
BREEDEN

Origin of the Surname

Early Origins of the surname Breeden

The surname Breeden first appears in Worcestershire at Bredon, a parish in the union of Tewkesbury, part of the hundred of Oswaldslow. It is generally understood that Bredon was given by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, before the year 716, to his kinsman, Eanulph, who founded a monastery there in honor of St. Peter. The first listed spelling of the place name appears in 772 when it was listed as Breodun. Mills, A.D., *Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991. Print. (ISBN 0-19-869156-4)

The Domesday Book lists it as part of the Church of St. Mary and had two entries: Bredon (Breodun) and Bredon's Norton. The former comprised land enough for twenty-three ploughs. Bredon's Norton was considerably smaller with room enough for one plough, about 6 acres. ²¹Williams, Dr Ann. And G.H. Martin, Eds., *Domesday Book A Complete Translation*. London: Penguin, 1992. Print. (ISBN 0-141-005)

While the Domesday Book does not list the number of acres for Bredon, a latter reference lists the parish as comprising by computation between 5000 and 6000 acres, of which 963 are in the hamlet of Bredon. Breeden on the Hill is a village and civil parish in North West Leicestershire.

Breeden Spelling Variations

The English language only became standardized in the last few centuries; therefore, spelling variations are common among early Anglo-Saxon names. As the form of the English language changed, even the spelling of literate people's names evolved. Breeden has been recorded under many different variations, including Breeding, Bredon, Breedon, Breedin, Bredin and others.

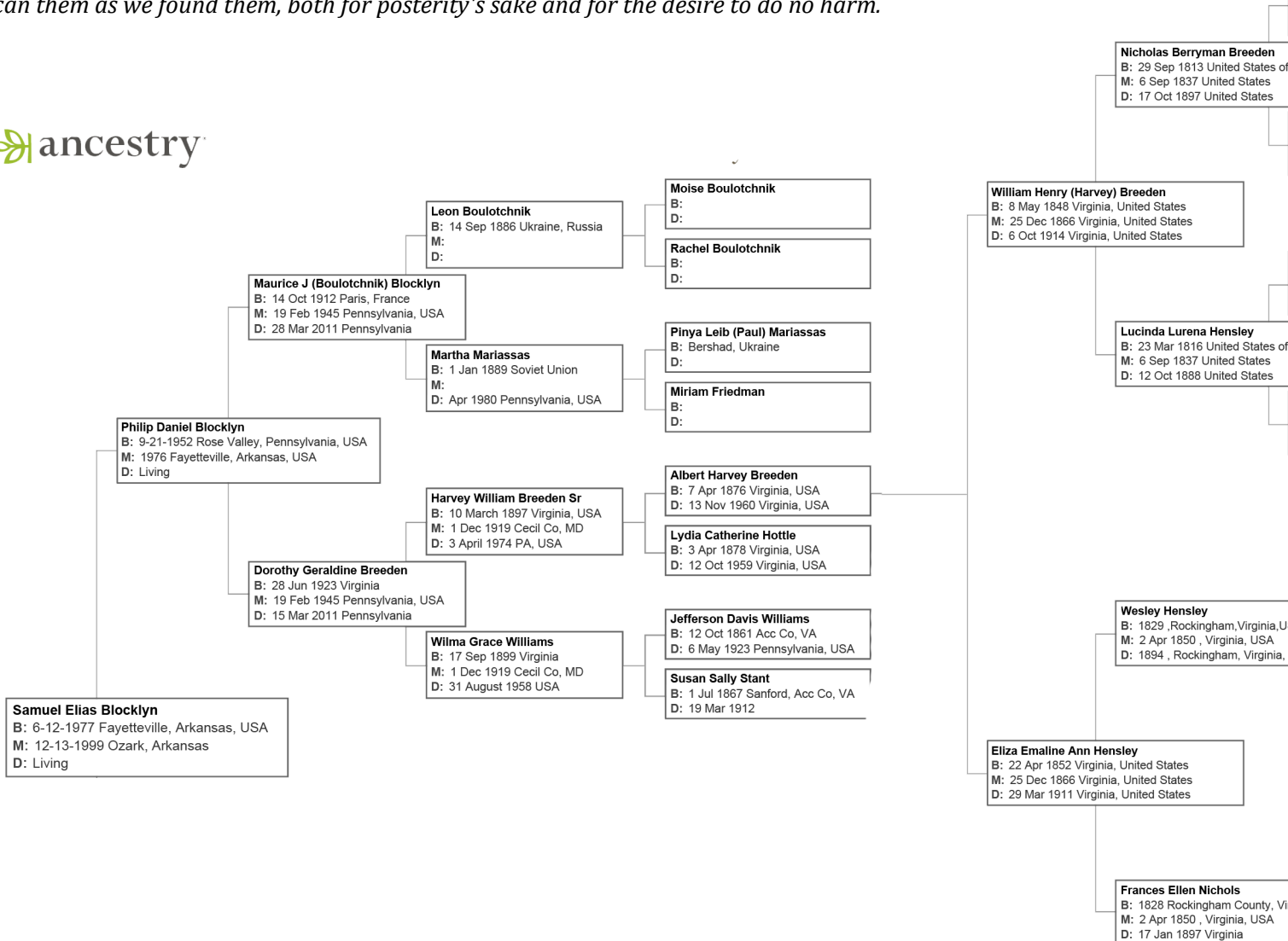
(<https://www.houseofnames.com/breeden-family-crest>)

