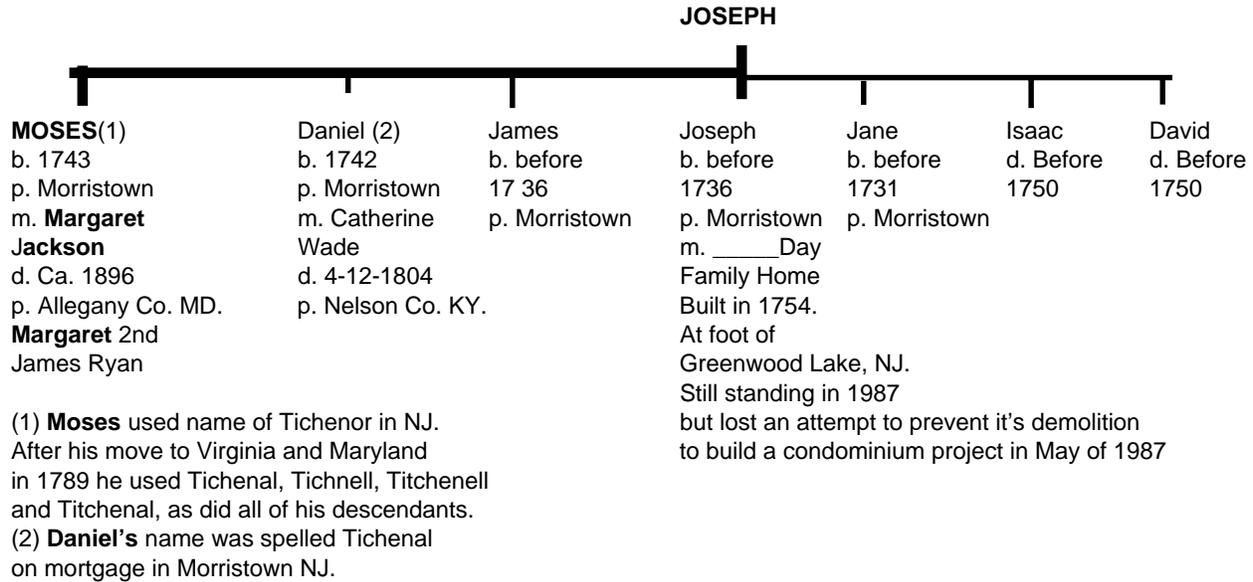


## Chapter II

### The Titchenals in Morristown, New Jersey (during the last quarter of the 18th century and the Revolutionary war)



**Joseph** and **Elizabeth** had seven children, six boys and one girl. Two boys, Isaac and David, died before their father. Joseph Jr. was probably the oldest son and his father left him 56 acres of farm land. **Moses** was the youngest son, probably seven years old when his father died. His father left **Moses** 51 acres of land in the "Great Swamp" area. The remainder of the land was divided equally between Jane, James and Daniel (8).

**Moses** and his brothers, not knowing much of the "old established way," grew up watching changing religious practice and people acquiring goods and property mostly for their own gain, comfort, or happiness, without a pretext of it being good for the community. No doubt as they grew up they begin to adopt the same pattern of life.

**Joseph** did not appoint a guardian for his children, so on November 5, 1751, James, Joseph, and Jane, being over fourteen, asked the court to appoint Thomas Woodruff of Elizabeth, NJ. to be their guardian. Maybe they didn't like Samuel Wade, whom their mother Elizabeth had married sometime shortly after **Joseph's** death. Having no choice, **Moses** and Daniel were raised by their stepfather.

Uzal Ogden of Newark has a 1751 letter on file which states, "Mr Fairchild wrote the will, but entered the executors name after testators decease, it was though at his direction, that Samuel Wade is now married to the widow Tichenor".

Strauss and Howe in their book, *Generations* tell us,

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

“During the late 1730s and early 1740s, while parents were preoccupied with the great awakening, Liberty Generation [born 1724 to 1741] children were victimized by the deadliest child-only epidemic in American history, the ‘great throat distemper’ (diphtheria), which killed an estimated one child in fifteen throughout most of New York, New Jersey and New England.”

