



The Hite Family Association

President, David N. Carne, 9345 Linton Hall Road, Bristow, VA 20136

Hite

Fall 2001

Editor, Elizabeth Coles Umstattd, P. O. Box 911, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

The "Other" Fort Bowman – by Virginia S. West

We are all familiar with *Fort Bowman* at Cedar Creek, the historic home-
stead of George Bowman
and Mary Hite. (See
*Shenandoah Valley Hites –
During the French and In-
dian War*, by Harry Meixell,
HFA Spring 2001 issue.)
Not so well known, was an-
other *Fort Bowman*, lost in
time, only it's archeological
traces still remaining.



Photo courtesy of David Metz

which was considered to be of great strategic impor-
tance. Coincidentally,
during this same time,
Joseph Bowman, born
1752, son of George and
Mary, was certainly
spending the later years
of his childhood at *Fort
Bowman* on Cedar
Creek, and was there
during the time it was
used as a neighborhood
fort.

Almost surrounded by
the city of East St. Louis, Il-
linois is the old French Co-
lonial mission town of Cahokia. It sits on the banks
of, and is partly covered by, the ever-changing Missis-
sippi River. Cahokia was settled first by French mis-
sionaries in 1699, but after the French and Indian War
the Illinois territory was in the control of the British.
In 1768 the British commander took the stone rectory
of the mission, the Du Verger house, which was the
strongest building in the town, and turned it into a fort

Cahokia Court House

with his brothers John and Abraham and from there
he served under General George Rogers Clark during
the Illinois Campaign in the War for Independence.
He was second in command of the expedition. On
July 4, 1778, Clark's troops took *Fort Kaskaskia*, in
Illinois. Two days later, General Clark dispatched

Joseph, as a young
man, went to Kentucky

(Continued on page 8)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE – David N. Carne

There is no better time than now for us, the members of the HFA, to remember not only the sacrifice of those directly affected by the historic events of September 11, 2001, but also the long history of dedication, perseverance, hard work, and sacrifice made by each generation of our forebears in building and protecting this great country of ours. Once again it is time for all of us to work together as our ancestors did to insure the health, welfare, and bright future of this, our America.

I know that from each of us goes out our heartfelt prayers for all the individuals and families throughout our country who were directly and indirectly impacted by the tragic events in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

BOWMAN PIONEER HERITAGE & HOME RESTORATION

Garrard County, Kentucky

(continued from the HFA Spring 2001 Newsletter)

– Roquey Jobes, Jr.

Sarah (Stephens) Bowman continued to reside on the Garrard County property for the rest of her life. Her son, John, began residence in Garrard County with his mother on this original pioneer tract and was evidently the first head of the Bowman Garrard County household as he was the only Bowman recorded there on the tax rolls of 1799. John served as Garrard County bondsman for two of his sisters in 1802 and 1804. In 1804 John Bowman purchased 100 acres of the Garrard County property (near the entry of the Dix River into the Kentucky River) owned by his brother Jacob, Jr. In 1806, John was married in Garrard County and 19 years later inherited 200 to 300 acres of the *Bellevue Plantation (Bowman's Station)* land in Mercer County, Kentucky, first settled by his uncle Colonel John Bowman. John (son of Sarah) made his domicile in Mercer County, KY, where he remained to his death in 1843. These Mercer and Garrard County Bowman properties were but a few miles apart and divided by the Dix River.

In 1808 widow Sarah Bowman's son, George, purchased 331 acres on the cliff's of the Kentucky River from his brother Jacob Jr., again part of the early Garrard County pioneer tract. George married, in 1816, Sallie Hill RoBards, a native of the area. Their first child was Charles Edwin Bowman born in 1817. By and by at least 5 more children were born into this family with Sallie E. the youngest child born in 1830. Charles E. and Sallie E. are the only children who left heirs and survived their mother's death in January 1858.

It is not clear but some believe that about the time of George Bowman's marriage in 1816 he may have constructed his own brick home atop or close to his mother's earlier dwelling. This home is what the Brooks have chosen to restore for their retirement home. The contemporary brick structure had smaller additions removed during the latest restoration.

An analysis of the census records of 1810/20/30 Garrard County seem to agree with certain depositions of matriarch Sarah Bowman's children, that is, she lived her life in Garrard County with her son George as head of the household. In addition the 1820 and 1830 cen-

sus records, respectively, indicate that there were 29 and 28 slaves enumerated within the George Bowman household during each tabulation – legally most were owned by Sarah.

