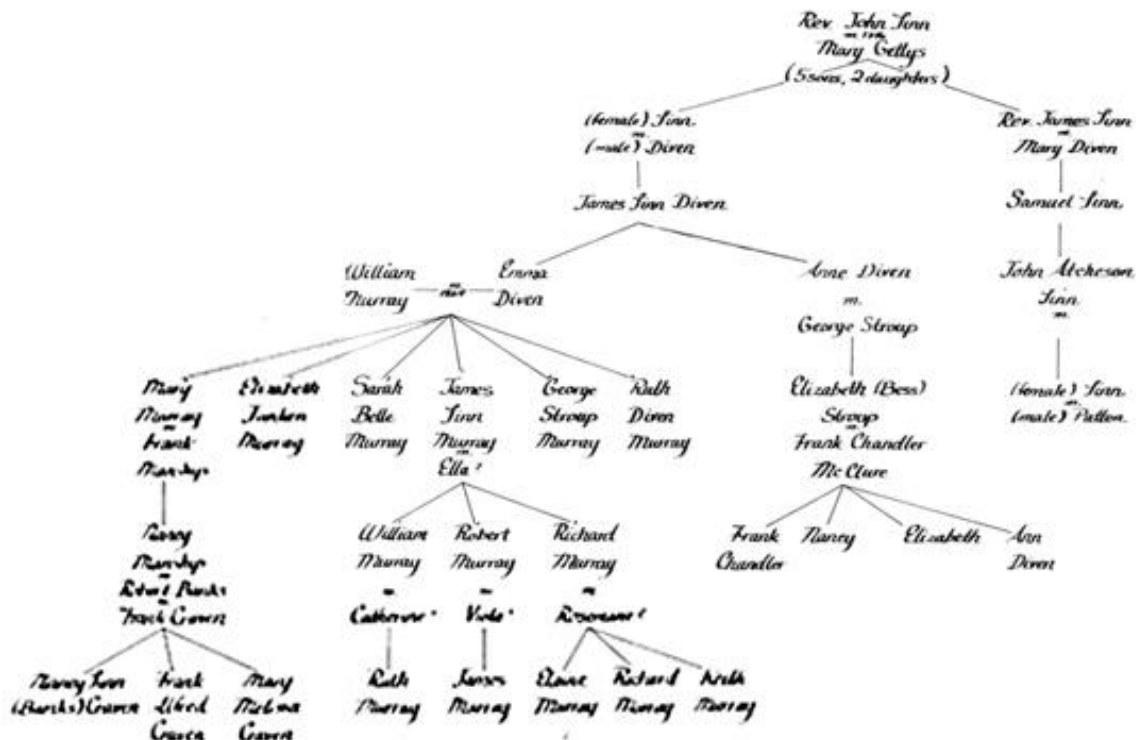


# The Ancestry of Frank T. Craven and Nancy Manship Craven From Craven, Brook, Kitching, Gough, Manship, Kirkham, Durden, Murray, Diven, Linn, Junkin, Gettys, and Ramsey Surname Lines

## The Junkins

This is only one chapter of the author's family history. Please see also <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab) where you can link into chapters about other lines in this family, access descendant reports, and read the Forward, which explains the premises and format of all of these "chapters".

As well as our Ancestry.com tree (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/113195954/family>), you will find an **exhaustive** "Descendants of ..." documents, generated by Family Tree Maker software using the same tree database, on our website. This contains all the Junkin descendants we have been able to track through public records but which this document cannot begin to address.



Hand-drawn tree of the Linn, Gettys, and Diven lines of the family, as understood in 1977, long before this research was begun. (calligraphy by Melissa Craven, 1977).

Note: the James Linn / Mary Diven / Samuel Linn / Patton line shown here is incorrect!

# The Junkins

## Junkin Name Meaning

Irish: reduced form of McJunkin, which is a patronymic based on the Middle English personal name Jenkin.

**McJunkin** Irish: Anglicized form of Gaelic Mac Seancín 'son of *Seancín*', Gaelic form of the Middle English personal name Jenkin.

**Jenkin** English (chiefly Devon): from the Middle English personal name *Jenkin*, a pet form of John with the addition of the suffix *-kin* (of Low German origin) <sup>1</sup>

## Clan McJunkin?

Dr. Philip Smith, one of America's foremost experts on the Clans and Tartans of Scotland, places the Junkins name as a 'Sept' of the Duncan clan or "Clann Donnchadh" (Mac Dhonnchaidh), a Gaelic name that appears in Scotland's oldest records. The word 'Clan' literally translated means 'children' or 'descendants'. It is applied to groups of people claiming descent from a common ancestor.

In those early years, food depended on land and the ability of a chief to hold on to his land, and the number of fighting men he could depend on for that mutual self-interest. Therefore some of the smaller families joined the larger ones and took the name of the dominant family. Quite often, though, they may have kept their own name. Such groups are called 'septs' of the clan and wear the clan tartan even though it does not bear their own name. In this case, the Junkins can wear the Duncan Clan and Family Tartan. <sup>2</sup>

When Mother told us the lineages of our family back in the 1970's, she did not provide the name of her great-grandmother. Today, we know it was Elizabeth Junkin, the first wife of James Linn Diven.

Some of what follows for the first two generations of Junkins comes from the work of Junkin genealogists conducted and written in early 1900 and in the 1970's; some from old late seventeenth century history books; some from texts, published and not published, written by grandsons of Joseph; some from first-hand records; and some from OPD from Ancestry.com. A memoir written by grandson George Junkin at the age of 71 (quoted in a book by his brother David) uses the word "probably" many times and you will find those quoted in the next few paragraphs, along with "said to have been" and "family lore". <sup>3</sup> We

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ancestry.com/facts/Junkin-name-meaning.ashx>

<sup>2</sup> <http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.mcjunkin/127.130/mb.ashx>

<sup>3</sup> The following sources have been consulted and used in this Junkin section:

History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. There is a lot of info in the sections of this document attributed to Joseph III which does not match up with other family trees we have seen. It is reproduced in part in George's family tree, here:

Junkin, Laura Gayle. The Descendants of Joseph Junkin I and Elizabeth Wallace, September 1976.

Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D., LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co.

<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

Hinkhouse, James F., and R. H. Lyon. Junkin Family Genealogy. 1976. Cumberland County Historical Society. Typescript.

Robinson, Richard D. and Elisabeth C. Repassing at My Side...A Story of the Junkins. 1975, Southern Printing County, Blacksburg, Virginia. Some of the information in this text is **quite wrong**, especially about Benjamin.

have been able to hypothesize and verify (or not) several of the contentions made by local historical societies and put together a good picture of our Junkin lineage. But by the way, some of the information in the Robinson book is **quite wrong**, especially about Benjamin.

- **Joseph Junkin (1715 – 1777)** was said to have been born 1715 in County Antrim, Ireland <sup>4</sup> “where the family farmlands extended across the county line” into County Down. Joseph’s parents had emigrated to Ireland before 1688, supposedly from the Inverness, Scotland area <sup>5</sup>.

Some records say that Joseph arrived in the Colonies about 1742 and married **Elizabeth Wallace (1724 – 1796)** (possibly Charlotte Elizabeth) in or about 1743 at Peach Bottom, (what is now) York Co., Pennsylvania. (We have not been able to verify these dates.) Of Scottish lineage, and born in Tyrone, Ireland, Elizabeth may have been the daughter of John and Martha Hays Wallace <sup>6</sup>. Family lore states that Elizabeth’s maternal grandfather (William Hays) was in Londonderry during the siege of 1688 <sup>7</sup>. The Wallaces may have come to Pennsylvania about the same time the Junkins arrived. (The only old records we

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Sinclair, Dohrman J., II. Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair, compiled by Dohrman J. Sinclair, Steubenville, Ohio. 1970. Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., Strasburg, Virginia. <http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>

Warner, Beers, and Co. History of Cumberland and Adams Co, Pennsylvania, 1886. Page 339.

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/pa/cumberland/history/local/beers1886/beers-33.txt>

Wing, Conway P “and others”. History of Cumberland County, 1879. Nevin, Alfred. Centennial Biography: Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa., 1776-1876. 1876. Pages 186 – 191.

<https://archive.org/details/centennialbiogra00innevi>

<http://www.frontierfamilies.net/family/junkin/family/home.htm>, used with thanks to Eric Davis who worked so hard to assemble this remarkable site.

Miscellaneous Sketches Concerning the Junkin Family, typescript, written by a descendant of Joseph II in about 1900. With no sources quoted!!

<sup>4</sup> Of the six counties of the Plantation, Donegal and Tyrone were given almost exclusively to Scots; Armagh and Derry were prevailingly English; Fermanagh and Cavan showed both Scottish and English influence. The other 3 counties of the province, though not part of the Plantation, likewise had been the scene of settlement...Down and Antrim contained very successful colonies planted by the Scotsmen Montgomery and Hamilton, while Antrim also had Chichester’s English colonists. Only Monaghan, of the nine counties, remained truly Irish, for only one successful “foreign” settlement was made therein.

King James had been explicit... to exclude all Highlanders from the Plantation.... Galloway, that region of the southwest which included the shires of Ayr, Dumfries, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Lanark, provided the greatest number....The counties around Edinburgh came next in order, while a much smaller contingent came from the district lying between Aberdeen and Inverness in the northwest....

James G. Leyburn; The Scotch-Irish, a Social History; 1962. Pages 93-96

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.frontierfamilies.net/family/junkin/family/home.htm> And Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. <https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

<sup>6</sup> Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair.

Compiled by DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, II; Steubenville, Ohio. Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970. Page 261. <http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824> refers to the following book:

J.M. Runk, Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley, 1897. Page 489.

<https://ia802609.us.archive.org/22/items/commemorativebio01cham/commemorativebio01cham.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. Page 12.

<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

found were for several men Wallaces in Chester Co, PA in 1770 and 1779 – descendants?)

Other records state that it was about 1735 or 1736 that Joseph Junkin emigrated to the American Colonies, supposedly along with his two brothers Thomas (b. abt 1712 - 1790) and John (b. abt 1710 – abt 1775). Joseph “probably”<sup>8</sup> landed at New Castle, Delaware and “probably”<sup>9</sup> stayed for a time with uncles and cousins in the Oxford, Chester Co. area.

### About Joseph's Brothers (and possibly sister)

Brother Thomas may have settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, according Joseph Junkin III<sup>10</sup> (uncorroborated). A Thomas Junkin served in the Revolution for a few months in 1776 (in the fourth Pennsylvania Battalion) and took the oath of allegiance after the Revolution in Chester Co. That is literally all we know about him.

Brother John reportedly chose Berks County, near Philadelphia (not verified and probably not accurate). The info about Joseph's brothers being Thomas and John (incorrectly-named *James*) came from the text attributed to Joseph Junkin III:

“there names I think was Thomas and James”<sup>11</sup>

We have found no records at all of any brother named James in Berks or any other Pennsylvania county of the era. But Early Deeds of Cumberland County indicate that in 1775, heirs of John Junkin, NOT *James* (Benjamin, Adam, and Jean Junkin Parkison) sold 100 acres of East Pennsboro woodland which had been granted to their father John Junkin, NOT *James*, to their uncle Joseph Junkin Sr, implying that their father John (not *James*) had settled, or intended to settle, in East Pennsboro near his brother Joseph<sup>12</sup>. We were not able to find the warrant or purchase of those 100 acres, but this means that Joseph's brother was indeed named John and that he died in or before 1775. There would not, then, have been a James in any records.

We found one other hint about John Junkin: a notification in “Pennsylvania, Runaway Servants, Convicts, and Apprentices, 1728-1796” placed a John Junkin (probably “our” John Junkin) in Cumberland Co making pipes in 1768:

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<sup>8</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. <https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

<sup>9</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. <https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

<sup>10</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. It is reproduced in part in George's family tree, here: <http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. It is reproduced in part in George's family tree, here: <http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Cumberland County Archives (1) I, Page 216. Deed 1-D-362.

"William Russel, John Junkens, Cumberland PA 6/23/1768, 22 pipemaker 3 pounds, 5'9" <sup>13</sup>

Brother John Junkin's two sons, Adam and Benjamin, settled in the Sherman Valley of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (the present Perry Co.), buying 237 acres of land there in 1773 and warranting another 38 or 40 acres, also in 1773. All the property initially was in Adam's name <sup>14</sup>. On the same day of 1775 that the heirs of John Junkin sold 100 acres of East Pennsboro woodland (which had been granted to father John) to their uncle Joseph Sr. <sup>15</sup>, Adam and Benjamin Junkin each mortgaged some of their Tyrone Twp. lands (150 acres each) to their Uncle Joseph <sup>16</sup>, which demonstrates that it was either held in common or had already been split between the brothers.

John Johnston took out two warrants dated respectively 13th November, 1766, and November 7, 1771, and are located as " adjoining lands of James Pollock (now John Carl), Sherman's Creek, and lands of Hance Ferguson and others," containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres. Benjamin and Adam Junkin bought this land May 8, 1773. Adam Junkin later warranted thirty-eight acres. Adam Junkin, in August, 1799, devised his real estate to his sisters, Jean Parkison and Mary Davis. The tract was divided, 22d March, 1806, and Benjamin Junkin, April 8, 1806, sold his half to John Carl..... The Benjamin Junkin tract is doubtless the old Peter Hench farm, adjoining the Lebo farm. <sup>17</sup>

Adam (birth date unknown) died in 1801, or at least that was when his will, written in 1799, was proven <sup>18</sup>. He was unmarried and left his estate to his sister Jean Junkin Parkison and his "housekeeper" (not sister), Mary Davidson, a fact that will become important later in this story. We have not located a grave site for Adam.

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<sup>13</sup> The caption from Ancestry.com's database says "Relation to Head of House: Master" so we presume that John was the master pipemaker and Russel was his apprentice or indentured servant.

<sup>14</sup> Cumberland County Warrants <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland82.pdf>

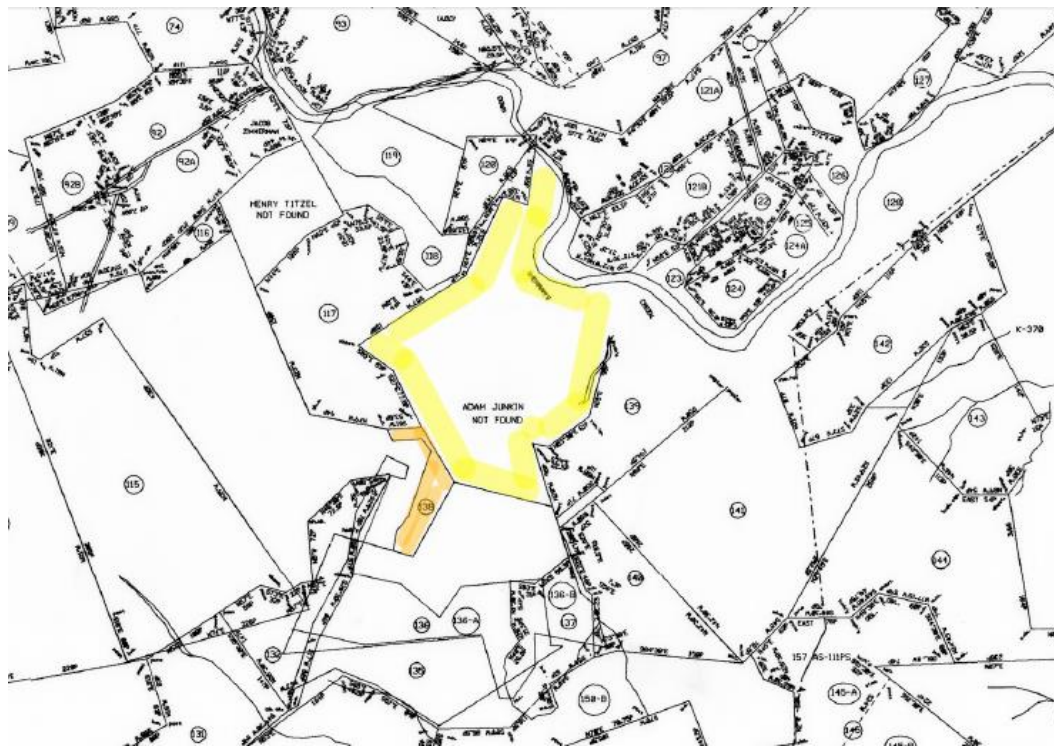
<sup>15</sup> Cumberland County Archives (1) I, Page 216. Deed 1-D-362.

<sup>16</sup> Cumberland County Deed 1-D-364-365 (Adam) and 365- 367 (Benjamin)

<sup>17</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 1157  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>

<sup>18</sup> Cumberland County Wills, Book F, page 214, 1801.





Above: Concatenated land surveys for what is now Spring Twp.<sup>19</sup> The larger piece of land (yellow) falls on both sides of Waggoner's Gap Rd., south of Alinda about 2 miles, along Sherman Creek. Next to it and southwest was the 38-acre piece (orange).



General area of Adam Junkin's acreage, bordering Sherman Creek, outlined in yellow. (Google maps, 2014)

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-522WarranteeTwpMaps/r017Map3007PerrySpringWeb.pdf>

After Adam's death, brother Benjamin (abt 1742 – 1818) and wife Margaret Wallace Junkin (bef 1755 – aft 1818) sold his share of the land in 1806, 138 acres, to John Carl, moving the family to Washington County, in western Pennsylvania <sup>20</sup>, the same year that his cousin Joseph, one of Joseph Sr.'s sons, did. [Factoid: Benjamin had been arraigned in 1803 for trying to murder his wife, Margaret <sup>21</sup>. The charge was dropped, with a large fine and a promise of 2 years of good behavior <sup>22</sup>.] Benjamin and Margaret had four or five sons and five daughters, and, therefore, a large western PA Junkin family. He was buried in Grove United Presbyterian Church Cemetery, West Middletown, Washington, PA, but we are not sure where Margaret, who survived him, was interred. We were able to follow two of his sons to Ohio, but have learned nothing about the other 7 children lived after 1818 when Benjamin's will was proven.

John Junkin's daughter Jean, also known as Jane or Janet (1752-1836 Perry, PA), married John Parkison (abt 1735 - 1802 Cumberland, now Perry Co, PA) probably before 1774 when John and wife "Janet" were mentioned in a deed <sup>23</sup>, but certainly by 1775 when "John Parkison of Middleton Township" was listed as one of three people selling lands inherited from Jean's, Adam's, and Benjamin's father, John Junkin <sup>24</sup>.

### About the Parkisons

There is confusion about John Parkison's roots, because of multiple John Parkisons in the same era and area. Jean's husband John Parkison's grave at Centre Presbyterian Church says that he died April 6, 1802, approx. 67 years old <sup>25</sup>. If that is a correct transcription (the stone is no longer legible), that makes his birth year about 1735. We know this is the correct John Parkison because of his 1802 Tyrone Twp. will <sup>26</sup> which names his wife (Jean) and four children, written very shortly before his death and probated very shortly after. Wife Jean Junkin Parkison was also buried at Centre Church Cemetery next to him; her date of death (1836) is on the stone. She censused with their son Richard through 1830 on the land warranted by, and willed to her by, her brothers, so the 1836 date on the stone is appropriate.

In 1762, a John Parkison warranted 100 acres of land in Tyrone Twp., Cumberland County (an area which became Rye Township in 1766, and later Juniata Township, Perry

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<sup>20</sup> Benjamin served in the Revolutionary war and been given donation land in Mercer Co. as his cousins Joseph II and Benjamin had.

<sup>21</sup> Possibly a relative of Joseph Junkin I's wife Elizabeth Wallace but the relationship is not yet known.

<sup>22</sup> Cumberland County Clerk of Courts. Quarter Sessions Papers: 1803 December Sessions #12. Cumberland County Archives, Carlisle, PA.

<sup>23</sup> Cumberland County Deed E 223.

<sup>24</sup> Cumberland County Deed, D 362.

<sup>25</sup> <http://files.usgwarchives.net/pa/perry/cemeteries/centrepres01.txt>

<sup>26</sup> Cumberland County Will book F, pages 281-282.

County)<sup>27</sup>. When John sold the Tyrone/Rye acreage in 1774, the deed said “John Parkison of Middleton Township in Cumberland County”<sup>28</sup> (now North or South Middleton Twp, north or south of Carlisle<sup>29</sup>). This could mean that John originated in Middleton or that he was THEN living in Middleton. In the next year, “John Parkison of Middleton Township” was listed as one of three people selling lands inherited from Jean’s, Adam’s, and Benjamin’s father, John Junkin. Therefore, the man who warranted and then sold the Tyrone/Rye acreage was the same man who married Jean Junkin. This could mean that this same John Parkison was related to other Parkisons who lived in the Middleton/Carlisle area.

