

# *Philip Ausmus*

*"Pioneer of Tennessee"*

*(c1728- c1808)*

Genealogy report prepared by  
Eric D. Ausmus  
Chico, CA  
© 2001 Eric D. Ausmus

[Ausmus Family Pioneers \(Introduction\)](#)

*Last Updated 11/07/11*

## *Outline*

Name: Philip Ausimus

Father: Unknown - **and is not** Johann Peter Assum

Mother: Unknown

Sibling: Peter Ausmus

Born: c1728, North America

Died: c1809 Powell's Valley, Claiborne County, Tennessee, USA

Married first: **Margaretha** ( ) probably in Pennsylvania

Children of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth Ausmus (c1761 – 29 Jan 1832) m. John Gothard Crescilius
2. Anna Margaretha born 8 Apr 1762 Manheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania, USA m. Reinhardt (Richard) **Ammon** (c1760 – bef 1840) in Codorus Township, York County, PA c1780

Married second: **Anna Elizabeth Kapelle** c1763

Children of second marriage:

3. Anna Maria born 30 Oct 1764 Manheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania, USA
4. Maria Catharina born 13 Aug 1768 in Manheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania, USA

Married third: **Chatrina Crescilius** widow of **Isaac Bollinger** abt 1773 in York County, Pennsylvania.

Children of third marriage:

5. Johannes Heinrich born 3 Jan 1774 in Frederick County, Maryland, USA
6. Peter Ausmus born 12 Oct 1775 Brock's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia, USA
7. John Ausmus born 27 July 1778 Brock's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia, USA

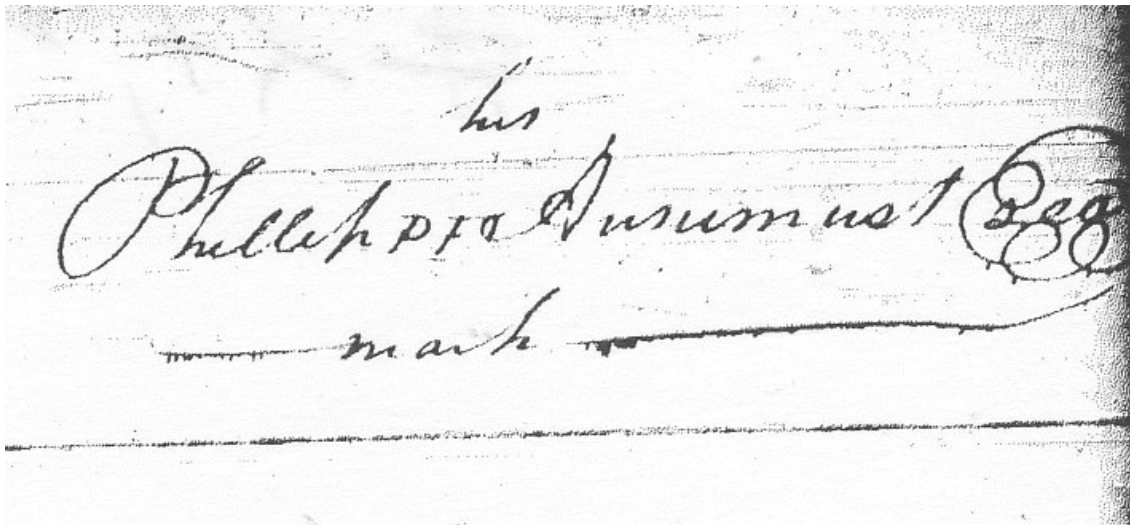
8. Susannah born 1781 Brock's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia, USA
9. Sarah born 8 Jan 1784 Sinking Creek, Johnson City, Washington County, Tennessee, USA
10. Philip born 19 Mar 1788 Sinking Creek, Johnson City, Washington County, Tennessee, USA

### *Erroneous Tradition*

Contrary to erroneous tradition, first stated by Harry L. Ausmus in the book, *Ausmus Family History; 1711-1962*, published in 1963, Philip Ausmus:

- Was not a Dunkard Minister or a member of the Davis Creek Baptist Church in Speedwell, Tennessee.
- Did not marry **Elizabeth "Betty" Neva**. There were no Neva families in the area, the headstone in the Ausmus cemetery is a contemporary marker based on erroneous tradition. Even Harry L. Ausmus realized his mistake after publishing his book in 1962.
- Was not the son of [Johan Peter Assum](#) and did not immigrate to America with his father in 1752 on the ship, Neptune captained by John Mason.
- Did not have a brother named Benjamin that was George Washington's herb doctor.

That said, there are a lot of wonderful insights, stories, photos and oral traditions that would have otherwise been lost for good if Harry did not write his great book.



## *Philip's Origins*

Many Ausmus descendants have been searching for Philip Ausmus' origins and parents to no avail. The difficulty stems from the fact that the early Ausmuses did not emigrate to America in large family groups, and most never stayed long in any one place, thus leaving scarce or no trace at all between their travels. The early Ausmuses were poorly educated, never served in militias and kept to themselves and their farms.

The very nature of having an obscure name leads modern transcribers no reference of which to interpret often sloppy cursive writing. Once the originals are type scripted and published in error in a book, the record of your ancestor came be very difficult to find. The surname of Ausmus was first pronounced as Aus-i-mus in Colonial America. The "i" was dropped as the name became anglicized - dropping the unnecessary extra syllable.

Tradition states that the Ausmus family line that settled in Tennessee and Illinois originated from Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany descending from [Johan Peter Assum](#) and Catharina; "Catharina was to have died at sea during the voyage". This tradition has been unsubstantially perpetuated in error. It was Harry L. Ausmus' guess since the name is somewhat similar and no other Assimus' can be found on ship's passenger lists during the era prior to Philip's first known records. This author has performed additional research and has disproved this assumption.

Philip was the descendant of **Phillippus Ausimus** (1666 - aft 1710) who immigrated to New York with his wife and three children. He and his wife and three children were among 1,745 displaced Palatines on the third of five sailing vessels enumerated by the Dutch Commissioners in Rotterdam on 2 Jun 1709 <sup>[77; pg 253]</sup>. On 5 Jun they arrived at St. Catherine's in England to receive assistance from the crown. Philip's ancestor was a listed as a 43-year old Lutheran linen weaver with the following family members <sup>[88]</sup> on the ship *Fame*; *Capt. Houxton*:

1. [Phillip Ausimus](#) (c1666 - aft 1710) and *wroun* (wife)
  - a. Son (c1700 - aft 1710)
  - b. Daughter (c1702 - aft 1710)
  - c. Son (c1705 - aft 1710)

Phillip would have been from the Palatine Region of war torn Germany, possibly near Rheinfiscofsm' Dickschied, or Stuttgart where clusters of Ausmus and Auseum families from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries can be found in church parish records. The Ausmus family was on board for six long months and the sufferings of the Palatines were terrible the people were closely packed in the ships. Many

of them suffered from the foul odor and vermin; some below deck could neither get fresh air nor see the light of day. Under such conditions, the younger children died in great numbers. One of the ships reported eighty deaths and another ship reported one hundred sick. Typhoid fever was spread by infectious fleas and body lice.

The first ship to arrive was the "Lyon" which touched New York on June 13, 1710, Governor Hunter's ships and several others followed the next day. One, the Herbert was wrecked on the east end of Long Island on July 7, 1710. The last ship didn't arrive until August 2nd. Of the 2,814 passengers who had started the journey, 446 had perished before the end of July.

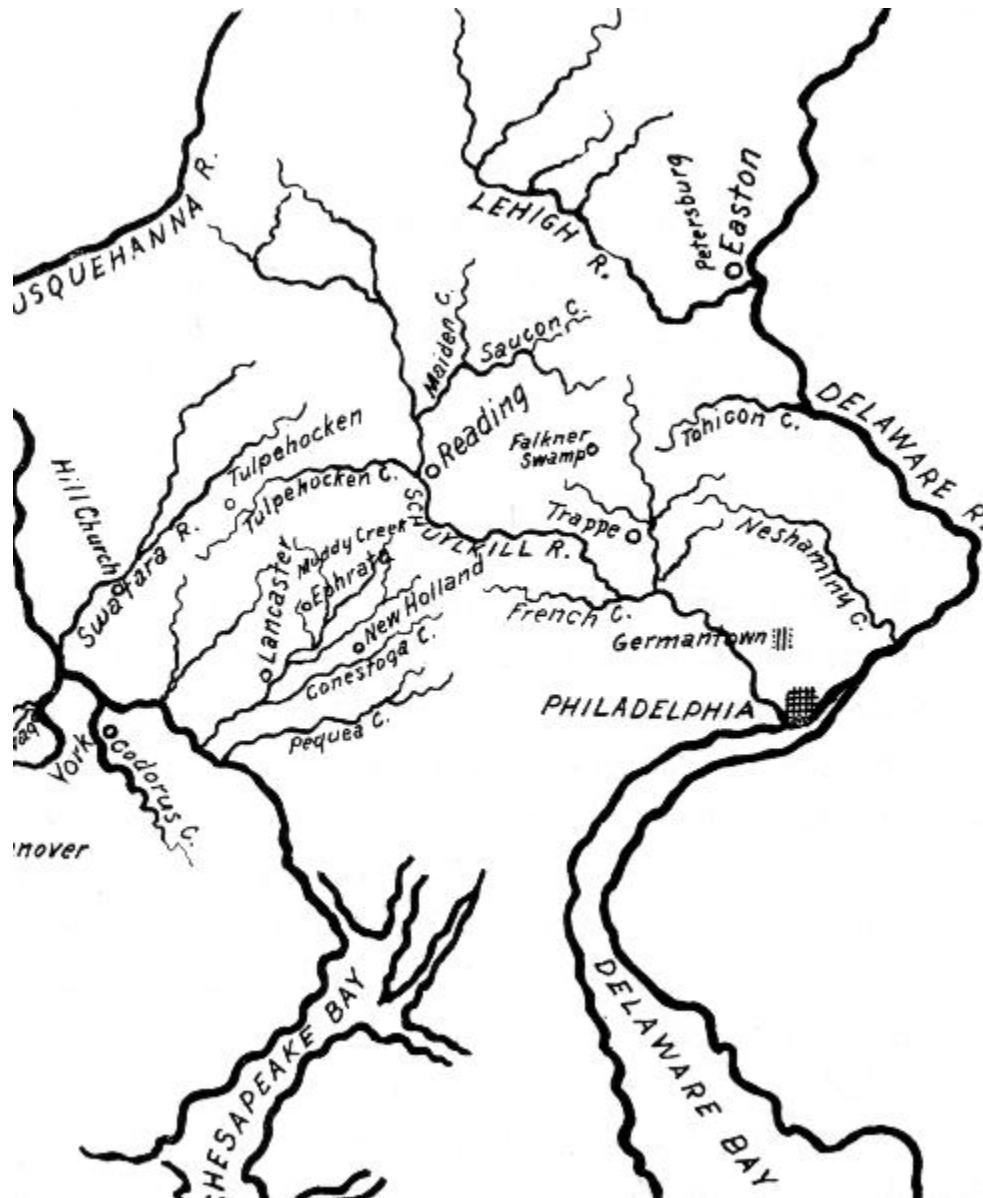
Due to the poor condition of the Palatines, the residents of New York protested their arrival and they were subsequently encamped on Nutten Island. The immigrants were slow in recovering their health after their wretched passage from England. Peter Willemese Romers, a coffin maker was the chief benefactor. For in 1711 he petitioned for 59 pounds 6 shillings sterling in payment for 250 coffins used for the burial of Palatines during the summer of 1710.

Many children were left orphans. The problem for caring for them was solved by apprenticing them. According to the records seventy four were apprenticed by Hunter from 1710 to 1714. . On July 6, 1713, the minister, Haeger wrote, that the Poor Palatines boil grass and the children eat the leaves of trees. I have seen old men and women cry that it should almost have moved a stone. Several have for a whole week together had nothing but welsh turnips which they did only scrape and eat without any salt or fat and bread. By the spring of 1714, 150 German families were living around Schoharie, planting corn and sowing grain for their sustenance. [83]

Within the next five years, many Palatines removed to Pennsylvania and new Jersey, settling at Hackensack, still others pushed a few miles south to Rhinebeck, New York and some returned to New York City and Livingston Manor. On October 26, 1713, Governor Hunter of New York reported 1,008 Palatines were in the Hudson River settlements, 500 in Schoharie Valley and about 500 among the various planters. By 1718 approximately 224 families of 1,021 Palatines lived along the Hudson River and 580 persons lived in Schoharie. [78]

About 1710 a company of Palatines, in faith Mennonites settled "toward the River Susquehanna" in Pennsylvania. Palatines continued to arrive in that colony in increasing numbers. In 1717 one hundred "sold themselves for servants to Pennsylvania for five years." About 400 more were in London awaiting disposition when in 1717, the registration of immigrants was required by the

Penn colonial authorities. The people received news from the land at Swatara and Tulpehocken in Pennsylvania. Many of them came together, cut away from Schoharie that had now faced title disputes between the Indians and the proprietors. They traveled to the Susquehanna and brought their goods there and made canoes and journeyed down to the mouth of the Swatara Creek and drove their cattle overland in the spring of 1723.



*"Turning their backs on their friends in New York Province, of whom they had experienced so many trials and sufferings in the past and so few joys, and turned*

*their faced towards the setting sun as it sank below the unknown wilderness which lay before them with all its hidden dangers.* [83]

Thence they came to the Tulpehocken settlement 60 miles west of Philadelphia, beyond the grasp of white settlers. Tulpehocken was the Indian name for, "*Land where the turtles sang and wooed*".[83] Later others followed and settled there, at first without permission of the owner of the land or company, or from the Indians from whom the people had not yet bought the land. In 1725 there were 33 families settled there and fifty more families expected. Among them was the family of Conrad Weiser, who served Pennsylvania and the colonies generally as a valuable intermediary with the Indians. [78]

The title to their land immediately became under dispute, according to William Penn, no Indian could sell land to a private party without receiving just title from the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. As such, the English worked up a deed to the Sachem of the Delaware Indians, Schuykill on behalf of the German settlers which included bartered items such as:

- Twenty brass kettles,
- Twenty coats
- Blankets
- Gun Powder and Lead
- Tommy-hawks
- Looking glasses
- Tobacco
- Scissors
- Paint
- Twenty gallons of Rum

Regarding the last bartered item, the Indians had problems with the consumption of alcohol. According to Conrad Weiser,

*"I accompanied the Chief of Maqua to his country to learn his language. here I suffered much from the excessive cold, for I was badly clothed, and towards spring also from hunger, for the Indians had nothing to eat. A bushel of Indian corn was worth five to six shillings. And at this period the Indians when drunk were so barbarous, tha I was frequently obliged to hide from the drunken Indans."*

### *Raising a Family in Pennsylvania*

Circa 1728, **Philip Asimus** is born, apparently in America and named after his ancestor of the same name. Philip's date of birth can only be estimated from the 1787 tax list for Washington County, North Carolina in which he stated his age as

being over 60. Yes, there is a possibility that Philip exaggerated his age to avoid paying taxes as there were no taxes for being over 60, or there is also a strong likelihood that he didn't even know his exact age. Oral tradition states his birth as 1733.

**Assimus Boyer** (3 May 1734 - 18 May 1807) is born to **Heinrich Boyer** (1689 - 1757) and **Elizabeth Maria Zerbe** (1713 - 1756) in Tolpehoken Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. His given name may have been in homage to the Ausmus family and may have been a relative. Elizabeth Maria was the daughter of **Martin Zerbe** (c1685 - c1745) and Anna Elizabeth of Fell's Manor, PA.

26 May 1745, the first pastor of the **Cruetz or Kreutz Creek settlement** crossed the Susquehanna River to Codorus Creek (then pronounced Catores). His name was Jacob Lischy and he was to preach to the Germans known as the "Maryland Intruders"<sup>[94]</sup>. The records his first baptism as follows:

- Maria Elizabeth Stern
- Anna Maria Bayer [**Boyer**]
- John George **Amen**

By 1745, a small school house had already been constructed. Of the 66 church members, the following families can be named from Lischy's diary <sup>[94]</sup>:

- Shultz
- John George Schwab, s/o Georg Schwab
- Adam **Luckenbach** (1713 - 1785) school teacher at first Reformed school at Kreutz Creek and Lischy's school master at Muddy Creek, Lancaster, PA
- Martin Shultz or Sholtz - received warrant for 50 acres of land for the existing Church 1746
- Jacob Welshoffer -dito
- Henry Smith - ditto
- George **Ament** - ditto
- Philip Rothrock
- Frantz Ludwig Berott
- Casper Spengler
- Baltzer Spengler
- Johannes Fischell
- Heinrich Schmid
- George Meyer
- Jacob Wltzhoefler
- Valentine Krantz
- Deitrich Mayer
- Johannes Schedley
- Killian Schmid
- Meinrich Bahm

- Heinrich Liebhardt
- Johannes Emig
- Philip and Elizabeth Gardner – Kreutz Creek Cemetery
- Peter Gardner
- Henry Musser
- John and Anna Ruby
- Michael Blessing
- Anna George and Simon Fries or Fries
- Jacob Laucks (1780 – 1842)

Circa 1761, Philip and Margaretha give birth to a daughter **Anna Elizabeth Ausmus** (c1761 – 29 Jan 1832) who married [John Gothard Creselius](#) (1753- 22 Feb 1835), son of [Otto Rudolf Creselius](#). Elizabeth's existence is supported by <sup>[22]</sup> and <sup>[16]</sup> but no record of her birth or baptism has yet to be discovered. Both Elizabeth and her father were executors of Rudolf's will in 1787 which was proven in Washington County (TN) North Carolina. The Creseliiuses and Ausmuses were neighbors and attendees of the Monocacy Church in Frederick County Maryland in 1772, both were residents in Brock's Gap, Virginia and in Cherokee Creek, TN in 1783, and in Laurens, South Carolina in 1790. After leaving South Carolina about 1796, John and Elizabeth returned to Cherokee Creek where Elizabeth's father and her siblings remained until late 1798 when a large group of relatives including Elizabeth's step-brother, Frederick Bollinger, and in-laws, Samuel and John Weaver removed to Powells Valley in what would become Speedwell, Tennessee. John and Elizabeth (Ausmus) Creselius then removed to Harrison County, Indiana about 1818. Elizabeth is stated by tradition to have died in 1832. However it should be noted that she is not listed as living in the home of her husband when the 1820 census was taken.

