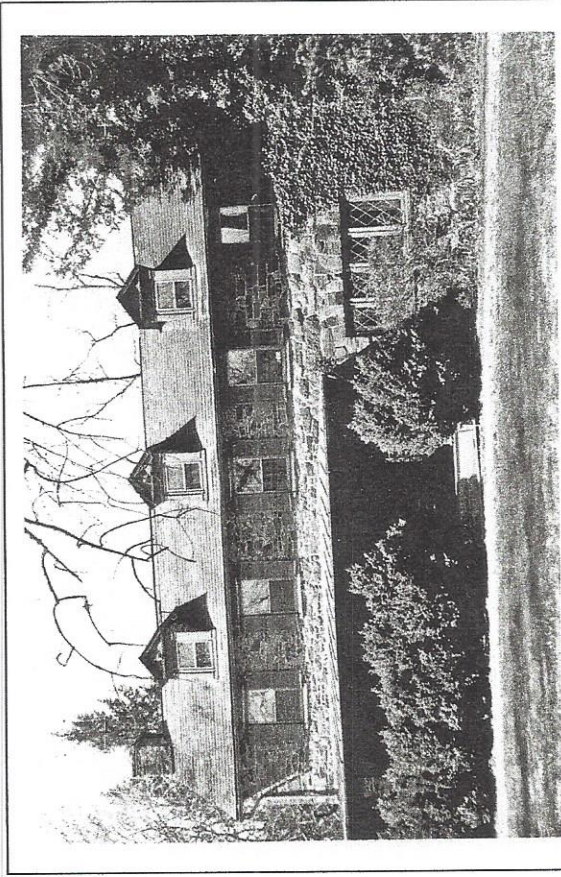
Tracing the 150-acre portion of the tract called "Morrisworth"--which Ellzey had leased to Jacob Yandes

- 1728 - Stafford County, Virginia - Lord Fairfax Grant. Bk B:153 - 18 Oct 1728 - Lord Fairfax to William Matthews of Stafford County. **150 acres on Goose Creek.**
- 1759 - Loudoun County Dd Bk A: 303-305. William Matthews of Frederick County, Maryland, school master, to John Watson. **150 a.** for 5400 pounds of tobacco. **Land on both sides of Goose Creek** in Loudoun County. Beginning at a marked red oak on NW side of the creek; running thence 53° E130 poles to black oak in a glade; S70° E86 poles to a small hickory on a hill; thence S50° poles crossing said creek to a small hickory on a hill near the side of the said creek; thence S83° E80 poles to a red oak on a hill; thence S52 poles to a red oak; thence S82° W270 poles to two small red oaks on the side of a hill; thence N100 poles to the 1st station.
- 1764 - Lewis Ellzey owned this tract and James & Mary Williamson started living on it though they evidently did not have a legal lease.
- 1773 - Loudoun County Bk 1:413. Lewis Ellzey leased James and Mary Williamson land they had already lived on for 11 years. **Land is on both sides of Goose Cr. - 150 a.** Wit: Solomon Hardy & ? Potten
- 1784 - Loudoun County Dd Bk O:131. James Williamson and his wife Mary **sublet 150 acres on both sides of Goose Creek** in Loudoun County to **Jacob Yandes**. Land was leased to said Williamsons (longest liver of them) on 11 Oct 1773. Now leased to Jacob for £40 plus £8 rent per year payable to Lewis Ellzey. Wit: Francis Saunders, Richard Price & John Price (he was dec'd by 11 Oct 1784). [Jacob was living on the land when Lewis Ellzey died. See below.]
- 1785, Oct 1 - Fairfax County Will Bk E:223. Will of Lewis Ellzey:
 - To son - William
 - To son - Thomas
 - To dau - Elizabeth Hancodk
 - To dau - Mary West (widow of George West)
 - To dau - Stacy Grayson
 - To dau - Sarah Turner
 - To dau - Patience (m. Thomas Byrd) - Two tracts of land: (1) bought of Noland's situated on Elk Lick Run, Loudoun Co, 350 a. and (2) tract situated on both sides of Goose Creek taken up by William Matthews and containing 150a.**
- * - Jacob Yandes, who had been living on this tract since 1784, moved to Kentucky between Apr 1788 & Apr 1789.
- 1796, May 21 - Loudoun County Dd Bk 2G:345-7 - Lewis Ellzey heirs to Matthew Harrison - **Goose Creek lands purchased 28 Oct 1728 by William Matthews**. Land between Daniel Mills and Kilgores. [Don't know what happened to Patience Byrd (above).]
- 1811, Jan 1 - [fr *A Brief History of the First Harrisons of Virginia* . . . by Henry Tazewell Harrison. 1915. On the Internet.] "Mathew Harrison VI who was born Sept 19, 1763 and died at the Red Sulpher Springs, Aug 22, 1807, was an attorney at law at Dumfries, VA and practised his profession in Prince William and adjoining counties. On Dec 1, 1787, he married Catherine Elzey, born at Dumfries, Sept 9, 1770, daughter of William Elzey born Jan 1727, and Alice Blackburn Ellzey, born at R. Lodge April 11, 1788. **Four years after the death of Mathew Harrison VI his widow, Catherine Elzey moved with her family on Jan 1, 1811 to "Morrisworth" Loudoun County, Virginia, here she resided until her death on May 16, 1835, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.**"
- 1818 - Loudoun County Dd Bk 3-B:285-290. Division of Mathew Harrison's land into eight lots--the widow and seven heirs. A picture of the surveys is on page 285 on followed on next pages by written clarification of metes and bounds of each lot. The widow received lot #1--the one which included almost all of William Matthew's 150 acres. Both the metes and bounds and the illustration of Lot # 1 are shown on the page following the picture of Morrisworth.

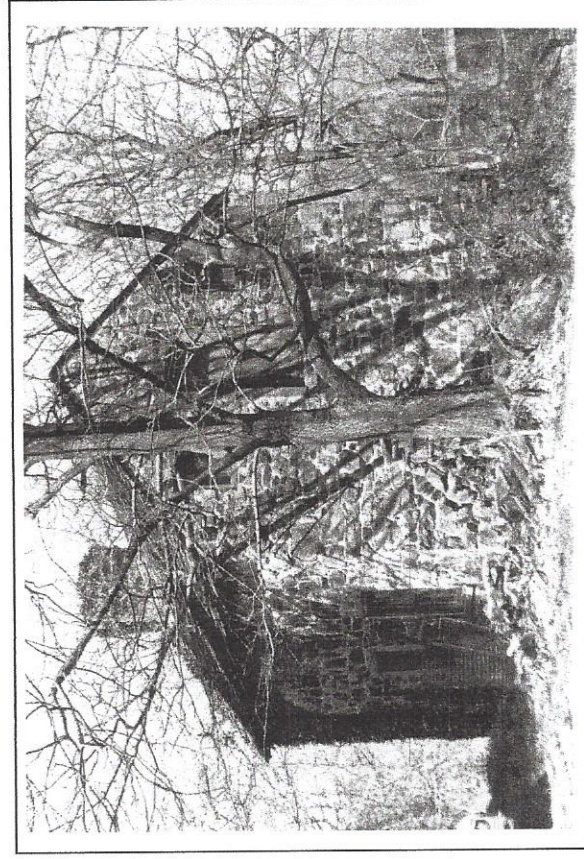
Question: Had Matthew Harrison lived on this property before he died--and built the beautiful stone mansion shown on the next page? Or did the widow arrange to have it built prior to moving in 1811? There must have been some sort of house on the property for a widow with children to have taken up residence in the middle of winter. If the house was there when Catherine moved to this tract, and neither Matthew nor she had built it, who did? Land tax records may show who owned the property between 1785 and 1796. [Netti Schreiner-Yantis]



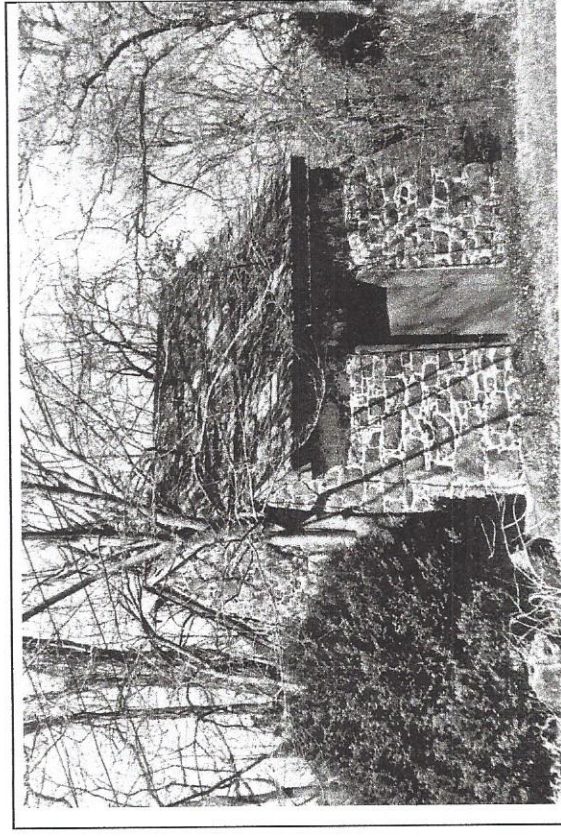
Left end of Morrisworth - Taken in 1979



Front of house - right end (part with paned windows) probably added in remodel



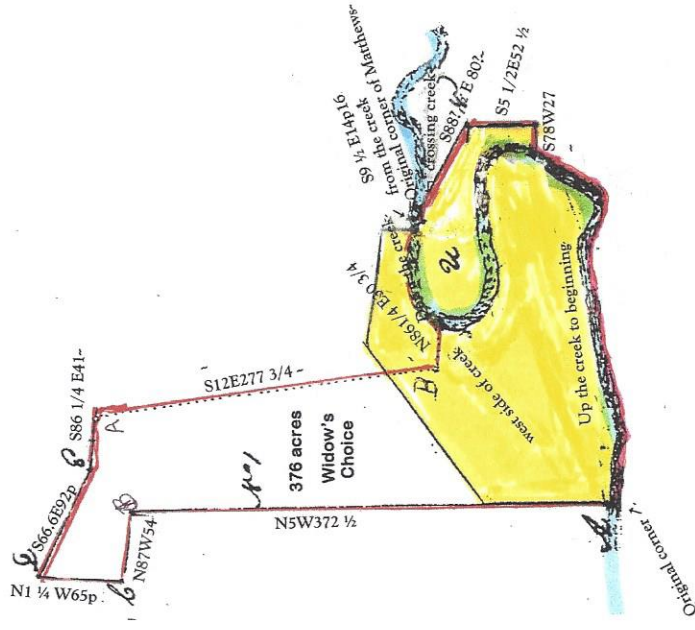
This was the original kitchen -in 1979. It was a storage shed



The original meat (smoke) house - now (1979) also a storage shed

[These pictures, taken by *Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission*, are located at the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg — Folder # 53-0366]

Lot No. 1. allotted to Catherine Harrison the widow of
 Matthew Harrison dec. Beginning at a bearing and on the
 North side of Jones creek $13^{\circ} 15' 50''$ from north of place shown by Col.
 Ellzey when the original corner close thence $S 86^{\circ} 14' E 41$
 30 to B a stone near the forks of the road and in a line of
 110 feet thence with the same $S 86^{\circ} 14' E 41$ 30 to C thence
 $N 1^{\circ} 14' W 65$ 30 to D Carters line and near a live tree
 thence with Carters $S 86^{\circ} 14' E 41$ 30 to E a stone between
 two hickory stumps corner to T R Mole and Croft thence $S 86^{\circ} 14'$
 $E 41$ 30 to A a stake in a drain near two black jacks thence
 $S 86^{\circ} 14' E 41$ 30 to B a black oak sapling thence $S 86^{\circ} 14' E$
 $30^{\circ} 14'$ to C a white oak in the west side of the creek then
 down the creek with the meanders thereof to a station on
 the bank of said creek at the intersection of line running
 $S 86^{\circ} 14' E$ from a white oak 160 paces from the creek an
 original corner to Matthews thence original survey the creek $S 86^{\circ} 14'$
 30 to H a hickory stump thence $S 86^{\circ} 14' E 30$ to I a
 pile of stones on a hill thence $S 86^{\circ} 14' E 30$ to J some saplings
 thence $S 86^{\circ} 14' W 30$ to K a stake the west side of the creek thence up
 the creek to the Beginning containing 376 acres



"Morrisworth" - Legal description & Survey

At the left is the legal description of Lot # 1 which was awarded Catherine Matthew, the widow. Two corners of the original grant of the William Matthews tract are mentioned (they are underlined in red on the description).

Above is the plat drawn out to the legal description. Lot # 1 is outlined in red. Superimposed on the plat, in yellow, is the 150-acre William Matthews grant--almost all of which is contained within Lot #1. The corners were pointed out by "Col. Ellzey" -- probably a son of Lewis Ellzey who had purchased the 150-acre tract before 1764. No doubt, Colonel Ellzey was asked to help identify these because he would have been in a position to know.