John’s 1762-warranted Tyrone/Rye property adjoined that of a William Parkison who had warranted his land the same day<sup>30</sup>. William clearly resided there because he was listed as overseer of the poor in Rye Township in the late 1760’s<sup>31</sup>. (We found no such records for John in Tyrone/Rye.) In the following decade (in 1778 and 1779), following the sale of his Tyrone/Rye land and his marriage to Jean Junkin, we found John on the same page of tax records of, and therefore living very nearby, a William Parkison in Middleton Twp. [Were these the SAME two Parkisons as the men who bought the Tyrone land in 1762? It is not a big leap of imagination to conclude that these two men were related: brothers, cousins, or even father and son. Or two different men altogether. Here is where it starts to get more complicated. Read on.]

Were John and Jean living in Middleton in these years? We have not located any purchase or sale of John’s Middleton land, assuming it was indeed owned by “our” John and not another. From 1785 to 1800, all John’s tax and census records, listed him in back in Tyrone Township. This is almost certainly “our” man, as these records end just before his death (1802). We have not located any later purchase of land in Tyrone by Parkison, so it is possible that by 1785, John and Jean were living alongside her brothers (Adam and Benjamin) on the land that Adam Junkin had purchased and warranted and which Adam willed to Jean in 1801.

Neat package of information? Here is one confusing or inconvenient fact about John: In his 1802 will<sup>32</sup>, John named one of his executors “my brother David Mitchell”. And the

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<sup>27</sup> <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland138.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> In 1774 John Parkison sold his Rye Township property on Little Buffalo Creek to John Hart (Cumberland Co. Deed E 223).

<sup>29</sup> When Cumberland County was founded in 1750, it originally consisted of three townships: East and West Pennsborough Townships, and Middleton Township. In 1810,... Middleton Township was divided into North Middleton Township to the north of Carlisle, and South Middleton Township to the south.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North\\_Middleton\\_Township,\\_Cumberland\\_County,\\_Pennsylvania#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Middleton_Township,_Cumberland_County,_Pennsylvania#History)

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland138.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Quarter Sessions Docket 4, 1768-1772. Page 123

<sup>32</sup> Cumberland County Will book F, pages 281-282.



1773 will of Tyrone/Rye neighbor John Mitchell (1710 Ireland – 1774 Rye, Cumberland, PA) named both his eldest daughter Jane “Parkeson” and son David Mitchell <sup>33</sup>. So somehow “our” John Parkison might have acquired a “brother” David Mitchell. We will come back to this shortly.

Who were the ancestors/relatives of “our” John Parkison? The most widely held thought is that John and William were descended from (possibly sons of) Richard Parkison (d 1744 Lancaster, PA) and wife Agnes Maxwell. If so, we have not been able to prove it, although Richard named sons William and John in his will, along with daughters Mary and Agnes and an unborn child. “Our” John’s only son was named Richard, a common naming convention of the era. So this is a possibility.

Another local Parkison was William Parkison (died 1802 Carlisle PA) and his wife Margaret Daubkin. They warranted 200 acres of property in Middleton Township in 1753 <sup>34</sup>, and had a large family in the Carlisle, PA area. This could be the man whose 1770’s tax records fell on the same page as those of John; in fact, those records might even be for this William and HIS son John? Of William’s eight sons <sup>35</sup>, all but one moved west to Washington County, PA, and then to Ohio or WV after the Revolution, including sons named William and John (b 1750). Most researchers do not believe that this William (d 1802) was the son of Richard (d 1744). Nor that his two sons were the men in whom we are interested. On the other hand, he also had (wait for it) a son named Richard!

One of the sons or grandsons of William who was named John married a woman named Jane <sup>36</sup>. Many Ancestry trees (OPD) name the wife of son John (b 1750 Carlisle) as Jane/Janet Mitchell, daughter of John and Agnes Sutherland Mitchell of Rye Township, neighbors of “our” John Parkison (b 1735). Remember that “eldest daughter Jane Parkeson” was named in John Mitchell’s 1773 will <sup>37</sup>? If that were true, if Janet Mitchell married John (b 1750) and not “our” John (b 1735), how do we explain “our” John Parkison’s will <sup>38</sup> in which he names an executor, “my brother David Mitchell”? Possibly David married a sister of John’s, thereby making him John’s brother-in-law. If we believe Find-A-Grave for David (1742 – 1818) <sup>39</sup>, David’s wife was Martha Brown (1756 – 1823),

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<sup>33</sup> Cumberland, Pennsylvania Wills and Probate Records 1683-1993; Volume A-C 1750-1779. Pages 169-170

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland137.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> Ann Junkin (of the Chester Co. Junkins most likely) married James Parkison in 1767, one of the sons of William Parkison.

<sup>36</sup> Communicants at the Presbyterian Church in Warren Ohio

<sup>37</sup> Cumberland, Pennsylvania Wills and Probate Records 1683-1993; Volume A-C 1750-1779. Pages 169-170

<sup>38</sup> Cumberland County Will book F, pages 281-282.

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=74735416&ref=acom>

married in 1778, and not a Parkison. Unless of course, David had a first wife and the age difference between David and Martha could support this.

What is clear is that there were lot of Parkison men named Richard, John, or William, and the various families of Parkisons knew one another and they knew the Junkins, intermarrying with them in at least two instances. The children of William Parkison, who lived in Middletown Township, and died there in 1802, were baptized by Rev. Cuthbertson at the Junkin Tent (more on this later), and the pastor sometimes stayed with that family when he was in the area, their 1753-warranted farm being about 2 miles from that of Joseph Junkin. We know that Cuthbertson also stayed with the Junkins. While most of this Parkison family moved into Washington Co, PA, then to Ohio, one son, Richard Parkison, stayed in Cumberland Co, purchased the family farm, and died without a will in 1802. Letters of Administration were granted to his wife, Mary, and Benjamin Junkin, as joint administrators of Richard's estate. Mary died in 1805 and Benjamin Junkin was named administrator of her estate as well, so clearly the families were close if not related (some think Parkison's wife Mary might have been a Junkin but we don't know this to be the case). It was also one of William's (d 1802) sons, James, who married Ann Nancy Junkin (daughter of Benjamin Junkin of Chester County) in 1767; they must surely have met because of the Cumberland Co. Junkin connection.

So "our" John Junkin, who married Benjamin Junkin's cousin Jean, must also have been part of this community. It seems impossible to believe that he was not related to the family of William (d Carlisle 1802) and/or of Richard (d Lancaster 1744). But how? We don't know. The re-use (and re-use and re-use !!!) of Parkison given names points strongly to a family relationship here, but we cannot prove one with the resources we have. When we get our time machine perfected and can travel back in time, this is one point of many in our family lineages that we would like to be able to resolve with a trip to Cumberland County.

### Back to what we know

John and Jean Junkin Parkison had at least four children between about 1775 and 1785. John died in 1802, shortly after Adam Junkin, and named his son Richard (1785-1856) and three daughters in his will <sup>40</sup>. Jean lived until 1838, probably the elder woman in the household of son Richard. Both Jean and John were buried at the Centre Presbyterian Church graveyard, as were their daughter and son-in-law, Peter Hench (1783-1852) and Catherine Parkison Hench (abt 1780-1859), eventual owners of some of the Benjamin Junkin's land <sup>41</sup>. Son Richard and daughter-in-law Elisabeth Moore Parkison ended up

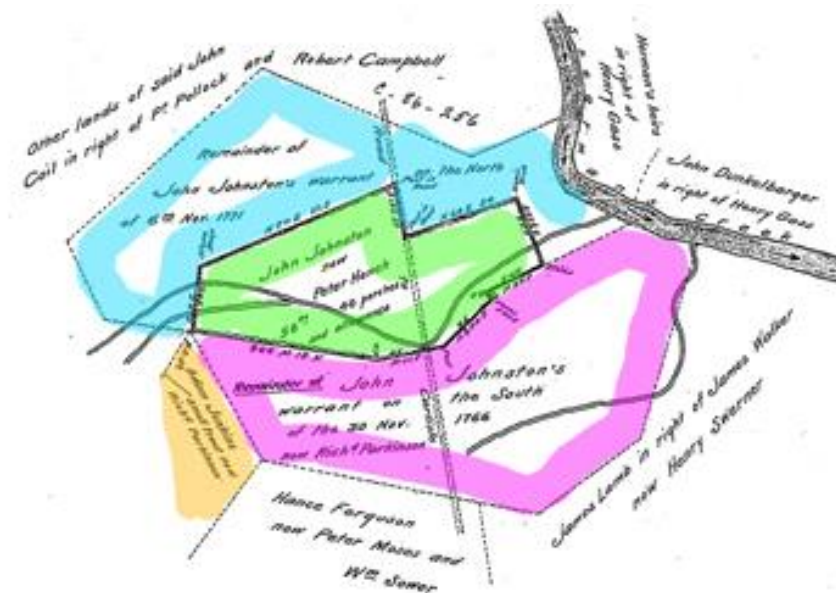
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<sup>40</sup> Cumberland County Will book F, pages 281-282.

<sup>41</sup> Peter Hench purchased 58+1/2 acres from John Carl in 1814. Cumberland County deed AA1 pgs 362-363. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20B1-B23/Book%20B-13/Book%20B13%2012.pdf> .  
Cumberland County warrants, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland82.pdf>

with Adam's land <sup>42</sup> and were buried at Reibers Reformed Baptist Church Cemetery, Shermans Dale, Perry Co. We have not learned any more about their two other daughters, Elizabeth and Ann <sup>43</sup>.

Jean Junkin might not have been pleased to find that her brother Adam had left half his land to his "housekeeper" Mary Davidson in his 1799 will <sup>44</sup>. But we cannot know at this distance whether she expected to inherit all Adam's and Benjamin's lands when they died or moved west. What we do know is that it was 1809 before Jean and Mary resolved their differences and it took a court order from Mary to settle the dispute. Cousins Adam and Jean and Mary Davidson will re-enter our story later on and we will tell that portion of it then.



1822 survey of what had been John Johnston's warrant, then Junkin lands:  
Orange: edge of Adam's warranted 38 acres in hands of Richard Parkison;  
Pink: John Johnston's warrant, then Adam's land, in hands of Richard Parkison;  
Green portion in hands of Peter Hench;  
Blue portion in the hands of John Carl. <sup>45</sup>

<sup>42</sup> When the 100 acres warranted to John Johnston in 1766, was awarded its patent in 1828, the patent went to John and Jean's son Richard Parkison <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20B1-B23/Book%20B-13/Book%20B13%2066.pdf> , as did the patent for the 38-acre parcel Adam had warranted in 1773 <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20C1-C234/Book%20C086/Book%20C-086%20pg%20518.pdf> . Cumberland County warrants, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland82.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Daughter and son-in-law Catherine and Peter Hench censused in Juniata Twp in 1810 with an extra young woman 16-25 years old. Perhaps housing one of her sisters, Elizabeth or Ann.

<sup>44</sup> Cumberland County Wills, Book F, page 214, 1801.

<sup>45</sup> See <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20B1-B23/Book%20B-13/Book%20B13%2012.pdf> , <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20B1-B23/Book%20B-13/Book%20B13%2066.pdf> , <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20B1-B23/Book%20B-13/Book%20B13%2080.pdf> , <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20C1->

## One More Junkin sibling?

Also, it is thought by some (OPD) that a sister of Joseph, John, and Thomas, named Rebekah Junkin (b. abt 1720 in Ireland), arrived from Ireland and married George Galloway in 1741 in Cumberland Co, PA. George warranted land in "Galloway's Ford", Cumberland Co.<sup>46</sup> in the present Derry Township, Dauphin Co, PA, east of Harrisburg, through which the Conemaugh River flows. We have no way to corroborate this piece of "Other People's Data".

## About the other Junkins in Colonial Pennsylvania

We also looked for other Junkins in colonial Pennsylvania and Delaware records and found that Thomas (maybe Joseph's brother?), John, and David Junkin all appeared in the "Oaths of allegiance, Chester County, Pennsylvania, taken before the Justices of the Peace, 1777-1785". A Joseph Junkin was also listed as a freeman in Chester Co in 1777. Pennsylvania census, and tax records for the 1780's show an Adam, Benjamin, Margaret, David, Joseph, and John in East Town or East Nottingham, Chester Co; cousins Adam and Benjamin in Tyrone Twp, Cumberland (now Perry) Co.; Adam, Benjamin, and Joseph, in East Pennsboro, Cumberland Co.; and a Levi Junkin in Allen Twp, Cumberland Co (about 11 miles east of the Pennsboro group).

Some Junkin researchers believe that Benjamin Junkin (1700 Ireland – 1784 East Town, Chester Co.) was an elder brother of Joseph, John, Thomas, and Rebekah, but we do not have any proof of it. On the other hand, we don't have much if any corroboration of Thomas or Rebekah's sibling relationship either. Repeated given names are always a genealogist's hint of family connection, and both John and Joseph named sons Benjamin. Benjamin and wife Margaret (?? – 1804 East Town, Chester, PA) had several adult sons: David, John, and Samuel<sup>47</sup> that we know of, and there could easily have been others who died young and for whom there are no records.

The Chester Co. Junkins may certainly have been uncle and cousins, if not brother and cousins. The Reverend George Junkin wrote about his grandfather Joseph's arrival in the colonies:

A previous immigration of Junkins had halted and acquired lands, upon which the town of Oxford now stands. They were **uncles and cousins** of Joseph, who probably remained with them for a few months....<sup>48</sup>

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[C234/Book%20C086/Book%20C-086%20pg%20518.pdf](#) .  
Cumberland County warrants, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland82.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> Per Galloway family tree, Ancestry.com

<sup>47</sup> Per Chester County, Pennsylvania, Estate Papers, 1714-1838 (1784, Benjamin) and Pennsylvania, Wills and Probate Records, 1683-1993 (1793, David)

<sup>48</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D., LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co.  
<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

They were also likely some of the relatives mentioned in several records about Joseph Junkin's family:

Often the family was forced leave their dwelling at night, hiding in the cornfield or the "flaxpatch," for fear of Indian assault. In the year 1755, during the French and Indian War, the Junkin Family was forced to escape from savage barbarities by fleeing to Chester County, where they stayed for a season with relatives. <sup>49</sup>

When Joseph was in his sixth year (1755), he and his family were forced to flee to Chester County to escape the Indian barbarities, and they remained there for a season with relatives. <sup>50</sup>

## Back to Joseph

Joseph was said to have "tarried for a time in the vicinity of Oxford, Pennsylvania", (Chester Co.) If we believe a later birth year for Joseph, say about 1720, then possibly he was hanging around the more settled areas of Pennsylvania....

"...evidently seeking employment until he reached maturity." <sup>51</sup>

.... before heading out for the Pennsylvania frontier, west of the Susquehanna River. This could have occurred anywhere from 1738 to 1745. When Joseph met Elizabeth Wallace of York County is also not clear, but reportedly they were married in Peach Bottom, York Co, PA in 1743 <sup>52</sup>. We have not found any corroboration on this date.

According to old testimonies:

It was to a virtual unbroken wilderness near Harris's Ferry, now Harrisburg, near the Susquehanna River and the present site of New Kingston, Pennsylvania, where about 1738, Joseph brought his bride. <sup>53</sup>

My grandfather settled in East Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County Pennsylvania as I said in 1745, at that time the backwoods there being no settlers West of him and or course none to interfere with his lines of survey. The place he chose is six miles East of where Carlyle now is built and ten miles west of the Susquehanna River opposite Harrisburg. He commenced his survey on the top of a state ridge that ran a due West course, the distance he thought proper, thence South, thence in south

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<sup>49</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. Page 22.  
<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

<sup>50</sup> Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair. Compiled by DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, II; Steubenville, Ohio. Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970. Page 206.  
<http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>

<sup>51</sup> The Silver Spring Township Bicentennial Committee, History Of Silver Spring Twp. 1976. 41 pages.

<sup>52</sup> Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair. Compiled by DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, II; Steubenville, Ohio. Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970. Page 261. <http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824> refers to the following book: J.M. Runk, Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley, 1897. Page 489.  
<https://ia802609.us.archive.org/22/items/commemorativebio01cham/commemorativebio01cham.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.frontierfamilies.net/family/junkin/family/home.htm>



east direction, thence north sixty or eighty rods, thence East, thence in a zigzag direction in order to take in some small lots of timber until he got east far enough to square with the point he started from so as to make the survey contain five hundred and ten acres considering the barrans as it was called not worth paying the survey or for running the lines. <sup>54</sup>

The land on which New Kingstown is situated is well known as part of the estate of Joseph Junkin, Sr. .... The date he "plunged into the wilderness" of the present Cumberland County is indeed lost in posterity. Tradition says about 1740. There seems no record of activity in his name at the State Land Office in Harrisburg during the period this county was part of Lancaster, i.e., prior to 1750. Undoubtedly, he made a "hatchet" claim at an earlier date, but his name first appears when a survey warrant was issued to him on January 1, 1753 for 100 acres in East Pennsboro Township of Cumberland County. Joseph was listed as a "taxable" on the first tax list of the county (1750), and he was listed on the 1762 list as owning 100 acres of warranted property. Undoubtedly his "claim" was more equal to the traditional 500 acres as surrounding tracts did not encroach. .... John Carothers is known to have acquired a goodly size of the Junkin tract, and in 1814 sold it to John King. In the spring of 1818, King laid out the village, and it was named for him, Kingston. Later, in order to obtain a post office the village was renamed New Kingstown (1851). <sup>55</sup>

As crows fly, Joseph's East Pennsboro Twp. land was not far from that of his Junkin cousins in Tyrone Twp., but there was a very steep ridge, characterized in the map below by vertical lines, between them! As we will see a bit further on, Joseph, too, warranted some land in Tyrone Twp, Cumberland Co. (what would become Rye Twp., Perry County), but we have been unable to determine exactly where it was located <sup>56</sup>. What became Rye Township was east of Adam Junkin's land and may have been more directly north of Joseph's warrant.

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<sup>54</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. Joseph's reference to the "barrans" concurs with other Junkin writers and history texts:

Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D., LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. Page 30

<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junkin> wrote:

"...the broad rolling plain of the Cumberland Valley, then called 'The Barrens,' because destitute of timber, but now esteemed soil of great fertility."

Additionally, the History of Silver Spring tells us that:

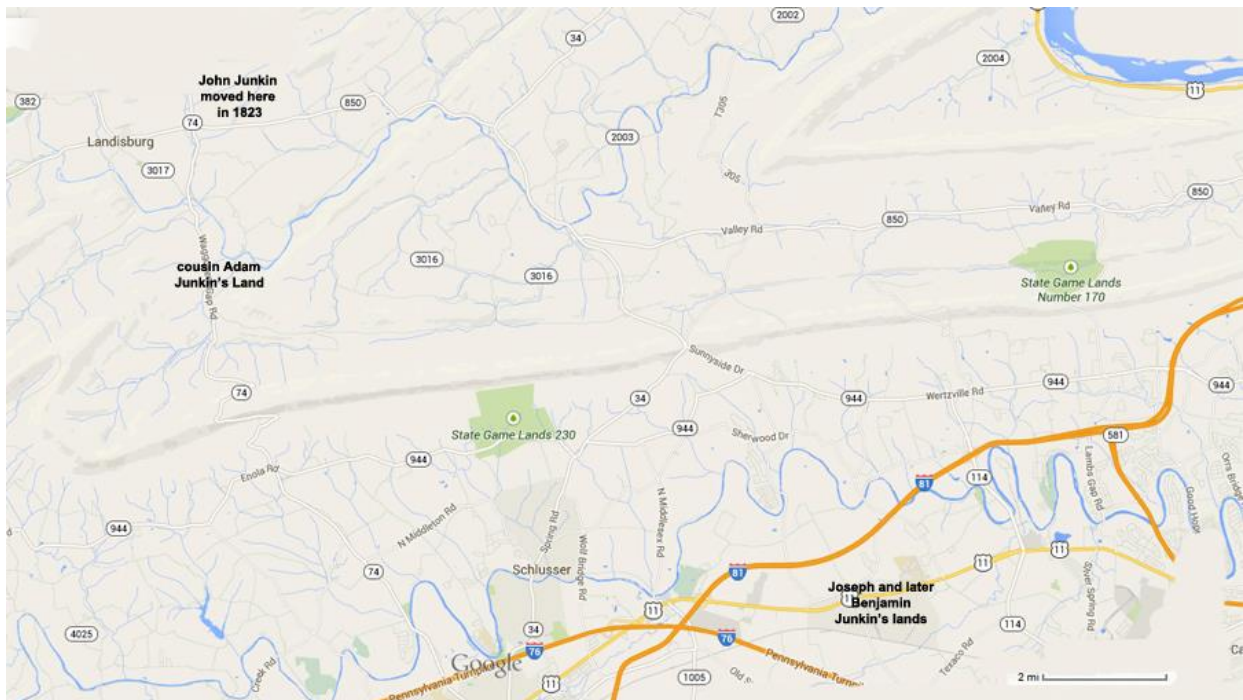
"The Conodoguinet Creek (meaning in Indian language "for a long way nothing but bends") provided fertile lands and by nature, clear of dense forests. The untimbered region called the Barrens, extended to "Stony Ridge" west of what is now New Kingstown.