At least three of **Joseph’s** children were born in this period, the Liberty Generation (maybe five of them, two died before 1750, possibly from diphtheria). Daniel was born in 1742 and **Moses** was born in 1743, both at the cusp of change between the Liberty Generation and the Republican Generation [born 1742 to 1766]. They probably experienced some of the problems and benefits of both generations: The Liberty Generation in their youth and the Republican Generation in midlife.

According to Strauss and Howe,

“The liberty generation was by far the most war-ravaged generation of the colonial area. Boston had experienced the equivalent of two twentieth-century world wars in one generation. One-third of all men in Massachusetts enlisted for at least one season between 1754 and 1759. The casualties during the French and Indian War were very high, stockade and ship records indicate that disease and bad nutrition killed an estimated 5 to 10 percent of all recruits during each year of service.

Having grown up during the era of falling rum prices and public disorder, the Liberty Generation matured into a notorious generation of drinkers, thieves and rioters. They consumed more alcohol per capita than any other colonial generation. They coined the words ‘regulator’ (for vigilante) and ‘lynch’ (after the Liberty Virginia Colonel Charles Lynch). The Liberty Generation comprising only half of all members of the Continental Congress accounted for all five delegates accused of complicity with the British: Benedict Arnold and Benjamin Church; the most famous near traitors, Ira Allen who secretly considered selling Vermont to the British and two notorious Troy writers Hugh Gainé and Samuel Seabury.

Also the largest wave of colonial immigration came in that period. Mostly poor, fierce (and anti-English) Scots-Irish who embarked in Philadelphia and sped south, west and north to the frontiers.

The Republican Generation reversed the public apathy of brutality among and against teenagers. Their parents wanted to ensure that this crop of children would grow up to be smart and cooperative servants to a dawning vision, a republic of virtue. In the 1770s parents began avoiding corrupt English schools and sent kids to newly founded academies in the colonies. Here Republican teenagers could imbibe the new fever of “civic revival” and the new Scottish school of practical and optimistic curricula.

During the 1770s when first wave Republicans began graduating from college, the share of graduates entering clerical careers fell from four-fifths to one-half. Many young men turned instead to radical Masonry, a male brotherhood dedicated to teamwork good works and secular progress. No until the GI generation of the 1910 to 2000 has any other generation of leaders been so aggressively secular in outlook. Most of the Republican candidates for president (especially Jefferson, Madison, Burr, Pinckney and King) avoided any display of Christian piety and were widely regarded as atheists by their contemporaries. When asked by a clergyman why the Constitution did not mention God, the young Hamilton pertly replied, ‘I declare, we forgot.’

Of course the Republican Generation also saw the Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary War, the ratification of the Constitution, the election of the first president, the Louisiana Purchase, The Monroe Doctrine and the western movement of the population.”

In 1762, at the age of 19, **Moses** married **Margaret Jackson**.<sup>(1)</sup> Their first child, **David**,

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

was born two years later, Oct. 16, 1764, just in time to be part of the Republican Generation. By 1776 they also had a daughter (Nancy) and two more sons (Joshua, 1768 and Stephen, 1772 ). All three of **David's** siblings were part of the next generation, the Compromise Generation [born 1767 to 1791].

We don't know where **Moses** lived or what he did for a living during those years. It was most likely farming and land speculation, but he may have been involved in iron mining or forges as it was prevalent in the Morristown area while he lived there. The Morris county assessments of 1768 list **Moses Tichenor** with 100 acres, 3 horses, cattle and 2 sheep. His brother Daniel with 130 acres, 7 horses, cattle and 12 sheep. On April 1, 1771 Moses sold two tracts of land. One, 24.7 acres, where he lived at that time, adjacent to a road on the east side of Pine Brook. He sold another 25.5 acres, also adjacent to Pine Brook, which was described as being part of Turkey Pasture. This was evidently the land **Moses** received from his father. In July 16, 1776, he sold 5-3/4 acres and a house in Morristown to a Jonathan Hampton for the sum of £110-8 shillings- 3pence.