Yandes

300

2

Beverley Randolph Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Common-
wealth of Virginia to all to whom these presents shall come greeting
Whereas that by Verdict and in consideration of a land office Treasury
Warrant Number Nine hundred and forty eight passed the fifteenth day of
October One Thousand Seven hundred and seventy nine, there is granted
by the said Commonwealth unto Jacob Yandes a certain Tract
of land containing three hundred and eighty five bearing
date the Twenty eighth day of February One thousand seven hundred and
eighty five lying and being in the County of Fayette about five
miles Northwardly of Ruckles Old Station and bounded as followeth
to wit Beginning at about hoopwood and Sugar tree the North corner
of Isaac Shephards entry of One thousand Acres extending from thence with
Shephards line South forty five degrees East Three hundred poles to two hoopwood
a buckeye and ash thence North forty five degrees East One hundred and

Jacob Yandes's Grant for 300 Acres in Fayette County, Kentucky -- Warrant # 948

On October 15, 1779, Jacob applied for 300 acres of land, for which he paid £120. He was assigned Warrant # 948—meaning that he was the 948th person to get a land grant after the Virginia Land Office opened. His land was entered in Fayette County, Kentucky December 2, 1782 and surveyed February 28, 1785. Finally—on September 7, 1787—the document on these two pages was signed by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and—for the first time in his life—Jacob became a land owner! He was 45 years old. The process had taken eight years.

It appears, however, that he was not pleased with this property for he immediately gave a power-of-attorney to Jacob Swope to either purchase the tract himself, or sell it to another person. This sale did not happen until 1794—at which time identical deeds recording its sale to Jacob Swope were recorded in Lincoln and in Bourbon Counties (the 300 acres was by then in Bourbon County which had been created from Fayette). Kentucky was being rapidly settled and new counties were created as soon as enough people lived within an area to be able to build a courthouse and pay the county officials a salary. The goal was for residents of a county to be able to make a round trip to the courthouse in one day if they had business there.

574

Sixty poles to a white oak hickory and buckeye then North forty five
degrees West three hundred poles to a red oak white oak and white
ash then South forty five degrees West one hundred and sixty poles
to the beginning with its Appurtenances to have and to hold
the said tract of land with its Appurtenances to the said.

Jacob Yanders and his heirs forever In Witness whereof the said
Roverly Randolph Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth
of Virginia hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal
of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the
Seventh day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand
Seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Commonwealth the twelfth

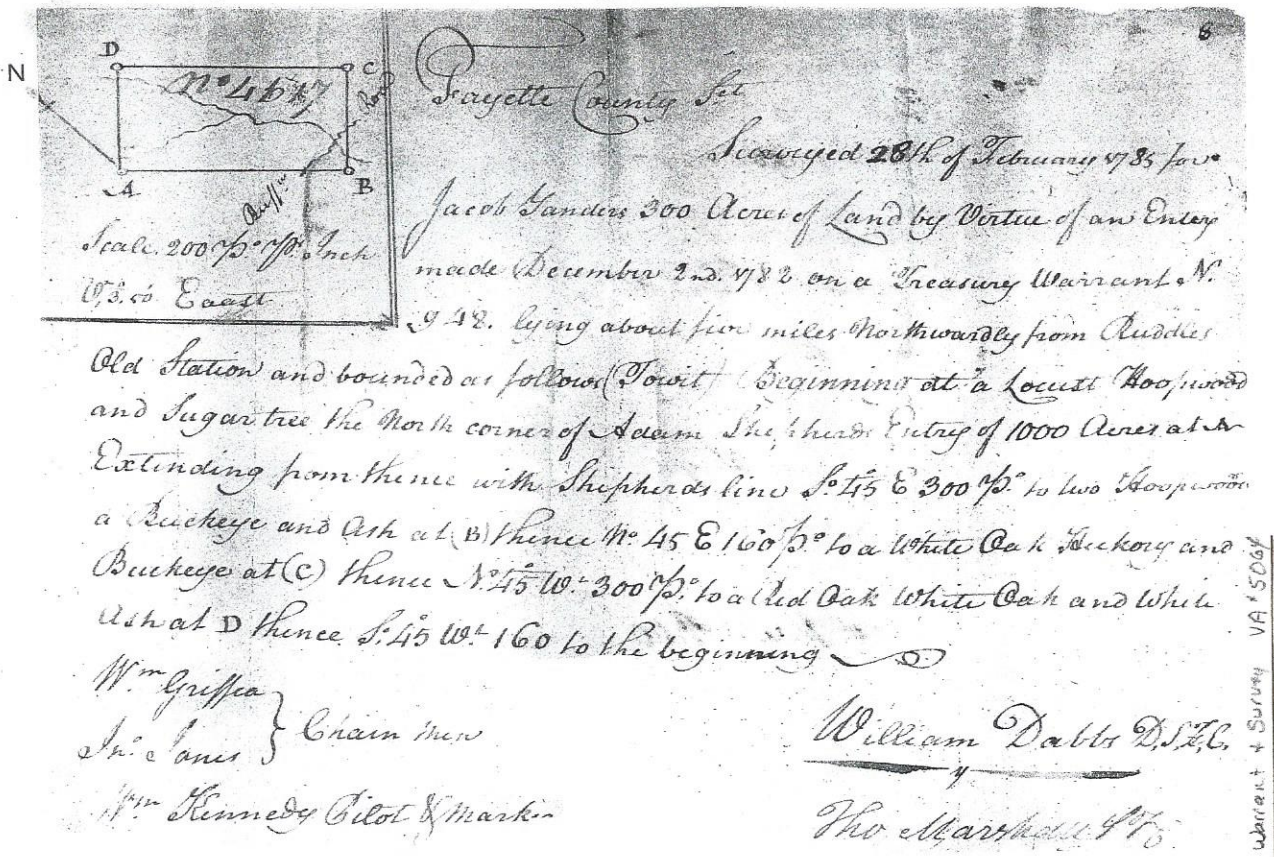
B. Randolph

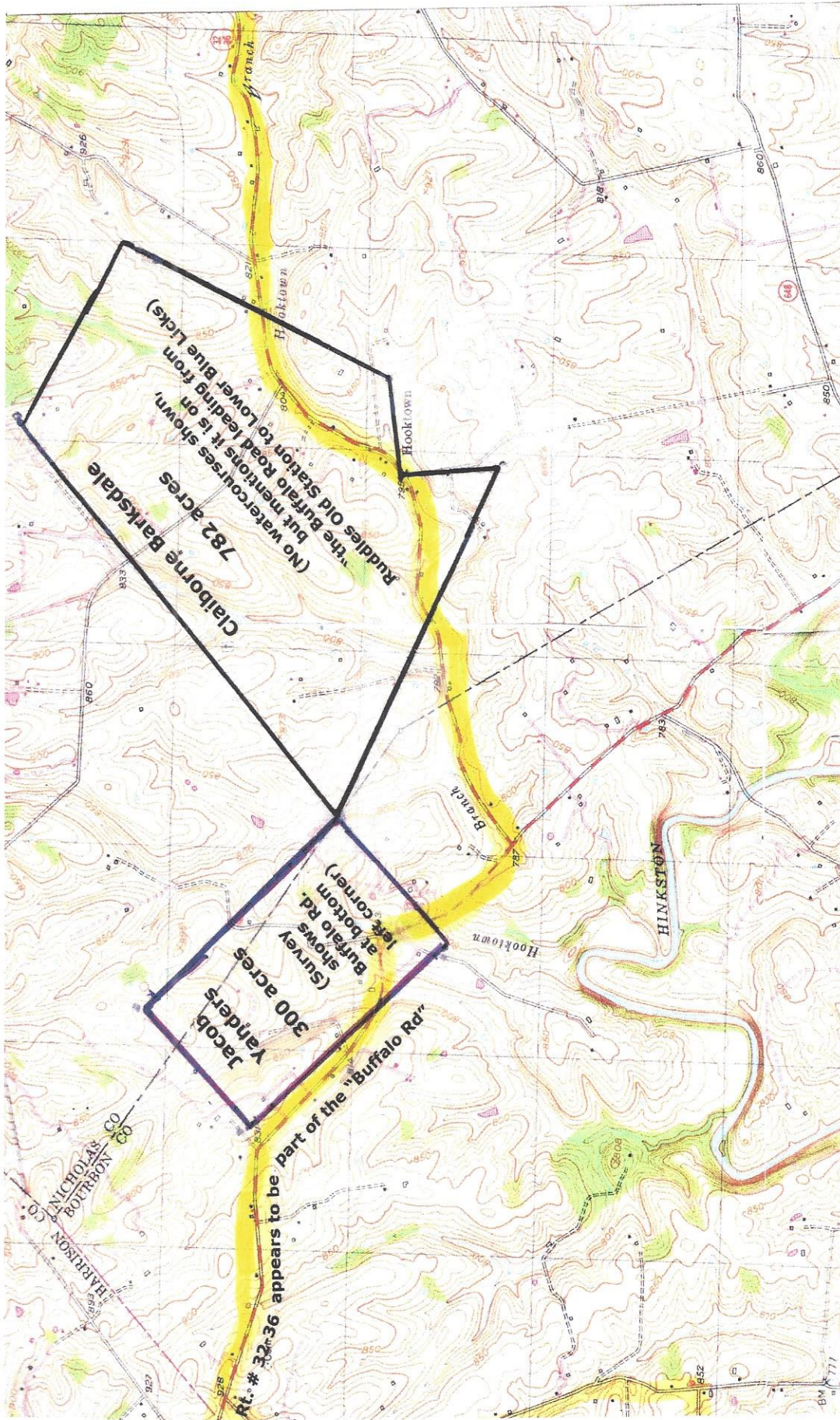
On the left is the second page of the patent for the Jacob's 300 acres in Fayette County, Kentucky.

Below is a facsimile of the survey of this land. It was originally deposited at the Virginia Land Office. Later when the western portion of Virginia became the state of Kentucky—all surveys pertaining to the land which lay in the new state were given to the Kentucky land office.

It is somewhat confusing to research early Kentucky ancestors as the territory was rapidly changing. State and county boundaries and names changed. In 1779, when Jacob applied for land in the District of Kentucky, there were only three counties: Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. This land—which Jacob had entered into the books in 1782—was in Fayette County, but when he moved his family to the area in 1788/9 it was in Bourbon County. Later several counties, including part of Nicholas and part of Harrison, were created from Bourbon, and the map on the next page, shows the identical 300 acres to be in or near Bourbon, Nicholas & Harrison Counties.

SURVEY 5064





Approximate location of Jacob Yanders' 300-acre tract in Fayette County, Kentucky

The above two land grants-superimposed on a current map-make it possible to place Jacob's grant (the one he applied for on October 15, 1779). The surveyor was required to send a copy of his survey to the land office before the patent could be entered into the state patent books. These surveyor's records have been meticulously kept and are located at the Secretary of State's Land Office in Frankfort, Kentucky. That office has made them easily available to anyone who is interested by digitizing them and putting them online. The surveyor's instructions included noting watercourses and adjacent owners on the survey. Upon examining the evidence, it would appear that Jacob's land was at an excellent site. It had a water course-perhaps not as large as Jacob wanted? Another asset was that it was on the "Buffalo Road" a major highway at the time. This is high-lighted in yellow on the map. Ruddle's Old Station was about six miles southwest of the land and the Lower Blue Licks (salt licks which were frequented by animals and settlers alike) were a few miles to the east. My conclusion is that the only thing it lacked was Jacob's friends!