Bicentennial Committee of Silver Spring Township, Silver Spring Township. 1976. Page 2.

<sup>55</sup> Wing, Conway P. History of Cumberland County, 1879.

<sup>56</sup> His property is not on the concatenated warrant maps for that township.

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-522WarranteeTwpMaps/r017Map3005PerryRyeWeb.pdf>



Overall map of Junkin properties, including that of John Junkin, Joseph's grandson, in the 1800's.  
(Google maps, 2014)

At the time of his death, Joseph owned a total of 497  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres in East Pennsboro Twp.<sup>57</sup> and Tyrone/Rye Twp together. These are described in detail in a sale agreement after Joseph's death<sup>58</sup>. 423 of those acres were in East Pennsboro, Cumberland Co:

- 271  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres which he warranted 1 May 1753;
- 112 acres adjacent to his other land, warranted in 1762;
- 40 acres adjacent his other land warranted in 1774.

This acreage was the land in his "hatchet claim" described above and represents what is labelled as tracts MCH018, 016, and 017, respectively, in the concatenated survey maps below. While it doesn't make complete sense from the acreage described and the warrant dates, this may contain the 100 acres of woodland Joseph bought from his Cousin John's heirs in 1775, which was "bounded on the claim and improvements of William Douglas

<sup>57</sup> This property is now in Silver Spring Twp. Yet, all the old records tell us Joseph's, and later Benjamin's, property was in "East Pennsboro" and it is definitely the same acreage. Here's the explanation: The East and West Pennsboro Twps were separated from single Pennsboro Twp in 1745, and Silver Spring Twp was the first division from East Pennsboro in 1757. It was however, a "stranded township, accounting for the tax, census and deed records still being considered part of East Pennsboro many years after the actual formation of Silver Spring Twp. Bicentennial Committee of Silver Spring Township, Silver Spring Township. 1976. Page iv.

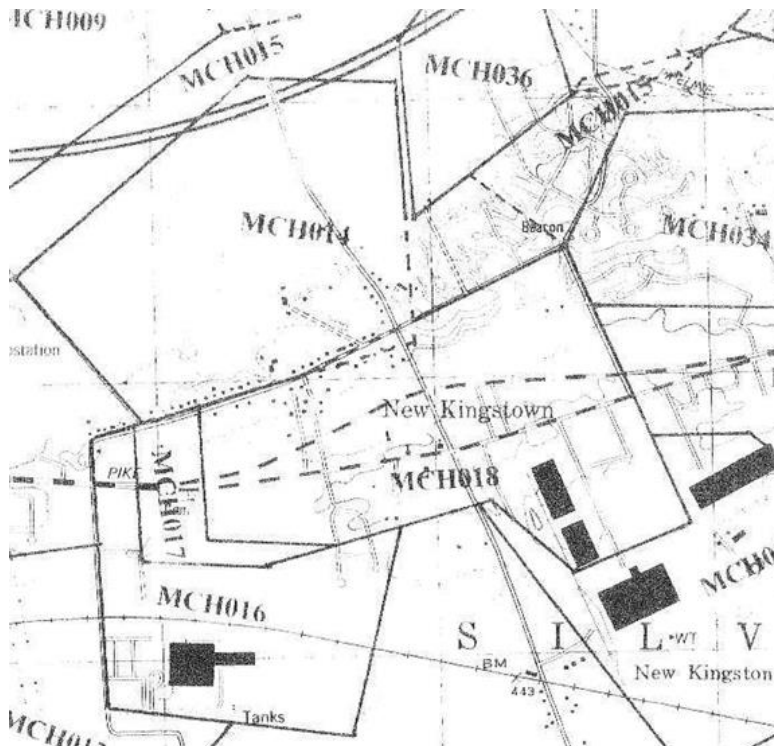
<sup>58</sup> Agnes Junkin sold her share of her inheritance to her brother Joseph, Jr. Cumberland County Deed 1-E-106

deceased and William Ross”<sup>59</sup>. The current Ridge Hill Road forms the northern boundary of these tracts and part of the property was known as “Prospect Hill” in later documents.

(If the sums of acres do not match up from one land description to the next, that can be attributed to inaccuracies in the estimation and surveying processes of the time.)

Later tax rolls for Joseph Sr.’s acreage (in the hands of his sons) indicate that the brothers owned about 410 acres, but it may be that they were not paying taxes on ALL Joseph Sr.’s lands. Warranted and patented land holdings were subject to annual “quit rent” taxation, so there may very well have been some land that was not yet warranted or patented, considered (still considered part of Joseph’s claim) but which ended up being owned by Joseph’s sons after his death.

Undoubtedly his “claim” was more equal to the traditional 500 acres, as surrounding tracts did not encroach.”<sup>60</sup>



Concatenated survey map showing Joseph Junkin's land parcels MCH016, 017, and 018 and a map of New Kingstown, PA.<sup>61</sup>

MCH018 contained his two (log and stone) houses and was bisected by North Locust Point Rd.

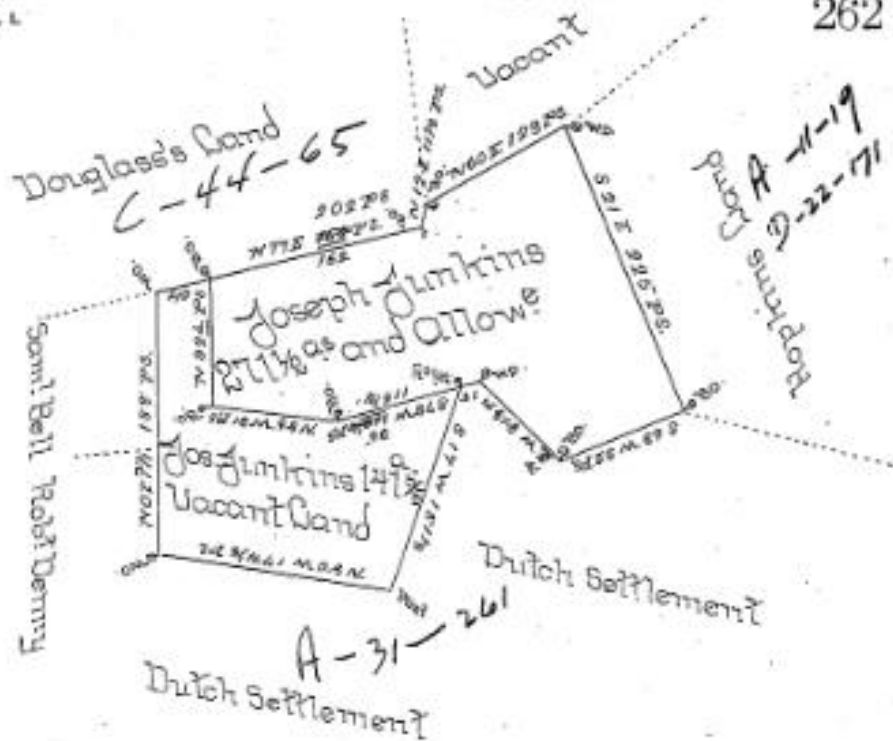
Note that the east-west line at the southern-central edge of MCH018 does not agree with Joseph's survey map below. In the latter, MCH018 and MCH016 come together almost at a point.

<sup>59</sup> Cumberland County Archives (1) I, Page 216. Deed 1-D-362.

<sup>60</sup> The Silver Spring Township Bicentennial Committee, History Of Silver Spring Twp. 1976. 41 pages. and Wing, Conway P. History of Cumberland County, 1879.

<sup>61</sup> Hayes R. Eschenmann and Paul Barher (2009) Vol. XVIII Mechanicsburg and White Rocks, Cumberland County Historical Society





A Draught of a Tract of Land Situate in East Hantsborough Township Cumberland County Containing Two hundred and Seventy one Acres and an half with the usual Allowance of Six P. Cent for Roads. Surveyed the first Day of May 1758 by Virtue of a Warrant bearing Date the first Day of January 1758 -

W<sup>h</sup> is dated 20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 58.

To Nicholas Scull  
Surveyor General

John Armstrong  
D.S.

Acres  $\frac{171 \frac{1}{2}}{171 \frac{1}{2}}$  on  $\frac{1}{2}$  W<sup>h</sup> to Jos. Junkins  $\frac{115 \text{ on W<sup>h</sup> of 1<sup>st</sup> July 1758}}{171 \frac{1}{2}}$   $\frac{56 \frac{1}{2} \text{ on W<sup>h</sup> of 1<sup>st</sup> May 1758}}{171 \frac{1}{2}}$

W<sup>h</sup> 1/2 on W<sup>h</sup> as above

171 1/2 - Ret<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1758.



Cumberland County  
 Jos Junktins 271 1/2  
 in the late Ret 171 5/8  
 Total 443 1/8

Joseph Junkin survey, conducted in 1788 after parcels had been warranted in 1753, 1762, and 1774. These represent MCH 016, 017, and 018.

Cumberland County Survey Book A44, page 262 (above) and reverse (left) <sup>63</sup>

Cumberland County  
 Joseph Junktins 171 5/8 & 100 7/8  
 And 271 1/8 & 077 1/2  
 Acres 443 1/8  
 443 1/8

Joseph Junkin survey, conducted in 1788.

Cumberland County Survey Book A44, page 264 reverse (left) <sup>64</sup>

This Survey added to  
 his Old Return.  
 Retd. 20<sup>th</sup> Decr 1788

Accorp. fees ~~paid~~ 4<sup>th</sup> Decr 1788 paid 9/06/1

<sup>63</sup> Bureau of Archives and History, Pennsylvania State Archives

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/r17-88CumberlandPageInterface.htm>

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Book%20%20A1-A89/Book%20A-44/Book%20A-44%20pg%20526.pdf>

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Book%20%20A1-A89/Book%20A-44/Book%20A-44%20pg%20527.pdf>

<sup>64</sup> Bureau of Archives and History, Pennsylvania State Archives

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/r17-88CumberlandPageInterface.htm>

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/r17-114MainInterfacePage.htm>

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Book%20%20A1-A89/Book%20A-44/Book%20A-44%20pg%20531.pdf>

At the time of his death, Joseph also owned 113 acres warranted in 1762 in Tyrone Twp. Cumberland County (later Rye Twp) for which we did not find a record of the warrant or a survey. It was sold in 1805 by his sons and son-in-law John Culbertson.<sup>65</sup>

An assessment of the township (Rye) was made the same year of its erection (1766). The names of persons and number of acres owned are here given: ..... Joseph Junkin, 100 [acres] ....<sup>66</sup>

## The Junkin Tent

Junkins were among the highly Calvinistic Scottish Presbyterian group known as Covenanters (later known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church):

.... Having come to Ireland for religious, economic, and political reasons throughout the Seventeenth Century, Scottish Presbyterians, including Covenanters, once again for religious, economic, and political reasons felt compelled to migrate again. The migration is usually dated from the year 1717, when preacher William Tennant, founder of Log College, the first Presbyterian seminary in North America, came with his family to the Philadelphia area. In North America Covenanters became known as members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.<sup>67</sup>

Joseph Junkin and his wife established the "Junkin Tent"<sup>68</sup> soon after their arrival in (what is now) Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. This outdoor meeting place served the area as a church and services were held more or less regularly. It was here that the first Covenanter communion in the new world was celebrated. The Rev. John Cuthbertson, a Scotsman, served 250 communicants on August 23, 1752. According to Rev. Cuthbertson's diary, he baptized most of the Junkin children<sup>69</sup>, and evidently headquartered at Elder Junkin's when he was in the vicinity. Known later as "Widow Junkin's Tent", it was a simple stand or dias, with a shelter for the minister, and a board on which to lay the Bible.

Nearly all of the early Scotch-Irish who came into this valley were Presbyterians, reared in connection with the synod of Ulster, but there were some Covenanters among them, even at the early date. They were not numerous at this time in Ireland, where some secession churches were then being established.

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<sup>65</sup> Cumberland County Deeds, Book Q, page 161, 1805

<sup>66</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 1057  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>

<sup>67</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covenanter> Also, for good history of the Scots-Irish as well as the Scottish Presbyterian Church, see: James G. Leyburn, The Scotch-Irish, a Social History; 1962

<sup>68</sup> <http://www.thisday.pcahistory.org/2013/01/>  
<http://www.pcahistory.org/findingaids/rpcgs/junkintent.html>  
<http://explorepahistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=1-A-3CF>

<sup>69</sup> Wright, F. Edward, Cumberland County Pennsylvania Church Records of the Eighteenth Century, 2001, page 92.  
And S. Helen Fields, Register of Marriages and Baptisms Performed by Rev. John Cuthbertson, Covenanter Minister, 1751-1791, 1934. Page 96

In this valley there were only a few clusters of families scattered here and there in different localities, and at first without any fixed place of worship. Sometimes, without an ordained minister, they met at each other's houses. They could not and did not fraternize with the Presbyterianism around them. At about this time two places of worship were established - one at Paxtang, east of the river, and the other on the Stony Ridge, in Silver Spring Township. When the weather allowed they met in the "tent," as it was termed, and, when it was not propitious, in their cabins. This "tent" was pitched in a shady grove, and consisted simply of an elevated platform for the minister, a board nailed against a black oak tree to support the Bible, a few rude benches for seats, and some boards overhead to protect the speaker from the sun and rain. Thus accommodated they worshiped for hours at a time, and their communion services sometimes lasted nine hours. <sup>70</sup>

In the biography of George Junkin written by his brother David X. Junkin in 1871, the exact location of the "Junkin Tent" is revealed in the following quote:

"It was known from my earliest memory," says Dr. Junkin in his reminiscences, "as 'Widow Junkin's tent', and stood three hundred yards from the dwelling first erected by my grandfather. About the dawn of my memory that 'tent' was removed one mile west, to James Bell's place." <sup>71</sup>

According to this, the original location of the 'Junkin Tent' would have been either on or very near to the present site of the home built by Joseph Junkin Jr. (son of Joseph) in 1775, now known as the Kananga House. Bell's Tavern still stands and is about a half-mile west, on Route 11. Another remembrance confirms this location of the "tent". <sup>72</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> Warner, Beers, and Co. History of Cumberland and Adams Co, Pennsylvania, 1886. Page 340.

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/pa/cumberland/history/local/beers1886/beers-33.txt>

The Presbyterian Church underwent a schism about 1745 from the "Great Awakening", a religious transformation which began about 1738. Few denominations were more drastically affected by the Great Awakening than the Presbyterians... Conservatives were contemptuous... dubious... and sure the church would degrade itself by diluting its message and making religion "easy" for the common man.. other Presbyterians, however, regarded Whitefield as a true and timely prophet... by 1745, this divergence of opinion had reached a stage of such virulence that the Presbyterian Church underwent a schism... the bitterness of dissention that divided the Presbyterian Church gradually abated and by 1758, the breach between the Old Side and the New Side was formally healed....Nether side "won", but the church that came together in 1758 was considerable different from the church that came together in 1745....

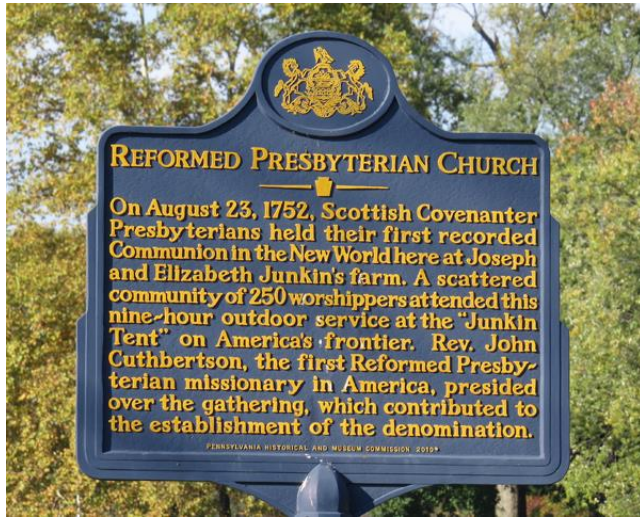
James G. Leyburn, The Scotch-Irish, a Social History; 1962. Page 278-282

<sup>71</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. Page 28.

<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

<sup>72</sup> This document is concerned of the period from 1751-1752. Catches a religion that failed to survive the influx of the Germans into the valley of Cumberland..... about that time Joseph Junkin was ordained. He lived upon the present Kanaga farm, built and had the "tent" upon it during his life time. Still later it was known as "widow Junkin's" tent. This little church was always a colony, surrounded by a population which had no sympathy with them. Later when the Germans came in they literally crowded out the Irish and in a few years both congregations were completely exterminated so completely that there is scarcely a tradition of their existence left among the present inhabitants. The Bells, and the Swansies, and the Junkins attached themselves to the big spring congregation, but in time they too, passed away and not a single descendant of the original stock is now known to reside in the New Kingstown neighborhood.

Dr. Robert G. Young, of Mechanicsburg, in a manuscript of some account of this covenanter "tent" says "the description of this tent is correct, as handed down. widow Junkin's "tent" was about 300 yards from the turnpike road (now Carlisle pike) near the foot of the Stony Ridge and almost directly opposite to an



Junkin Tent Historical marker, New Kingstown, PA <sup>73</sup>  
(photo by author, 2014)



Junkin descendants pose for pictures at the dedication of the Junkin Tent historical marker, New Kingstown, PA, 2010.

(photo courtesy of Elizabeth Findley Fabritius, 2010)

Replica of a communion token, like those used in the Junkin Tent <sup>74</sup>, was issued for the dedication of the historical marker. (Medallion courtesy of Richard Shoaff, 2014; Photo by author, 2014)

old stone house, at the time occupied and owned by Mr. Thomas Bell (Bell's tavern - still standing) which he had for many years kept a hotel." He stated that this "tent" was an object of nearly every day observation while he resided in the vicinity of New Kingstown, and that it disappeared about the year 1830. A. L. Gaskin - February 1989; Contributed by Bud Gaskin August 3, 2009

<sup>73</sup> <http://explorepahistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=1-A-3CF>

<sup>74</sup> This replica communion token ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communion\\_token](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communion_token)) was sold in 2010 as part of the Junkin Tent marker dedication, with the description:

"This token honors the "Covenanters" and the "FIRST" Reformed Presbyterian Communion recorded in the Americas August 23, 1752 in the Junkin Tent. Tokens were given to persons worthy of taking communion.

The "FIRST" reformed Presbyterian minister in America. The Reverend John Cuthbertson, during his 40 year ministry, preached on 2452 days, baptized 1,806 children, married 240 couples and travelled by horseback nearly 70,000 miles.

Replica of the front and back of this first historic token are shown on the commemorative token. The coin design is by a resident of Silver Spring Township and the coin is made in America."

A Junkin who was involved in the celebration planning told us:

We never had an original communion token and worked entirely from pictures to create our coin. Our source for the coin was from the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, PA which as I remember has a collection of these tokens.





## Stone Homes

The Junkins, father and sons, built three stone homes which are standing to this day. Joseph Sr. started with a log house and then later built a stone one <sup>75</sup>. His two houses sat on either side of a spring which emerged from the hillside, at approximately 320 N. Locust Point Rd. on current maps, on what was known as “Stoney Ridge” <sup>76</sup> (see photo below). It was also known as “Prospect Hill” and one photo below shows just why that was an apt name.

I remember this house distinctly. It stood over a spring, .... It was built of hewn logs, covered with shingles. <sup>77</sup>

Three stone homes were built by the Junkins .... The first was that of Joseph Sr., due north of town immediately on the east of Locust Point Road. This was formally called Creamery Road. <sup>78</sup>

Joseph Junkin, Sr, ...built a home of hewn logs which he later replaced with a stone house

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<sup>75</sup> Living conditions for these early settlers were cramped with only the necessary basics for survival. Houses of the period were small cabins usually made of logs felled on their land. A cabin could be built in a few days and would have a door, perhaps a window, and a fireplace for warmth and cooking. Initially, a one-room cabin 12 feet by 12 feet would have served as kitchen, bedroom and parlor. It would have been expanded as resources allowed.

A few pegs on the wall would serve as the main storage area for clothes, food, and supplies. A bench was simply a split log on top of a few cut logs that served as legs. Tables would be more split logs, or in deluxe accommodations, a few sawed boards. Most people slept on the floor on blankets. Perhaps a mattress of straw or dried leaves would exist in larger households.

The fireplace and chimney were often made of wood! The inside of the firebox and chimney would have been coated with clay and mud to “fireproof” the area. In more established homes a stone fireplace and chimney would be installed to reduce the fire threat.

Some homes were entirely built from stone but this was a time consuming endeavor that required the skills of a stonemason.