From the book "*Transformation of Early American History*" we learn:

"American politics had grown out of the colonists settling and developing the wilderness. Success had depended on the mobilization of everyone's energies in response to local problems, Even defense fell to local agencies. Settlers quickly realized that their alternatives were to either abandon their property and possessions or rely on their own resources in wilderness warfare. The aid of centralized power of the King and his representatives were not reliable, nor could they respond as quickly as needed.

The Americans fought most of the Revolution without a constitutionally established central government. They had no choice but to depend upon the local and state governments to raise money and regulate commerce.

Inflation had been rampant during the years before the Revolution. (It had increased about 125% from 1750 to 1775). But by 1779, with the need for men and supplies inflation had increased another 300%. Even though Republicanism required voluntary energies to sustain it, the Revolutionary leaders assumed appropriate compensation should be given in exchange for goods and services.

Money and real currency was one of the problems all of the colonies had in common from the beginning. It was always the irksome juggling of the media of internal exchange: Deerskins in the Carolinas, Beaver in New York, Pounds of tobacco in Virginia. Most such makeshift trades were eked out in terms of wampum-the Indians' medium of ceremonial exchange the colonists took over as a sort of play money. All of which reflected a chronic severe shortage of gold and silver in circulation. They had to create exports to pay for imports from the Old Country such as tools, wines, finery, etc.

The colonists trade with the West Indies was crucial because New England's lumber and refuse codfish, Pennsylvania's flour and Virginia's pork brought home from non-British islands, a small, steady influx of hard money. The colonies feared taxation requiring gold and silver payment would drain off the indispensable minimum of hard money in circulation.

At the time of the Stamp Act, one British official visitor wrote back to the British officials, " If all goes to England, I am at a loss how the colonialists will find specie [gold and

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

silver] to pay duties last imposed on them by Parliament”.

Little of it was English coinage, The gold was mostly Spanish and Portuguese: moidores, pistolesjoes and half joes (the Portuguese gold “joannes”), most of them much reduced in value by wear and drastic clipping. The silver was mostly Spanish-Mexican “pieces of eight”-the Colonies’ Spanish dollars-and smaller pieces of the same origin down to “reals” at eight to a dollar.

When coined reals were scarce, the colonists cut the dollar into eight pie shaped bits. (even now America two bits means twenty-five cents, four bits fifty and so on) A fip was half a bit, the sixteenth of a dollar. Merchants paying duties and settling overseas balances, however, had to keep their books in official money of account-pounds, shillings and pence. So each coin was tediously weighed to determine it’s exact bullion value and then translated into English coinage as modified by local inflation. Merely to know how much was in the till at a given time required prodigious arithmetic.

Wide discrepancies among individual Colonies paper currencies led to further confusion. As economies expanded and commerce grew complex without matching increase in supply of hard money, all Colonies issued notes reading dollars or shillings on the face. But since no two Colonies fiscal policies were coordinated, no two currencies had the same purchasing power.

A paper pound from South Carolina might be worth a few shillings in relatively solvent Pennsylvania. [A minor benefit from the constitution of 1787 was its ban of state coinage and currency, making that a federal monopoly and the ensuing standardization of a federal dollar].

Within a given colony these problems usually meant that barter, called country pay or truck, dominated the economy. Parishioners might pay the minister salary in fire wood and onions. Farmers procured axes and molasses from the store with barreled cider this trip, Goodwife’s homespun cheese the next.

Instead of shunning the market place the Congress went looking for goods and services in unprecedented quantities. At first these were at attractive prices. Individual colonies took the initiative in resorting to market mechanisms, and Congress quickly followed suit by issuing its own currency on the joint credit of the states.

At first both the state and the continental money held its value. By the end of the summer of 1776 the continental money progressively lost value. People started to discount it as the success of the Revolution appeared increasingly problematic. The currency’s declining value penalized anyone holding it for very long.

