

Chapter XIX

What happened to our relatives that stayed in Garrett County, Maryland, Clarksburg, West Virginia, Fort Smith, Arkansas and Northern California

My great great grandfather, **John R. Titchenal** was not the only son of **David, Tichenal** to leave Harrison County, Virginia for the new lands in the west. Two others traveled west, three stayed in Harrison County. Each of his brothers and their descendants each had very different life, as did each of **his uncles, Joshua and Stephen.**

David's second son, William R. Titchenal, did not move to Harrison County with his father in 1810. He was not listed in the Harrison County census records. He was 17 in 1810 and stayed in Maryland or Pennsylvania, maybe with one of his uncles in the Titchenal or the Buckalew families. He enlisted and fought in the War of 1812. His discharge paper show he gained the rank of a sergeant. When he enlisted, he was five foot eleven inches tall, dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes and a farmer. (A copy of his discharge paper is shown below.)

After he was released from service, he married Peggy Hunt in Pennsylvania sometime around 1818. They had three children in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Cassandra born May 11, 1819, Julia born about 1821 and Delilah born, April 25, 1822. After that William and Peggy left for Alton, Illinois. His only son John D., was born in Alton June 17, 1823. Two other daughters Margaret (1826) and Mary Ellen (birth date unknown) were born there. William died there in 1836, but many of his descendants still live in the area.

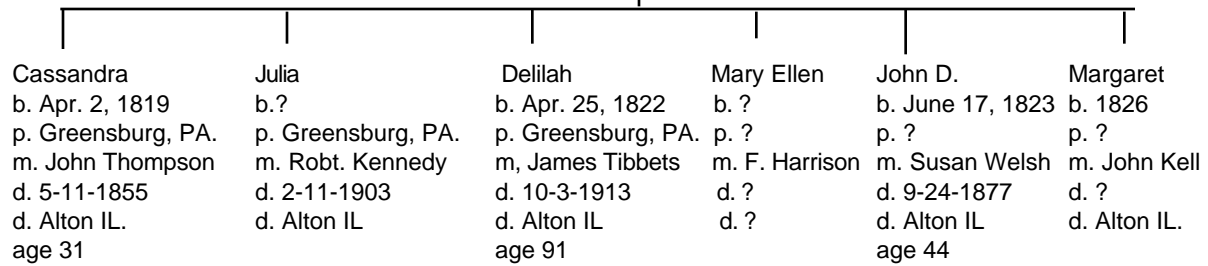
Discharge record of William Titchenal

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William R. Titchenal
 m. between 1815 & 1818
 p. Green County, Pa.
 b. 1793
 p. Allegany County, MD.
 d. Aug. 29, 1838
 p. Upper Alton, Madison co. IL.
 age 45

Margaret (Peggy) Hunt
 b. 1796
 p. Green County, PA.
 d. 1903
 p. Upper Alton, Madison co. IL.
 age 107

William and Margaret Titchenal moved to
 Upper Alton, Madison co. IL. date unknown but between April 1822 and June 1823
 Children