Life Along the Shermans, Dennis Hocker, 2010. <http://www.perryheritage.com/>

<sup>76</sup> New Kingstown Vision has purchased the house, which they hope to move away from the road a bit and make into a museum.

<sup>77</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. <https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

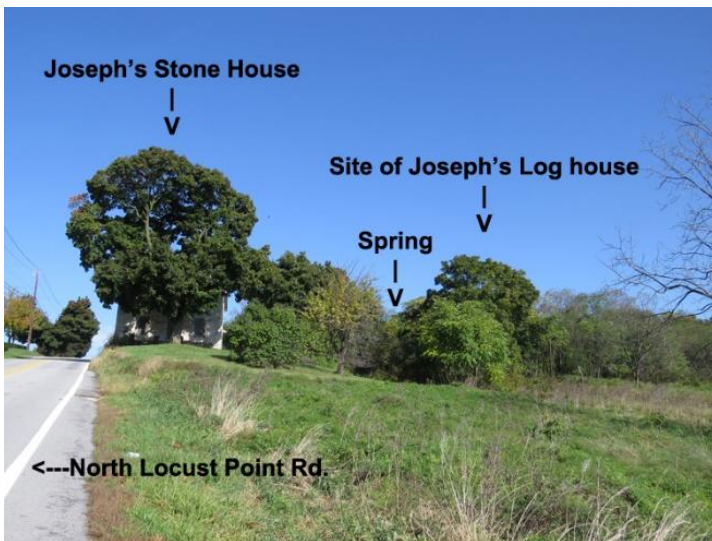
<sup>78</sup> Wing, Conway P “and others”. History of Cumberland County, 1879.



still standing in 1969. Although the record is not clear, it is believed that all eight of the Junkin children were born in this stone house. Dr. George Junkin wrote in his Reminiscences that the house stood directly north of the stone tavern.<sup>79</sup>

The photograph, right, is the stone house built by Joseph and Elizabeth Wallace Junkin in (what is now) New Kingstown, Pennsylvania. This was taken in “better days”. The house has deteriorated further in the past 15 years.

(photo courtesy of Eric and Elizabeth Davis, 1999.)



Looking up the ridge on North Locust Point Rd to Joseph's house. (Photo by author, 2014)



Joseph had a fantastic view of his property, which included most or all of what is now the village of New Kingstown. Taken from the stone house on “Stoney Ridge” or “Prospect Hill”. (Photo by author, 2014)

<sup>79</sup> Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair. Compiled by DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, II; Steubenville, Ohio. Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970. Page 201. <http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>

And if all the Junkin children were born in the stone house, it would have to have been finished by 1744 or 1747 (depending on whether William was truly the first child).

Son Joseph, Jr. built a showplace, known as the “Kanaga House” for many years because the Kanaga family owned it for generations after the Junkin family moved west.

The date of this is only traditional, but that [house] of Joseph Jr. was begun in 1775 and completed after his service in the Revolution. Joseph sold the property about 1805-6 when he moved to Mercer County, to Henry Kanaga, Sr. and the home now known as "kanaga" remained in this family for three generations. This home was the show place of the town as shown on the 1872 Atlas. <sup>80</sup>



Joseph Jr's stone home. (Photos by author and Mel Raudabaugh, 2014)

Benjamin built a stone home also:

The last of the three Junkin homes of stone..... was built in 1783 by Benjamin Junkin in the hollow just over the ridge on part of his inheritance. <sup>81</sup>

All three stone homes built by these men are still standing (see photos of Benjamin's home/tavern, when we discuss Benjamin).

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<sup>80</sup> Wing, Conway P “and others”. History of Cumberland County, 1879.

<sup>81</sup> Wing, Conway P “and others”. History of Cumberland County, 1879.





On the map above, the green block marks Joseph Sr's stone house; the orange block marks Benjamin's tavern on the "Harrisburg-Pittsburgh Turnpike" (now Main Street); and the pink block marks Joseph Jr's home. 1872 Beers Atlas <sup>82</sup>.



On the map above, the green block marks Joseph Sr's stone house; the orange block marks Benjamin's tavern on the "Harrisburg-Pittsburgh Turnpike" (now Main Street); and the pink block marks Joseph Jr's home. Google Maps, 2014.

Children of Joseph Junkin and Elizabeth Wallace have been claimed to be:

<sup>82</sup> Atlas of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. From the actual surveys by and under the direction of F. W. Beers. Published by F. W. Beers and Company, 93 & 95 Maiden Lane, New York, 1872.

- William Junkin (1744 – 1825). Married 1769 Jane Galloway (1745 – 1786), possibly his first cousin, daughter of George Galloway and Rebecca Junkin. Settled in what became Wayne Twp., Mifflin Co, (then still Armagh Township of Cumberland County) in 1766.<sup>83</sup>

All the OPD data we have seen, including an application for “Sons of the American Revolution” and the direct descendent/genealogist who wrote a book about the family, tell us William was Joseph’s oldest son. However, this son was not named in Joseph’s estate documents or in a remembrance written by Joseph’s grandson (Joseph III)<sup>84</sup>, whereas all the other children were. Also, we found this, written in 1887, with no mention of what would have been an older brother, which brings the William link with Joseph into deeper question:

To these parents was born a Joseph Junkin the second, on the 22d of January, 1750. He had two sisters older than himself. Mary, who became Mrs. John Culbertson, and Elizabeth, who died young; and one sister and two brothers younger than himself, John, who died without issue, and Benjamin, the grandfather of the Hon. Benjamin Junkin of Perry county.<sup>85</sup>

However, George Junkin’s memoir mentions eight children!<sup>86</sup> And one other 19<sup>th</sup> century history book<sup>87</sup> does describe William as Joseph I’s son. So the sources are unclear!

- Mary (Polly) Junkin (1747 - abt 1825). Married John Culbertson and settled in Culbertson's Run, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. No children.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>83</sup> Verified at <http://www.pagenweb.org/~mifflin/ellis/ellis-11.htm>

<sup>84</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. There is a lot of info in the sections of this document attributed to Joseph III which does not match up with other family trees we have seen. It is reproduced in part in George’s family tree, here:  
<http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>85</sup> excerpted from volume 2 of the Centennial Memorial of the Presbytery of Carlisle (1889)  
<http://www.thisday.pcahistory.org/2013/01/>  
And probably taken from: Nevin, Alfred. Centennial Biography: Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa., 1776-1876. 1876. Pages 186 – 191. <https://archive.org/details/centennialbiogra00innevi>

<sup>86</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co.  
<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

<sup>87</sup> J. M. Runk & Co. Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley, 1897. Page 489.  
<https://archive.org/details/commemorativebio01cham>

<sup>88</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. There is a lot of info in the sections of this document attributed to Joseph III which does not match up with other family trees we have seen. It is reproduced in part in George’s family tree, here:  
<http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

- Joseph Junkin <sup>89</sup>(1750 – 1831) Joseph, Jr. inherited half of Joseph, Sr.'s land in East Pennsboro, and was a Revolutionary War veteran, wounded at the Battle of Brandywine. He married Elinor Cochran, with whom he had more than 14 children, after the war, in 1779. After purchasing property on the Neshannock Creek in Findley Twp., Mercer Co, PA in 1800 and sending two of his sons there to make improvements in 1805, he moved to Mercer County, PA in 1806 <sup>90</sup> (selling his East Pennsboro acreage to Joseph Kanaga/Kenege <sup>91</sup>) where his youngest child was born. We found one recollection that intimated that the Irish left the New Kingstown area due to the pressure of all the Germans who had them literally surrounded. <sup>92</sup> But we also know that Joseph Jr's brother Benjamin willed to Joseph his 200 acres of "donation land" in Mercer County <sup>93</sup> in his will written in 1805. Joseph too may have been granted donation land in Mercer County after his military service.

Joseph and his sons built a fine grist mill there known as Hope Mill. After Elinor's death in 1812, Joseph Jr. married again twice. Two of his sons were ministers and two

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<sup>89</sup> Nevin, Alfred. Centennial Biography: Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa., 1776-1876. 1876. Pages 186 – 191. <https://archive.org/details/centennialbiogra00innevi>

<sup>90</sup> Joseph, Jr. moved to Hope Mills Farm, Mercer Co, PA in 1806, settling within 4 miles of his father's cousin Benjamin who left (what is now) Perry Co. the same year.

<sup>91</sup> Cumberland County Deed 1-U-74.

<sup>92</sup> .....about that time Joseph Junkin was ordained. He lived upon the present Kanaga farm, built and had the "tent" upon it during his life time. Still later it was known as "widow Junkin's" tent. This little church was always a colony, surrounded by a population which had no sympathy with them. Later when the Germans came in they literally crowded out the Irish and in a few years both congregations were completely exterminated so completely that there is scarcely a tradition of their existence left among the present inhabitants. The Bells, and the Swansies, and the Junkins attached themselves to the big spring congregation, but in time they too, passed away and not a single descendant of the original stock is now known to reside in the New Kingstown neighborhood.

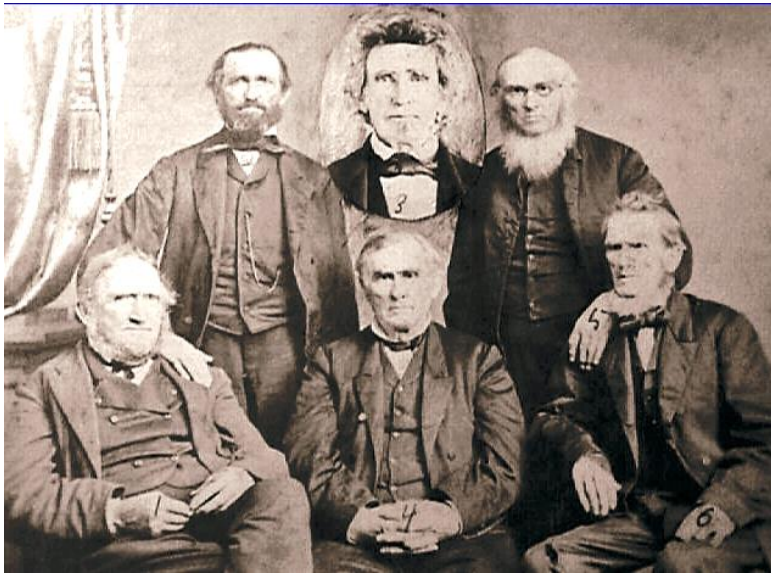
A. L. Gaskin - February 1989; Contributed by Bud Gaskin August 3, 2009

<sup>93</sup> The General Assembly used the Purchase of 1784, or Last Purchase, as an opportunity to implement new land laws and procedures. Land located west of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek was set aside for Depreciation and Donation lands while land east of these rivers was opened to settlement as soon as preemption applications for squatters already living in the area between Lycoming Creek and Pine Creek were settled. The initial sale of land in the eastern portion of the Last Purchase took place through the Northumberland Lottery. The southern portion of the northwestern land was offered for sale in 1785 as Depreciation Land to redeem certificates given to Pennsylvania's Revolutionary War soldiers to compensate them for having received pay in depreciated currency. Lying just to the north of the Depreciation Lands, the **Donation Lands were set aside to provide tracts to donate to each Pennsylvania Line soldier and officer who served in Continental service to the end of the war. Donation land tracts occupied parts of the present day counties of Lawrence, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Warren and Erie.** The Donation Land records document the process by which these Donation lands were distributed to veterans of the Pennsylvania Line. For related records see also Donation Certificate Accounts, 1777-1809 {series #4.19} and Return Book of Pennsylvania Line Entitled to Donation Lands, undated {series #4.50} in the Records of the Office of Comptroller General.

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/sd/r17sdb.htm>



daughters married ministers, Presbyterians all. His son George <sup>94</sup> was president of several colleges and universities, including Lafayette College.



Reunion of the Junkin Brothers <sup>95</sup>, sons of Joseph II, July 5, 1865

Top row left to right:  
Matthew Oliver Junkin,  
Joseph Junkin III  
(added later), David X.  
Junkin

Bottom row left to  
right: Benjamin Junkin,  
George Junkin,  
William Findley Junkin

- George Junkin (died at very young age, perhaps born 1752 -- OPD)
- Agnes Junkin (1754 -1834). Also not mentioned in a remembrance written by Joseph's grandson (Joseph III) <sup>96</sup>. Agnes was given money in her father's (Joseph's) will, which also directed Benjamin to house any of his unmarried sisters. If Agnes did not marry

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<sup>94</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Junkin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Junkin)  
<http://www.frontierfamilies.net/family/junkin/family/C7GJ.htm>  
[http://cdm.lafayette.edu/cdm4/item\\_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/presidents&CISOPT=6&CISOBX=1&REC=1](http://cdm.lafayette.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/presidents&CISOPT=6&CISOBX=1&REC=1)  
<http://famousamericans.net/georgejunkin/>  
<http://iagenweb.org/boards/jefferson/obituaries/index.cgi?read=143039>

Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D., LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co.  
<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

Nevin, Alfred. Centennial Biography: Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa., 1776-1876. 1876. Pages 195 – 201. <https://archive.org/details/centennialbiogra00innevi>

<sup>95</sup> <http://www.frontierfamilies.net/family/junkin/family/Junkmen.htm> and  
<http://www.digitalshoebbox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>

<sup>96</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. There is a lot of info in the sections of this document attributed to Joseph III which does not match up with other family trees we have seen. It is reproduced in part in George's family tree, here:

<http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

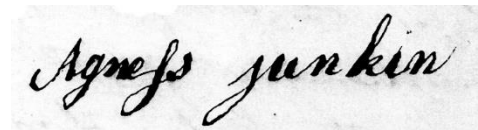
“her cousin Joseph” <sup>97</sup>, she was to have gotten less money. Well, she did NOT marry, and may have lived with Benjamin in East Pennsboro. In the census of 1800, a woman over 45 was enumerated in Benjamin’s household. This was probably Agnes, age 46 in that year.

We believe that Agnes may have run Benjamin’s tavern after his death in 1807, until it was sold in 1811, although it is also possible that the Agnes Junkin who did so was actually Benjamin’s wife and not his sister.

In 1820 in East Pennsboro, the census recorded a “Nancy” Junkins household. As Nancy was a common nickname for Agnes, this could be “our” Agnes, still in East Pennsboro in 1820. This Nancy was listed in the age category which would have made her a bit younger than we believe Agnes to have been. Again, this might have been Benjamin’s widow whose age might have been a few years less than sister Agnes’ would have been.

We think that Agnes was living with her nephew John, Benjamin’s son, after he moved to Perry Co. in 1822 or 1823. The census of 1830 indicates an elderly woman who was probably Agnes, although again, the age category was not quite right.

According to Agnes’ will, written in 1828 <sup>98</sup>, she was still receiving interest on invested money from her father’s will. Out of that money, or the rest of her estate, she left \$500 each for her two great-nieces, daughters of John Junkin, namesake Agnes and our great-great-grandmother Elizabeth, to be received at age 21 or when they married. (Elizabeth married at age 21 and Agnes died before her great-aunt Agnes did.) The remainder of her estate went to pay a debt incurred by her nephew John and directly to John, who was also named her executor. She signed her will:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Agnes Junkin". The ink is dark and the paper appears aged.

Agnes died in 1834 and was buried in Centre Presbyterian Church Cemetery near Ft. Robinson, Perry County, Pa with her nephew John’s first wife and several children.

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<sup>97</sup> The only Joseph Junkin of like age to Agnes was probably in Chester County among the cousins there. Benjamin of Perry Co. had a son Joseph but he was quite a lot younger than Agnes. Of course, her Cousin Joseph might also have been a Wallace!

<sup>98</sup> Lenig Library, Estate file #J11



Agnes Junkin  
(1754 -1834)  
Centre Presbyterian  
Cemetery  
(photo by author, 2014)

- John Junkin (abt 1756 – 1792). Revolutionary War soldier. Never married. Left his estate to his brother Joseph Jr. and his sons.
- Benjamin Junkin (abt 1761 - 1812 Perry County, Pa). See below.
- Elizabeth Junkin (1763 – 1788). May have married Dr. Robert McCall of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania before she died quite young. But the Junkin Bible does not name her as Elizabeth McCall, so this may be an incorrect OPD fact.

It has been said by many, and there are several applications for Sons of the American Revolution which claim, that Joseph, Sr. served in the Revolution. We have not been able to substantiate that, and believe he was probably too aged at that time to fight, but as a leading citizen of the area he may have been involved in recruiting or arranging logistical support. The Carlisle area became a major logistical hub especially in support of artillery manufacture and training. We DO know that his sons Joseph, Jr., Benjamin and John DID fight.

In fact, Joseph died April 1, 1777. Deeds of Cumberland Co <sup>99</sup> indicate that he died intestate and that he left a total of 497 ¼ acres of land in East Pennsboro and Tyrone Twps. A December 1777 document stated that the property was divided equally among his living children Agnes, Joseph, Mary, John, Benjamin, and Elizabeth, and his wife Elizabeth Wallace Junkin. (But not William). The reason for this document? Unmarried daughter Agnes sold her 1/7 share to her brother Joseph, Jr. for £240. <sup>100</sup>

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<sup>99</sup> Joseph's acreage is spelled out in great detail in this document. Cumberland County Archives E106-108

<sup>100</sup> Cumberland County Deed 1-E-106

Also a Cumberland County Orphan's Court document of 1778 (widow Elizabeth Junkin and son Joseph Junkin, administrators) declared a balance of £1711 in Joseph's estate which was distributed to Elizabeth (£370) and 6 children (no William).

However, there WAS a will written by Joseph "proven" (= probated) years later on Oct 20, 1784 <sup>101</sup>. This required depositions from his cousin Adam and a couple close friends identifying Joseph's handwriting, as well as from a friend, Walter Buchanan, to whom Joseph had apparently given the handwritten document in order for the friend to have it "reduced to form" (turned into the needed legal language). There were complications and Joseph "in the time of his last illness" refused to sign it or some other clarifying documents. At any rate, the Court of Common Pleas approved the handwritten document in 1784, despite a caveat lodged by John Culbertson, husband of Joseph's daughter Mary. We would assume the re-distribution of property was not to their benefit.

The will provided for his wife, three daughters, and three sons (again, no William) and is clearly the last wishes of a prosperous farmer, leaving money, furniture, and livestock to his daughters and son John, and the "Plantation" to sons Joseph and Benjamin. His property, "...that place belonging to me in Ry Township" (now Perry Co), was given to daughter Mary Junkin Culbertson. (Joseph Junkin, Benjamin Junkin and Mary Culbertson sold that 113 acre parcel of land in what is now Perry County for \$565 to Griffeth Owen in 1805. <sup>102</sup>)

The intervening years, between the distribution of land and money and the proving of the will must have been confusing ones for his heirs!

On the walls of this historic house [Kanaga] are three framed documents. ....Another document dated 5 September 1795; in this one the line is established between the east and west halves of Joseph Junkin Sr.'s estate, these halves having been inherited by Benjamin and Joseph Junkin, respectively, from their father. It is interesting to note that this division was not accomplished until eighteen years after the death of the father. <sup>103</sup>

Despite the above quote, after Joseph's will was finally proven, Benjamin and his brother Joseph Jr. inherited Joseph's farm as "tenants in common". The brothers paid taxes on various acreages in the 1780's. See more about this when we discuss Benjamin in the next section.

Where did Elizabeth Wallace Junkin (1724 – 1796) live after Joseph Sr. died? Joseph Sr.'s will said that Elizabeth was to have "one of the lower rooms to live in" and the unmarried daughters were to have their boarding and provisions provided by Benjamin as long as they kept house for him. So Benjamin assumedly lived in the old homestead

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<sup>101</sup> Cumberland Co Will Book of Deeds, D, page 230

<sup>102</sup> Cumberland County Deed Book Q. Pages 161-162

<sup>103</sup> Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair. Compiled by DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, II; Steubenville, Ohio. Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970. Page 212. <http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>



house for some time, at least until he built his home south of the ridge (as early as 1783 and as late as 1798 when he first paid tax on it).

