

**A History of Our McCulloh Ancestors;  
Archibald McCullough (1718-1814) to  
William Edgar McCulloh (1866-1938)**

**Working Draft - 1**

**July 31, 2011**

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**Contents**

**Introduction . . . . . 4**

**Ancestors’ Genealogy of William Edgar . . . . . 6**

**Archibald McCullough . . . . . 8**

**George McCulloh . . . . . 30**

**John McCulloh . . . . . 42**

**Mary Ann (McCulloh) Lewis . . . . . *(draft projected July 2012)***

**Amos Crosby McCulloh . . . . . *(draft projected July 2013)***

**William Edgar McCulloh . . . . . *(draft projected July 2014)***

**Appendix A: McCulloh Name Spelling . . . . . 53**

**Appendix B: The Enoch Brown Massacre . . . . . *(draft projected ?)***

**Appendix C: Our Relationship to Archie McCullough “The Scalped” . . . . . 56**

## Introduction

I must have been about 10 or 11 when Grandpa first gave me a small black & white photo of Cardoness Castle. He was of the opinion this was the ancestral home of our Scottish ancestors and indeed it may be so. I think this was the beginning of my fascination with our family's history. It didn't take much prodding to get Grandpa to talk about genealogy. I heard many fragments of family history over the years and it was often a bit confusing trying to understand how the pieces fit together.

It seems that much of the family history Grandpa knew beyond his own experiences came from the book *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* by Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff; generally known as "The White Book." Of course Grandpa didn't have the internet and as I searched through his genealogy files after his death it became apparent that he had used up his limited sources and ended up mostly churning through his meager data, rediscovering information and facts he had already learned before. Now, with the advent of e-mail, online genealogy and government databases, it seems there is little chance of exhausting one's sources. Having found myself becoming rapidly overwhelmed with confusing details I realized the only way I could really make sense of it all was to gather up and organize the stories and fragments of information and write a chronological narrative to once and for all get the facts of our family history straight, at least in my own mind. I assumed this could be done in a reasonably short amount of time, say a couple of weeks. Silly me. After literally hundreds of hours and thousands of miles I have pieced together only the beginnings of our history.

What you now hold in your hands should not be confused with an authoritative statement of the historical facts of our branch of McCullohs in America. The goal of this present effort has been to simply gather what we *think* we know of our family history, not to exhaustively prove or disprove the facts. This work is truly a working draft, not a finished product. I have chosen to make this draft available for two reasons. The first being the hope that as others read this work they will offer additional facts and information to add to, clarify or disprove the information I have found to date. The second being that I have invested a considerable amount of time and effort to gather and organize this information and, given that none of us knows the time of our own death, I would hate to think that this effort would all be lost with my passing. With the work that lies ahead this has the makings of a "lifetime project" and I'm afraid some of my prospective readers will achieve their eternal reward long before this project *reaches* any sort of final form.

As mentioned above, an important source of information for our family history is *The White Book*. *The White Book* genealogy states that Amos McCulloh (William Edgar McCulloh's father) is the son of Mary Ann McCulloh, the daughter of John McCulloh, the son of George McCulloh, the son of the Irish immigrant Archibald McCullough. Although we have Bible records that take us back as far as John, to the best of my knowledge *The White Book* is our only source for linking our branch of the McCulloh family back though George to his father Archibald, the brother of James, John and Sarah McCullough. We have no primary documents such as birth certificates, baptismal records, Bible records, etc., to link us from John to George and his father Archibald. Although *The White Book*

contains a wealth of genealogical information it must be noted the book was relatively recently published (in about 1953) and does not include footnotes, endnotes, citations or bibliographical data to support any of the information presented. Consequently we have no way to verify or validate the source of the information. And at least one recent researcher has expressed doubts as to whether we descend from this Archibald, though she failed to give any specific reasons to support her doubts. The 24 contributors to *The White Book* clearly obtained their information from various sources of some kind. Who knows what old Bibles, letters or other documents they may have consulted to develop *The White Book's* genealogy. Not knowing the contributors' sources does not make the data false. Consequently, until such time as clear evidence is presented to the contrary I have chosen to assume the genealogy in *The White Book* to be true. And I have based my initial research on this assumption since to follow the unlikely idea that our ancestors are someone other than George and Archibald would lead to a complete unraveling of our McCulloh line in *The White Book's* genealogy.

You will note that I have chosen to use footnotes as opposed to endnotes in this paper. This can be somewhat annoying to the reader but I have done so to aid in the ongoing research which would be further complicated by the need to constantly flip to the end of the paper to find the source of the fact presented. I welcome any additional information whether it be that of an actual document or simply oral family tradition passed down through your branch of the family. And I certainly welcome any and all questions, comments and criticisms of the information I have presented.

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**McCulloh Ancestors of William Edgar McCulloh**

**Generation 1**

**Archibald McCullough** was born in 1718. He is assumed to have been born in County Derry, Ireland and emigrated to America from there in about 1740. He died on March 18, 1814 in Lexington, Kentucky. The location of his grave is not known.

Archibald's first wife was **Sussana Matthew**. They were married on April 11, 1740 in the First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had one child.

Archibald's second wife was **Elizabeth Lawson**. She was born in 1733. They were married on May 13, 1751 in the Old Swede's Church in Wilmington, Delaware and they had 3 children. Elizabeth died on March 6, 1814 in Lexington, Kentucky.

**Generation 2**

**George McCulloh** is the son of Archibald McCullough and Sussana Matthew. He was born in 1745 in New Castle County, Delaware (Later Chester County, Pennsylvania). He lived most of his life in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1829 in Greene County, Pennsylvania. The location of his grave is not known.

George's first wife was **Mary Crosby**. George and Mary were married in 1770 in New Castle County, Delaware (Later Chester County, Pennsylvania) and had two children.

George's second wife was **Mary Eynon**, the daughter of William Eynon and Hannah. George and Mary were married on March 20, 1778 in New Castle County, Delaware (Later Chester County, Pennsylvania) and had least one but most likely two children.

George's third wife was **Sarah Philips**, the daughter of Evan Philips and Catherine. George and Sarah were married in Ayr Township, Pennsylvania and had seven children.

**Generation 3**

**John McCulloh** is the son of George McCulloh and Mary Crosby. He was born on June 28, 1771 in New Castle County, Delaware (Later Chester County, Pennsylvania). On December 31, 1795 he married Elizabeth McCune and they had eight children. He died on January 4, 1851 in the Little Cove in Franklin County, Pennsylvania and is buried there in the Stone Church graveyard.

**Elizabeth McCune** is the daughter of William McCune Jr. and Elizabeth Loughead. She was born on December 27, 1772. She died on June 4, 1847 and is buried in the Stone Church graveyard in the Little Cove in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

**Generation 4**

**Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis** is the daughter of John McCulloh and Elizabeth McCune. She was born on June 5, 1802, presumably in the Little Cove in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. She had two children whose father(s) is(are) not known to us. On September 28, 1848 she married Samuel Lewis who was an Iron Master in the Little Cove. They did not have children and Mary Ann died on April 30, 1857. The location of her grave is not known.

**Generation 5**

**Amos Crosby McCulloh** is the son of Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis. He was born on November 12, 1831 in Fort Loudon, Pennsylvania. On August 31, 1851 Amos married Hannah Humbert and they had 11 children. Amos died on December 26, 1876 in Fort Loudon, Pennsylvania and is buried there in the Trinity United Church of Christ graveyard.

**Hannah Crosby Humbert** was born on May 11, 1834 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. After Amos's death she married Samuel Wise and they lived in Morrison, Illinois where she died on June 27, 1907. She is buried in the Mennonite "Red Brick" Church Cemetery in Morrison, Illinois.

**Generation 6**

**William Edgar McCulloh** is the son of Amos Crosby McCulloh and Hannah Crosby Humbert. He was born on October 18, 1866 in Fort Loudon in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He spent a significant portion of his life in Whiteside County, Illinois. He died on May 26, 1938 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and is buried in the Cross Roads (Brethren in Christ) Cemetery in Florin (Mt. Joy), Pennsylvania.

William's first wife was **Mary Ellen Sweigert**. She was born on January 2, 1860 in Scotland, Pennsylvania. They were married on October 4, 1888 in Morrison, Illinois. They had four children. Mary died on December 20, 1892 in Whiteside County, Illinois and is buried in the Mennonite "Red Brick" Church Cemetery in Morrison, Illinois.

William's second wife was **Maria Gsell Longanecker**. She is the daughter of Samuel Longanecker and Mariah Gsell. She was born on November 20, 1877. They were married on December 4, 1894 in Morrison, Illinois and had 13 children. Maria died on August 18, 1960 and was buried on Aug 21, 1960 in the Cross Roads (Brethren in Christ) Cemetery in Florin, Pennsylvania.

## Archibald McCullough 1718 - 1814

Archibald McCullough<sup>[1]</sup> was born in Ireland in 1718;<sup>[2]</sup> probably in County Derry. His father may have been born about 1695,<sup>[3]</sup> also probably in County Derry Ireland<sup>[4]</sup> but his first name is unknown. Archibald's mother's name is also unknown, however it is possible that her name may have been Jean Matthews.<sup>[5]</sup>

Emigration from Northern Ireland (Ulster) to the American colonies began in any meaningful way in about 1680.<sup>[6]</sup> Emigration numbers rose and fell with local conditions of dramatically rising rents, periods of famine and to a lesser degree religious persecution of the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and other nonconformist (dissenters) by the Church of England.<sup>[7]</sup> A short but dramatic famine occurred in 1740-41 after one of the three coldest winters of the century led to the failure of the potato crop.<sup>[8]</sup> This famine has been called "The Year of the Slaughter" in which it is estimated

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<sup>[1]</sup> See Appendix A of this article for an explanation of the various spellings of the name McCulloh.

<sup>[2]</sup> The source of this and several other dates, names and locations are from the extensive McCullough genealogy compiled by Bill Lazenby whose wife is a descendent of Archibald's brother James. (See [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~lazenbylinks/WC01/WC01\\_416.HTM](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~lazenbylinks/WC01/WC01_416.HTM).) Bill Lazenby refers to the "Case/Gunning McCullough Descendants Report," 1997, Archives of McCullough-L at <http://resources.rootsweb.com/~clusters/surnames/m/c/MCCULLOUGH/> as his source for much of the McCullough information. Janene Case was the compiler of this genealogy and much of her data was apparently copied from Mr. Lyle Gunning. The Janene Case genealogy that Bill Lazenby uses as his source provides a wealth of previously unknown information. Unfortunately the 1997 archives that contained this genealogy is no longer accessible and the source of this information could not be reviewed or evaluated by Bill or by me. In the summer of 2007 I made contact by e-mail with Lyle Gunning. He is originally from Ohio but at the time of my contact was retired and living in Florida. He confirmed that he originally compiled this data over 20 years ago, long before internet access was available. He stated that he gathered this data from conversations with his late wife's family members (his wife was a McCulloh descendent) as well as genealogies and miscellaneous data in various family members' possession. When I pressed for more details Mr. Gunning was unable to provide or identify any published or unpublished documentation for his data. He indicated that he had not rigorously researched his facts but believed them to be accurate at the time. I have subsequently come to the conclusion that he was being modest. In 2009 while searching through the unpublished research notes and papers of Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowrey, which have been collected and organized into the massive 12-volume *McCullough Family Collection* now housed in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, I discovered correspondence from Mr. Gunning making reference to some 50 genealogy request letters he had sent to relatives seeking information on our McCulloh history. So, although his data is not now verifiable, it was gathered, through considerable effort on his part, from living descendants of our McCulloh ancestors and may indeed be factual data that is otherwise lost to time.

<sup>[3]</sup> *ibid*

<sup>[4]</sup> *ibid*

<sup>[5]</sup> *ibid*

<sup>[6]</sup> Dickson, R. J. *Ulster Emigration To Colonial America 1718-1775*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1976, 20. (First published 1966 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.)

<sup>[7]</sup> *ibid*

<sup>[8]</sup> *ibid*

that 250,000 to 400,000 or more inhabitants of Ireland died.<sup>[9]</sup> <sup>[10]</sup> Emigration from Ireland reached 12,000 annually at this time.<sup>[11]</sup>

In the early 1700's if all went well it took between 8 to 10 weeks to sail from Northern Ireland to Philadelphia.<sup>[12]</sup> Although the voyages were far from comfortable most didn't end in outright catastrophe; those that did were surely well known among prospective emigrants. For example, in 1729, 175 people died on two ships during the crossing. In 1741 the *Seaflower* met with disaster during its voyage from Belfast to Philadelphia when 46 of the 106 on board died; the surviving 60 reduced to such a state of starvation that they consumed six of the bodies of those that died.<sup>[13]</sup> As if the inherent dangers of an ocean crossing weren't enough to discourage an emigrant from undertaking the journey, in 1740 England was at war with Spain and a transatlantic voyage was not only more expensive than it had previously been, it was now even more dangerous due to the presence of enemy fleets and privateers.<sup>[14]</sup> But with such cold, starvation and death all around it is no surprise to find our ancestors willing to leave home and family behind and risk the long, dangerous voyage to far off America.

*The White Book*<sup>[15]</sup> indicates that Archibald emigrated with his siblings James, John, Sara, an unknown sister (Anne <sup>[16]</sup>) and an unknown brother in about 1740. However, we now know, through

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<sup>[9]</sup> Gray, Peter. *The Irish Famine*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1995, 6.

<sup>[10]</sup> Dunaway, Wayland. *The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania*. Chapel Hill, N.C: The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. Genealogical Publishing Company reprint, 1997, 32.

<sup>[11]</sup> Rouse, Parke, Jr. *The Great Wagon Road*. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 2004, 30.

<sup>[12]</sup> Ibid. 205

<sup>[13]</sup> Ibid. 208

<sup>[14]</sup> Dickson, R. J. *Ulster Emigration To Colonial America 1718-1775*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1976, 52. (First published 1966 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.)

<sup>[15]</sup> This book by Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff is believed to have been privately published in 1953 and is actually titled *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa*. Due to it's lengthy title the book is commonly referred to as *The White Book* (due to its white cover) which is how we will refer to it in the body of this paper.

<sup>[16]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa*. no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book does not include the name Anne; referring to her as "sister, name unknown." Bill Lazenby's genealogy (footnote 2 above) expands Sara's name to "Sarah Anne" but gives no clear source for this addition. The biographical entry for James McCullough in *History of Dauphin County Pennsylvania - Vol III*, The Lewis Publishing Company, New York and Chicago, 1907 (page 716) gives the name of James's sister as Anne and indicates that she lived in his household for some time. Whether Sara is "Sara Anne" or whether the sisters names were Sara and Anne can not be clearly determined. Given the nature of the various sources we will assume them to be the two sisters.

the publication of excerpted editions of the diary<sup>[17]</sup> of James McCullough, that James did not leave Belfast Ireland until 1745; arriving in New Castle County, Delaware in 1745 or 1746<sup>[18]</sup>. It would be a simple matter to assume the date of immigration for all the siblings should be moved to 1745 or 1746. However, the marriage of an Archibald McKollough and Susanna Matthew is recorded in 1740 in the records of the First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, PA.<sup>[19][20]</sup> Is this our Archibald? If so Susanna Matthew's name is "new" to our history; not being recorded in the "*White Book*"<sup>[21]</sup> genealogy by Wolff. Bill Lazenby lists Archibald and Susanna as our ancestors in his extensive McCulloh genealogy (see footnote 2 above.) Assuming this is "our" Archibald, the siblings did not immigrate at the same time; Archibald arriving at least five years before his younger brother James. It also places his disembarkation port more likely at Philadelphia than New Castle, Delaware.<sup>[22]</sup>

If Archibald did immigrate before his brother James there is probably no way to discover the reason or the actual circumstances surrounding the timing of the siblings decisions to leave Ireland. Most emigrants from Northern Ireland to America during the early 1700's could only make the journey by becoming indentured servants.<sup>[23]</sup> It was reported in 1728 that only one in ten emigrants could pay their own way to America.<sup>[24]</sup> An indenture typically lasted four years.<sup>[25]</sup> It is possible that Archibald and his other siblings came as indentured servants and their brother James joined them after the completion of their indentures. It does not appear that James came as an indentured

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<sup>[17]</sup> Charles J. Stoner of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania has long been the owner of James McCullough's diary. He presented a paper to The Kittochintney Historical Society on February 23, 1984 which included numerous diary excerpts as well as his own analysis and commentary. Almost twenty years later a significantly larger portion of the diary was published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 156.

<sup>[18]</sup> We have no actual evidence to support his arrival date or port of entry. New Castle is assumed to be his arrival port since they lived for a time in this area.

<sup>[19]</sup> *Pennsylvania Archives. Second Series. Vol. IX. p. 48: Marriage Record of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. 1702-1745*: Philadelphia, PA. 1880. - 4, 11, 1740 (April 11, 1740), McKollough, Archibald, and Susanna Matthew.

<sup>[20]</sup> Lyle Gunning also gives the date as 1740 but incorrectly identifies the location as Old Swede's Church in New Castle County, Delaware. An electronic key word assisted search of a PDF copy of the 772 page *The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del., from 1697 to 1773* did not match any marriage records to support this as the location.

<sup>[21]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[22]</sup> Once again, we have no actual evidence to support his arrival date or port of entry. I have assumed Philadelphia to be his arrival port due to this marriage location. New Castle, Delaware is approximately 39 miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

<sup>[23]</sup> Dickson, R. J. *Ulster Emigration To Colonial America 1718-1775*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1976, 96. (First published 1966 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.)

<sup>[24]</sup> *ibid*

<sup>[25]</sup> *The Scotch-Irish: A Social History*, James Leyburn, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., 1962, 250.

servant since he paid £6 on April 27, 1745 for passage for himself and his wife to America.<sup>[26]</sup> (£10 was an entire years wages for an Irish laborer and ships passage for indentures was not usually paid in advance but rather in America upon arrival of the immigrant or shortly thereafter.<sup>[27]</sup>) Given the terrible cold winter and famine conditions in 1740 it seems quite possible that to avoid starvation, the siblings, except for James, fled to America. In 1740 James would have only been about 15 years old.<sup>[28]</sup> It may have been agreed that he should stay behind to care for their parents if they were still living or other siblings or relatives. Or he may have already met (and been smitten by) his future wife Martha. Whatever the case, James and Martha did not leave Ireland until 1745 or 1746 as yet more famine and starvation loomed.<sup>[29]</sup>

When James and Martha arrived in New Castle, Delaware<sup>[30]</sup> were the siblings there to meet them? It seems unlikely that they would not have communicated and arranged to meet. The *White Book* states that Archibald's son George was born in New Castle County Delaware in about 1745.<sup>[31]</sup> Assuming the *White Book* is correct this would place at least Archibald in the New Castle area at the time of James' arrival. Further evidence of Archibald's presence in the New Castle area is found in the records of the Old Swede's Church in Wilmington Delaware<sup>[32]</sup> which records the marriage of Archibald McCollough and Elizabeth Lawson on May 13, 1751. (Archibald's first wife Susannah appears to have died sometime between 1745 and 1751)

And so, we can reasonably assume that by 1746 the McCulloh siblings; Archibald and his son George; James and his wife Martha, John, Sara and Anne and the other unknown brother were in New Castle County, Delaware. Did John, Sarah and Anne come with Archibald in 1740 or later with James in 1745? So far I know of no documents to shed light on this question. Was there really an additional brother as suggested in *The White Book*<sup>[33]</sup> or possibly other siblings or relatives? It is certainly possible and in fact James's diary makes mention several times of business transactions

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<sup>[26]</sup> Editor's comments in the preface to the excerpted portions of the James McCulloh's diary published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 157.