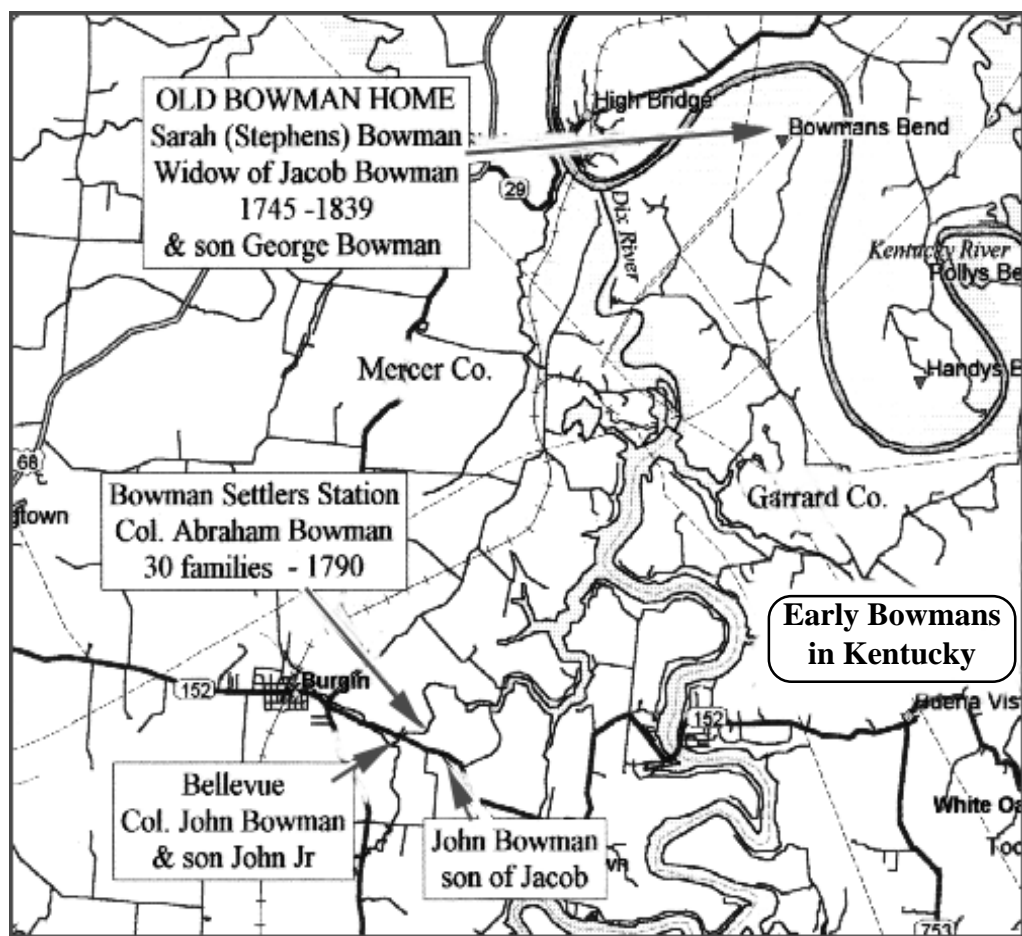
Sarah (Stephens) Bowman died in 1839 and was buried in the Garrard County Bowman family graveyard adjacent to their home. This graveyard by then was already the resting place for three of George and Sallie's young children.

In the 1839 appraisal of Sarah's estate it was noted that 23 slaves were owned by "Jacob and Sarah Bowman deceased as far as the same". Four of these slaves appear to be of age commensurate to have come from South Carolina with the family.

Papers located in the Mercer County, Kentucky Circuit Court Records {File Vox t # 39} indicate litigation was brought about in 1840 by the heirs of deceased matriarch Sarah Bowman. It alleged that George Bowman had purchased his farm in whole or in part by their mother's means. It charged that son George as executor was accused of taking claim of his mother's property as his, namely the slaves; also that he acquired primogeniture rights by owning his brother Jacob, Jr.'s legacy right.

During the course of litigation depositions were taken from all heirs. George's siblings indicated their mother lived with George on his farm, that she had not given him any more ownership than his entitled one seventh share and that Jacob, Jr. had indeed transferred his legacy to George but he had never claimed any primogeniture rights against his family. The legal heirs were all surprised that George would do them any injustice as he had not shown that tendency to them before Sarah's death. The courts decreed in 1842 that the slaves were to be distributed equally to the seven lines of heirship and George waived other claims including the law of primogeniture. There is extensive historical and genealogical value in these court records as it gives the family chronicle details related to Jacob, Sr., his

(Continued on page 3)



Map research by Roquey Jobes, Jr.

(Bowman Pioneer Heritage continued from page 2)

widow Sarah and the seven children, whereas the civil records elsewhere contained sparse information.