The disruption of normal peacetime commerce with the outside world made it difficult to invest the money in anything but domestic produce sought by the army. This pushed up the price of commodities needed to fight the war and forced Congress (given the Republican leadership hesitancy about taxing) to issue more money to purchase supplies and services. By the middle of 1777 the continent was locked in a cycle of runaway inflation and depreciation, and by the beginning of 1778 it was clear that time was working against the Americans. As early as 1778, it was evident to patriots that the people were running madly into luxury and extravagance of every kind.

A year later Alexander Hamilton confessed his despondency at the difficulty of rousing his countrymen from their “lethargy of voluptuous indolence or dissolving their fascinating character of self interest”. A year after that he despaired “that the worst of evils

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

seems to be upon us, a loss of our virtue” George Washington himself admitted his anguish at the astonishing changes that a few years were capable of producing.

It was the Revolution itself which stimulated the cupidity and profiteering that submerged the old principles of cooperative action. To recruit and retain 100,000 fighting men necessitated material incentives beyond what the leaders committed to civic humanism ever envisaged. Washington discovered from the first that the ranks of his army could not be filled by appeals to idealism. The gentlemen of the officer corps and the farmers of America were not moved by any other principles than those of self interest.

The troops had to have bread and blankets, rifles and rum, wagons and warm clothes. The ravenous demands of the quartermasters made marketers out of farmers who had never traded with anyone but their neighbors. The inflationary paper money issues of typical Revolutionary governments made speculators out of artisans and yeomen who had previously operated only in a barter economy [The exchange of services for goods]. Such developments spurred disenchantment among a large mass of Americans who saw some men make fortunes by standing aside from the fighting while others did the dirty work.

Republican rhetoric of self-sacrifice rang hollow in the ears of enlisted men who knew too many truants who escaped the dangers and deprivations of combat by paying substitutes to serve in their stead. Commonwealth conceptions of self-denial sounded tinny to soldiers who cursed that their crops languished in the fields back home while wealthier men reaped the rewards of their ability to buy exemption from the military duty. Civic-humanist ideals of dedication to public purpose seemed specious when some Americans in the comfort of their counting house, profited infamously by supplying the army. Rebels in the bitterness of their winter bivouacs, with maggoty meat, watered whisky, and shoddy shoes, reflecting upon such ill-gotten gains, were unlikely to be ardent adherents to an ideology of shared sacrifices for the common good.

The old Republican vision celebrated equality without rejecting hierarchy, and argued for a meritocracy based on “ability and virtue” without defining just what those words implied. This vision was dying, but everyone was afraid of what would take its place.

Financial prudence pointed to cutting back the war effort to a level more consistent with what could be afforded, but the Franco - American alliance offered the prospect of putting a quick, decisive end to the conflict. To take advantage of the alliance required Americans to exert themselves to the utmost. Congress decided to go for broke in the campaign of 1778.

There was a brief rise in the value of the currency in the spring of 1778 as result of expectations the war was about to end and some form of transatlantic trade would resume. The gamble did not work, instead of withdrawing from the continent the British concentrated their forces to strike at civilians along the coast.

Unfortunately this coincided with the collapse of the patriot economy. The winter of 1778-79 saw acute shortages develop in basic supplies for the army and in some areas for the civilian population also.”

Washington’s army spent the winter in Morristown and the **Tichenor** families at home were especially hard hit. They had to give up most of their crop and animals to help feed the army. Both **Moses** and his brother Daniel were with the New Jersey militia that winter.

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

Even though **Moses** had been close to home part of the time, he couldn't get his live stock tended to properly during the winter [besides they were bought or stolen to feed the troops]. His boys were not much help, as they didn't get all the crops planted in the spring. His son **David** was only 13 or 14, Joshua 10 and Stephen 6. The last three years had been a disaster.

Continuing From the book *Transformation of Early American History* :

“Congress, without power, tried to control prices through the states. This didn't work and caused confusion because of unequal action by different states. In addition most people were both creditors and debtors. It wasn't clear to them whether they would benefit or lose with price controls and currency appreciation. Most were anxious about becoming victims of opulent farmers and traders. The currency might have recovered through decisive victories by the army, but these failed to materialize the remainder of 1779.