Alton Illinois about 1830

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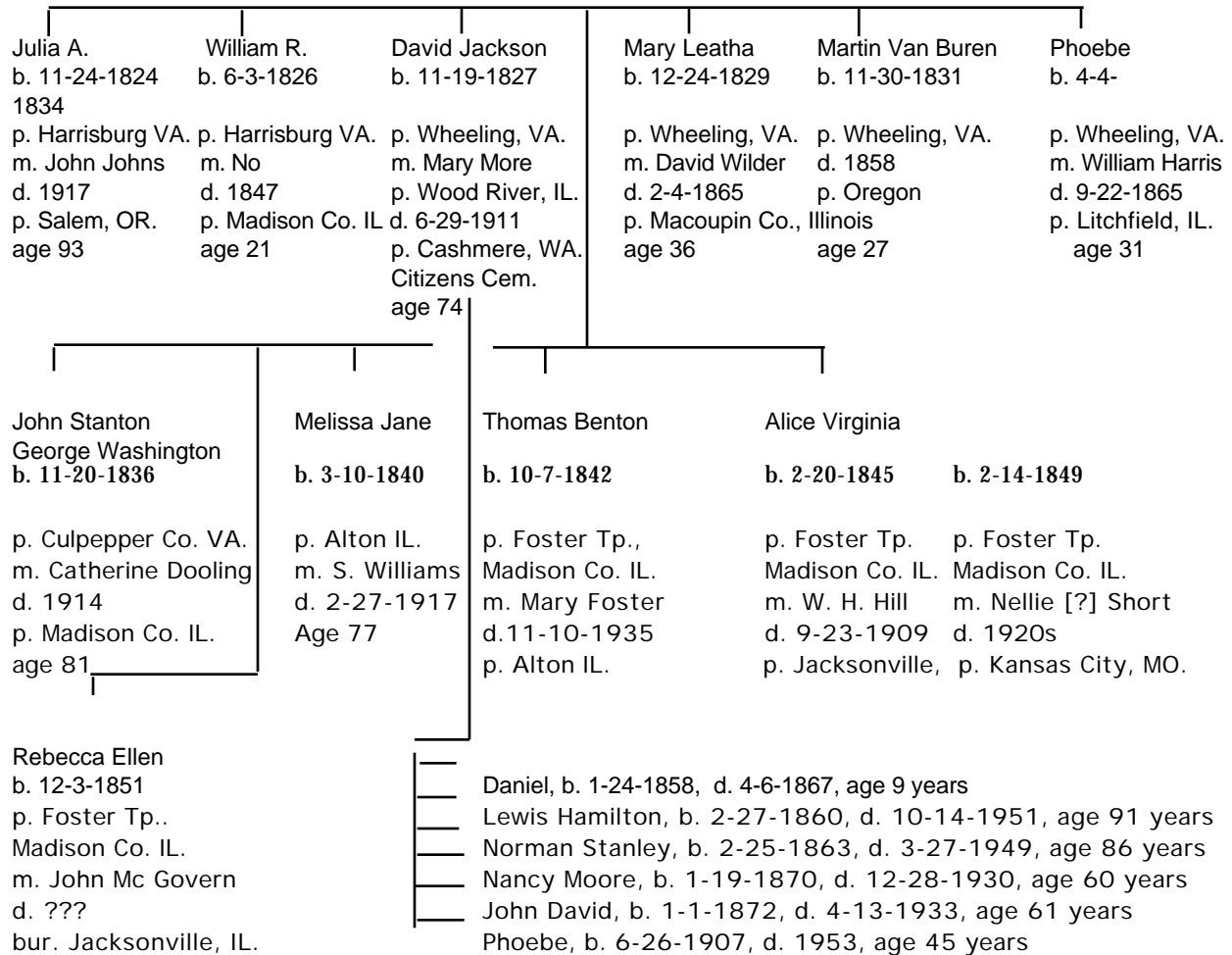
John's brother Andrew Jackson Titchenal married Nancy Ogden January 19, 1824 in Harrison County, Virginia.

Andrew Jackson Titchenal

Andrew Jackson Titchenal ----- married -----
 b. 10-12-1800
 p. Allegany Co. MD.
 d. 3-11-1855
 p. Upper Alton, Madison Go. IL.
 bur. Short Cem. Fosterburg Tp. Madison Co. IL.
 age 55

Nancy Ogden
 b. 2-21-1807
 p. Harrisonburg, VA.
 d. 2-19-1876
 p. Woodland, Macoudin Co. IL.
 bur. Short Cem. Fosterburg Tp. Madison Co. IL.
 age 69

Twelve children



Andrew Jackson Titchenal left Harrison County and moved to Wheeling , (W) Virginia shortly after his first son, William R., was born, June 30, 1826. His second son, David Jackson Jr., was born in Wheeling, November 19, 1827. as was his son, John Stanton, born July 20, 1836. He was living in Alton, Illinois by the time his next child, Melissa Jane, was born March 10, 1840.

Andrew's son, David Jackson Titchenal Jr. started a move to Oregon in 1875 but turned back after his wife got sick. He made the trip later in 1882. Christina Titchenal, of Seattle Washington is a descendant of David Jackson Jr. and has

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prepared the complete story of the Washington line of Titchenals. Phil Alfeld of Edwardsville, Illinois has the story of the family that stayed in Alton.