Charles Edwin Bowman (1817-1888), son of George was married 1845, in Garrard County, to Permelia Ewing. There were at least six children born of this marriage from 1847 to 1858. The first two were born in Missouri but both deceased together in 1852 of scarlet fever and were buried in the Bowman family graveyard. The writer speculates that Charles was in Missouri for some years in conjunction with land acquisition there by his father, George, who later devised certain Missouri land in his will to granddaughters.

In the 1850 census of Garrard County the head of the household is George (age 68) and wife Sarah (age 54) Bowman. Also enumerated in the same household was their daughter widow Sally E. Harrison (age 20) and her two babies. A man named Will White (age 24), farmer, also lived on the property. Sally's husband Doctor David E. Harrison – deceased about 3 months previous to this census – is buried in the Bow-

man graveyard. The slave census of 1850 listed George Bowman with 27 slaves and Sally Harrison with 3 slaves.

George Bowman continued to consolidate the Garrard County acreage and by his death in 1864, he held about 1,000 acres in Kentucky and at least that much in Missouri. His wife Sallie (RoBards) Bowman pre-deceased him (23 January 1858) and was buried in the Bowman family graveyard.

About 100 yards northeast of the Bowman Garrard County brick home is a sizable obelisk and the only marker in the Bowman graveyard. It contains the names of those interred there: Sarah the matriarch d. 1839; David Harrison, MD in 1850; Sallie H. the wife of George Bowman died January 1858; Sallie E. Williams died April 1858; also nine grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Sarah the matriarch. The 13 family members were buried there between years 1829 and 1858. The last burial recorded
(Continued on page 9)

HELP FIND MISSING GERMAN HITE ANCESTORS!!
Research Proposal - German Church Records – Richard W. Hite, HFA Historian

As anyone who has studied Hite family genealogy knows, there are many Hite families besides that of Jost Hite. It is clear that a large number of these are, like Jost's family, of German descent. The German surname Heydt (along with its many variations, Heyd, Hayd, Haydt, Heidt, and Heid, just to name a few) was widespread in southwestern Germany in the 18th century, when many of these people came to the American colonies. The peak years of migration to America from Germany prior to the Revolutionary War were the years from 1749 to 1754. Overall, 16 immigrants named Heydt (or its variations) arrived in Philadelphia between 1733 and 1765. There may have been others who arrived in Maryland during the same time period. Maryland did not require non-British immigrants to sign the Oath of Abjuration upon arrival as Pennsylvania did. Research in German church records may reveal the origins of some of these early Hite families that have not been found in American records prior to the 1750s. Among the families that have not been found in Germany or linked to any earlier American families are the following:

The "**Other**" **Jacob Hite** - died in 1792 in Frederick County, Virginia - known to have had at least two sons, **Alexander and George**. The oldest, Alexander, is known to have been born 25 July 1740 in Europe. With this precise information, the chances of finding him in German church records are very good.

Mathias Hite of Shenandoah County, Virginia and Hampshire and Monongalia Counties, West Virginia - born about 1750, died 1823. He certainly could have been born in Germany.

Caspar (or Gaspar) Hite of Hardy County, West Virginia - born between 1740 and 1750, died 1832. He certainly could have been born in Germany.

The so-called "**Page County Hites**" - **Abraham** (1750-1828), **Daniel** (1752-1827), **Andrew** (1758-1819), and **John** (died 1831). Any or all of them, particularly Abraham and Daniel, could certainly have been born in Germany.

Valentine Heyd (Hyde) of Philadelphia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and York County, Pennsylvania - born about 1740, almost certainly in Germany, died in 1829. Some of his descendants spell their surname as Hite.

Nicholas Hite (or Hight) of Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania. Born about 1751, quite

possibly in Germany, died after 1830, probably in Dauphin County.

Philipp Heyd (Hyde) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arrived 23 September 1752 on ship Ann. He was the father of Andrew Hite (1763-1822) who settled in Guernsey County, Ohio.

Christopher Hite (ca. 1759-1827) and **Conrad Hite** (1763-1835), of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Conrad was certainly born in Pennsylvania and Christopher was probably born in the colonies as well, but they were almost certainly sons of John Hite (Johannes Heytt), who was born prior to 1736, probably in Germany and lived in Bedford until 1791.

There are certainly others that could be found. Most southwestern German villages have church records that date from the mid-to-late 17th century. This research also has the potential to uncover more information about **Jost Hite's father, Johannes Heyd**. Jost himself was born in the village of Bonfeld in the Kraichgau region, but the lack of baptismal records there for his two oldest sisters and his father, as well as the fact that no other Heyd families lived there, point to the possibility that Jost's father was not a native of Bonfeld.