John Creselius and Elizabeth Ausmus had at least the following children:

1. John Gothard (1789-1864)
2. Elizabeth (1790-1803)
3. Sarah (1793 - ?)
4. Philip Ausmus (1794 – 1850) m. Rebecca Enlow in 6 Feb 1817 in Harrison County, Indiana
5. Henry Cline (1797 – 1885)
6. Barbara (1799 - ?)
7. Mary Zubrotin (1800 – 1828)
8. Christena (1802 - ?)
9. Margaret (1804 - ?)
10. Hiram (1808 – 1890)

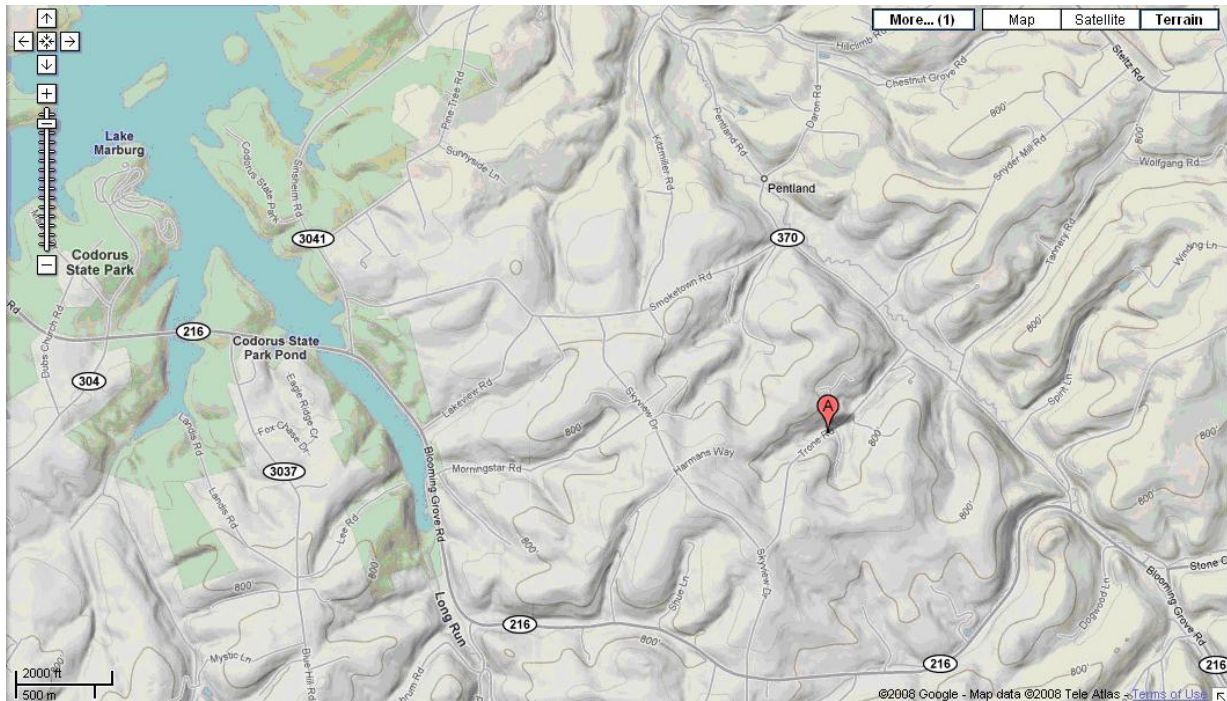


No. 10355 }  
**To all to whom these Presents shall come**  
**WHEREAS** *Philip Ausmus Crecelius, of Crawford Co*  
*has* deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the RE  
**OFFICE** at *Tenunes* whereby it appears that full payme  
*Philip Ausmus Crecelius*

In 1762 **Philip Ausmus** and **Margaretha ( ) Ausmus** settled in Manheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania and applied for a land warrant. In 1768 the land surveyors hired by the successors of William Penn, arrived and stated that the land held by Philip Ausmus had improved his land for six years. As will be explained later, "improving" land was critical to ownership.

Most Germans congregated together, bonded by their race and language and created small German villages in southeast Pennsylvania. One such village or borough that attracted hundreds of immigrant Germans was Lancaster in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Philip Ausmus, his wife, Anna Margaretha and children moved to the suburbs of Lancaster to a newly opened area just west of the Susquehanna River. They staked out 148 acres of farmable land in York County's Manheim Township. [2]

Thanks to modern day mapping over the internet and the tremendous work by Dr. Neil Otto Hively by creating the Philadelphia Township Maps, Philip's parcel can be narrowed down to the nearest 500 feet. Philip would have built his first home in America about 2000 feet south of present day Trone Road as shown in the photo below:



This area of York County was then known as Krutz Creek. The first Germans who settled in this area (present day Hanover) in 1733.

*“Four and twenty heads of families, who for the most part had emigrated from Württemberg, came here together, and, joining themselves in one fraternal ban, formed an evangelical Lutheran congregation.”* Württemberg is located in southern Germany near Switzerland and is near Manheim, Heidelberg.

According to Dr. Neil Otto Hively, many early settlers settled on vacant tracts of newly opened land in Pennsylvania without recourse to official authorization from the Proprietors of the colony. This was accentuated by the accelerated rate of European immigration at about the time the lands west of the **Susquehanna River** were opened for general settlement, and the inability of the Pennsylvania land grant system to deal with the vast surge of settlers. Settlers of Irish and Germanic descent especially took it upon themselves to locate and "improve" a vacant tract of land without obtaining any warrant for the land. A major Pennsylvania colonial policy shift in 1765 permitted settlers who had squatted on unwarranted land, and who were willing to accept the results of a land survey, to be granted an official warrant for their land, upon application. The "East Side" and "West Side" Applications (corresponding to land on the East and West sides of the Susquehanna River) were exceptional warrants issued to deal with settlers living on unwarranted land. The warrantee was granted an official Pennsylvania warrant, agreed to abide by the subsequent land survey, and pay the original purchase price of the property, with back interest. The large number of "Applications" listed in these volumes are an illustration of this phenomenon.

"Interest dates" correspond to the date of actual settlement upon which the back rent was paid. Some 5600 West Side Applications were granted between 1765 and 1769.

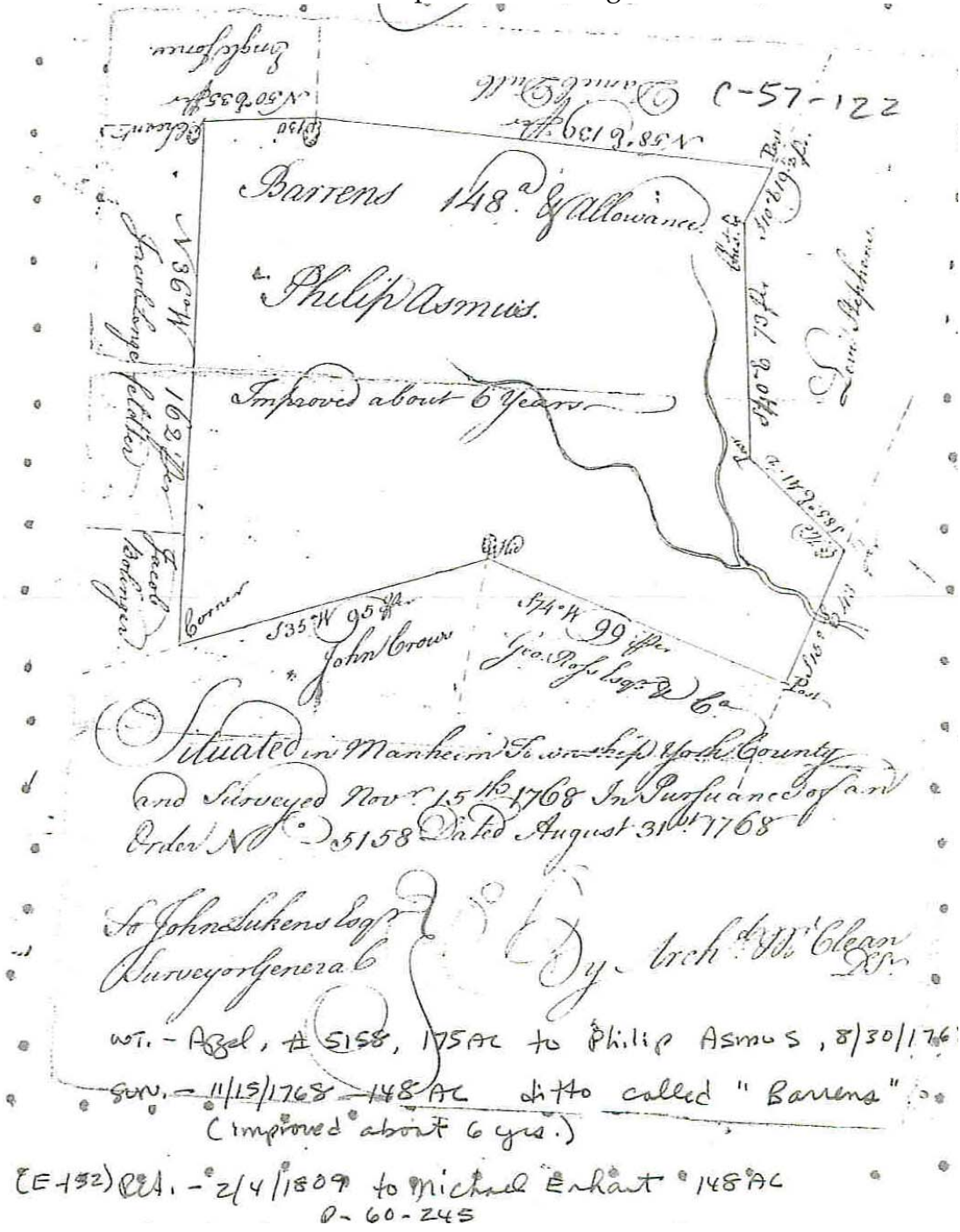
By the 1760s the assumption that all unwarranted country land within the purchases of 1754 and earlier was vacant and unimproved had given way to the realization that thousands of squatters had already settled upon the land. On June 17, 1765 a new application system was implemented making a formal application the required first step in the patenting process. The new procedures also introduced a new type of warrant, called a warrant to accept, that was granted after a survey was conducted. Under the new system, the applicant was to appear in person at the Land Office in Philadelphia where his name, the date of application, and the description of the land were entered in a special application book. To curb speculation, each applicant was limited to a maximum of 300 acres.

The Secretary of the Land Office sent copies of applications to the surveyor general who registered the receipt of the copies in his application book and these copies accompanied the orders to survey sent to the deputy surveyors. The survey was to be completed in six months and a drawing showing courses, distances, and adjoining owners returned to the surveyor general. The applicant had another six months to produce a certified statement of his settlement date and the nature of his improvement and to pay the receiver general for the land. After payment was made, a warrant was sent to the surveyor general telling him to accept the survey and to send a return of survey to the Secretary's office where the secretary made out a patent from the return of survey.

The manner of obtaining a lot in York County was this; the person wishing for one, applied for and requested the proprietors [William Penn's relatives], to permit him to "take up a lot". They then received a certificate of having mad such application; the lot was then surveyed for him. The possession of a ticket was by no means the same as owning a lot. It only gave a right to build, to obtain a patent; for the lots were granted upon particular conditions strenuously enforced [36]. Phillip did not pay for his land because he was very poor and did not have the money. It would be another 15 years before he would have saved enough money for his first piece of land.

On November 15, 1768, a warrant was issued to survey **Philip Asmus'** parcel. To help distinguish the parcels, the surveyors assigned nicknames and called Philips parcel, "Barrens", and remarked that the land had been improved for six years. Although the nickname doesn't sound very endearing, one can see by the surveyor's plat, two branches of small creeks, which would have offered habitat for vegetation as well as provide domestic water and water for livestock.

"Barrens" was a name actually given to the area. This area was former hunting grounds of the early Native Indians. The Indians burned the land to improve their hunting and looked "Barren". Early English settlers remarked that only scrub brush could be seen for miles. Future farming was even more ruinous to the lands due to the mode of tilling which generally prevailed. Wheat was always the first crop, then followed by rye, corn and oats. After going through this course, it was left for a year or two, and then the course began again. This was continued until the soil would produce nothing. [36]





The photo below is a contemporary photo taken near Philip's home in York County.



According to the survey warrants, Philip's neighbors included:

**Isaac, Joseph and Jacob Bollinger** - one would be the father or brother of Philip's third wife. **Henry Bollinger** is also listed in Manheim's tax list for 1779.

**Henry Jacob and John Bowman** - Barbara Bowman was the mother of John Hunter, Sr.

**Henry Yager**, father of **John Hunter** who travel with the Ausmuses to Augusta County, Virginia then to Tennessee. He is also listed in the 1779 tax list paying tax on 150 acres.

**John Moyer Sr, & Jr.** - Would travel with the Ausmuses to Augusta County, Virginia then to Tennessee

**Christian & Peter Ruble** - Would travel with the Ausmuses to Augusta County, Virginia then to Tennessee

**Michael Beahler (Beeler)** many Beelers would settle in Powell Valley, TN  
**John and Jacob Crouse**

**Jacob and Mathias Haffner**

**George and Christian Ruleman. Anna Maria Rulemanin** would later sponsor Philip's child during a baptism.

**Jacob Amman** (Amon) \*Richard Ammon would later marry Philip's oldest daughter  
**John & Henry Brodbeck**  
**John and George Werner**

A few years prior to Philip's arrival to Manheim Township, some of the local citizens banded together to request the construction of a new road.

*To the Worshipful His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York met at York the Last Tuesday of July, 1760*

*The Petition of the Inhabitants of Codorus Township and parts adjacent humbly Sheweth [sic] that a great Road is much wanted from York Town towards Baltimore Town as far as the Temporary line. That a Road has been laid out part of the way but not finished.*

*Your petitioners humbly pray that proper Persons may be appointed to review the ground and lay out a Road from George Myers Plantation by the Widow Links to the Temporary Line where Tobias Amspoker junr. lately dwelt, there being now a good Road in the Maryland Side of the Line from said Amspoker's late dwelling Plantation to Baltimore Town aforsaid.*

*And your Petitioners will pray:*

*Michel Myer, Philip **Zeigler**, Michel Ham Michel Beissel, Jacob **Hover**, Ludwig Rieser, Ludwig **Huber**, Jacob Soeller, Johannes Weller, George Keller, **Ulrich Huber**, Daniel Cramer, Michel Miller, Michel Wunord, Nicholas Vogel, George Meyer, Peter Wolf, Nicholas Schrom, Nicholas Koenig, **Jacob Ob (Upp)**[a cordwainer], David Hamsspacker, Jacob Hoak, Casper Kinsser, **Daniel Diehl**.*

Philip was surrounded by a few who made their mark in History. One of Philip's adjacent land owner was **George Ross** (1730-1779), a wealthy and prominent lawyer, who would become a Colonel in the Continental Army and a member of the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. George worked out of nearby Lancaster and owned many larger parcels like many of the other wealthy land speculators, so it is likely that he never even spent any time on the land next to Philip's parcel, though it is an interesting fact. Like most of the gentry class, land would be purchased and later sold to the influx of immigrants.

Another neighbor to Philip is **Andrew Hersche** (1702-1792) ancestor to **Milton Hershey** (1857-1945) founder of the Hershey Chocolate Company in nearby Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Survey #638).

## *Baptisms*

According to Harry L. Ausmus' grandfather, David Ausmus (1856-1925), "Philip was a little short of six feet tall and was sandy-haired, with gray-blue eyes and that he appeared to be the least bit stoop-shouldered".<sup>[16]</sup> David had also passed oral tradition down to generations that Philip was a member of the German Baptists called Tunkers (Dunkers). According to York County historians, there was a small sect of Tunkers in Codorus Township at the time so it is possible. However, his children were still baptized in local churches flying the banner of Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed. There is no evidence that Philip was a Dunkard Minister.

While living in York County, Pennsylvania, Philip and Margaretha would meet their neighbors on Saturdays attending St. Jacobs Church (a.k.a St. Jacobs Stone Church) which was a few miles east of their home, across Codorus Creek. According to an old deed, Jacob's Union Church is built on land granted by the State during Governorship of Thomas McKean. This is the way the deed [reads](#):

*"Know ye, that in consideration of the sum of Thirty-one Dollars and three cents lawful money now paid by **George Werner**, Andrew Miller, Francis Bachman, and **Jacob Ruhlman**, Elders of the Presbyterian and Lutheran Congregations of the County of York, - into the Receiver General's Office of the Commonwealth, there is granted, by the said Commonwealth unto the said George Werner, Andrew Miller, Francis Bachman and Jacob Ruhlman in trust for the use herein after mentioned-a certain tract of land called Teachers' Resort - situated in Codorus Township, York Co., - containing Forty-five Acres." The granting of this land took place in the year 1767.*

On May 9, 1762, Philip and Margaretha baptized , Anna Margaretha Ausmus at St Jacobs Church. <sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[40]</sup>

<b>Anna Margaretha Ashimus</b>	Born	8 April 1762	Birth
<b>Anna Margaretha Ashimus</b>	Baptized	9 May 1762	Baptism
<b>Philip Ashimus</b>	Father		Baptism
<b>Anna Margaretha Ashimus</b>	Mother		Baptism

Sponsors listed in the baptism were his neighbors **Johan George Werner** and **Anna Elisabeth Kappell**, (German name for Chapel). Elizabeth is likely related to **Henry Kepple**, of the City of Philadelphia and merchant to **Baltzer Knatzer**, Yeoman of York County. This is because on 4 May 1757 Henry purchased 100 acres for 5 pounds for "Land situate three miles from Codorus Creek" which was in the vicinity of Philip Ausmus' parcel. Witnesses to the deed as recorded in York County Deeds Vol 2, pg 17 were **Jacob Upp** [a cordwainer], and **Charles Morse**. Henry also purchased 200 acres from **George Albrecht** of Codorus,

Yeoman on 3 Dec 1755. This tract of land "*being over Codorus Creek over Susquahanna River about a mile from his son Anthony Albrecht...*". Henry, of Philadelphia was naturalized on 22 Mar 1761.

**Anna Elisabeth Capel** is most likely a relative of **Jacob Ludwig Capelle** or **Kepelle** who can be found arriving in America on October 16, 1751 on the Ship *Duke of Wirtemberg*, Captain Montpelier. On board were several **Brodbecks** who settled in Codorus Township near St. Jacobs Stone Church in Pennsylvania. Even more interesting is the fact that one of Jacob Ludwig Capel's fellow passengers is **Phillip Jacob Werner and Michael Werner**, thus linking the Werner and Kappel Families who sponsored Philip's first child in York County.

**George** and **John Werner** can be found as land holders in York County and emigrating from Baden-Wurtemberg as stated on the ships passengers list (1752; Neptune) and **Jacob Werner** can be seen as one of the earliest settlers of the area [83]. George can also be found baptizing a son with the same name on December 20, 1766 along with wife, Catharina according to the Birth and Baptismal Registers of Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania [48]. John Werner can also be found later in the 1790 census in Manheim Township. When the 1779 tax list for Manheim Township was taken, **Melchior Werner** can be seen paying tax on 200 acres of land and tax on 2 horses and 3 cows. **George Werner** (Jr./Sr.?) only pays tax on 2 cows and no land which probably means that he was living with Melchior. **George Werner** and **Richard Ammon** or **Auman** were both executors to the will of **Christian Fass** and his wife Elizabeth on April 1, 1790 (proven 13 Apr 1795). George Werner's will in Manheim Township, York County is proven on 18 April 1801. In 1803 George Werner received the patent to the land occupied by St. Jacobs (Stone) Union Church which was originally warranted by Fass, Rothermel, Krebs and Ammon [53].

The aforementioned, [Richard Ammon](#) (c1760 - c1825) married **Philip and Anna Margaretha's** daughter, **Anna Margaretha Ashimus** (Ausmus) circa 1780. Richard was a relative of **Jacob Ammon** of York County who left "the Berner Oberland" Switzerland creating a new sect of Amish Mennonites who settled in Pennsylvania who broke from the "Reist" Mennonites. Both sects practiced foot washing. Jacob can be seen arriving in Philadelphia on the ship John and Elizabeth, from Amsterdam and Portsmouth from Hanau, the Palentine and Wurttemberg by Captain Ham in 1754. Also on board is **Johan George Rulleman** (see baptism of Philip's child 1764; below). The Rulemans and **Wendlings** can be seen intermarrying as recorded in Rheinbischofshm church records [58] - providing support to Philip's origins.

**Jacob Ammon** considered himself the head of what he called "The real Christian Order". He said he would not have his followers build temples either grand or modest, but they would worship God in the old way as did Abraham and the patriarchs and the early disciples, that is in the homestead. He also says the the Bible compels him to introduce keeping aloof from the world by being strict.