Jacob Yendras
to
Jacob W. W.
Power of
Attorney —

Sept 10th 1877 ack'd
Gord? to be recorded

Recorded 2/10/1878

Examined

2/10 3/5

Know all Men By these presents that I Jacob
Yandes of Loudon County and State of Virginia
Tanner Have made ordained Constituted and
appointed and By these presents do make ordain
Constitute and appoint and in my place and stead
put and Settle My trusty friend John Logan
Sherriff of Lincoln County and State aforesaid
In the County of Kentucky To Be my true and
Lawfull attorney for me and in my Name and In
+ Due and Lawfull Manner make over transfer
and convey by a good and Lawfull Deed of convey
ance such as is customary In said State of Virginia
unto Jacob Swope of the aforesaid Lincoln County
and said State of Virginia or to any Person or Persons
to whom he the said Jacob Swope may Rescuse
or to their or assign or to said Jacob Swope heirs
or assign all the Land that are or may have
Been taken up and Surveyed in my Name By
virtue or on account of a certain Land warrant
Bearing date the fifteenth day of October in the
year one thousand seven hundred and Seventy Nine
and Numbered Nine hundred and forty eight
and in which said warrant is Located in the Kentucky
County lying North of Buddles Station adjoining
of Adam Stephens one thousand acre Survey and
In my Name Surveyed and Returned ~~and~~ ^{Locate} Giving
and Granting unto my said attorney my full and
whole Power is to and about the Premises (warrant
Survey Patent of said land and to do and act Every
matter or thing whatsoever Relative to said Land
or any part thereof and Every thing concerning
the same which I my self could or might

Jacob Yandes applied for, and received, 300 acres of land in Kentucky. It appears from this record that he either did not like the land surveyed (or perhaps its location). This power of attorney did not result in a sale as intended—evidenced by the fact that, when Jacob moved to Kentucky in 1788/9, he resided on the land for a couple of years. He then moved to Lincoln County where, in 1794, he bought 150 acres on Dicks River from his old friend Benedict Swope. Jacob Swope—son of Benedict—bought the 300 acres in Fayette County for 5 shillings “and other considerations” on the same day. There must have been some kind of trade off.

have done or could do if Personal present In
 Recovering being for or Law or other ways
 selling or conveying the said Lands and all my
 Estate right title and Interest belonging there
 to to said Jacob Yander or any Person or Persons
 whatsoever as aforesaid and to their heirs and
 assigns for ever here By confirming ratifying
 and allowing all and Every act my said attorney
 shall or may do or cause to be done in or about
 the Premises. In Witness whereof I have here
 unto set my hand and fixed my seal this 11th day
 of 1787 and signed in my hand
 signed sealed and delivered the 25th day of June 1787
 In the presence of us } *Jacob Yander*

At a Court held for Loudoun County Sept: 10th 1787
 this Power of Attorney was acknowledged by Jacob Yander
 partly then dead Order to be Recorded

John A. Dennis Clerk

Location of this document:
 Virginia State Library
 Accession # 34683 - Box 6, Folder 8
 Melvin E. Steadman Collection of
 Public Records - Virginia Counties
 "Loudoun County Deed Book P
 Unrecorded Deeds - Grant or - A"
 Available on Microfilm
 Library of Virginia - Misc Reel # 1231

Transcription of Power of Attorney - Jacob Yandes to Jacob Swope (on prior two pages)

Know all Men By these presents that I Jacob Yandes of Loudoun [sic] County and State of Virginia[,] **Tanner** [,] Have made ordained Constituted and appointed and By these presents do make ordain Constitute and apoint [sic] and in My place and stead put and Dispute My trusty friend John Logan head Sheriff of Lincoln County and State aforesaid In the Caintucky [Kentucky] Country and State to Be my true and Lawfull attorney for me and in my Name and In Due and Lawfull Manner make over transfer and convey by a good and Lawfull Deed of Conveyance Such as is Customary In Said State of Virginia unto Jacob Swope of the aforesaid Lincoln County and Said State of Virginia or to any Person or Persons to whom he the Said Jacob Swope may _____ cause or to t_____ or assign or to Said Jacob Swope him or assign all the Lands that are or may have Been taken up and Surveyed in my Name By Virtue or on account of a Certain Land warrant Bearing date the fifteenth day of October in the year one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Nine and Issued in my Name the said Jacob Yandes and Numbered Nine hundred and forty Eight and In which Said warrant is Located in the Caintucky Country lying North of Ruddles Station adjoining of Adam Shepherd one thousand acre Survey and In my Name Located Surveyed and Returned and am Giving and granting unto my Said attorney my full and whole Power in to and about the Premises (warrant Survey Patent of Said lands and to do and act Every Matter or thing whatsoever Relative to Said Land as any part there of and Every thing Concerning the Sum which I myself could or mought [might] have done or Could do if Personal present In Recovering Suing for in Law or other ways Selling or Conveying the Said Lands and all my estate right title and Interest belonging there to Said Jacob Swope or any Person or Persons whatsoever as aforesaid and to their heirs or assigns for Ever here By Confirming Ratyfyng and alowing [sic] all and Every act my Said attorney Shall or may do or Cause to Be done in or about the Premises In Witness whereof I have here unto Set my hand and find my Seal this 7th day of ____ 1787 -----.

Jacob Yandes

At a Court ____ Loudoun County Sept 18, 1787. This Power of Attorney was acknowledged by Jacob Yandes, part thereunto and Ordered to be Recorded.
Binn ____

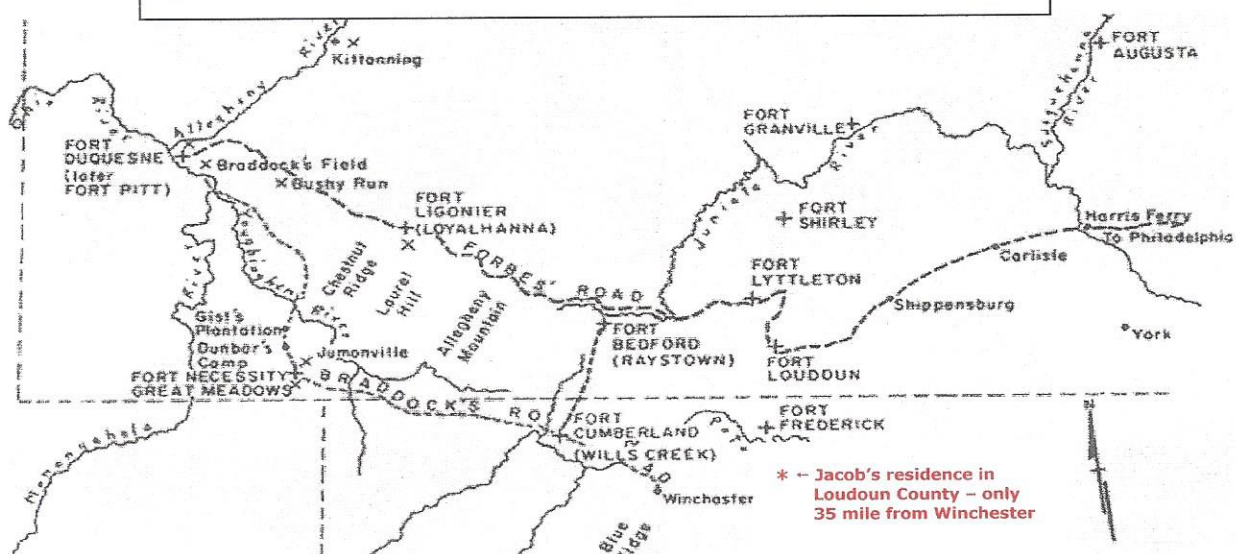
Teste Chas

The above Power of Attorney mentions Jacob's occupation. Occupations are important, for they help to identify people. So it was with Jacob at several instances in his life. One of these is in the identification of his service in the Revolutionary War. This needs to be brought to our attention because a number of his descendants have joined the DAR on the service of a man who was NOT their ancestor. Not only was he in the wrong place and the name was not right, but he was a "butcher." [Proof of this may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. 7, page 615.] Do not panic! Jacob did serve. It is just that those persons who became members on the service of **Jacob Yentz of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania** are now switched to **Jacob Yandes of Loudoun County, Virginia**. Jacob Yandes fully qualifies them for membership in two ways: 1). He gave material aid (Illustration 13) and he actively served in the militia [Illustrations 15 & 16]. The DAR accepts both activities as acceptable qualifications for membership; the SAR accepts only the active service, I believe.

Knowing that Jacob was a tanner in 1787 when he wrote gave his Power of Attorney to sell his land in Fayette County, Kentucky [Illus. 22-b], and that Jacob was a tanner when he purchased land from Henry Pawling in Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky in 1794 [Illus. 27], and he had leather and other items of the tanner's trade in his inventory when he died in Lincoln County, Kentucky [Illus.33] proves beyond a doubt that he was the same man. It is not possible to say whether he was apprenticed as a tanner in Germany as a youth, or that he learned the trade after coming to America but, since he was twenty-one when he immigrated, he had probably learned his trade by then.

Many of the early settlers were illiterate, or practically so, and the same surname may be found to be spelled in many different ways. It is, therefore, important to have ways--like an occupation--to establish that a man of a similar name is identical to another in later years and locations. With that in mind, we are fortunate, indeed, to have a man with a rather unusual name associated with Jacob. His name was Benedict Swope Benedict's biography is given in Illustration 26-h. He was a man of standing in Maryland and in Kentucky where he lived. Jacob Yandes was seated next to Benedict (or at least he was next to him in the communicates list) when they took communion in the German Reformed church in Baltimore County in 1767 [Illus. 8]. In 1768, Benedict Swope headed up the list that Jacob signed which petitioned to move the Baltimore County courthouse [Illus. 10]. In 1779, they both applied for land in Kentucky on the same day [Illus. 12], and in 1794 Benedict Swope deeded a portion of his own land to Jacob [Illus. 26a & b].

Going from Loudoun County to near Pittsburgh (where they got a boat)

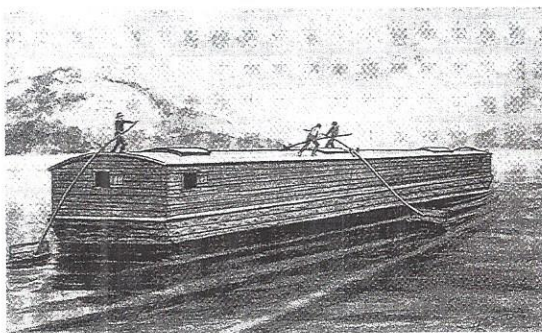


There were a number of routes from Virginia to Kentucky but-- considering the time period, and also the area of Kentucky to which he was moving--there is little doubt that Jacob Yandes took his wife and six children--aged about 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 and an infant (our ancestor Aaron was the infant)--by boat down the Ohio. The road from Leesburg to Winchester was a well-traveled one and then straight northwest to Pittsburgh via the Braddock Road. According to the personal property tax lists of Loudoun County, Jacob had been planning for this trip. He had 5 horses in 1787 and 7 in 1788--good to have some spare horses if the trip proved too strenuous for some of the horses! It was an arduous and dangerous trip as there were at times Indians on the Ohio side who had guns which could shoot the width of the Ohio River.

Even though much of the trip was by water, Jacob no doubt had to have a Conestoga wagon to get his family and supplies to Pittsburgh. The boat which took the family to Kentucky had all the livestock and horses on board, as well.

Much preparation was needed for the journey down the river. They had to buy, or make, a boat, lay in food, etc.

They probably took a keel boat, or a flatboat, to Licking River in Kentucky. A keel boat is a type of usually long narrow cigar-shaped riverboat, or unsheltered water barge which is sometimes also called a poleboat--that is built about a slight keel and is designed as a boat built for the navigation of rivers, shallow lakes, and sometimes canals. They were commonly used in America including use in great numbers by settlers making their way west in the century-plus of wide-open western American frontiers. Keelboats were similar to riverboats, but like other barges were unpowered and were typically controlled with oars or poles--usually the latter. Most of these keelboats were 50 to 80 feet long and 15 feet wide. They usually had a cabin in the middle, but were sometimes constructed with an open deck.



At the left is a flatboat. It was called the boat that "never came back", being sold for lumber (or for building a cabin) on reaching its destination. It is possible that Jacob had such a boat and that he built his cabin in Fayette County with lumber from it.

Travel at the time and place when Jacob emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky

From : U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -- Pittsburgh District—*A Reflection on Transportation . . .* by Joyce Voynick and Col. Stephen L. Hill. Pittsburgh, PA, 2005.

p. 13. Navigating the Ohio River during even the best seasons, summer and fall, was demanding and hazardous. Preparation throughout the year was critical and led to increased navigation success and profit. Boats were constructed in the fall, shippers loaded cargo in the winter and readied vessels for departure as soon as the ice broke in the spring. George Morgan, looking for ways to increase profit, built the first keelboat on the Ohio at Fort Pitt in 1768. The keelboat, called "la barge" in Louisiana, had an 18 inch runway along which the crew walked when poling the boat upriver. Keelboats ranged from 40 to 80 feet in length, 7 to 10 feet in width and drew about 2 feet of water when loaded. However, there were a few large "barges" that were up to 120 feet in length, 20 feet in width with a four foot draft. Keelboats greatly reduced transportation costs and, by the year 1800 were used for hauling the necessities of life upstream on the Allegheny, returning with agricultural staples shipped down by the pioneers.

p. 14. "The mass migration over the mountains and down the inland rivers after the American Revolution was the largest migration since the medieval crusades. The pioneers gained access to the Allegheny River at Olean, the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, the Youghiogheny River at West Newton, the Monongahela River at Brownsville or the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, Wellsburg or Wheeling. In 1788, 323 boats passed down the Ohio, carrying 5,885 people, 2,714 horses, 937 cattle, 245 sheep, 24 hogs and 267 wagons. [Note: Since Jacob Yandes is known to have emigrated between April 1788 and April 1789 and it is unlikely that he would have ventured a trip on Braddock's Road to get to the Ohio River during the winter months, Jacob and his family are very likely included in these enumerations of 1788.]