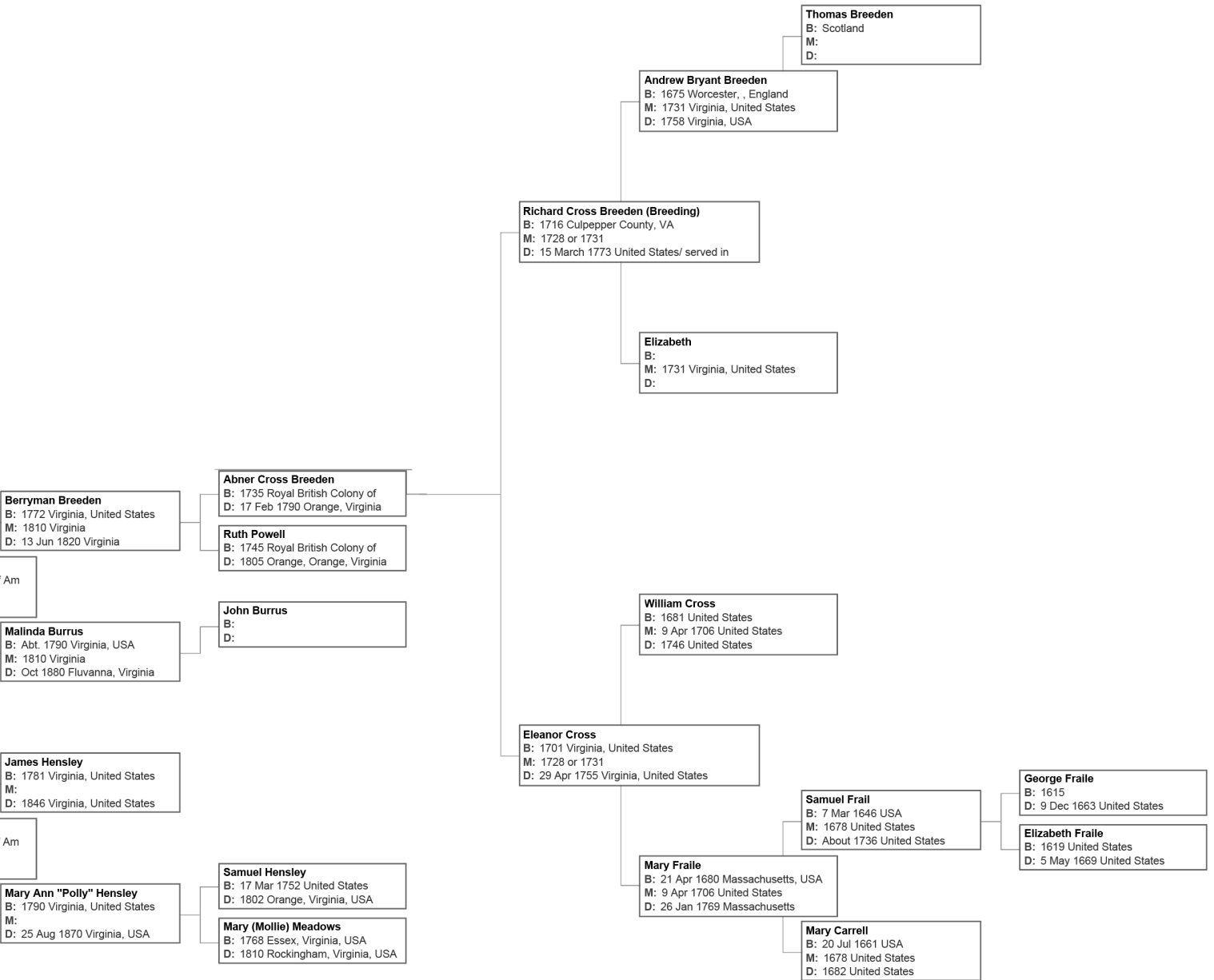
BREEDEN

Family Tree

Let me introduce you to your ancestors. In one publication it reads that “the family was legion in the Shenandoah Valley.” Not legendary, though I think they must have been that as well, but “legion” meaning “a vast host, multitude, or number of people or things.” On Ancestry.com one detail you can see is the number of family members connected to your tree. When I finished my family line I had 1850 family members. Adding the Boulotchnik_Blocklyn/Breeden/Williams/Stant families to the tree I now have 3325 members and counting. There are some interesting stories to