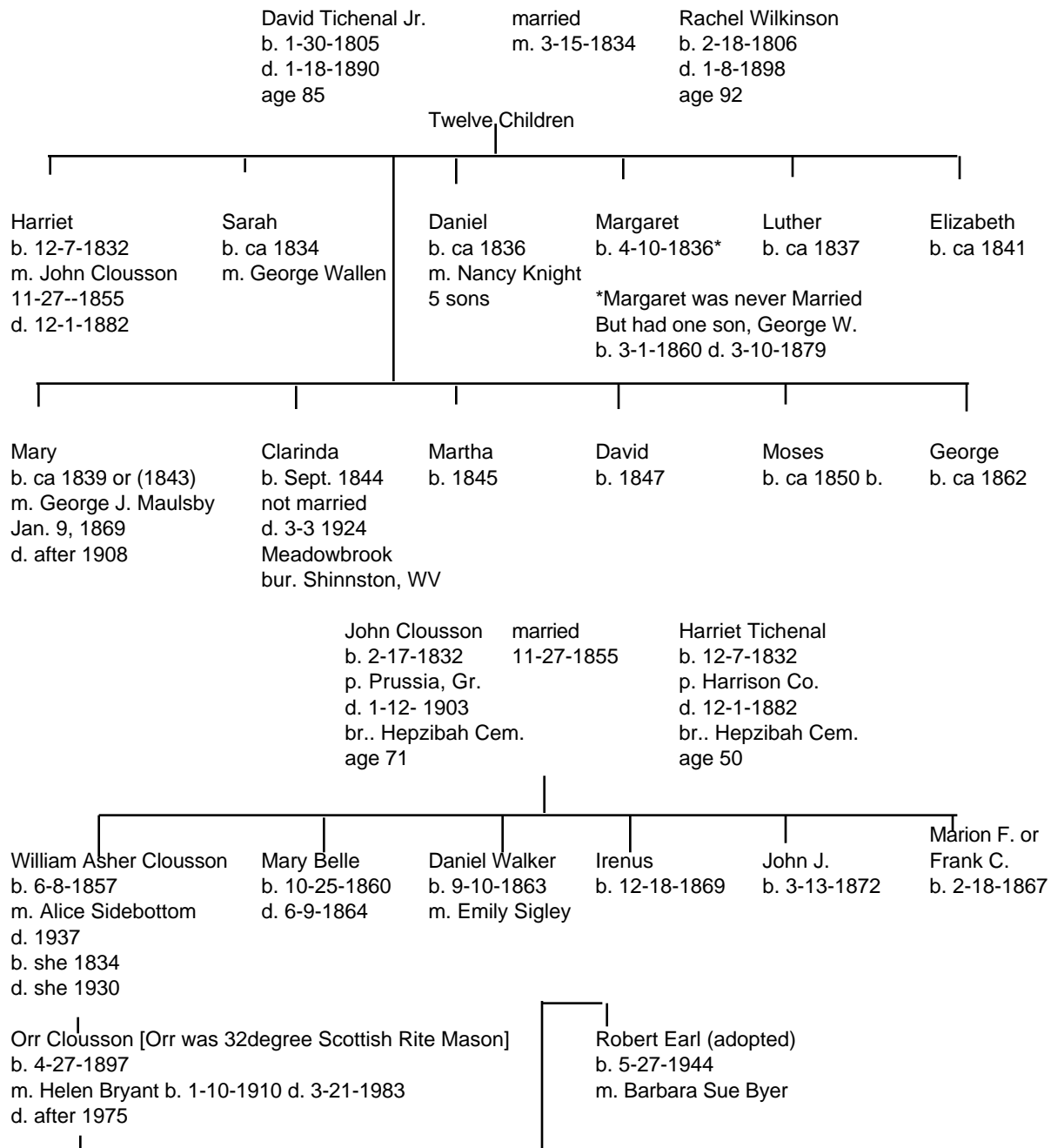
I was fortunate to get copies of an old picture of Andrew Jackson's son, David Jackson Titchenal. It is interesting to compare the picture of David Jackson Titchenal with the picture of **William H. Titchenal**, first cousins and the sons of Andrew Jackson Titchenal and his brother, **John R. Titchenal**. We can speculate on how their fathers, John and Andrew may have looked as well as their grandfather, **David** and great grandfather, **Moses Titchenal**.