[The above facts came from the archives of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Although it was, in early times, called by a different name, this organization has been in existence for over 200 years. Their reason for their being in Pittsburgh in the 1780s was to make the Ohio River more navigable. Boats could only travel at certain seasons of the year because the water was so shallow at some points. The government--their employer--probably wanted to know just how many people were using the river so as to justify the expense of dredging portions of the Ohio River. NS-Y]

Extracts from: *A History of Transportation in the Ohio Valley . . .* by Charles Henry Ambler

p. 41. ". . . the flatboat was easily the most popular and the most useful. It was a favorite with "moving families," hence its importance and preeminence. In size flatboats varied greatly, the earliest ones being built with reference to the particular needs of the numerous families using them. Generally speaking, they included anything that could float from the primitive raft to the mammoth barge. Those in most general use were rectangular structures boarded up at both sides to a height of from two to three feet. The poorer sort had no covering but were provided with a shed in the rear for horses and cattle and a cabin forward for the use of the owner and his family."

All forms of flatboats were propelled by "sweeps" alongside, a long oar astern, which served as a rudder, and by a short oar in front known as the "gouger." Sails and oars were sometimes used, but main reliance was upon the current. Every flatboat was provided with a "hawser" which was used to "whip" it over sandbars and riffles. The "hawser" was simply a strong rope which was made fast to a tree or stump on shore and would move the boat by a reel if it became stuck.

p. 43. "The barge was a cumbrous craft resembling an Atlantic schooner of its day. It was thirty to seventy-five feet long, from seven to fifteen feet wide, and carried a mast, sails, and a rudder. Progress down stream was sometimes accelerated by an oar. . . . Barges were covered either wholly or in part, and sometimes carried cannon for defence. During troublous times they anchored at night and posted sentries, few landings being made by any craft at other than fortified places or permanent settlements before 1794. The barge was a pioneer craft and soon gave way almost completely to the more practicable and elegant keelboat."

[Even after 1794, traveling the Ohio River was not completely safe. On January 11, 1794, an advertisement by a public carrier, who maintained a regular schedule between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, advertised: "A separate cabin from that designed for the men is partitioned off in each boat for accommodating the ladies on their passage. Conveniences are constructed on board each boat, so as to render landing unnecessary, as it might at times be attended with danger."]

Tax Lists in Virginia, 1778 to 1791

County	Year	Reel, frame, Book, pg.	Tax Commis-sioner	Name Taxpayer	# wht male over 16	# Blks over 16	Blacks under 16	Stud Horses	Price per season	Ordinary licenses	Carrriage wheels	Horses	Cattle	Specie tax	Certificate tax	Acres	Notes
Lou-doun	1778																Minute Bk says "Ordered that Jacob Yandes be added to tithables
	1779?		James Jennings	Jacob Yander													
	1780																Tax List Missing
	1781																Tax List Missing
	1782																Tax List Missing
	1783		Geo West	Jacob Yandes	1	2											Two negroes: George & Beck (fr Ldn Co Order Bk.)
	1784		3 rd Battalion	Jacob Yandes	1	2						6	11				Amt. May Tax: 2.4.9 Amt. Aug Tax: 2.4.9
	1785		Geo West	Jacob Yandes	1							5	13				Specie Tax: 0.11.77 Certificate Taxes: 1.3.3
	1786			Jacob Yandis												150	Alteration To Jacob Yandis fr J. Williamson Per acre: 6.1 Amt: 45.,12.6
	1787		3 rd Battalion	Jacob Yandes								5	10			150	per acre 6.1 Value of Land 45.12.6
	1788	p.41	3 rd Battalion	Jacob Yandis								7	Cattle not taxed after 1787			150	
	1789	p. 18	3 rd Battalion	Jacob Yendiss												150	No personal property listed, but land still on books--evidently they were slow in removing
	1790			Jacob Yandis												150	No personal property listed, but land still on books--evidently they were slow in removing
	1791			Jacob Yandis													Land removed from list

Lincoln County, Kentucky Tax Lists - Reel 8114
1788, 1790-97, 1799-1805

Year Type	Commr. List A or B	Name of Taxpayer	White males over 21	White males 16 to 21	Bks over 16	Blks under	Horses	Neat cattle	Notes
1788		No Yantis							Jacob was in Loudoun Co., VA
1789 & 1790		No Yantis							Jacob was in Fayette Co., KY
1791	Reed or Miller p. 9	Yonders, Jacob Swope, Benedict Swope, David	J.Y. B.S. D.S.				8		[Jacob traded his 150 a. in Fayette to Jacob Swope s. of Benedict in 1794, but he obviously lived in Lincoln County before doing this]
1792	Pawling p. 20	Yantis, <i>Henry</i> [should be Jacob] Yantis, Geo.	H.Y.	.	.	.	7	13	[Henry has to be an error.] [George was Jacob's son by 1 st wife] (if he was 21 years in 1792, he was born by 1771).
1793									Land tax begins to record water courses, 1 st , 2 nd , or 3 rd rate land, counties in which land lay
1794	Bryant (upper dist.)	Yandiers, Jacob		0			5	18	Land: 150 a. on Dicks R. [George re-turned to Maryland?]
1795	Byrant	Yeanders, Jacob					5	18	150 a. Lincoln Co, Dicks R.
1796	Davidson p. 19	Yantus, Jacob					5	18	150 a. . . . Started giving all tracts of lands owned, even in other counties, with water courses, who entered each, who it was surveyed for and to whom it was granted.
1797	Byrant p. 6, p. 12	Yantis, Jacob		1 John?	1	1	3		150 a. Dicks R. -
1799, May 10 P.P.	Baughman p. 22	Yantice, Jacob		1	-	-	6		John, Jacob's 2 nd son, b 1780, should be 16 in 1796; Amos, the 3d son was 16 in 1798) 150 a. Dicks R. Entered by Benedict Swope, & surveyed and granted to him. Others on May 10 also had land on Dicks R. -- & on Gilbert's Cr.
1800 June 6	Baughman p. 16	Yantice, Jacob		1	-	-	7		150 a.
1801, June 11	Baughman p. 19	Yantice, Jacob		1			8		150 a.
1802 June 28	Baughman p. 25	Yantice, Jacob		1			9		150 a.
1803 June 1?	Baughman p. 26	Yantise, Jacob		0			7		150 a. Dicks R - 400 a. Logan's Cr. Lincoln Co. John McCabe's entry. [Why aren't sons showing up as 16-21?]
1804, June 13	Baughman p. 22	Yantise, Jacob							150a. - Dicks R. 400 - Logans Cr. [Jacob's son Aaron was born in 1787 and should be 16 in 1803.]
1805 June 14	Wuller? p. 24	Yantise, Ruth		1	-	-	6		150a. - Dicks R. 400a. - Logans Cr

End of Reel # 8114 of Lincoln County, KY.

This Indenture made this twentieth day of December
 One Thousand seven hundred and ninety four Between Benedict
 Swope first of Lincoln County and State of Kentucky of the one
 part and Jacob Yandes of said County and State West Virginia
 that the said Benedict Swope for and in consideration of the
 sum of sixty pounds to him in hand paid by the said Jacob
 Yandes the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged: Hath
 Granted, Bargained, and sold and by these presents covenanted
 Grant, Bargained and sold unto the said Jacob Yandes his
 Heirs and Assigns a certain Tract or parcel of land
 being a part of two Tracts of land part of land
 Benedict Swope's Preemption known by the name Bogardus
 Preemption, and part of John Watkins survey by Treasury
 Warrant adjoining said Preemption on the South West
 nearly side and bounded as followeth: Beginning at
 a White Oak on the bank of Dicks opposite the Mouth of
 Logan Creek, being a corner of the Daniel's Settlement
 Preemption running Thence South Eighty East One hundred &

Deed from Benedict Swope to Jacob Yandes - 150 acres - Lincoln County, Kentucky - 16 December 1794

In 1794, Benedict Swope sold Jacob Yandes 150 acres on Dicks/Dix River. This was probably one of the most noteworthy days in Jacob's life as he had achieved his version of the "American Dream." Clearly, Benedict was the person to whom he owed the fulfillment of his dream. I have not been able to find exactly the relationship between the two men, but Benedict was definitely the stronger of the two and was a leader it made sense to follow—he no doubt guided Jacob in his quest for land. Benedict was quite capable of providing Jacob with land. He owned 11,800 acres in Lincoln and Jefferson Counties. Interesting enough, the land he sold Jacob was not a part of these grants, but was taken from a tract called "Baughman's Preemption." A "preemption" was received when a man had been given a "Right of Settlement" of 400 acres because he had settled on vacant land before 1 January 1778. This 400 acres was free and was given to pioneers who opened up the dangerous lands in western Virginia (which included Kentucky). Besides the 400 acres, they were entitled to a preemption of 1,000 additional acres

(con't in footnote on next page)

Forty poles to a headwood the corner Thence North west East
 Nine poles to a Hickory and White Oak single corner on
 the Daniel's line Thence running the South way West Three
 hundred and Forty pole line of the adjacent Preemption North
 west End had hundred and Eighty poles to a Hickory and
 Bogardus Thence South for Eighty West fifty nine and half
 poles to two Bogardus Thence South sixty one and three quarters
 West One hundred and two poles till it intersects Dicks
 Run from Thence with the meanders of said Run down said
 Run to the Beginning laid off and conveyed for one hundred and
 fifty acres of land be the four more or less E. B. Harris and
 to hold the said Tract or parcel of land together with
 all the Appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Jacob
 Yandes his Heirs and Assigns to the only proper use and
 behoof of the said Jacob Yandes his Heirs and Assigns
 And the said Benedict Swope for himself, his Heirs and
 Executors do covenant and agree to and with the said Jacob Yandes

Executors do command and agree to and with the said Jacob Yandes
his heirs and assigns that he the said Benedict, George, and
sons the aforementioned things belonging to the said Jacob Yandes his heirs and
assigns the said One hundred and fifty acres of land, Well.

Power Warrant and Deed, against the E. H. or Claim of
him the said Benedict George and his heirs and also from and
against all person or persons that shall claim by force or under
law. In Witness whereof the said Benedict George shall
hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal this day and year
first above written

Signed sealed and acknowledged
Delivered In the presence of

Benedict George Esq.

With a County Court held for Lincoln County the 16th day of March
1794

This Indenture was acknowledged by the said Benedict George
to be his act and deed and ordered to be Recorded
Ex. & Sec.

(Don't from footnote on prior page)

adjacent to the 400. This 1,000 acres was not free, but it did allow them to pick the best land
before the masses moved in--so we have to assume it was sought-after land that Jacob got--
although one tax list says it was "2nd rate" land. Jacob wasn't looking for the best farm land,
however--he was looking for land beside a river in which he could wash cow hides!

Illustration #26-b

From The Kentucky Gazette - 1787-1800 [:] Genealogical & Historical
Abstracts
by Karen Mauer Green. Gateway Press, Inc. Baltimore, 1983

- Page 42 - 9 July 1791 - "A letter for Jacob Yandes is at the printer's office." Jacob is of Fayette County. [Vol. 4, No. 42]
- Page 72 - 18 May 1793 - A list of letters at the post office in Danville. One if for Jacob Yandes "near Baylor' Mill in Lincoln County." [Vol. 6, No. 35]
- Page 88 - 11 January 1794 - A list of letters left at the post office in Danville." One if for Jacob Yandis near Baylor's Mill in Lincoln County. [Vol. 7, No. 17]

One can only surmise what was in the above letters. The first was sent at about the time that Jacob was moving from Fayette County to Lincoln County. The other two arrived after he moved to Lincoln County. Did they carry good news, or bad news? Was one of them from Jacob's son, George? Jacob's brother, Daniel, died in 1794. Perhaps the other two were to inform Jacob that he was ill? It was very costly to send a letter--perhaps \$1.00--and a full days labor didn't bring in that much!

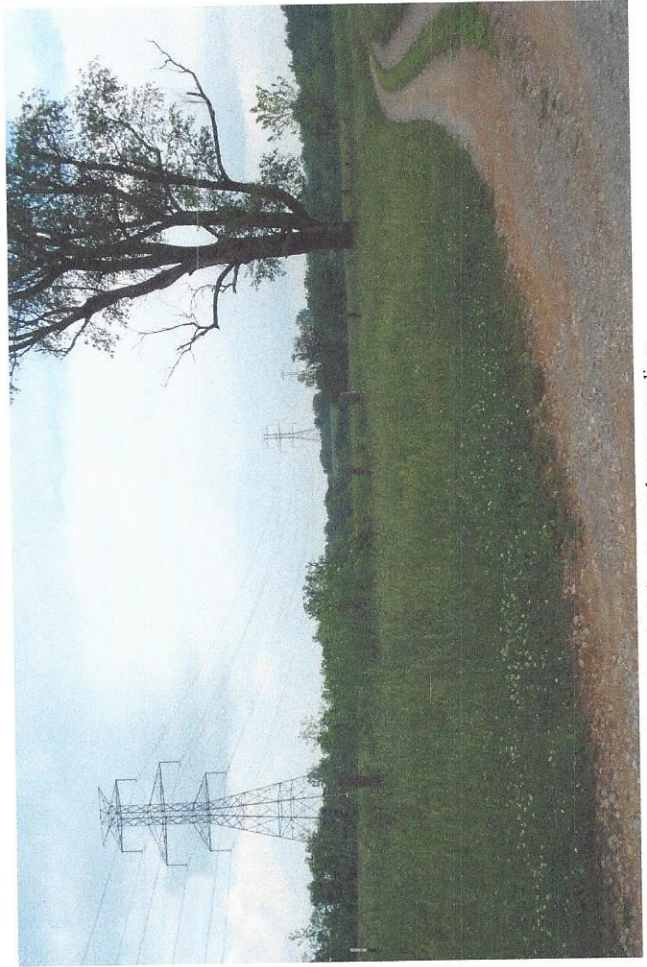
Pictures of Jacob Yandes 150-acre tract on Dicks River in Lincoln County, Kentucky



Lane to house -- the house can barely seen at the end



An old out building to west of house -- but don't think it is 200 years old. A corn crib?