Joseph Sr. and Elizabeth have long been thought to have been buried at Silver Spring Presbyterian Church graveyard, about five miles from their home. Like the author of the article we cite below, we have not been able to verify this information using church graveyard records <sup>104</sup>, nor could the Cumberland Co. Historical Society. Quite a large number of old monuments are missing, however, according to one history of the graveyard. <sup>105</sup>



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<sup>104</sup> <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=46580> ,  
[http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pennsylvania\\_cemeteries\\_and\\_obituaries/8731/zeamer\\_collection\\_cumberland\\_county/524143](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pennsylvania_cemeteries_and_obituaries/8731/zeamer_collection_cumberland_county/524143) ,  
or <http://usgwarchives.net/pa/cumberland/cemet.htm>

<sup>105</sup> Silver Spring Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The cemetery adjacent to the church contains the remains of prominent members of the community and Church dating to 1747. Silver Spring Presbyterian Church's richest history can be found in its cemetery. The "Burying Ground" dates to the early 1700's and the earliest surviving cemetery map was completed in 1892. A.B. Rupp prepared a survey map in 1892 of both the older and newer sections of the cemetery. Rupp's map detailed 1268 numbered graves without names. Later names were annotated in the margin for 339 of these graves but not for the remaining 930. The mystery is: how could over 900 monuments disappear in the nine years between Rupp's 1892 map and Zeamer's 1901 survey? One theory given is "there was an earlier map, now lost, which was made from the actual monuments, and that Rupp traced these grave-sites (rather than actually seeing these old monuments) when updating the map in 1892 to include the newer section of the cemetery". In the older section, which consists of about two-thirds of the two-acre cemetery, the graves were arranged to accomplish a "resurrection" burying ground. The heads of the deceased were positioned at the western end of the grave with the body facing east toward the rising sun. It is surmised that the irregular arrangement of the graves is due to burials occurring during different seasons, when the position of the rising sun varies. The cemetery contains the final rest place of Central Pennsylvanians throughout much of America's history, including many wars. The oldest date preserved are on the stones of William McMean (1710-1747) and John Hamilton, both buried in 1747.  
<http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEUQFjAF&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsilverspringlpc.wikispaces.com%2Ffile%2Fview%2FCemeteries%2Bof%2BSilver%2BSpring%2BTownship.doc&ei=oSs8U62hloOnsASliYGQDQ&usq=AFQjCNGzcFxnX2omOfwVhjGq9q5Ithtw5A&bvm=bv.63934634,d.cWc>



Silver Spring Presbyterian Church Cemetery may or may not be the burial site of Joseph and Elizabeth Junkin. (Internet Images)

However, a transcript of a Junkin Bible owned by Joseph Jr., and in the hands of descendants Mary and Elinor Junkin of Mercer Co, PA in the 1960's, (possibly now in the hands of Preston Junkin) tells us that they were buried at the "Silver Springs burial ground", which the author of a genealogical society article concedes, may NOT be the same as the Silver Springs Presbyterian Church graveyard. That bible claims that, along with Joseph "the elder" and Elizabeth, were: Joseph Junkin, grandson 1787; William Junkin "his brother" 1798; Elizabeth Finley's "dead born child" 1802; Elizabeth Junkin "daughter to Joseph the elder" 1788; Eliz Findley 1802; John Junkin "son to Joseph the elder" 1793; baby not named 1803. <sup>106</sup> ["Baby not named was probably James Junkin, son of Joseph II and Eleanor Cochran.] Additionally, the young son of Joseph I and Elizabeth, George who died "at an early age", would almost certainly have been interred with them.

Another record, written by a descendent of Joseph Jr. in 1903 says that the same list of Junkin family members were buried on Joseph I's farm:

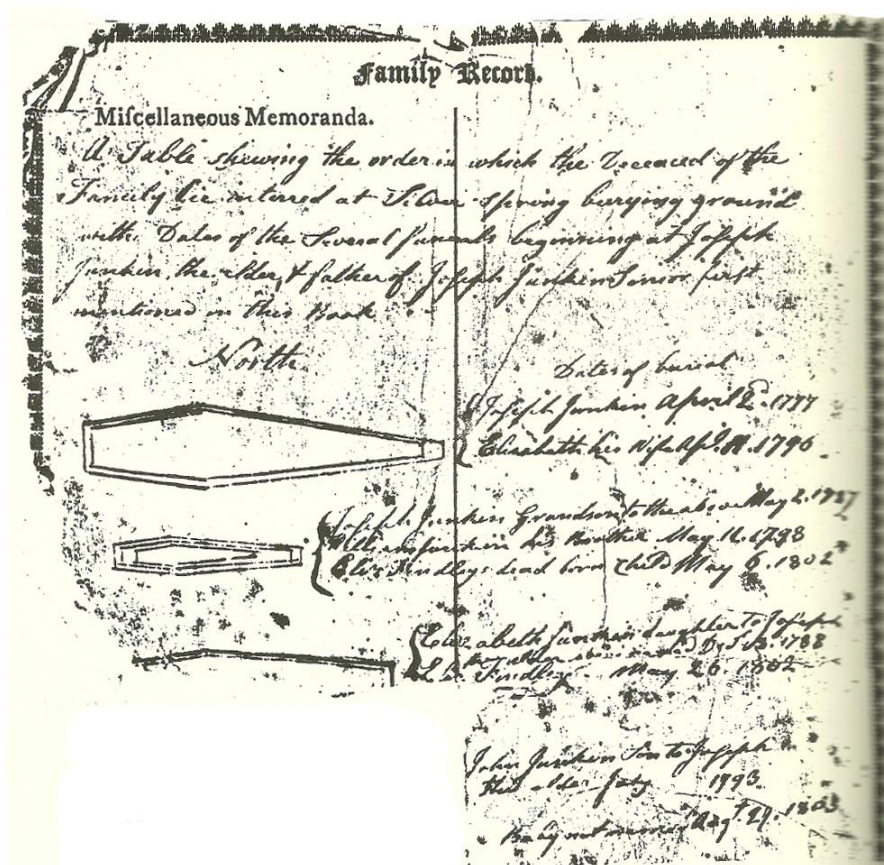
"....Elizabeth Junkin Findley who with her babe was buried on the old house farm.....the old stone house built in 1774 at New Kingston, PA... the grandparents, the three children who died in infancy, and Elizabeth... and her child who died while they were living there are buried on the place a neat little fence surrounds their mounds". <sup>107</sup>

Some are adamant that the family members were buried at the Church; others, on the farm. Unless/until remains are unearthed somewhere near the old stone house, this will not be resolved.

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<sup>106</sup> Dohrman J. Sinclair. National Genealogical Society Quarterly. Vol 52, Part 1, No. 2. June 1965.

<sup>107</sup> "Miscellaneous Sketches Concerning the Junkin Family", a collection of research done by one of Joseph II's descendants. No sources provided. Courtesy of George Junkin II.



A remnant of the Junkin Bible, attributed to Joseph Jr., showing the layout of graves in the "Silver Springs burial ground" which COULD BE the Presbyterian Church, or MAY BE on Joseph I's farm, near the stone house he built there in what is now New Kingstown, PA. <sup>108</sup>

<sup>108</sup> Sinclair, Dohrman J., II. Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair, compiled by Dohrman J. Sinclair, Steubenville, Ohio. 1970. Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., Strasburg, Virginia. Page 220 <http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>

- **Benjamin Junkin (abt 1761 - 1807).** Married (?? See the later discussions about this) and later had four children with **Mary Davidson (before 1765 ? -1848).**

Benjamin was born on Joseph's farm in East Pennsboro Twp., and was baptized in the Junkin tent on May 17, 1761 <sup>109</sup> by Rev. John Cuthbertson.

Most of his education "was received from his parents, who were always eager that their children be well-acquainted with books" <sup>110</sup>. In fact, among Benjamin's effects when he died were a number of books.

A public sale of his goods was held on 26 Nov. 1807. All of his blacksmithing equipment and livestock, including 42 hogs, was sold, along with household items including 32 chairs, an eight day clock, six sconces, five candlesticks, a telescope, 2 rifle guns, a shot gun a pouch and horn, a pistol, **and many books.** <sup>111</sup>

About Benjamin's brother Joseph's education, George Junkin wrote:

The facilities for education in a frontier settlement were, of course, meagre; and yet the Presbyterians, whatever else they lacked, would provide schools. Of course their school-houses, like their dwellings, were at first but rude cabins.... but the teachers were often persons of mature education; and if the books and other appliances were few and simple, the drill was often more thorough than it now is. The parents, who had been taught in the schools of the mother country, were also effective teachers; and around the blazing fires of home, in the long winter evenings, imparted to their children the learning they had acquired in their youth. With such meagre advantages, Dr. Junkin's parents acquired an education such as is even yet deemed respectable..... Both parents had been thoroughly instructed in the doctrines of the Bible and of the Westminster Symbols.... <sup>112</sup>

On the subject of Scots-Irish, Presbyterians and education, James G. Leyburn wrote:

Wherever the Scotch-Irish went, schools were almost certain to follow churches among the first institutions to be formed. The Reformation of Scotland was without parallel in implanting in a people, contrary to all their previous ideas, a conviction that education was the mark of a man. Not only must the minister be a university graduate: Knox's desire to have schools in every parish for the general education of the people was wholeheartedly accepted as an ideal that must be achieved....

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<sup>109</sup> Wright, F. Edward, Cumberland County Pennsylvania Church Records of the Eighteenth Century, 2001, page 92.

And S. Helen Fields, Register of Marriages and Baptisms Performed by Rev. John Cuthbertson, Covenanter Minister, 1751-1791, 1934. Page 96

<sup>110</sup> <http://www.frontierfamilies.net/family/junkin/family/B7BJ.htm>

<sup>111</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>  
taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840, 1994. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

<sup>112</sup> Junkin, David X., Biography of George Junkin, D.D.,LL.D. 1871. J.B. Lippincott and Co. Page 24-25.  
<https://archive.org/details/reverendgeorgej00junk>

This long tradition was engrained in the Ulstermen who came to America, so that it was to be expected that schools would be established in every community that could possibly support them. <sup>113</sup>

And about Joseph II's education, Joseph III wrote:

His father taught him his arithmetic by taking a poker (a piece of wood like a small handspike used to poke the fire to make it burn) and smoothing the ashes on the hearth and cyphering in them. Yet there are few men in this day that are better scholars of an English education than he was. <sup>114</sup>

Joseph, Sr.'s will also provided that Benjamin have "three months at school"; we cannot quite determine what that would have meant in today's standards -- Benjamin had turned 16 when his father died and it was another 7 years before Joseph's will was proved.

Benjamin was also a Revolutionary soldier serving in the 5th Battalion, Cumberland Co, militia, in the 1st Co, 3rd Bat, Cumberland Co Militia, commanded by Lt Col Samuel Irvine, and Capt. James Bell. (5th Class) in another. <sup>115</sup> James Bell would undoubtedly have been one of his neighbors in East Pennsboro.

Benjamin remained in East Pennsboro throughout his life, according to Pennsylvania tax records <sup>116</sup> and census records. The portion of Joseph Sr.'s property that he inherited included Joseph's stone home and the care of his mother and sisters.

After Joseph Sr.'s will was proven in 1784, Benjamin and his brother Joseph Jr. inherited Joseph's farm as "tenants in common". The property included the site of the present town of New Kingstown, PA. How much of the property was really Benjamin's and how much Joseph's? One quote we found says:

On the walls of this historic house [Kanaga] are three framed documents. ....Another document dated 5 September 1795; in this one the line is established between the east and west halves of Joseph Junkin Sr.'s estate, these halves having been inherited by Benjamin and Joseph Junkin, respectively, from their father. It is interesting to note that this division was not accomplished until eighteen years after the death of the father. <sup>117</sup>

The formal deed of division between the two surviving sons is 1795 <sup>118</sup>

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<sup>113</sup> James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish, a Social History*; 1962, pages 43, 45, 319-320

<sup>114</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript. Approximately 1856. It is reproduced in part in George's family tree, here:  
<http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>115</sup> Muster Rolls of the County of Cumberland <https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniaarch30penn>

<sup>116</sup> Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission; Records of the Office of the Comptroller General, RG-4; Tax & Exoneration Lists, 1762-1794; Microfilm Roll: 326.

<sup>117</sup> *Ancestors & Descendants of Dohrman J. Sinclair and Mary Donaldson Sinclair*. Compiled by DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, II; Steubenville, Ohio. Shenandoah Publishing House, 1970. Page 212.  
<http://www.digitalshoebox.org/cdm/ref/collection/p17043coll1/id/52824>

<sup>118</sup> The Silver Spring Township Bicentennial Committee, *History Of Silver Spring Twp*. 1976. 41 pages.

We have not been able to locate a 1795 deed, nor one referred to when Joseph later sold his half in 1806, the deed recitation of which sale claimed that the split had happened six days earlier, April 1, 1806 <sup>119</sup>.

In various years, each of the brothers paid the taxes on a varying number of acres, which might support the tenants-in-common state of affairs. In the tax rolls of 1785, Joseph Jr. and Benjamin each claimed equal portions of the acreage:

N.º of acres	Eastpennsbore taxes 1785	Taxes	Total
191	Junkin Joseph . . . . .	525 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	
	3 horses . . . . .	27	
	4 Cows . . . . .	16	568
	1 Servant Man . . . . .	12	12
191	Junkin Benjamin . . . . .	525 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	
	3 horses . . . . .	27	
	2 Cows . . . . .	8	
	1 Servant . . . . .	12	572 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

East Pennsboro tax rolls for 1785.  
 Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission<sup>120</sup>

In 1786, we can see that Joseph was paying on 303 acres, and Benjamin on none.

<sup>119</sup> This April 1, 1806 indenture is referred to in the sale of Joseph Jr's land to Joseph Kenege 6 days later. Cumberland County Deed 1-U-74. But we have not yet located the April 1<sup>st</sup> document.

<sup>120</sup> Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission; Records of the Office of the Comptroller General, RG-4; Tax & Exoneration Lists, 1762-1794; Microfilm Roll: 326.



303	Junkin Joseph	1149	
	3 horses	42	
	5 Cows	20	
	1 Servant	9	
	1 Carriage	6	1226
	Junkin Benjamin		
	3 horses	34	
	3 Cows	12	
	1 Servant	6	52
	Junkin (Widow)		
	1 horse	10	
	1 Cow	12	22

East Pennsboro tax rolls for 1786.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission; Records of the Office of the Comptroller General, RG-4; Tax & Exoneration Lists, 1762-1794; Microfilm Roll: 326.

But in 1788, the acreage they claimed was equal again.

	Junkins Widow		
	1 horse 1 Cow	13	13
205	Junkin Joseph	615	
	3 horses 5 Cows	44	659
205	Junkin Benjamin	615	
	3 horses 2 Cows	32	647

East Pennsboro tax rolls for 1788.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission; Records of the Office of the Comptroller General, RG-4; Tax & Exoneration Lists, 1762-1794; Microfilm Roll: 326.

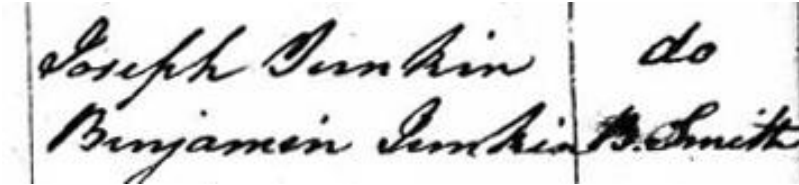
These tax rolls indicate that the brothers owned about 410 acres, but it may be that they were not paying taxes on ALL Joseph Sr.'s lands. Warranted and patented land holdings were subject to annual "quit rent" taxation, so there may very well have been some land that was not yet warranted but which ended up being owned by Joseph's sons after his death.

When Joseph, Jr sold his land in 1806, the sale document to Henry Kanaga said that 249 acres and 148 perches was conveyed to Kanaga <sup>121</sup>. Depending on what total we use for Joseph Sr.'s estate land (413 surveyed, 423 in his estate documentation....), it would mean Benjamin's land was comprised of between 133 and 174 acres. However, when

<sup>121</sup> This April 1, 1806 indenture is referred to in the sale of Joseph Jr's land to Joseph Kenege 6 days later. Cumberland County Deed 1-U-74. But we have not yet located the April 1<sup>st</sup> document.

Benjamin's estate sold his East Pennsboro land to John Carothers, it looks as though Benjamin actually had more like 242 acres when he died. Which would mean that Joseph Sr.'s land holdings were closer to 500 acres total.

In 1793, the census reported that Benjamin was a blacksmith, and brother Joseph a farmer.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph Junkin do Benjamin Junkin B. Smith". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background, with a vertical line separating the first name from the rest.

*Septennial Census Returns, 1779–1863.* Box 1026, microfilm, 14 rolls. Records of the House of Representatives. Records of the General Assembly, Record Group 7. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA.

In 1798, a Benjamin Junkin was named as a surety of the sheriff of Cumberland County.<sup>122</sup> This could have been "our" Benjamin, or his cousin Benjamin (in what was still Cumberland but would become Perry Co). Certainly "our" Benjamin lived closer to the county seat (Carlisle) and would have been able to ride there a lot more easily than someone from over the ridge would have.

We saw that Joseph, Sr. and Joseph, Jr. both built homes of the local stone. So did Benjamin.

"The last of the three Junkin homes of stone, with the original section being the largest of the three, was built in 1783 by Benjamin Junkin in the hollow just over the ridge on part of his inheritance."<sup>123</sup>

There was a time that local historians believed Benjamin's home was north of Ridge Hill Rd. We determined, however, that this was not the case: we have been able to establish that property was never owned by the Junkins. The "hollow just over the ridge" referred to in the quote above, was not the hollow *north* of Ridge Hill Rd; it was actually the hollow on what is now Main Street in New Kingstown, *south* of Joseph, Sr.'s home on the ridge.

Interestingly, Stoney Ridge, where Joseph Sr.'s home was located and where Benjamin's mother probably continue to live until her death in 1796, apparently remained a gathering place for civic meetings. In 1788, Robert Whitehill, a spokesman for the local settlers, who were having a struggle for their civil rights:

"...called together representatives of the townships of Cumberland County. Meeting on July 3, 1788, at "**Stoney Ridge**", the men opposed to Federal Constitution issues to the "friends of liberty" a circular

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<sup>122</sup> Executive Minutes of Governor Thomas Mifflin, 1796-1799, Pennsylvania Archives, Series 9, Volume II, page 1446.

<sup>123</sup> Wing, Conway P "and others". History of Cumberland County, 1879.

letter now in possession of the Library of Congress. From this meeting might reasonably be traced both the founding of the Democratic Party and the Federal Bill of Rights.”<sup>124</sup>

Benjamin Junkin's  
home and inn/tavern,  
built about 1783,  
current address 3  
Main St, New  
Kingstown, PA. Now  
a private home.

(Google street view,  
2013)



Benjamin ran his home as a tavern and also had his blacksmithing shop there, assuming he actually lived there instead of with his mother up on Stoney Ridge:

Along with saw mills, blacksmiths were some of the earliest industries.... Blacksmiths were the early manufacturers. They made many of the products needed by the settlers. Most people associate blacksmiths with horseshoes and that is totally correct. But blacksmiths did so much more. They made wheel rims for the wheelwrights to place on wagon wheels. They made nails, hooks, chains, plows, hinges, latches and hand tools. Early colonial life would have been terribly difficult without at least one blacksmith in the community..... Most did smithing in addition to farming and other endeavors to support their families. Not until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century did blacksmithing become a full-time job.... Blacksmiths of the time were the community handyman or mechanic. The hooped wheels, repaired wagons, and made double-trees to hitch the horses to equipment. Odd tasks also came their way like repairing a bell....<sup>125</sup>

Taverns and Boarding Houses: In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries taverns were centers of information and refuge from the elements. Most provided travelers with only the most primitive accommodations. Travelers usually unrolled their own bedroll and slept on the floor. Beds were rare luxuries in taverns with the sheets and blankets washed twice a year whether they needed washed, or not! Bathing was not common among the travelers either, so the establishments had a pungent “earthy” smell.... Food and drink was also served for travelers and local folk. Each establishment had its own home brew.<sup>126</sup>

Taverns played a vital role in American life. They not only provided food and shelter for travelers, but they were also the cultural, political, military, medical and civic centers of the community and surrounding countryside. They provided a place to learn the latest dances, see a production of "Romeo

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<sup>124</sup> The Silver Spring Township Bicentennial Committee, History Of Silver Spring Twp. 1976. 41 pages.

<sup>125</sup> Life Along the Shermans, Dennis Hocker, 2010. <http://www.perryheritage.com/>

<sup>126</sup> Life Along the Shermans, Dennis Hocker, 2010. <http://www.perryheritage.com/>

and Juliet," have our cancer "cured," teeth pulled, horse bred or simply enjoy a game of cards, a bowl of punch and some conversation. <sup>127</sup>

When did Benjamin begin using his home as an inn or tavern? Written in August 1799, his cousin Adam Junkin's will named "my Cousin Benjamin Junkin of East Pensbro' inkeeper I appoint my executor of this will" <sup>128</sup>. And the history of Cumberland County taverns <sup>129</sup> indicates he was running it was early as 1798.

So by (at the latest) 1798 or 1799, Benjamin was keeping an inn in his 1783-built home, and most likely well before then. It was a great location, positioned as it was "on the great road leading from Carlisle to Harrisburg" <sup>130</sup>. He first applied for a tavern license in 1801 and did so most, if not all of the years until his death. In January 1808 – 1811, Agnes Junkin made the application <sup>131</sup>.

