

THE BOOK OF JARED: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bookofjared/>

By Eleanor Hall (She also wrote The Book of Jared – Vol. 2 & Vol. 3).

Restless settlers were moving in from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The established planters were pushing relentlessly back from the Tidewater lands of Virginia. Some stopped to make their homes; others pushed on into the Shenandoah, swarming over all the back countries of Virginia. Still others continued southward driving their wagons or their pack horses over the Blue Ridge. It was the March of the Cohees—of German, Scotch-Irish, Irish, Swiss, Quakers—who thrust themselves directly athwart the line of advance of the older Tidewater settlers of Virginia and threatened to bring them to a dead halt. The boiling pot of Europe was fast becoming the melting pot of America. The clash of civilizations resounded through the backwoods of Virginia. Among some there was an element of panic. Many were Europeans fleeing from religious persecution and political oppression. They found much of the land taken and settlement in the Northwest beyond the Blue Mountains was blocked by Indians.

Over in the Shenandoah Valley the Scotch-Irish and Germans struggled to maintain their separate civilizations, yet both yielded slowly to the influence of the English, and each borrowed from the other. The Germans and Swiss, in turn, grudgingly gave up their Pennsylvania Dutch” tongue, accepted English architecture and in some cases went over to the Methodist Church, as did many of the Quakers.

Hannah (Whitacre) Jared, John’s wife, visited with their women. She told them that her ancestors came from Pennsylvania and were among the earliest Quaker settlers of Bucks County. She had met John and married him in Philadelphia 8 August 1757, the year her father’s family moved from Falls Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania, to Kingston Monthly Meeting in New Jersey. She had joined her parents in New Jersey for a time before bringing her two small sons and settling in this wilderness country with John. Hannah (Whitacre) Jared, John’s wife, visited with their women. She told them that her ancestors came from Pennsylvania and were among the earliest Quaker settlers of Bucks County. She had met John and married him in Philadelphia 8 August 1757, the year her father’s family moved from Falls Monthly Meeting,

Pennsylvania, to Kingston Monthly Meeting in New Jersey. She had joined her parents in New Jersey for a time before bringing her two small sons and settling in this wilderness country with John. Already this Piedmont bench in Virginia was so thickly populated a Monthly Meeting of the Quakers was established just a few miles to the east in Fairfax County. Her parents were coming from Kingston, New Jersey to join the Fairfax congregation and live near their only daughter. Hannah loved her parents, John and Naomi (Hulme) Whit-acre, and daily searched the passing faces of the emigrants for those that would not be strange to her. When Hannah’s parents arrived at Fairfax her happiness was complete Her brothers dropped into the shop often. There are many references to their business transactions in the account book of John Jared.

It was here in Loudoun County on 9 August 1763 a third child was born to Hannah and John. They named her Naomi for Hannah’s mother. Now they had three children, William, Joseph, and Naomi. Then quite suddenly, on 8 November 1765, Hannah died, leaving John to manage the three children alone. For two years John tried to care for both his children and his

business. At the same time he was casting about for just the right wife to fill the void in his life and be the best possible mother for his family. He found his ideal in the youthful Rachel Palmer. They were married on 23 August 1767. Rachel was eighteen years old.

ISLE OF WIGHT County, Virginia, was named after the Isle of Wight in England. It was first known by the Indian name Warrosquyoake. It was later enlarged by parts of Upper Norfolk and Nansemond. According to Brodie in his *Seventeenth Century Virginia*, history began early in Isle of Wight County. The first colonists to Jamestown landed 26 April 1607, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Five months later on 10 September 1607, Captain John Smith departed from Jamestown to Fort Comfort at the mouth of the James River to trade with Indians. What is now Isle of Wight County, Virginia, was then inhabited by a tribe of Indians called "Warrosquyoakes." They had a town on Pagan Creek and as Captain Smith approached the junction of that Creek with the James River he noticed two Indian canoes. He rowed into the mouth of the Creek and began negotiations for trading. The Indians invited him to their community on Pagan Creek where he enjoyed a lively trade and gained thirty bushels of corn with which to return to the fort at Jamestown, thus bringing the Pagan Creek Community from an area which was later known as Isle of Wight County into the first few communities named outside the Fort at Jamestown. One of the first Quaker communities in America was located on Pagan Creek under the leadership of William Jared.

*1 WILLIAM JARED 2 (John 1) was born 3 June 1758, the first child of John and Hannah (Whitacre) Jared. Family tradition has always told us that he and his brother, Joseph, were born in Loudoun County, Virginia I would rather think they were born at Kingswood, the Old Quaker Colony of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, because on 10 September 1761, Hannah Jared, their mother, received permission to remove from Kingswood, ("The Monthly Meeting in New Jersey" to Goose Creek Monthly Meeting in Virginia, Hinshaw's *Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. 6) at which time William was three years old and Joseph was nearly one year old.