The failed attempt to take Savannah in November 1779, administered a coup de grace to the last remnant of credit the old continental currency enjoyed. Though it continued to circulate until well into 1781, no one could seriously believe it would be redeemed at par.”

**Moses** and **Margaret** had two daughters, Phoebe in 1776, and Margaret in 1778. They had two more daughters, Abigail and Jane, who are believed to have been born after their move to Virginia in 1779. **Moses** was 35 in 1778 when Margaret was born. The revolution had started two years before, and he was in Captain Layton's company of the New Jersey Militia. He may have been in militia earlier, as it was formed in 1776 and was commanded by Jacob Ford, a local Morristown man. Jacob Ford and the **Tichenors**, including **Moses**, were all members of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown.

**Moses'** brother Daniel also served in the New Jersey Militia, having been in the Minutemen on March 2, 1776 when the provincial Congress of New Jersey adopted an “ordinance for incorporating the Minutemen (lately raised in this colony) into the body of the Militia.” He served in the company of Captain James Wheeler.

We are not sure in how many battles **Moses** fought during the war, but the New Jersey Militia was recorded as fighting at Quenton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms, and Van Nesle's Mills.

The New Jersey Militia also supported the Continental Army in the battles of Long Island (Aug. 27,1776), Trenton (Dec. 25. 1776 to Jan. 2,1777), Princeton (Jan. 3, 1777), Mammoth Court House (June 28, 1778), and Springfield (spring of 1780), among others.

**Moses'** brother James may have died before the war. His brother Joseph did not go in the service and stayed in New Jersey. He purchased about 100 acres of land and built a house at the foot of Greenwood Lake, near Hewett, in West Milford Township. The house may have been built as early as 1754 but probably about 1774. (It was still standing in 1987, when an attempt to preserve it failed and it was scheduled to be demolished to make way for a condominium development.

Quotes from the “Life” history book, *History of the United States 1775-1789*:

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

“The New Jersey Militia fought in the battle of Mammoth Court House, JunQuotee 28, 1778. This battle was costly to the British and Americans. Both sides suffered about 350 casualties. It is remembered among other things, because Washington ended his agony at Valley Forge and started in pursuit of General Clinton.

The battle was also famous because Mary Ludwig Hays earned the name “Molly Pitcher” by carrying water to the embattled troops, to help keep the cannons firing. She probably did not man her husband’s cannon as the famous painting depicts.

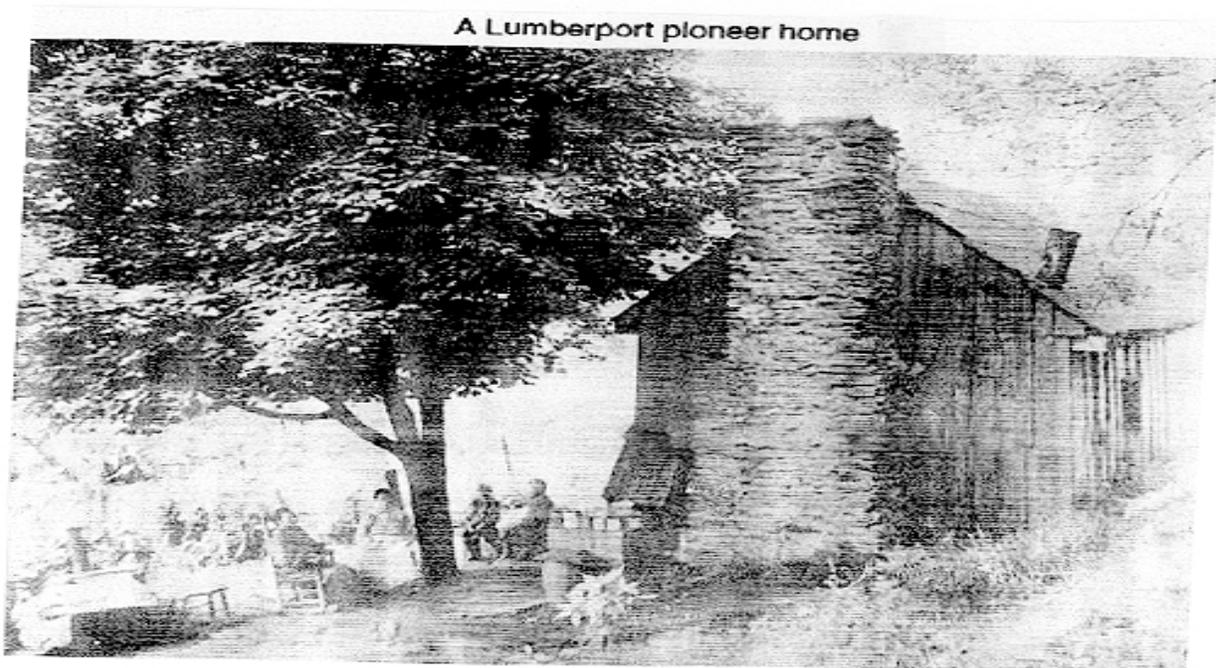
Washington caught up with his own General Charles Lee just in time. Lee was retreating instead of attacking as Washington had explicitly ordered him to do. In a towering rage, Washington called Lee “ a dammed poltroon.