Richard Hite, historian of the Hite Family Association, knows researchers who are capable of reading 18th century German handwriting and have access to German church records on microfilm. These researchers charge \$25 per hour for research. Money for this can be sent to the treasurer of the Hite Family Association, earmarked for German research. Donors can sponsor an hour of research by donating twenty-five dollars. Results of the research will be posted on the Web and also mailed to donors who do not have access to the Web. It will not be possible to earmark specific amounts of money for research into specific families, however. This is, in many ways, a haphazard approach. For each village researched, records will be checked from the earliest records (usually mid-17th century) until 1775. The villages searched will not be chosen randomly, however. Only villages known or suspected to be the homes of Heyd families in the 18th century will be searched. Preference will be given to areas known to be sources of significant migrations to the American colonies in the colonial era. ■

European Origins of the Hite Surname

– Richard W. Hite, HFA Historian

The American surname Hite does not have a unique ethnic identity. Many researchers think of it as a German name, because its most famous bearer, Jost Hite of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, was a native German. His surname, however, was originally Heyd and was anglicized into Hite sometime after his arrival in the American colonies in 1710. Jost was by no means the only German immigrant named Heyd whose surname underwent such a transformation. However, there were also English settlers whose surname became Hite in the American colonies. In these cases, the name was a simplified form of the English name Haight or Height.

The German and English surnames that evolved into Hite in America have very distinct meanings. The German surname Heyd and its variants (Heydt, Heid, Haydt, Hayd, and the most common modern form, Heidt) refer to a dweller in an open field (as opposed to an enclosed area). A name that is essentially opposite in meaning (Heidtkamp) refers to a dweller in an enclosed field. The closest English equivalent of the Heyd surname name is Heath, with the term heath referring to such a locale (an open field). A far more common surname with a similar meaning is Moore and the surname Field is also similar in origin. The English name Haight and its variants (Height, Hight, even Hoyt), on the other hand, refer to a dweller at the crest of a hill. Though this name is, like the German Heyd, locational in origin, the meaning is entirely different from the German name. This fact alone demonstrates that not all American Hite families are related. American Hites of German origin could be found in various parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, and in Lexington County, South Carolina during the colonial period. At the same time, Hites (or Hights) of English origin were in Virginia's eastern shore counties, southwestern Virginia, New Jersey, and the New England states. As a general rule, the Hite spelling was more common among Germans and the Hight spelling was more often found among English settlers. Nothing was absolute about this, however. Quite often, as Virginia Hights of English descent drifted further westward within the state, their surname was simplified into Hite. This may have been a result of contact with Jost's family or with people that were associated with them. By the same token, some members of German families that used Hite as the spelling of their surname would see certain branches change

the spelling to Hight. This happened in the family of Christopher Hite (ca. 1759-1827) of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Christopher was the father of seven sons and six of them retained the Hite spelling. His son George, however, adopted the Hight spelling of his surname – possibly because of coming into contact with English Hights in neighboring Huntingdon County, where he lived for a time early in his adult life.

Despite these differences in ethnic origins, some researchers might be tempted to conclude that all German Hites (or Heyds) are related and all English Hites (or Hights) are related. That conclusion is not at all reasonable. This author has not studied English Hights in great detail, but it seems inconceivable that all would be descended from one 13th or 14th century household that took its name from the crest of a hill they lived on, when there are thousands of hills in England. The same is true for German families, whom this author has studied more carefully. For the most part, Germans began taking surnames in the 15th and 16th centuries, a bit later than the English. But again, it is impossible to believe that all German Heyds (or Heidts) descend from one 15th century household that was located in an open field.

The Heyd surname was recorded in southwestern Germany as early as 1451. Someone of that name (first name unknown) lived in Bonfeld, Jost Hite's native village, at that time. Church records do not exist to show whether or not the Heyd of 1451 was an ancestor of Jost or not. What does seem evident is that the bearer of the Heyd name in 1451 lived in an open field in or near Bonfeld and took his name from that. It is also possible that the surname was assigned to him by neighbors to distinguish him from someone else in the area with the same given name.

In 1482, in the village of Grötzingen (located about seventy miles southwest of Bonfeld), the Heyd surname was also recorded. Some researchers might be tempted to conclude that the head of this household (again, no first name is known) was a son of the 1451 Heyd of Bonfeld. It is far more likely, however, this Heyd of 1482 also lived in an open field in or near the village of Grötzingen and shared a given name with one or more other residents of that village.