Same lane, but view to east shows power lines.



Current house on the property. This is a tenant house. Owner lives elsewhere.

This Indenture made this fourteenth day of May
 one thousand Eight hundred and sixteen Between
 Ruth Yantis of the County of Lincoln and State
 of Kentucky and Frederick Dayhoff and Aaron Yantis
 of the County of Shelby and John Yantis of the
 County of Garrard and Chas Yantis of the
 County of Mercer Enoch Yantis of the County
 of Casey Jesse Yantis of the County of Mercer
 all of the Counties and State aforesaid and George
 Yantis of the County of Treverre and State of
 Maryland Heirs and representatives of Jacob Yantis
 Decedent of the one part and Peyton Parks of the
 County of Lincoln and State of Kentucky of
 the other part Witnesseth that the said Heirs &
 representatives of the said Jacob Yantis decedent for
 and in consideration of the sum of one thousand
 Dollars to them in hand paid by the said Peyton
 Parks the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge
 hath granted bargained and sold and by these pre-
 sents doth grant bargain and sell to the said
 Peyton Parks his heirs and assigns a certain tract
 or parcel of land being part of two tracts of land
 part of Benedict Swopes preemption known by the
 name of Rayghman preemption and part of
 John Mathins survey by treasury warrant adjo-
 ining said preemption on the South Westwardly
 side and bounded as follows Beginning at a
 white oak on the Bank of Dick's river opposite
 to the mouth of Logan Creek being a corner of
 McDonalds Settlement and preemption running thence
 South Eighty East one hundred and forty poles to a
 hickwood corner thence North sixty East nine

Heirs of Jacob Yandes to Peyton Parks (a son-in-law of Jacob)

The deed on this page, and the next two, is a genealogist's dream! The name of Jacob's widow and of each of his living children and the spouses are given; also, the place of residence in 1816 when the deed was made. It establishes the tradition of a first marriage and birth of one son named George by that marriage who lived in Maryland. [Reference: Lincoln Co, KY Deed Bk. H-P, pp. 187-189.]

poles to a blackony and white oak. Thence
corner on McDonalds line thence South
sixty west three hundred and forty poles line
of the aforesaid prescription thence north east
East two hundred and Eighty poles to a Hickory
and Dogwood thence South six west fifty
nine and a half poles to two Dogwood thence
South sixty one and three quarters West one
hundred and two poles till it intersects Dick
river from thence with Meander of said
river down to the Beginning laid off and
Surveyed for one hundred and fifty acres of
land be the same more or less to have &
to hold the said Tract or Tract or parcel
of land together with all the appertinances
thereunto belonging to the said Peyton Parks
His Heirs and assigns to the only proper
use and behoof of the said Peyton Parks
his heirs and assigns and the above named
Heirs and representatives of Jacob Yantis
Decd for themselves their Heirs and Executors
do Covenant and agree to and with the
said Parks his heirs and assigns that the
above named Heirs and representatives of
Jacob Yantis Decd and their heirs the said
one hundred and fifty acres of land and the
appertinances thereunto belonging to the said
Peyton Parks his heirs and assigns will warrant
and forever defend against the title or claim
of them the above named heirs and representa
tives of Jacob Yantis Decd and their heir and
also from and against the claim or claims
of all persons whatsoever In witness whereof
we the above named heirs and representatives
of Jacob Yantis Decd hath hereunto set

our hands and seals this day and year ^{first} above with
 -then- witnesses.

David Panter
 George Panter
 mark

Ruth Yantis
 George Yantis
 Fred Dayhoff
 John Yantis
 Amos Yantis
 Aaron Yantis
 Emoch Yantis
 Jesse Yantis

Lincoln County, Ky
 I do certify that on the 25th day of May in the year
 1916 this within was a declaration by Ruth Yantis
 at which time she was sworn by him before me and may
 office, whereupon I admitted the same to record in
 any office as to the interest Thomas A. H. H. H.

Kentucky Lincoln County Ky

I do certify that on the 25th day of August
 1916 the within and foregoing Deed of Mortmain
 was presented to me in my office and acknowl-
 -ged by Ruth Yantis to be her act and Deed and
 the same was proven to be the act and Deed of
 the said Fredrick Dayhoff John Yantis Amos
 Yantis Aaron Yantis Emoch Yantis and Jesse
 Yantis by the oath of David Panter and George
 Panter subscribing witnesses thereto whereupon
 I admitted the same to record in my office

Witness Thomas A. H. H. H.

Geo. H. H. H. H.
 Dayton, Ky

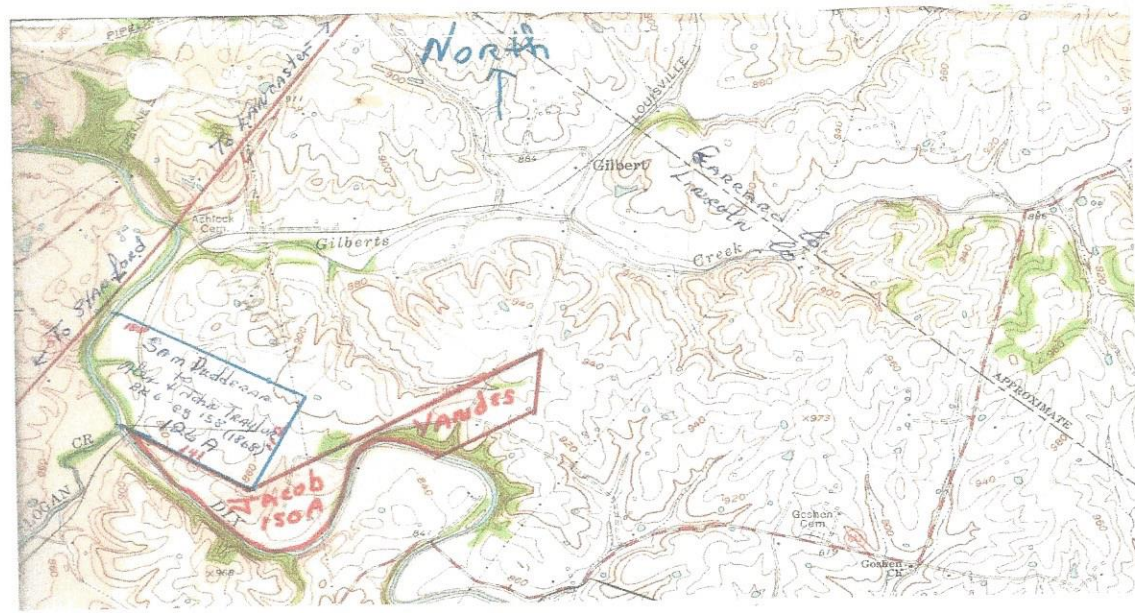


Illustration #26-g

Biography of Benedict Swope

BENEDICT SWOPE (Schwope, Schwab). *Reformed*. Born about October 30, 1730. Place unknown. Married Susanna Welker (1731- 1795). In the register of the Pipe Creek Reformed church, Swope recorded the baptisms of six of his children, as follows: Benedictus, March 26, 1756, by Weiss, Goshenboppen; Georg, February 3, 1758, by Raus; Johannes, April 7, 1760, by Weiss; Sussana, September 16, 1761, by Lischy; Sahnra, February 25, 1764, by Otterbein; and Maria, January 25, 1766, by Otterbein. These baptisms are evidence that the Swopes were living in Montgomery county until 1760 or 1761, and were members of the Old Goshenhoppen church. The Lischy baptism was performed in a Maryland or York Bounty country congregation. William Otterbein was pastor in Frederick in 1764 and in York in 1766. By 1763 Swope was an elder in Pipe Creek.

Swope appeared at the coetus in September 1769, asking that he be examined for the Reformed ministry. Returned in September 1770, asking for examination and ordination. Identified in the minutes somewhat vaguely as a man who preached in the Baltimore area. Coetus took into consideration the "scarcity of faithful ministers especially in Maryland," and resolved that a committee should investigate the qualifications and situation of Swope. (MC, p. 301) If the findings were favorable to him, then another committee was authorized to ordain him. Ordination took place in 1772. Since it was conferred without authorization by the Holland fathers, it did not carry with it membership in the coetus. There is no record that Swope ever attended a coetus meeting after he was ordained,

About 1769 or 1770 began to preach to part of the Baltimore congregation, which soon seceded from the rest and built its own church, in which Swope served as pastor from 1771 to 1773. Was instrumental in persuading William Otterbein to become pastor of this second Baltimore congregation in 1774. May have preached, with or without a call, in other Maryland congregations, such as Pipe Creek. May have become an itinerant preacher.

First met Francis Asbury, the Methodist itinerant, in 1772, soon after the latter's arrival in the Baltimore area. Swope and Otterbein attended a Methodist quarterly meeting in May 1774, shortly before the first of the five Pipe Creek conferences was held. Swope was secretary for these conferences, and entered his minutes into the Pipe Creek register.

The last mention of Swope in Asbury's journal (until 1808) was in December 1776. By the 1790's, if not before, he and most of his family were living in Lincoln county, Kentucky. In 1808 Asbury, then preaching in Nelson county, Kentucky, encountered him and renewed acquaintance* after a long break. Swope died on March 30, 1810 in Lincoln county. When Asbury heard of his death later in the year, he wrote in his journal: "I learned that Benedict Swope, my old acquaintance, died last winter: he was a man of more than common mind and gifts, and might have been much more useful than I fear he was" (*The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury** ed. Elmer T. Clark 2 (London, 1958):650)

From: Pastors and People: German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793. By Charles H. Glatfelter. Volume 1. The Pennsylvania German Society, Breirigsville, PA: 1980. Page 148.

What was Benedict Swope to Jacob ? A relative? A friend? A mentor? His pastor?

Benedict Swope definitely showed up a lot in Jacob Yandes' life. What the relationship was between the two may never be known, but from this sketch on Benedict, it appears if the old adage "Birds of a feather flock together" is true, Jacob was in good company . It is possible that he was all of the above. Swope and Welker families lived in Herbizheim at the time Jacob was a resident there.

1. 1767 - Jacob took communion with Benedict at Kreider's Church
2. 1768 - Was in same list of petitioners who wanted to move the Baltimore county seat
3. 1779 - Applied for land in Kentucky on same day - only a few names apart in the list
4. 1787 - His son was given a power of attorney to sell land in Kentucky for Jacob
5. 1794 - Benedict deeded Jacob 150 acres of his own land in Lincoln County

This Indenture made this 16th day of Sept^r in the
year of our lord on thousand Eight hundred Between Henry
Pawling and his wife of the County of Garrard
and State of Kentucky, of the one part and Jacob Yandes
of the County of Lincoln and State of Kentucky
aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said
Henry Pawling and his wife for and in consid-
eration of the just & full sum of fifty pounds

128, Current & Lawfull money of the state of Kentucky
aforesaid to them in hand paid By the S^r Jacob Yandes
Receipt whereof the so hereby acknowledge have Grant
Bargained Sell alligned & Confirmed by these present
do Grant Bargain sell allign & Confirm unto the S^r
Jacob Yandes his heirs & assigns for ever, all the hereafter
known & Discribed tract or part of a tract or Parcel of
Land situate Lying & Being in the County of Garrard
& State of Kentucky aforesaid adjoining the Town of
Lancaster in said Garrard County. A Being S^d Land
that the S^r Yandes has lately Erected & made some
preparation for the tanning Business, Beginning
for the same at a stake in the Spring Branch, Corner to
Letcher & Boly's thence South Eighty Eight Degrees
west twenty four poles to a stake thence South
twelve degrees East thirty one and half poles to a stake
thence East forty two poles to a stake in the line of
the town. Thence North twenty three and half
poles to a stake in the Line of said Town thence
By a straight line to the place of Beginning.
of & conveyed for of Land To have & to hold the
S^d tract or Parcel of Land together with all & Insi-
- gular the Improvements & appurtenances thereon

Henry Pawling sold this 7 ³/₄ acres to Jacob Yandes in 1800. Jacob had already "erected and made some preparation for the tanning business" on it. The land was on the Spring Branch. See the article on the tannery business in this chapter--water nearby was essential.

in any Wise thereunto Belonging to the ^{3^d} Jacob ^{Yander}
 his heirs and assigns forever to the on ly proper use & Beho^{of}
 of him the ^{3^d} Jacob yander his heirs and assigns forever
 and the ^{3^d} Henry Pauling & his wife for
 them selves their heirs Executors & Administrators
 do covenant and agree to and with the ^{3^d} said Jacob
 yander his heirs & assigns forever that the the ^{3^d}
 Henry Pauling and his wife and their
 heirs the ^{3^d} 7 & 3/4 acres of Land and
 the appurtenances thereunto Belonging to
 129
 to the ^{3^d} Jacob yander his heirs and assigns will forever warrant
 and defend against the title or claim of all manners of Per
 son or persons whatsoever In Witness where of the ^{3^d} Henry
 Pauling & his wife have here unto set their
 hands and affixed their Seals this day & year first above
 written
 signed sealed acknowledged }
 & Delivered In the presence of } Henry Pauling *seal*

STATE OF KENTUCKY
COUNTY OF GARRARD SCT.