BENJAMIN JUNKIN TAVERN, "Sign of the Lyon"

Location: 3 Main Street, New Kingstown, 6 miles from Carlisle

Tavern: Standing, Two-story Stone, Built ca. 1790

Tavernkeepers: Benjamin Junkin 1798-1806, Agnes Junkin 1807-1811, John Smith 1812, Jacob Slonecker 1831-1834.

History: Built by Benjamin Junkin, son of Joseph Junkin Sr. First floor contained a center hall with a kitchen and large cooking fireplace to the right and two rooms with corner fireplaces to the left. The second floor, which retains its 18<sup>th</sup> century beaded board walls, raised panels and 6 paneled doors, contained five rooms, including a moveable partition wall in the ballroom.

In 1811 the property was put up for sale by the Junkin's executors, who ran the following notice in the newspaper:

For Sale, at Public Auction, a tract of land . . . which included two parts. The other part lies on the great road between Carlisle and Harrisburg, six miles from the former and 10 miles from the latter. There is on the tract a large 2 story stone house, well calculated for Public business, being occupied as a tavern for many years. There is near the house an excellent well with a pump in it, a frame barn, frame stables, a milk house, a smoak house and a large stone blacksmith shop, also a young orchard. <sup>132</sup>

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<sup>127</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>

taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840*, 1994. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

<sup>128</sup> Cumberland County Wills, Book F, page 214, 1801.

<sup>129</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>

taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840*, 1994. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

<sup>130</sup> [http://records.ccpa.net/webink\\_public\\_print/DocView.aspx?id=510596&dbid=7](http://records.ccpa.net/webink_public_print/DocView.aspx?id=510596&dbid=7)

<sup>131</sup> <http://ccweb.ccpa.net/archives/Inventory.aspx?PSID=535>

<sup>132</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>

taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840*, 1994.

To the honorable President and Associates  
 Judges of the Court of Common Pleas  
 and General Quarter Sessions of the  
 Peace, at August Sep 1801  
 The petition of <sup>Benj.</sup> ~~James~~ Jenkins  
 of the Township of East Penn borough  
 Respectfully sheweth  
 That your petitioners of  
 usual is provided with every  
 necessary accommodation, necessary  
 for keeping a house of Entertainment  
 in his house he now ~~does~~ occupies,  
 And prays that your  
 honors would grant him a  
 recommendation, to His Governor  
 for Gov. License. And your petitioners  
 as on duty bound  
 will pray for Jenkins

Benjamin's 1801  
 application for a  
 license to have a  
 tavern in his home  
 clearly says this is the  
 "home he now  
 occupies". (Other  
 applications made by  
 Benjamin were more  
 legible than this first  
 one was!) <sup>133</sup>

When we asked the current owners of Benjamin's home/tavern if they knew where the  
 blacksmith shop had been located, they produced several cans of old iron pieces, often  
 found when digging in their vegetable garden, directly behind the house.

Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811.  
 N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and  
 Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

<sup>133</sup> <http://ccweb.ccpa.net/archives/Inventory.aspx?PSID=535>  
[http://records.ccpa.net/weblink\\_public\\_print/DocView.aspx?id=499945&dbid=7](http://records.ccpa.net/weblink_public_print/DocView.aspx?id=499945&dbid=7)





The original fireplace in Benjamin Junkin's home/tavern, New Kingstown, PA. (left)  
Old metal objects from the soil behind Benjamin's tavern (above)

(photos by the author, 2014, with permission of the owner)

Some of the history books of the area, such as Wing's "History of Cumberland County"<sup>134</sup> claimed that Benjamin's original hotel was razed and rebuilt by someone else, but there is absolutely no evidence for that fact.

Benjamin's sister Agnes ran the tavern after Benjamin died in 1807. In the 1809 application for tavern license, however, states that Agnes may have been Benjamin's WIFE. Agnes Junkin's 1809 application for a license to have a tavern in her home clearly says:

"...in the house her **husband** Benjamin Junkins has kept as such [tavern]..."<sup>135</sup>

It is likely that his sister stated that as a convenience, thinking that her petition would be more favorably smiled upon as a widow than as a spinster, but we cannot completely dismiss the inconvenient idea that Benjamin also had a wife named Agnes. See more about Benjamin's wife when we consider his will in the next paragraphs.

<sup>134</sup> Bicentennial Committee of Silver Spring Township, Silver Spring Township. 1976. Page 18.

<sup>135</sup> <http://ccweb.ccpa.net/archives/Inventory.aspx?PSID=535>  
[http://records.ccpa.net/weblink\\_public\\_print/DocView.aspx?id=513968&dbid=7](http://records.ccpa.net/weblink_public_print/DocView.aspx?id=513968&dbid=7)

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions now holden at Carlisle for the County of Cumberland Janry Session 1809

The Petition of Agnes Junkins of the township of East Pennsburo humbly Represents That your Petitioner is provided with sufficient accomodation for keeping a house of public entertainment in said township in the house her husband Benjamin Junkins has for many years kept as such and which she has for two years kept herself Therefore prays the Honorable the Court to recommend her to the Governor to renew her License And she as in duty bound will pray

Agnes Junkins

Agnes Junkin's 1809 application for a license to have a tavern in her home clearly says "...in the house her **husband** Benjamin Junkins has kept as such [tavern]..." <sup>136</sup>

We might have learned more about Benjamin's early years if census records had included more details on families. We believe he had a wife <sup>137</sup>, who was referred to but not named in his will and whose name we do not know for certain. At present, we have found no marriage records for Benjamin. In the 1800 census, there were 9 people living on Benjamin's East Pennsboro property/tavern, one male child under 10, two males between 16 and 25, 3 between 26 and 44 (Benjamin), one male over 45; one female between 16 and 25 and one between 26 and 44. If his sister Agnes was living with him at that point, and we have the correct birth year for her, she would have just turned 46.

How many of the rest, all adults over 16, were family members and how many were boarders or other workers. Was one of these his [unnamed] wife?

A Junkin cousin believes that some of these people were Benjamin's cousin Adam, Adam's "housekeeper" (maybe Benjamin's wife) Mary Davidson, and Mary's children by Benjamin Junkin. There may be overlap between this census record in East Pennsboro and Adam's 1800 record in Tyrone Twp, a duplicate count of persons perhaps, not uncommon in census data: especially a male child under 10 (John Junkin?), a male over

<sup>136</sup> <http://ccweb.ccpa.net/archives/Inventory.aspx?PSID=535>  
[http://records.ccpa.net/weblink\\_public\\_print/DocView.aspx?id=513968&dbid=7](http://records.ccpa.net/weblink_public_print/DocView.aspx?id=513968&dbid=7)

<sup>137</sup> Per Benjamin's will, 1805. Cumberland County Will Book G pages 267-269

45 (Adam:?), a female between 16 and 25, and a female between 26 and 44 (Mary Davidson?). Our Junkin cousin wrote:

Adam Junkin, as was customary in those days for single, older men to do, likely made his home at Benjamin Junkin's Inn/Tavern with Mary Davidson as housekeeper. Not the other way around at his place over the mountain in Sherman Creek. He was much older at this time and probably infirmed. Also, it is highly unlikely that Mary Davidson with two small children would travel across the mountain just to keep house for him. In exchange for room and board, laundry and housekeeping at his cousin Benjamin's Inn/Tavern, he named .. Mary Davidson, and also his sister in his will. <sup>138</sup>

This Junkin cousin insists that Benjamin and Mary Davidson (before 1765 ? -1848) were married, and that Mary retained her maiden name, an "old Scottish custom". Unfortunately, there is no record of a marriage for Benjamin to Mary or any other woman. The text of Joseph III's genealogy does not provide the name of Benjamin's wife, but says simply that:

Benjamin left three sons and one daughter. <sup>139</sup>

Married or not, Benjamin and Mary DID have four children, children whom he named in his will as **"born of the body of Mary Davidson"** and **"...Mary Davidson, mother of John, Joseph, and Benjamin"** and **"...Agnes Junkin her daughter..."** <sup>140</sup>. It is these phrases that cause us to question that Benjamin was really married to Mary; that and the facts that she never changed her surname and that in several other instances, she was not accorded the rights of a wife or mother. Read on.

The children were, however, given the Junkin name.

- John Junkin (1795 – 1865), our 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather.
- Joseph Junkin, physician, born 1802 Cumberland County, PA; died 1827, Harrisburg, PA. Married Mary Adeline Crain in 1825 in Carlisle, PA, two years before he died "of a lingering disease" <sup>141</sup> in the home of his father-in-law, also a physician. She was the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Whitehall Crain, and she died March 3, 1881 in Camden, NJ after remarrying twice. We know of no children born to the couple, nor do we know Joseph's burial place. His will left to his wife pretty much everything, including the "two lots of ground in Mechanicsburg on which is erected the dwelling house in which I now live... my interest in my father's estate" etc. To his brother-in-law, he left his medical books, equipment, etc. <sup>142</sup> Mary Adeline Crain Junkin married twice more, once to yet another physician, and

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<sup>138</sup> Dorothy Junkin, personal communication.

<sup>139</sup> <http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>140</sup> Cumberland County Will Book G pages 267-269

<sup>141</sup> Not sure of the source of the "lingering illness" fact.

<sup>142</sup> Cumberland County Will Book, Vol K, 1825-1837, page 105-106.

bore 7 children, before dying in 1881 in Camden, NJ.

- Benjamin F. Junkin, born 1804, died 1835 at Fort Jesup, Sabine Parish, LA. Benjamin enlisted in the US Army in 1827 for 5 years, at which time he was said to be a painter. He was serving as a private in Company B, third regiment when he died. While we know he was given a military interment, we do not know where; from what we can learn, the Fort at which he was stationed may not yet have opened its veteran cemetery, and some early remains were moved to Alexandria National Cemetery, Louisiana, at Pineville <sup>143</sup>. He was unmarried. We wonder if his middle name had been Franklin, as John Junkin named a son Benjamin Franklin Junkin, named for his brother?
- Ann Eleanor Junkin (1806 – 1869 probably Pittsburgh, PA). Married William Irvin (1808 – 1858 probably Pittsburgh, PA) of Franklin Co, PA in 1828. Ann was gifted her mother's half-lot in Carlisle PA in 1824, and after she married, she and her husband, along with her mother Mary Davidson, moved to Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co, PA, where Mary censused with them in 1830. Ann and William sold the property in Carlisle in 1831. Joseph Junkin III wrote of visiting the family in Pittsburgh in 1856 <sup>144</sup>. Ann had three children, one of whom married her 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin William Adams Junkin (grandson of Joseph II), and she died in 1869. The Irvins were buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, PA.

Benjamin's will was written in October 1805, before he and his brother officially split their jointly held inherited property in April 1806. The will was proven Nov 9, 1807. In it, he claimed to already have entered into a sales agreement with a Daniel Feree for the "plantation" in East Pennsboro. But he allowed that this agreement might not hold and that his heirs should make the sale in the "best manner they can" when the time came <sup>145</sup>.

He wanted the proceeds from the land sale invested and

- left £400 plus all his personal property to "my wife" (unnamed);
- provided £1000 for each of his sons;
- gave £100 of the first as well as the fourth payment from the land sale and a variety of interest payments and other monies to Mary Davidson and his daughter Ann Junkin; and

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<sup>143</sup> <http://la-cemeteries.com/Notables/Civil%20War/Blanchard,Albert%20Gallatin/SusanBlanchard&FortJesup.pdf> and <https://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/alexandrial.asp>

<sup>144</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript.  
Joseph wrote: "Ann his daughter married Wm. Irvin and is now living in Briton on the Lever River Pa where I called to see her last fall October 1856". This was near Pittsburgh, where the couple moved after 1828 and remained. Joseph's spelling left a lot to be desired by today's standards!  
Joseph's writings are reproduced in part in this family tree, here:  
<http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>145</sup> Cumberland County Will Book G pages 267-269



- left 200 acres of “donation land” in Mercer County, PA <sup>146</sup> to his brother Joseph <sup>147</sup> who had moved there in 1806;
- that left over was to be split evenly among the three sons and if any of the sons should die with no children, the money would revert to the remaining sons <sup>148</sup>.

We cannot say how well his requests were carried out. Later in the year of Benjamin’s death, his executors (Thomas Bell and Thomas Wise [?]) sold much of his personal property.

Benjamin Junkin died 20 June 1807 aged about 47, .... A public sale of his goods was held on 26 Nov. 1807. All of his blacksmithing equipment and livestock, including 42 hogs, was sold, along with household items including 32 chairs, an eight day clock, six sconces, five candlesticks, a telescope, 2 rifle guns, a shot gun a pouch and horn, a pistol, and many books. <sup>149</sup>

It was several years later, 1812, before the property containing Joseph Sr.’s house was sold to John Carothers by the executors of Benjamin’s estate. In 1814, Carothers sold the house and some acreage to John King (the deed recitation states that it was part of a larger tract belonging to Benjamin Junkin whose executors sold 89+ acres, in two pieces, 86+ and 3 acres, to Carothers on August 12, 1812 <sup>150</sup>). In 1818, King laid out the town of Kingston, now New Kingstown, on part of the 86 acres of the land. Before 1820, King sold

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<sup>146</sup> The General Assembly used the Purchase of 1784, or Last Purchase, as an opportunity to implement new land laws and procedures. Land located west of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek was set aside for Depreciation and Donation lands while land east of these rivers was opened to settlement as soon as preemption applications for squatters already living in the area between Lycoming Creek and Pine Creek were settled. The initial sale of land in the eastern portion of the Last Purchase took place through the Northumberland Lottery. The southern portion of the northwestern land was offered for sale in 1785 as Depreciation Land to redeem certificates given to Pennsylvania’s Revolutionary War soldiers to compensate them for having received pay in depreciated currency. Lying just to the north of the Depreciation Lands, the **Donation Lands were set aside to provide tracts to donate to each Pennsylvania Line soldier and officer who served in Continental service to the end of the war. Donation land tracts occupied parts of the present day counties of Lawrence, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Warren and Erie.** The Donation Land records document the process by which these Donation lands were distributed to veterans of the Pennsylvania Line. For related records see also Donation Certificate Accounts, 1777-1809 {series #4.19} and Return Book of Pennsylvania Line Entitled to Donation Lands, undated {series #4.50} in the Records of the Office of Comptroller General.  
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/sd/r17sdb.htm>

<sup>147</sup> Joseph, Jr. moved west to Hope Mills Farm, Mercer Co, PA in 1806, settling within 4 miles of his father’s cousin Benjamin who left (what is now) Perry Co. the same year.

<sup>148</sup> Both sons Joseph and Benjamin died without issue, which may explain why John became such a wealthy man!

<sup>149</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>  
 taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840*, 1994. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The “Port Folio” (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in “Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County”, (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in “Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County”, (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

<sup>150</sup> Deed Book 1 AA 357

part of the land to Martin Krider, bought it back and re-sold it again. In 1827 -- a sale document for this parcel stated it was comprised of "a 2-story stone house, log barn and well of water with 80 acres, 65 cleared", Joseph, Sr.'s house.

The tavern was not sold until 1812 either. Agnes Junkin ran it from 1807-1811:

In 1811 the property was put up for sale by the Junkin's executors, who ran the following notice in the newspaper:

For Sale, at Public Auction, a tract of land ..... There is on the tract a large 2 story stone house, well calculated for Public business, being occupied as a tavern for many years. <sup>151</sup>

The tavern also was part of what was sold to John Carothers in 1812, and Carothers leased it to Jacob Sloenecker who applied for a tavern license in 1813 <sup>152</sup> and who bought the building in 1814 along with 153+ acres of land <sup>153</sup>.

So all told, Benjamin's acreage may have been 242 acres when he died (89+ acres to Carothers to King and 153+ acres to Carothers to Sloenecker). We thought that he had owned between 133 and 171 acres of Joseph Sr's estate, although 242 is a lot closer to Joseph's 249 acres and, therefore, half of Joseph Sr's land.

Where was Benjamin living when he died? Most reports tell us he was living in East Pennsboro in his home/tavern. If the history quoted below is correct, he was buried behind his home/tavern.

Benjamin Junkin died 20 June 1807 aged about 47, and was buried near a large walnut tree about 200 yards from his dwelling house on the north side. <sup>154</sup>

However, his remains are probably not still there:

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<sup>151</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>

taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840*, 1994. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

<sup>152</sup> <http://ccweb.ccpa.net/archives/Inventory.aspx?PSID=535>

[http://records.ccpa.net/weblink\\_public\\_print/DocView.aspx?id=650163&dbid=7](http://records.ccpa.net/weblink_public_print/DocView.aspx?id=650163&dbid=7)

<sup>153</sup> Deed Book 1AA 355 Carothers to Sloenecker

<sup>154</sup> <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/16381043/TAVERNS-OF-SILVER-SPRING-TOWNSHIP>

taken from Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750-1840*, 1994. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also refers to the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110. Pages 110-111. Schaumann also footnotes the following document: The "Port Folio" (Philadelphia) October 1811. N.S. VIII 409-418, as printed in "Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County", (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County) 1951, 110.

Benjamin Junkin, also a son of Joseph Junkin, Sr.... He was buried at his own request on his farm; but a few years ago, his remains were moved one-half mile west of town. <sup>155</sup>

Benjamin's remains lie in (what is now) Mount Zion Evangelical Methodist Cemetery, where Main St., New Kingstown meets Route 11. The list of graves indicates that the earliest burials there were in the 1840's and 1850's, a period during which Benjamin's former home/tavern property changed hands several times. A new owner might have seen the creation of a new local cemetery as a good opportunity to move Benjamin's remains off the property! Benjamin's location among the other graves is not marked or known <sup>156</sup>.



<sup>155</sup> Dr. Levi Fulk, new Kingston *in* Wing, Conway P "and others". History of Cumberland County, 1879, page 212.

<sup>156</sup> Mt. Zion Evangelical Methodist Cemetery, Location: 1 mile west of New Kingstown, Route 11: A cemetery abandoned long ago by its church. There are no markers to indicate a name or history of the cemetery. Church that was built in 1852 standing near the cemetery was burned and a new Trinity Evangelical Church was built in its place on Main Street in New Kingstown. It now is the Trinity United Methodist Church. This church maintains the cemetery. Word is that a Confederate soldier was buried here and later his remains were moved to the South.

[http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CDUQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsilverspringlpc.wikispaces.com%2Ffile%2Fview%2FCemeteries%2Bof%2BSilver%2BSpring%2BTowns%2Bhip.doc&ei=8qh8U\\_eTJ8SnsAS\\_p4D4Bw&usq=AFQjCNGzcFxnX2omOfwVhjGq9q5IThtw5A&bvm=bv.67229260,d.cWc](http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CDUQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsilverspringlpc.wikispaces.com%2Ffile%2Fview%2FCemeteries%2Bof%2BSilver%2BSpring%2BTowns%2Bhip.doc&ei=8qh8U_eTJ8SnsAS_p4D4Bw&usq=AFQjCNGzcFxnX2omOfwVhjGq9q5IThtw5A&bvm=bv.67229260,d.cWc)

From 'History of Silver Spring Township' published in 1976: Bell tract was divided on the east by a sale to Samuel Musselman about 1830. His home was lost to development, but the cemetery at the west of town begun by the Evangelical Association is on Musselman property. Also Listing of veterans buried in Longsdorf and Trinity Cemeteries, Silver Spring Township Veterans Memorial Committee

On the map above, the purple shape in the lower left marks the cemetery to which we believe Benjamin's remains were moved; the green block marks Joseph Sr's stone house; the orange block marks Benjamin's house/tavern on the "Harrisburg-Pittsburgh Turnpike" (now Main Street); and the pink block marks Joseph Jr's property. (Google Maps, 2014).



The cemetery at the west end of Main St, New Kingstown, PA. (photo by author, 2014).

### What happened to Benjamin's (unnamed) wife? Or was there one?

As we stated earlier, the reason we think he HAD a wife was the provision for her in his will. No marriage record was ever found for Benjamin, nor did we ever find records of him having children with anyone other than Mary Davidson. As we stated earlier, one Junkin researcher insists that Mary Davidson WAS Benjamin's wife and that she had retained her maiden name as part of an "old Scottish custom". There are arguments to be made on both sides of this question. And we probably won't settle it here.

Benjamin's wife inherited some money and all Joseph's personal property when he died. We saw that a few months after his death, his personal property was sold at a public sale. It might have been another 5 years before she, or anyone, saw any of the proceeds of the land sale.

Sister Agnes took over the tavern from 1808 to 1811. However, the 1809 application for tavern license states that Agnes was Benjamin's WIFE.