Therefore he held that all former members [Reist Mennonites] who were expelled should be avoided - if of a married couple one was under the ban, one must separate from him or her and members of his family must not be allowed to eat with other members who are under the ban. The Reist party objected the ban because it was too sharp and strict a law, was not Christian and would cause misery in, and break up families separating husbands and wives, parents and children. [49]

On June 18, 1767, **Jacob Amend (Ammon), Christian Foss, Christopher Rothermel** and **Ludwig Krebs** submitted a survey warrant (survey 129) for their estimated 50 acres of land. After the survey, the 43 acres was named, "*Teacher's*



Resort. This parcel housed *St. Jacobs (Stone) Union Church* and in 1803 was patented to **George Werner** and others in trust.<sup>[53]</sup>

Shortly after the baptism of Anna Margaretha Ausmus, **Philip Ausmus** baptized a daughter at the same church, but the records list a different wife and mother, **Anna Elisabetha (\_\_\_)**. Elizabeth, who was the unmarried sponsor to Philip's first child just two years prior could possibly be his new wife, but this is just speculation. This marriage between Philip and Elizabeth probably occurred in late 1763 or early 1764.

On St. Andrew's Day on November 30, 1764, Philip and his new wife, **Anna Elisabetha Ausmus** baptized:

<b>Anna Maria Ashimus</b>	Born	30 October 1764	Birth
<b>Anna Maria Ashimus</b>	Baptized	30 November 1764	Baptism
<b>Philip Ashimus</b>	Father		Baptism
<b>Anna Elisabetha Ashimus</b>	Mother		Baptism

Sponsors at the Baptism were **Heinrich Skyle** and **Anna Maria Ruhlmannin** (both listed as single). **Heinrich Skeil** (or Schaal) can later been seen in Codorus Township church registers for York County as married to **Anna Catharina (\_\_\_) Skeil** and baptizing their son **Johann Heinrich Skeil**, born September 17, 1768, baptized October 18, 1768. This child would not survive and they would baptize another child with the same name a few years later.

**Anna Maria Ruhlmannin** was the daughter of **Hans George Ruleman**. George had been living on "Long Pike" (survey 463) near Philip's home since 1765 and had arrived in Philadelphia in 1763 with his wife and five children.

A few miles from Philip and Anna Elisabetha's home was a three acre lot where and old school house lay. According to the Codorus Township survey (#12) performed in 1802:

*"We beg leave to inform you that there is about three acres which there is a school house erected, and being informed that it has been occupied as such for thirty years past by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations in that neighborhood..."*

Four years later, a baptism of a third daughter in the same church list, **Maria Catharina Ausmus**, who was named after the sponsor.

<b>Maria Catharina Assimus</b>	Born	13 Aug 1768	Birth
<b>Maria Catharina Assimus</b>	Baptized	18 Sep 1768	Baptism
<b>Philip Assimus</b>	Father		Baptism
<b>Anna Elisabetha Assimus</b>	Mother		Baptism

Sponsors at this baptism were **Christopher Alborn** or **Alburn** and his wife, **Maria Catharina ( ) (Becker) Alborn**. Christopher Alborn can be seen arriving on the ship " Good Hope; Trump" in 1753 and living in Philadelphia Township, Philadelphia County, PA in 1753. He can then be seen purchasing 18 acres of land called Small Timber on 31 Jan 1759 in Frederick County, MD <sup>[65]</sup> and purchasing 90 acres from **John Moyer, Jr.** in York County's Manheim Township on 1 Jun 1768 <sup>[53]</sup>. Both Christopher and Catharina Becker were widows until they married on 22 May 1764 <sup>[45]</sup>. Christopher [probably Jr.] and wife Phillipena can be seen baptizing two children in 1775 & 1779 at St. Jacobs (Stone) Union Church in Codorus Township, York County, Pennsylvania. This Phillipena can be seen listed as head of household for the same area when the 1790 census was taken.

### *Philip's likely brother, Peter Osmus of Virginia*

[Peter Osmus](#) and **David Schrock** are charged with cutting down a tree on one of the Governor's unfenced lots in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

*"Two sturdy rogues, David Schrock and Peter osmus, with cross-cut saws and several axes had cut down two great oaks on [James] Hamilton's unclosed woodland, they found that they had to step up to Edward Shippen's office and settle, even though they had sworn that neither Devil nor Man could hurt them for what they had done".<sup>[89]</sup>*

Although the author gives no date, Edward Shippen II moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1752 and was justice from 1764-1773.

In 1766 "**Peter Assosmis**" is mentioned as an extra juror "supernumerary" in Augusta County, Virginia's court records. It should be noted that the typescript by the author, [Lyman Chalkley](#), erroneously added an "s" before the "m". This Peter Ausmus can also be found in 1775 for [Gilbert's list of Tithables](#) in Augusta County as "**Peter Nasmus**".

[Peter Ossmus](#) (c1730 - aft 1794) likely the brother of Philip, gave birth to at least one daughter named Margaret (c1760 - c1780). Margaret married **Conrad Spoon** in 1776 who gave birth to two children, Catherine and John Spoon. Margaret

died young leaving their children orphaned after their father absconded to nearby Shenandoah County where remarried a woman named **Mary "Molly" Kibblet**. (1780 – aft 1850). As stated in Chancery court records, Peter Ossmus would take custody of his grandchildren with the aid of a neighbor/friend and possible relative, Michael Deck/Dack/Tack of Rockingham County. Michael Dack would later settle in Dack's Prarie in Illinois.

In 1781, **Peter Ozmus** of Augusta County was ordered by church wardens that  
*"Catherine Spoon and John Spoon, children of **Conrod Spoon** who has absconded to Peter Ozmus until they come of age and that he teach the said John Spoon the trade of a shoemaker"*<sup>[5]</sup>.

According to the recent Spoon family research by Deven Lewis, Peter's granddaughter may have married **William Evans** in Shenandoah County on 29 Jun 1795 and **John Spoon** (? – Mar 1850) appears to have married **Mary Winders** who removed to Franklin County, then Washington County, Virginia.

### *Philip Ausmus' Third wife*

On April 1, 1770, Philip's neighbor, **Isaac Bollinger** fell gravely ill. A probate registrar was rushed to his home to document Isaac's last will and testament. Less than one month later, Isaac passed away, proving the will on May 7, 1770 and leaving his widow, **Maria Catharina Bollinger** with three young children: **Mary Ann Bollinger** (age 6 [26 Jun 1764 - 25 Sep 1844]), **Frederick Bollinger** (age 3 [c1767- fall 1843]), and **Barbara Bollinger** (Age 1 [1769 - 3 Dec 1846]).<sup>[5][79]</sup> . According to Ausmus family tradition<sup>[16]</sup> Philip married an old maid who was a school teacher.

According to the grandson of **Mary (Bollinger)** and her husband **Samuel Weaver**, John J. Dickey, "Mary was Black Dutch".<sup>[80]</sup> This meant she likely had a darker complexion with dark hair and brown eyes. These features match the known photos and oral tradition of the Ausmus grandchildren who settled in Illinois and Missouri.

### *Isaac Bollinger's Will 1770 - York County, Pennsylvania 225*

*In the Name of God Amen.*

*The First day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred seventy I Isaac Bollinger of Catoras (meaning Codorus) Township in the County of York Providence of Pennsylvania, Shoemaker being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men Once to Dye do make and ordain my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my executors nothing doubting but at the general resurection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form. Imprimis it is*

my will and I do order that in the first place all my just debts and funeral charges be paid and satisfied. Itum I give and bequeath unto **Chatrina** my dearly beloved wife beforehand of all the use of my estate. My wife shall have her bed and all my household goods what belong into the house that she is to have beforehand of all item. It is my will that my wife all what is common to her yet of her fathers estate that she is to have beforehand for her own use besides that which she is to have of the rest of my estate as hereafter described. Itum it is my will that my plantation be sold and all of the rest of my movable estate and then my oldest son **Frederick Bollinger** shall have the sum of fifty shillings beforehand and more than one of the rest of my other two children [**Mary Bollinger** and **Barbara Bollinger**] and then my wife **Chatrina** shall have the third part of all the rest of my estate after it is sold and after my son Frederick have take away his fifty shillings which he is to have beforehand more than one of the rest of my children. And ferder it is my will so that if my son Frederick has his fifty shillings as above described and then my wife the third part of the rest of my estate real and parceal then it shall be sheard among my three children in equeal shear one of them as much as the other. Ferder it is my will that if my wife **Chatrina** should mary again after my decease and then if my executors should see or know that my children should have it to heard by their steep father than they shall take them away and put them somewhere else where they think they may have it better. Ferder it is my will and I do order **Peter Vongundy** and **Jacob Krouss** [Philip Ausmus' neighbors] to be my holey and soley executors of this my last will and testament and do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannul all and ever other former testaments, wills, legacies and executors of this my last will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannul all and ever other former testaments, wills, legacies and executors by me in any ways before this time. Named wills and bequests ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written. Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said Isaac Bollinger as his last will and testament in the presence of the subscribers Jacob Dillman and Jacob Neiff.

Henry Danner York County \_\_\_\_\_ s/Isaac Bollinger

Before me Samuel Johnson Esquire, Deputy Register for the probate of wills and granting Letters of Administration In and for the County of York in the Province of Pennsylvania personally appeared **Jacob Dillman** [Diehlman] and **Jacob Neiff** two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing instrument of writing and on their solemman affirmation respectfully taken according to law they conscientiously scrupleing the taking of an oath do say they were personally present and saw and heard the said Isaac Bollinger the testator therein named sign, seal and publish and declare the foregoing instrument of writing as and for his last will and testament and that at the time of the doing thereof the said Isaac Bollinger was of sound and disposing mind and memory and that these affirmants subscribed their names thereto as witnesses to the same in the presence of the said testator and at his request and they also saw Henry Danner subscribe his name as witness to the same at the same time.

s/Jacob Dillman s/Jacob Nieff Affirmed and subscribed before me at York the seventh day of May 1770 James Johnson Dep Reg ....A true copy compared with original at York as witness my hand. s/James Johnston Dep Reg

*Memorandum that letters testamentary in common form of the estate of Isaac Bollinger late of York County Yeoman deceased were granted to **Peter Vongundy** and **Jacob Krous** inventory to be exhibited into the registers office at York on or before the seventy day of June next, and rendering an amount or reckoning on or before the seventy day of May next. Given unto my hand and seal of said office the seventy day of May 1770.*  
s/James Johnston Dep Reg

### **Orphan's Court C-90 on December 2, 1772 in York County**

*Came into Court, **Peter vanGundy** and **Jacob Krouss**, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of **Isaac Bollinger** Deceased and produced an account of their Administration on the Estate of the said Testator as settled with the Register of this County. Where by there appears to be a Balance of the said Estate in the Hands of the said Executors of the sum of eighty seven Pounds ten Shillings and Ten Pence which being approved of by the Court. It is therefore ordered and Decreed that the said Executors apply the said Balance remaining in their Hands agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of the Said Testator.*

What can we learn of Isaac's Last Will and Testament? **Isaac Bollinger** was a middle-aged shoemaker of modest means. He met and married Chatrina circa 1763 and lived near Codorus Creek on the border of Codorus and Manheim Townships (survey #619). Isaac's health was in rapid decline as seen by the short period of time the will was written and when it was proven. After his death, Isaac's land was transferred to **Jacob Bollinger** (Sr? or Jr.?) who had been living in Shrewsbury Township since 1762 (survey #29). Isaac loved his children very much and left explicit instructions to displace his children should his wife remarry an unfit husband. The executor's **John** and **Jacob Crouse** as mentioned in the will were Philip Ausmus' neighbor in Manheim Township in 1768. [2] Shortly after the death of her husband, and the auction of his estate, **Chatrina Bollinger** would be looking for support of her three children. Philip, a widower himself with young children living next door would have been the perfect match.

Isaac's Bollinger's possible ancestors were **Christian** and **Jacob Bollinger** who arrived in Philadelphia on the Ship Virtuous Grace, Cpt John Bull in 1737.

When the 1754 tax list for Pine Grove Township, Berks County (now Schuylkill) was taken, **Christopher Bollinger** was listed as a property owner. In 1766, **Jacob Bollinger** petitioned on behalf of the "Mary Ann Furnace", the first iron works west of the Susquehanna River, to open a road leading from their furnace to the Monocacy Road in Frederick County, Maryland. **Christian** and **Jacob** can be seen in the 1783 tax list for Manheim Township, York County, PA. According to York County, PA deeds, pg 73 & 74, on 28 Apr 1763, **Jacob Bollinger** can be seen purchasing 100 acres of land (that he currently lived on) in Manheim Township from the owner, **Adam Shnaider**. He paid an extraordinary sum of 1,000 pounds in full. Due to the war, the currency then was grossly inflated.

## *Pennsylvania Taxes*

### **11 December 1771 (age 43)**

Christian Baughman (Bowman) collected tax for York County's Manheim Township. Philip Assimus was taxed one shillings 6 pence and appears to have very modest assets as compared to the others on the list. Also on the tax list is **Jacob Bolinger** who pays 8 shillings 6 pence and is listed as one of the highest taxed person on the list. **Joseph Bolinger** who lived even closer to Philip (two parcels away) paid 2 shillings 6 pence. **Jacob Amon** was also listed on the same list. Jacob is the likely father of [Richard Ammon](#) who marries Philip's oldest daughter, **Anna Margaretha Ausmus**.

## *Selling the Lot in Pennsylvania*

### **12 May 1772 (age 44)**

Philip and Catharina sold their land to **Michael Erhart (Erhard) Jr.**,

*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye, that in consideration of the monies paid by Sum of One hundred dollars sixty six cents paid by **Michael Erhard Jr.** into the Receiver-Generals office of the Commonwealth, at the granting of the Warrant herein after mentioned, and of the sum of now paid by the said Commonwealth unto the said Michael Erhard Jr. of York County, there is granted a certain tract of land called "**Barrens**" situate in Manheim township York County*

*Beginning at a corner thence by land of **John Crouse** South thirty five degrees west ninety five perches to a Hickory thence by land of **George Ross** Esquire South seventy four degrees West ninety nine perches to a post thence by other? land South fifteen degrees East forty three perches to a Hickory thence by land of **Levi Stephens** South eighty five degrees East forty one degrees and a half to a post south forty degrees East Seventy three perches to Chesnut South ten degrees East nineteen perches and a half to a Post thence by Land of **Daniel Diehl** North fifty eight degrees East one hundred and thirty nine perches to a Black Oak thence by Land of Engle Jones? South Eighty degrees East thirty five perches to a Chesnut and thence by Land of **Jacob Lengerfelter** and Land of **Jacob Bolinger** North thirty six degrees West one hundred Sixty five perches to the beginning, containing One hundred and forty eight Acres and allowances which said tract was surveyed the pursuance of an Application No 5158 dated the 31st August 1768 granted to the said entered by **Philip Asmus** who by Deed dated 12th May 1772 conveyed the sum to **Michael Erhard** who by Deed dated the 29th of January 1806 Conveyed the same to said Michael Erhard Junior to whom a Warrant for the Acceptance of the said Survey issued the ?instant*

This **Michael Erhard** may be the same person as listed as a shoemaker living in the town of 52 inhabitants in 1782 in Allentown, Lehigh County, PA [54]. And may also be the same **Michael Eberhart Jr.** paying 11 pounds for 7 sheep on the "Account of sales of Casper Yodder's Estate sold at Publik [sic] Vendue [sic] This 24th day of August 1778" Northampton, PA [55]. Another Michael Eberhart can be seen as a member of the first congregation of the German Reformed Church in Hagerstown, MD in 1770 – just a few miles south of Philip's land [95].

Philip and Catharina did not purchase new land, instead, the Germans on their way from Pennsylvania to Virginia seeing the rich lands of Frederick County,



MD, where Chatrina's brother was teaching school. When taxes were collected in York County's Manheim Township in 1774, Philip's name did not appear on the list. After selling his land in 1772, Philip and **Chatarina** and their five children left York County and headed south to another German settlement in nearby Frederick County, Maryland.

**9 Jun 1773 (age 45)**

Philip and Catharina (Crescilius) Asmus are listed as baptismal sponsors in the Monocacy (river of many bends) Lutheran Church records for a **Anna Maria Stein**, born 3 February 1773 and baptized 9 June 1773. The church was named for the river that runs south from the Pennsylvania border and empties into the Potomac and was located near present day Jimtown, Maryland which is a few miles south of the MD/PA line in Frederick County, Maryland. [67]

**6 Apr 1774 (age 45)**

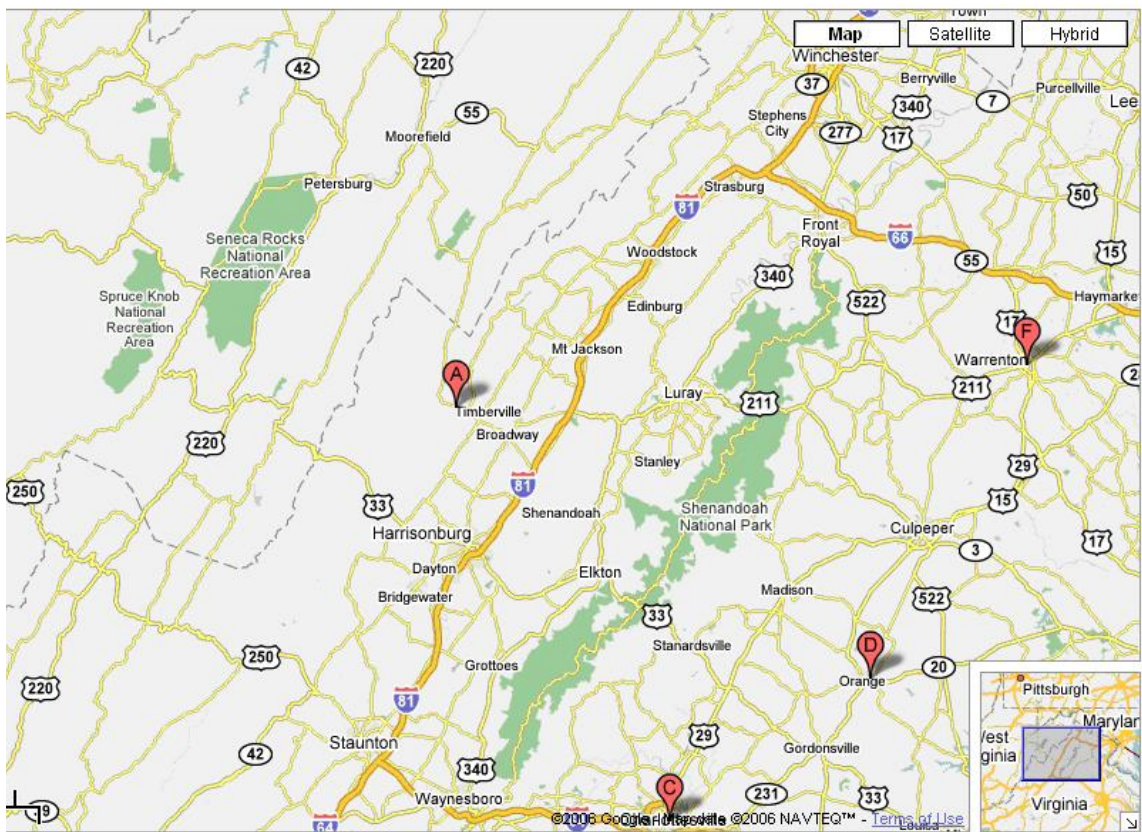
Soon after after being sponsors at Monocacy, Philip and Catharina's first son, [Johannes Heinrich Asmus](#) was born 3 Jan 1774 and was baptized in the same church on April 6, 1774. [70] Sponsors at the Baptisms were **Johan Henrich Taub** and **Margaretha Taub** (sometimes spelled Daub or Doup). This family emigrated from areas southwest of Heidelberg (similar to Philip's estimated origins near Strausborg) [71].