Then he turned the army around and formed it in position behind a hedge to meet the British attack. The fighting that followed, on a blistering hot day was costly, but both sides held their ground. That night the British quietly made an orderly retreat, boarded ships and reached New York, to prepare for the threat of a French invasion.”



Jacob Ford died in 1777 or 1778. After Ford’s death, his wife offered General Washington her home for his headquarters. He lived there for seven months in 1779 & 1780. Mrs Ford was a member of the church. Washington may have attended the Morristown First Presbyterian Church, with Mrs. Ford, while he was there.

We don’t know if **Moses** or any of the **Tichenors** ever met Washington, but because of the Fords and the First Presbyterian Church, they had the opportunity.



Whether **Moses** met Washington or not he must have seen him or heard of Washington's thoughts about the future of Potomac River, and opportunities in western Maryland and Virginia. **Moses** had seen his land, stock and crops lose value while other people profited, so he was ready to listen to all "get rich schemes."

Washington had mapped the Braddock road, fathered the Potomac Navigation Company and was its president and leading stockholder. Love of land and dreams of greatness for the Potomac River ran like threads through Washington's life. He was born on its banks. He first tasted the colonial frontier near the Potomac's head waters when barely out of boyhood. He helped survey the northern boundaries of the enormous Virginia holding of Thomas Lord Fairfax. The British laws had prevented the colonists from moving west, but the Appalachian Mountains were an even more effective barrier to large scale settlements of the Ohio country. Washington's early travels had convinced him that the Potomac offered the best route west, if only the water way could be made navigable.

Washington's family had invested in the Ohio Company. He had extensive real estate holdings in western Virginia. One plantation alone in the Shenandoah valley had 550 acres. Washington had also received 15,000 acres of land in the Ohio Country for his services in the French and Indian Wars. It was much to Washington's advantage, as well as America's; to improve transportation and increase population along the Potomac River.

Washington not only sensed the value of the Potomac as a waterway, but also as a potential means of increasing land value in the west and the Ohio country. He saved enough money to buy his first piece of Shenandoah land when he was only eighteen. The navigation project and his craving for land were two sides of the same coin. He admitted in one letter that his plan to develop the Potomac could seem self-interest. No one ever questioned his honesty or loyalty to the country, but today he might have been accused of insider trading and pushing for public funds for his own self-interest.

Not all of Washington's plans would work out, but **Moses** and the country didn't know that then. For example: in 1784, Washington, along with his old friend and partner in land speculation, William Crawford <sup>[2]</sup>, advertised 30,000 acres of land for lease. *"The South East side of the Ohio can give no jealousy to the Indians, the proprietors of it. One may cultivate their farms in peace, and fish, fowl and hunt without fear of molestation."* His partner did not live to see this land rented or sold. Crawford was tortured and burned at the stake by Indians near Upper Sandusky, Ohio. On hearing the news, Washington was moved to tears.