(Continued on page 8)

HITE SURNAME BOOK AVAILABLE

The Hite Surname and its Variants: Potential and Pitfalls in Research

Author: Richard Hite, HFA Historian

Order from: Richard Hite
P.O. Box 14038
Columbus, OH 43214

rhite@netwalk.com

Price: \$15.00 plus \$2.00 postage, **total \$17.00**
Length: 77 pages. For more information, see
HFA Fall '00 newsletter, page 6. 📄

FYI: George Rogers Clark's Papers

The cross-indexed Papers of George Rogers Clark are on 13 rolls of microfilm at the Sons of the American Revolution's headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky. 📄

IN MEMORIAM

Richard W. Hite, 76, (1924-2001) of Mesa, Arizona died Friday, February 16, 2001. The son of Jessie Bagley and Oral Lee Hite, he married Harriet E. Poe of Garfield, Arkansas in 1948.

He is survived by his wife Harriet Hite, two daughters, Rita Ziegelmaier and Sherry Hillman; one sister, Lucille Dinwiddie and two brothers, John L. Hite and Robert Hite; six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Note: Mr. Richard W. Hite's brother, John L. Hite is a HFA past president.

A Letter from Jackie at the Belle Grove Museum Shop

Dear Hite Family Members,

There are some wonderful new products in our museum shop featuring the Belle Grove signature. Among the newest additions are our Belle Grove jams, mustards, honey and bag mixes. Still available for purchase are our hand thrown pottery and *Belle Grove* house silhouette. Over the next few months, we will be receiving a new postcard line, coffee mugs, and even a Belle Grove coffee blend! I am very excited about all of the new additions, and I hope you will be, too! Currently, I am creating a "catalog" of some of our more popular items. If you would be interested in receiving a copy, please fill out the form below and send it to:



Belle Grove Museum Shop
Attn: Jackie
336 Belle Grove Road
Middletown, VA 22645
bellegro@shentel.net
(540) 869-2028

I look forward to hearing from you soon!

Sincerely yours,

Jackaie Williamson
Museum Shop Manager/Buyer
Belle Grove Plantation

Please send a Belle Grove Museum Shop catalog to:

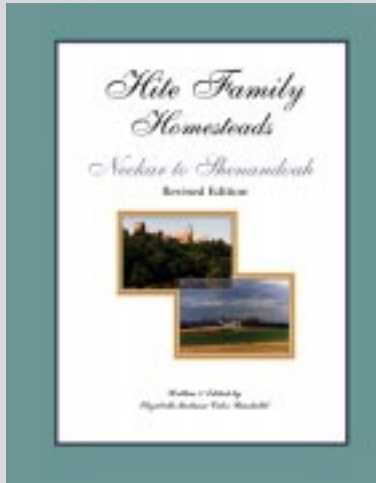
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

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REVISED AND EXPANDED



Hite Family Homesteads – Neckar to Shenandoah by Elizabeth Coles Umstadd
(Revised in 1999)

Illustrated 144 acid-free pages (including index, photos, sketches and maps); @ \$35 ea. plus \$5 phs.

Jost Hite and his family are taken from the Palatinate, across the ocean to the Hudson and Schoharie Valleys in New York, the Schuylkill Valley in Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia – and into Kentucky. This is a book of chronological accounts of the “Hite” houses and people who built them (including in-laws: Bowman, Chrisman and Froman).

Available with personal check payable to **HFA** from:

Umstadd, P. O. Box 911, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

or

@ **\$35 ea. plus \$5 phs** (with credit card or check) from
**Belle Grove Museum Shop, P. O. Box 137,
Middletown, VA 22645**
(540) 869-2028

Check your address label

to learn when it's time to **renew** your membership!

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Shenandoah County Hites: Charles Erle Hite
Standley Hite: Lloyd L. Hite

IN MEMORIAM

Field Mann Hite Sr., age 81, died Friday, January 19, 2001. Mr. Hite was a retired pharmacist and owned Hite's Drug Store in Goochland County. He completed MCV School of Pharmacy in 1947, was a veteran of WWII serving in North Africa and Italy.

An avid golfer, he is survived by his wife of 54 years, Peggy; and three children, Field Mann Jr., Sara Hite Dawes and Robert Gregory Hite; five grandchildren, Adam Matthew Dawes, April Marie Hite, Robert Andrew Hite, Christopher Thomas Waggener and Anna Kate Waggener.

(Hite Surname *(Continued from page 5)*

Thus, he took his surname from his dwelling place to give himself a unique name and identity in the village. Two centuries later, nearly a dozen household heads in Grötzingen bore the Heyd surname and it is quite possible that all of them were descendants of this one villager who took the name in 1482. There is no reason to believe, however, that they were related to Hans Justus Heyd (later known as Jost Hite) who was baptized about that time in the village of Bonfeld, about seventy miles northeast. There is also no reason to think that they were related to the Heyds in other villages in German-speaking areas in Europe.