### *Philip and Catharina remove to Virginia*

As Colonial American settlers continued spreading throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland, vacant and subdivided land became relatively scarce and



expensive. The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia offered German farmers a new frontier of fertile land. Christopher Sower, a Germantown printer, in a letter to friends in Germany claimed that someone could work in Pennsylvania and in two years earn enough to buy land on the frontier. Land was cheap so labor was high. Someone would work for a couple of years and then move out to buy his own farm creating a permanent shortage of labor. Frontier Land was also inexpensive due to the risks; isolated homes and villages were frequent targets by some disgruntled Native Indian tribes. Accounts in which entire settlements had been burned to the ground and its inhabitants scalped, kept many of the families from exploring. But, as peace treaties strengthened, settlements began to prosper. During this time, most of the Indians were friendly and thriving on trade with the settlers.



Circa 1776, upon the creation of the Declaration of Independence, Philip Ausimus took his wife and young children to Virginia to live near Philip's relative, **Peter Ausemus**. They moved to a place called **Brock's Gap** in Virginia near present day **Timberville** (see map above). The main Road through Brock's Gap had been improved by the white settlers for decades prior to Phillip's arrival.

The area that Philip moved to was near Port Republic, the birth place of the author of the Declaration of Independence, President, James Madison. The first



German settlers were Adam Miller and Jacob Stover circa 1730. Germans began to migrate to Virginia from Pennsylvania and Maryland via the Great Wagon Road.

Friends and relatives that made the Journey together with the Ausmuses from Maryland include:

Philip Ausmus (age 46)  
Catharina Bollinger Ausmus  
Henry Ausmus (age 2)  
Mary Bollinger (age 12)  
Frederick Bollinger (age 7)  
Rudolf Crecilius  
John Godhard Crecilius  
Jacob Moyers  
Fredrick Moyers  
John Moyers  
Michael Moyers  
John Hunter, Sr. & Barbara Bowman  
John Hunter Jr.  
Maria Susannah Hunter  
Jacob Hunter  
Possibly the Beeler family

To give the reader an idea of what life was like during this era for the early Americans, one can look at journal entries, account book, and court records. One such publication for Virginia by [Lyman Chalkley](#) includes entries such as these:

*MARCH 24, 1771. Gabriel Jones, Felix Gilbert and Daniel Smith inform the Court that smallpox in the natural way is come in their neighborhood within two or three miles of their plantations--Leave is given to Dr. John McDonald and every other doctor to inoculate the said families or any other in any or what part of the County any person that chooses to be inoculated.*

*APRIL 11, 1772. ...Oyer and Terminer on 2 slaves for murdering Thomas Marmeon--guilty--to be hanged on 18th of present month between 12 and 8--heads to be severed--one to be affixed on a pole below the town near the road at the rocks and the other near the road*



*leading from Wm. Mitchell's to Staunton.*

*MARCH 5, 1777. Court called to consider advisability of inoculation--allowed to any person or physician, but not to be done farther than three miles from any place where the smallpox makes its appearance. Everybody forbidden to have intercourse with persons having smallpox, and vice versa, and Sheriff ordered to give public notice.*

Philip moved near the home of **John Hunter Sr.** (1736- 7 Jun 1823<sup>[96]</sup>) who was a blacksmith and wealthy enough to purchase 373 acres near Broadway, Virginia. John and his wife, **Barbara Bowman** (1758-aft 1829) <sup>[96]</sup> moved from Plum Run in Frederick County, Maryland to Linville Creek, Augusta County, Virginia during the same time Philip and Catharina moved from the same area, so it is possible that they had known each other prior.

The location of the parcel that the Hunters settled on is best described by descendant and researcher, William J. Hunter of Ottawa, Canada, "*The land had been patented to Valentine Sevier, father of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee. This property was about 1/2m west of the community of Broadway, Virginia on the south side of the north branch of the Shenandoah River. The land included Cedar Creek, a very small tributary of the Shenandoah River and Val's Spring.*"

#### **On 12 Oct 1775 (age 47)**

While living west of Broadway in an area called Brock's Gap, Virginia, Phillip and Catharina give birth to their second son, **Peter Ausmus** who was named after Philip's likely brother and neighbor. Peter would marry **Rhoda Roberts** at the Davis Creek Baptist Church in Powell Valley, Tennessee. Peter and his brothers were very early settlers of Illinois shortly after the creation of the state. They moved many times between Morgan, Brown & Adams County and also, Miller Township, Marion County, Missouri.

In 1775, the first Continental Congress assembles in Philadelphia and the Declaration of Independence is adopted by the second congress on 4 July 1776.

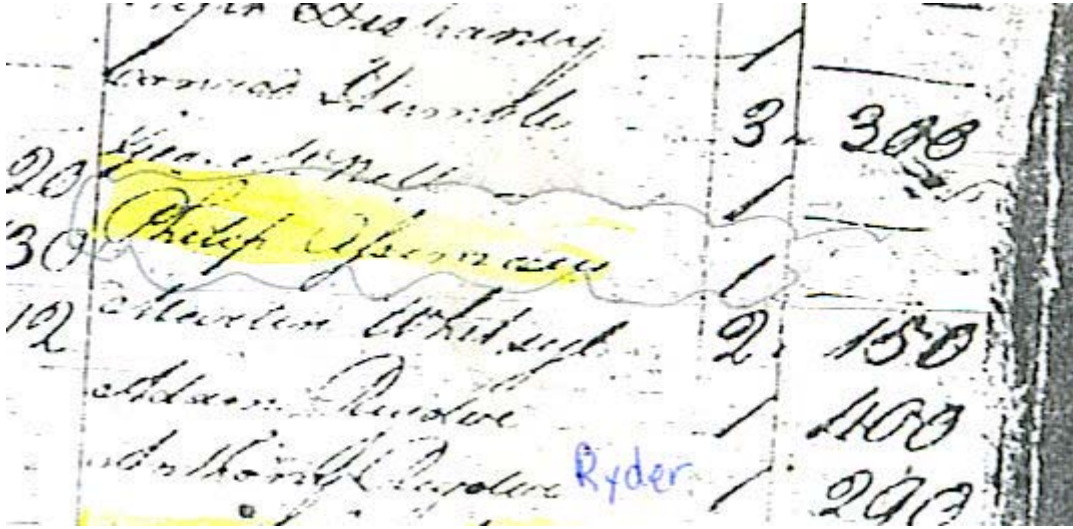
[Felix Gilbert's list of Tithables](#) for Augusta County in 1775 includes the transcribed name **Peter Nasmus**. This is relative of Philip Ausmus. This can be substantiated because there are no records of families with the surname Nasmus, nor are there any additional occurrences with this similar spelling, also a **Peter Ausmus** is already known to be in this area (see jury records) and **Philip Ausmus** is later found in the same area in 1782 when Felix Gilbert took his list of tithables in 1782. In this 1775 list, **Peter Ausmus** pays Tithables on only one person meaning he had no children over the age of sixteen. Philip's son, also

named Peter Ausmus would be born this same year, obviously in homage to this Peter Ausmus.

*Amongst the Famous*

1777 (age 49)

The first record of Philip in this part of Virginia is when William Bowyer, Esq was commissioned to list the tithables in 1777 for Augusta County, Virginia. **Philip Assimaus** paid tax on one person (himself) and no land. The only taxable persons were adult males aged 16 years and older, young Henry Ausmus was only three years old and Peter was age two. Philip's Bollinger-step-children were not of taxable age. Philip would have farmed vacant land owned by another and never owned land in Virginia.



*1777 Tithables (William Boyer) Brock's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia*

Person Paying Tithable	Number of Tithables	Number of Acres
Philip Assimaus	1	-
John Hunter [Blacksmith]	2	373
John Bowman	1	160
Abraham Lincoln - grandfather to president	2	210

Jacob Lincoln	1	-
Conrad Humble [Blacksmith] -inventor of Kentucky rifle	3	300
<a href="#">Ino. Rueble</a> [1761 -1839]	1	80
Geo. Rueble [m. Catharine Whetzel]	1	-
Christian Bible – His son would marry into the Crescilius Family	1	-
Adam Bible	1	-
Joseph Dishaney (Disney) - later purchases land from Philip in TN	1	-

As shown in the list above next to Philip, **Abraham Lincoln** was the grandfather to the president. According to Lincoln's own bio, he was killed by Indians after moving to Illinois. According to genealogist William J. Hunter, **John Hunter** served under Captain, Abraham Lincoln while living on Linville, Creek.

On the same list of tithables, but listed under another recorder, are **Samuel Houston** (1728-1797) and **John Sevier**.

Also on the list is [Conrad Humble](#), (1742-5 Jan 1791) blacksmith the earliest known maker of the Kentucky Rifle. He left Brock's Gap in 1782 and settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

### 27 Jul 1778 (age 52)

In the midst of the Revolutionary War, Philip's third son, [John Ausmus](#) was born in Virginia. John is found in the 1840 and 1850 census for Adams County, Illinois and can also be found in the church records for *New Salem Church* and *Mauvaisterre Church* in Illinois along with his brother-in-law, **Frederick Bollinger** as charter members in the 1820 and 30's. Abraham Lincoln's relatives can also be found in the Church Records. Lincoln spent many years in New Salem, Illinois.

### In 1781 (age 55)

Phillip's relative [Peter Ausimus](#) is shown to have learned the trade of shoemaker. According to Augusta County Court Records on August 27, 1781 the court:

*"Ordered that the church wardens bind out Catherine Spoon and John Spoon, children of Conrod Spoon who has absconded to Peter Ozmus until they come of age and that he teach the said John Spoon the trade of a shoemaker".* <sup>[5]</sup> <sup>[11]</sup>

Typically, when a father would leave (or die), his children would be bound to their relatives. Thus, **Conrod Spoon** may have married a daughter of Peter

Ausmus. <sup>[5]</sup> According to <sup>[93; pg 218]</sup>, **Conrad Spoon** was living in Frederick County, Maryland in 1787.

According to <sup>[16]</sup> in 1780, **Peter Osmos** of Rockingham County paid tax on a 17-year old daughter and again in 1782. He paid on a 17-year old daughter, and had two daughters, age 5 and 7, not taxable. When the personal 1787 tax list for the same area was taken in April, Peter Ausmus paid tax on only horses and cows and had no sons or daughters above 16 or below 16 living at home. He also did not own his own horse-drawn carriage or have any slaves.

### **1781 (age 53)**

In 1781, an act of Congress directed that the British prisoners confined at the barracks in Frederick and Winchester should be removed to York, PA (Philip's old county) from fear of rescue by Cornwallis. Twenty acres of land was cleared and cultivated by the prisoners. Huts, mostly of stone, were erected and surmounted by a picket fence fifteen feet high. Whilst there a plague broke out amongst them and a thousand prisoners died. <sup>[74]</sup>

Also in 1781, Philip and Cathy give birth to **Susannah Ausmus** while living in that part of Augusta County that would become Rockingham County. She becomes one of the charter members of the *Davis Creek Baptist Church* in Powell's Valley, Tennessee. It is not known whom she married. Tradition <sup>[16]</sup> states that she married **James Ellison** on January 2, 1798, who, "along with his older brother, Robert and younger brother, Berry, came into Claiborne County and settled in the Blue Springs Hollow section. They were from North Carolina, Robert weighed 400 lbs and he fell over a chair and killed himself. James and Berry married Ausmus sisters." **Susannah Ausmus** - not **Susannah Ellison** was accepted by experience into Davis Creek Baptist Church on November 2, 1798. Furthermore, James Ellison married an Elizabeth not a Susannah. Therefore, it is not yet known whom Susannah married. Her existence as Philip's daughter is also supported by [P.G. Fulkerson](#).

### **May 1781 (age 53)**

[John Hunter, Jr.](#) is listed as having married **Elizabeth Ozman** in Rockingham County, Virginia. Elizabeth was the daughter of **Jabez Osman** and of no relation to the Ausmus family. Ausmus family tradition has claimed that the marriage record between John and Elizabeth was in error and Ozman was a corruption of Ozmus or Ausmus. However, according to both John Hunter and Charles Osman's [pension](#) record, Charles substituted for John during the Revolutionary War and thus, some type of relationship between Charles' sister and John Hunter appears to have occurred.



1782 (age 54)

**Phillip Asmus** appears on the Rockingham County tax list of 1782 [John Thomas' tax returns, Captain Chrisman's Company]. Philip Asmus had no slaves, paid white tithes on one person, indicating he had no children 16 years of age and paid tax on three horses and five cattle. This would be the Ausmuses and Hunter's last record in Virginia. John had 20 head of cattle, 8 horses and paid tax on one white poll.

John Drake	1	2	3
Henry Whiffer	1	5	16
William Hyde	1	4	10
Phillip Asmus	1	3	5
Thomas Boyant Slave; Harry	1	1	20
John Johnson	1	5	2
Thomas Boyant Jr	1	3	10
Henry Countryman	1	3	11

### Spring 1782 Rockingham County Personal Tax List

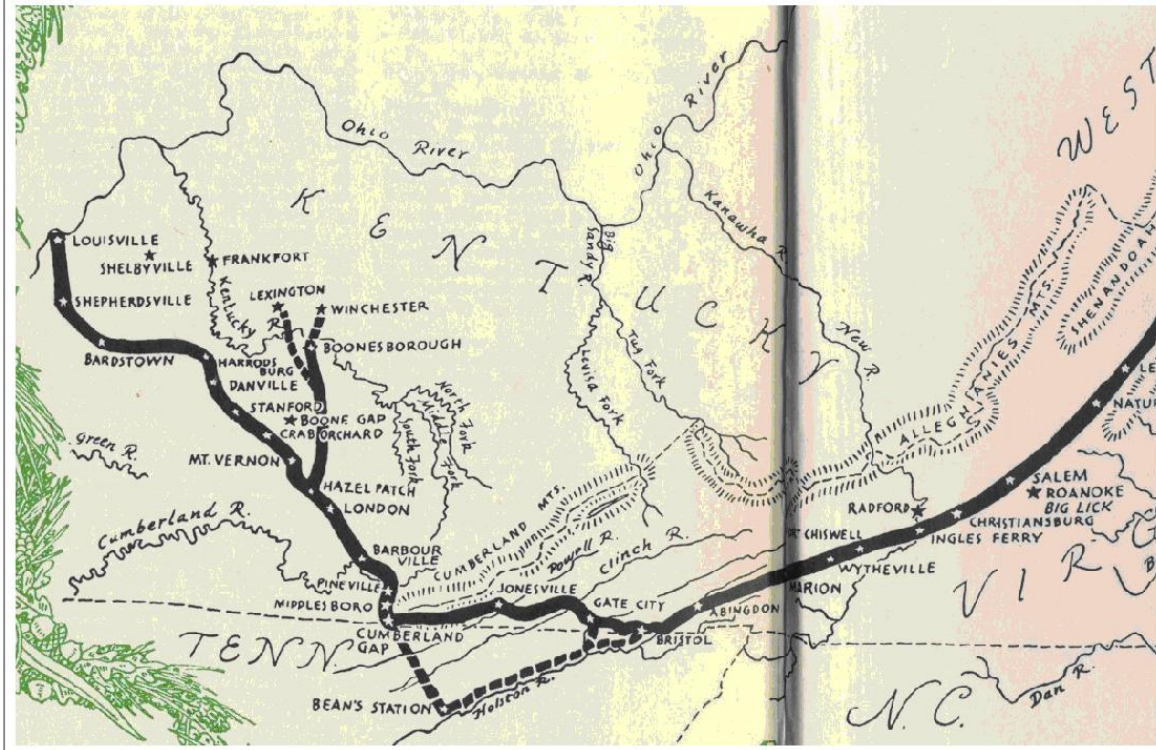
979 tithes, 576 blacks, 3930 horses, 10,240 cattle (tally completed at the end of July)

Person Paying Tax (partial)	Polls	Horses	Cattle
George & John Weaver	2	7	29
<b>Phillip Asmus</b>	1	3	5
John Hunter	1	8	20
Jacob Bowman Jr.	1	6	4
Benjamin Bowman	1	3	7
Joseph Bowman	1	3	6

John Bowman	1	6	16
John Lincoln	1	4	9
Jacob Lincoln	1	2	4
Frederick Andes	1	4	4
Andrew Andis	1	9	20
Mathias Rador	1	5	13
David Rador	1	3	7
Adam Rador	1	5	8
Anthony Rador	1	4	12
<b>Jacob Moyer</b>	1	10	16
Godfery Boman	1	2	0
<b>Rudolph Cracelius</b>	1	4	6
Adam Rador	1	9	
George Ruddle (1 slave)	1	9	23
Michael Moyers			
John Moyers	1	3	5
John Ruddle	1	11	17

1783 Tax list:

Rudolph Bretasilleous..  
3 Horses  
4 Cattle



## *New Lands in North Carolina*

In the fall of 1782, several families completed their plans to travel to Washington County, North Carolina (later Tennessee) upon rumors of cheap land that could later be subdivided and sold for profit. The first takers of these lands were the wealthy who paid local surveyors to prepare deeds. The second takers were those who had received claims due to their participation in the Revolutionary militia.

Philip Ausmus, nearing the age of 50 when the war broke out, did not serve and did not receive a land bounty. A soldier who served under the Continental Army received 640 acres of land in exchange for their service. Circa 1782, Philip Ausmus' in-law and neighbor, **John Hunter** (1762 - 1832) received a revolutionary war bounty for land along Cherokee Creek in what was then Washington County, North Carolina. It was this warrant that likely prompted Philip and Cathy to settle in the same location, due to **Henry Hunter's** (1768 - 1826) marriage to Philip's stepdaughter, **Barbara Bollinger** (1769 - 1846).

By the time of the Revolutionary War, the practice of awarding bounty land as an inducement for enlisting in the military forces had been a long-standing practice in the British Empire in North America. Besides imperial bounty land grants, both colonial and municipal governments had routinely compensated



participants in and victims of military conflicts with land. Land was a commodity in generous supply, and colonial governments seized upon its availability for accomplishing their goals.

The American colonies' governments copied Great Britain's practice of awarding bounty lands. They generally offered free lands in exchange for military service, but they strategically did so on the presumption that they would be victorious in their struggle. They did not actually award the lands until the Revolutionary War was concluded and the British defeated. Such a policy not only imposed no financial constraints on the war effort, it also insured a degree of support for the Revolutionary cause. The Revolutionary governments were aware that "to the victor belongs the spoils" and that defeat brought no reward. Bounty lands were an effective propaganda technique for enrolling support for the war among the citizenry and for preventing them from defecting to the British if the tide of battle ebbed.