The use of the Potomac river for transportation had been considered for many years. As early as 1755, Maryland's Governor, Edmund Sharpe, and Sir John St. Clare of the Royal British Army descended the Potomac River in a small boat from Fort Cumberland to Alexandria, to study the feasibility of transporting goods and supplies between the two points by raft and boat. St. Clare believed the project to be entirely practicable.

In 1759, the Virginia House Of Burgesses authorized George Washington and Richard Henry Lee to bring in an important bill for clearing the Potomac and making it navigable from the great falls of the river, a little above Alexandria, to Fort Cumberland.

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

Little came of this effort. In 1770, 1772 and 1774, Washington again introduced bills in the Virginia state legislature. Then the Revolutionary War precluded further work on the canal clearing project.

Finally, in 1784, a group of Virginia and Maryland businessmen organized the Potomac Canal Company. They selected Washington as their president. He wrote to his friend, Thomas Jefferson, at that time, saying, "My opinion coincides perfectly with yours regarding the practicality of an easy and short communication between the waters of the Ohio and Potomac, of the advantage of that communication and the preference it has over all others." They dreamed great dreams, these early, would-be canal builders.

Even though Washington's and Jefferson's dreams were endlessly delayed and never totally completed, who can blame **Moses** for dreaming their dreams with them in 1778. **Moses** no doubt believed he could share in Washington's dream when he purchased land along the head waters of the Potomac river in 1779. His brother, Daniel, undoubtedly knew that Washington held 15,000 acres in the Ohio Country and Kentucky.

Even though the outcome of the Revolution was still in doubt, the whole country was talking about the expansion of the nation to the west. The country would have to expand, regardless of the outcome of the war. Both **Moses** and Daniel caught the "frontierland fever". **Moses** took action first, eleven years before Daniel. Even though the war was still being fought and inflation was running wild, **Moses Tichenor** purchased 567 acres of land along the North Branch of the Potomac River (for £500) on Cabin Run in Hampshire County, Virginia on September 4, 1779. (In 1866 the section became Mineral County.)

**Moses** was frustrated with the rapid inflation and depreciation of his wealth and felt an urgent need to take some kind of action before it was too late. He felt safe with his decision because Washington and Jefferson also felt the development of the Potomac River was the future of the country.

Morristown had become industrialized many years before because it had access to coal and iron, both of which had also been found in the Maryland-Virginia area. **Moses** believed the same growth pattern could happen in Virginia. He had speculated in land in New Jersey and made money, no doubt he believed he could do even better by owning land before the growth and speculation started in a new western land that was on the waterway to the Ohio River and the unknown far west.

Later, his brother, Daniel, agreed to exchange his land in New Jersey with his commander, John Howell for 2500 acres of land on Green River in Ohio County, Kentucky. In September, 1790 he moved with his family to Kentucky. Unfortunately he was greatly disappointed. When he saw it, he thought the Green River Country was a waste and wilderness. Fit only for the habitation of Indians and beasts of the forest. There was not a white man within 50 miles. During his life he never deemed it safe for his family.

Daniel never took possession of the land in person but bequeathed it to his sons, some of

## The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

whom lived there afterwards. Daniel, instead, bought 60 acres of land in September, 1795 on Plum Run in Nelson County, Kentucky and died there in 1804.

In 1792, **Moses** also bought land in Kentucky. According to the records, **Moses Titchenal** of Allegany Co. bought 300 acres of land for 20 schillings in the Fayette District, Salt Fork Territory, Kentucky. There is no record of **Moses** or his descendants going there, or what happened to the property. There is some speculation that one of his sons Joshua or **David**, traveled there and stayed a few years. If they did, they were back in Maryland before 1800, as they were listed in the Maryland census that year.

Footnotes for Chapter Two :

(1) Many of the descendants of **David** had **Jackson** as part of their name for several generations, no doubt in honor of their grandmother, **Moses'** wife, **Margaret Jackson**.