"...in the house her **husband** Benjamin Junkins has kept as such [tavern]..."<sup>157</sup>

We believe that sister Agnes stated that as a convenience, thinking that her petition would be more favorably smiled upon as a widow rather than a spinster, (although we cannot

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<sup>157</sup> <http://ccweb.ccpa.net/archives/Inventory.aspx?PSID=535>  
[http://records.ccpa.net/weblink\\_public\\_print/DocView.aspx?id=513968&dbid=7](http://records.ccpa.net/weblink_public_print/DocView.aspx?id=513968&dbid=7)



completely dismiss the possibility that another woman by the same name, Benjamin's wife, was named Agnes or Nancy/Ann.)

"Nancy Junkins" censused in 1810 in East Pennsboro. As Nancy was a common nickname for Agnes, this is most probably Benjamin's sister Agnes. This Nancy was listed in the age category which would have made her a bit younger (b 1766-1784) than we believe sister Agnes to have been, but census ages can be riddled with error. This woman was also listed with several young children. We believe this record is for sister Agnes in the tavern along the Harrisburg Carlisle Road, along with some of Benjamin's children and other hired help.

Importantly, no grave has been found for any woman named Junkin or Junkin after 1807 in Cumberland County, except for that of sister Agnes Junkin in Perry County. Was there another woman in Benjamin's life? A "wife" other than Mary? We cannot answer that question definitively.

### What do we know about our ancestress, Mary Davidson?

Mary's birth date may have been before 1765 (OPD) or it may have been between 1770 and 1780, based on her enumeration in the 1830 census as between ages 50 and 60.

Mary was claimed by the genealogy research of a Junkin cousin in 2010 <sup>158</sup> to have been the daughter of James Davidson and Esther Findley. We have not yet been able to corroborate this. We know there were several Findley families in the area, including Samuel Findley in West Pennsboro. Two children of Joseph Junkin (II) and Elinor Cochran Junkin intermarried with Findleys in East Pennsboro about 1800. These were the children of William Findley and Mary Elizabeth Cochran Findley, married 1769, Elinor's sister's children. We have not been able to locate an Esther among William's brothers' families or other local Findleys <sup>159</sup>.

A James Davidson warranted land in Cumberland Co. in 1769, but he was by no means the only Davidson in Cumberland County in the 1750's and 1760's. Possible the same James Davidson censused in East Pennsboro in 1793 as a "yeoman" and on the same census page as Benjamin Junkin; therefore, probably living very nearby. This man does not appear in later years in East Pennsboro, although there was a James Davidson in West Pennsboro in later years. A James Davidson was interred in the Old Graveyard, Carlisle (no dates known), but there is no Esther Davidson in the records for that cemetery or any other in Cumberland County.

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<sup>158</sup> This information came from Robinson, Richard D. and Elisabeth C. Repassing at My Side...A Story of the Junkins. 1975, Southern Printing County, Blacksburg, Virginia. Some of the information in this text is **quite wrong**, especially about Benjamin. The fact that we cannot corroborate Mary's mother being a Findley makes us suspicious.

<sup>159</sup> An Esther Harris Findley of Harrisburg married a William Patterson abt 1765 and couple moved to and spent their last days in East Pennsboro. We do not yet know the relationship between Esther and the rest of the Findleys, if any, although her father John (1720-1771) may have been a brother/cousin/uncle to William.



One OPD family tree tells about a James Davidson (1750 – 1836) who was born in 1745 or 1750 in Carlisle, PA, married a Jane Hudson (1747 – 1799) in 1770 in Carlisle, enlisted and served in the Revolution, later moved to Northumberland PA. This couple seems too young to have been Mary's parents but may have been closely related.

Mary may also have been the same Mary Davidson who married a Samuel Davidson (of the same surname) in January 1787 at the Carlisle Presbyterian Church <sup>160</sup>. Samuel can be found as a taxpayer in Cumberland Co. from 1785 to 1789 but not after that date. Was Mary widowed before she "connected with" Benjamin?

By the time Benjamin's cousin Adam wrote his will (1799), the first of Benjamin's children with Mary had been born, our third-great-grandfather John (b. November 1, 1795), and Mary was acting as Benjamin's cousin Adam's housekeeper. In the federal census of 1800, Adam's Tyrone Twp. household included a male under 10 (John), one over 45 (Adam), a female under 10, a female between 16 and 25 and one between 26 and 44 (Maria). Who the two younger females were? Possibly Adam's nieces.

But was Mary physically living on Adam's farm in Tyrone Twp? Our Junkin cousin does not think so, and this may explain Benjamin's census of 1800, in which there were 9 people living on Benjamin's East Pennsboro property: one male child under 10 (John?), two males between 16 and 25, 3 between 26 and 44 (Benjamin), one male over 45 (Adam?); one female between 16 and 25, and one between 26 and 44 (Maria? Or wife?). The others in the household? Well, remember he ran a blacksmith shop AND a tavern!

Adam Junkin, as was customary in those days for single, older men to do, likely made his home at Benjamin Junkin's Inn/Tavern with Mary Davidson as housekeeper. Not the other way around at his place over the mountain in Sherman Creek. He was much older at this time and probably infirmed. Also, it is highly unlikely that Mary Davidson with two small children would travel across the mountain just to keep house for him. In exchange for room and board, laundry and housekeeping at his cousin Benjamin's Inn/Tavern, he named .. Mary Davidson, and also his sister in his will. <sup>161</sup>

It is certainly possible that Adam Junkin, Mary Davidson, and Mary's son John (then under 10) were duplicated in the census records of Tyrone Twp. and East Pennsboro Twp.

In Adam Junkin's will <sup>162</sup>, he left half of his real estate to Mary, his "housekeeper", and everything else to his sister Jean/Jane Junkin Parkison. However after Benjamin Junkin died in 1807, Mary Davidson had to enlist the services of the court and the Sheriff of Cumberland County (John Carothers, the same man who eventually purchased lands that had belonged to brothers Joseph II and Benjamin in what is now New Kingstown) to serve papers on Jean/Jane Junkin Parkison to receive the share of land or payment due her.

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<sup>160</sup> Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2 Vol VIII, Marriage record of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, 1785-1812. Page 570. <http://www.fold3.com/image/3042743/>

<sup>161</sup> Dorothy Junkin, personal communication.

<sup>162</sup> Cumberland County Wills, Book F, page 214, 1801.



On the other hand, Benjamin's will also claimed that the two older boys, John and Joseph, were "... both now living with me..." in 1805. In 1807, after Benjamin's death, the two minor children (Ann and Benjamin) had legal guardians named, a common practice for minor children of widowed women. James Lambero and James Alexander were appointed to oversee their "personal estates". At that time, the children were described as "Agnes and Benjamin Junkin minors under the age of fourteen years **natural children of Benjamin Junkin** late of East Pennsborough Township".<sup>164</sup> The term "natural child" generally means that the parents were not married, but

... when the term "natural" is used, the researcher should not jump to a conclusion that it denotes an illegitimate relationship. It is meant to indicate a relationship by blood rather than one by marriage or adoption. An illegitimate child may be called "my base son" or "my bastard son."<sup>165</sup>

It is likely that, despite the appointment of guardians, the children ended up living with Mary. In the census of 1810 in Carlisle, she was listed as head of household with 1 male under 10, 2 males between 11 and 15, one female 11-15 and one female 16-25, plus Mary herself over 45. Some of those young boys were certainly her sons. (Again who the two younger females were? No clue.) Some of the children may also have been counted by the census at Agnes Junkin's tavern where they sometimes stayed. There does not appear to be a census record for Mary for 1820, although as we see below, she owned a half-lot in the borough of Carlisle in 1820. (We think that three of the children were living with their brother John by then – see John's census data below.)

Unless Mary was Benjamin's wife and had the income from the sale of his personal goods, she may not have had many resources with which to support her family after Benjamin died in 1807, until the payment from Jean Parkison in 1810. Benjamin had willed her and their daughter Ann interest payments and other monies, especially interest and income from the sale of his lands, but the sales did not happen until 1812 and 1814. Ten years after Benjamin died, however, Mary bought property in the Borough of Carlisle. Then in December 1824, she gifted her property in Carlisle<sup>166</sup> to daughter Ann Junkin (who had married William Irvin two years later and who sold the lot in 1831 for \$1500)<sup>167</sup>.

Where did Mary go then? We wondered if she lived with her son John after he moved to Perry Co. in 1823. The 1830 (Perry Co.) census records for John and family list a woman between 60 and 69 years of age who might have been Mary, born about 1765, but we believe that woman in Perry in 1830 was John's Aunt Agnes and not his mother. No, Mary went west with her daughter, son-in-law, and son Benjamin in about 1828, and a woman

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<sup>164</sup> Cumberland County Orphan's Court, Volume 4, December 1807 term.

<sup>165</sup> <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hornbeck/naming.htm>

<sup>166</sup> described as a "half-lot" (the eastern half, according to Cumberland Co Historical Society records), purchased in September 1817 from Frederick Albright for \$2500 "bounded on the south by High St, on the east by a lot of the heirs of James McCormick, Esq. dec'd., on the north by Dickinson Alley, on the west by the other half of the said lot, the property of Jacob Squier, Esq. known in the general plan of the Borough by its number "sixty-one" " and is now known as 117-123 W. High St and 738 Dickinson Alley

<sup>167</sup> Recorder of Deeds, Carlisle, Cumberland Co, PA, Gantre Book #1, HH, p310-311, vol 1824.

of the same age range was enumerated in the census record for Ann and William Irvin in 1830 in the north ward of Pittsburgh, PA.<sup>168</sup>

After her son Benjamin died in the military in Louisiana, John Junkin (then an attorney) handled the paperwork needed for Mary to inherit Benjamin's estate:

ACTS PASSED BY THE SESSION OF 1839, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

"That the rights and title that the Commonwealth may have acquired in the estate of BENJAMIN JUNKIN, late of the County of Cumberland, dec. by reason of escheat of heirs and the same is vested in MARY DAVIDSON, of the County of Allegheny, the mother of Benjamin."

Dated: 14 Aug 1839, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mary died in June of 1848 in Pittsburgh after apparently suffering a stroke which prevented her from hand-writing her own will in May of that year.

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Anne E. Irvin to her sole and separate use and her heirs and assigns forever all my property wherever situate real personal and mixed to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease and I do hereby make constitute and appoint Anne E. Irvin sole executor of this my last will and testament."<sup>169</sup>

She and the Irvins were buried in Allegheny Cemetery on Butler St. in Pittsburgh.

Hard-to-read grave stone for Mary Davidson at Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, PA (photo courtesy of Find-A-Grave volunteer)<sup>170</sup>



- **John Junkin** (1795 – 1865) married **Maria Adams (1795 - 1835)** in 1815 and later **Susanna Guss** (1816 – 1898) in 1836. John was almost certainly born in East

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<sup>168</sup> History of the Junkin Family, Joseph Junkin III, typescript.

Joseph wrote: "Ann his daughter married Wm. Irvin and is now living in Briton on the Lever River Pa where I called to see her last fall October 1856". This was near Pittsburgh, where the couple moved after 1828 and remained. Joseph's spelling left a lot to be desired by today's standards!

Joseph's writings are reproduced in part in this family tree, here:

<http://cvpreservation.org/descendants%20of%20joseph%20i%20and%20elizabeth%20wallace.pdf>

<sup>169</sup> Pennsylvania, Wills and Probate, 1683-1993

<sup>170</sup> [http://findagrave.com/cgi-](http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Davidson&GSfn=Mary&GSbyrel=all&GSdy=1839&GSdyrel=after&GSst=40&GScty=2242&GScntry=4&GSob=n&GRid=122289385&df=all&)

[bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Davidson&GSfn=Mary&GSbyrel=all&GSdy=1839&GSdyrel=after&GSst=40&GScty=2242&GScntry=4&GSob=n&GRid=122289385&df=all&](http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Davidson&GSfn=Mary&GSbyrel=all&GSdy=1839&GSdyrel=after&GSst=40&GScty=2242&GScntry=4&GSob=n&GRid=122289385&df=all&)



Pennsboro, Cumberland, PA, although some OPD reports say (what would become) Perry Co, PA, still part of Cumberland County at the time. That is possible but unlikely.

John and one brother were living with their father at the time Benjamin wrote his will in 1805, and they apparently did not need a guardian appointed for them when their father died, as did two of their siblings. He and his siblings may have been living with Mary Davidson in the 1810 census and/or at the tavern still being run by their aunt.

### About the Adams/Addams Family:

John's first wife, Maria, was the daughter of Abraham Wesley Adams or Addams (1732 – 1802 or '03) and his second wife Elizabeth McGuire (1754 – 1802), both of East Pennsboro, Cumberland, PA.

Looking back even further, Maria's great-grandfather, Richard Adams (1676 – 1747), was reportedly the first of Maria's line born in North America, in Philadelphia. Whether that was the case or Richard was actually born in England, he died in Providence, Montgomery Co, PA in 1747. Richard's wife was a German-born woman named Greitjen Pieters Op DenGraeff (1683 – 1726) whose parents emigrated from Rheinland, Germany sometime between 1683 and 1710.

One of their sons, William Adams (1705 – 1773) and wife Ann Lane, daughter of English immigrant Edward Lane and Philadelphia-born Ann Richardson, moved to Lancaster Co. soon after marrying in Philadelphia in 1731, and in 1761, laid out the town of Addamsbury or [later] Adamstown, about ten miles southwest of today's Reading, PA.<sup>171</sup> The couple had 7 children, including Abraham Wesley Adams, the eldest son.

After being born in [what would become] Adamstown in 1732, Abraham Adams crossed the Susquehanna River and settled in East Pennsboro, Cumberland, PA. There were no original lands patents issued to Abraham, so that tells us he may have arrived later than some of our other ancestors, (Joseph Junkin and Francis McGuire). We are not sure exactly when this happened, but certainly by 1769, because that is where and when his first wife Elizabeth McCormick (1740 – 1769)<sup>172</sup> died there. They had four children.

In 1772, Abraham re-married, to Elizabeth McGuire (1754 – 1802) who had five more children with Abraham, including our ancestress Maria. Not only did Maria, Abraham's daughter, marry a Junkin, but also Abraham's granddaughter Eliza did – East Pennsboro was a rural "small town". Somewhere along the line, one of the Adams men changed the name to Addams, so we have seen both in records.

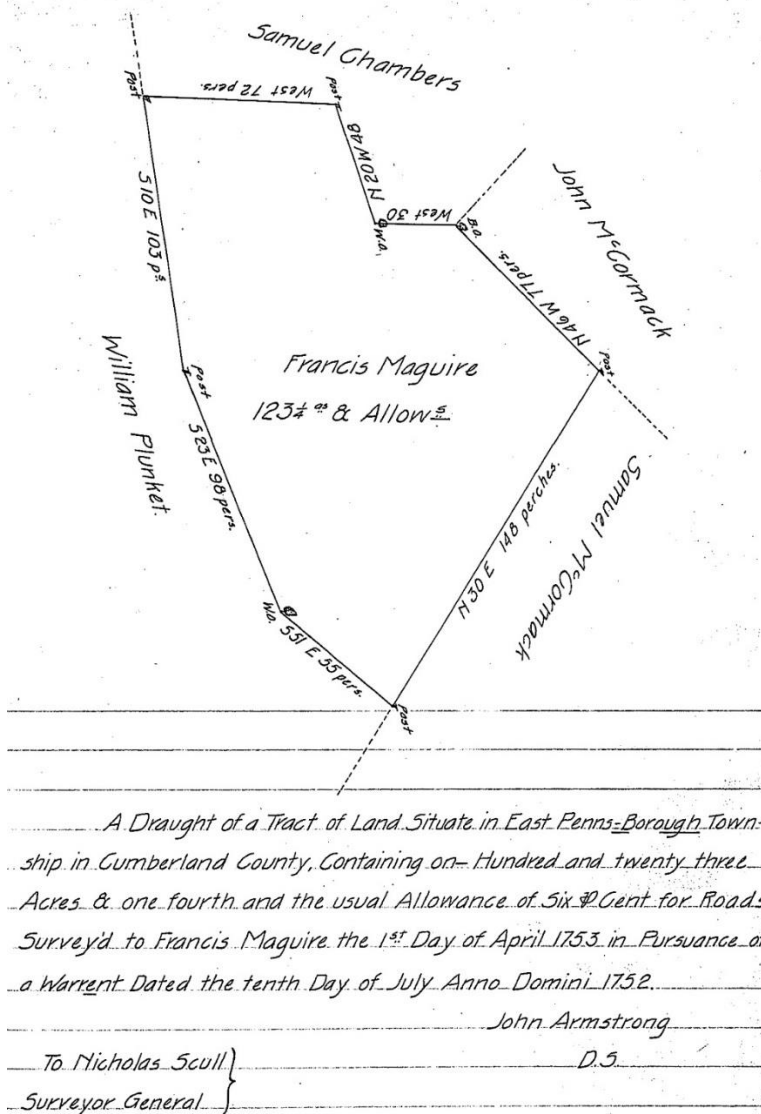
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<sup>171</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adamstown,\\_Pennsylvania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adamstown,_Pennsylvania)  
<http://adamstownborough.org/2145/History>

<sup>172</sup> Elizabeth MAY have been the daughter of Thomas McCormick and Elizabeth Carruth. But this is unsubstantiated. Thomas arrived from Ireland about 1735 and warranted 100 acres of land in Silver Spring Twp. Shortly afterwards he and his family moved to East Pennsboro Township. Also in the McGuire patent map below, note that the McGuire land was surrounded by McCormacks, so Abraham's first wife may certainly have been the daughter of one of those men.



Maria's mother, Elizabeth McGuire, was most likely the daughter of Francis McGuire (1720 – 1785) of East Pennsboro, Cumberland Co, PA who was there by 1750 (per records of his son Archibald being born there in that year) with Elizabeth being born about 1754. Francis warranted 100 acres in 1752 (surveyed in 1753 as 123+ acres) in East Pennsboro Twp. Abraham Adams' will describes his land as adjoining that of Francis McGuire.



Francis warranted 100 acres in 1752 which was surveyed in 1753 as 123+ acres in East Pennsboro Twp. <sup>173</sup>

A Junkin cousin told us that one of the witnesses at the 1815 marriage of John Junkin and Maria Adams was a Francis McGuire (uncle or cousin). Also Agnes Junkin (John Junkin's

<sup>173</sup> <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/r17-88CumberlandPageInterface.htm>  
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/CumberlandPages/Cumberland102.pdf>  
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20C1-C234/Book%20C132/Book%20C-132%20pg%2041.pdf>  
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20C1-C234/Book%20C132/Book%20C-132%20pg%2042.pdf>

aunt) who was living with John Junkin and his family in Perry County, Pa., mentioned a Francis McGuire in her 1828 will, so it was a name passed down through generations of McGuires.

Back to John and Maria:

The couple was married at Silver Spring Presbyterian Church in Mechanicsburg, PA April 20, 1815:

*Mar. 20 Person united in Marriage  
John Junkin to Maria Adams*

Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1708-1985

Their first daughter was born in 1817. In 1822, his eldest son Benjamin's biographies say, Benjamin was born "near Carlisle". The census of 1820 found the family in East Pennsboro with three males ages 16-25 (John and perhaps his two brothers?), two young girls (daughters), a girl between 10 and 15 (possibly his sister?) and a woman 16-25 (Maria). Three people were said to be "engaged in manufacture", NOT in agriculture or commerce at that time.

1820 United States Federal Census for John Junkins												
Pennsylvania > Cumberland > East Pennsboro												
<i>John Junkins</i>	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1
	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1

We know that Benjamin's lands and tavern were sold in 1812, yet the 1820 census is clear that John and Maria and daughters were living in East Pennsboro. But where? Might the boys have become blacksmiths (3 people said to be "engaged in manufacture", not agriculture), as their father had been? Might they have been living on Adams or McGuire land? One clue to this mystery might be the will of Joseph Junkin, Benjamin's brother, which stated that he was living in Silver Spring Township (previously East Pennsboro) in 1827, and he left to his wife, among other things: "two lots of ground in Mechanicsburg on which is erected the dwelling house in which I now live".<sup>174</sup>

One way or another, John had inherited a large amount of money from his father's estate (Benjamin's will awarded John £1000 from the first payment for his plantation, £120 interest for education, plus half of the remaining estate) and/or from the sale of the land when he DID sell it -- enough to purchase a large farm in the newly formed Perry County in 1822:

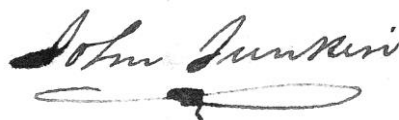
<sup>174</sup> Cumberland County Will Book, Vol K, 1825-1837, page 105-106.