Goose Creek was located in the part of Fairfax County, Virginia that is closest to Loudoun County. Near the time of Hannah's removal to Loudoun County, we read in the Quaker Minutes of the Kingston Monthly Meeting that her parents, the Whit-acres' also received certificates of removal to the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting in Virginia. (*See WHITACRE Appendix.*) William Jared's life was filled with interest. Loudoun County was very new in his boyhood days. The Indians had to be crowded back and the wolves discouraged. Mountains were rugged, streams turbulent, and forests thick. The physical elements were menacing, yet they furnished clothes and houses, bread and beans. The back woods people of Virginia were fiercely patriotic to the cause of freedom and independent government. They made their own chairs, tables, beds, and cupboards. Their rich relatives, still in the Tidewater region imported English newspapers and furniture, and sympathized with England's thinking. The Piedmont settlers were more self-reliant and they meant to remain so. When the war for independence came in William's young manhood, he was torn between the Quaker leanings of his mother's family and his duty to the home and country he had helped his father wrest from rugged nature. The peaceful Quaker religion allowed no participation in war for any reason. Now the Jared home was threatened and John and his two oldest Sons, William and Joseph, marched away to defend it.

There is one page in the account book of John Jared that is devoted to transactions with his son, William. It is interesting in that it establishes the Revolutionary War service of both William and John and gives the exact time of removal of the Jared family from Loudoun to Bedford County, Virginia. The entries read:

“In yr. 1781 by work done by him (William) at home—I went to camp.

In 1782 “By tending sawmills for me and Mr. Neilson”

“By guarding the prisoners at Winchester.”

It was in 1782 when Cornwallis' Army was held prisoner in Virginia. 13 April 1785, William helped his father with the wagon to Bedford County. William spent the spring months moving to their newly established home and preparing it for habitation. In June he returned with John to Loudoun County and “helped to move the family out.” The year of the move to Bedford County, 1785, marked the 24th year in the life of William Jared. For seven years we find no mention of William's name in any Virginia records. West of the Wabash River at a place called Vincennes, George Rogers Clark held a fort against Indians and French traders. We do not know if our William Jared mingled in that company.

There was a William Jared enrolled there. We do know our William could throw up a half-faced camp and survive zero weather. The tall timber that frightened many explorers was his friend. He survived the combination of woods and lurking Indians and dared to move a young family to middle Tenn. as early as 1796. He established a home when many not fitted for pioneering a new land got lost, or lost their reason. He had to be a hunter, warrior, horseman, farmer, carpenter, toolmaker, and blacksmith. A pioneer's life depended upon his skill in the forest and the home he could make. In 1792 William was again recorded among his family and friends in Bedford County. On 6 December

1792 he married ELIZABETH RAULSTON, the 22-year-old daughter of Matthew Raulston of Bedford County. William was 34 years old. To begin the Exodus of the Jared Family from Virginia, through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, Illinois, and Tennessee, William and Elizabeth (Raulston) Jared moved from Bedford County with their two oldest children, little Moses and baby Patsy, to a tract of land patented to him for his Revolutionary War Service in the year 1796. Their third child, Naoma (Simmons) and the six children following her were born in what is now Putnam County, Tennessee. On May 10, 1936, the descendants of William and Joseph Jared and the Daughters of American Revolution gave honor to these two Revolutionary War Veterans and Tennessee Pioneers in appropriate services.

PROOF OF BIRTH LOCATION: William Jared/Jarratt

Source: Book of Jared by Eleanor McAllister Hall, 1962:

pg. 5

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Source: Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy by William Wade Hinshaw, author and publisher; Thomas Worth Marshall, Editor & Douglas Summers Brown, collaborator and Historian for Virginia.
pg. 523:

JARRETT, Hannah, roof Kingwood MM, N. J. 10-9-1761, dated 10-9-1761 (about to rem the cert says).

roof means (received on certificate from)

MM means (monthly meeting)

rem means (remove, removed)

cert means (certificate)

This source states that William Jarrett's mother, Hannah Jarrett (maiden name Whitacre), did not move to Virginia until 1761. Prior to that she was living in New Jersey. This coincides with the information about Hannah and her sons that is found in The Book of Jared, pg. 5.