[2] Col. William Crawford was a long time friend of Washington. He was born in Virginia the same year as Washington and a captain in the 1758 expedition that took possession of Fort Duquesne (the site of Pittsburgh). At the time of the Revolution, he raised a regiment on his own and received a commission of colonel of Continentals. He often led raiding parties across the Ohio River. In 1872 after joining with Washington in the Ohio land speculation he reluctantly accepted the command of an expedition against the Wyandot Ohio Indians about 70 miles South of Toledo (north of present day Champaign County). He was taken prisoner and burnt to death amid the most excruciating tortures on the Tyemochtee River. This was the last part of the state of Ohio under Indian domination and was ceded to the United States in a treaty September 29, 1817. The area was later named Crawford County in 1820. (only five years after **Charles Dickason** moved to Champaign County.

The Titchenal Saga the Rivers Run West

This 1779 Indenture, together with his son, **David's** pension application, are the major clues that proves **Moses Titchenor** of Morris County, New Jersey is the same man as **Moses Tichenall** of Virginia

129  
 This Indenture made the fourth day of September  
 in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and  
 Seventy Nine, Between Job Bacon and Rhoda his Wife  
 Tichenall of the County of Hampshire and State of Virginia of the  
 one Part, and Moses Tichenall of Morris County of New  
 Jersey, of the other Part Witnesseth, That for and in  
 Consideration of Five Hundred Pounds current money  
 of Virginia by the said Moses Tichenall to the said Job  
 Bacon & Rhoda his Wife in Hand paid at or before  
 the Sealing and Delivery of these Presents, the Receipt  
 whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, hath Granted, Bar-  
 gained, Sold, Aliened and Conformed, and by these Presents  
 doth Grant, Bargain and Sell, Alien and Confirm unto  
 the said Moses Tichenall, all that Tract or Parcel of  
 Land lying and being in the said County of Hampshire  
 on Cabbin run, Beginning at Two White Oaks on the East  
sides of the said run corner to Moffetts Land, and thence  
along the line thereof N: 76: 11/2 Poles to a White Oak,  
Hickory, and Chestnut Oak by a Lick on Omeal's Gap branch  
and the same course continued 118 Poles to two Pines,  
then S: 83 N: 6 Poles to Four Chestnut Oaks on a Hill side  
Corner to Whitehead, then S: 49 N: 2 1/2 Poles to Three White  
Oaks on a Hill side, then S: 76: 260 Poles to a Sugar Tree  
and White Oak and Two Hickorys by a Branch, then S: 54  
30 Poles to a Hickory and Three White Oaks, and Three White  
Oaks by the Foot of a Hill, the same course continued 30  
Poles, then N: 41 E: 216 Poles to the Beginning, containing Five  
Hundred Acres, Also another Tract or Parcel of Land ad-  
joining the above Land, Beginning at a White Oak Hickory  
and Chestnut Oak by a Lick on Omeal's Gap run corner to the  
said Moffetts and the above said Tract, then along Moffetts  
line N: 55 W: 170 Poles, then leaving his line and running N: 7  
W: 247 Poles, then S: 31 N: 80 Poles to a Chestnut & White Oak  
Corner to Edwards Whitehead, then along his Line S: 31 N: 180  
Poles to Four Chestnut Oaks and Whiteheads corner on a Hill,  
then N: 83 E: 6 Poles to Two Pines Corner to the above Tract,  
then along the line of the said Tract being the first mentioned  
Tract S: 7 E: 118 Poles to the Beginning corner containing One  
Hundred and Sixty Seven Acres, it being part of a Tract of  
la Tract of Land that was Deeded from The Right Honourable  
Thomas Lord Fairfax to Job Bacon, and dated August the

Note:  
 Deed states  
 Moses Titchenal  
 from  
 Morris County,  
 New Jersey

Bacon  
 To  
 Tichenall  
 Sept. 4,  
 1779

400  
 137  
 537 total acres

One pole = 16 and 2/3 feet

Hampshire County, Virginia  
 deed book 5 page 129, 254 (renumbered)