German church records microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, many of which are published online in the International Genealogical Index, make it clear that thousands of people with the surname Heyd, or one of its many variants, were scattered throughout the various German states by the beginning of the eighteenth century. Nearly all of these people were undoubtedly descendants of various citizens who had lived in open fields two to three centuries earlier and adopted their surname from their dwelling place. The states of Baden, Württemberg, the Pfalz, Hessen, and the Rheinland all had significant numbers of people with that surname in various villages. These states were the ones that produced the largest numbers of emigrants to the American colonies during the 18th century. No single household could

possibly have produced that many male line descendants in two hundred, or even three hundred years. Two other Heyd emigrants – Peter and Nicolaus – went to England in 1709 and then sailed on to New York in 1710, along with Jost Hite. Neither was related to him. Peter was from the Baumholder parish in the Pfalz and Nicolaus has not been positively identified in German records. From 1727 to 1775, sixteen men with the surname Heyd or one of its variants arrived in Philadelphia. A few have been located in specific German or Swiss villages, but most have yet to be found in their European homes.

Obviously, there are surnames that are rare enough that it is likely all who bear them share a common male line ancestor. The Hite surname, however, is not one of those names. Some are English, some are German and even within England and Germany, not all are related. The one thing that German Hites (or Heyds) have in common is that somewhere, they all have ancestors who took their surnames from their dwelling places in open fields. For English Hites (or Haight), the name comes from ancestors who lived at the crests of hills.

The author would like to thank Brigitte Burkett of Richmond, Virginia, a Certified Genealogical Records Specialist and author of two books on German emigrants, for her comments. ■

Fort Bowman *(Continued from page 1)*

Captain Bowman to capture Cahokia. After a forced march of 80 miles, Captain Bowman and his men arrived in Cahokia exhausted and on July 7th, the residents of the town surrendered peacefully and took an oath of allegiance to the United States. Captain Bowman commandeered the old abandoned fort, the former DuVerger house. In October of that year, General Clark established the Court of the Committee of Cahokia and Captain Joseph Bowman was elected Judge of the Court by the Cahokians. From then on the stone house was known as *Fort Bowman* and was one of the strongholds of defense of the Northwest Frontier. On December 14, 1778 Captain Bowman received his commission from Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia appointing him to the rank of Major of Battalion of Volunteers.

Major Bowman was well accepted by the citizens of Cahokia. When he rejoined General Clark for the

attack on *Fort Sackville* at Vincennes he was accompanied by a company of Cahokians who participated in the attack. Following the victory at Vincennes, on February 23, 1779, General Clark ordered the firing of a 13-gun salute to celebrate the victory. Captain Bowman and another officer, in the absence of the regular artillerymen, performed the duty. When the ninth round was fired, the cannon misfired and a cask of cartridges was ignited causing a huge explosion. Major Bowman and the other officer were severely burned. Five-and-a-half months later, on August 19, 1779 Major Joseph Bowman died of his wounds. He was 27 years old.

Fort Bowman continued to play an important part in the Revolution. It was later commanded by Captain John Rogers and manned by 400 of his Virginia Light Dragoons. General Clark used *Fort Bowman* as
(Continued on page 10)

Restoration of Hite Cemetery on the Watterson Trail Completed

Photos courtesy of Orville Hite, Jr. 2000 & 2001



BEFORE



AFTER

A year ago restoration began on a small Hite cemetery on the Watterson Trail, Jeffersontown, Kentucky where John L. Hite (grandson of Colonel Abraham Hite) and his wife Catharine (Tevis) buried five infants. [See HFA Fall 2000 Newsletter page 8.]

Bowman, Chrisman, Froman & Hite

Beyond Shenandoah

by Elizabeth Madison Coles Umstatt

Illustrated, maps, 218 acid-free pages + Index. Takes the reader with some of Jost Hite's descendants from the Shenandoah into the "Wilderness" – especially Kentucky. \$40 plus \$5 postage.

Checks payable to HFA – order from:
Umstatt, P. O. Box 911, PA 19010

Copies available at the Belle Grove Museum Shop. [See page 6 for address.]

Bowman Pioneer Heritage *(Continued from page 3)*

in the Garrard County Bowman family graveyard was the death of twice married Sallie E. (Bowman) Harrison-Williams, 1 April 1858, at age 28. She was the youngest child of George and Sallie H. Bowman and she married second in 1851 to George Williams.