I, William R. Layton, Clerk of the Garrard County
 do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy as
 in my office in Deed Book B, page 127, 128 & 129.
 This 24 day of June, 1968.

Attest William R. Layton, Clerk G.C.C.
 By *Doris King*
 Doris King, D.C.

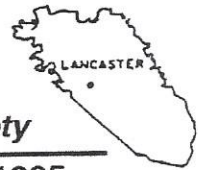
Garrard County Line

The Official Bulletin of the Garrard County Historical Society

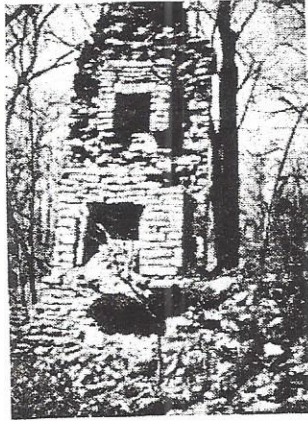
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1 Nov. 1995



GARRARD COUNTY BUSINESS: PAST AND PRESENT



Hidden

among the trees
on the west bank of a
head branch of White
Oak Creek stands a
**crumbling stone
cellar and a chimney**
overgrown with briars
and bushes. This is all
that remains of what
was possibly
Lancaster's first
industry, the Yantis
tanyard more often
referred to as

LAPSLEY'S OLD TANYARD.

by Fred Simpson Jr.

The lure that brought the first long hunters into our area was the abundance of deer, whose hides were valuable for the manufacture of leather "breeches" which had become popular in the East. Tanyards were established soon after settlement and served to meet the domestic demand for leather and to convert a raw material into a non-perishable and easily transported article of exchange. Lapsley's tanyard was laid out in a similar manner to other early tanyards in the area, using a lot of stone in its construction and situated beside a spring branch. The water was important both for soaking the hides and washing away the lye used in the tanning process. They were generally downstream and removed from the settlement for they were a dirty operation and an early source of pollution.

In the summer of 1800 **Jacob Yandes (Yantis)** of Lincoln County began construction on the tanyard. He was given a deed to the property by **Henry Pawling** that September. In 1810 **John A. Lapsley**, a land speculator and businessman, purchased the property on time payments.

His sister had married into the Yantis family. During Lapsley's ownership the tanyard was its most successful. The tract of land on which it was located lay just west of the town and between two early traces, one to Henry Pawlings home and the other to Buford's ford on Dick's River.

"Remnants of the old trace can still be seen..."

In 1818 Lapsley sold at a considerable profit a smaller tract of land containing the old tanyard. Still just west of Lancaster, it lays between today's Danville Street and Buford Street which had replaced the earlier traces. Danville Street ran in more due west direction than the old Pawlings trace thus lopping off the northern part of the original tract. Remnants of the old trace can still be seen along the property lines that separate some of the Maple Avenue and Danville Street properties east of York Street.

The new owner was **William M. Bledsoe Jr.**, son of the noted preacher and lawyer. A land speculator, he was caught by the economic crisis of the 1820's in an over extended condition. This happened to a large number of the more distinguished citizens of Lancaster at that time, including **Thomas Buford**. The firm of Letcher & McKee had security for several of Bledsoe's notes and they assumed title to the tanyard property. Bledsoe left for Texas and **William Stapp** was deeded the tanyard property by **Joseph P. Letcher, Samuel McKee** and **David Logan McKee** when Stapp paid off a note Bledsoe had owed to **Thomas Kennedy** with Letcher & McKee as security.

By this time the old tanyard was no longer profitable. The building became a residence and was added on to. With two stories of log construction and a stone cellar it was an impressive structure that once played an important role in Lancaster's early development.

Sources; *Garrard Co. Deed Books, B* pp 127-129, *F*, pp 165-167, *J*, p 113, *P*, p 415.

Continued on next column

Remains of Jacob Yandes's Tannery Business in Lancaster, Kentucky

A copy of an article from Garrard County, Kentucky's "County Line" is shown above. It is incredible that a portion of what Fred Simpson, Jr. says was "possibly Lancaster's first industry" still exists! Mr. Simpson deserves accolades for writing this article as the history of my ancestor and the picture showing the ruins of Jacob's tannery would never have been found by me without it. I am sure many other people have been likewise benefited by his careful research and published articles about Garrard County. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Simpson (Secretary of the Garrard County Historical Society, a member of its board--as well as mainstay of the historical society's library) also gets credit as she is the one who pointed the article out when I visited the society about 2009. Mrs. Simpson said her son used to play in the ruins when a child. She also said that one of Garrard County's influential citizens--George Robertson--lived there when he was a young, poor lawyer and that he told about a time when he removed to a "two room framed house, called the 'Tanyard Place', improved by Col. Yantis" and that his "oldest daughter was born there in 1811." The Internet tells us that "George Robertson was a lawyer, Speaker of the Kentucky House, Kentucky Secretary of State, Congressman, and Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals." Col. Yantis was Jacob Yandes's son.

Apprenticeship - 18th Century Guilds [From the Internet.]

Since the 16th century compulsory education was mandatory, but difficult to enforce. Those who made it through the 4th year of elementary school were plucked out by their parents to help in the fields and at home, and there weren't always enough qualified teachers or facilities for older students. Some parents elected to send their children to live with relatives or a family in a larger community, so that they could continue their education, at least through the 8th grade. "Gymnasium" was the equivalent of high school in the USA and was not free. As factories began to develop, the larger cities employed children, often working in ghastly occupations for little pay, no benefits, and no health and safety protection. The church in Germany attempted to counter this problem with "Sunday School," a time for Christian tutoring and three square meals. The other six days the children were working, often 12 hours daily. In spite of it all, Germany offered its young people the best education on the continent of Europe - for those who could attend. Those who could not went into apprenticeship programs upon completion of the 8th grade. In former times certain types of craftsmen were required after passing their first examinations (Gesellenpruefung) to spend a certain amount of time (2 or 3 years) away from home, wandering about the whole country, finding odd-jobs, then moving on. Before they left home (Germans are very efficient when it comes to tracking the movement of the citizenry), the local Police Department issued a "Wanderbuch", identifying their home residence, stating that they had passed their examinations, and documenting their purpose in wandering about. At each place they worked the Master of the trade initialed the document to prove that they had, in fact, worked while wandering about for 2 or 3 years. If one of these is found during genealogical research it can be used to document the home residence of the ancestor. However, they are not readily available. Normally, someone has kept one in a trunk in the attic, along with the old family Bible. This underlines the importance of a telephone call or letter to persons who may be of your ancestry and who live in Germany today.

Many trades, such as butchers, tanners, shoemakers, and tailors, were organized into professional associations called guilds (Gilden or Zünfte or Innungen)(use these as search criteria at Google, plus the town name). The purpose of a guild was to provide training of apprentices and otherwise regulate the practice of the trade in the area. Beginning in the eleventh century, guilds were established in major cities (use Google). The records of these guilds often contain:

1. Lists of members
2. Information about journeymen practicing in the town
3. Marriages of journeymen,
4. Advancements from the rank of apprentice to journeyman and from journeyman to master craftsman.
5. Records of children similar to church baptism records.
6. Contracts between masters and parents of apprentices.

Boys from ages 7 to 18 could be apprenticed for four to seven years in trades such as shoemaking, barrel making, blacksmithing, and tanning. Young girls often became servants or lived with relatives. Germans completed high school at grade 8, the equivalent of grade 12 in the USA. They immediately chose whether they would go on to college, or establish themselves in an apprenticeship program. The same program is in place today, except that Germans complete high school at grade 9.

Guild records are usually found in the town archives or in the possession of the modern guilds. The records are extensive, but few have been published or indexed. To use guild records, you need to know your ancestor's place of residence and craft. Since sons often had the same occupation as their fathers, you may find information about several generations of a family. read carefully the information at <http://members.cox.net/hessen/telephones.htm>, and the information you uncover about guilds in towns and cities, using Google.

The male population is included in guild records; wives and daughters are sometimes mentioned. Guild records are most useful where they exist before the beginning of church records. Because of their antiquity, such records are often hard to read, even for persons fluent in German. If you are blessed to find a guild record for your ancestor, go to <http://members.cox.net/hessen/donstrans.htm> for translation options for old script.

You MUST know the craft the person was employed in, and the village, town, or city involved. Remember that many, many, many villages, towns, and cities in Germany have the same name. You can keep them separate using the modern postal (zip) code. Don't spend hours, days, weeks in the wrong location! Remember as well that an archivist WILL NOT search any available records if you do not have a full name, craft, location, and dates.

• Acknowledgement

This page, and the next two, are from the book:
Colonial Craftsmen And the Beginnings of American Industry

Written and Illustrated by
Edwin Tunis

The World Publishing Company
1965

Jacob Yandes' occupation was that of a tanner, so I thought you might find what that entailed of interest.

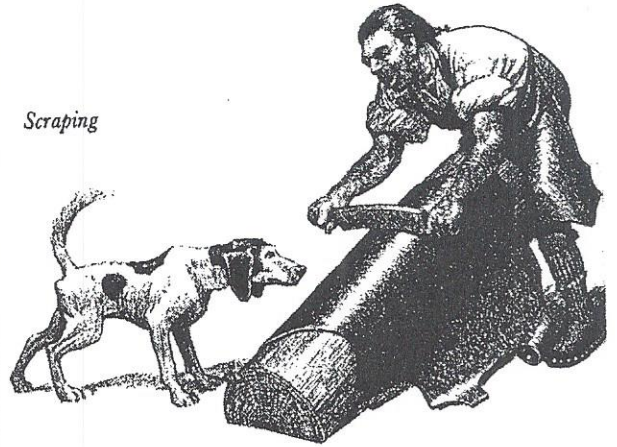
When you read about this vocation, you will see that one of the prerequisites for operating a tannery was to be located near water. In Loudoun County, Jacob leased land on Goose Creek which extends across the whole county and is as large as many rivers. In Kentucky, he purchased land on Dicks River.

Jacob prospered as a tanner, but after discovering how much rigorous labor was involved, you will probably agree that he earned every penny! It probably tells us something about Jacob, too—he was not afraid of hard work, nor was he a sissy. At least two of Jacob's sons followed the occupation of tanning, but your ancestor, Aaron Yantis, chose to be a farmer and a carpenter.

The Tanner and Currier

When the wind was wrong, nearly every village in early America was within smelling distance of a tannery. Leather still remains indispensable for shoes, belts, and saddles, but it formerly had many other uses for which no substitutes existed—no rubber, no plastic, no "leatherette." Men wore high boots for riding and outdoor work; nearly all who worked in the open and many who didn't wore leather breeches, buckskin usually; artisans wore leather

Scraping



aprons because they gave good protection and were tough. Harness was made of leather, of course; so were carriage tops, whether rigid or folding, and carriage curtains for bad weather. Coach bodies rode on slings called thorough-braces, made of layers of thick oxhide. Even when springs became common, carriage bodies hung from them on straps. Thus, every hamlet had work for a tanner, who was his own currier and often made shoes, harness, and saddles in addition; or it could work the other way—the shoemaker had to do his own tanning in order to get material.

Many men tanned hides at home but not necessarily well, and after a farmer had ruined Old Bess's hide, he was glad to divide the next one with the tanner so as to have some boots that didn't crack. But, as with his grain, he wanted his own back again. The tanner had to mark every fell to assure this. In addition to the half of the leather he got for his work, the tanner also got the hair, which he sold to plasterers to hold their lime mortar together, and the offal, which he sold to peddlers who resold it to gluemakers.