David Jackson Titchenal	David Jackson and Mary (Moore) Titchenal
Born November 19, 1827 Died June 29, 1911-Married December 4, 1856-	She born 10-31-1834, died 1-29-1929
Approximate age 29 to 35 years ----- picture taken -----	Approximate age, David 70, Mary 63
David Jackson Titchenal and wife Mary (More) Titchenal	

David Titchenal Sr.'s other sons, Moses, Daniel and David Jr. and his daughter Margaret all stayed in Clarksburg area. Many of their descendants have now separated and live in other sections of the country. However, some descendants still live in the area. One even lives on part of the original Lambert's Run property (1993), 172 years later. David Jr.'s oldest daughter, Harriet, married a John Clousson. David Jr. and his wife Rachel divided the Lambert's Run property left some of it to them.

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Today in 1993, a descendant of John and Harret Clousson, a great-great-grandson, Robert Clousson and his wife Sue Clousson still live on the Lambert's Run property David purchased in 1810.



Biased on papers and deeds now in the possession of Robert and Sue Clousson, It appears David Tichenal (Tichenell) Jr.'s left his property to his wife Rachel Tichenell. She divided the property between their children, on October 15, 1890, about eight months after David Jr. died. At least the deeds of three parcels of land on Lambert Run were conveyed to her daughters Harriet (Tichenell) Clousson, Clarinda C. Tichenell, Margaret Tichenell and Mary J. (Tichenell) Maulsby on that day.

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On February 28, 1891, one year before Harriet Clousson died and twelve years before John Clousson died, The ownership of Harriet and John's property and Harriet's sister, Margaret Tichenell's property (a total of 31 acres) was conveyed to their son William Asher Clousson for a sum of \$200.00. \$175.00 in cash and #25.00 to be paid to Daniel Tichenell within six months after Rachel (David Jr's wife). David Sr. paid \$4.44 per acre for the land in 1810, W.A. Clousson paid \$6.45 per acre in 1891. There is no indication of which Daniel, Harriet's uncle or brother is to paid the \$25 or why. [1]

Harriet may have had a long illness and this sale and land transfer was probably made early to enable William Asher to negotiate for the track right of way easements expected to be needed when a railroad was built to Fairmont. A track was laid about 1896 or 97 and an easement to cross their land was written. See picture of railroad trestle today.

The first coal boom occurred as a direct result of the building of this railroad to Fairmont. This line more or less followed the West Fork River and was the shortest route to the Ohio River, hence the name Short line Railroad. (this name became famous in the 1930s when the game, "Monopoly" became popular and used the Short Line as one of it's railroads.) The first train ran over the Short Line Railroad in 1899, regular service started in 1900. The first passenger train ran March first 1901.

On June 15, 1904, William Asher Clousson signed a ten year Gas and Oil lease with the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia. In July of 1906 Walter paid six members of the Garrett family \$600.00 for mining and oil rights on 2-3/4 acres of land adjoining Walter's property.

In 1910 the Grasselli Company purchased 200 acres of land (directly opposite Lambert Run) at Meadowbrook from E. I. Du Pont and started construction of a spelter or zinc smelting plant near it's existing plant on "Powder Hill" in Meadowbrook. It also started construction of the town of Spelter with 175 houses for it's workers. The houses rented for \$11 a month. Occupants were provided with fee water, garbage disposal and major repairs to the houses.

The company also built a swinging foot bridge across the West Fork River to connect with the Fairmont- Clarksburg interurban trolley line. In 1914 an old iron vehicular bridge was moved from Lumberport an installed to span the West Fork River. In 1962 a concrete bridge was constructed north of the old iron bridge and replaced it. This bridge still in use now crosses the river as an extension of Lambert Run road.

On January 1, 1913 William Asher Clausson signed an agreement with The Lambert Run Coal Company to maintain and operate a coal mine on his property. W.A. Clausson agreed to furnish the labor to build and maintain 25 houses, pay taxes, and furnish water (the coal Company to furnish the materials). Both parties

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were to share the rent until 1928 at which time the houses would revert back to W. A. Clausson.