<sup>[27]</sup> Dickson, R. J. *Ulster Emigration To Colonial America 1718-1775*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1976, 87. (First published 1966 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.)

<sup>[28]</sup> Ibid. [2]

<sup>[29]</sup> Dickson, R. J. *Ulster Emigration To Colonial America 1718-1775*. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1976, 53. (First published 1966 by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.)

<sup>[30]</sup> Editor's comments in the preface to the excerpted portions of the James McCulloh's diary published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 156.

<sup>[31]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[32]</sup> Burr and Horace. *The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del., from 1697 to 1773*. Wilmington, DE: Historical Society of Delaware, 1896, 688.

<sup>[33]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

involving woven cloth with a Jane and a Jean McCollogh in 1751.<sup>[34]</sup> (James's daughter was also named Jean but she would have been too young to be a party to a business transaction in 1751.) While *The White Books'* unnamed brother is never mentioned in the diary, several possible relationships for Jean and Jane McCollogh could include:

1. Jane and Jean were unknown sisters of Archibald, James and John.
2. Jane or Jean was an unknown sister of Archibald, James and John and the other is the wife of John or the unnamed brother.
3. Jane is an unknown sister of Archibald, James and John and Jean is their mother. (As noted in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of this paper, Jean is believed to be the name of the McCulloh siblings mother.)
4. Jean is their mother and Jane is the wife of John. (We have no evidence that John was ever married.)

A German colony had been established in Pennsylvania in 1683 and by 1717 the Germanic people had flooded Pennsylvania.<sup>[35]</sup> Great waves of Scotch-Irish immigrants followed close behind, especially after 1725.<sup>[36]</sup> The population of Pennsylvania had reached about 100,000 by 1740 and doubled to 200,000 in the next twenty years.<sup>[37]</sup>

*"They arrived as families in the hope of finding as soon as possible a piece of land deep enough in the wilderness that they could appropriate it without any dealings with the provincial land office. In so doing they invaded regions not yet purchased from the Indians, and quickly raised trouble with the natives. After the 1730s few of the Scotch-Irish settled in unoccupied parts of the "Dutch country"; the newcomers now moved into the frontier, sitting down, as Logan wrote, "Anywhere with or without leave, and on any spott that they think will turn out grain." Their Pennsylvania habitat lay between the Maryland line and the west branch of the Susquehanna. They moved into the Conococheague Valley, founded Chambersburg, and moved west into Bedford. ..."*<sup>[38]</sup>

How long the McCulloh siblings remained in the New Castle area before pushing into the Conococheague Valley is not certain. Clearly it was sometime between 1749 and 1754 with

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<sup>[34]</sup> Diary excerpts published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 164 & 165.

<sup>[35]</sup> Rouse, Parke Jr. *The Great Wagon Road*. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 2004, 21.

<sup>[36]</sup> *Ibid.* 29.

<sup>[37]</sup> Klein, Philip Shriver, Ari Hoogenboom, Ari Arthur Hoogenboom. *A History of Pennsylvania*. PA: Penn State Press, 1973, 45.

<sup>[38]</sup> *ibid.*

conflicting evidence pointing to at least three possible dates.

In support of the earliest date the Oxford University Press editor of James' diary states that after they arrived in New Castle they "...remained in Delaware for the next four or five years..."<sup>[39]</sup> The editor goes on to state that in about 1750 James purchased, at a sheriff's sale, a 200 acre tract of land in the Cumberland valley near the west branch of the Conococheague Creek near the present day town of Upton, Pennsylvania in Antrim township.<sup>[40][41]</sup> James' diary includes an undated entry written sometime after August 1749 and before January 1750 which refers to "an account of charges laid out during our travel to ye Back Country."<sup>[42]</sup> Was this in reference to an actual move to the Conococheague settlement or was this just a preliminary trip made to scout for land?<sup>[43]</sup> His diary also includes an entry dated May 25, 1750 stating: "I had my house covered..."<sup>[44]</sup> Could this have been a record of an improvement to a home they had recently constructed? According to Bruce Bomberger, a preservation specialist at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, "...many 18th and 19th century log houses east of the Mississippi were covered with some type of cladding, either horizontal or vertical wood siding, stucco, or sometimes a combination. The exterior of the log walls was covered for both aesthetic and practical reasons either as soon as the building was completed or sometime later... Sometimes log houses were sided or stuccoed later in an attempt to express a newly-achieved financial or social status."<sup>[45]</sup> So, while this could have referred to an improvement to a house they had been living in, I believe it strongly suggest a record of the completion of work on a new or recently acquired log home. Additionally, James's diary records the clearing of land in January 1951 and again in 1954. And finally, numerous business transactions with the inhabitants of Antrim and Peters townships are also recorded as early as January 1750.

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<sup>[39]</sup> Editor's comments in the preface to the excerpted portions of the James McCulloh's diary published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 157.

<sup>[40]</sup> *ibid*

<sup>[41]</sup> In 1750 Antrim township was in the newly established county of Cumberland. In 1784 a portion of this county which included Antrim and Peters townships was split off to form Franklin County. See pages 162 & 186 of *Pennsylvania Line, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition*, Southwest Pennsylvania Genealogical Services, Laughlintown, PA, 1990.

<sup>[42]</sup> Undated diary excerpt published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 161. It should also be noted that the editor of this abridged edition of the diary has rearranged the diary to the best of his ability in chronological order.

<sup>[43]</sup> McCullough, John, I. *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative*, included in *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* by John McCullough, III. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 31. Notice that James uses the term "back country" in 1750. His son John uses a very similar term "back parts" many decades later when describing the location of the land purchased in the Conococheague Settlement.

<sup>[44]</sup> Diary excerpt published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 162.

<sup>[45]</sup> *The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings* by Bruce D. Bomberger. Posted under the Historic Preservation tab at [www.oldhousejournal.com](http://www.oldhousejournal.com)

In support of a slightly later date of 1752, John McCullough III, great-grandson of James McCullough, states in his genealogy published in 1912 that in about 1752 James moved to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.<sup>[46]</sup>

And finally, in support of a later third date, the *White Book* indicates James moved in about 1754.<sup>[47]</sup> James' son John McCullough I, supports this later date in his book *Life With The Aborigines*,<sup>[48]</sup> where he states that when he was five years old (which would have been in 1753 or 1754) his father moved from New Castle County Delaware to the "...back parts..." of the Cumberland County to the Conococheague settlement. He further states that his father bought land at a sheriff's sale about a year before Braddock's war which was fought in the summer of 1755.<sup>[49]</sup> Further evidence for the later date is found in an entry in James' diary where he records "Ye Belfast Ship did land - on August 25, 1753." Though not impossible, it seems unlikely that he would he have known of the exact date of the arrival of this ship if he was living over 120 miles from the coast. Additionally, if Archibald and Elizabeth moved to the Conococheague with James then the later date seems more likely since they were newly married in 1751 in Wilmington.<sup>[50]</sup>

To add to the confusion, Charles Stoner,<sup>[51]</sup> long time owner of James's diary, wrote in a paper presented to the Kittochtinny Historical Society in 1984 that James moved from the New Castle area to Marsh Creek located just west of Gettysburg near South Mountain no later than 1750.<sup>[52]</sup> (South Mountain is in Franklin County but it is at least 25 miles in a straight line from Marsh Creek near Gettysburg *across South Mountain* west to the Upton area.) Mr. Stoner then states that James moved to the Upton area in about 1754 which aligns with *The White Book's* account and James's

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<sup>[46]</sup> McCullough, John, III. *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches*. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 15.

<sup>[47]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[48]</sup> McCullough, John, I. *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative*, included in *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* by John McCullough, III. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 31.

<sup>[49]</sup> *Braddock's War* was a campaign in the larger *French and Indian War* which spanned between 1754 and 1760. The *French and Indian War* was fought as part of the world wide *Seven Years War* fought between the French and the British.

<sup>[50]</sup> Burr and Horace. *The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del., from 1697 to 1773*. Wilmington, DE: Historical Society of Delaware, 1896, 688.

<sup>[51]</sup> Charles J. Stoner of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania has long been the owner of James McCullough's diary. He presented a paper to The Kittochtinny Historical Society on February 23, 1984 which included numerous diary excerpts as well as his own analysis and commentary. Almost twenty years later a significantly larger portion of the diary was published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003. Several of the editor's comments in the preface to the Oxford University Press presentation of the diary are in conflict with comments made by Charles Stoner.

<sup>[52]</sup> Stoner, Charles. *The Journal of James McCullough: An Historic Document. Papers Read Before The Society September, 1981 to May 1984, Volume XVIII*. Chambersburg, PA: The Kittochtinny Historical Society, 257.

son John's account. Unfortunately Mr. Stoner does not explain his source for this intermediate move to the Marsh Creek area. Placing James in this area from 1750 to 1754 is difficult to reconcile with the numerous business transactions he records with the inhabitants of Antrim and Peters townships (on the *otherside* of South Mountain) recorded as early as January 1750. And, given that Marsh Creek is about 100 miles from New Castle, Delaware we again would have to question how James had knowledge of the arrival of the Belfast Ship mentioned above on August 25, 1753 if he was living so far away. While each of these facts seem to raise questions concerning this intermediate move we certainly can't dismiss it's possibility on these questions alone. It is quite possible that the business transactions with the inhabitants of Antrim and Peters townships were conducted during trips by James to the Conococheague settlement and/or by the Antrim and Peters township residents during travels that may have brought them passed his Marsh Creek home. And he could have learned of the Belfast ship's arrival from travelers passing by his home though we don't know why it would be important enough to merit a diary entry if he was living so far away.

James records in his diary that his daughter Jean entered John Robinson's school on July 17, 1753.<sup>[53]</sup> If we could locate this school it would provide conclusive evidence to support either the earlier or the later date and would settle the question of the intermediate stop in the Marsh Creek area. Unfortunately I have been unable to locate any record of a John Robinson School in either New Castle, South Mountain/Gettysburg area or in the vicinity of the Conococheague Settlement and it is doubtful that such a record can be located for a school of such an early date, especially if it was on Pennsylvania's western frontier.

The *White Book* states that only James and his immediate family moved from the New Castle area and that Archibald did not move until 1780.<sup>[54]</sup> However, as we will see shortly, Archibald had already left Pennsylvania by this date. In his diary James records numerous entries for the sale of cloth to Sara, Jean, Jane, John and Archibald McCullough beginning in 1749 and continuing through 1752. In 1750 Antrim township was on the frontier and although there were roads they were probably not well developed or maintained.<sup>[55]</sup> It would not have been a short trip from the New Castle area through the mountains to Antrim township. It is approximately 120 miles "as the crow flies" (165 miles via modern roads) from New Castle Delaware to Upton Pennsylvania and it seems unlikely that the siblings were making trips several times a year to buy cloth. If James did move in 1749 or 1750, then it seems clear from the diary entries that his siblings moved with him. However, only his brothers John and Archibald are mentioned in the diary after 1752. In a March 25, 1752 diary entry James records debts incurred by Archibald and his wife to Tomas MCGomeres for an agricultural tool and other supplies. (Several of the McCullough's are recorded as incurring debts to Thomas MCGomeres and the editor of James' diary states Tomas MCGomeres (i.e., Thomas

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<sup>[53]</sup> Diary excerpt published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 168.

<sup>[54]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[55]</sup> Hawbaker, Gary T. *Fort Loudon On The Frontier*, Hershey, PA: privately published by Hawbaker, 1976, 29, 30, 32 & 38.

Montgomery) employed several of the McCulloughs as laborers.<sup>[56]</sup>)

James records the sale of cloth to Archibald and his wife continuing from 1752 through 1758 and records the death of John on May 26, 1756.<sup>[57]</sup> The “disappearance” of the sisters from the diary after 1752 may be further evidence for the move taking place in 1753 or later and resulting in the splitting up of the siblings. Whatever the case, it seems certain that at least our ancestor Archibald and his brother John can be assumed to have moved with James or followed him shortly thereafter to the wild and deadly frontier of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

On July 26<sup>th</sup> 1756 , two months to the day from the death of his brother John, James' sons John (eight) and James, Jr. (five) were taken captive by the Delaware Indians.<sup>[58]</sup> They were carried about 150 miles to the west to the vicinity of Fort Duquesne near Pittsburgh.<sup>[59]</sup> Shortly after their arrival at the Indian village, James Jr. was given to a Frenchman, was taken into Canada and was never heard from again.<sup>[60]</sup> John became the adopted “replacement” brother of one of the Indians and lived with the Indians for the next 8 years.<sup>[61]</sup> His Indian family eventually moved as far away as Mohoning (near Youngstown, Ohio.)<sup>[62]</sup> John became very much like an Indian, adopting their language and customs, and had to be returned by force to his family when, in 1764 the Indians

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<sup>[56]</sup> Editor's comments in the preface to the excerpted portions of the James McCulloh's diary published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 158.

<sup>[57]</sup> Diary excerpt published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003. See page 172. James states that John was killed. He does not give his last name. Since James normally provides the last name it is believed that this entry is for a close relative which can be assumed to be his brother John. James does not say how or where John was killed but given the style of the entry in comparison with many of the following entries it seems almost certain he was killed by Indians.

<sup>[58]</sup> Diary excerpt published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 172.

<sup>[59]</sup> McCullough, John, I. *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative*, included in *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* by John McCullough, III. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 37.

<sup>[60]</sup> McCullough, John, I. *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative*, included in *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* by John McCullough, III. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 38. See also Hale Sipe, *The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Press, 1929, 287.

<sup>[61]</sup> McCullough, John, I. *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative*, included in *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* by John McCullough, III. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 65.

<sup>[62]</sup> *Ibid.* 57.

agreed to return their white captives in exchange for peace.<sup>[63][64][65]</sup> John lived to be 74 years old, married twice and had six children. For the last 24 years of his life he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.<sup>[66]</sup>

In 1758 Archibald and Elizabeth were clearly living in the vicinity of the Conococheague settlement; more specifically in the Upton/Greencastle area near James. Archibald McCollough appears on the 1762 Antrim township tax list and a diary entry by James records the gift or sale of linen and cloth to Archibald in May and again in June.<sup>[67]</sup> This entry is sandwiched between a long series of entries recording the killings and capture of many of their fellow settlers in the immediate vicinity of the Conococheague settlement. And, like his brother James and their neighbors, Archibald and Elizabeth did not escape the horrors of the Indian attacks.

On the morning of July 26, 1764, 10-year old Archibald, Jr., was in a one room schoolhouse less than three miles from Upton with ten of his fellow pupils and the school master, Enoch Brown. They experienced a terrifying and deadly encounter that day when three young Indians of the Delaware tribe viciously attacked them. They murdered and scalped all of the pupils and the schoolmaster with the single exception of Archibald, Jr. who was found scalped and bleeding, and no doubt in shock, as he tried to wash the blood from his wounds at a small spring near the school.<sup>[68]</sup>

Jessamine Wooton, in her history *Archibald McCullough's Clan*<sup>[69]</sup> speculates that "perhaps this tragedy prompted Archibald and Elizabeth to leave this area." This seems entirely likely and by

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<sup>[63]</sup> Editor's comments in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 178.

<sup>[64]</sup> McCullough, John, I. *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative*, included in *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* by John McCullough, III. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 65.

<sup>[65]</sup> Sipe, Hale. *The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Press, 1929, 287.

<sup>[66]</sup> McCullough, John, III. *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches*. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 17.

<sup>[67]</sup> Diary excerpt published in *Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan*, Oxford University Press, 2003, 177.

<sup>[68]</sup> Sipe, Hale. *The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Press, 1929, 473.

<sup>[69]</sup> Wooton, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough's Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 1.

1765 they are known to have been fourteen miles south in Hagerstown, Maryland.<sup>[70]</sup> On December 21, 1769, while still in Maryland, another son, Lawson was born.<sup>[71]</sup> This southern movement followed The Great Wagon Road and was the beginning of a 30 year migration; or rather the second half of a journey which had begun almost 30 years earlier on the other side of the world in Londonderry, Ireland. In 1786 Archibald is glimpsed again; now much further along The Great Wagon Road in Washington County, Virginia (360 miles south of Upton, PA) where he witnessed a will on December 1, 1786,<sup>[72]</sup> where his daughter Cynthia was married to John Young on October 21, 1790<sup>[73]</sup> and where he purchased 220 acres of land on the north side of the Middle Fork of the Holston River on August 19, 1794.<sup>[74]</sup> As seems to have been the case throughout his life, his stay on this new land was very short. A few years earlier his daughter Cynthia and her new husband had followed Daniel Boone's Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap and into Kentucky.

*The time was 1790... John Young was traveling that popular pioneer path, the Wilderness Road, from Watauga district in what is now east Tennessee to the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. His wife Cynthia was with him, and doubtless other relatives and friends, as this road was not often traveled alone. ... They must have been made of sterner stuff. Surely it would take a lot of old-fashioned spunk, call it guts if you like, to pick up stakes, follow this horse path(it was not made into a wagon road until 1796) with all your household effects on pack horses. It was a meager list indeed: clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, rifles and ammunition, an axe and a saw, a packet of seed corn, maybe a spool bed or a spinning wheel – and the Bible. Travel “accommodations” were poor to say the least. Mountain trails were rough and steep, forests and undergrowth so thick the*

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<sup>[70]</sup> Based on a June 4, 1990 memo by Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowery who refers to a historical marker on US 11 near Hagerstown Maryland. It is not known what the contents of the marker included only that it contained details of the massacre and was erected due to the McCullough family living in the area. In May, 2009 I drove down Route 11 from Greencastle, PA to a few miles south of Hagerstown and was unable to find the marker. The marker is not listed in the 1997 book *Roadside Markers in Maryland* and I was not able to find it on any of the on-line historical marker databases. Mrs. Lowery, from Falls Church, Virginia, was an incredibly dedicated and active McCullough genealogist from at least the 1970's through the 1990's. Her unpublished research notes and papers have been collected and organized into the massive 12-volume *McCullough Family Collection* now housed in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

<sup>[71]</sup> Wooten, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough's Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 6. Wooten indicates the source of this information to be Lawson's tombstone. In August 2008 I visited the Lexington Cemetery and found Lawson's tombstone. His name at the top of the stone is barely legible and the rest of the information is no longer possible to read.

<sup>[72]</sup> Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia*. p. 121. Cited by Jessamine Young Wooten in *Archibald McCullough's Clan*, Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1980, 6.

<sup>[73]</sup> *John Young, Kentucky Pioneer* as cited by Jessamine Young Wooten in *Archibald McCullough's Clan*, Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1980, 6.

<sup>[74]</sup> Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia*. p. 121. Cited by Jessamine Young Wooten in *Archibald McCullough's Clan*, Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1980, 6.