Since most of the Indian nations had supported the British during the Revolutionary War, the Thirteen States were cautious in approaching their former enemies. Populating the frontier with citizens skilled in defense offered the best prospect in enticing other settlers to join them. Veterans were knowledgeable in the use of firearms and in military strategy. Knowing that they would be defended if the need arose was reassuring to many settlers. The state governments also realized that revenue derived from the sale of vacant lands in the west was badly needed. The extension of settlements on the frontier would, in time, also increase the tax rolls and contribute to the reduction of their Revolutionary War debts. In the aftermath of the war, the states with trans-Appalachian claims ceded some of those claims to the federal government, but not until they had the assurance of being able to fulfill their bounty land commitments.<sup>[75]</sup>

### *The Journey West*

The following is a list of family members who made the journey together to Washington County in the fall of 1782:

Philip Ausmus (age 53)

Cathy (\_\_\_) Bolinger Ausmus (age 41)

Anna Maria "Mary" Ausmus (age 20)

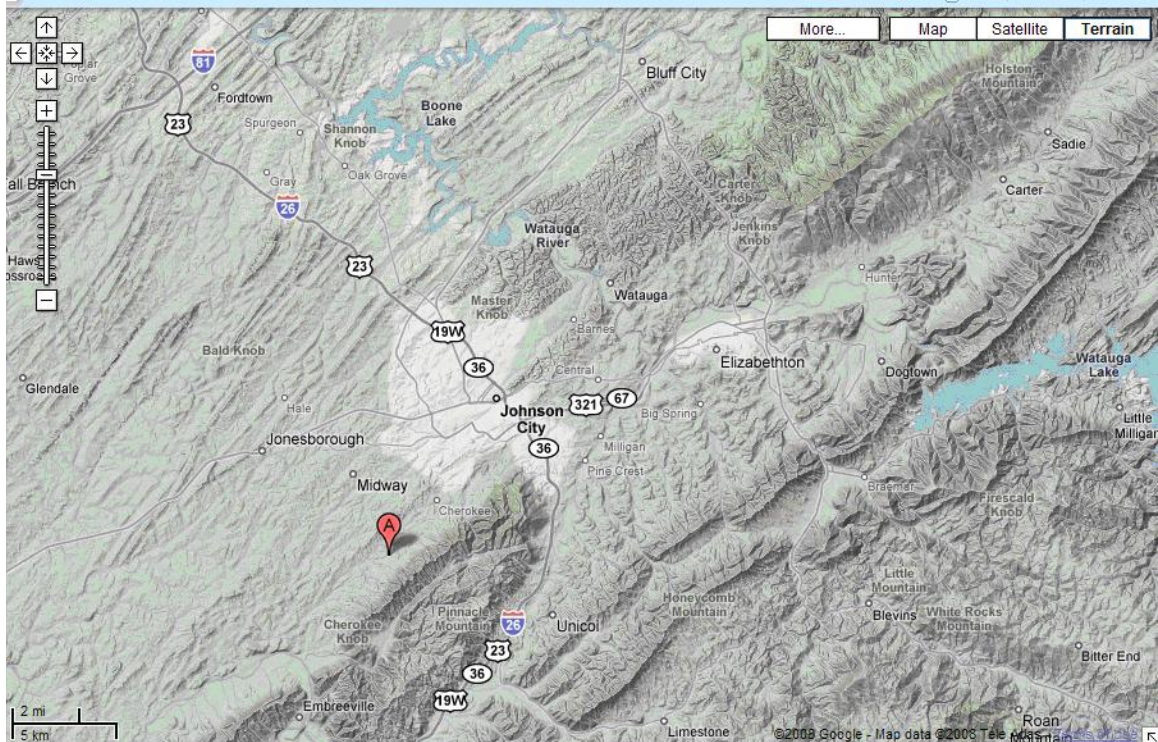
Maria Catharina "Cathy" Ausmus (age 14)

[Henry](#) (age 8)

[Peter](#) (age 7)

[John](#) (age 4)

Elizabeth (age 3)  
 Susannah (age 2)  
 Mary Bollinger (age 18)  
 Frederick Bollinger (1766-1845) (age 15) later marries **Elizabeth Weaver**  
 Barbara Bollinger (age 13) - later marries **Henry Hunter**  
 Rudolf Crecilius (age 54) remained at least another year in Rockingham. See 1783  
 personal tax with his son, John Godhard Crecilius (age 5)  
 John Hunter, Sr. (age 45) - Blacksmith leaves Virginia after taxes taken in 1793  
 Barbara (Bowman) Hunter (age 35) - d/o Jacob Bowman  
 John Hunter Jr. (age 20) and wife Elizabeth Osman, dau of Charles Osman  
 Maria Susannah Hunter (age 18)  
 Jacob Hunter (age 16)  
 Henry Hunter (age 14) - later marries Barbara Bollinger  
 Abraham Hunter (age 11)  
 Christina Hunter (age 8)  
 Catherine Hunter (age 6)  
 Joseph Hunter (age 3)  
 Peter Ruble  
 Catherine (Wirt) (Hunter) Ruble d/o Henry Wirt widow of Henry Hunter  
 Martin Wetzel  
 Henry Wetzel (age 28) - m. Elizabeth Ruble  
 Peter Wetzel



The Aumuses settled along the middle fork of Sinking Creek, one mile southwest of present day Johnson City. At the time, the area that Philip had

moved to was known as the "Squatting State" because there was a difficulty between the governments of Virginia and North Carolina about the division line or boundary. The town of Johnson City wasn't incorporated until much later. It was located just east of the County seat, Jonesboro and was formerly known as Green Meadows, Blue Plum, Johnson's Depot, Haynesville, then Johnson City.

Bollinger tradition states that twenty children moved to Tennessee which is likely given the Bolinger, Hunter, Ausmus and Ruble and Crecelius children. All families likely aided each other in erecting their homes.

### **1783 (age 55)**

On February 2, 1783, [Jonathan Tipton](#), proprietor of North Carolina ordered a deed of conveyance for the sale of 200 acres for £200 to **Phillip Ozamus** "of North Carolina" on Sinking Creek <sup>[27]</sup>. When the deed was recorded by Clerk of the Court, **John Sevier**, on October 21, 1783, his named was then spelled Phillip Ausumitt and stated he was a current resident of the County. <sup>[32]</sup>

*This indenture made the twenty first Day October, one thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Three between **Jonathan Tiptain** of Washington County and State or North Carolina of the one part and **Phillip Ausummitt** of the County and state afforesaid of the other Park Witnesseth that the said Jonathan Tiptain for and in Consideration of the sum of two hundred Pounds good & Lawfull money of the State afforesaid to him in hand Paid by the said Phillip Ausummit the receipt whereof the said Jonathan Tiptain doth hereby acknowledg hath granted alliend released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant allien release and confirm unto the said Phillip Ausummit all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate lying and being in the County and State afforsaid containing two hundred acres Beginning at ...*

In late 1783, North Carolina passed a legislative act selling vacant land to settlers, many speculators were quick to respond taking up nearly four million acres. This law, soon known as the **Land-Grab Act**, was in effect for only seven months--from 20 October 1783 until 25 May 1784. During that limited time, North Carolina opened up its entire western reserve to purchase by anyone who could pay the entry fee of 10 pounds per 100 acres. This meant that Philip, who had paid **£1 per acre** could have waited a few months and received comparable land for **ten "cents" per acre!** Know doubt he felt foolish and very disgusted. At that same price, he could have purchased a 2,000 acre parcel.

Philip and his family settled near the home of **General John Sevier** (1745-1815) who was also resident of Rockingham County (back in Virginia) who established a mill on Big Limestone Creek, six miles west of Jonesboro. He became delegate for the State of Franklin. Among Sevier's many accolades, he was captain of Colonial Militia under George Washington in Governor Dunmore's war against the Indians in 1773 and 1774; county clerk and district judge 1777-1789; received

the thanks for the North Carolina Legislature for meritorious services at the Battle of King's Mountain October 7, 1780; elected Governor of "the proclaimed" State of Franklin in March 1785 and served for three years; elected as a Democrat from North Carolina to the First Congress (March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791). John Sevier played a very important role in the migration of hundreds of Rockingham, Virginia residents to what would become Washington County, TN. John Sevier had nearly fought in a duel with then Brigadier General and future president Andrew Jackson, another local hero who spent some time in Jonesboro, Cumberland and Nashville. <sup>[34]</sup> John Sevier and John Tipton, who sold Philip his land would wind up fist fighting over a militia call-up in 1785. Both would become state legislators in 1793 and in 1795, Tipton helped write the State Constitution for the new state of Franklin. Jonathan Tipton was a very early settler of Washington County, North Carolina (TN) who can be seen in the [1782 tax list](#).

Soon after settling, Philip Ausmuses children attended Cherokee Baptist Church, a small church located six miles south of Jonesboro. The first recorded meeting in the log building took place on the first Saturday in September 1783. Charter members were recorded along with the status of each member including their age. **Cathy** [Bollinger] **Osamus**, **John Hunter** and **Barbary** [Bollinger] **Hunter** all were listed as "Dead" in the charter documents signifying the charter was not written during the church's establishment. The date of the document is not explicitly stated but it was likely prepared when the church applied to join a local association of churches. This document was required information prepared by each sister church that provided information to the association such as new additions, dismissals, deaths and overall goals.

**1783 Rockingham County Personal Tax List** , William Dunlap, Gent, Capt, Geo Chrisman's Company  
 1002 whites, 581 blacks, 3943 horses, 9504 cattle

<b>Person Paying Tax (partial)</b>	<b>Polls</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
Frederick Andrews {Andis?}	1	4	4
Andrew Andrews	1	6	17
<b>John Hunter</b>	1	6	16
John Bowman	1	7	12
<b>Rudolph Cretasilious</b>	1	3	4
<b>Jacob Moyers</b>	1	7	11
<b>Michael Moir</b>	1	4	15
Adam Reader, Jr.	1	2	5
Jacob Riffe	1	6	14



Abraham Riffe	1	1+2	5
Benjamin Bowman	1	3	8
Jacob Bowman, Sr	1	2	7
Joseph Bowman	1	4	5
Anthony Reader (1 Slave)	1	6	14
David Reader	1	3	9
Mathias Reader	1	5	10
Martin Whitzel (2 slaves)	1	10	10
Henry Whitzel	1	3	10
Peter Whitzel	1	-	-
John Ruddel (1 slave)	1		
Capt. Geo Ruddel (1 slave)	1	9	20
<b>George Rubal (Ruble)</b>	1	4	6
Adam Reader (2 slaves)	1	9	20
<b>Jacob Moyers and fosr?</b>	2	14	20
<b>Frederick Moyer</b>	1	3	5
George Weaver	2	2	23
William Been	1	1	2

### 27 Oct 1783 (age 55)

Philip's step-daughter, **Mary Bollinger** marries [Samuel Weaver](#) (25 Nov 1755 – 14 Nov 1842) in Washington County, Tennessee. Samuel and his brother [John Weaver](#) (31 Mar 1762 – 3 Oct 1845) were born near Camden, South Carolina and when the war broke out, they enlisted with Col. John Sevier and were among the first settlers of Washington County, North Carolina (Tennessee) before 1777 when they enlisted in the Cherokee Wars. John Weaver married first, **Margaret Crescilius**, daughter of [Otto Rudolf Crescilius](#). Samuel and John received land for their service in the war and can be seen receiving their [bounty](#) land holder in 1784 in Washington County. Samuel Weaver married Philip's step-daughter around 1785 and removed to Laurens, South Carolina once the newly Indian Lands were opened to settlers where cheap land could be purchased, divided and sold for profit.

Samuel Weaver and Mary Bollinger's exodus to South Carolina took the following Ausmus family relatives:

*Samuel Weaver & Mary Bollinger*  
*John Weaver & Francis*  
*John Crescilius and Elizabeth Ausmus*

*John Hunter, Jr. and Barbara Bollinger  
Frederick Bollinger and Elizabeth Weaver .*

By 1797 the above mentioned families would become some of the first settlers of Speedwell, Claiborne County, Tennessee.

**8 Jan 1784 (age 56)**

Philip Ausmus and Cathy give birth to **Sarah "Sally" Ausmus** <sup>[22]</sup> in Washington County, North Carolina (later Tennessee). Sarah married **Jesse Cain** (Oct 1781 - 19 Nov 1847) in what would become Speedwell, Tennessee. Jesse Cain was born to **David Cain** and Martha (\_\_\_) near Moccasin Creek in Washington County, Virginia in 1781. The Cains were neighbors of the **Cawood, Kilgore, Berry** and **Carr** families along Moccasin Creek. Sarah Cain" can be seen in Davis Creek church records alongside several Ausmuses. Sarah can be found with Jesse in the 1850 Census for Claiborne County, she is 67 years old and states her place of birth as Tennessee. In the Census, their children are 24 year old, John Cain, 21 and year old Barbary Cain. The 1860 census for Subdivision 2 shows **Jesse Cain** as being blind at age 79 living alone but adjacent to the Ellisons and Ausmuses.

**7 Aug 1786 (age 58)**

Davy Crockett is born near Limestone, Tennessee, just 5 miles west of Philip's home.

**1787 (age 59)**

Philip Ausmus is listed as subscribing witness to his neighbor, [Randolph Crecelias'](#) will. Randolph was born in 1728 in Germany and immigrated in 1764 where he became a schoolmaster in Cohenzey, New Jersey. Shortly after he and his 3rd wife, Maria Elisabetha Diederle moved to Frederick County, Maryland where Rudolph taught at the Frederick Lutheran German School where he likely met Philip Ausmus. According to <sup>[73]</sup>, "he was schoolmaster at Frederick and Monocacy to the Lutherans" where Philip baptized his eldest son. In 1775 he moved to Virginia at the same time as Philip and settled in the same location. After 1782 he then settled adjacent to Philip Ausmus' land along Little Cherokee and Sinking Creeks. Thus, proving a very close link between the two families. According to Rae, pg 66, **Gotthard Crewcleus** witnessed deed between Samuel Duncan, planter, and Mary his wife to James Keele, hatter. 200 acres on the west side of Cherokee Creek on November 18, 1785. Randolph was buried in the "Old Dutch Meeting House in Washington County.

## *Randalph Crecelias' will*

*In the name of God Amen. This Seventh day of June one thousand Seven hundred and eighty seven I Randolph Crecelias of the State of North Carolina Washington County being in a low state of health though sound in mind and memory calling to mind the mortality of my body knowing it is appointed for all men once to die I do make and Ordain this my last will & testament in writing that is to Say principally and first of all I recomend [sic] my Soul into the hands of God who gave it in a Christian hope of a glorious acceptance and my body I recomend to the earth to be buried with a Christian decency at the discretion of my executors hereafter named in expectation to receive the same again at the general resurrection by the mighty power of God and as for Such worldly goods as it has pleased God to bless me with in this life I give and bequeath and dispose in the following manner Imprimis, I give unto my eldest son **John Cuthart Crecelias** the one half of my land at the lower and where he now lives to his own use forever. - Item I lend unto my beloved wife **Elizabeth Crecelias** the remainder part of my land whereon I now live with all my moveable estate to her use and the use of the children during her life and then it is my desire that my Son Isaac Shall have the land for his own proper use for ever - Item, my desire is that my land is to be appraised and to pay to my two Other sons that is to say John and Jacob the two thirds of the value and my moveable estate after my wifes decease to be Sold to the highest bidders and be equally divided amongst my children that is to say John Elizabeth Barbary Catherine Isaac Dolly John Margaret Jacob Item, I give to my wife One brindled Cow and a red heifer with a white Streak On her back for her own proper use forever also I constitute Make and Ordain my eldest son John Cuthart and my beloved wife Elizabeth Crecelias Jointly to be my Sole executors of this my last will and testament.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this day and year first above written [Seal] Rudolph Crecelias*

*Witness at the Special request of the testator by James Cash } The above will was admitted to record on the probate of*

*Abraham Riffe} Abraham Riffe & **Philip Aussimus** two of the Subscribing **Philip** (his mark) **Ausimus** witness thereto at November Session 1787. Elizabeth Crecelias & John Cuthart Crecelias executors quallified.*

*Eliz Creslia and John Cuthart Creasila exec of the last will and testament of Rudolf Creslia deceased To give...life Philip Ozemus as executor...bound with the sum of one hundred pounds each.*

## **1787 (age 59)**

Philip Ausmus and Cathy gave birth to their last child, [Philip Jr.](#) He can be found as the head of household in the 1820 Census for Brown County, Illinois and can be found in the *Mauvaisterre Church* records which was located five miles north of Jacksonville near Concord. One of his neighbors is his cousin **Benjamin Bowlinger**. He is also found in the 1840 census for Brown County, Illinois raising a large family. In the 1850 Census for Morgan County, Illinois, Philip Ausmus

[Jr.] is head of household and lists his occupation as a "cooper" (barrel maker). He is married to Deida (**Deidamiah Bratton**) and lists his sons, Henry, Benjamin, Philip, John and Andrew. He states his place of birth as Tennessee. Several Bratton families can be seen in the tax lists of Augusta County Virginia in 1782.

Also in 1787, *Philip Azamis* and his large family appeared on the 1787 tax list for Washington County, N.C. (Tennessee) paying taxes on his 200 acres on Sinking Creek. The tax lists has one male over 60 years old which agrees with his date of birth, one married female, two unmarried females, one male minor, two female infants, and four male infants. Captain Adam Reader is the creator of the list.

Thus, the Ausmus family of eleven as shown in the 1787 tax list for Washington County is presumed. Keep in mind, the only actual name shown on this is Philip with itemized individuals.

1/11 Head of Household, Philip Ausmus, older than 60

2/11 Wife, Cathy Ausmus

**Two unmarried Females**

3/11 Maria Catharina (Cathy) Ausmus, age 19, born in PA

4/11 Barbara Bollinger, age 18, born in PA

**One male minor**

5/11 Frederick Bollinger, age 16, born in PA

**Four male infants**

6/11 [Henry Ausmus](#), age 13, born in PA

7/11 [Peter](#), age 12, born in VA

8/11 [John](#), age 9, born in VA

9/11 [Philip \[Jr.\]](#), age 1, born in TN

**Two female infants**

10/11 Susannah, age 6, born in VA

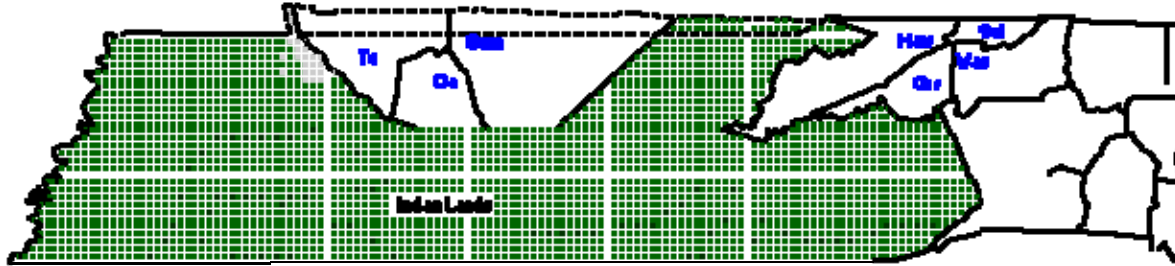
11/11 Sarah "Sally", age 3, born in VA

Other neighbors include: Captain Adam Reader, Jonathan Watson, **John Hunter** (939 acres) Frederick Anderson, Solomon Goodpasture, Elias Walker, Jeremiah Compton, George Fitzgerald, Abraham Goodpasture, John goodpasture (In Care of Mr. **John Hunter**), 350 acres belonging to **Peter Ruble**, George French, Ambrose Hodges, John Mayfield, Robert Rodgers, Thomas Rodgers, Joseph Cooper, Abraham Rife, John smith, Saml Pearcerfull, John McMachen, **John Hunter [Jr.]** - no land



1788

Tennessee from Davidson.  
State of Franklin and its counties  
cease to function.



While living adjacent to Sinking Creek, Philip had two neighbors move next to him: **James Boren** and [Mordecai Price](#) (Sr.) James Boren purchased five hundred and twenty six acres at the head of Brush Creek on May 12, 1788 from **Thomas Talbott** <sup>[41]</sup>. Mordecai Price received a patent for four hundred acres on Sinking Creek at the waters of Wattauga river on May 18, 1789 <sup>[42]</sup>. Philip's oldest son, [Henry Ausmus](#), would later marry, **Malinda Price**, daughter of Mordecai Price and **Rachael (Boren) Price** in 1799. According to tradition, the Price family were Welsh and wealthy having imported, feather beds, looking glasses, silver, chests, much stock, such as cattle and horses, sheep, guns and all kinds of things that they had brought from their Virginia home and before that from their Maryland home. The Talbot, Price & Boring family came from Lower Hundred Patapsco in Baltimore County, Maryland and are amongst the earliest settlers of Baltimore.