The tanner made a distinction between hides, which were cow or bull or ox, horse, or, rarely, buffalo or moose; and skins, which were calf, sheep, pig, deer, or, again rarely, goat. Tanning cured all hides and some skins, but the thinner and more delicate skins were tawed. Tawing will get attention presently; little of it was done in country yards. The tanner first prepared his hide. He split it down the middle into "sides" to make handling easier and trimmed away worthless ends; then he gave it a long soak in water to soften it. The hair could be loosened by further soaking in limewater, but small tanneries

32



Dehairing knife

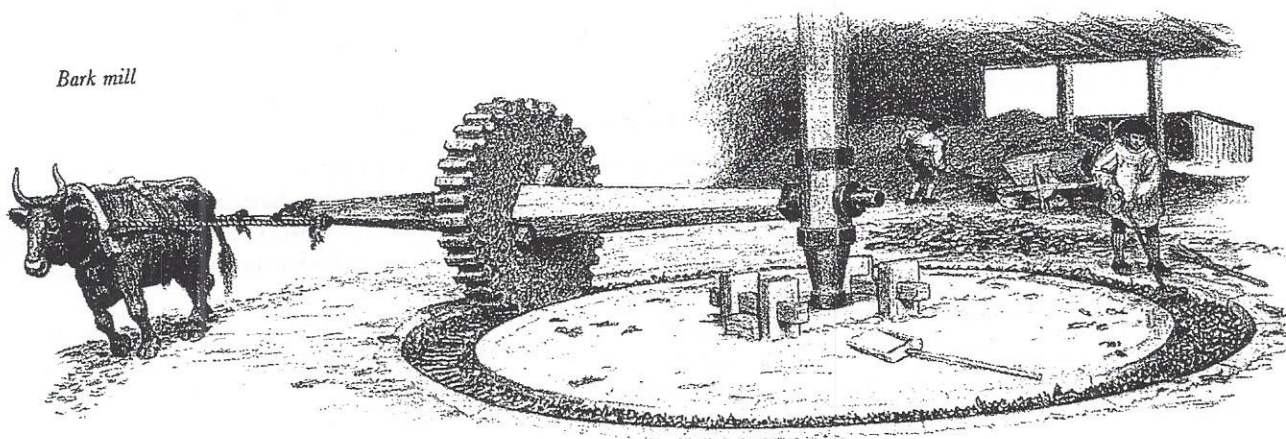
did this by simply stacking the wet hides for some days and letting them "sweat." Sweating was actually the beginning of rot, but it wasn't allowed to go far enough to hurt the leather. The hide was next thrown over a slanting "beam" and scraped with two-handed knives: on the flesh side to remove fat and tissue, and on the grain side to take off not only the hair, but also the outer layer of skin, the epidermis. A thorough washing followed. What was washed was the under skin or corium, fibrous and permeated with gelatin. The slow combining of tannic acid with the gelatin toughened a hide into leather and preserved it. Speeded-up modern tanning, using minerals, does not yield as good leather as did the old method.

A tannery used a lot of water, so it was always on a stream in which the hides could be washed and soaked. Water was needed for at least a half dozen vats sunk to ground level and separated by walkways. A tan vat was six feet long, four deep, and from four to six wide. To tan the best sole leather, the kind that would end up pliable, the cleaned hide was first soaked in a weak infusion of bark called ooze. The tanner gradually strengthened his ooze over several months before he started the real tanning. When the time for that arrived, he filled a dry vat with one-inch layers of bark alternated with layers of hide, then flooded the vat and kept it full while the hides lay in it, for as long as a year. From time to time he handled or turned the sides, using a slender



Spud for removing tanbark

Bark mill



Tree bark was the source of tannin. Of the many trees that yielded it, black oak was the best, with hemlock a close second. Some men made an occupation of supplying tanneries, cutting the trees and stripping them during the time of corn planting, when the bark came off easily, and grinding it to the required wheat-grain size in the other months. A tanbark mill was no more than a vertical post, arranged to rotate and supporting a heavy pole which served as axle tree for a thick stone wheel. The wheel's corrugated edge crushed the bark as an ox or a blindfolded horse, hitched to the pole's outer end, trundled the stone around a circular wooden trough which kept the bark in the path of the wheel. The mill ground two "floorings" a day—about a cord and a half. Large tanneries had their own bark mills.

pole with a big hook on one end. It was a back-breaking job.

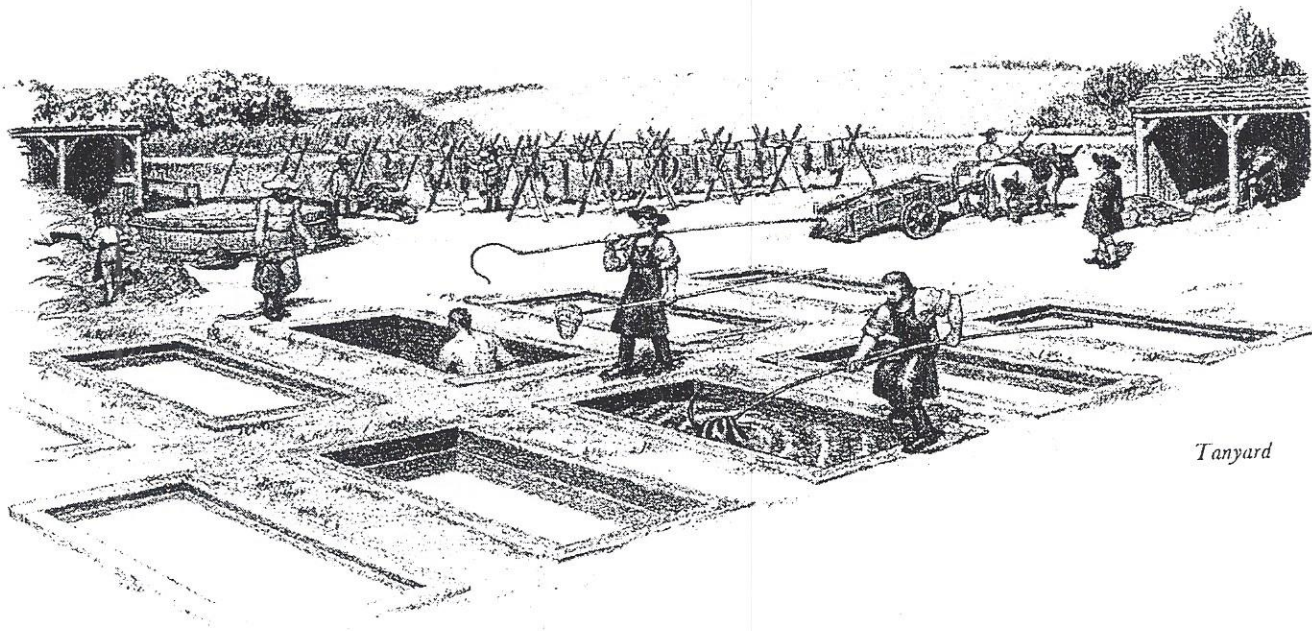
An expert knew by "feel" when the process was complete and he could fish the heavy leather out and load it on a long cart for hauling, first to the stream for washing, then to the drying racks. These were no more than horizontal poles, often in the open but better covered by a shed.

The dried leather was thumped with a heavy club to toughen and compact it. In 1768, Governor Moore of New York wrote that American tanners "have not yet arrived at the perfection of making sole leather." He must have meant that they made poor sole leather. It's utterly incredible that all colonial shoe soles were imported.

Sole leather came from the butt of a bovine hide, the thickest part near the backbone. The



Skiver for splitting hides and skins



Tanyard

thinner belly parts of cowhide made uppers for heavy shoes and boots. Calfskin provided uppers for dressy footwear. Being thinner than cowhide and needing to be more pliable when finished, the process of tanning it was different. After soaking, scraping, and washing, calfskins lay for a week or ten days in a solution of hen or pigeon dung and were turned frequently. They were then tanned in ooze of increasing strength and handled every day for up to six months but were never layered in bark like cowhides. Buckskin was tanned this way, too, but might instead be tawed as whitleather—white leather, that is, for gloves and clothing.

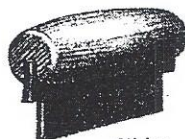
Sheep and goat kips (skins) were always tawed. Again the soaking, scraping, and washing, followed by long immersion in a solution of alum and salt. These light skins, including calf, were finished by currying. The currier began his operation with the skin wet. His object was to make the leather soft and pliable and to give it a good surface finish. His first task was to remove any roughness or thick spots from the flesh side. He used a fluted pin to remove the yellowish bloom from the grain side. Then he scoured both sides with the edge of a smooth stone set in a handle. To do this he stood at the high end of a smooth and steeply sloping stone slab. He repeated the operation with an iron slicker, made like the scouring stone, to burnish the surface. He next stuffed the leather with a mix of tallow

and neat's-foot oil beaten in with a mallet, and hung it up to dry. Since drying stiffened it, it was bruised by beating or stomping, and then rubbed and worked in the hands.

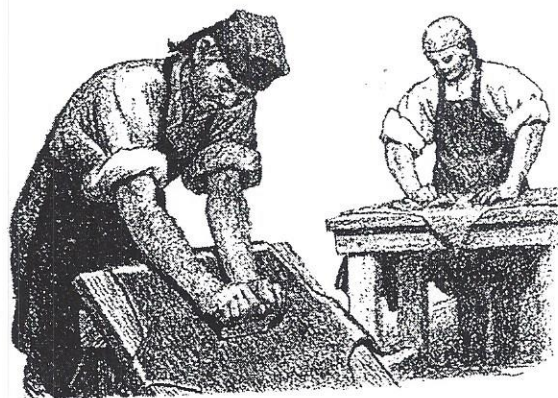
Curriers in large centers specialized, particularly after the Revolution. Some dressed only thick leather, which they blackened and waxed, for shoes and harness; others concentrated on glove leather; others on bookbinding leather; still others on hard leather for drumheads and sieves. The book men tanned their own calfskins with sumac leaves and turned out a far more durable product than can now be had anywhere. They also used a big knife, called a skiver, to split the grain layer off a sheepskin, calling it, too, a skiver.



Pin for removing bloom



Slicker



Curriers

KENTUCKY LAND-OFFICE WARRANT, No. 178

To the Principal Surveyor for the County of Lincoln

THIS shall be your Warrant to Enter and Survey for *John McCabe*
the quantity of *Four hundred* Acres of Land, in consideration of the Sum of
Eighty four Dollars and _____ cents, paid by the said
John McCabe into the Treasury of this Commonwealth (agreeable
to an Act of Assembly passed the 20th day of December, 1800) lying and being in the County of Lincoln
Beginning at Wm Neels corner and from thence a
running to adjoin Joshua Hanner's and James Thompson's
on the south side & from thence Westwardly for
Quantity

GIVEN under my hand this ~~11th~~ *Eleventh* day of *May* 1803.
Edw Thomas Reg

I do hereby assign over & relinquish all my right title
claim & interest unto Jacob Yanters his heirs &c. of the within
survey of 400 acres on the head of Reels Creek I do authorize
him the said Jacob Yanters to represent me so that a grant
may issue in his own name for value &c. of him in
testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand & affix my seal
this 19 day of November 1803

Jacob Yanters
Gold Tacker

John McCabe



June 28th. 1803

Survey for John McCabe 400 acres
of land by virtue of a land
office warrant n^o 178 Situate
lying and being on the County
of Lincoln and on head of Neels
Creek bounded as followeth

Wit.) Beginning at (A) a white oak a corner of M^{rs} McKays
App^{ce} of William Neels and on a line of Joshua Harris
thence with S^r Harris line S. 76. N. 10. poles to a white oak
(at B) corner thence with a nother of her line S. 15. E. 100
po crossing the creek to a white oak (at C) thence N. 76. E. 60 po
crossing a branch to red oak and white oak (at D) then
leaving S^r Harris line S. 15. E. 130 po to two white oaks on a
line of James Thompson (at E) thence with his line
S. 78. N. 18. po to a white oak and black oak his corner (at F)
thence with another of his line S. 12. E. 20 po to two white oaks
(at G) thence leaving his line S. 52. W. 184 po to a poplar &
chestnut oak (at H) thence N. 35. W. 316 po to a poplar and
honey locust by Neels Creek (at I) thence N. 63. E. 254 po
to two white oaks on McKays line (at J) thence with S^r
Line S. 14. E. 30 po to the beginning

Line marked & directed
of the Survey.
Jacob Yantep,

Cham men
Wm Gresham
Wm C. Martin

John Shanks. S^r

Jan^r Forbis S^r

Tellico Grant - 400 acres - McCabe to Jacob Yandes

Survey Tellico # 222

In the Name of God, I, Imane
Jacob of Lincoln County and State of Kentucky
Yantis, being weak in body but of sound mind and
memory thanks be to God, for all his mercies and knowing
that it is appointed for all men once to Die. Do make ^{the} Constitution
and appoint this my Last will and Testament hereby
Revoking all other will or wills by me heretofore made
or Published —

and first I will that my Exetrix and Exetor herein
after Mentioned do pay all my Just and Lawful Debts.
Secondly I leave and bequath to my Beloved wife Reith
all the Remainder of my Estate both Real and personal
on the following terms, to wit, that it is to Remain in her
hands and under her Care for the purpose of Raising
and Schooling my Children that is yet under age and
unmarried. and further it is my will that my wife should
Give out of S. Estate to Each of my Children as they
arrive at Lawful age or be Married as much in property
as I have Generally Given to those of my Children
Mentioned in the will

and of Property to Give to make
them Equal. and further it is my will that as soon
as my money and outstanding Debts can be Collected
that my Exetrix and my Executor do purchase a Negro or
Negroes with the same and that S. purchase shall
also Remain in my wifes hands untill her Death and
at her Decease the S. purchase together with all
the Rest of my Estate be Equally Divided on all
my Children: but further: if my wife should hereafter
Chuse to Marry in that Case I will and bequath to her only
one full third of all my Estate both Real and personal
During her life and at her Death to Descend as above S. will
and the Balance of my Estate at the Time of her marriage
to go to the use of my Children. and I do Constitute
appoint my wife and my son John Yantis my Exetrix and
Exetor to this my last will and Testament in witness where
of I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal this
Day of Nov. 1804. Signed and

acknowledged in presence of us

Witness John Yantis James Yantis John Yantis

Jacob Yantis

Jacob Yandes Will - Made Nov 1804

Note that Jacob signed his name (as he had in 1787 when he signed the power of attorney to sell Fayette County land)
although the person who wrote the will wrote it "Yantis." Jacob held on to his German name to the very end!