"in April, 1823, removed from Cumberland to Perry County, PA, where he purchased the Stroop farm...located near Landisburg. Here he continued his residence until 1853 or '54, when, having sold the property, he removed with his second wife and family to Muscatine Co., Iowa". <sup>175</sup>

The main tract of the Stroop property was sold in 1821 to Martin Swartz, who, on February 4, 1822, sold it to John Junkin, of Cumberland County, who settled on it in the spring of 1823. Mr. Junkin was chosen associate judge of Perry County, June 7, 1832, in place of William Anderson, deceased, and served nineteen years. <sup>176</sup>

As was quoted above, John served as Associate Judge in Perry County for nineteen years, from 1832 to 1852, which probably means he was a relatively well-educated man for his time and most likely educated in the law. We know that his father had provided funds for his education in his will, although we do not know where or with whom he studied.

Judge John Junkin's signature on an 1840 document

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Junkin", with a decorative flourish underneath.

The Stroop/Junkin house at Alinda, on the new Junkin farm, was one of the large brick homes which typified the agricultural richness and economic success in the early 1800's in the Landisburg area. <sup>177</sup>



John Junkin purchased this beautiful farm house in Alinda, (now Spring Twp) in 1822 and moved to it in 1823.

(Photo by author, 2011)

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<sup>175</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 909  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>

<sup>176</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 1152  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>

<sup>177</sup> Clouse, The Landisburg Area in the 1790's During the Political Unrest of the Whiskey Rebellion, The Perry Review (Perry Historians), vol 18-19, 1993-94. Page 131-148.

John and Maria had eight children (from 1817 to 1833) before she died in 1835 and was buried at Centre Presbyterian Cemetery, along with John's unmarried Aunt Agnes Junkin and three of his and Maria's children: Nancy (Agnes), Samuel, and Thomas.

- Nancy Agnes Junkin (1817 – 1830). Buried Centre Presbyterian graveyard.
- Elizabeth Junkin (1818 – 1847) Married **James Linn Diven** (1819-1901) in 1839. Elizabeth was our great-great-grandmother. More about her later.
- Benjamin Franklin Junkin (1822 – 1908). Probably named for John's brother. He became a member of the U.S. Congress; was the 5th judge to sit upon the bench in Perry Co, the 2nd to be elected and the first citizen of the county to fill the position; and was District Attorney of Perry Co. in 1850 <sup>178</sup>.

JUNKIN, Benjamin Franklin, (1822 - 1908) a Representative from Pennsylvania; born near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., November 12, 1822; attended private schools and was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa <sup>179</sup>; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1844 and commenced practice in New Bloomfield, Pa.; district attorney for Perry County 1850-1853; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1859 - March 3, 1861); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1860 to the Thirty-seventh Congress; resumed the practice of his profession in New Bloomfield; president judge of the ninth judicial district 1871-1881; solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. from 1886 until his death in New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa., October 9, 1908; interment in New Bloomfield Cemetery. <sup>180</sup>

A practice of over thirty years at the bar and ten years on the bench has made Judge Junkin one of the best known lawyers and judges of this section of the state.....Aside from his profession, Judge Junkin is actively engaged in business as a member of the banking firm of Sponsler & Junkin, of New Bloomfield. His taste for agriculture also leads him to give much attention to the three productive farms owned by him in Perry County. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. <sup>181</sup>

Benjamin married twice and had two children.

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<sup>178</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 904  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>

<sup>179</sup> Where his father's first cousin, George Junkin, was president of the college

<sup>180</sup> Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971. The Continental Congress (September 5, 1774 to October 21, 1788) and the Congress of the United States (from the first through the ninety- first Congress March 4, 1789, to January 3, 1971, inclusive). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.  
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=J000281>

<sup>181</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 910  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>





Etching of Benjamin Junkin <sup>182</sup>



Benjamin Franklin Junkin's grave in Bloomfield Cemetery, New Bloomfield, Perry, PA (photo courtesy of Find-A-Grave <sup>183</sup>)

- Samuel Adams Junkin (1825 – 1847) Buried Centre Presbyterian graveyard.
- Thomas Jefferson Junkin (1826 – 1847) Buried Centre Presbyterian graveyard.
- Sarah M. Junkin (abt 1829 – 1853) Married Rev. Daniel Linn Gans (1822 – 1903) about 1850 and moved shortly after to Hagerstown, MD, where Daniel served as pastor at Zion Reformed United Church of Christ. Sarah died after giving birth to two children and was buried in the Zion Reformed United Church of Christ graveyard.

Right: Sarah M. Junkin Gans grave in the Zion Reformed United Church of Christ graveyard. (photo courtesy of Find-A-Grave <sup>184</sup>)




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<sup>182</sup> History of Perry County, Pennsylvania, Including Descriptions of Indian and Pioneer Life from the Time of Earliest Settlement, Sketches of Its Noted Men and Women and Many Professional Men, H. H. Hain; Harrisburg, PA, 1922; page 460

<sup>183</sup> <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=20656772>

<sup>184</sup> <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=gans&GSiman=1&GScid=81805&GRid=85089212&>



- Henry Francis Junkin (1832 – abt 1878) Moved to Iowa with the family in 1853 where he censused with them in 1856 and 1860. Moved back to PA and married Mary Anne Denny in 1871 in Harrisburg PA. Died in Perry County and was buried in Bloomfield Cemetery. The couple had two children including another Benjamin F. Junkin.



Henry Francis Junkin's grave in Bloomfield Cemetery, New Bloomfield, Perry, PA (photo courtesy of Find-A-Grave <sup>185</sup>)



Thomas Jefferson Junkin  
(1826 – 1847)



Samuel Adams Junkin  
(1825 – 1847)



Nancy Agnes Junkin  
(1817 – 1830)

(Three photos by author, 2010, 2014. Centre Presbyterian Cemetery, Perry Co., PA)

<sup>185</sup> <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=123766680>



Gravestone of Maria Adams  
Junkin

Cemetery of Centre  
Presbyterian Church, Perry Co,  
PA

(Photo by author, 2014)

After Maria died, John remarried in 1836 to Susanna Guss (1816 Cumberland Co – 1898 Muscatine, Iowa) and had eight more children.

There is a local tradition that the Junkin house was used to harbor slaves travelling to freedom during the period when that practice was known as the “Underground Railroad” (UGRR), approximately 1830-1860. This fits with what our grandmother Murray told us: about Presbyterians in the Landisburg area participating in this cause, but hits even closer to home if it was indeed her great-grandfather (John Junkin) who was part of it. Janet Taylor<sup>186</sup> told us that those associated with schools or academies in Perry County seemed also to be associated with the UGRR and that Junkins were related by marriage to another family active in the UGRR, which lends credence to the local tradition. John Junkin was more than “associated” with an academy..... read on.

The Scots-Irish treasured education and it is likely that all John’s children were educated:

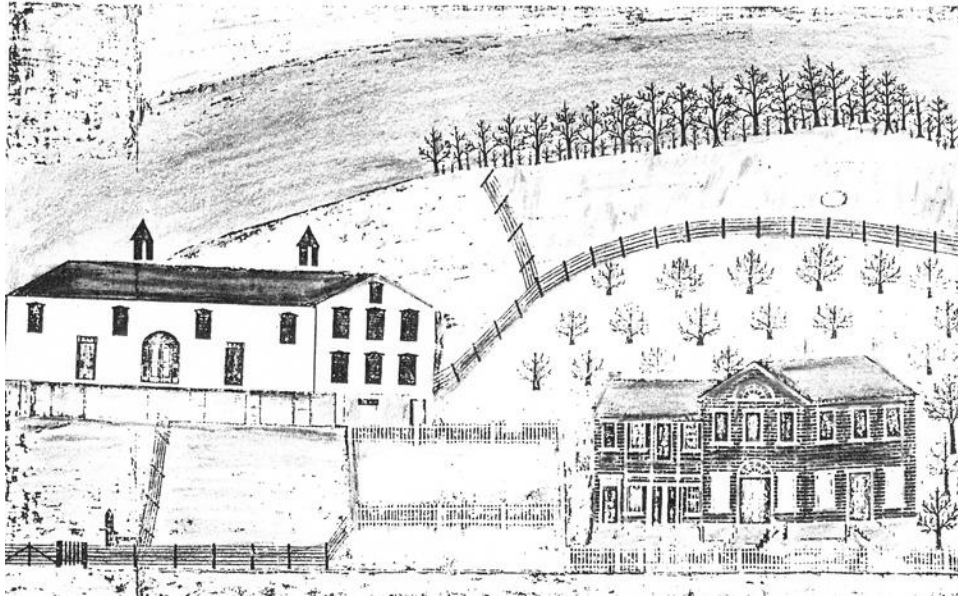
Wilson's School-House, was built on the east end of the George Stoop tract. In 1828 this school-house, which was then old, was attended by Judge B. F. Junkin, of New Bloomfield, the school building at that time being on his father's farm.<sup>187</sup>

<sup>186</sup> Personal communication from Janet Grindall Taylor, author of “African Americans in Perry County 1820-1925”, 2011.

<sup>187</sup> History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Page 1160  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli/page/n6>

In addition to this school-house, a girls' school, Willow Grove Female Seminary or Landisburg Female Seminary, was held in the home of the Junkins in Alinda from 1841 until 1854 (when Junkin sold the property). John Junkin, James Diven, Sr., and others were named trustees of the school, in a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, June 12, 1840. <sup>188</sup>

One article points to this seminary, as well as the Mt. Dempsey Academy in Landisburg, as examples of the Scots-Irish interest in education. <sup>189</sup>



Sketch of a water-color painting, done by O.P. Wright in 1867 of the property which had been the Junkin farm and the Willow Grove Seminary. (A Scrapbook of Schoolhouses in Perry County, volume 5, page 90. Margie Becker. Perry Historians, publishers)

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Wherever the Scotch-Irish went, schools were almost certain to follow churches among the first institutions to be formed. The Reformation of Scotland was without parallel in implanting in a people, contrary to all their previous ideas, a conviction that education was the mark of a man. Not only must the minister be a university graduate: Knox's desire to have schools in every parish for the general education of the people was wholeheartedly accepted as an ideal that must be achieved....

This long tradition was engrained in the Ulstermen who came to America, so that it was to be expected that schools would be established in every community that could possibly support them.

James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish, a Social History*; 1962, pages 43, 45, 319-320.

<sup>188</sup> It is assumed that the unnamed school in the act of the Legislature was the same school. *History of Perry County, Pennsylvania, Including Descriptions of Indian and Pioneer Life from the Time of Earliest Settlement, Sketches of Its Noted Men and Women and Many Professional Men*, H. H. Hain; Harrisburg, PA, 1922; pages 338-339.

and

A *Scrapbook of Schoolhouses in Perry County*, volume 5, Margie Becker. Perry Historians, publishers, pages 91-93.

<sup>189</sup> *The Landisburg Area in the 1790's*, *The Perry Review*, Volume 18-19, 1993-1994. The Perry Historians.

WILLOW GROVE  
**Female Seminary.**

The house of John Junkin, one mile east of Landisburg, Perry county, will be open for the reception of young ladies, on Monday the 2d day of May next, under the superintendence of Miss PETHERBRIDGE.

To the residents of this and the adjoining counties this Institution presents many advantages, among which are its retired and healthy situation and cheapness of board.

Tuition varied according to studies pursued.

PRIMARY CLASS.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c., per quarter, \$4 00

HIGHER CLASS.

Algebra, Geometry, Political Economy, Geography of the Heavens, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, (at large,) Elements to Criticism, Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c., per quarter, \$5 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Drawing, Painting in water colors and	
Sketching from Nature	\$6 00
Musical Instruction on the Piano,	8 00
French,	3 00
Ornamental Needle work, per quarter,	3 00
Boarding and Washing per week,	1 50
The session will consist of twenty-two weeks.	

Ladies will all board with Mr. Junkin,  
March 25, 1852.—16.

1852 advertisement for the Willow Grove  
Female Seminary.

(A Scrapbook of Schoolhouses in Perry  
County, volume 5, page 92.  
Margie Becker. Perry Historians,  
publishers)

It is unlikely John's daughter Elizabeth, our 2G-grandmother (married in 1839), attended that school. However, she may very well have attended Wilson's school house.

In the 1850 Pennsylvania Agricultural Census <sup>190</sup>, John Junkin of Spring Twp, Perry Co, PA appeared to be the prosperous farmer we would expect him to be. In that census, he claimed to own 200 improved acres, and 200 unimproved acres. The value of the farm was \$9000, that of the machinery and implements \$200, and that of livestock \$900. Farm production in the previous year included 40 tons hay, 8 bushels clover seed, 2 bushels grass seed, 5 pounds hops, 200 bushels Indian corn, 100 bushels rye, 500 bushels oats, 500 bushels wheat, 80 bushels white potatoes, and 2 bushels sweet potatoes. The orchard production was valued at \$20 and the market garden produce at \$20. They grew no flax, hemp, sorghum, and produced no maple products or honey. He owned 9 horses, 10 milk cows, and 10 other cattle, 30 sheep (producing 90 pounds of wool) and 30 swine. Poultry were not listed in this census. They made 300 pounds of butter but no cheese on the farm.

<sup>190</sup> [http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/agricultural\\_census\\_information/2586](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/agricultural_census_information/2586)



In 1853, John moved his family to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he farmed until his death in 1865. Janet Taylor also told us, "Occasionally we find a family from Perry County who were active in the UGRR removed to Iowa and continued association with UGRR." <sup>191</sup> Muscatine was indeed an active UGRR area <sup>192</sup>. John was buried in Oakridge Cemetery, West Liberty, Iowa, with his second wife and one of his daughters. <sup>193</sup>



The Junkin plot memorial, detail from the obelisk, and three smaller stones at Oakridge Cemetery, West Liberty, Iowa. John's stone is the one in the middle. (photos courtesy of Scott Henderson and Find-A-Grave <sup>194</sup>)

<sup>191</sup> Personal communication from Janet Grindall Taylor, author of "African Americans in Perry County 1820-1925", 2011.

<sup>192</sup> [http://muscatinejournal.com/news/local/muscatine-was-underground-railroad-stop/article\\_113b748c-661b-5053-b769-0eb8051bcffe.html](http://muscatinejournal.com/news/local/muscatine-was-underground-railroad-stop/article_113b748c-661b-5053-b769-0eb8051bcffe.html)

[http://muscatinejournal.com/news/local/scholar-shares-iowa-s-history-with-the-underground-railroad/article\\_3131d7d0-6230-5171-955e-da5eb1ea5471.html](http://muscatinejournal.com/news/local/scholar-shares-iowa-s-history-with-the-underground-railroad/article_3131d7d0-6230-5171-955e-da5eb1ea5471.html)

[http://www.iptv.org/iowapathways/mypath.cfm?ounid=ob\\_000297](http://www.iptv.org/iowapathways/mypath.cfm?ounid=ob_000297)

[http://www.enterprisepub.com/arlingtoncitizen/news/arlington-students-visit-stop-on-underground-railroad/article\\_f3fa4522-af88-11e3-8297-0017a43b2370.html](http://www.enterprisepub.com/arlingtoncitizen/news/arlington-students-visit-stop-on-underground-railroad/article_f3fa4522-af88-11e3-8297-0017a43b2370.html)

<sup>193</sup> <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=108003431>  
<http://www.wipl.org/sites/genbase/cemetery.php?query=John+Junkin&cemetery=oakridge>  
[http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~iamusca2/oridge\\_j.htm](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~iamusca2/oridge_j.htm)

<sup>194</sup> <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=junkin&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=14&GScnty=616&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=108003431&df=all&>

- **Elizabeth Junkin** (1818 - 1847) was our great-great-grandmother and also the first wife of **James Linn Diven** (1819 – 1901). For more on James Linn Diven, see the Diven chapter at <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab). They married September 26, 1839 when she was 21, bought the farm James' parents had owned, perhaps partially with the money her great-aunt Agnes had left her, and gave birth to four daughters.

**Married —**  
 On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Dukey,  
 Mr. JAMES L. DIVEN, to Miss ELIZA-  
 BETH JUNKIN, daughter of the John  
 Junkin, Esq. of Tyrone township.

Perry County Democrat, 10-Oct-1839 edition (Perry County Historical Society records)

The couple had four daughters before Elizabeth died in 1847:

- Anna M. Diven (1840 - aft 1910). Probably named for her two grandmothers, Anna Jane Linn Diven and Maria Adams Junkin, although we cannot confirm her middle name. Married George Stoop and had one daughter, Elizabeth;
- Sarah Elizabeth Belgium Diven (Feb 1843 – 1894) May have been named for her aunt Sarah Junkin and her mother. Did not marry, buried in Landisburg Cemetery (stone says "Sarah Bell Diven"); and
- Jane McClure Diven (Dec 1843 – 1881) May have been named for her grandmother Anna Jane Linn. Did not marry, buried in Landisburg Cemetery;
- Emma J. Diven (1846 – 1905), our great-grandmother.



Jane McClure Diven's and Sarah  
Belle Diven's gravestone,  
Landisburg Cemetery

(photo by author, 2014)



Anna M. Diven (left) and Emma J. Diven (right)

Elizabeth died in 1847, and was buried at Centre Presbyterian Church Cemetery.



Gravestone of Elizabeth Junkin  
Diven  
(1818 – 1847),  
1<sup>st</sup> wife of James Linn Diven  
Cemetery of Centre  
Presbyterian Church, Perry Co,  
PA

(Photo by author, 2010)

Two years after Elizabeth died, James Linn Diven married Mary Rebecca Irvine (1828 – 1856), with whom he had two sons:

- Robert Irvine Diven (1850 – 1882) married Mary Eaton in 1877 and had 3 children, two of whom died very young (within a day of each other in 1880). Robert followed them less than 2 years later. Another (Helen C. Diven, wife of Edwin H. Blessing 1881-1963) lived a long life. All, except the longer-lived daughter, were buried in Landisburg Cemetery;
- William Henry Diven (1851 – 1855). Buried Landisburg Cemetery.

Mary Rebecca died in 1856 and was buried at Centre Presbyterian Cemetery.

James married a third time (1858) to Margaret J. Black (1828 – 1894), who gave him 3 sons:

- John Anthony Diven (1859 – 1861). Buried Landisburg Cemetery.
- James Linn Diven (1862 – 1931). After boarding for some years with her family in New Bloomfield, Perry, James L. married Anne Rhinesmith between 1910 and 1920. They seem to have no children and she lived at least until 1940 when the census found her, still in New Bloomfield, living with a nephew. Both buried in New Bloomfield Cemetery.
- Edward Black Diven (1867 – 1925). Like his brother, married late in life, to Elsie Butler (1879-1963), between 1910 and 1920. In 1924, the US City Directory for Harrisburg, PA listed Edward as working in the State Dept. of Internal Affairs. Elsie



was still alive in 1936 in Harrisburg where she was a teacher. No children. The couple was buried in the Butler plot at Harrisburg Cemetery.

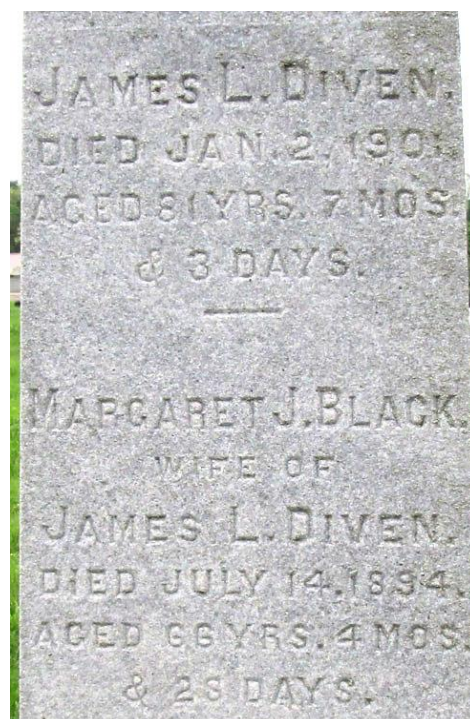


Grave of John Anthony  
Diven (1859-1861).  
Landisburg Cemetery,  
Perry Co, PA

(Photo by author, 2014.)

Of his 9 children, only three gave him grandchildren who lived to maturity: his daughters Anna M. Diven Stroop and Emma J. Diven Murray, daughters of his first marriage to Elizabeth Junkin; and Robert Irvine Diven, son by his second wife. Both these daughters, and two sons James Linn Diven and Edward Black Diven were the only children to outlive him. He was a man well acquainted with grief.

James survived his third wife by 7 years, and the two were buried at Landisburg Cemetery with many of their children and families.



James Linn Diven's Gravestone,  
Landisburg Cemetery. (Photos by  
author, 2011.)

- **Emma J. Diven** (1846-1905 Landisburg, Perry, PA) married **William C. Murray** (b. abt 1838 – 1900). For further information on Emma and William Murray and on Anna M. Diven Stroop and her descendants, we refer you to the Murray chapter at <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab).
- **Mary Gettys Murray** (1877-1948) married **Frank Alfred Manship** (1877-1915) in 1910.
- **Nancy Manship Craven** (1912 Denver CO -1991) married **Frank Tempest Craven** (1914-1962) in 1948.