In 1788, Colonel John Tipton seized some of John Sevier's court documents during the fight over the State of Franklin. In response, Sevier marched more than 150 men to Tipton's home (which was guarded by 45 men, who were soon reinforced) and placing it under siege. Each side demanded the other's surrender. On February 29, 1788 the shooting began. The Tipton forces lost two men, and six more were wounded, while the Franklinites suffered two casualties, one of whom later died. The Tiptonites also captured nineteen prisoners, including two of Sevier's sons and one cousin <sup>[84]</sup>.

### 1791 Washington County List of Taxables

Capt. North's Company

\*nearly complete list\*

Name	Land	White polls
Cpt. George North	-	1

John North	100	-
John Fine	250	1
<b>Phillip Ozemus</b> no taxable dependants living at home	<b>200</b>	-
<b>John Hunter</b>	850	1
<b>Jacob Hunter</b>	1	1
Charles Hedrick	140	1
Jeremiah HornCompton	-	1
Soloman Goodpasture	62	1
David Hufman	250	1
John Leman Jr. [Lemmon formerly of Baltimore County, MD]	-	1
<b>James Boring</b>	750	-
Hosea Rose	320	-
John Bales	300	1
John Got	100	1
Solomon Goodpasture	62	1
<b>Jonathan Tipton</b> [son of Jonathan and brother of Col. John]	150	1
John Leman sr. [6 Nov 1740 - 1811, formerly of Baltimore County, MD, h/o Sarah Stansbury]	450	1
Frederick Andis	750 [could be 950]	1
Daniel McCree	100	1
Robert Rodgers	200	1
<b>Thomas Rodgers</b>	-	1
<b>John Rodgers</b>	-	1
Ezedkiel Boring	70	1
<b>Chene Boring</b>	-	1
Joseph Caper	69	2
Isaac Goodpasture	-	1
Jonathan Watson	115	-
James Moor	-	1
Charles young	320	1 (with 1 black)
Thomas young	320	1 (with 2 black polls)
James Allison	1100	1 (with 2 black

		polls)
Edward Smith	218	1 (with 2 black polls)

In 1789, General George Washington is elected President of the United States. Also in 1790, Benjamin Franklin dies at age 84.

When the 1790 census was taken for the Pickens District of South Carolina, Philip's children and step children can be seen living adjacent to each other. Their temporary trip east was no doubt attributed to the influence of their Washington County neighbor, **Samuel Weaver** whose parents lived in South Carolina.

### 10 Oct 1790 (age 62)

**Charles Hay** to **Isaac Crecelius**, son of **Rudolphus Crecelius**, deceased; 100 acres for 40 pounds; Witness Adam Mitchell, Samuel Shaw, Samuel Bayles.

In 1791, the Treaty of Holston proclaimed a treaty with the Cherokee Indians in Eastern Tennessee:

*A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the Part and Behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the Part and Behalf of the said nation. The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Cherokee Nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war, by ascertaining their limits and making other necessary, just and friendly arrangements: The President of the United States by William Blount, Governor of the territory of the United States of America, south of the river Ohio, and Superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern district, who is vested with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States: And the Cherokee Nation by the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles...*

*If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokees' lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they please.*

*In a letter from Philadelphia dated Mar. 27. 1792 from Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson to David Cambell, Judge of the United States, south of the Ohio River.*

*Sir,*

*Your favor of Feb. 25 by Mr. Allison has been duly received. Having been now 17 years out of the practice of the law, and my mind too constantly occupied in a different line to permit my keeping up my law reading; those subjects are now too little familiar to me to venture a law opinion on the question discussed in the charge you were so kind as to send*

*me. I am much pleased with the mention therein made that the people are happy under the general government. That it is calculated to produce general happiness, when administered in it's true republican spirit, I am thoroughly persuaded. I hope too that your admonitions against encroachments on the Indian lands will have a beneficial effect. The U. S. find an Indian war too serious a thing to risk incurring one merely to gratify a few intruders with settlements which are to cost the other inhabitants of the U. S. a thousand times their value in taxes for carrying on the war they produce. I am satisfied it will ever be preferred to send an armed force and make war against the intruders as being more just & less expensive. A new post extended to the south western territory will I hope soon open a more regular communication with that country.*

**17 Jul 1791 (age 63)**

The population of Washington County, Tennessee is 1,009 free white men over the age of 21 and 535 slaves. There were a total of 5,862 people including slaves and women. [66]

Like most rural areas of the country, horse stealing was a huge problem in Upper East Tennessee. The Superior Court of Law and Equity in Jonesboro ordered that Elias Pybourn be confined in the Publick Pillory for one hour.

*Ordered that Elias Pyborn have both his ears nailed to the Pillory and severed from his head. that he receive at the Publick Whipping Post thirty nine lashes well laid on; and he be branded on the right cheek with the letter H, and on the left cheek with the letter T, and that the Sheriff of Washington County put this sentence in execution between the hours of Twelve and Two this day.*

**13 February 1792 (age 64)**

Edward Smith to Ezekiel Boring: 70 acres on both sides of Cherokee Creek, Consideration: 100 lbs NC money. Adj: Havelly, **Assimus**, Signed Edward Smith. Witness Thomas Bourley, John Comey. [Rae; pg 95]

1792 Washington County List of Taxables

Capt. North's Company

Taken by Chas Robinson

A List of the Taxable property in Capt North's Company\*  
made out by Js Sevier

Name	Land	White polls
Cpt. George North	-	1
John North	100	-
John Fine	250	1
<b>Petter Ozmus [age +/-17]</b>	<b>200</b>	-
<b>John Hunter [Senior] [former Brock's Gap resident]</b>	624	-

Charles Hedrick	140	1
Jeremiah Horn Compton	180	1
Soloman Goodpasture [former Brock's Gap resident]	62	-
David Hofman	250	1
John Rubel	200	1
John Lemman Jr. [Lemmon]	-	1
Abraham Lemman	-	1
James Boring	-	1
Willes Gray	-	1
Hosea Rose	320	-
John Bell [Bales]	200	1
John <del>Grant</del> Gaut	-	1
Ise? Goodpasture	-	1
James Iruin? - disputed	200	-
Jonathan Tipton	150	1
John Lemman sr.	450	-
Frederick Andis [former Brock's Gap resident]	150	1
John Goodpasture [former Brock's Gap resident]	-	1
Daniel McCray	-	1
Robert Rodgers	200	-
Thomas Rodgers	-	1
Barbara Boss (widow)	100	-
<b>Mordekie Price</b>	401	1
Ezedkiel Boring	70	1
Chenia Boring	750	1
Danseey Baring	00	1
Robert Irwirt? [Irwin?]	180	-
Joseph Cooper	69	-
Adam Rader [former Brock's Gap resident]	840	-
Abraham Goodpasture [former Brock's Gap resident]	200	



Jonathan Walson [Watson?]	105	-
James Moor	105	1
Charls young	640	1
Thomas young	00	1 (with 3 black polls)
Edward Smith	218	1 (with 2 black polls)
Barbrah Walker widow	274	0
Gabrell Walker	100	1
Jesse Bowers	0	0 (with 2 black polls)
William Green	100	1
Thomas Embree	350	1

### 1 Aug 1792 (age 64)

Philip's relative, **John Hunter** [Jr.] sold [Peter Ruble](#) [1744-1834], blacksmith (actually both were blacksmiths) of **Frederick County, MD**, 57 acres of land on Cherokee Creek for 50 lbs Pennsylvania money. The land was adjacent to John Hunter Sr, Frederick Andis, John Hunter Jnr. Signed John X Hunter Witnessed Robert Irwin, Charles Young. Peter remained in Maryland because two years later John Hunter sold Peter Ruble, of Frederick County, MD 50 acres on Cherokee Creek for \$100. That same year John Hunter sold [John Ruble](#) 200 acres for "*a new still eighty-eight gallons and one Tea Kettle and (Bailing/Pailing?) a garden*".

### *1793 Washington County List of Taxables*

Capt. North's Company

\*Partial List shown only\*

Name	White Poles	Land (acres)
Adam Rader	1	540
John Ruble	1	200
Ezekiel Borin	-	70
Henery Hunter	-	-
<b>Philip Ozemas</b>	1 [Henry]	200
John Hunter	-	619

### *Cathy Ausimus' likely death*

Sometime after 1792 and possibly before 1797, Philip's wife, **Cathy (\_\_\_) Bollinger Ausmus** dies in Washington County, Tennessee. The only record of this is the mention of her name as "dead" in the charter records for the Cherokee Creek Baptist Church in Washington County. It is this author's estimation that her name marked as "dead" could only signify that she died prior to removing to

Claiborne County. Of course there are exceptions, John Hunter Senior, who remained in Washington County and who was also a member of the church and relative to Cathy may have relayed the news of her passing. However, until further information is discovered, Cathy's death will be assumed to have taken place in Washington County, Tennessee.

**On June 27, 1794 (age 68)**

Philip's twenty year old son, [Henry Ausamus](#) is a witness to **John Hunter Junior's** purchase of **Abraham Riffe's** 100 acres in Washington County, TN.

*1794 Washington County List of Taxables*

Capt. North's Company

\*Partial List shown only\*

Name	White Poles	Land (acres)
<a href="#">Thos. Rogers</a>	1	-
Adam Rader	1	540
James Boring Jr.	1	-
James Boring Senr	-	75
John Ruble	1	200
Ezekiel Borin	-	70
Henery Hunter	-	-
<b>Philip Ozemas</b>	1 [Henry, age 20]	200
John Hunter	-	619

**February 20th 1795 (age 69)**

Washington County, Tennessee Court ordered the survey and construction of a road from what is now Johnson City, Tennessee to Telford, Tennessee. The order reads:

*"Ordered that a wagon road be laid out from the wagon road that crosses Sinking Creek to the head of south Cherokee and down said creek to **Roberts** old mill and that **Philip Ozames, John Hunter, Henry Hunter, Abraham Hunter, Frederick Andes, Charles Headrick, Peter Ruble, John Bewley, Anthony Bewley, Absolom Scott, Amos Ball and William Pugh** be a jury to view and lay out the same."*  
 [County Pleas]. Philip's son, Peter Ausmus would marry Rhoda Roberts, daughter of **Charles Roberts**.

1796

Tennessee admitted as state.  
 Gainger from Hawkins, Knox,  
 Carter from Washington.  
 Tennessee divided into Montgomery, Robertson.



**1795 Washington County List of Taxables**

Capt. Joseph Young's Company [Cherokee and Brush Creek]

May be partial list. See Tennessee State Library

Name	White Poles	Land (acres)
George North	1	100 laying on Cherokee Creek
Absalam Borin	1	-
Jeremiah Compton	1	25 laying on Cherokee Creek
John Pitner	1	200 laying on Cherokee Creek
Ezekiel Boran	-	70 laying on Cherokee Creek
Anthony Buley	1	250 laying on Cherokee Creek
Henry Hunter	1	-
John Bayes	1	296 laying on Cherokee Creek
Daniel Bayes Senr	-	100 laying on Cherokee Creek
Jonathan Tipton	1	-
Giles Brooks	1	300 laying on Cherokee Creek
<b>Philip Awsimas</b> [No White Polls]	-	200 laying on Cherokee Creek
Francis Baker	- (one black pole)	200 laying on Cherokee Creek
James Conne	1	-
William Haggard	1	-
James Boran Jr.	1	-
John Bell	-	200 Head of Brush Creek
James Boran Senr	-	750 Head of Brush Creek
Osey Rose [Hosea]	-	320 Head of Cherokee Creek
Samuel Brummer	1	50 Head of Little Limestone Creek
James Irwin	-	200 Cherokee Creek
Garbriel Philips	1	-

Hanzrah Hartsill	-	60 Cherokee Creek
James Moor	1	305 Cherokee Creek
Jos. Henderson	1 (5 black poles)	915 Brush Creek
Mary Young	- (3 poles)	343 Brush Creek & Stud Horse
John Parker	1	-
Samuel Blythe	1	-
Adam Rader	1	540 Brush Creek
Rich'd Greene	1	-
Ephr'm Murray	1	255 Cherokee Creek
Abr'm Gaymion?	1	-
John Fine	1	250 Cherokee Creek
Thos. Disney	1	-
John Rubil	1	200 Brush Creek
Thos. Rogers	1	62 Cherokee Creek
Rob't Caslady?	1	-
Chas Headrick	-	140 Cherokee Creek
Frederick Andrews	1	143 Cherokee Creek
Edward Smith	1	218 Cherokee Creek

### *1796 Washington County List of Taxables*

Capt. Joseph Young's Company

\*Partial List shown only\*

<b>Name</b>	<b>White Poles</b>	<b>Land (acres)</b>
Adam Rader	1	540
Peter Ruble	-	553
John Ruble	1	200
Ezekiel Borin	-	70
Henery Hunter	1	-
Abraham Hunter	1	-
Absolom Borin	1	-
Chana Borin	1	750
<b>Mordeci Price</b>	1	400
Nocholas Borin	1	149
<b>Henery Ausmus (age 22)</b> -taxable and living with father probably separate structure	1	-
<b>Philip Ausmus (age 68)</b>	1	200
<b>John Cresileas</b> [wife Elizabeth Ausmus]	1	100
<b>Fredrick Bolinger</b>	1	-

John Hunter	-	389
-------------	---	-----

On October 4, 1796, Philip Asamus/Osamus sold land for **Abraham Anthony** of Linkhorn County, Kentucky to **John Crecelius**. The land consisted of 100 acres on the south side of Charikee (sic) Creek for \$166.66 and was adjacent to Buckley/Bueley/Buley, **Henry Hunter**. Philip signed with an "PI" or "PF" and Samuel Wood, William Calvert, David Smith Witnessed. The sale of half of his 200 acres would pay for his removal to Powell's Valley in 1798.

*This Indenture Made This fourth Day of October and The year of Christ one thousand Seven Hundred ninety six Between **philip Asamus** for **abraham anthony** of Len shown\_\_ County in State of Kentucky by power of attorney invested in \_\_\_\_ of the one part and **John Crecelius** of the other part Both of the state and County by afforsaid \_\_\_\_ that for and in consideration of the sum of one Hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixty six cents to the said Osamus \_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_ the said **abraham anthony** Before the signing and Delivery of these presents \_\_\_\_ said anthony Both acknowledge and \_\_\_\_ presents grant Bargain and sell convey and ?? In the State and county afforsaid Begining...thence with **Henry Hunter**...on the south side of the east fork of Cherokee Creek unto **John Crecelius** his heirs Executors or assigns forever ...in the presence of us for and in Behalf of **abraham anthony**.*

*Samuel Wood*

*William Calvert?*

*David Smith*

*his*

***philip PF osamus***

*mark*

*Washington County*

*Nov term 1796 this deed was duly sworn in court let it be Registered*

*test*

*James Sevier*

### 1797

The year that the cast-iron plow was invented for farming. Some farmers feared that it would poison the soil and refused to use it.

### August 24, 1797 (age 69)

Philip Ausimus's name is mentioned as a landholder of an adjacent parcel during a land purchase between **Robert Rogers** and **John Pitner** for a land purchase in Washington County, TN. [Wash County Deeds 1775-1800, Rae; 1991; pg 131]

1797 Washington County List of Taxables

Capt. Joseph Young's Company

\*Partial List shown only\*

Name	White Poles	Land (acres)
------	-------------	--------------



Adam Rader	1	540
Peter Ruble	-	373 [could be 573]
John Ruble	1	200
Ezekiel Borin	-	120
Henery Hunter	1	-
Abraham Hunter	1	-
Absolom Borin	1	150
Chana Borin	1	200
<b>Mordeci Price</b>	1	451
Nocholas Borin	1	100
<b>Henery Ausmis</b> -age 23 probably living on 10 acres next to father's now 190 acres	1	-
<b>Philip Ausmis</b>	1	190
<b>John Cresileas</b>	1	100

Ordered that John Cuthart Crecilius be overseer of the Publik road from the head of Clarks ?? to the Great Waggon raod above William ??.

### *The Move to Speedwell, Tennessee*

In 1798, Philip Ausmus moved his family (except for Henry) from Sinking Creek in Washington County, Tennessee to Powell's Valley, in that part of Grainger County, Tennessee that would become Speedwell, Claiborne County, Tennessee. He and his most of his children and step children constructed small homes and began working the land where **Samuel Weaver** and his wife **Mary Bollinger**, and **Frederick Bollinger** and his wife **Elizabeth Weaver** had settled at least two years prior.

Philip oldest son, Henry would remain in Washington County for another decade. Philip's land in Washington County would remain in the hands of his son, Henry, although the title would remain in Philip's name until 1802.

The following is a list of young families who were travelers in 1798 who left Washington County, Tennessee for Speedwell, Tennessee.

**Philip Asimus** (age 70) and his children:  
**Barbara (Bolinger) Hunter** (age 31) and her husband **Henry Hunter** (age 32) and their children

**Peter Ausemus** (age 25)  
**John Ausemus** (age 22)  
**Susannah Ausemus** (age 17)  
**Sarah Ausemus** (age 14)  
**Philip Ausemus** (age 10)

**5 May 1798 (age 70)**

Because Philip still held land next to his son, Henry's home, **Philap** (sic) **Asimus'** name is mentioned as an adjacent land owner for the title transfer between **James Reed** and **David Deadrick** [Hetrick?] in Washington County, Deeds [Rae; pg 138]

**2 Nov 1798 (age 70)**

Philip's 17 year old daughter, **Susannah Ausmus** was admitted to the Davis Creek Baptist Church. She was accepted by the church through experience, likely through her membership to the Cherokee Baptist Church.