George Bowman's estate was divided between his living heirs, a son and his deceased daughter's two children. His son Charles Edwin Bowman (1817-1888) was heir to that portion of the complete estate which included the Garrard County home place and tract of 800 to 1000 acres along with other property, notes, etc. The two teenage children of George's deceased daughter (Sallie Williams 1830-1858), Sallie Hill Harrison and David Ella Harrison, jointly received a comparable legacy of George's entire estate, including 1,240 acres in Missouri and 177 acres in Garrard County, Kentucky on the Dix (Dicks) River.

The burial place of George Bowman has not been located. There is a neighboring Dickerson family

graveyard where the graveyard markers were surveyed for record in 1978. The records from that graveyard (as published) speculate that George Bowman could be buried therein and if not, then at the Bowman Graveyard. It is possible that George is indeed buried in the Bowman family graveyard where the obelisk is located and which includes the names that predate his burial. Perhaps George Bowman's name was just never added to the obelisk.

This narrative was organized from records accumulated by the writer and much supporting information has been provided by: Phyllis Bowman Bradshaw, Janet Roney (on behalf of deceased Ann Miller) and the Ken and Vicki Brooks family (the new home owners). I welcome comments or added information from anyone interested. – Roquey Jobs, 4520 Chateau Dr, Metairie LA 70002. (2/14/2001)

Fort Bowman

(Continued from page 8)

his base in his victorious stand against the British assault on St. Louis and Cahokia. After that, the British abandoned their to control the area. At the end of the war *Fort Bowman* was evacuated and in 1787 a log church, Church of the Holy Family, was built on or very near the site of the stone house that had become *Fort Bowman*, probably using the same foundation stones. The church still stands and is a National Historic Landmark.

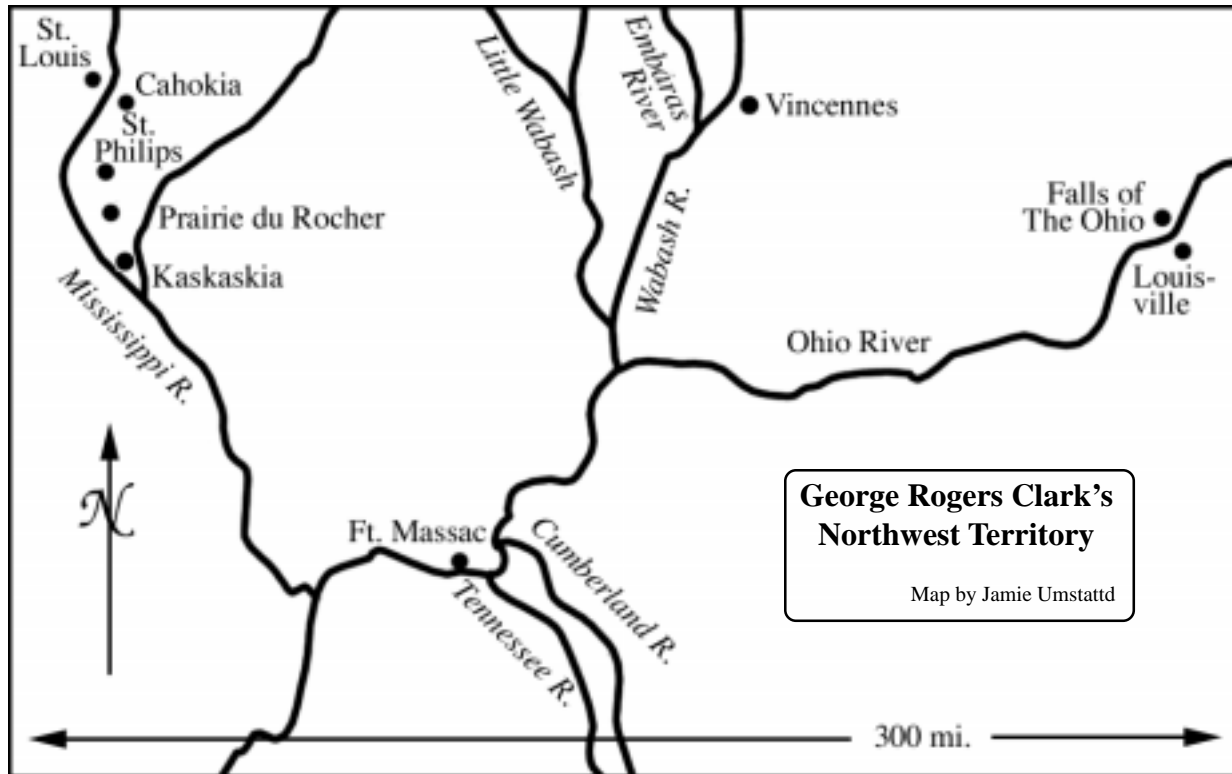


Photo courtesy of David Metz

Holy Family Church in Cahokia, Illinois

probably built on the foundation stones of *Fort Bowman*

A large part of the material for this article is abstracted from a wealth of articles available at the Cahokia Tricentennial Celebration Website at <http://216.125.204.247/> which includes several articles from the St. Clair County Historical Society Journals, newspaper articles, a report on the archaeological records of the Cahokia Wedge Project and personal essays, which I [Virginia S. West] provide for further reference.