Jacob Yandes Inventory

Agreable to an order of the County Court of Lincoln
County to us directed to appraise the estate of Jacob Yandes
Deced. who being ^{duly} first duly sworn do proceed as follows
to wit

to one bed and furniture	12 0 0
to 2 bed and furniture	12 0 0
to 3 bed and furniture	9 0 0
to 4 bed and furniture	5 10 0
to 5 bed and furniture	6 0 0
to one bureau	6 0 0
to one chest	6 0 0
to desk and clock case	3 0 0
to books	1 10 0
to one writing Desk	

Inventory continued on Illustrations 33-b & 33-c

Comparisons of Value of Estates of other residents of Lincoln County during same time period

Taken from Lincoln County, Kentucky Will Book "B" which covers years 1791 to 1805.

Pg #	Year	Name of decedent	Document	Lb Shilling Pence
277	1804	William Ford		1051.7.5
235	1799	Wm. Montgomery	Inventory	939.11.2
238	1799	Thomas Montgomery	Inventory	876.11.0
009	1791	Thomas Williams	Inventory	842.14.9
256	1804	Joseph Jackson	Sale Bill	728.19.9
264	1795	Samuel Craig		521.10.5
260	1802	Henry Pope	Sale Bill	519.10.15
248	1804	Gideon Basley	Inventory	472.6.3
278	1805	Jacob Yandes	Inventory	464.15.6
277	1804	John Shackelford		295.0.11
245	1804	Markham Marshel	Inventory	276.6.6
234	1799	William Jackson	Inventory	264.7.10
031	1792	John Shakeford	Inventory	254.3.4
022	1792	Isaac Farris	Inventory	186.18.6
282	1805	Edward Worthington		173.6.9
284	1805	Frederick Grant		169.13.0
002	1791	James Burton	Inventory	158.11.6
259	1804	Uriah Sutherland	Inventory	146.8.6
233	1799	Jon Milner	Inventory	131.18.6
237	1799	Mary Myers	Inventory	119.17.0
266	1802	Sarah Ford		91.12.8
245	1805	James Shackelov	Inventory	72.6.0
241	1799	James Hindman	Inventory	70.4.6
244	1804	James Cloyd	Inventory	65.0.6
006	1791	John Miller	Inventory	058.15.16
026	1792	Benjamn Nokes	Inventory	38.15.0
001	1791	Francis Kirkpatrick	Inventory	037.11.6
017	1792	Soloman Shoemaker	Inventory	35.1.3
028	1792	James Bailey	Inventory	33.3.9

It is difficult to evaluate the wealth of a person unless one compares it to others. The chart on left is designed to make it possible to compare the value of Jacob's personal property with that of his neighbors. I have sorted it according to value --highest first. Many men did not have enough money to even have an inventory made.

Slaves were included as personal property, but land was not. Jacob had 707.75 acres of land in Lincoln and Garrard Counties at the time of his death.

The items in his inventory tell quite a lot about him. He had a silver watch, books, a writing desk, and even a clock (or at least the case for one). Quite good for Kentucky in 1805.

279

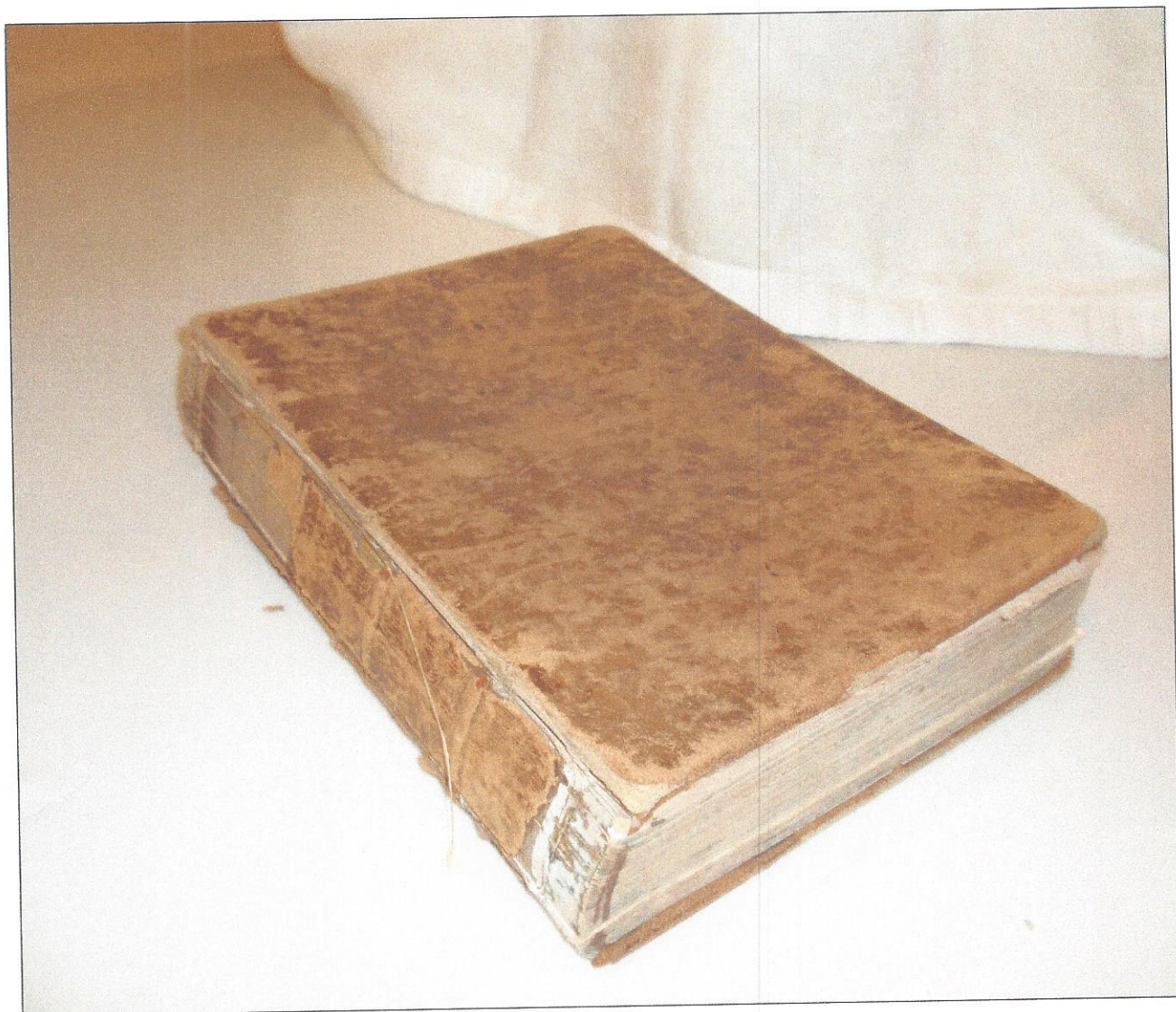
to one cupboard and furniture - - - - -	282
to three tables and one handstand - - - - -	520
to one Silver Watch a ^{packet} compass and gold weights - - - - -	150
to one shot gun & a holster of pistols - - - - -	4100
to fur tang and shovel - - - - -	220
to two glass wheels batten wheel & check Reel - - - - -	220
to a hump and glass Hackles - - - - -	300
to two flat irons & one lasking glap - - - - -	100
to nine chairs - - - - -	126
to pattern Ware - - - - -	240
to one woman and two mens saddles - - - - -	9160
to one brot bit saw - - - - -	220
to sundries Carpenter tools - - - - -	3180
to sundries Iron tools - - - - -	4100
to Kitchen furniture - - - - -	612
two plows and four hoes and one log chain - - - - -	440
do three plows - - - - -	312
to furniture, sades sole leather - - - - -	12120
to upper leather finished - - - - -	12120
to finished Skirting Leather - - - - -	15150
to unfinished leather 49 sides - - - - -	3000
to leather in tan - - - - -	9000
to fifty Raw hides - - - - -	2100
to two pair boot legs unfinished - - - - -	140

to three horse collars & two blind buckles	2	2	0
to two pair mens shoes		12	0
to one pair stielands		12	0
to tanner tools	4	10	0
to one grindstone		9	0
to a Waggon hind gear & Jack Screws	19	10	0
to two pair of horse gears	2	12	0
to one cutting box		12	0
to one dutch fawn	5	0	0
to one Iron harrow	1	0	0
to one pitch and one dung fork	0	12	0
to fifteen head of sheep	5	8	0
to a parcel of hogs	5	8	0
to six head of cattle	10	10	0
to eleven head of cattle	18	0	0
to one loom and slay	2	0	0
to one saddle mare	6	0	0
to one do	25	0	0
to one "sorel horse	12	0	0
to one bay mare and Colt	40	0	0
to one roan Colt	9	0	0
to one steed Colt	30	0	0
Total Amount	154	15	6

Reuben Paine
Hugh Logan

David Scoville

At a County Court holden for Lincoln County on
monday the 9th day of July in the year 1808 the
said Court do hereby certify that the above



Bible of Robert C. Yantis--a grandson of Jacob Yandes/Yantis

Robert Cochran Yantis's Bible (above) was not an expensive one. We know because it still has the price on the inside front cover (\$2.00), however it is of infinite value to those who are descended from the people whose names are included on the "Birth" and "Death" pages. In particular, the death of Robert's grandfather, Jacob Yandes/Yantis is very important for I believe this is the ONLY record of his exact date of death in existence. Those who have mentioned Jacob's death give the date as sometime between the date he signed his will and when it was probated--Nov 1804 to 10th June 1805.

It is obvious that much of the birth and death data was copied from a prior source--no doubt the bible of Aaron Yantis, Robert's father. The bible was published in 1859. Perhaps Robert C. Yantis had been thinking of buying a bible in which to record the births of his children and when his father died in 1861, it motivated him into buying this one to be sure his death was recorded. It turned out to be a real blessing for Aaron's bible was probably in his son Benjamin Franklin Yantis's home when it burned about 1906. Correspondence with numerous descendants has not resulted in one of them writing what was hoped for: "I have the old family bible."

THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING THE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
APOCRYPHA:

Translated out of the Original Tongues,

AND

WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED,

A CONCORDANCE, THE PSALMS OF DAVID IN METRE,

AN INDEX, TABLES, AND OTHER USEFUL MATTERS.

The Text conformable to the Standard of the American Bible Society.

CINCINNATI:

MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & COMPANY.

1859.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Jacob Yantis the Father
of Aaron Yantis Died
March the 12th 1805

Jane Cochran the Mother
of Martha Yantis Died
November the 21st 1824

Robert Cochran the Father
of Martha Yantis Died
November the 30th 1824

William, S. Yantis Died
Tuesday February the 4th 1830

Martha Yantis the Mother
of R. C. Yantis Died
March the 30th 1835

Jane Yantis Died
March the 31st 1839

Samuel, S. Yantis
Died April the 28th 1841

Aaron Yantis the Father
of R. C. Yantis, Died
July the 17th 1861

Charles Yantis
the son of J. C. Yantis
Died February
the 7th 1864

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Of the Children of
Robert, C. and Mary
Ann Yantis

Martha Ann, Yantis
born Tuesday October
the 24th 1848

Minnie, Yantis
born Wednesday Dec.
the 26th 1849

Mary Ellen, Yantis
born Friday April the 16th
1852

Harriet Yantis
born Friday Feb.
the 17th 1854

Emeline Yantis
born Sunday January
the 6th 1856

Carrie Yantis
born Friday Dec.
the 25th 1858

Alice Yantis
born Sunday May
the 20th 1860

Edith Yantis
born Wednesday July
the 18th 1861

Charles Yantis
born Sunday May
the 23rd 1864

Charlotte Yantis
born Monday
January 9th 1867

PARENTS'

RECORD.

Births Father. of the
Children of Aaron and
Martha Yantis
Jane Yantis born
Monday November
the 30th 1812

James C Yantis born
Tuesday August
the 1st 1815

Jacob Yantis born
Monday. December
the 15th 1817

John C Yantis born
Monday August the 21st
1820

Robert C Yantis born
Saturday December
the 27th 1823

Samuel L. Yantis
Born Thursday January
the 18th 1827.

Mother.

William L. Yantis born
Thursday April the 30th 1829

Benjamin F Yantis
born Wednesday February
the 2nd 1831