Nov Term 1798 Washington County List of Taxables  
 Capt. Joseph Young's Company  
 All had one poll - no land acreage was documented

Name
David Bayles [name Daniel written next to it]
Malicas Herby
Joel Pewet
George North
James Moor
James Wiatt
Ares Wiatt
John Francis
Frederick Miers
George Fitzgerald
Chane Boring
Araham Hunt?
Joshua Boring
Absolem Boring
Edward Smith
John Swangor
David Huffman
Frederick Anderson
Elisha Roads

John Caseday
John Bubb
David Grate
<b>Mordicai Price</b>
Abraham Hartsell
Charles Headrick
John Fine
<b>John Chrisilles [Cresilius]</b>
Joseph Young
Benjamin Erwene
Robert Erwine
<b>Jacob Hunter</b>
John Petner
John Parker
Robert Caseday
Jacob Ruble
Adam Rader
Willias Gray
Peter Boman
Henery Taylor
Nichael Pilner
Nicholes Boring
Ephraim Murry
Giles Brooks
<b>Henery Osimas</b>

**20 Mar 1799 (age 71)**

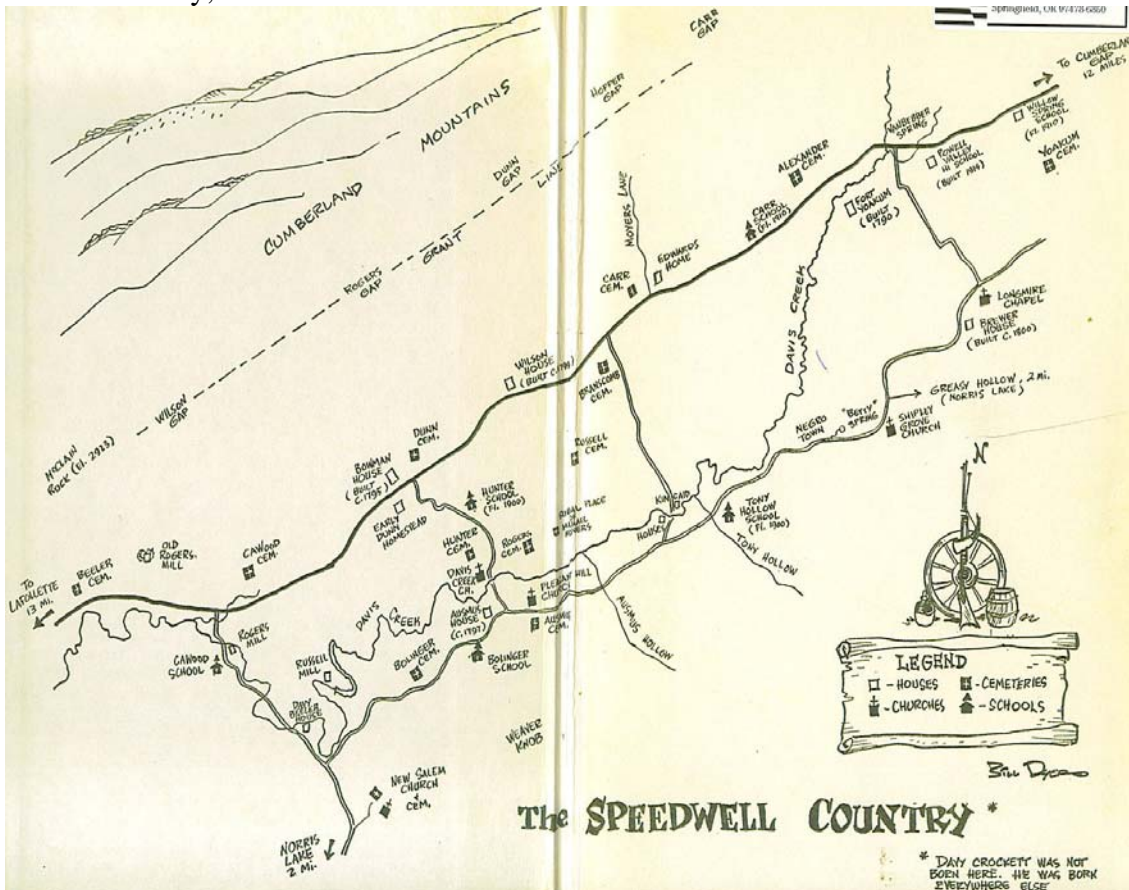
As expected, Philip could not be found in the tax list for November 1798 and could be found in a petition for Grainger County along with his son Peter in 1799, he is listed as being "of the County of Washington" in the title transfer of half of his estate to his oldest son, Henry. In March of 1799, It became recorded that Philip sold his son, Henry half of his 200 acre lot for \$300. As stated in the deed, this land was along the West Fork of Cherokee Creek in Washington County, Tennessee.

*This indenture made this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine Between **Phillip Ausummust** and **henry Auseimmust** of the Other part **both of the County of Washington** and State of Tennessee Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of three*

hundred Dollars to the said Phillip Ausumust in hand paid the Receipt whereof the said Phillip Ausumust doth acknowledge hath given granted Bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant Bargain and sell allien Enfcoff? convey and Confirm unto the said Henry Asummust his heirs and assigns forever a Certain Tract or parcel of land lyng a& being in the County of Washington and state of Tennessee on the west for of Cherokee Creek & bounded as follows...Containing One hundred acres...

Philip's mark was given "PI" or "PF"

1799, George Washington dies at Mount Vernon.  
Powell's Valley, Tennessee



The following is an excerpt from *Old Speedwell Families* by Lawrence Edwards, 1955:

*"Why did they stop in the Powell's Valley? That's easy. They knew no more beautiful region would greet their home-hunting eyes no matter how far west they might travel. No clearer water could be found in the world that that which bubbled up from the earth in the hundred of springs that they found in that region. Anyone who has watched the gravels incessantly rising and falling in the Cas Ausmus Spring will know what I am talking about." On all sides were great oak, poplar, pine, hickory, and chestnut trees inviting the woodsman's axe. No*

*matter if the land was a part of the Cherokee hunting ground. These pioneers asked no odds of the savages. They were descendants of wilder, more hardy stock than any aboriginal tribes on the American continent. Their ancestors had fought at Finnsburg and Malden, Baden and Brunanburh; they had braved cold and hardship in the dark forests of northern Europe since the dawn of history, or before. They be afraid of Cherokees! They were not afraid of anything."*

*As soon as they could fell trees; they built for themselves strong fort-like houses, however, to retire into when the warlike Cherokees should take the notion to attack them. Such strongholds were the so-called Ausmus house and Bowman House, and evenmore study was Fort Yoakum, or Yoakum's Station as it has been called. **The Ausmus House stood near a spring about two hundred yards west of the Ausmus Graveyard.** The Bowman House stood near the present course of Highway 63, about two miles north of the Ausmus House, and Fort Yoakum stood about two hundred yards northeast of the house now known as the Frank Ausmus house (still standing, 1955)*

*The house was a double log house without a floor or windows at first. The house had three port holes on each side reached by a ladder running up the wall on the inside to the loft. ~~They used these port holes to shoot through when subduing the Indians. When the Indians made their attacks, the neighbors would run to the Ausmus fort or house because it was bigger and safer.~~ The Ausmus house was 28 feet by 38 feet with a four-foot front door. They also built another house about ten feet away which they used for a place to cook and eat. It was about 12 feet by 15 feet and had a loft in it for sleeping. It was not a two-story like the main house. <sup>[16]</sup>*

By Mrs Wade keever:

*They (Ausmuses) built a large double log house near a bubbling spring. The house was two longs long with a four-foot front door and two stories high. The size was about twenty-eight feet by eighteen feet. A ladder was built straight up the inside wall to climb into the loft, where they had three portholes on each side about two feet square. They also built another house about twelve by fifteen feet that was used for cooking and eating.*

Typical forts in the area can also be described by P.G. Fulkerson (1840-1929) in the "Organization of the (Claiborne) County", Published August 8, 1979.

*About five feet from the floor, they sawed a log in two at about the middle of the house, leaving a space of two or three inches between the two ends. There, the two log ends were shaped like a wooden glut or wedge. When a man on the inside placed his gun against the beveled edge of the log on his right, the end of the gun on the outside lay against the log to his left. In this position he could not only shoot an Indian in front of him, but he could take him down at the very corner of the house. Sometimes these houses had a second story larger than the lower one and projecting about three feet beyond the lower, thus enabling a frontiersman to shoot an Indian even if he reached the house and without the danger to*



*the occupants. They next built a heavy stockade around the house, thus placing two obstacles in the way of the enemy.*

Typical early homes for the Pioneers can best be described by P.G. Fulkerson

*The Pioneers wasted little time building their dwellings. They had neither time, tools nor materials to build fine looking homes. They Selected a site near a good spring, cut straight young trees into proper lengths, and with Buck and Benny, the usual names for their oxen, snaked them to where they wished to build.*

*They then selected a straight grained tree by looking at the bark on the tree, and rived it into clapboards three feet long to cover the house, and split straight logs in equal halves to rest on sleepers with the split sides up, to make a puncheon floor.*

*It is astonishing what a fine solid floor could be make of these slabs, especially by a handy man with a straight edge and foot adz. It looked as if it had been planed and jointed.*

*No nails were used on the house. The doors were on wooden hinges; the latch was wooden with a string attached a passed through a hole above the latch, and hanging on the outside. The clapboards rested on logs running from one end of the building to the other, and poles were laid on at proper intervals to hold them down. The lower part of the chimney was of stone and the upper part of sticks and mud.*

*The next thing to build was an ash hopper; that was a necessity. It was built in the shape of a V, the boards of both sides coming together at the bottom in a trough. When filled with good ashes, preferably from hickory wood, water was poured over it until it began to start in lye to running. Why was the ash hopper so important? It was the wife's only means of getting soap. From it she made hard cakes for hand soap and soft soap for the clothes. She could also take a peck of shelled corn and boil it in lye until the husks would come off the grain to make lye hominy. To remove the lye she would empty the corn into a split basket go out on a log over the clear running water and souse it up and down until the taste of the lye was removed.*



*If you never eaten a mess of good lye hominy with red gravy poured over it, or a good piece of "fatty bread" after hog killing with cold sweet milk and butter just from the spring house to accompany it, you have missed one of the greatest joys of life.*

*When everything that was necessary had been prepared, the neighbors came for miles to the house raising, and the work was soon accomplished.*

*But the young folks must have their fun, and they all came to the dance. Some of the girls who had gotten themselves some store clothes, carried their shoes and stocking until they had crossed the last branch [of a stream or river], then washed their feet and put them on.*

*They knew these shoes were hard to get, and store bought clothes had unusual attractions.*

According to "A Short History of Claiborne County", by Robert P. Carr written in 1894:

The best way to for sparsely separated neighbors and relatives to gather together would be at church on Saturday. On the first Saturday of October 1797, the small community of Speedwell gathered together and formed a church and named it the Davis Creek Baptist Church.

In his book, Harry Ausmus states that in 1797, "*Philip donated the land and the settlers all cooperated in the building of Davis Creek Church. Philip preached in this church until his death in 1809*". Tradition states that he was buried in the back yard of the church of which he had such a great hand in establishing.



However, there is no evidence that Philip was even a member of this church <sup>[5]</sup>. As shown below, Philip and Cathy's children were charter members of the church.

The Baptist Church of Christ on Davis Creek  
*Agreeable to the appointment of the Association (Kehukee Association of North Carolina) we came together to look into the ripe ness of the petetioners on Davises Creek for Constitution after Satisfactory information obtaind of their faith and order we pronounced them a church [having] authority and gave to [them the keys] of government to [act?] at their discretion independent to any other Church.*

Philips Children, Step-Children and in-laws as charter members of Davis Creek Baptist: <sup>[21]</sup>

November 2, 1798

**Mary** [Bollinger] **Weaver** "by letter" (prob from Cherokee Creek Baptist) and **Samuel Weaver** (6 Oct 1798)

**Barbara** [Bollinger] **Hunter** "by letter"

**Susanna Ausemus** "by experience"

**Rhoda** [Roberts] **Ausemus**

No Date other early members:

Caty Bolinger [likely dau of Frederick who would m. Alexander Kirk]

Sarah Bolinger  
John Ausemus  
Peter Ausemus  
Sarah [Ausemus] Cain & Jesse Cain  
Betsy [Weaver] Bollinger  
Fredrich Bolinger

1798

Indian cessions by First Treaty of Tellico.



February 16, 1799

Back in Washington County, Philip's oldest son, [Henry Ausmus](#) married Malinda Price on February 16, 1799. Philip sold his son half of his 200 acres for \$300 on the West Fork of Cherokee Creek in Washington County, Tennessee where Philip's grandson, [Benjamin Ausmus](#) was born in 1801. This is half of the 200 acres that Philip had acquired sixteen years prior from Jonathan Tipton <sup>[19]</sup>. The other half of the 200 acres is sold to Frederick Andrews in 1802 <sup>[25]</sup>.

Also in 1799, Philip's son, [Peter Ausmus](#) (age 24) appears in Grainger County (later Claiborne) Tax List as head of household <sup>[28]</sup>. Philip's son, [John Ausmus](#) staked out land in that part of Grainger County that would become Anderson County in 1801. This land would be sold to **Nikilis Massingale** in 1824 <sup>[81]</sup>.

On September 7, 1800, **Ruble** and **Philip Azamuss'** parcels are listed as adjoining parcels during the title transfer between Blair & Mury along a branch of Cherokee Creek back in Washington County.

On October 29, 1801 Claiborne County, Tennessee was created from portions of Grainger and Hawkins County and named in honor of William Charles Cole Claiborne, one of the founding judges and Representative in Tennessee.

## 1802

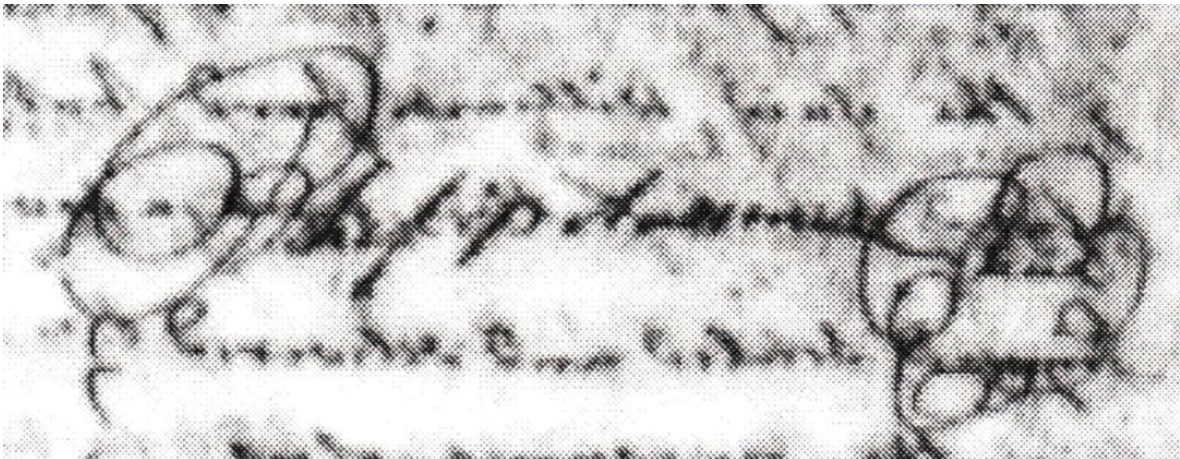
Claiborne County Court of Pleas and Plenary Sessions set a real estate tax of 12 1/2 cents per 100 acres, 25 cents for each black person and \$1 per capita for white person and for each stud horse. [82]

### *Land Speculation*

It seems that Philip would interest his son, Henry in cheap vacant land in Claiborne County, and Henry would find cheap land for his father in Washington County; because, on November 16, 1802, While residing in Grainger County (Claiborne) 74-year old **Philip Ausmus** purchased 197 acres for \$434 from **Jonathan Tipton** adjacent to **Cherokee Creek** in Washington County. Philip's oldest son, **Henry Assimuss** [Age 28] appears as witness to the deed due to his proximity to the purchase.

### 6 April 1802 (age 74)

Philip's son, **Peter Ausmus** sold his 200 acre farm on Davis' Creek, in Tennessee to **Latin Ewell** for \$160.[16], **Philip Ausmus** of Cleborne [sic] County sold the remaining 94 acres of his original 200 acres on **Cherokee Creek** in Washington County to **Frederick Andis** on September 22<sup>nd</sup> for £102 [25]. This land, as stated in the deed neighbored **Jacob Hunter's land**. The title transfer was witnessed by **Abram Heartsill** and **Hannah Heartsill**.



### **February 21, 1803 (age 75)**

Philip's 28 year old son, [Peter Ausmus](#) was admitted to **Davis Creek Baptist Church** by Experience.<sup>[21]</sup> Peter would marry **Rhoda (Roberts) Ausmus**, who was an existing member of the church.

Also In 1803, Philip and his son, **Peter Ausmus** are both listed in a court petition in a Grainger County, Courthouse. There is no mention of what the petition is for. The Beelers, Bollingers, Kincaids and Hunters are also listed in the petition. Both Peter and his father, Philip are also listed in the tax list for that year. <sup>[28]</sup>

### **1804 (age 76)**

Philip's oldest son, Henry and his young family packed up their two-oxen cart, mules and horses and moved to Davis' Creek (across the road from the Davis Creek Baptist Church) in Powell's Valley, Tennessee. Henry would have helped his siblings take care of their aging father.

### **June 1805 (age 77)**

*Claiborne County*

*Ordered that **Henry Hunter** [m. Barbara Bollinger], **Samuel Weaver** [m. Mary Bollinger], John Douthat, **Frederick** Bowloner [**Bollinger**; m. Elizabeth Weaver] Miles Gray, William Bowman, Duncan and John Jones or a Majority of them be appointed to view the road from a point ten poles above **Stephen Keewoods** to **John Boxes**. To as not to injure the farm of Said Keewood & make report to next court.*

### **10 Jan 1806 (age 78)**

State of Tennessee Claiborne County

Philip and his children jointly purchase 600 acres of land near Henry Hunter along both sides of Davis' Creek in Powells Valley. This land was probably a part of the 1,000 acres of land that **Nathaniel Davis** purchased from **Nathaniel Hart** on 3 August 1801.

*A deed of Conveyance from **Nathaniel Davis & Stephen Keewood** to **Philip Ausumus** senior & Henry Ausumus & Peter Ausumus for six Hundred Acres of Land was proven in open court by the Oath of **Henry Hunter** one of the subscribing witnesses, let it be registered.*

*This indenture made this tenth day of January and in the year of our lord 1806 between Stephen Cawood and Nathaniel Davis of the county of Claiborne and state of Tennessee of the one part and **Phillip Ausmus senior**, Henry Ausumus and Peter Ausumus all of the county and state aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of **four hundred and fifty dollars** to us in hand by the said Phillip, Henry and Peter the receipt where of us herby acknowledged on the said **Stephen Cawood** and Nathaniel Davis have bargained sold alienated relinquished and certified and by these presents doth bargain sell*



*grant alien enfee and release and confer **Philip Ausmus, Henry Ausmus, Peter Ausmus** their heirs and assigns for ever a certain tract or parcel of land containing six hundred acres land the same more or less, Lying and being in the county of Claiborne and state of Tennessee on both sides of Davis Creek in Powells Valley beginning on two has?? On the north side of Davis creek about 150 yards...the dividng ridge between Powells Valley and Powells river to a corner...being part of Henderson and company's survey ...signed sealed and delivered in the presents of us*

*Henry Hunter  
Weaver  
John Ausmus*

*Stephen Cawood  
Nathaniel Davis*

**Stephen Keewood/Cawood** (13 Sep 1765 – 3 Feb 1806) migrated from Glade Spring, Virginia to Speedwell, TN and built the first stone house. He married **Sarah Keller** in Washington County, Virginia and had at least one son, **Benjamin**. Stephen Cawood and his relative, Captain Nathaniel Davis purchased, subdivided and sold thousands of acres of land in Powells Valley, Tennessee.

William Rogers, Esq, John Berry & Sarah Cawood was sworn lawfully to execute the will of Stephen Keewood, deceased; approved and filed this term. Abraham Hunter vs. Stephen Keewood.

<sup>a</sup>**Nathaniel Davis** (4 Jul 1753 – 1838) According to Governor Campbell in 1911, Nathaniel and his three brothers, John, James and Samuel (24 Dec 1755 – 17 Oct 1842) [Samuel m. Jane **Allison**, sister to the Allison brothers of Jonesboro] were among of the first settlers in Washington County, Virginia. Nathaniel was born in that part of Augusta County that would become Rockingham along Beaver Creek, adjacent the the **Dever** plantation but his family moved to the Muddy Creek settlement in what would become Greenbrier County, West Virginia where his father and **Valentine "Feltz" Yoakum** were murdered by Indians in the summer of 1763. His family remained close to fort Blackmore where Davis became an Indian Spy traveling to the Kentucky wilderness. Nathaniel and his Washington County, Virginia neighbors, the **Vanbebbbers, Gerorge & Coonrod Yoakum, Stephen Keywood** (Cawood) who were the first settlers of Powells Valley, Tennessee. Nathaniel participated in the Battle of Kings Mountain and served under the eldest brother, **Captain John Davis pension application**. Although Davis owned thousands of acres of land in Powells Valley, he appears to have remained in Washington County east of Jonesboro near Little Limestone. According to court records, Nathaniel Davis of Washington County was on jury to view and lay out a road from where the path leading to Nathaniel Davises turn out of the big road leading to Jonesboro to the mouth of Wattauga River, the nearest & best way to the Sullivan line near John Billings grist Mill to a road leading to the iron work near the big Tslana? In Holston. A deed of conveyance from Nathaniel Davis Jr. to Frank [Francis] Allison for three hundred acres of land proven by the oaths of John **Bowman** and Nathaniel Davis, Sr. & admitted to record. Davis enticed his Washington County neighbors to purchase and move to Powells Valley of which dozens did eventually move. Between 1801-1808 Claiborne County court records. Davis or a relative of the same name married Margaret W. Deavor on Christmas Eve 1793 in Washington County, Virginia near Glade Spring.