Please Help!

Several of us have been pulling on the oars for a number of years, and now it's time for some additional members to get involved keeping the Hite Family Association newsletter in the mail! If you would like to have the newsletter continue, we need a **MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN** to keep the membership list, mail membership cards, and print mailing labels twice a year.

Let David Carne (HFA president) know what you can do to help. Thank you.

Hite Family Association 2002 - Membership (from Internet)

(Membership Year: January 1 to December 31)

To receive the newsletter (or be on the HFA board), it is necessary to be a paidup HFA member.

Make check payable to HFA & send to:

Lee Anne Turner, HFA Treasurer, 941 Pintail Road, Knoxville, TN 37922

* Membership: \$15 (Newsletters & free Queries)

Contributing: \$25

Sustaining: \$50

* Please add \$2 for mailing outside the USA.

Contributions above \$15 go towards the maintenance of the *Long Meadow* and *Ft. Bowman (Harmony Hall)* cemeteries; reunion, and special projects.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

e-mail address: _____

FOR SALE!

Ca. 1865 Hite Store

Piney River, Lowesville, Virginia

Between Charlottesville and Lynchburg

40 miles SW of Charlottesville

at the foot of the

Blue Ridge Mountains.

This remarkable building of solid brick is situated on seven acres along the Piney River in the historic hamlet of Lowesville. It has served the community as a general store, post office, and operated as the Lowesville Academy in the 1890s. A charming store room with wide heart-pine flooring, antique counters and shelving, and a warm ambience evoke thoughts of penny candy, a cracker barrel, bolts of fabric, along with feed and seeds in burlap bags.

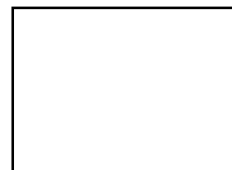


\$295,000

The original store provided elegant living quarters above, with manor-like bedrooms boasting 14 foot ceilings and fireplaces in every room. The current owners have faithfully restored the entire building adding three full baths, central air and heat, and a kitchen in the basement. All fireplaces have been lined, the brickwork meticulously repointed, and the property perfectly maintained since its restoration.

The setting is magical with mountain views in every direction and long frontage on the Piney River, a fast mountain stream offering excellent fishing. The property (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) is nearly all open in pasture or hayland and is well suited for livestock or specialty farming. This is an ideal candidate for a bed and breakfast, a restaurant, gallery or even a principal residence for aficionados of authentic period buildings.

Hite Family Association Newsletter
Mailed from:
Belle Grove Non-Profit Org.
P.O. Box 137
Middletown, VA 22645



Address Correction Requested

BACK ISSUES

HFA NEWSLETTER

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1992: ___ Spr. ___ Fall
1993: ___ Spr. ___ Fall
1994: ___ Spr. ___ Fall
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1997: ___ Spr. ___ Fall
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2001: ___ Spr. ___ Fall ___ Index

Each available to members only @ \$3.00 per copy from:

Umstatttd

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HFA PUBLICATIONS

- *Hite Family Homesteads – Neckar to Shenandoah* by Elizabeth Coles Umstatttd (Revised 1999) – 144 acid-free illustrated pages (index, photos, maps); **\$35 ea. plus \$5 phs.** See page 7 for more information.
- *Beyond Shenandoah* by E. C. Umstatttd 2001– 220+ acid-free illustrated pages (index, photos, maps) **\$40 ea. plus \$5 phs.** See page 9 for more information.
- Both *Hite Family Homesteads – Neckar to Shenandoah* and *Beyond Shenandoah* are available with personal check (payable to HFA) from: **Umstatttd, P. O. Box 911, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010**
and
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Belle Grove Museum Shop, P. O. Box 137, Middletown, VA 22645 (540) 869-2028
- *Hite Family Genealogy – Jost Hite Descendants* compiled by Dorothea W. Feigley, edited by John L. Hite 1990 – 175 pages @ **\$28 ea.** Available from: **Umstatttd, P. O. Box 911, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010**
- **Data Base:** Contact **Orville Hite, Jr., 7150 E. Main St. #C106, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068**
Since 1990, more accurate information has been entered into the HFA data base.