*pioneer had to cut his way if he deviated from the path, and when they came to a stream, there were several alternatives– they could wade, swim, or build a raft. They slept on the ground. Picture if you will, the discomfort; then add, say, a drenching rain, or actual danger from wild beasts, hostile Indians, or even white renegades.*

*But as these pioneers broke forth from the hill country of southeastern Kentucky into the Bluegrass region of soft rolling hills and lush vegetation, the Bluegrass must have been an inspiring sight in its pristine beauty and compensated in some measure for the rigors of the trip.<sup>[75]</sup>*

Whether Cynthia was able to communicate back to her parents what she had found in the “soft rolling hills and lush vegetation” of the bluegrass State we do not know but it seems quite likely. For even as the Wilderness Trail was being improved to accommodate wagons<sup>[76]</sup> it beckoned to 80 year old Archibald. Less than one year after the purchase of his Washington County land Archibald and Elizabeth followed Cynthia through the Cumberland Gap and into the new State of Kentucky.

Archibald seems to have spent his life pushing into the American frontier but at his and Elizabeth’s advanced ages it appears they could no longer make another new beginning in the wilderness. Cynthia and John had settled in Woodford County by 1793<sup>[77]</sup> and Archibald and Elizabeth followed them to the area and settled in the newly formed town of Versailles (just west of Lexington.)

Lexington was a busy stop on the migration route to the west<sup>[78]</sup> but for Archibald and Elizabeth it was the end of a life long journey and their final earthly resting place. In March of 1814 an epidemic of spotted fever<sup>[79]</sup> struck Lexington, taking the lives of eight to twelve people a day<sup>[80]</sup>. And on March 6, 1814 at the age of 81, Elizabeth passed from this life. Her body was borne to her grave

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<sup>[75]</sup> Wooton, Jessamine Young. *John Young, Kentucky Pioneer and His Kin*. Privately published by Wooton, 1972, 1.

<sup>[76]</sup> *Ibid.* 4.

<sup>[77]</sup> *Ibid.* 35.

<sup>[78]</sup> Staples, Charles R. *The History of Pioneer Lexington 1779 - 1806*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1996, 129.

<sup>[79]</sup> In researching this article I found that the term “spotted fever” has been used to describe a variety of diseases over the years. In our present time the tick borne disease called “Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever” is our most familiar use of the term “spotted fever.” A Lexington newspaper article published in March 1814 suggests the disease was *Typhus Gravior*. However, several medical journals indicate the disease was actually *Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis*. In his 1913 book *Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis*, Abraham Sophian, M.D. states the illness “...was spoken of by those who saw it under the names of ‘sinking typhus’ or ‘spotted fever.’ The first recorded occurrence of the disease was in the United States from 1806 to 1816 as well as throughout Europe.

<sup>[80]</sup> Ranck, George W. *A History of Lexington Kentucky; Its Early Annals and Recent Progress*, Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1872, 269.

on a bier by six or eight persons who occasionally changed sides, so as not to weary their arms. The minister and her family followed in double file; then their friends. All were on foot. Upon arriving at the grave her body was lowered into the ground, the minister made a short and appropriate address to the gathered mourners; a hymn was sung, a prayer made, and the benediction pronounced. The bereaved family and friends returned to their respective homes; Archibald to mourn for his beloved wife of 63 years.<sup>[81]</sup> We don't know for certain that Archibald was able to accompany Elizabeth on this final leg of her earthly migration. For, whether from illness or grief, this same scene was repeated just 12 days latter for Archibald who also completed his earthly journey and joined Elizabeth in their final resting place.<sup>[82]</sup>

And where was their final earthly resting place? On page 2a of *The McCulloughs in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* contained in volume 4 of *The McCullough Family Collection*<sup>[83]</sup> it is stated that Archibald and Elizabeth were buried in Lexington with markers. Their grandson Samuel D. McCullough in his *Reminiscences of Lexington* makes the following statement: "...my mother Lydia [who died in Lexington in 1810] borne to her grave in the "old Baptist graveyard;" in that way her sister Hannah; and in that way my Paternal Gr. Father and Gr. Mother." His paternal grandparents were Archibald and Elizabeth and this statement can be read to suggest Archibald and Elizabeth were buried in the old Baptist graveyard as well. According to Burton Milward<sup>[84]</sup> this "was then the principal burying ground for the town and the closest one to the McCullough residence." He goes on to say: "It would be my guess they all are buried in the same cemetery. ... The site on West Main Street is, now occupied by the First Baptist Church. While it is likely that, when the cemetery ceased being used, some of the remains were moved, many – perhaps most – were not. During construction, gravestones were found and covered over... A possibility is that Samuel D. had them moved to the Presbyterian Cemetery which was opened in 1843, but it too, fell into disuse and eventually the property was subdivided and the remains cleared out. When that occurred, Samuel D. was dead, and if his grandparents' bones were moved, they might be in a common grave in the

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<sup>[81]</sup> The description of the burial of Elizabeth and Archibald is taken from the description given by their grandson Samuel D. McCullough who provides this general description of how burials were carried out at that time and who specifically states that his mother, his Aunt and his Paternal Grandfather and Paternal Grandmother were buried in this manner. *Volume 27, The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Reminiscences of Lexington*. The Kentucky State Historical Society, 1927, 419.

<sup>[82]</sup> *Kentucky Gazette*. p. 3 col. 2: [1814-03-28] Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough, 81, died on 6th. Archibald McCullough, age 96, died on 18th. "This couple were natives of Ireland and lived in wedlock for 63 years." *Kentucky Reporter*. p. 2 col. 1: [1814-03-26] Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough died on 6th at age of 81 and 18th Archibald McCullough died at age of 96. "This couple was married 63 years."

<sup>[83]</sup> Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowery from Falls Church, Virginia, was an incredibly dedicated and active McCullough genealogist from at least the 1970's through the 1990's. Her unpublished research notes and papers have been collected and organized into the massive 12-volume *McCullough Family Collection* now housed in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

<sup>[84]</sup> Burton Milward, is the author of *A History of the Lexington Cemetery*, published in 1989. However these quotes are found in Jessamine Young Wooton's notes dated January 1986 but attributed to Milward in 1980. The Wooton notes are now in Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowery's unpublished research notes and papers which have been collected and organized into the massive 12-volume *McCullough Family Collection* now housed in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Lexington Cemetery.” In August, 2008, Elisha and I traveled to Lexington to search for Archibald’s grave. Sadly, as noted by Milward, the old Baptist cemetery is gone. The other pioneer graveyards identified in the book *The History of Pioneer Lexington 1779 - 1806* were all gone as well. We searched the cemetery records in the Kentucky Room of the Lexington Library but also to no avail. A cemetery called the Maxwell Cemetery was an active burying ground in 1814<sup>[85]</sup> but by 1884 this “old city graveyard” was sold by the city for use by spoke and wheel factories and a tobacco factory.<sup>[86]</sup> It seems inconceivable but workmen proceeded to dig up the graves and dispose of the remains in ditches and the foundation of a street. There were repeated protests by citizens and area newspapers but even 100 years later bone fragments were still occasionally surfacing in the area.<sup>[87]</sup> Archibald and Elizabeth were Presbyterians and at the time of their deaths it does not appear that a Presbyterian cemetery had been formed yet; a large Presbyterian cemetery not being established in Lexington until 1835.<sup>[88]</sup> This cemetery fell into disrepair and was sold for a housing development in the late 1880’s.<sup>[89]</sup> Many of those buried in this cemetery were moved to the fabulously beautiful Lexington Cemetery which was opened in 1849; 35 years after the deaths of Archibald and Elizabeth. We found several of Archibald’s children who had been re-interred in the Lexington Cemetery but Archibald and Elizabeth were not among them. Having had no luck in Lexington, in April 2009 my father Eugene McCulloh and I traveled to Versailles, Kentucky and searched the old city cemetery there as well as the cemetery records in the Woodford County Historical Society collection but found no McCulloh’s. Subsequent to this trip I discovered that Archibald and Elizabeth’s daughter Cynthia, her husband and many of their children as well as others are buried in a small family cemetery on their old family homestead near the present day community of Little Texas located roughly half-way between Versailles and Lexington; a distance of approximately 8 miles in a straight line from the center of Lexington. In her 1970 book *John Young, Kentucky Pioneer and His Kin*, Jessamine Young Wooten describes the location and condition of the cemetery. She states the earliest known grave was believed to be that of John and Cynthia’s son Samuel who died in 1825. His grave as well as several others was marked only with a field stone. Another son, Lawson Young died in 1811(three years *before* Archibald and Elizabeth) and Mrs. Wooten indicates that he is buried in this graveyard as well though he may have been moved there from another location.<sup>[90]</sup> We know Cynthia and John built their home on this property in 1802<sup>[91]</sup> so it is quite likely the cemetery was established by the time of Archibald and Elizabeth’s deaths. As of 2009 I do not know if the cemetery still exists but it is doubtful that an early pioneer cemetery surrounded by a limestone fence in a very rural location would have been destroyed since

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<sup>[85]</sup> Milward, Burton. *A History of the Lexington Cemetery*. Lexington, KY: The Lexington Cemetery Company, 1989, 13.

<sup>[86]</sup> *Ibid.* 15.

<sup>[87]</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>[88]</sup> *Ibid.* 14.

<sup>[89]</sup> *Ibid.* 17.

<sup>[90]</sup> Wooten, Jessamine Young. *John Young, Kentucky Pioneer and His Kin*. Privately published by Wooten, 1972, 37.

<sup>[91]</sup> *Ibid.*, 36.

our last recorded “sighting” in 1970. Are Archibald and Elizabeth buried here? We will probably never really know. Had their graves been there and legibly marked it seems Mrs. Wooton would have listed them in the short sampling of graves she included in her book. (Even in this list of eight graves three are noted as no longer being legible.) Although it is possible that Archibald and Elizabeth lie buried in this or a yet to be located graveyard it is likely their graves are now no longer marked or, sadly, were destroyed and their remains disposed of as the growing city of Lexington built and paved over the old pioneer cemeteries.

And what became of the children? We will review our ancestor George’s life in the following section. Lawson apparently came to Kentucky with his sister Cynthia or shortly thereafter and established a tailoring business in Lexington as early as 1796. The 1806 Lexington City Directory lists Lawson as a Tailor on High Street.<sup>[92]</sup> Lawson seems to have been a prominent businessman in Lexington. He owned a home at 215 W. High St. in Lexington<sup>[93]</sup> and was married three times.<sup>[94]</sup> He married his first wife, Lydia Varnum, on January 11, 1790 in Augusta County, Virginia.<sup>[95]</sup> She came with him to Lexington where she died at the age of 38 on August 7, 1810.<sup>[96]</sup> His second wife Elizabeth (Eleanor or Elinor in various records), whom he married on October 17, 1811<sup>[97]</sup> was struck and killed by lightning during a Sunday church service in the Presbyterian meeting house on July 20, 1817<sup>[98]</sup>; we do not know if Lawson or any of the children were in the church with her though we know Lawson was a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church in Lexington.<sup>[99]</sup> Lawson became a staunch abolitionist and in reaction to Kentucky’s accommodation of slavery he eventually closed his tailor’s shop in Lexington, freed his slaves<sup>[100]</sup> and moved north in 1831, with

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<sup>[92]</sup> Staples, Charles R. *The History of Pioneer Lexington 1779 - 1806*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1996, 258.

<sup>[93]</sup> Wooton, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough’s Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 19. The home is now the oldest home in Lexington and was moved in modern times to 317 S. Mill Street to prevent it’s demolition.

<sup>[94]</sup> Wooton, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough’s Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 19 & 20.

<sup>[95]</sup> Ibid. 18.

<sup>[96]</sup> Ibid.

<sup>[97]</sup> Ibid.

<sup>[98]</sup> Ibid. See also the Lexington Reporter for July 23, 1817 and the Draper Papers, 16CC301.

<sup>[99]</sup> Wooton, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough’s Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 20.

<sup>[100]</sup> Burton Milward, is the author of *A History of the Lexington Cemetery*, published in 1989. However this information is found in Jessamine Young Wooton’s files dated January 1986 but attributed to Milward in an undated entry where he gives his source as Lexington journalist and historian Miss Bettye Lee Mastin. The Wooton notes are now in Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowery’s unpublished research notes and papers which have been collected and organized into the massive 12-volume *McCullough Family Collection* now housed in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

his third wife Mary, to Columbus, Ohio. Lawson continued as a tailor in Columbus<sup>[101]</sup> where he died on June 22, 1845 at the age of 75. Mary eventually moved to Illinois and his son Samuel D. McCullough had Lawson's body brought back to Kentucky where he was re-buried in the Lexington Cemetery on October 23, 1852.<sup>[102]</sup>

Cynthia had 11 children<sup>[103]</sup> and lived to the age of 82; dying, May 29, 1846,<sup>[104]</sup> nine years after her husband. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and a remarkable woman. Her son Archibald Young wrote the following of her:

*"Since my recollections of her, I can truthfully say I never knew a more godly, uniform Christian in all my life. Her Bible was truly the man of her counsel. She had memorized large portions of both Old and New Testaments. Religion was the all absorbing theme of her life. She rarely ever conversed an hour with neighbor or friend without bringing up the subject. She was assiduous in teaching her children the Bible and that should be a great encouragement to others to follow her example in this respect. She found time without prejudice to her domestic duties, to read a great deal, particularly religious books. Possessing an excellent memory she had treasured up a large amount of knowledge which she was always ready, without ostentation, to impart to others. ...She met death with great composure and entire sanity of mind, almost till her last breath. In consequence of this she was enabled to bear testimony for her Savior to the last."<sup>[105]</sup>*

Her daughter Jessamine related the following:

*"Jacob Price, the minister at Pisgah when she died, said when he wanted to preach an especially good sermon would go and spend the day with Mother Young, that he had gone into the pulpit many times with a sermon from her bedside and her talks were so richly seasoned with Bible quotations he had no need of referring to the Book, as her memory was perfect and her mind such a storehouse*

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<sup>[101]</sup> Wooten, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough's Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 21.

<sup>[102]</sup> Wooten, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough's Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 21.

<sup>[103]</sup> *Ibid.* 16 & 17.

<sup>[104]</sup> *Ibid.* 16.

<sup>[105]</sup> Wooten, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough's Clan*. Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 38.

of Bible knowledge he knew he was getting it verbatim.<sup>[106]</sup>

Of Archibald Jr. we know little more than what is described above. It seems rather amazing that someone who survived being scalped in an Indian massacre could simply vanish into the mist of history, but he has; or at least almost. 121 years after the event, a memorial monument was erected near the site of the massacre. Lengthy speeches were given extolling the valor of Enoch Brown and the tragedy that befell him and his students. Archibald McCullough is described as being scalped and found alive at the spring. In his dedication speech the Reverend Cyrus Cort stated: "We know little of the particular families represented in this massacre. The McCulloughs still remain among our most worthy citizens." Yet none of the speeches mention anything of Archibald's life after this event. Had he lived as an adult in the area surely some mention would have been made as to his life and legacy; many other such accounts were given for those students who had providentially been absent that day. And so it seems certain that Archibald, Jr. left the area with his parents less than two years after the attack while still in his youth. In the various published accounts of the massacre one source says that he lived to an advanced age "but his mind was clouded."<sup>[107]</sup> Another says this was not the case.<sup>[108]</sup> And at least one source indicates Archibald "lived to be grown and married."<sup>[109]</sup>

In trying to find and follow Archibald and Archie, Jr. in the distant meager records of Pennsylvania and Kentucky I have often had the sense that they have moved together, indistinguishable from each other, much as two airplanes appear as one blip on radar when they fly close together. For example, as noted above, the 1806 Lexington City directory lists Archibald McCullough as a blacksmith on High Street in the same block as Lawson McCullough's tailor shop. I and other researchers have assumed this to be a record for Archibald senior; but is it? Archibald senior was 88 years old in 1806; Archie would have been 48. Which of the two are more likely to have been in business as a blacksmith at this point, or were they both working as blacksmiths here? To make matters even more confusing, in about 1791 Lawson had a son whom he named Archibald. This means that, assuming Archie remained near his parents, for a time there were at least three Archibald McCullough's in Lexington Kentucky.

And Archie probably did stay close to his parents. He clearly would have been physically disfigured from the brutal attack and scalping and he very likely may have had neurological damage that affected his ability to think and/or communicate clearly. The *National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke* states that "Disabilities resulting from a TBI [Traumatic Brain Injury] ... include problems with cognition (thinking, memory, and reasoning), sensory processing (sight, hearing,

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<sup>[106]</sup> Ibid. 39.

<sup>[107]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 54. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[108]</sup> Wooten, Jessamine Young. *Archibald McCullough's Clan.* Frankfort, KY: Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1980, 10.

<sup>[109]</sup> Ibid. 7.

touch, taste, and smell), communication (expression and understanding), and behavior or mental health (depression, anxiety, personality changes, aggression, acting out, and social inappropriateness).<sup>[110]</sup> Any of these likely symptoms could be the source of the account that “his mind was clouded.”

But even with this kind of physical disfigurement and neurological disability it is possible that Archie did eventually marry as suggested in one of the massacre accounts. And in fact there are several fascinating records that exist which I believe provide evidence of his presence in Lexington, his marriage and his mental disability. In *Fayette County, Kentucky Order Book 2* the following was entered on August 13, 1810: “On motion of Lawson McCullough, ordered that summons issue to Archibald McCullough to appear here at the next court to show cause if any he can why his children, Randall and Elizabeth McCullough, shall not be taken from him and bound out agreeable to law.”<sup>[111]</sup> Certainly this Archibald must be our Archie, Jr. Lawson would not be taking his 92-year old father to court and Archibald senior did not have any children named Randall or Elizabeth. He wouldn't be taking his own son Archibald, III to court since he was only nine or ten years old at the time. This leaves only Archie, Jr. since we find no other Archibald McCulloughs in Lexington in or around 1810. This then appears to be one of the only clear records we have of the existence of Archie since the massacre itself some 46 years earlier. And what does this record tell us? Quite a lot actually if we read only just a little between the lines. First it points to the probability that this Archie is indeed Lawson's brother. For Lawson to take such a legal action would indicate a pretty clear sense of responsibility on his part for the welfare of these children; an action most understandable if Lawson was their Uncle as opposed to an unrelated stranger<sup>[112]</sup>. Second, it confirms that Archie did come with his parents all the way to Lexington. Third, it confirms the account that he married and lived to an advanced age. Fourth, it reveals that he married late. Having ones children bound out was basically having them apprenticed. In Fayette Co. In 1810 white males were bound out till age 21; white females till age 16 or 18. Although children as young as two years old were ordered by the courts too be bound out, the average age that children were bound out in Fayette County at that time was around 16 or 17<sup>[113]</sup>. The children, Randall and Elizabeth, can reasonably be assumed to have been somewhere between the ages of 5 and 20 when this summons was issued. Archie was 56 in 1810 which means he didn't have children, and presumably wasn't married, until he was between 35 and 50 years old. This delay in finding a wife seems likely given his probable shocking appearance and his “clouded” mind. Fifth, it may actually provide evidence that Archie's mind was indeed impaired. While researching this issue I reviewed

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<sup>[110]</sup> [www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/tbi/tbi.htm](http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/tbi/tbi.htm)

<sup>[111]</sup> Photocopy in my files. Also abstracted almost verbatim in *Fayette County Kentucky Records*, Vol IV, Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1985, 328.