hear and I’ve tried to relate them as honestly—without assumption—as possible. I’ll start with the family trees.

Note: Throughout the narrative many of the images are captioned in Dorothy Blocklyn’s handwriting. She created many notebooks with her photos glued onto sheets and hand written identifiers for each image. We felt it was best to scan them as we found them, both for posterity’s sake and for the desire to do no harm.





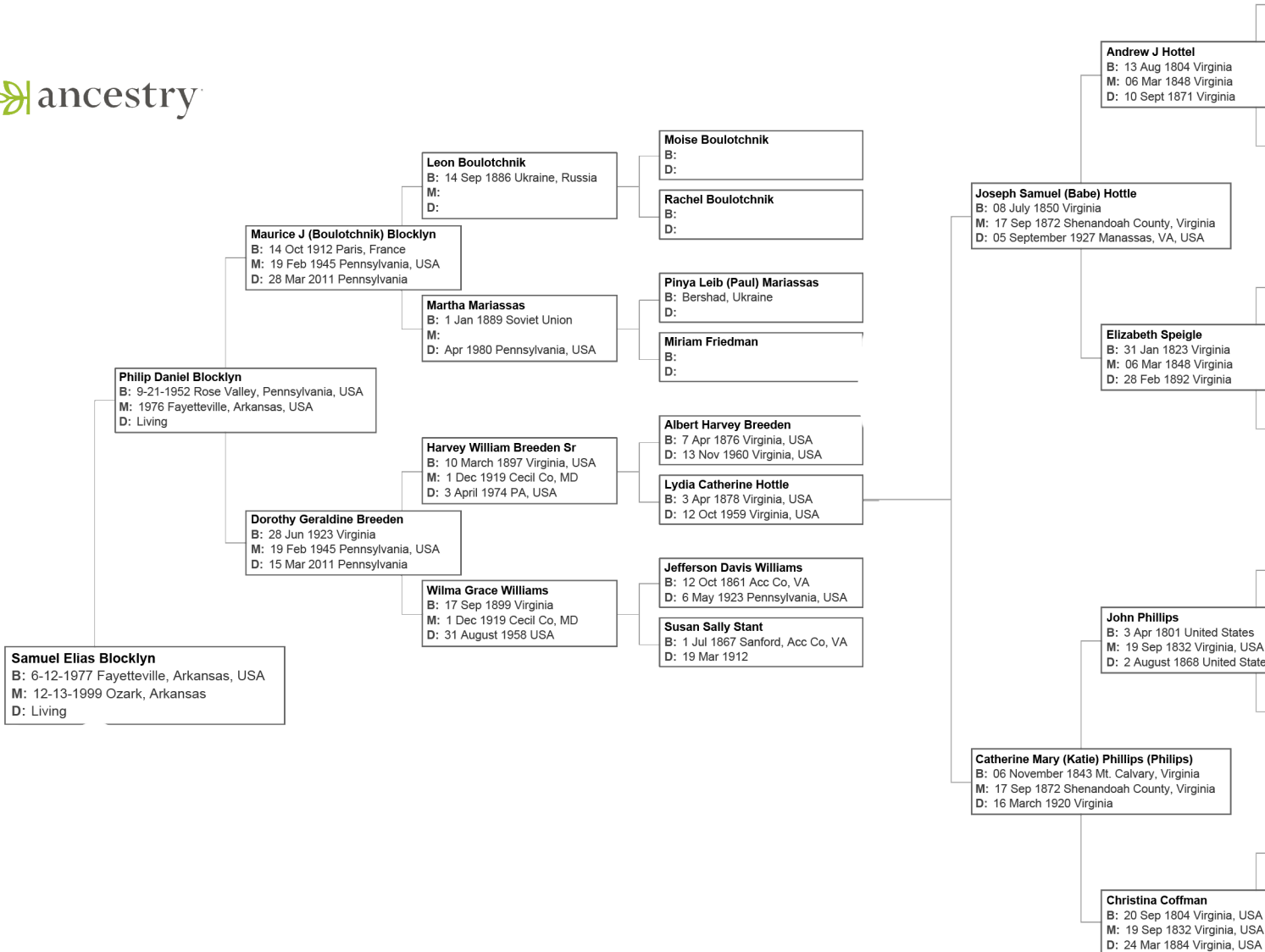
First row: Nanny, Roy, Albert Breeden, Walter, Margaritt, Lydia Breeden
Back row: Grace, Lester, Albert, Lucy, Effie, Alice, Oden, Ida
Manassas, Virginia