W. A. Clausson died in 1937 and passed the property along to his only son, Orr Clausson. In 1975 Orr Clausson put up the property as security for a loan of \$4,649.00. He may have used the money to construct more rooms because the house was turned into a small nursing home. It was used as a nursing home until 19???. It is now the home of Robert and Sue Clausson. See footnote [2] for history of property value along Lambert Run.

Sue Clousson and Mary Titchenal
in front of home now occupying the
site of David's Titchenal's home in
1810 [183 years later]

**Entrance to Lambert Run
from Highway 19 in 1993**

Trestle bridge over easement
granted to Short Line Railroad
on William Asher Clousson's
property, 1895

Hill in back of William Asher Clousson's
home where coal mine is located.

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Hepzibah Church and Cemetery

John Clousson and Harriet Tichnell

David Tichnell Jr.
and wife
Rachel Wilkinson

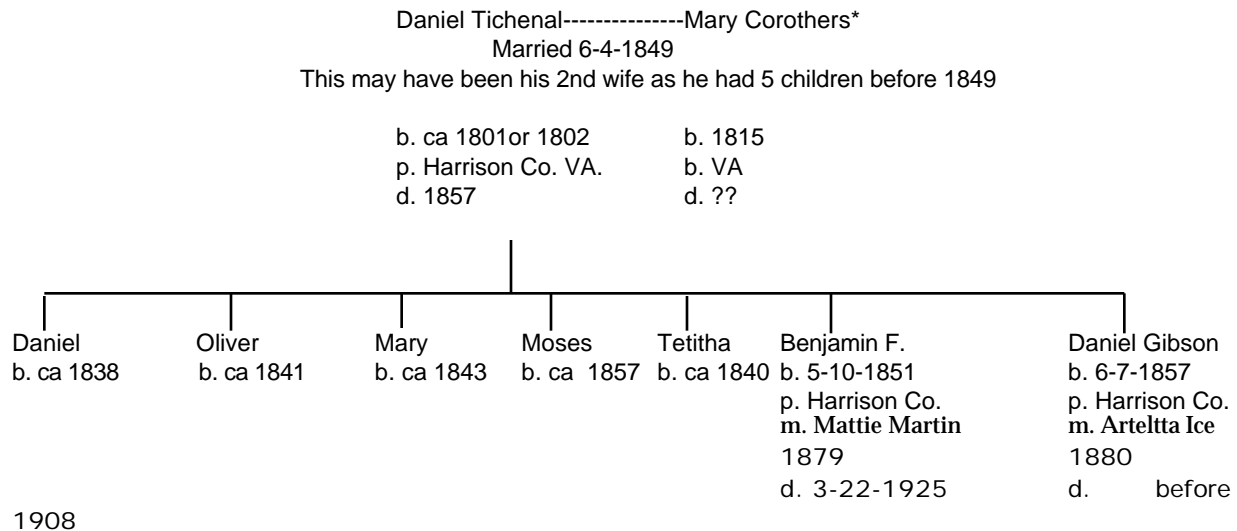
William A. Clousson and Alice Sidebottom

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Moses had Two sons and three daughters. Eight grandchildren by his son John B. and four grandchildren by his son Thomas. John B. had three sons and five daughters including twin girls. John B.'s son, (Moses' great grandson) , John Edward had seven children, four sons and three daughters, Moses' great great grandsons. One of these g. g. grandsons of Moses', Harry Urious Titchenal's, grandson, Robert Allen Titchenal, is the only Titchenal still listed in the 1993 Clarksburg telephone book. Robert has one son, Robert Adam, born in 1976 to carry the Titchenal name in Clarksburg.

Less is known about **David Sr.'** son, Daniel Tichenal, than his brothers. In 1853, after his father died, he stayed in Harrison County and bought 100 acres of the original 225 acres on Lambert Run (on which he was living at the time) from his brother David Jr. The 1850 census lists him as Daniel Tichneal, a farmer with real estate valued at \$2000.

He had seven children. Five sons and two daughters. His son Benjamin F. used the name Tichenal. His son Daniel Gibson used the name Tichnell. There are a number of Tichnells listed in the 1993 Clarksburg telephone area.