<sup>[112]</sup> I reviewed the Fayette Co. court records for the years 1809 through 1811. Though the records contain many instances of children being ordered by the court to be bound out, the records did not contain a single other instance of a person taking someone else to court to force them to have their children taken away from them and bound out. *Fayette County Kentucky Records Vol IV*, Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1985.

<sup>[113]</sup> Based on my study of the ages of children ordered bound out by the Fayette Co. courts in the years 1803 and 1804. *Fayette County Kentucky Records Vol IV*, Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1985.

the Fayette Co. court records for the years 1809 through 1811. Assuming Fayette County Kentucky followed the national trends of the time then less than 10% of the children in the County were bound out<sup>[114]</sup>. Although many parents voluntarily apprenticed their children so they could learn a trade and better their circumstances, the courts only forced children, who still had a father, to be bound out when the parents were poor or otherwise unable to properly provide for the children's upkeep and education. For Lawson to take this very unusual legal action against his own brother indicates something was amiss in Archie's household and Lawson apparently felt Archie was unable to properly care for the children on his own. And finally, it may even be a clue as to why we haven't found Archie in any subsequent records or historical accounts in Lexington. Is it possible that this legal action by Lawson caused Archie and his wife, if she was still living, to simply take their family and flee the Lexington area? An inquiry to the Kentucky Historical Society in April 2009 returned a copy of the summons quoted above but the staff was unable to locate any other reference to this matter.<sup>[115]</sup> So apparently the court hearing was never held and there is no record showing the children were ever bound out, voluntarily or by court order.

So, if we accept the evidence that Archie junior did move to Lexington with Archibald and Elizabeth how do we determine which Archibald any given record refers to? For now, I am unable to provide an answer when it comes to most of the records. In 2008 I searched the 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820 census records as well as the databases on Ancestry.com for Archibald McCulloh using many variations on the spelling of his name. In 2009 I visited the Woodford County Historical Society and between these two main searches I found multiple records for Archibald McCullough. As you will see, for all but a few of these records we are unable to determine whether the record is for Archibald Sr. or Archie Jr.:

#### Legal and Census Records for Archibald and/or Archie McCulloh

1. June 24, 1795; Woodford County tax list: Archibald McCullach is listed with four horses, two cattle, no slaves and two males over 21 in the household.<sup>[116]</sup> One male would be Archibald himself; the 2<sup>nd</sup> male would not have been Lawson who was in business by this time in Lexington. This leaves the logical possibility that 40-year old Archie Jr. was still in the household.
2. 1797 property list for Versailles (sic): Archibald McCullough is listed with 1 part of a lott (sic);

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<sup>[114]</sup> Herndon & Murray, ed. *Children Bound To Labor*. Cornell University Press, 2009, 194.

<sup>[115]</sup> In a letter dated May 5, 2009 Research Librarian Diane Meister indicated to me that she had checked Fayette County, Kentucky Order Books 2, 3 & 4 "but found no other references to the matter of Archibald McCullough and his children." My review of the 1809 through 1811 Fayette County court records as abstracted in *Fayette County Kentucky Records Vol IV*, Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1985 also failed to find any further reference to this issue.

<sup>[116]</sup> #2 *Book of Taxable Property-1795*. Microfilm record in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

- value of £30.<sup>[117]</sup>
3. April 3, 1798; Woodford County, Kentucky deed: Archibald McCulloch, Sr. appears on a deed recording the sale of his Virginia land. (The deed records him as a resident of Woodford Co. KY.)<sup>[118]</sup>
  4. June 15, 1799; Woodford County tax list: Archibald McCullough is listed with no livestock and no other males or slaves in his household.<sup>[119]</sup>
  5. July 12, 1800; Woodford County tax list: Archibald McCulloh is listed with a mare, a “black” under 16 years of age and town lots valued at 250.<sup>[120]</sup>
  6. August 1800: Woodford County tax record (referred to as the “second census of Kentucky”) Archibald McCulloh’s name appears among several other McCulloughs. Interestingly, his is the only name spelled with the ‘oh’ ending. (This may be the same record as item 5 above. Once this tax list is obtained it can be compared to the July 12, 1800 data.)
  7. August 12, 1800: Madison County, KY tax record: An Archibald McCollough appears in Madison County, Kentucky which is approximately 43 miles south of Woodford County. This record is puzzling. Is this a totally unrelated Archibald McCullough or did one of our Archibalds buy land or move south? We know that Archibald Sr. probably did not move south since when he and Elizabeth died in 1814 they were referred to as long time residents of Lexington and it seems unlikely that at 82 he would be purchasing land so far away.
  8. August 3, 1801; Woodford County tax list: Archibald McCulloh is listed with a “black” under 16 years of age and town lots valued at \$100.<sup>[121]</sup>
  9. April 7<sup>th</sup> 1802; Woodford County legal document: Archibald McCulloh of Woodford County is recorded as having sold several lots in Versailles to Lawson McCulloh on May 22, 1800 or 1801 (the last digit of the date is either a 0 or a 1).<sup>[122]</sup>
  10. April 8<sup>th</sup> 1802 Woodford County legal document: This record is fascinating! The record is

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<sup>[117]</sup> *Book of Taxable Property for the Year 1797; Woodford County*. Microfilm record in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

<sup>[118]</sup> *Washington Co., Virginia, Deed Book 2*, p.121. Cited by Jessamine Young Wooten in *Archibald McCullough’s Clan*, Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1980, 6.

<sup>[119]</sup> *#2 Book of Taxable Property-1799*. Microfilm record in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

<sup>[120]</sup> *Woodford County Kentucky 1800 Tax List*. Microfilm #73-0416; Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY.

<sup>[121]</sup> 1801 tax list microfilm in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

<sup>[122]</sup> Microfilm record in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

dated the day after our previous record and records the sale of several lots from Archibald McCulloh and *his wife Hannah* to a Roadham Routh(?), all of Versailles in Woodford County.<sup>[123]</sup> Who is Hannah? Until I obtained a copy of the record in question I assumed the name Hannah could simply have been an error by a court clerk. However, the record contains the phrases “Archibald McCulloh and Hannah his wife” or “Archibald and Hannah” 11 times and the document is signed Archibald McCulloh and Hannah McCulloh. And as will be seen in additional records, additional documents exist with Archibald and Hannah’s names so the name Hannah is clearly not an error. So who is this Hannah? We know this is not Lawson’s son’s wife since Archibald, III was only 10 or 11 at this time. And we know that Archibald Senior’s wife’s name was Elizabeth, not Hannah. I have researched common nicknames for Elizabeth and Hannah is not one of them. It is possible that Elizabeth’s middle name was Hannah but it seems unlikely she would have used her middle name on legal documents in light of the fact that upon her death both newspaper obituaries referred to her as Elizabeth. Of course it is also possible that her name was Hannah Elizabeth but that she went by Elizabeth. If that was the case then her first name on legal documents and her middle name in the newspaper accounts could make sense. Another possibility if we rule out Archibald Sr. and 11 year old Archibald, III is that this record is for Archie, Jr. and his wife. It should be noted that Jessamine Young Wooton in her paper *Archibald McCullough’s Clan* believes this record must be for Archibald Sr. despite the discrepancy with the name Hannah as his wife. She inexplicably fails to consider the possibility that this record is for Archie Jr. This is in keeping with her presentation throughout her paper where, for unexplained reasons, she does not consider the possibility that Archie, Jr. was alive or in Lexington at this time.

11. August 5, 1802 Woodford County tax list: Archibald McCulloh is listed without a “black” or any town lots.<sup>[124]</sup>
12. May 19, 1804; Woodford County tax list: Archibald McCullough is listed with a white male in the household between 16 and 21 years of age as well as a “black” under the age of 16. Again no town lots are listed.<sup>[125]</sup>
13. October 13, 1806; Fayette County legal document: Archibald McCullough and his wife Hannah of Fayette County are recorded as having sold several lots in Versailles to James McCullough of Woodford County.<sup>[126]</sup> This record is interesting since it shows that Archibald and Hannah are now residents of Fayette County which is the county Lexington is located in. As noted above, Lawson had apparently come to Kentucky with Cynthia or shortly thereafter and had established a tailoring business in Lexington. By 1806 Archibald had

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<sup>[123]</sup> Ibid.

<sup>[124]</sup> 1802 tax list microfilm in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

<sup>[125]</sup> 1804 tax list microfilm in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

<sup>[126]</sup> Microfilm record in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY. I have not tried to determine if this James McCullough is related to our line.

- joined him in Lexington where the 1806 Lexington City Directory lists Archibald as being in business on High street as a blacksmith on the same street as Lawson's tailor shop.<sup>[127]</sup> This record may turn out to be strong evidence that the blacksmith in Lexington was Archie, Jr. not Archibald Sr.
14. January Court Term 1807; (County not stated) legal document: Archibald McCullough is listed as having executed a deed of conveyance from Archibald McCullough to James McCullough which was proven in open court. I have assumed this is in reference to the sale noted in item 11 above however the curious heading adjacent to the date states "Sale of Tennessee Montgomery County."<sup>[128]</sup> I have not determined the meaning of this entry.
  15. April 9, 1807; Woodford County legal document: Hannah McCullough relinquished her dowers rights on the land sold to Roadham Routh as described in item 8 above.<sup>[129]</sup>
  16. April 9, 1807; Woodford County legal document: The deed is recorded for the land sold to Roadham Routh as described in item 8 above.<sup>[130]</sup>
  17. April 22, 1809; Woodford County legal document: Hannah McCullough relinquished her dowers rights on the land sold to James McCullough as described in item 11 above.<sup>[131]</sup>
  18. April 22, 1809; Woodford County legal document: The deed is recorded for the land sold to James McCullough as described in item 11 above.<sup>[132]</sup>
  19. 1810; Fayette County (Lexington), Kentucky Federal Census: Archibald is shown as having only himself and his wife in the family; each being over 45 years of age, and, curiously, a boy under 10 years of age. Since Archibald Jr. was born in 1754 this record could apply to either Archibald Sr. or Archie Jr.<sup>[133]</sup>

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<sup>[127]</sup> Staples, Charles R. *The History of Pioneer Lexington 1779 - 1806*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 1996, 258.

<sup>[128]</sup> Microfilm record in the Woodford County Historical Society collection; Versailles, KY.

<sup>[129]</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>[130]</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>[131]</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>[132]</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>[133]</sup> *1810 Federal Census, Fayette County, KY*

### George McCulloh 1745 - 1829

Archibald McCullough and his first wife Susanna Matthew produced only one known child; Our ancestor George McCulloh. Archibald's second marriage was to a woman named Elizabeth Lawson (1733-1814) in 1751. They produced 3 children; Archibald Jr. (b. ca. 1754), Cynthia (7/17/1763-5/29/1846) and Lawson (12/21/1769-10/23/1852).<sup>[134]</sup>

Although the biographical entry for George McCullough in *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*,<sup>[135]</sup> states that Archibald's son George "...came to America, presumably from Derry Ireland..." there is no source given to support this statement.<sup>[136]</sup> The *White Book* states that George was born in New Castle County, Delaware in about 1745.<sup>[137]</sup> We do not know when, but sometime before 1751, George's mother Susannah died; perhaps at the time of George's birth in 1745.

The *White Book* states that Archibald's family remained in the New Castle County, Delaware area,<sup>[138]</sup> after immigrating, however, assuming as described earlier George's father Archibald and his second wife Elizabeth moved to the Conococheague settlement no later than 1754, George would have been no more than ten years old and would almost certainly have gone with them. We know nothing of George's childhood in the Conococheague settlement. Perhaps the school near Greencastle was in existence by this time and perhaps George attended class in the one room school house. Perhaps he helped his father in blacksmithing or farming. George's half-brother, Archibald, Jr. was not born until around 1754. This is the famous Archie McCullough who survived being scalped at school on July 26, 1764 in what has come to be known as the Enoch Brown Massacre.<sup>[139]</sup>

Up until about 1765 we must assume George lived with his father, stepmother and half-brother. We have no family traditions or histories to the contrary and he does not appear in any official records of the time which is typical for most people and especially a child in those days; unless of course

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<sup>[134]</sup> Jessamine Young Wooten, *Archibald McCullough's Clan*, Library of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY 1980. See pages 7, 16 and 18.

<sup>[135]</sup> *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*, page 171 - Chambersburg 1969.

<sup>[136]</sup> The only source note given for this entry is *The Pennsylvania Archives, 6<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume 3*, page 36 which simply contains George's name on a militia list but no other biographical data. The *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*, was published in 1969 well after the *White Book* which gives George's birth location as New Castle County Delaware.

<sup>[137]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[138]</sup> Ibid

<sup>[139]</sup> See *Appendix C* for an account of the Enoch Brown Massacre. See *Appendix D* for a detailed analysis of the relationship of George McCulloh to Archie McCulloh.

you were captured or scalped by the Indians. By 1765 Archibald and his wife Elizabeth and their 12-year old son Archie Jr. had left the Conococheague settlement in Pennsylvania and moved south into Maryland. By this time George was 20 years old and did not go with them. It is quite possible that he left the Conococheague settlement around the same time as his parents and returned to the New Castle area. Or he could have remained in the area with his Uncle James or other relatives. Our first independent glimpse of George occurs in about 1770 when he married Mary Crosby in New Castle County, Delaware.<sup>[140]</sup> George and Mary had two children; John was born June 28, 1771 in Delaware<sup>[141]</sup> and Rebecca Isabella was born February 1, 1773.<sup>[142]</sup> Rebecca married William McCune, III and they had eight children.<sup>[143]</sup> We will follow John in a later section of this history.

We do not know how or why George ended up back in the New Castle area though this was his childhood home up until the age of about 10 and he may still have had aunts, uncles and cousins in the area. More likely he ended up there as a result of the coming revolution. 1770 was the year of the Boston Massacre and was just a mere four years prior to the meeting of the First Continental Congress in nearby Philadelphia. Talk of revolution was “in the air” and what 24-year old wouldn’t find the building rebellion exciting? Although Franklin and Bedford Counties were never the scene of fighting with the British during the revolution and are some distance from the centers of political upheaval and military action, the settlers of the Pennsylvania frontier were very aware of the events as they unfolded.

*“At the commencement of the revolution, the county of Bedford furnished two companies, who marched to Boston; and although but a frontier county, at a distance from the principal scenes of excitement and points of information, contained as much of the patriotic spirit of the day as could be found anywhere.”<sup>[144]</sup>*

Militia’s existed in Pennsylvania prior to the revolution. In 1748 a militia in what is now the Franklin County area was officially formed<sup>[145]</sup> and George may have been sent to the New Castle area as a member of an early militia. By 1750 almost every able-bodied man was in some way connected

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<sup>[140]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.”

<sup>[141]</sup> The 1850 Federal Census record for John McCulloh gives his birth place as Delaware.

<sup>[142]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.”

<sup>[143]</sup> *Ibid.* 81.

<sup>[144]</sup> *The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, Perry, Somerset, Cambria & Indiana Counties:...* Gilbert Hills, Proprietor & Publisher, Lancaster City, PA 1848, 517

<sup>[145]</sup> *History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania,...* Warner, Beers & Company, Chicago 1887, 160

to a militia in his county<sup>[146]</sup> though militia duty was not made mandatory until the Pennsylvania Militia was organized under an Act of the Assembly of March 17, 1777.<sup>[147]</sup> This act required compulsory enrollment by constables of all able-bodied white males between the ages of 18 and 53 to repel invaders. Required service was usually for a period of only two months at a time and multiple terms of service could be required.<sup>[148]</sup> The *White Book* states that according to family tradition, George served in Washington's Army and had a part in the capture of the Hessians in Trenton<sup>[149]</sup> which is only 60 miles from New Castle. This battle took place on December 26, 1776 and it seems quite plausible that the then 30 year old George could have been involved. Unfortunately, to date we have found no official records to confirm this tradition. George's granddaughter's (Mary Ann McCulloh) bible includes an entry on the Family Records "Births" page that reads "Geo. McCulloh was a soldier in Revolutionary War" but based on the penmanship style<sup>[150]</sup> this entry was clearly made some time after all the other genealogy information was recorded and most likely in the early to mid 1900's. In fact, it is very possible that this later entry was added by someone who read this entry in *The White Book*. Of course if this entry was made prior to the early 1950's then it is most likely the source for *The White Book* record. But, as noted in the introduction, no sources are provided in *The White Book* for the information presented and we have no way of truly knowing which entry was the original source for this information.

There are multiple militia records for a Cumberland County<sup>[151]</sup> George McCullough. In the first record he is listed in the Pennsylvania Archives as a private in Hamilton's Company, 5<sup>th</sup> Class of the Cumberland County Militia in October 1777.<sup>[152]</sup> Then again as a sergeant in January through

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<sup>[146]</sup> *History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania,...* Warner, Beers & Company, Chicago 1887, 221

<sup>[147]</sup> Roach, Hannah Benner. *The Pennsylvania Militia in 1777*, The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine 23 (No. 3, 1964.) pp. 162, 166-167. See also Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission web site; Revolutionary War Militia Overview; Historical Background - 2008; [www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp](http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp).

<sup>[148]</sup> Ibid

<sup>[149]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[150]</sup> Scanned image in the author's possession. The "Births" page has the names and birth dates of John (George's son) and Elizabeth McCulloh and their children and two grandchildren. These names and dates appear to have all been entered at the same by the same person using a fountain pen and writing in a penmanship style that appears to be Copperplate or Spencerian Script which was in use in the second half of the 1800's. The Geo McCulloh entry has been added by a different person at a later, possibly modern, date as evidenced by the use of a penmanship style that appears to be Palmer Script which was not used until the 1920's. The entry follows a list of George's three wives and children. Of additional note George's third wife Sarah is actually written as Sallie. (See [www.iampeth.com](http://www.iampeth.com) and [www.zanerian.com/Palmer.html](http://www.zanerian.com/Palmer.html) for penmanship styles)

<sup>[151]</sup> Franklin County was part of Cumberland County until 1785; The Little Cove was part of Bedford County from 1771 to 1798 when it was transferred to Warren Township in Franklin County - Iscrupe, *Pennsylvania Line, 4<sup>th</sup> edition*, Southwest Pennsylvania Genealogical Services, 1990. Laughlinton, PA

<sup>[152]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Archives, 3<sup>rd</sup> Series, Volume 23, 445.*

March of 1778 where it is clear he was on active duty.<sup>[153]</sup> Another listing is found in the Pennsylvania Archives two years later on August 1, 1780 where he is listed in the record for the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division, 8<sup>th</sup> Company, 5<sup>th</sup> Class of the Cumberland County Militia.<sup>[154]</sup> However, it appears that on this occasion George appealed his required service on the grounds that he had a small family and he may have paid a fine to avoid service which was not an uncommon practice at the time.<sup>[155]</sup> This record is in the Pennsylvania Archives and consists of an Inactive Duty Militia record on an index card.<sup>[156]</sup> The record includes the comment that George was willing to pay the fine which is listed as £460.00.<sup>[157]</sup> An additional note on the card carries the terse comment “Pay or March” followed by the single word “Served.” It is assumed that George paid the fine rather than march since the record is on an *Inactive Duty Card*.