## **June 1806 (age 78)**

### State of Tennessee Claiborne County

*Jury to view a road from Cave Spring to Powells Valley is recorded with the following words, viz: Beginning at Clinch river against the mouth of cave spring,- spring branch at the a??? of the fish dam, thence up the branch of the river to the fist drean?, thence up said drean to the foot of the hill thence along the foot of said hill to the mouth of a hollow, thence up said hollow as he road runs to **Shropshire's**, thence as the wagon tract gows to **precthets** thence up the point of a ridge & keeping said ridge to the head of **Kirklings hollow** thence down said hollow by Davis' Medow to Powells River crossing said river against **David Cain's** & thence by said Cains house up the hollow to the head of then taking a*

ridge round **Philip Ozomusses** ~~house~~ fence then leaving **henry Ozomus** to the left so on to the mill crossing the creek below the mill then across the ridge to Davis's on the Valley Road agreed:

Henry Hunter

John Long

David Cain

John Shrophire

Henry Ozomos

Samuel Weaver

Martin Miller

### 1807-1809 (age 79-81)

According to P.G. Fulkerson's papers, "*Philip Ausmus was one of the earliest settlers of Lower Powell Valley. He died in 1807.*"<sup>[57]</sup> Mr. Fulkerson was born in 1840 and was considered one of the first Claiborne County historians. Others say Philip died in 1809. Unfortunately Claiborne County Court records which could list his executors of his estate are missing from the years 1809 through 1814 which is the period Philip is said to have passed away.

When Philip passed, he was buried on his property adjacent to the Davis Creek Baptist Church in an above ground grave. According to tradition, *the following spring after the death of Philip, there came a flood and Davis Creek overflowed Philip's grave.* The grave was later moved to higher ground to a corn field near the cemetery.

Today, within the Ausmus cemetery is a grave marker with Philip and his wife's name on them. These markers are modern markers and reflect some of the erroneous tradition that has been passed down throughout the years including his wife's name, Elizabeth.

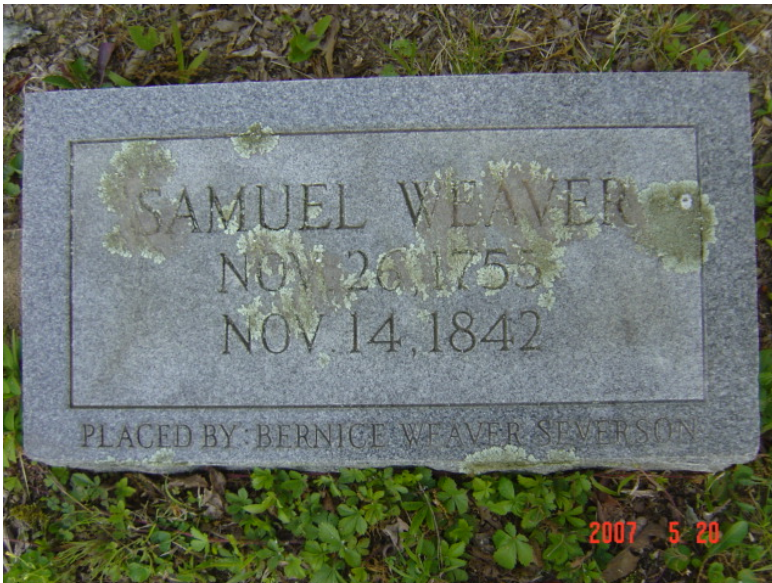
A few years after his death, many of the Ausmus children moved to Illinois and became some of the first settlers in the state. Philip's oldest son, [Henry Ausmus](#), remained in Claiborne County. In 1816, Henry Ausmus sold some of his



German-born Philip Ausmus' Grave, 1733-1809  
(behind Davis Creek Church).

father's original 600 acres which comprised land on both sides of Davis Creek.

Philip's step-daughter, **Mary (Bolinger) Weaver** and **Frederick Bollinger** removed to Bedford County, Tennessee and then to Laurel County, Kentucky with **Samuel Weaver**. Mary She died 25 Sep 1844 and was buried next to her husband in the Providence Cemetery. A modern marker marks her grave.



Philip's son-in-law **Frederick Bollinger** would become among the first settlers of St. Louis County, Missouri then in that part of Washington County that would become Madison County, Arkansas Territory. He died at age 76 in 1843. He and **Elizabeth** are buried in St. Peters (Bolinger) Cemetery at Witter, Arkansas. She died after Frederick in her 90th year.





**Name:** Frederik Bollinger  
**State:** MO  
**County:** St. Louis County  
**Township:** Petitioners  
**Year:** 1810  
**Record Type:** Resident's List  
**Database:** MO Early Census Index

**Name:** Frederick Bowlinger  
**State:** AR  
**County:** Washington County  
**Township:** No Township Listed  
**Year:** 1836  
**Record Type:** Tax list  
**Page:** 006  
**Database:** AR 1830-1839 Tax Lists Index

**Name:** Frederick Bolinger  
**State:** AR  
**County:** Madison County  
**Township:** Arkansas Territory  
**Year:** 1838  
**Record Type:** Tax list  
**Page:** 002  
**Database:** AR 1830-1839 Tax Lists Index

**Name:** Frederick Bolinger  
**State:** AR  
**County:** Madison County  
**Township:** Arkansas Territory  
**Year:** 1839  
**Record Type:** Tax list  
**Page:** 002

**Database:**

AR 1830-1839 Tax Lists Index

## *Conclusion*

In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the folks within the community of Speedwell, Tennessee and abroad began to ask themselves, "how did my family get here and who were the first families that settled here? Soon after, some folks began collecting memories, photos, articles etc, and began to search. Thanks to P.G. Fulkerson, Lawrence Edwards, Harry L. Ausmus, Joy (Edwards) Davis and William J. Hunter, a new light has been cast on the families of Speedwell whose footsteps would have otherwise been erased.

At the 170th anniversary for the Davis Creek Baptist Church, Dr. Graydon L. Ausmus, Rosalie Ausmus Keever, Rev. Charles R. Ausmus, and Dr. James C. Ausmus Jr. and 500 descendants of Philip Ausmus attended the first nationwide Ausmus reunion at Davis Creek Church in Speedwell. A marker was erected at Philip's grave.

*"We here dedicate this monument and these our lives to you, to the ideals for which you lived, to the preservation of those elements of greatness in this country which cause peoples of the world today as in 1752 to turn their eyes in this direction when in despair and when in need of hope. As your life was dedicated to opening up the frontiers of a new world, may our lives be dedicated to opening frontiers which yet remain in the minds and hearts of man."*

A fantastic narration of the Hunter Cemetery in Speedwell Tennessee containing inscriptions of graves of the early Powell's Valley Pioneers has been published by William J. Hunter at the following website:

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/claiborne/cemeteries/hunter02.txt>

## *References*

1. None
2. Records of St. Jacob's (Stone) Union Church, Codorus Township, York County, Pennsylvania, 1762-1793
3. Index and Summary to Connected Draft Maps, Codorus Township, York County Pennsylvania, Neal Otto Hively, 1988
4. Strassburger, Ralph Beaver. Pennsylvania German Pioneers; 1727-1808; Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols Vols. 1 & 3 reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1983. Vol. 1 (1727-1775). 776 p. (Page 493)]
5. [Research by William J. Hunter](#) Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
6. Land sales from the Illinois public domain, State of Illinois. Illinois Land Records,
7. Register of Deed Book 3 Page 272, Washington County, Jonesboro, NC

8. Church: Part VI - ST. MICHAEL'S & ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH (later changed to St. Peters Church) Marriages 1793-1800: Philadelphia, PA page 435
9. Strassburger, Ralph Beaver. Pennsylvania German Pioneers; 1727-1808; Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols Vols. 1 & 3 reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1983. Vol. 1 (1727-1775). 776 p. (Page 493)]
10. Naturalizations 1740-1773, Lancaster County, PA, Lancaster Legacy (Southwest Pennsylvania Genealogical Services). Vol 4:3 (Dec. 1986), pp. 29-32; Vol. 4:4 (Mar. 1987), pp. 39-40. Page 30. Ancestry.com Source Publication Code: 6045.13
11. Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement of Virginia; Lyman Chalkley
12. WESTCOTT, THOMPSON. Names of Persons Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania between the Years 1777-1789.... Philadelphia: Campbell, 1865. 145p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1965. page 91
13. HESSISCHE TRUPPEN IM AMERIKANISCHEN UNABHAENGIGKEITSKRIEG (HETRINA): Index nach Familiennamen. (Marburg: Archivschule) (Veroeffentlichungen der Archivschule Marburg, Institut fuer Archivwissenschaft, Nr. 10). Band III. Marburg, 1976. page 55
14. GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 1777 AND 1784. In Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, vol. 5:2 (1994), pp. 16-20.
15. WESTCOTT, THOMPSON. Names of Persons Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania between the Years 1777-1789.... Philadelphia: Campbell, 1865. 145p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1965. Page 88
16. Ausmus Family History 1711-1962, Harry L. Ausmus, 1963
17. US and Internation Marriage Records 1560-1900
18. PA German Immigrants, 1709-1786, Pennsylvania German Pioneers from the County of Wertheim.
19. Washinton County, Tennessee Register of Deeds: Roll# 197 Vol. EHI Page 258 (Old Book H page 102nd)
20. To be determined
21. Minutes of Davis Creek Church 1797-1907 by Lawrence Edwards, Editor, parentheses and corrections from personal knowledge and examination by Linda Shay, 4th Great Granddaughter of Richard and Sarah Newport.
22. "Organization of the County" (Claiborne), P.G. Fulkerson, Tazewell-New Tazewell Observer August 15, 1979, Claiborne County Library.
23. WASHINGTON COUNTY: County Clerk: Wills VOLUME: 1-2: DATE: Aug-1779-Oct1889 Roll # 169: Tennessee State Librar yan d Archives, Nashville, TN; Vol. 1: pg. 9
24. Grantor: HENRY AUSMUS, Grantee: FRED BOWLINGER 1816 Warranty Deed \$400,BK D- Pg309
25. Washington County, Tennessee Register of Deeds: Roll# 197 Vol 9; page 173



26. History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men Chapter XLVII. East Donegal Township.<1<[1 By Samuel Evans, Esq.]
27. Register of Deed Book 3 Page 272, Washington County, Jonesboro, NC
28. Jackson, Ronald V., Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp. Tennessee Census, 1810-9
29. <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~kmparker/gen/Surname%20Reports/cris.html>
30. A History of Rockingham County, John Wayland, PHD. Chapter IV
31. [www.state.tn.us/sos/bluebook/online/hist3.pdf](http://www.state.tn.us/sos/bluebook/online/hist3.pdf); [State of Tennessee Bluebook](#)
32. Washinton County, Tennessee Register of Deeds: Roll# 195 Vol. 3 Page 272
33. Short History of CLAIBORNE County, Robert P. CARR, Tazewell, TN. 1894
34. Biography of Andrew Jackson, H.W Brands; 2005
35. Familysearch.org; Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints, batch file: [C507701](#)
36. History of York County, [1729-1834]; W. C. Carter and A. J. Glossbrenner; Clearfield Co.
37. John Weaver's Rev War Veteran (Pen App R11239) Application date: 10 Oct 1832
38. History of York County, PA 1729-1834; W.C. Carter and A.J. Glossbrenner, Regional Publishing Company, 1975
39. Thirty Thousand Immigrant Names in Pennsylvania, Genealogical Publishing Inc.
40. York County Pennsylvania Church Records of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, ed by F.E. Wright and M.S. Bates
41. Washington County Register of Deeds Book A page 324
42. Washington County Register of Deeds Vol 4 Page 176
43. U.S. Federal Mortality Census Index for Washington County, Tennessee 1850; ID# MRT197\_134110
44. SCHRADER-MUGGENTHALER, CORNELIA. The Alsace Emigration Book. Vol. 2. Apollo, PA: Closson Press, 1991. page 150.
45. Records of St. Matthews Lutheran Church, Penn Township, York County, Pennsylvania, 1743-1799
46. <http://www.kinyon.com/westvirginia/midnewriver/chapter4c.htm>
47. Life in Mid-Eighteenth Century Pennsylvania, John T. Humphrey, Education Program of the National Genealogical Society in Arlington, Virginia43. Pennsylvania German
48. The Pennsylvania-German Society, Proceeding and Addresses at Lebannon, Oct 12, 1892; Vol III.
49. German and Swiss Settlers in America, 1700-1800s; Swiss and German Pioneer settlers of PA; pg 128; Origins of the Amish Mennonites.
50. Frontier Retreat on Upper Ohio, 1779-1781; Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Collections Vol. XXIV Draper Series Vol 5; Kellogg
51. Conquering the Wilderness, Frank Triplett, Thomas Nast, Felix Octavius Carr Darley; Northwest Publishing company; 1888
52. Col. Daniel Boone, hunter soldier and pioneer; Edward Ellis; Philadelphia, Porter and Coates

53. Original Pennsylvania Land Records, Vol 2; Neal Otto Hively; isbn 0-9638435-8-3
54. History of Lehigh Valley; M.S. Henry; Bixler and Corwin; 1860
55. Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series; Vol XII; Harrisburg, PA 1907
56. The Glattfelders of America; Don Hartman 1993
57. Organization of the County [Claiborne County], August 15, 1979; P.G. Fulkerson page 29; He was born 1840.
58. Church Books of Rheinbischofsheim, Germany: LDS microfile 1189692, 1272764,1272766\* (see appendix below)
59. LDS Individual file of Church Records for Rheinbischofsheim, Offenburg, Germany AFN: 1T7Q-0NM, AFN: 1T7Q-10N, AFN: 1T7Q-11V
60. LDS Individual Pedigree Resource File Compact Disc #134 Pin #3509342 Submission Number: 4212584-0123107182550
61. AFN:1T7Q-0NM
62. Franklin and Henderson's Yoakum's Bible records
63. Kreutz Creek Valley Preservation Society; AN EARLY HISTORY OF HELLAM TOWNSHIP <http://www.geocities.com/kcvps/history.htm>
64. Eighteenth century emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America; Annette K. Bugert; 1992
65. Settlers of Maryland; 1751-1765; Coldham
66. Tennessee before 1800; Fischer; 1996; available at the sutro library
67. "Pioneers of Old Monocacy". Tracey, Grace L. and Dern, John P., "Pioneers of Old Monocacy". 1987
68. Digges' Choice 1724-1800; Banker, 1996
69. Dedicatory Address by Dr. Graydon Ausmus, July 30, 1967 at the Memorial Marker at the Grave of Rev. Philip Ausmus; Author by Rosalie Ausmus Keever, retained at Tennessee State Library (vertical files).
70. Maryland German Church Records Vol. 3 Monocacy Lutheran Congregation and Evangelical Lutheran Church Baptisms 1742-1779; Frederick, Frederick County
71. Monocacy and Catoctin, C. E. Schildknecht, C. E. Schildknecht Thomas John Chew Williams, Thomas J C Williams Published by Heritage Books, 2000 ISBN 1585492914, 9781585492916 307 pages
72. Goodspeeds History of Nortwest Arkansas, 1889
73. History of Emmitsburg; Helman; 1906
74. [Windows Into Our Past A Genealogy of the Cowne, Gough & Associated Families, Vol. 2](#), © 1998, Judy Parsons Smith , p. 368-370
75. Revolutionary War Bounties; Genealogical; Lloyd Bockstruck
76. The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography; Virginia Historical Society
77. German & Swiss Settlers in America, 1700s-1800s, Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration, Appendices
78. German & Swiss Settlers in America, 1700s-1800s, Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration

79. Tradition handed down in Samuel Weaver's "Family Register" (written about 1890, but supposedly a copy of earlier material) naming the spouse and "brothers and sisters" of Samuel
80. Diary of Dr. John J. Dickey, a great-grandson of Samuel Weaver, (as reported by Sen. Evan Jones in 1898)
81. The Massengills, Massengales and variants, 1472-1931; American Section pg 195
82. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pruittsintn/claibornecountytennessee.html>
83. The German Emigration from New York Province into Pennsylvania; Richards, Matthias H.; Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings and Addresses, Vol IX, Lancaster, PA 1899.
84. Two worlds in the Tennessee Mountains: exploring the origins of Appalacian; David C. Hsiung
85. German & Swiss Settlers in America, 1700s-1800s, Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration, Appendices
86. A history of the later Roman Empire: from Arcadius to Irene (395 AD to 800 AD); John Bagnell Bury; Macmillan and Co., 1889
87. The Palatine Families of New York, 1710; Henry Z. Jones, Jr.; 1985; pg 834
88. Third List of Palatines; List taken at St. Catherine's, June 2, 1709, 1745 persons VOL. 2, NO. D 68 Palatines at St. Catherines, June 2, 1709
89. The Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography, Volume 24 By Historical Society of Pennsylvania; pg 261
90. Wash Co Deeds 1775-1806; Rae 1991; pg 104 & 154
91. Smith, George M. Hebron Church Register, 1750-1825, Madison, Virginia. [Hebron Lutheran Church (Madison, Virginia)]. Edinburg, Virginia: Shenandoah History, 1981
92. Pennsylvania German Church Records, I, The First Reformed Church, Birth & Baptisms; Pennsylvania German Church Records, 1729-1870
93. Inhabitants of Frederick County, Maryland; Vol 2 1749-1800, Shaffer
94. History of the Kreutz Creek Chare of the Reformed Church; Garrett; 1924
95. Pennsylvania-German in the settlement of Maryland; By Daniel Wunderlich Nead
96. US SAR Mem Applications 1889-1970, California Branch; John Hunter birthdate from family bible in possession of H.H. Swadley of Johnson City, TN; applicant by John H. Swadley;

**ericausmus@hotmail.com**

email:

Return to:

[Ausmus Family Pioneers \(Introduction\)](#)

Continue to:

[Johannes Heinrich Asmus](#)

Pennsylvania Census, 1772-1890 about Hendrick Aushenech	
Name:	<b>Hendrick Aushenech</b>
State:	PA
County:	Philadelphia County
Township:	Philidelphia
Year:	1753
Database:	PA Early Census Index

*State of Pennsylvania*

*County of Schuykill*

*Jacob Weaver, a disinterested Witness who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and say, that he well knew **Assimus Boyer**, and that he was Married to **Mary Elisabeth Weaver**, but cannot tell what year, but it is about sixty years ago, and they were Married by Daniel Ludwig Esquire, a justice of the peace in Tulpehocken township, Berks County, Now Schuykill County, and knew then to live together as husband and wife, and have always been so reputed and that they had a daughter born about one year after their marriage and doth not know the name of said child...sworn and subscribed the 8<sup>th</sup> day of April 1852*

*Signed Jacob Mennig?*

*I do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above Jacob Weaver for the space of fifty years and that his of Sound Mind, and a Creditable Witness which is to believed and oath, and is Seventy three years of age, Witness my hand and seal the day and year above written*

*Jacob Mennig*

*Justice of the Peace*

*State of Pennsylvania*

*County of Schuykill*

*Magdalene Weaver, the wife of Jacob Faust, a disinterested Witness in the Marriage Case of Assimus Boyer and Mary Elisabeth Weaver, who being duly sworn...says that she was well acquainted with a certain **Assimus Boyer**, and that he was Married to Mary Elisabeth Weaver, a sister of the aforesaid **Magdalene Faust**, they were married about*

*fifty nine years or upwards, by Daniel Ludwig Esquire a justice of the peace of Tulpehocon...they had a daughter together named Catherine*

*Sworn and subscribed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of April 1852 in the presence of Jacob Mennig*