* Mary Corothers may have been related to the Henry Corothers that was involved in the fight over **Thomas Harbert Sr.'s** estate, Daniel's brother, **John Titchenal's** father-in-law.

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What happened to David Tichenal's brothers, Joshua and Stephen?

David's brother, Joshua, used the spellings Tichnel, Tichinell, and Tichnell. He stayed in Maryland and married Elsia Bivins. There are records of only three of Joshua's Children, Elizabeth and Sarah and son, Moses. Moses II was born in 1805 and married Nellie Abernathy about 1830. They lived on **Moses'** old homestead. It is still in the family. Many of the descendants [50 or more in 1991] of both Joshua and/or Stephen still live in the Cumberland and Bloomington, Maryland area or nearby West Virginia Counties.

David's brother, Stephen used the spelling "Titchenell" and married Lidia Metheny in 1802 and they moved to Pleasant Hill District (later Beech Run Hill), that year. This is on the east bank of the Cheat River at the mouth of Muddy Creek. Today near Kingwood in Preston County, West Virginia. They lived there the rest of their lives, interrupted only when Stephen served as a private in the war of 1812 under Lieu 't. Christian.

Stephen died in March 6, 1858 and is buried at Beach Run cemetery along with many of his descendants or relatives. An old road through a heavily wooded section leads up to the cemetery and a church which are at the top of the hill, The church structure was falling down and the cemetery was unkempt in 1970 when the pictures included in this story were taken.

Beach Run cemetery and church with Stephen's and Lydia's gravestones

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In "A History of Preston County" Oren F. Morton states,

"he (Stephen Titchenell) built a grist mill on Muddy Creek, though he also had a still, his boys were not drunkards, and though he would not go to church two of his sons, Moses and Daniel were Methodist preachers. Moses was a circuit preacher and went at length to Illinois. Daniel was a local preacher for 50 years."

Several of Stephen's descendants fought in the Civil War on the Union side. One descendant, M. Titchenell, was a delegate to the constitutional convention assembled in Wheeling, Virginia November 26th 1861 to frame a constitution for the new state of West Virginia. There were two sessions of this convention, the first in the latter part of 1861 the second on February 12, 1863.

From the *History of Hampshire County* we learn:

"The first session completed the framing of the state constitution and the name of the new state. Several suggestions, Kanawha, Augusta and Allegheny were rejected before West Virginia was chosen.

The question of slavery was more difficult. There was a strong sentiment against slavery, no doubt a majority, but there was strong element not yet ready to dispense with slavery. Accordingly, the constitution dismissed the slavery question with the provision that no slave should be brought into the state, nor free negroes come into the state after the adoption of the constitution. In 1863 before the constitution was submitted to the vote of the people, it was changed to provide for the emancipation of slaves.

When the constitution was written, it contained a provision that West Virginia should remain a member of the United States. Clarksburg was always considered part of the new state but the new state did not at first regard Hampshire, Hardy, Pendleton and Morgan Counties as part of the new state but allowed them to become part of the state if they voted in favor of the constitution. (They did and became a part of the new state.)

A clause was inserted declaring no persons who had aided or abetted the southern Confederacy should become citizens of the state, unless such persons had subsequently volunteered in the army or navy of the United States. The clause was later struck out, but it was one reminder of the bitter division in the state at the start and during the Civil War".

There is a very small village in Harrison county about 30 miles below Clarksburg named **Tichenal**. It is a small group of homes built around a small white wood frame church with the name "Tichenal Methodist Church, 1871" on it. It was in good condition in 1987 when the picture included in this story was taken. (No one we could find in the town knew a **Tichenal** or anything about the naming of the church or the village.)

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The church may have been started by one of Stephen's sons, but because of the spelling of the name and the fact it is in Harrison county, it was more likely to be one of **David Tichenal's** descendants.