Sometime between 1773 and 1778 George's first wife Mary died.<sup>[158]</sup> George married his second wife Mary Eynon on March 20, 1778 in New Castle, Delaware.<sup>[159]</sup><sup>[160]</sup> We don't actually know where George and his two children had been living up until this time but given his service in the Cumberland County militia his official residence appears to have been Cumberland County. However, it should be noted, the Delaware marriage record lists his place of residence as “New Ark” which would have been Newark, Delaware. Could his marriage in New Castle be a result of militia service in this area? His 1778 marriage happens right in the middle of the militia records dates and by about 1780 he is thought to have come with his new wife and his two children to the

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<sup>[153]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Archives, 3<sup>rd</sup> Series, Volume 23*, 446. It is interesting to note that his last name is spelled McCulloh in this entry. See also Militia Service Record file card date January 1778 for this George McCollough in the Pennsylvania Archives.

<sup>[154]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Archives, 5<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume 6*, 489.

<sup>[155]</sup> Roach, Hannah Benner. *The Pennsylvania Militia in 1777*, *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 23 (No. 3, 1964.), 162, 166-167. See also Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission web site; Revolutionary War Militia Overview; Historical Background - 2008; [www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp](http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp).

<sup>[156]</sup> Militia Service Record file card date August 25, 1780 in the Pennsylvania Archives.

<sup>[157]</sup> This could not have been the British pound as such amount would have been impossibly high for a 1780 Pennsylvania frontiersman to pay. It is surely rather the Pennsylvania pound which was worth less than the British pound sterling though I am unable to determine the proper conversion rate for revolutionary 1780. A wikipedia entry gives the following general conversion rate: 1 Pennsylvanian shilling = 9 pence sterling.

<sup>[158]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.”

<sup>[159]</sup> *Ibid*

Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 137.

<sup>[160]</sup> Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp. Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. Original data: Index compiled from town and county marriage records in microfilm, microfiche, or book format located at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah by Liahona Research (P.O. Box 740, Orem, Utah 84059).

vicinity of Upton in Cumberland County.<sup>[161]</sup> George's uncle James was still living in the vicinity of Upton but in 1778 he was not well. In his will dated May 26, 1778<sup>[162]</sup> he refers to himself as "Being weak in body ..." and indeed he died in December of 1781. Is it possible that George moved to the Upton area due to his uncles illness? James owned a farm and if he was no longer well enough to farm it seems very likely George could have moved here initially to help his uncle and cousins.

Once settled George engaged in the leather tanning business.<sup>[163]</sup> George and Mary soon had a son whom they named Eynon.<sup>[164]</sup> The White Book and most other sources do not list a second child for this marriage, however, Eynon mentions his brother William in his will<sup>[165]</sup>. Mary Eynon's father was named William<sup>[166]</sup> and there are no other Williams in the immediate families. Therefore it is quite likely George and Mary had a second son named after Mary's father. And either at the time of the second birth or a short time later Mary died.<sup>[167]</sup> Mary probably died in 1779 or 1780 and it would make sense that George would have requested an exemption from militia duty based on having a "small family" which at the time would have included a newborn, a toddler and a 7 and 9 year old and no wife to care for them.

George was still in the Upton area as late as 1786 where he is listed as a "taxable."<sup>[168]</sup> Sometime between 1786 and 1789 George and his four children moved over the first mountain about 10 miles to the west and settled in the beautiful little valley called Little Cove where he is documented as

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<sup>[161]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book." Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 52.

<sup>[162]</sup> "Will of James McCullough (transcript)," 5/26/1778 (proved 3/15/1786), Franklin (Cumberland) County, Pennsylvania, 48, Will Book A Sept 1784 - Oct 1795, 66-67, Microfilm, FHL US/CAN Film 323864. Reference from Bill Lazenby at: [freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~lazenbylinks/WC\\_SRC.HTM](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~lazenbylinks/WC_SRC.HTM). Complete text of will available at this site. See also footnote [2] for detailed information about Bill Lazenby's McCullough genealogy records.

<sup>[163]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book." Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 137.

<sup>[164]</sup> Eynon McCullough lived as an adult in Greene County, PA. See page 52 of *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* by Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff; no publication date, possibly 1953. This book is often referred to as the "White Book"

<sup>[165]</sup> Eynon McCulloh's will dated Apr 2, 1834 ; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder's Office. Registered Apr. 16, 1834, Will book 2, page 31, No. 750.

<sup>[166]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book." Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 52.

<sup>[167]</sup> Ibid.137.

<sup>[168]</sup> *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania* - Chambersburg 1969, 171.

being subject to Militia duty in 1789.<sup>[169]</sup> In his book *History Of The Little Cove* Harry Foreman states on page 137 that George served in the Bedford County Militia in 1783.<sup>[170]</sup> However, on page 16 of the same book he lists the names of the Bedford County militia from the Bedford County Archives, 5<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume 5; using that year's list since "it seems to be complete." George McCulloh does not appear on the list. Whether this is a typographical error or some other error of omission or confusion I have not determined. But, if as noted above he was a taxable inhabitant in the vicinity of Upton in 1786 then service in the Bedford County militia in 1783 would appear to be in error. George does appear on a militia list dated January 29, 1789 as being "made subject by law to the performance of militia duty" in Air Township, Bedford County which would place him in the Little Cove at this time.<sup>[171]</sup>

The *White Book* states that George also served as a "Forest Ranger."<sup>[172]</sup> More properly a "Ranger" which was one of several forms of military service in revolutionary times in Pennsylvania.<sup>[173]</sup> Rangers were soldiers who served long periods of enlistment to protect the frontier against Indian incursions. While this is entirely plausible when considered in light of his experience in the frontier as a packer (see below) I was unable to find his name among the thousands of names listed as Pennsylvania Rangers in the Pennsylvania Archives.<sup>[174]</sup>

George was one of the early settlers and the first McCulloh to settle in the Little Cove area. In addition to his appearance on the Bedford County 1789 militia list he also appears in Bedford County in the 1790 Federal Census and on 1789, 1791, 1793 and 1795 tax lists for Ayr township.<sup>[175]</sup> The 1789 tax record shows George on 100 acres of warranted land with two horses

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<sup>[169]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Archives, 6<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume 3, 36.*

<sup>[170]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 137.

<sup>[171]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Archives, 6<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume 3, 36.*

<sup>[172]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[173]</sup> As noted in the Historical Background section of the Revolutionary War Militia Overview page on the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission web site in 2008, Military service in Pennsylvania could include one or more of the following: 1) Line Soldiers: These soldiers enlisted for at least six months and often for the entire duration of the war. 2) Rangers: These soldiers served long enlistments on the frontier against the Indians. 3) Militia: These soldiers were enlisted for 60 days at a time and were comprised of all able-bodied male whites between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three. Other variations within these services existed as well. See also *The Pennsylvania Militia in 1777* by Hannah Benner Roach in *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 23 (No. 3, 1964): 161-230

<sup>[174]</sup> In November of 2008 I electronically searched the Pennsylvania Archives on the Footnote.com web site by key word using various name spellings for George McCulloh. I then manually paged through hundreds of pages visually searching through lists of thousands of names of Pennsylvania Rangers using Google.com's digitized on-line scanned page images of the Pennsylvania Archives. Due to the voluminous content of the Pennsylvania Archives it is certainly possible the information lies elsewhere in the Archives. And, of course, the absence of a written record does not prove the service to be untrue.

<sup>[175]</sup> The 1791 list in Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967. Page 17. Copies of the 1789, 1793 & 1795 lists in the author's file.

and two cows.<sup>[176]</sup>

His occupation at this time was that of a packer; driving horses over the Allegheny Mountains.<sup>[177]</sup> During this period the only way to move goods and people across the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was by pack horse.

*They were the men who had built up the extensive business of pack-horse transportation. An overwhelming part of the land traffic of the country, except on highways connecting the principal cities, was carried on, between the years 1750 and 1790, by that means. It was an age of pack-horse travel. Pioneers in that sort of traffic were to be found in almost every town, especially toward the outskirts of the occupied regions, and they controlled many thousands of horses and mules and employed large numbers of packers and caravan drivers. They regularly contracted to move parties of people over the country, together with their goods, and all the freight business of outlying settlements was carried on by them. ...The pack-horse system of travel was more important and largely developed in Pennsylvania than in any other colony, and even at so late a date as 1783 the only way of carrying goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, or of journeying between the two towns, was by that method.<sup>[178]</sup>*

The following was noted by a writer in 1848 and refers to the time period when George would have been a packer:

*Sixty or seventy years ago five hundred pack-horses had been at one time in Carlisle, going thence to Shippensburg, Fort Loudon and further westward. ...The pack-horses used to carry bars of iron on their backs; crooked over and around their bodies; barrels or kegs were hung on each side of these. ... When the bridle path passed along declivities or over hills, the path was in some places washed out so deep that the packs or burdens came in contact with the ground or other impending obstacles, and were frequently*

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<sup>[176]</sup> Copy of the 1789 list in the author's file.

<sup>[177]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[178]</sup> Seymour Dunbar, *A History of Travel In America*, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, IN 1915, 194.

displaced...<sup>[179]</sup>

The town of Bedford is located about 40 miles west of Fort Loudon and about 35 miles west of the Little Cove where George had settled. A Bedford County history published in 1848 noted the following:

*“For many years the town of Bedford was the principal stopping place for all persons, and particularly packers going from the east to Fort Pitt. All government stores, as well as groceries and goods of every description, were for a long time carried west on pack-horses. One man would sometimes have under his control as many as a hundred horses. For the protection of these, guards had always to be supplied, who accompanied them from one fort to another. Bedford always furnished its guards out of that class of the militia in service at the time they were required. These guards traveled with the packers, guarded their encampment at night, and conducted them safely across the Alleghenies to Fort Ligonier, west of Laurel hill.”*<sup>[180]</sup>

It may be that George accompanied packers as part of his service in the Bedford County Militia which may have led to him becoming a packer himself. Whether George was simply an employee of a packing business or owned such an enterprise we do not know.

After moving to The Little Cove, George married his third wife, Sarah Philips.<sup>[181]</sup> Sarah was apparently of sturdy Welsh “pioneer stock” and over the next many years they added seven more children to the family. The *White Book* provides only these children’s first names and does not, with the exception of listing the names for two of the daughter’s husbands, provide any additional details of their lives or descendants. Eynon’s will names all 10 of his siblings as follows: Samuel McCullough, Hannah McCullough, Jane McCullough, John McCullough, Evan McCullough, William McCullough, Rebecca McLean, Mary Penn, Catherine Smith, Rachael Penn. He also mentions his nephew Eynon Smith, son of Dennis Smith<sup>[182]</sup>.

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<sup>[179]</sup> Rupp: *The History and Topography of Dauphin . . . [and] Cumberland Counties, PA*, 357 & 368

<sup>[180]</sup> *The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, Perry, Somerset, Cambria & Indiana Counties:...* Gilbert Hills, Proprietor & Publisher, Lancaster City, PA 1848, 517

<sup>[181]</sup> Sarah Philips was the daughter of Evan Philips and his wife Catherine; both natives of Wales and residents of The Little Cove. Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.” Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 137. Of note, the entry in Mary Ann McCullough Lewis’s bible for George’s 3<sup>rd</sup> wife names her Sallie Philips. Bible in the author’s collection.

<sup>[182]</sup> Dennis Smith is incorrectly listed as ‘Dimit’ Smith in *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* (Page 55) He signed his name ‘Dennis’ Smith on the Bond for the estate inventory of his father-in-law George McCullough. Estate of George McCullough, May 12, 1829; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder’s Office. Will book 1, page 356, No. 737.

In his book *History Of The Little Cove* Mr. Foreman speculates as to the possible location of the George McCulloh homestead in the Little Cove; an old farm that George's son John McCulloh, grandson and great-grandson in turn lived on. This property is south of the point that the Indian Springs Road leaves the Little Cove Road near the intersection of Spring Run and Little Cove Creek south of the town of Sylvan. A nearby location in the Flaggy Marsh area, later the Fort Davis fort site, is also thought by some to have been his home.<sup>[183]</sup>

And what became of George and his family? The *White Book* states that "George McCullough died sometime after 1789 in the Little Cove at an advanced age."<sup>[184]</sup> Harry Foreman believed that he may have been buried in the Stone Church cemetery<sup>[185]</sup> where George's son John, daughter-in-law Elizabeth, grand-daughter Margaret and great grand-daughter Melinda are buried. In 1967 the earliest legible tombstone in this graveyard was dated 1798. In 2007 I visited this graveyard and others in the Little Cove but, like Harry Foreman, I did not find a tombstone for George. However, there are many tombstones which can no longer be read and at least one cemetery, the Furnace Farm cemetery which is believed to contain McCulloh graves, has entirely disappeared.<sup>[186]</sup> In 1789 George was only 45 years old. In the 1790 census we find only one George McCulloh in the Little Cove area; that being in Air township which became part of Warren township in 1798. George is shown in the census with three sons under the age of 16 and presumably his wife Sarah and a daughter. This would seem to indicate that his daughter Rebecca and his sons Eynon, William and Evan were in the household in mid to late 1790. There were at least six more children to be born so, as we searched for George, we knew he had to have lived until at least 1796. Harry Foreman indicates in *History Of The Little Cove* that some of George's descendants believe he died relatively early but we now know that this is not correct. Since The White Book states George died in the Little Cove and Harry Foreman speculates in *History Of The Little Cove* as to the location of George's grave in the Little Cove, we had always focused our search in this area of Pennsylvania. I was quite surprised then, when in May of 2010 I finally found George and Sarah and several of their children far from the Little Cove! The White Book states that George's son Eynon, when grown, lived in Greene County, Pennsylvania<sup>[187]</sup> which is approximately 120 miles from the Little Cove in the far south-west corner of Pennsylvania. And it is there in Greene County that I found George and Sarah along with Eynon, Samuel, Evan, Catherine (McCullough) and Dennis Smith.

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<sup>[183]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 64 & 137.

<sup>[184]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 55. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[185]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 138.

<sup>[186]</sup> Ibid. 31.

<sup>[187]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

We don't know exactly when or why George and his family moved to Greene County. As noted above, George McCollough is still listed on a Franklin County tax list for the Little Cove area as late as 1795. And we catch our final glimpse of him in the Franklin County area in August of 1795 when he published the following notice: "Sir Be plesd to pay Joshua Philips the Sum of Nine Shillings and thre pens which you owe Me and in So Doeing you will a Blige your Humbel Sarvt. August, 15—1795. Gorge McCollough"<sup>[188]</sup> It is not clear where this notice was originally published but it was included on page 200 of the book *Old Mercersburg* among several records concerning the appraisement of the estate of Catherine Philips as well as other financial accounts related to her estate. Mercersburg is only about 5 miles from the Little Cove and Catherine was the mother of George McCulloh's 3<sup>rd</sup> wife Sarah Philips. The Joshua Philips in the aforementioned notice would have been Sarah's younger brother. With Sarah's father and mother now dead it would seem George and Sarah no longer had such strong familial ties keeping them in the Little Cove and the August, 1795 notice mentioned above may be an indication that the family was settling their affairs and preparing to move.

The first federal census in the United States was taken in 1790 and the census records can be quite helpful in establishing where our ancestors lived. Of course the census is only taken every ten years and census records from this period are very, very general when it comes to people's ages. These early census's include only the name of the head of each household, not family members within the household. Back then, even more so than now, people were suspicious of the census takers. Some believed a scheme for collecting taxes was involved and others were opposed to enumeration on religious grounds.<sup>[189]</sup> Even so the 1790 census recorded 76 McCullough families living in Pennsylvania and depending on the census year there were seven to nine George McCullough's recorded in Pennsylvania between 1790 and 1820. It is a simple enough exercise to exclude many of these George McCulloughs from our research but it is still very difficult to make conclusive statements based on the census returns alone. The census records for 1800, 1810 and 1820 list four George McCulloughs in Franklin County during this time but none are listed in the Little Cove. Through a process of elimination based on the composition of each family as well as a review of Letters of Administration for two of the George's who died just two years apart in the early 1820's we do not find any good matches for our George in Franklin County after the 1790 census.

Greene County was formed from the south half of Washington County in 1796. The 1790 census lists two George McCullough's in Washington County but this seems too early for George to have been here and the 1790 record for a George McCullough back in Franklin County is almost certainly our George. The 1800 census also lists two George McCullough's in the Washington/Greene county area and the 1820 census lists three. (The 1810 census is incomplete and does not show any George McCullough's in the Washington/Greene county area.) In July of 2010 I searched the

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<sup>[188]</sup> The Woman's Club of Mercersburg Pennsylvania, *Old Mercersburg*, Published Under the Auspices of The Journal of American History by Frank Ailaben Genealogical Company, New York 1912, 200.

<sup>[189]</sup> *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Pennsylvania*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1970, 5.

Greene County courthouse property deed books for clues as to when George and Sarah arrived in this area but found no records for them. Early Greene County tax records also exist<sup>[190]</sup> and, although these are apparently accessible to researchers requesting to use them, most of the early record books are in poor condition and are stored in the basement of a county building which is not convenient for research purposes. When I asked about tax records I was told they really weren't available without an appointment. I also visited the Cornerstone Genealogical Society in Waynesburg (Greene Co.) and although tax records were not available in the courthouse they are available at Cornerstone. Unfortunately the records are not digitized and are bound in 9 volumes of scanned images of the original ledger pages. I did find George in at least one record during a cursory review of the records. However, the records are not alphabetized and require a page by page search for names and I did not have the opportunity to thoroughly research all nine volumes during my visit. And to further complicate the research is the fact that not only were there at least two George McCulloughs in this area but, exasperatingly, they were both married to women named Sarah!

We do know that our George died without a will and Letters of Administration for his estate were issued in Waynesburg to his son Samuel on May 12, 1829.<sup>[191]</sup> His son Samuel, Eynon and son-in-law Dennis Smith signed a bond for the estate inventory and his wife Sarah signed a document renouncing her rights of administration and asking that these be assigned to her son Samuel. During my July 2010 visit to the Cornerstone Genealogy Society I reviewed the cemetery records for the area and it appears that there is no known grave for George and Sarah. George's son Eynon died in Greene County shortly after April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1834. And, what appears to be three other sons of George died in the Greene County area as well; William in May of 1854, Evan in November of 1861 and Samuel in June 1865.<sup>[192]</sup>

Only Eynon prepared a will before his death and it has proven to be an incredibly valuable document for our research.<sup>[193]</sup> There have been many times over the years that I have wondered if *The White Book* was correct when it attributed three different marriages to our ancestor George and other researches have asked this question as well. There are no birth certificates from this era and there are no Bible records that I am aware of that we can go to for evidence of these three

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<sup>[190]</sup> Greene County's surviving tax records go back to just a few years after the formation of the county from Washington County in 1796. The tax books list all of the adult male inhabitants and female landholders of each township.