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Caleb & Benjamin fight; Caleb makes ack & Benjamin is dis 30-9-1775 (They were sons of John & Naomi Whitacre, who were roof Kingwood MM, N. J. 31-10-1761) On 24-2-1776 it was rpd that Caleb & Benjamin Whitacre are "still making addresses to young women not of our Society, with the object of marriage"; Caleb's ack was acc, he now being pledged to m Phebe Gore whom he m 31-10-1776 but Benjamin was dis 27-4-1776, his ack was acc & he was rst 28-4-1781. Benjamin had in the meantime m Alice (nm, maiden name unknown) who was rec in mbrp on rq 23-6-1782 (See separate entries).....more information on Caleb Whitacre follows in this book.

ack means (acknowledged marriage out)

dis means (disowned disowned for)

roof means (received on certificate from)

rpj means (reported)

acc means (accept accepted acceptable)

m means (marry married marrying marriage)

rst means (reinstate reinstated)

mbrp means (membership)

rq means (request requests requested)

nm means (non member)

This source states that Hannah Whitacre Jared's parents moved from New Jersey to Loudoun County, VA in October 1761.

LARGE CROWDS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICES HONORING REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Large crowds assembled Sunday afternoon at both the old Jared-Byrne family graveyard and the Jared-Ensor family graveyard, in the eleventh Civil District where memorial services were conducted by the Old Walton Road Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of this city honoring the memory of Capt. William Jared and his brother Joseph Jared, two soldiers of the American Revolution, who were prominent pioneer residents of what is now Putnam County. Revolutionary monuments, or markers, were placed at each grave and dedicated in impressive ceremonies.

The First service was conducted at the old Jared-Byrne graveyard on what was originally the farm of Capt. William Jared. The cemetery contains the grave of William Jared, who located in that community in 1795. The pioneer residence of William Jared occupied a site near this cemetery. The devotional services were conducted by Wirt Jared of Buffalo Valley, a great-grandson of William Jared who read a scriptural lesson from the old family Bible, which William Jared brought with him from Virginia when he emigrated to this point. This old Bible, with its family record, was of much interest to all present. The monument was unveiled by Madden Phillips and Jane Foster of Cookeville, two young greatgreat- great-grandchildren of William Jared.

Flowers were placed upon the grave by Hilda Nichols, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nichols. Mrs. R. L. Maddux, Regent of the Old Walton Road Chapter, D.A.R., stated the nature of the service and designated Mrs. Pearl Jared High a great-granddaughter of William Jared and Historian of the Chapter to preside over the services. An address was delivered on behalf of the descendants of William Jared by Judge Ernest H. Boyd, a great-great-grand-son of the Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Graeme McGregor Smith of Nashville, Regent of the State D.A.R. also spoke. The monument was accepted on behalf of the descendants of William Jared in an appropriate talk by Judge Grover C. Boyd. The closing prayer was led by Mrs. Althea Denton Vaden, Chaplain of old Walton Road Chapter, after which the large congregation proceeded to the Jared-Ensor graveyard to perform a similar service at the grave of Joseph Jared. The monument at the grave of Joseph Jared was unveiled by Morrison Lowe, Jr., and Wirt Jared, Jr., two young descendants of this Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Maddux, Regent of the Old Walton Road Chapter, after stating the purpose of the service, designated Mrs. L. M. Bullington, a descendant of Joseph Jared and one of the leading members of the Chapter to preside over the service.

Flowers were placed on the grave of Joseph Jared by one of his granddaughters, Mrs. Victoria Jared McGinness, of Carthage, whose father, the late Josiah Jared, was son of Joseph Jared. Judge O. K. Holladay, a descendant of both Joseph Jared and William Jared, delivered an address on behalf of the descendants of Joseph Jared. On behalf of the descendants of Joseph Jared, Senator H. B. McGinness of Carthage, a great-grandson of this Revolutionary soldier accepted the monument.

The devotional services at the grave of Joseph Jared were conducted by the Rev. Dow A. Ensor, a great-great-grandson of Joseph Jared. The large audiences at each of these memorial services attested the deep interest which the descendants and other relatives as well as the public generally felt in honoring the memory of two soldiers who battled under General Washington in the sacred struggle for American Independence. Later they emigrated to what is now Putnam County and devoted the remainder of their lives to the establishment of a splendid Christian community. Their influence is felt to this day. The William Jared Bible is owned by Martha Ann Sanders of Buffalo Valley, Tennessee, so we have his own account of the births, deaths, and marriages of his children.

The children of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH (RAULSTON) JARED are:

- 14 MOSES born 10 April 1794 married Malinda Byrne
- 15 Martha born 10 October 1795 married Lawrence Byrne
- 16 Naomi born 17 September 1797 married John Simmons
- 17 Joseph born 11 March 1800 married Dorcas Byrne
- 18 Ruth born 18 March 1802 married Martin Brown
- 19 William born 18 June 1805 married Martha Jett
- 20 Samuel born 3 August 1807 married Mary Safrona Scruggs
- 21 John born 8 June 1811 married Ann Carr
- 22 Mathew born 15 July 1813 unmarried died 25 August 1847

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