The village and church of "Tichenal" Harrison County, West Virginia

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The Falconers after the Civil War

John P. Falconer and his brothers, Henry, George and William; his sister, Margaret; all grew tall, handsome people with generous amounts of coal black hair, black piercing eyes or gray eyes, high cheek bones, thin lips and dark complexions. They were lean, broad-shouldered clan with the men well over six-feet tall and their sister being about five feet, ten inches tall. This trait carried over into their children and grandchildren. John Perry stood only six foot-four inches tall, his brothers called him "Pug" or "little Perry". There is no record of where the Falconer boys got their education, Their baby sister attended New Hope Indian Girls School near Spiro, later attended St. Annes wgere she was one of its two first graduates. That the boys were well educated has been proven by their accomplishments and writings in later years.. They were probably tutored, their civil War records prove they had some military education. Three of them were officers during the war, John perry holding the rank of Colonel although only in his late twenties when the war ended.

One of his brothers was captured during the Civil War, along with his unit which had been ordered to delay the capture of Fort Smith until the main body of the Confederate Army could retreat. During his confinement, he got to know his jailers daughter. She helped him escape, even providing him with a horse and saddle. After the war, he returned and married her.

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Footnotes for chapter XIX

[1] Deed

John Clausson & Harriet to W.A. Clausson

Admitted to Record Feb. 28, 1891:

This Deed, made the 24 day of February, in the year 1891, between **John Clausson and Harriet Clausson his wife**.... parties of the first part, and **W.A. Clausson** party of second part.

Witnesseth, That in consideration of Two hundred Dollars (\$200.00) of which sum One hundred and Seventy five Dollars (\$175.00) in hand paid receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. The remainder of the consideration Twenty five Dollars (\$25.00) is to be paid by the party of the second part within six months after the death of Rachel Tichenell mother of said Harriet Clausson one of the parties of the first part without interest to Daniel Tichenell by the party of the second part. doth grant to the said party of the second part the following described property, situated in the county of Harrison in the State of West Virginia, and on the waters of the West Fork River and bounded and described as follows; beginning at a stake corner to 15 acres conveyed to Margaret Tichenell and in line of A.J. Garrett and running thence with the original line west 454 & 4/10 poles to a stone in the original corner thence South 61 poles to a Stake in the original line near the mouth of Lambert s Run thence with the original S 67-1/4 E 4,-1/2 poles to a Buckeye and Black Walnut thence _ 69 E 24 poles to the 15 acres conveyed to Margaret Tichenell. The last of these lines with the meanders of the river thence with a line of said 15 acres N 9 W 40-1/4 poles to the beginning containing sixteen (16) acres more or less with appurtenances except that a life estate is hereby retain for the use and benefit of Rachel Tichenell mother of said Harriet Clausson one of the parties of the first part. It is the same land conveyed by Rachel Tichenell to Harriet Clausson by Deed dated the 15 day of October 1890 and recorded in Deed Book No. 81 page 185 to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description a lien is hereby retain on said property to secure the payment of the payment of the above unpaid purchase money. containing 16 acres more or less. And said parties of the first part covenant that they will warrant generally the property hereby conveyed.

Witness: The following signature and seal

John Clausson Seal
her
Harriet X Clausson Seal
mark

[2]-175 years of Property value on Lambert Run

In 1810, **David** bought 225 acres of land on Lambert Run for \$1000 or \$4.44 per acre.

In 1850 Daniel's 100 acres and personal property was valued at \$2000, if his personal property was valued at \$500, the land would have been \$10 per acre.

In 1891 John Clousson paid \$200 to his wife for 31 acres or \$6.41 per acre

W.A. Clousson's Tax receipts from 1892 to 1910 show the increase in value when the railroad was built and the difference after gas and coal was mined;

(The appraised property value is usually about 35% of market value of the land.)

1892 -- 32 acres \$210 or \$6.56 per acre. (market value \$18.74/acre)
1898 -- 32 acres \$ 543 or \$16.96 per acre. (market value \$48.45/acre)
1902 -- 29.62 acres \$472 or \$15.93 per acre. (market value \$45.51/acre)
1910 -- .75 acres (gas lease) at \$30 or \$40 per acre. (market value \$114.28/acre)
29.62 acres at \$1225 or \$41.35 per acre. (market value \$118.14/acre)
2 acres (coal mine) at \$200 or \$100 per acre. (market value \$285.71/acre)

1975 -- 31.75 acres and home was valued at \$4,649 as security for a loan-- \$146.42 per acre.