<sup>[191]</sup> Estate of George McCullough, Letters of Administration dated May 12, 1829; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder's Office. Will book 1, page 356, No. 627. Copies in the author's files

<sup>[192]</sup> Estate of William McCullough, Letters of Administration dated May 8, 1854; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder's Office. Will book 3, page 156, No. 1563.

Estate of Evan McCullough, Letters of Administration dated November 16, 1861; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder's Office. Will book 3, page 330, No. 1958.

Estate of Samuel McCullough, Letters of Administration dated June 17, 1865; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder's Office. Will book 4, page 132, No. 2215. Copies in the author's files

<sup>[193]</sup> Eynon McCulloh's will dated Apr 2, 1834 ; Greene County Pennsylvania; Register & Recorder's Office. Registered Apr. 16, 1834, Will book 2, page 31, No. 750. Copy in the author's files

marriages. *The White Book* lists ten children by name from these three wives. And, incredibly, in Eynon's will we find listed as "my brother" and "my sister" every single child listed in *The White Book* plus one more named William. While this is not absolute proof for these marriages, it is probably as close as we can come to a primary source of documentation in support of the marriages listed in *The White Book*. We may also assume that the source for *The White Book's* information is not Eynon's will since *The White Book* excludes one son from its list, omits some of the spouses and misspells Penn as Reyn and Dennis as Dimit.

There is still much to learn about the last 30 years of George's life with his family in Greene County. The lack of a will would seem to indicate George and Sarah were not wealthy people but if the opening lines of Eynon's will are any indication it would appear that, although George and Sarah may not have bestowed earthly riches on their children, they passed on something of much greater value:

*"In the name of God Amen. I Eynon McCullough ... being sick and week in body but of sound mind memory and understanding, Praised be God for it and considering the uncertainty of death and the uncertainty of the time therefore and to the end I may be the better prepared to leave the world whereon it shall please God to call me hence I do therefore make and declare this to be my Last Will and testament in manner following that is to say first and principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping for free pardon and Remission of all my sins and to enjoy everlasting happiness in the heavenly kingdom through Jesus Christ my savior..."*

### John McCulloh 1771 - 1851

John McCulloh was born a British citizen in the Delaware colony<sup>[194]</sup> on June 28, 1771.<sup>[195]</sup> John was the first child and only son of George McCulloh and Mary Crosby.<sup>[196]</sup> By around 1780 when John was about nine years old he and his sister Rebecca came with their father and step-mother (Mary Eynon) to the vicinity of the village of Upton in Peters Township, Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pennsylvania.<sup>[197]</sup> Though still a young boy he “could remember the stirring times during the Revolution.”<sup>[198]</sup> Once they were settled in Peters Township John helped his father in the tanning industry and in the winter he attended the early schools of that period.<sup>[199]</sup> Upton is less than three miles from the site of the School where John’s Uncle Archibald survived a brutal scalping at the hands of the Delaware Indians a decade or so earlier in what became known as the Enoch Brown Massacre. One can only imagine how often this recent event was recounted among John and his schoolmates. We do not know what prompted George to leave this area but it likely coincided with the death of his wife Mary sometime between 1786 and 1789. After Mary’s death, George moved over North (Cove) Mountain, the first mountain about 10 miles to the west, and settled in the beautiful little mountain valley called Little Cove.<sup>[200]</sup>

The Little Cove is essentially Warren Township<sup>[201]</sup> and is nestled between Cove Mountain and Tuscarora Mountain. As late as 1775 the Little Cove was still frontier country and very close to the eastern edge of the vast Indian territory established west of the colonies by the Proclamation line of 1763 and the Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1768. The Little Cove is approximately 15 miles in length and shaped like an elongated triangle with its base along the Maryland border about three and one-half to four miles wide. The Little Cove springs north into Pennsylvania and at least half of its area is un-farmable mountain woodlands.

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<sup>[194]</sup> The 1850 Federal Census record for John McCulloh gives his birth place as Delaware.

<sup>[195]</sup> Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible Family Records Births page; Bible in the author’s collection.

<sup>[196]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.”

<sup>[197]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.” Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 52.

<sup>[198]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953. p. 55. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.”

<sup>[199]</sup> Ibid.

<sup>[200]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Archives, 6<sup>th</sup> Series*, Volume 3, page 36 places their father George in the Little Cove in 1789.

<sup>[201]</sup> Little Cove was part of Bedford County until 1798 when it was annexed to Franklin County and made part of Montgomery Township, but within the year it became a township and was named for Brigadier General Joseph Warren who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill.

John's sister and two half-brothers would have moved with their twice-widowed father but we can't be certain about John. His father George was one of the early settlers and the first McCulloh in the Little Cove.<sup>[202]</sup> Apparently he had done well in the tanning business since a 1789 tax record shows him on 100 acres of warranted land with two horses and two cows.<sup>[203]</sup> John would have been in his late teens at this time and it seems likely his father would have needed his help farming. However, it is also possible that his land was not a full working farm and as noted in the previous chapter, George's occupation at this time was that of a packer, driving horses with supplies over the Allegheny Mountains.<sup>[204]</sup>

George married his third wife, Sarah Philips,<sup>[205]</sup> shortly after his move to the Little Cove and soon John married as well. On December 31, 1795 at the age of 24 John married 23 year old Elizabeth McCune.<sup>[206]</sup> Elizabeth, born December 27, 1772,<sup>[207]</sup> was the daughter of William McCune, Jr. and Elizabeth (Loughead) McCune. The McCunes were residents of Peters Township<sup>[208]</sup> and surely John and Elizabeth had become acquainted with each other during the time his family lived in the Upton area. And it was right around the time of John and Elizabeth's marriage that once again George decided to move further west. Up until this time, the settlers of western Pennsylvania lived in constant dread of Indian attacks.<sup>[209]</sup> But in 1794 the western Indian tribes in Ohio were finally defeated in the Battle of the Fallen Timbers. With the peace treaty of 1795, the Indian raids into western Pennsylvania came to an end and settlers rapidly moved into this former "Indian Country."<sup>[210]</sup> As you will recall from the previous chapter, George had been a ranger and a packer, both of which likely took him through these Indian occupied areas of western Pennsylvania.

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<sup>[202]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 137.

<sup>[203]</sup> Copy of the 1789 list in the author's file.

<sup>[204]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[205]</sup> Sarah Philips was the daughter of Evan Philips and his wife Catherine; both natives of Wales and residents of The Little Cove. Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 52. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967. p. 137. Of note, the entry in Mary Ann McCullough's bible for George's 3<sup>rd</sup> wife names her Sallie Philips. Scanned image in author's files.

<sup>[206]</sup> Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible Family Records Marriages page; Bible in the author's collection.

<sup>[207]</sup> Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible Family Records Births page; Bible in the author's collection.

<sup>[208]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 55. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[209]</sup> Samuel P. Bates, *History of Greene County Pennsylvania*, Nelson, Rishforth & Co., Chicago 1888, 271.

<sup>[210]</sup> C. Hale Sipe. *The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania*. The Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, PA, 1929, 711-715.

With the Indian dangers gone and likely encouraged by his familiarity with the land, George packed up his family and left the Little Cove.

Within two years John and Elizabeth's first son, Archibald Scott McCulloh, was born in the Little Cove<sup>[211]</sup>. It seems almost certain then that with the departure of his father and step-mother, John and Elizabeth took their place in the Little Cove. John appears in tax records in the Little Cove in 1795, 1799, 1804, 1807, etc.<sup>[212]</sup> He also appears in the 1810, 1820, 1840 and 1850 federal censuses. He was only 19 at the time of the first federal census in 1790 and was probably still in his father's household which would explain his absence from the 1790 census records. Why he doesn't appear in the 1800 and 1830 censuses we don't know. Federal census records do exist for the Little Cove for these years and John's neighbors are present in these censuses so it seems the records were not lost. However, John doesn't appear anywhere else in the census returns so we must assume, based on tax and land records, he resided in the Little Cove in 1800 & 1830. He may have been traveling for an extended period of time, possibly to see his father and siblings in western Pennsylvania or he simply wasn't located by the surveyor during his enumeration visit into the Little Cove; or his name was so misspelled it is beyond recognition.

It seems likely that John and Elizabeth settled down on the land John's father George had lived on and what probably became the old McCulloh homestead. The exact location of the original homestead is no longer known with certainty but it is thought to have been the old McCulloh farm once located along the west side of Little Cove Road about four-tenths of a mile south of the point that Mill Drive (formerly known as the Indian Springs Road) leaves the Little Cove Road about one and a half miles south of the village of Sylvan.<sup>[213]</sup> We don't know when this land was originally acquired by the McCullohs but it appears to have been before 1841. An 1842 land warrant in the Pennsylvania archives shows John acquiring 16 acres of land very near the Maryland border just south of the Licking Creek and west of Cove Creek.<sup>[214]</sup> This 16 acres is about three-quarters of a mile south of the old McCulloh farm location described above. The 1842 survey drawing shows that John's 16 acres adjoins a larger section of land already owned by his son Archibald.<sup>[215]</sup> A review

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<sup>[211]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 55. This book is often referred to as "The White Book." A photo of Archibald Scott McCullough appears on page 56.

<sup>[212]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 139. Mr. Foreman does not provide tax list dates more recent than 1807 but indicates John appears in additional records by his use of the term "etc."

<sup>[213]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove.* Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 138. Mr. Foreman states that John purchased Warrington from John Bragonier. Warrington was located at the southern end of the John McCulloh land (see page 87.) He states that a 1785 survey credits John with 400 acres. However, John was only 14 years old in 1785. Either George put this land in his sons name or something is in error with Mr. Foreman's statement; either a simple date typo or something more significant. I have not yet found the 1785 survey in question.

<sup>[214]</sup> Photocopy of the warrant survey map in the author's file obtained in 2011 from the Records of the Land Office available on the Pennsylvania State Archives web site.

<sup>[215]</sup> *Ibid.*

of the Eschenmann and Barner property study of first land owners in old Cumberland County<sup>[216]</sup> shows that this much larger property extends north and includes the old McCulloh site described above. If the entirety of this larger property was owned by Archibald then the 16 acres acquired by John in 1842 is simply an expansion of the original McCulloh farm. And it is interesting to note that an 1846 tax list shows only two McCulloh land owners in the Little Cove, Archibald Scott and his brother John Free.<sup>[217]</sup> It is likely then that after John Senior's death, his son John Free became the owner of this land, or at least its resident if his brother Archibald actually held the deed. John Free McCulloh had no children and the 1868 map of Little Cove property owners shows the old McCulloh farm as now being owned by O.E. McCulloh, one of Archibald's sons.<sup>[218]</sup> And as of this writing in 2011, a descendant of John McCulloh, also a John McCulloh, owns a portion of this land by the Maryland border. The McCullohs also owned property about three-quarters of a mile to the northwest in the Flaggy Marsh area, later the David Davis Fort site.<sup>[219]</sup> This property consisted of just over 173 acres and was acquired by Archibald in 1825.<sup>[220]</sup> The land was in two parts<sup>[221]</sup> and the 1868 map of Little Cove property owners shows A.S. McCulloh with two properties or farms at this location.<sup>[222]</sup> Since George McCulloh left the Little Cove almost 30 years prior to Archibald's purchase of this land, unless George never owned his own land this location cannot be the site of the original McCulloh homestead in the Little Cove. John McCulloh, a descendant of the subject of this chapter, sold one of the farms on the David Davis Fort site in 1966 to the Pennsylvania Game Commission.<sup>[223]</sup> Another descendant, Jeremiah "Jerry" C. McCulloh, died in 1985 and a wonderful large drawing of the historic McCulloh farm is etched into his tombstone in the Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery. Beneath the drawing is etched the following: "Former McCulloh Farm 1825 - 1965." In July of 2011 I was shown the site of this farm by John McCulloh and his sister

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<sup>[216]</sup> Eschenmann, Harry R. And Paul Barner. *First Families of Old Cumberland County: Vol. XXII - Little Cove & Big Cove Tannery (Fulton & Franklin Counties)*. Carlisle, PA: Cumberland County Historical Society, 2010.

<sup>[217]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 63.

<sup>[218]</sup> Atlas of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, From actual Surveys under the direction of D. G. Beers published by Pomeroy & Beers in 1868. Photocopy of survey map in the author's file. O.E. stands for Otha Eynon. The only evidence I have found for the 'E' standing for Eynon is an undated handwritten genealogy written on a single sheet of stained notebook paper found in the Archibald Scott McCulloh family Bible where Otha's name is written as Otha Eyenon. The Eynon name is from George McCulloh's second wife's maiden name; George was Otha's Great-Grandfather. Scanned copy in the author's file, original in the Bible owned by Genevieve McCulloh.

<sup>[219]</sup> The David Davis Fort, was a fortified log dwelling surrounded by a high picket fence. Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 64, 90 & 137.

<sup>[220]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 12 & 59.

<sup>[221]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 12.

<sup>[222]</sup> Atlas of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, From actual Surveys under the direction of D. G. Beers published by Pomeroy & Beers in 1868. Photocopy of survey map in the author's file.

<sup>[223]</sup> Harry E. Foreman. *History of The Little Cove*. Chambersburg, PA: privately published, 1967, 12 & 59.

Betty Jean Martin both of whom spent their early childhoods on this farm. Sadly the farm no longer exists having been completely destroyed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission after they gained possession of the land in 1966. The other farm site is nearby and is a beautiful working farm along the edge of the Flaggy Marsh. The present home stands next to the site of the original home on the property.

John and Elizabeth apparently spent the rest of their lives in the Little Cove. In addition to farming John became a shoemaker.<sup>[224]</sup> Of the 71 names on an 1800 tax list for Warren Township the vast majority are listed as farmers; John and three other men are listed as shoemakers<sup>[225]</sup>. And fifty years later, on the 1850 census, his occupation is still listed as “shoemaker.” Where he learned this craft we don’t know though his father George had been in the tanning business prior to his move to the Little Cove and John would have had ready access to the necessary leather at an early age. As complicated a task as shoemaking was it is interesting to note that shoes at that time were made with no distinction between the left and the right; people switched their shoes daily, left to right, right to left, to help them wear evenly.<sup>[226]</sup>

The only church in the Little Cove around the time of John and Elizabeth’s marriage was a Baptist church. The Baptist church did not last much past 1800 and a German Reformed and Lutheran church came into existence at about this time. Although John and Elizabeth are buried in this graveyard, this was a burying place for many of the Little Cove’s inhabitants and the McCulloh name does not appear on the membership (class) records. These early records are written in an archaic German and the church membership was apparently comprised primarily of Hessians making it even more doubtful John and Elizabeth would have been members. At this early date there were not many Methodists in the Little Cove. It was not until 1814 that a Methodist missionary began holding services in a barn on a farm where the Warren Iron Works eventually stood. A Methodist class was organized in July of 1816. John’s father George’s third wife was Sarah Philips and the Philips family is named by Little Cove historian Harry Foreman as one of the early Methodist families in the area. A history of Franklin County, published in 1887, indicates services were held in Joshua Philips’ home and schoolhouses in the area. As noted earlier in this work, Joshua was the brother of Sarah and if John and Elizabeth weren’t members already it is possible the family association with the Philips led them to join the Methodist church of which they became devout and active members. It was not until 1859 that a permanent church building was finally erected.<sup>[227]</sup> The land for the church was sold to five church members including Joshua Philips and

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<sup>[224]</sup> Wolff, Elizabeth Brubaker. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 55. This book is often referred to as “The White Book.”

<sup>[225]</sup> Transcript of the tax list obtained from the Franklin County Historical Society.

<sup>[226]</sup> Edwin Tunis. *Frontier Living*. The Lyons Press, Guilford, CT, 2000, 81

<sup>[227]</sup> Information concerning church history in the Little Cove from: Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 21-29 and *History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania*,... Warner, Beers & Company, Chicago 1887, 609

Otha E. McCulloh on March 11, 1859.<sup>[228]</sup> John and Elizabeth's son Archibald Scott McCulloh was one of three members of the building committee and his name is engraved along with Joshua Philips' in the gable wall dedication stone inlaid in the red brick wall above the front entrance doors of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John and Elizabeth enjoyed a long marriage and the records show they produced at least eight children, two boys and six girls, all of whom lived into adulthood. Their children were as follows.<sup>[229]</sup>

1. Archibald Scott - born March 16, 1797
2. Rebecca - born October 22, 1799
3. Mary Ann - born June 5, 1802
4. Isabella - born September 2, 1805
5. Eleanor - born May 18, 1808
6. Elizabeth - born November 26, 1810
7. Margaret D. - born February 8, 1814
8. John Free - born December 18, 1816

Unlike his father and grandfather, John seems to have lived a fairly settled and uneventful life; or at least very few of the events of his life have come down to us in the histories and records of the time. Although fear of Indian hostilities continued in western Pennsylvania even into John's adulthood,<sup>[230]</sup> the dreaded Indian attacks that had so affected his parents' and grandparents' generations had come to an end in the Franklin County area when John was a very young child with one final act, the murder and scalping of the Renfrew sisters and an infant in the mid 1770's.<sup>[231]</sup> The revolution was also fought and won while John was still a young boy. Pennsylvania became a State in 1787 and the newly formed Commonwealth was far from a sleepy, quiet place. In 1791 a new excise tax adversely affecting many farmers was passed by congress. Protests and violence against tax collectors escalated and culminated in the 1794 Whiskey Rebellion. This rebellion included parts of the states of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia and Ohio but the rebellion was centered in the southwestern section of Pennsylvania in a portion of Franklin County and the six counties to its west. John was in his early twenties at this time and whether he was a neutral spectator, an active protestor or took part in the government's efforts to quell the rebellion we don't know. Certainly he was well aware of the rebellion and of the fact that it was serious enough to bring President Washington through the area on his way to confront the rebels with a large military force. Aside from various border disputes with neighboring states the next real threat to Pennsylvania and the nation was the War of 1812 (1812-1815). At that time all free, able-bodied

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<sup>[228]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 27.

<sup>[229]</sup> The following genealogical data was derived from the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis bible in the author's collection.

<sup>[230]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Militia: Defending the Commonwealth and the Nation 1669-1870* by Samuel J. Newland, PH.D. The Pennsylvania National Guard Foundation, Inc. Annville, PA, 2002, 145 & 147

<sup>[231]</sup> *History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania,...* Warner, Beers & Company, Chicago 1887, 174.

white males between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to serve in the Pennsylvania Militia.<sup>[232]</sup> John was 41 at the time of the war and, while we have no records concerning John's service, it is certainly possible that he saw some form of active duty among the thousands of Pennsylvania Militia ordered into service.<sup>[233]</sup>

We don't really know much more about John and Elizabeth. We have no photos, diaries or letters and it seems they lived quiet lives in, for the most part, peaceful times. They were blessed with 51 years together as husband and wife. They were also blessed with the unusual gift for that era to both live into old age and yet go to their eternal rest before any of their eight children died.<sup>[234]</sup> Elizabeth passed away first, dying on June 4, 1847 at the age of 74. No will or death announcement has been found. Her record of death in the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible gives only her name, age and date of death with no indication of the cause or other comments. As noted above, the Methodist Episcopal Church was not built until 1859 so Elizabeth was buried where many from the Little Cove were buried; the German Reformed and Lutheran Church graveyard now known as the Stone Church Cemetery. The cemetery is well cared for and as of 2011 her head and foot stones were still standing and fully legible. The memorial verse on the stone reads:

*The graves of all His saints he blest,  
And softened every bed.  
Where should the dying members rest,  
But in there [sic] living head.<sup>[235]</sup>*

John lived a few years more. He died on January 4, 1851 at the age of 79. Like Elizabeth, his record of death in the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible gives only his name, age and date of death with no indication of the cause or other comments. No will has been found but a death announcement appeared in the *Valley Spirit* newspaper on January 25. It reads as follows under the section heading DIED:

In Warren township, on the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, Mr. JOHN McCULLOH, aged 79 years, 6 months and 7 days. He was a native of New Castle county, State of Delaware.

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<sup>[232]</sup> *The Pennsylvania Militia: Defending the Commonwealth and the Nation 1669-1870* by Samuel J. Newland, PH.D. The Pennsylvania National Guard Foundation, Inc. Annville, PA, 2002, 166

<sup>[233]</sup> A John McCulloch appears on a list of Franklin County soldiers serving in 1814, however, this John McCullough was the son of the famous Indian captive James McCulloh and a distant cousin to our John McCulloh. See McCullough, John, III. *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches*. Harrisburg, PA: The Telegraph Printing Co., 1912, 21.

<sup>[234]</sup> We do not know the place or date of death of their daughter Rebecca though we know she lived to adulthood and was married. The approximately three year spacings between the births of Rebecca and Mary Ann, Mary Ann and Isabella, and Isabella and Eleanor makes it plausible that undocumented miscarriages, stillborn births or infant deaths may have occurred.

<sup>[235]</sup> A verse from a popular hymn of the time by Issac Watts. Interestingly, in all the versions I could find from the 1800's the 4<sup>th</sup> line reads: *But in their dying head*.

Born far back in the midst of troublous times, he could remember some of the scenes which transpired during the eventful period of the revolution. He came to this country at an early age and after a long life, arriving at nearly the age of four score years, he departed, bequeathing to his numerous friends the lustre of an untarnished name.

John lies next to Elizabeth in the Stone Church Cemetery. His grave is to the right of Elizabeth's and to his right lies his granddaughter Melinda. To the left of Elizabeth in the next row to the west lies their daughter Margaret. As of 2011 John's head and foot stones too were still standing. The main inscription and memorial verse on his headstone are also still fully legible:

*Dearest father, fare thee well,  
We willingly resign  
Thy life to Christ with Him to dwell  
In endless bliss to shine*

During their lifetimes John and Elizabeth witnessed the violent birth of our nation. The English colonies became the States and John lived to see 18 more states added to the Union. Although Indian conflicts finally ended in Pennsylvania in 1795<sup>[236]</sup> they continued further west throughout their lifetimes. Slaves were owned in Pennsylvania throughout their lifetimes and even some early families in the Little Cove were slave owners.<sup>[237]</sup> John died before Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves but he lived to see the election of the first 13 Presidents of the United States. The battle of the Alamo and the Mexican-American War were fought during their lifetimes. The California Gold Rush began in 1848 and, of course, by then John was much too old to entertain serious thoughts of heading west. Transportation in the Little Cove was by horse or foot and the nearest railroad was 25 miles away in Chambersburg.<sup>[238]</sup> In 1851 the invention and use of electric lighting was still decades away and nights in the Little Cove among the dark black mountains would have been illuminated only by fire, star and moonlight.

And so the lives of John and Elizabeth came to an end, though, of course, their story continues to this day through the lives of their many descendants.<sup>[239]</sup>

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<sup>[236]</sup> C. Hale Sipe. *The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania*. The Telegraph Pres, Harrisburg, PA, 1929, 709.

<sup>[237]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 20 & 60. Also the 1790 Federal Census.

<sup>[238]</sup> *A New Map of Pennsylvania with its Canals, Rail-Roads &c.*, Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1850.

<sup>[239]</sup> The following genealogical data was derived from the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis bible in the author's collection as well as from Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff. *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 55 & 56. This book is often referred to as "The White Book." Where information conflicted the Bible data was used.

Their second child Rebecca married a man named John Sundles on March 27, 1827. Apparently Rebecca moved away from the area with John since neither *The White Book* nor the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible record her date of death. Neither John nor Rebecca appear in any census records in the nation and we do not know what became of them.

Their seventh child Margaret D. was the first known to die. She passed away on September 18, 1853 at the age of 39 and is buried near her parents in the Stone Church Cemetery. Her gravestone was still legible in 2009. Margaret never married and was blinded as the result of an accident. The death entry in the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible is followed by the note "At eve it shall be light" which is a line from a poem written in 1845 titled *We Journey Through a Vale of Tears*. The *Repository and Whig* of Chambersburg published the following obituary for Margaret:

"Died: On the 18<sup>th</sup>. inst. ult., in Warren Twp., Miss Margaret McCullough, aged 30 [sic] years 7 mos. and 10 days. She was the subject of deep affliction, and with the inimitable author of "Paradise Lost," she could say - "Thus with the year seasons return: but not to me returns the day, or the sweet approach of eve or morn or light of vernal bloom, or summer rose, or flocks or herds, or human face divine." But she was sustained in the midst of her suffering in contemplating the time when the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped - when the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joys upon their heads and sorrows and sighings shall flee away."

John Free, their last born child, was the next to die. He died on October 3, 1855 at the age of 38. The location of his grave is not known but it is likely he was buried in the Furnace Farm cemetery in the Little Cove. This cemetery was destroyed in the mid 1900's and as of 2011 no trace of it remains on the gentle hill along the Little Cove road where the graves now lay unmarked and all but forgotten. He never married and became a teacher in one of the early schools in the Little Cove, presumably the McCulloh School which was also known as the Pleasant Hill School.<sup>[240]</sup> The McCulloh School was located in the entrance through Flaggy Marsh Ridge slightly beyond the "ore pits" near the remains of an old lime kiln at the McCulloh place.<sup>[241]</sup> John's sister Elizabeth is said to have called him her "gentleman brother" but he was also said to be a hot-headed abolitionist.

Their third child, Mary Ann, followed John Free to the grave on April 30, 1857. After having two children out of wedlock she married Samuel Lewis on September 28, 1848. (Mary Ann is the subject of the next chapter in this family history.)

Their first born child, Archibald Scott, was the next to pass away. He died June 11, 1871 at the age of 74. He married Catherine Myers on October 8, 1819. Archibald and Catherine are buried in the Methodist Episcopal Church graveyard in the Little Cove. They had ten children: eight boys and two girls, all born in the Little Cove. From these children came so many descendants that their listing in the *White Book* genealogy takes up 20 pages! Three of Archibald and Catherine's sons and a

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<sup>[240]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967. 36.

<sup>[241]</sup> *Ibid.*

son-in-law fought for the North in the War Between the States. One, Archibald Scott McCulloh, Junior, was a surgeon in the Pennsylvania Militia.<sup>[242]</sup> Another, the youngest of the family, Jeremiah, died on March 31, 1863 at the tender age of twenty near Falmouth, Virginia fighting under the flag of the United States. Like so many of his brothers in arms he died of camp fever. He was brought back to the Little Cove and buried the following Easter Sunday in the Methodist Episcopal Church graveyard.<sup>[243]</sup> Archibald and Catherine's grandson, Harry A. McCulloh, fought in the Spanish-American War.<sup>[244]</sup>

Their fifth born child, Eleanor, died December 20, 1878 at the age of 70. She married Samuel Anderson June 27, 1833. They also had ten children: five boys and five girls. Two of Samuel and Eleanor's sons, Oliver Henry and John McCune, fought for the North in the War Between the States. Oliver was injured in the Battle of Bull Run by a "spent" ball that pierced his coat and badly bruised him. He also served at Manassas, Virginia. His brother John fought at Petersburg and Richmond. After Lincoln was assassinated John joined in the search for the assassin, John Wilkes Booth. The next month he marched in the Grand Review<sup>[245]</sup> before the new President Andrew Johnson. Eleanor and Samuel are buried in Mercersburg in the First Methodist Episcopal Cemetery.<sup>[246]</sup>

Their fourth born child, Isabella, died June 19, 1888 at the age of 82. She married Peter Peck on October 4, 1830. The 1850 Federal Census shows them living in Montgomery Township in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Peter is listed as a farmer and they have two sons. Peter died in 1862 and by 1870 Isabella, known as "Aunt Ibby" had moved into her sister Eleanor and Samuel Anderson's home in the Franklin Corners area near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania where she spent the rest of her life.<sup>[247]</sup> She and Peter are buried in the Corner graveyard in Montgomery Township in Franklin County.<sup>[248]</sup>

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<sup>[242]</sup> Ibid. 36.

<sup>[243]</sup> This information taken from the Family Records Death Pages of the Archibald Scott McCulloh family bible. In 2011 the bible was owned by Genevieve McCulloh of Mercersburg, PA. Scanned image in the author's files.

<sup>[244]</sup> Harry E. Foreman, *History of The Little Cove*, privately published, Chambersburg, PA 1967, 138.

<sup>[245]</sup> Over a two-day period in Washington, D.C., May 23-24, 1865, an immense, exultant victory parade of the Union's main fighting forces took place. The *White Book* incorrectly states that John paraded before Lincoln in the Grand Review; Lincoln had been assassinated the month before.

<sup>[246]</sup> [Anderson-McCullough-McCune Genealogy, Oliver Anderson Family \(1742 - 1810\)](https://sites.google.com/site/andersonmccullohmccune/Home/anderson-family), accessed July 31, 2011, <https://sites.google.com/site/andersonmccullohmccune/Home/anderson-family>

<sup>[247]</sup> Federal census records for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 reviewed in 2011 on Ancestry.com. Also Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff, *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 36. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[248]</sup> Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff, *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 56. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

Their sixth born child, Elizabeth, died on September 19, 1890 at the age of 79. She never married and was known as Aunt Betty. By 1870 she too had moved into her sister Eleanor and Samuel Anderson's home where she also spent the rest of her life. She and her sister Isabella outlived Eleanor and Samuel by many years and they were then cared for by their nephews John and Samuel Anderson with whom they continued to live in the Anderson homestead<sup>[249]</sup>. After her death Elizabeth's body was returned to the Little Cove. The funeral procession followed the Corner road from Franklin Corners and passed over Cove Mountain into the Little Cove south of the village of Sylvan. Today the Corner road no longer crosses Cove Mountain but in 1890 it did and it was so steep that as Elizabeth's funeral procession came down the mountain into the Little Cove some of the drivers fastened tree branches to their vehicles to help slow their descent.<sup>[250]</sup> Elizabeth is buried in the Methodist Episcopal Church graveyard in the Little Cove. Her gravestone was fully legible when photographed in 2007. The death entry in the Mary Ann McCulloh Lewis Bible includes the sad note:

*"the last one of the family"*

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<sup>[249]</sup> Federal census records for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 reviewed in 2011 on Ancestry.com. Also Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff, *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* no publication date, possibly 1953, 36. This book is often referred to as "The White Book."

<sup>[250]</sup> Elizabeth Wolff Sketch, *Looking Backward, Anderson-McCullough-McCune Genealogy*, accessed July 31, 2011, <https://sites.google.com/site/andersonmccullohmccune/Home/eliz-wolff-sketch>

## **Appendix A**

### **The McCulloh Name - Origin and Spelling**

The McCulloh name is an ancient one and is believed to be of Celtic origin. Surnames first came into use in Scotland and Ireland in the 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. The McCulloh name first appeared in documentation in Galloway, Scotland where the name Thomas Maculagh, "Counte de Wyggstone," was listed on the Ragman Roll of 1296. Most sources classify the McCulloh name as a patronymic (named after the father). The prefix Mac means "Son of." Thus McCulloh means the son or descendent of Culloh. A form of the name translated from Scots Gaelic means "son of the boar." An Irish form of the name is translated "son of the hound of Ulster." In America the Mac is most often reduced to Mc and sometimes to the simple M'.

Surnames can also be topographical in origin. In their book, *The Descendants of Captain John McCollough (1770-1847) and Anna Elizabeth Spangler (1779-1858)*, Curtis and Mark McCollough relate that their father and grandfather, Theodore Olyn McCollough, "...believed our family name was of topographic origin." A literal interpretation of MacCulloch could be Mac (son of), cul (Gaelic for cool, a nook, or shaded area), and loch or lough ("lake" in Scotland or Ireland), or "son of the one who lives by the cool lake."

Although our branch of McCullohs immigrated from northern Ireland it is not actually known whether our ancestors, and our name, is Irish or Scottish in origin. The 50 most common surnames in the 1861 census of Scotland does not include the McCollough name while in modern times the name is among the 50 most common names in Ulster (Northern Ireland). Eighty percent of the McColloughs in Ireland are found in the province of Ulster and a census of 1659 in the Ulster Counties of Antrim and Down shows the name to be a principal Irish name at that time.

One of the areas in Scotland having the highest concentration of McCulloughs was Galloway in the Southwest lowlands. The reasons are complex but in 1610 the "Plantation" of Ulster was announced by King James the VI of Scotland/I of England. This colonization program made land in Ulster available to lowland Scots and British subjects to induce them to migrate to Northern Ireland to push out and subdue the Irish. This migration had actually begun in 1606 by private Scottish entrepreneurs, and men from the Galloway area received the largest land grants; all the great houses of Galloway being represented. This suggests some or all of the McCulloughs in Northern Ireland were/are of Scottish origin.

The most ancient forms of our name are "MacCu'Uladh" and "Mac Con Uladh," anglicized as "Maccullagh," and rendered in Scots Gaelic as "Maccullaich." So when did our ancestors begin to spell our name as "McCulloh?" Various degrees of literacy of our ancestors combined with random, often phonetic, spellings in official documents has resulted in a wide range of spellings. Our direct ancestors first came from Northern Ireland to Newcastle County, Delaware and settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania in the mid 1700's. A sampling of the Franklin County, PA and Newcastle

County, DE censuses for the years 1790 through 1870 show the following spelling variations: McCullough, McCollough, McCullo, McCollum, McCulluch, McColough, McCulloch, McColloch and McCullan. Interestingly, no "McCulloh" spelling appears in the censuses. However, these variations are probably more the result of the various census takers' arbitrary choices in spellings than the actual spellings used by the families themselves. And yet it seems the families themselves did not have a firmly established spelling for their own name. Between the years 1748 and 1758, Archibald McCulloh's brother James kept a diary. In his diary he spells the names of his children, his brothers and sister and himself with the following ten variations, none of which include the 'oh' or 'ough' endings: Ma Cullogh, ma Cullogh, mc Colagh, ma Collogh, mc Collogh, mc Cullogh, mc Cologh, mc Collough, mc Coloch, mc Colock. Our ancestor, Archibald, is named in three passages. James spells his brother Archibald's name 'mc Cologh' in the first entry in 1752 and mc Coloch in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> entries in 1754 & 1755.

A review of the McCullough genealogy in the book, *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson-McCullough-McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.*, indicates a mix of 'ough' and 'oh' spellings among several of the relatives and ancestors of William Edgar. However, the 'ough' spelling in this genealogy seems to be a continuation of the spelling commonly used on legal documents of the time as opposed to the spelling actually used by the families themselves. Clearly our ancestor William Edgar spelled his name McCulloh as did his father Amos. In a family Bible, Amos' birth, marriage and death are all recorded with the 'oh' spelling. The 'oh' spelling was also used for Amos in 1863 in a military draft registration ledger and in a newspaper listing around that same time. Interestingly, a short legal document, probably prepared by a clerk and dated shortly after the death of Amos on Christmas day in 1876 used the 'ough' spelling for his name but his wife Hannah signed the document with the 'oh' ending. Amos's tombstone in Ft. Loudon, PA was still legible as of 2008 and it inexplicably bears the 'ough' spelling even though his funeral card was printed with the 'oh' ending. The 1860 and 1870 censuses incorrectly use the 'ough' spelling for Amos and the 1880 census continues the 'ough' spelling for Hannah.

Amos's mother, Mary Ann McCulloh (Lewis) had a family Bible. Every entry on the genealogy pages use the 'oh' spelling, yet, apparently Mary Ann herself used the 'ough' spelling when she wrote her name three times on the front page of the Bible in the 1830s.

Shortly after their arrival in America our ancestors settled in Franklin County Pennsylvania. Amos, his mother Mary Ann, her father John and his father George all lived in the Little Cove and Ft. Loudon Pennsylvania. Many McCulloh's were buried in the 1800's in three cemeteries in the Little Cove. Several of our direct ancestors' tombstones are still maintained and legible including Archibald's grandson John (d-1851), John's wife Elizabeth (d-1847) and several other relatives and descendants, all of which have the 'oh' spelling on the tombstones. In his *History of the Little Cove*, Harry Foreman uses the 'oh' ending for all the McCulloh residents of the Little Cove community. The 'oh' spelling appears to be the only spelling used throughout this geographic area since the early 1800's.

Interestingly, the descendants of Archibald McCullough in the Little Cove area are all from his first wife Susanna through their son George. In the late 1700's Archibald, his second wife Elizabeth and

their son Archibald, Jr. began a move to the south which ended many years later in Lexington, Kentucky. Tombstones, historical references and legal documents for their descendants in the Lexington, Kentucky area from this second marriage appear to use the 'ough' ending.

It would seem, then, by the mid 1800's, whenever our ancestors were directly responsible for spelling our name, as opposed to the spellings used by government and legal representatives, the "oh" spelling has been used for our line and those McCullohs whose ancestors lived in the Little Cove.

#### Sources

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*The Book of Scotch-Irish Family Names* - 1988, The Black Staff Press, Belfast

*Clans and Families of Ireland* - 1993, The Wellfleet Press, Edison, NJ

*The Scotch-Irish; A Social History* - 1962, Chapel Hill; The University of North Carolina Press

*The Descendants of Captain John McCollough (1770-1847) And Anna Elizabeth Spangler (1779-1858) - 2006, Mark and Curtis McCollough*

*Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson-McCullough-McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County, Pa.* - Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff

*Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan* - 2003, Oxford University Press

*History of the Little Cove* - 1967, Harry E. Foreman

## Appendix C

### **Our Relation to Archibald (Archie) McCullough; Sole Survivor of the Enoch Brown Massacre: July 26, 1764**

#### **Introduction**

On the morning of July 26, 1764, ten-year old Archibald (Archie) McCullough along with ten classmates and their teacher, Enoch Brown, were in the one room school located in Franklin (then Lancaster) County Pennsylvania. They experienced a terrifying and deadly encounter that day when three young Indians viciously attacked them. All were scalped and killed with the exception of Archie who miraculously survived. He was found scalped and bleeding at a small spring near the school where he had gone to slake his thirst and wash the blood from his wounds.

As a child I had heard the chilling story of the Enoch Brown Massacre but it was never clear to me what our connection with Archie really was. It was always stated that he was a cousin of one of our ancestors, though no one seemed to know who his father was and what his actual place in our family tree was. While growing up my only real source of family genealogy history was *The White Book* (the McCulloh genealogy “bible”) that my Grandfather owned. It referred to Archie as the first cousin of our direct ancestor George McCulloh but didn’t say who his father was. I also knew from *The White Book*<sup>[251]</sup> that George had two aunts and three uncles. With this basic information in hand I concluded that George’s uncle John was the most likely person to have been Archie’s father.

And then, in 2006 while researching what is known about our McCulloh history, I learned of Archibald’s second wife and a completely unexpected and intriguing resolution to the question presented itself. In this study I will review the source documents and outline the evidence that has lead me to the conclusion that Archie was actually the son of our direct ancestor Archibald and the half-brother (and possibly 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin) of George McCulloh.

#### **Who’s Who? (Key Relationships)**

The following key relationships are central to this study: (Siblings and children not effecting this discussion have been omitted for clarity.<sup>[252]</sup>)

##### **1. Archibald McCullough (born 1718):**

- a. Was our direct immigrant ancestor and the brother of James and John McCullough
- b. His first wife, Susanna Mathews (his first cousin), produced George McCulloh
- c. His second wife, Elizabeth Lawson, produced Archie McCullough (*scalped by Indians*)
- d. His son was George McCulloh.

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<sup>[251]</sup> This book is believed to have been published in 1953 and is actually titled *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County*. Due to it’s lengthy title the book is commonly referred to as *The White Book* (due to its white cover) which is how we will refer to it in this paper.

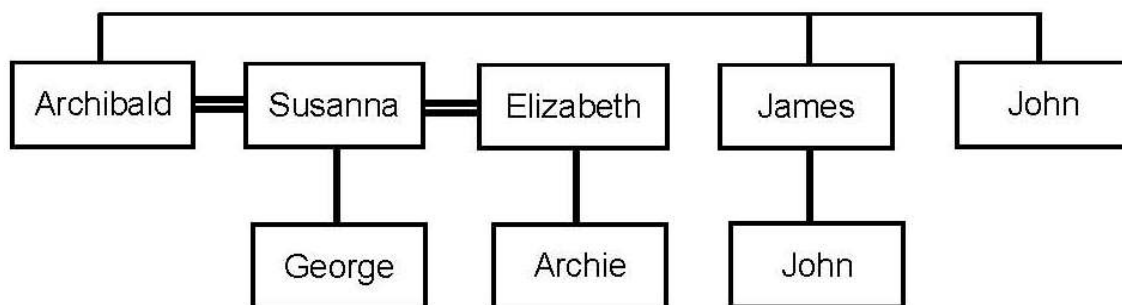
<sup>[252]</sup> See *Expanded Genealogy of Key Relationships* in the Notes section at the end of this article for additional details.

2. **George McCullough (born 1745):**
  - a. Was our direct ancestor and the son of Archibald McCullough's first wife Susanna Mathews
  
3. **Archie McCullough (Archibald Jr.) (born 1754):**
  - a. Was a son of Archibald McCullough's second wife Elizabeth Lawson
  - b. He survived being scalped by Indians
  
4. **James McCullough (born 1725):**
  - a. Was a brother of Archibald and John McCullough
  - b. He had one known wife, Martha, who produced John McCullough (*Indian Captive - author of Life With The Aborigines*)
  - c. He was George McCulloh's uncle
  
5. **John McCullough (2<sup>nd</sup> generation - born 1748):**
  - a. Was a son of James McCullough
  - b. He was an Indian Captive and author of *Life With The Aborigines*
  - c. He was a first cousin of George McCulloh
  
6. **John McCullough (1<sup>st</sup> generation - born ?):**
  - a. Was a brother of Archibald and James McCullough
  - b. He was George McCulloh's uncle

**Key Cousin Relationships**

The following *cousin* relationships will be explained below and are key to understanding this study:

- a. Archibald and Susanna are cousins
- b. Archie and George are 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins



- c. Archie and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation John (son of James) are 1<sup>st</sup> cousins
- d. George and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation John (son of James) are 1<sup>st</sup> cousins

**Who Says What**<sup>[253]</sup>

1. **The White Book:** This genealogy describes the relationship between George and Archie as first cousins.<sup>[254]</sup>
2. **American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania:** This work describes the relationship between George and Archie as cousins.<sup>[255]</sup>
3. **Life With The Aborigines:** This account describes the relationship between John and Archie as full cousins.<sup>[256]</sup>
4. **The “Rouse Papers”:** *The “Rouse Papers”* in Hazel Lowery’s files<sup>[257]</sup> state Susanna was Archibald’s cousin.
5. **The Lazenby Genealogy:** The Lazenby genealogy states that George’s parents Archibald and Susanna Mathews were cousins.

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<sup>[253]</sup> See Key Source Documents in the notes section at the end of this article for additional details concerning these books and sources.

<sup>[254]</sup> See page 52 of *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County , Pa.* by Elizabeth Brubaker Wolff; no publication date, possibly 1953.

<sup>[255]</sup> *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*, page 171 - Chambersburg 1969.

<sup>[256]</sup> See page 63 of *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches*; The Telegraph Printing Co., Harrisburg, PA, 1912.

<sup>[257]</sup> There are errors in the *Rouse Papers* and Mrs. Lowery made the following notation: “I am not sure about this genealogy; I think a great bit of it has not been adequately verified...”

## The Arguments

### Half-brother or Cousin?

As stated in the introduction to this paper we now know that George and Archie were half-brothers since they were both the sons of Archibald. But what about all the cousin references in our sources? None of the known documents refer to George and Archie as brothers or half-brothers; only cousin and first cousin. One key to solving this puzzle appears to be found in the cousin relationship of George's parents Archibald and Susanna. As noted above in the Who Says What section, the *Rouse Papers* and the *Lazenby Genealogy* both state that Archibald and Susanna were cousins.<sup>[258]</sup> If Archibald and Susanna really were cousins then the references in various documents to George and Archie being cousins would actually be correct even though they are both sons of Archibald McCullough. The cousin relationship is explained as follows: George is the son of Archibald's cousin Susanna. Archie is the son of Susanna's cousin Archibald. This makes George and Archie not only half-brothers but also 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins.<sup>[259]</sup>

I do not know why the various sources used the term cousin instead of half-brother for George and Archie. It is quite likely the authors of these documents simply didn't know who Archie's father was since Archibald, Elizabeth and presumably Archie left Pennsylvania just a few years after the massacre. We also know that in colonial times the general term cousin had not yet assumed its narrowly defined modern meaning<sup>[260]</sup>. Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary defines cousin as "One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; especially, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt." The Genealogical dictionary *A to Zax* provides the following definitions:

- 1) child of a sibling;
- 2) sometimes used to indicate a relationship by marriage rather than blood;
- 3) in early New England it can mean a niece or nephew;
- 4) sometimes used to refer to a close friend;
- 5) **used to refer to someone who is kin, but the exact relationship is unknown.**

If the cousin designation has its source with oral tradition handed down from George and Archie's families it may be that the term half-brother was too sophisticated and was simply not in the common vocabulary of these immigrant pioneers on the frontier. They may have chosen the term cousin as a simple "catch-all" designation for this rather complicated relationship. Or, as noted above, if the term cousin was applied only in recent times (as I believe to be the case) it is quite likely the authors of these documents simply didn't know who Archie's father was and simply referred to him as a cousin since the exact relationship was not known to them.

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<sup>[258]</sup> While researching Lowery's *McCullough Family Collection* I found correspondence between Lowery and Rouse and between Lowery and Lazenby. It is very possible that Bill Lazenby obtained a copy of the *Rouse Papers* as his source for this data.

<sup>[259]</sup> To confirm the 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin relationship I entered the names of George, Archibald, Jr. (Archie), their father Archibald, Sr. and their respective mothers, Susanna and Elizabeth into the genealogy computer program *Family Tree Maker*. I then proceeded to add fictional ancestors for Archibald, Sr., Susanna and Elizabeth as necessary to create a first cousin relationship for Archibald, Sr. and Susanna Mathews; carefully avoiding creating a scenario where an ancestor brother marries a sister. I then created a relationship report using *FamilyTree Maker's* Kinship Report tool. The reports shows George and Archibald to be half-brothers and 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins. Additionally the report shows George's parents to also be his 1<sup>st</sup> cousins once removed.

<sup>[260]</sup> *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*, 31

Maybe Not Cousins at All?

While the above explanation for Archie and George being cousins seems plausible to me, what if Archibald and Susanna weren't cousins after all? What if *The Rouse Papers*, our only source for this information, is in error? If George's parents, Archibald and Susanna, weren't cousins then George and Archie are not cousins either and we must ask the question again: what about the cousin references for George and Archie in our sources?

As previously stated, none of our known documents refer to George and Archie as brothers or half-brothers; only cousin and first cousin. When one reviews the key source documents (described in the Additional Notes section at the end of this article) we find there are actually only two documents that refer to a cousin relationship for George and Archie; *The White Book*, and *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*. Is it possible these are both in error? Yes, I think it is. First let us address the reference in *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*. This book was published in 1969 and contains biographical entries for each soldier. The entry for George includes many details including the statement: "He was a cousin of Archie McCullough, who was in the Enoch Brown massacre." The entry cites the Pennsylvania Archives, 6<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume 3, page 36 as its source. However, this is very misleading. The cited Pennsylvania Archive entry includes only the name George McCulloch on a list of soldiers subject to Militia Duty in Air Township in 1789; no other information is included. What is the source then of the biographical data in *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*? Given the nature of the content it almost certainly comes directly from *The White Book* which was published 16 years earlier. That being the case *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania* is not an independent separate source and must be discounted as evidence for Archie and George being cousins.

Our only remaining source is *The White Book* which describes a first cousin relationship for George and Archie. Although this book contains a wealth of genealogical information it must be noted the book does not include footnotes, endnotes, citations or bibliographical data to support any of the information presented; only a list of the names of the twenty-four contributors to the book. Consequently we have no way to verify or validate the source of the information presented. However, we do know that at least one of the contributors knew of the existence of *Life With the Aborigines*; George's cousin John's account of his life in captivity with the Indians. *The White Book* includes a lengthy quote from *Life With the Aborigines* wherein John describes the relationship between himself and Archie as full cousins. (A full cousin is described by the Old Oxford English Dictionary as being interchangeable with the term first cousin.)

The contributors to *The White Book* did not know George's mother's name and they clearly do not know about Archibald's second wife Elizabeth. It is almost certain that the contributors, removed almost 200 years from the period in question and having no intimate knowledge of the family and Archibald's second wife, simply didn't know who Archie's father was; if they had it certainly would have been included in the book. It is very likely one of the contributors simply made a "leap of logic" based on the full cousin relationship given for Archie and John in the quote from *Life With The Aborigines*. And, knowing George was John's cousin but not knowing Archibald was Archie's father, they quite logically, but incorrectly, applied the first cousin designation to describe the relationship for George and Archie as well. If we accept this explanation then we are left with no source documents to support the idea that George and Archie are cousins and we are left with only the half-brother relationship.

### Summary

In summary then we now know that George and Archie are at the very least half-brothers. They may also be 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins if Archibald and Susanna were cousins as well but we have no solid source to support this. While I believe the above described half-brother relationship is correct and that even the 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin relationship is likely, there is yet one other possible relationship for Archie and George. This would be the unlikely proposition that George is the son of some other Archibald McCullough who was not one of the six siblings. We have no documentation other than *The White Book* to prove that George is Archibald's (brother of James, John, Sara and two others) son<sup>[261]</sup>. I am not aware of any birth certificates, baptismal records or other written documents to conclusively prove the father/son relationship for Archibald and George. The circumstantial evidence certainly exists to support the father/son relationship and the contributors to *The White Book* clearly obtained their information from some source which, if we were fortunate enough to discover, might very well be beyond question. Who knows what old bibles, letters or other documents they may have consulted to develop *The White Book's* genealogy. If only they had told us! But following the unlikely idea of an unknown Archibald as George's father leads to a complete unraveling of our McCulloh line in *The White Book's* genealogy. And lacking any evidence to the contrary it seems quite reasonable and appropriate to continue to accept the established McCulloh genealogy with regard to George being the son of Archibald as set forth in *The White Book*.

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<sup>[261]</sup> Mrs. Lowery, in the *McCullough Family Collection* does not question whether Archie is Archibald and Elizabeth's son but does at times question whether George is also this same Archibald's son. However, she provides no evidence or arguments for this.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. Expanded Genealogy of Key Relationships

There were at least six immigrant siblings. The following expanded genealogy of key relationships is not critical to this study but is included for general reference:

- a. **Archibald McCullough** had four known children by two different wives:
  - i. First Wife; Susanna Mathews (Archibald's first cousin):
    - (1) George McCulloh
  - ii. Second Wife; Elizabeth Lawson
    - (1) Archibald (Archie) McCullough, Jr. (*scalped by Indians*)
    - (2) Cynthia
    - (3) Lawson
- b. **James McCullough** had several known children by his only known wife:
  - i. Martha:
    - (1) John McCullough (*Indian Captive - author of Life With The Aborigines*)
    - (2) James McCullough, Jr. (*Indian Captive - fate unknown*)
    - (3) (others)
- c. **John McCullough** had no known wife or children. Only his date of death is known.
- d. **Sarah McCullough** (Almost nothing is known about this sister.)
- e. **Anne McCullough** (Almost nothing is known about this sister who may actually be one and the same as Sarah.)
- f. **Unknown male McCullough** (Nothing known about this brother.)

2. Key Source Documents

To date the following documents are the only documents I have found that provide clues to our relationship to Archie:

- a. **The White Book:** This book is believed to have been published in 1953 and is actually titled *Early History and Genealogy of the Anderson - McCullough - McCune Families and Related Lines of Franklin County*. Due to its lengthy title the book is commonly referred to as *The White Book* (due to its white cover).
- b. **American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania:** This book was published in 1969 by the Franklin County chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The book contains over 2,000 biographical entries for Franklin County soldiers known to have served in the revolution.

- c. **Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative:** This book was written sometime before 1823 and is a biographical account by John McCullough I, of his life in captivity with the Delaware Indians.<sup>[262]</sup>
- d. **Archibald McCullough's Clan:** By Jessamine Young Wooton. This unpublished manuscript dated 1980 is in the Kentucky Historical Society's collection.
- e. **McCullough Family Collection:** Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowery from Falls Church, Virginia was an incredibly dedicated and active McCullough genealogist from at least the 1970's through the 1990's. Her unpublished research notes and papers have been collected and organized into the massive 12-volume *McCullough Family Collection* now housed in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
- f. **The "Rouse Papers"** The "Rouse Papers" were prepared by Mrs. Helen Rouse of Owensboro Kentucky sometime before 1971. This was apparently a private manuscript as no copy or other record of this work can be found. However, pages 91 through 98 titled "McCULLOUGH GENEALOGY" were retyped from a photocopy in 1976 by Mrs. Edna Hazel McCullough Lowery and are in Lowery's *McCullough Family Collection* in the genealogy division of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
- g. **The Lazenby Genealogy:** This extensive on-line genealogy has been compiled by Bill Lazenby beginning in 2000.<sup>[263]</sup> (Bill Lazenby's wife is a McCullough descendant of John the Indian captive.)

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<sup>[262]</sup> The date of first publication of *Life With The Aborigines - A Narrative* is not known but it was included in the book *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches* written by John McCullough III, and published in 1912 by The Telegraph Printing Co., Harrisburg, PA.

<sup>[263]</sup> The McCullough genealogy compiled by Bill Lazenby can be found at: [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~lazenbylinks/WC01/WC01\\_416.HTM](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~lazenbylinks/WC01/WC01_416.HTM). Bill Lazenby refers to the "*Case/Gunning McCullough Descendants Report*," 1997, *Archives of McCullough-L* at <http://resources.rootsweb.com/~clusters/surnames/m/c/MCCULLOUGH/> as his source for much of the McCullough information. Janene Case was the compiler of this archived report and much of her data was apparently copied from Lyle Gunning. This archived report that Bill Lazenby uses as his source provides a wealth of previously unknown information. Unfortunately the 1997 archives are no longer posted and the source of this information could not be reviewed or evaluated by Bill or by me. In the summer of 2007 I made contact by e-mail with Lyle Gunning. He is originally from Ohio but at the time of my contact was retired and living in Florida. He confirmed that he originally compiled this data over 20 years ago, long before internet access was available. He stated that he gathered this data from conversations with his late wife's family members (his wife was a McCulloh descendent) as well as genealogies and miscellaneous data in various family members' possession. When I pressed for more details Mr. Gunning was unable to provide or identify any published or unpublished documentation for his data. He indicated that he had not rigorously researched his facts but believed them to be accurate at the time. Although his data is not based on verifiable documentation, it was gathered from living descendants of our McCulloh ancestors and may indeed be factual data that is otherwise lost to time.

### 3. Key Points

The following are key points concerning the various relationships and which source says what about them:

- a. *The White Book (c.1953)*
  - i. is the main source for the six known sibling immigrants
  - ii. makes no reference to Archibald's second wife (Elizabeth Lawson).
  - iii. does not include Archibald's first wife's name (Susanna Mathews).
  - iv. does not state Archibald's first wife (Susanna Mathews) was his cousin.
  - v. establishes George as the son of Archibald; one of the six siblings.
  - vi. states that George and Archie are 1<sup>st</sup> cousins.
- b. *Archibald McCullough's Clan (1980)*
  - i. includes Archibald and Susanna Mathews and raises the question as to whether this is the same Archibald who later married Elizabeth Lawson; mother of Archie.
  - ii. does not name or include George McCullough in Archibald's genealogy.
  - iii. establishes that Archie is the son of Archibald and Susanna.
- c. *The Rouse Papers (c.1971)*
  - i. states that Archibald's first wife (Susanna Mathews) was his cousin.
- d. *The Lazenby Genealogy (1997)*
  - i. states that Archibald's first wife (Susanna Mathews) was his cousin.<sup>[264]</sup>
  - ii. states that George and Archie are cousins but only by way of a direct copy of the biographical entry in *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania*.
- e. *Genealogy of the McCullough Family and Other Sketches*
  - i. is the only primary source material cited and describes John McCullough, the Indian captive, as Archie's full cousin.
- f. *McCullough Family Collection (c.1970's - 1990's)*
  - i. references Archibald and Susanna Mathews but questions whether this is the same Archibald who later married Elizabeth Lawson; mother of Archie.
  - ii. contains correspondence and notes variously questioning and accepting the understanding that George is Archibald and Susanna's son. This is a collection of research notes and correspondence, not a published work and has no final conclusions
  - iii. states that Archie is the son of Archibald and Elizabeth.

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<sup>[264]</sup> There is no original source document extant proving Archibald, Sr. and Susanna were cousins. We have two independent references to this cousin relationship. In Jessamine Young Wooton's paper *Archibald McCullough's Clan* published in 1980, she cites the "Rouse" papers in Hazel Lowery's files as stating Susanna was Archibald's cousin. It is possible that the Lazenby source and Lowery source are the same but the Lazenby and the Lowery Sources appear to be independent of each other and the extensively footnoted Lazenby genealogy does not reference either the Lowery "Rouse" papers or Wooton's *Archibald McCullough's Clan*.