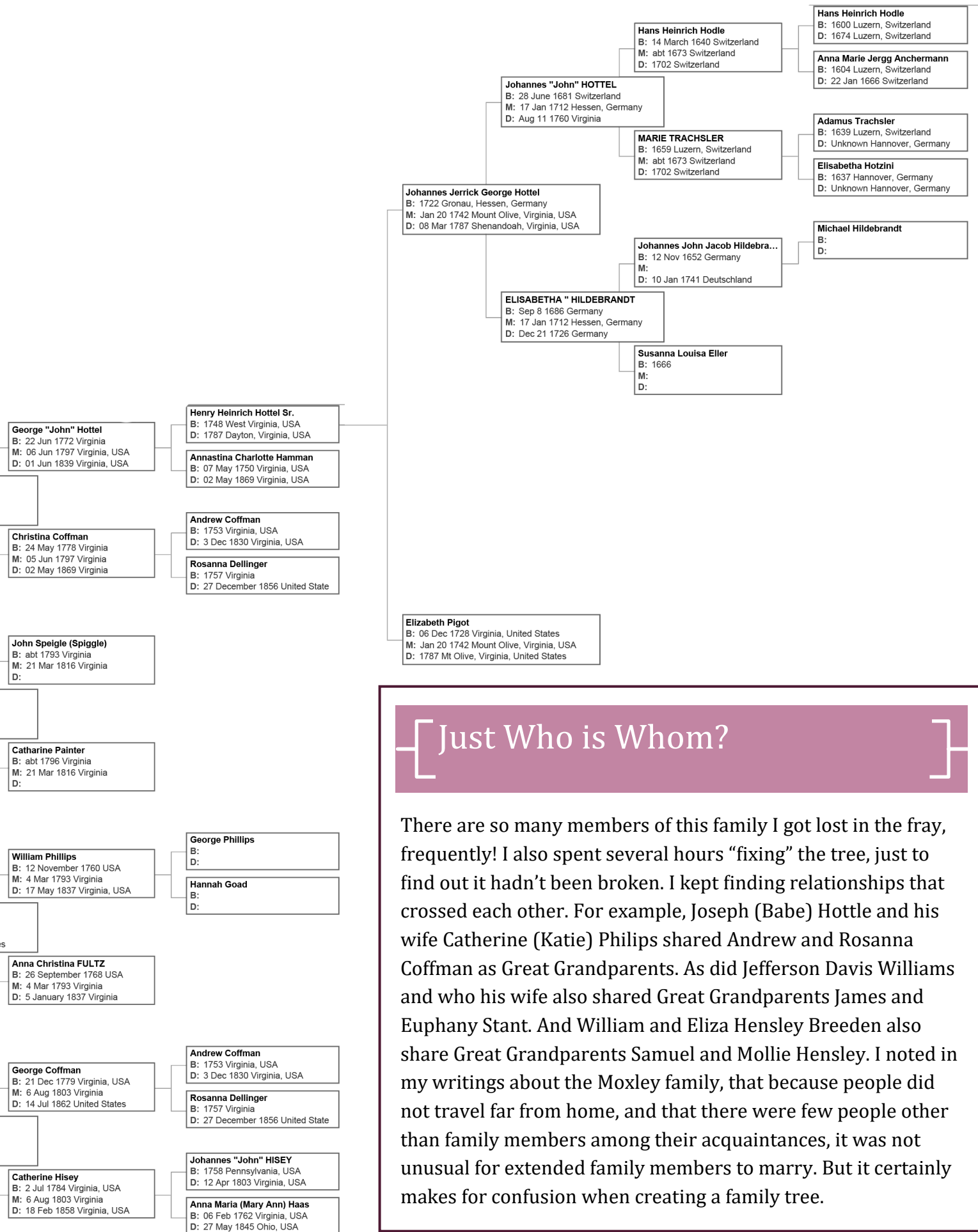


Grandma Breeden, Nanny (my father),
Oden and Proffer Hatchman.
circa 1914

HOTTLE

Family Tree



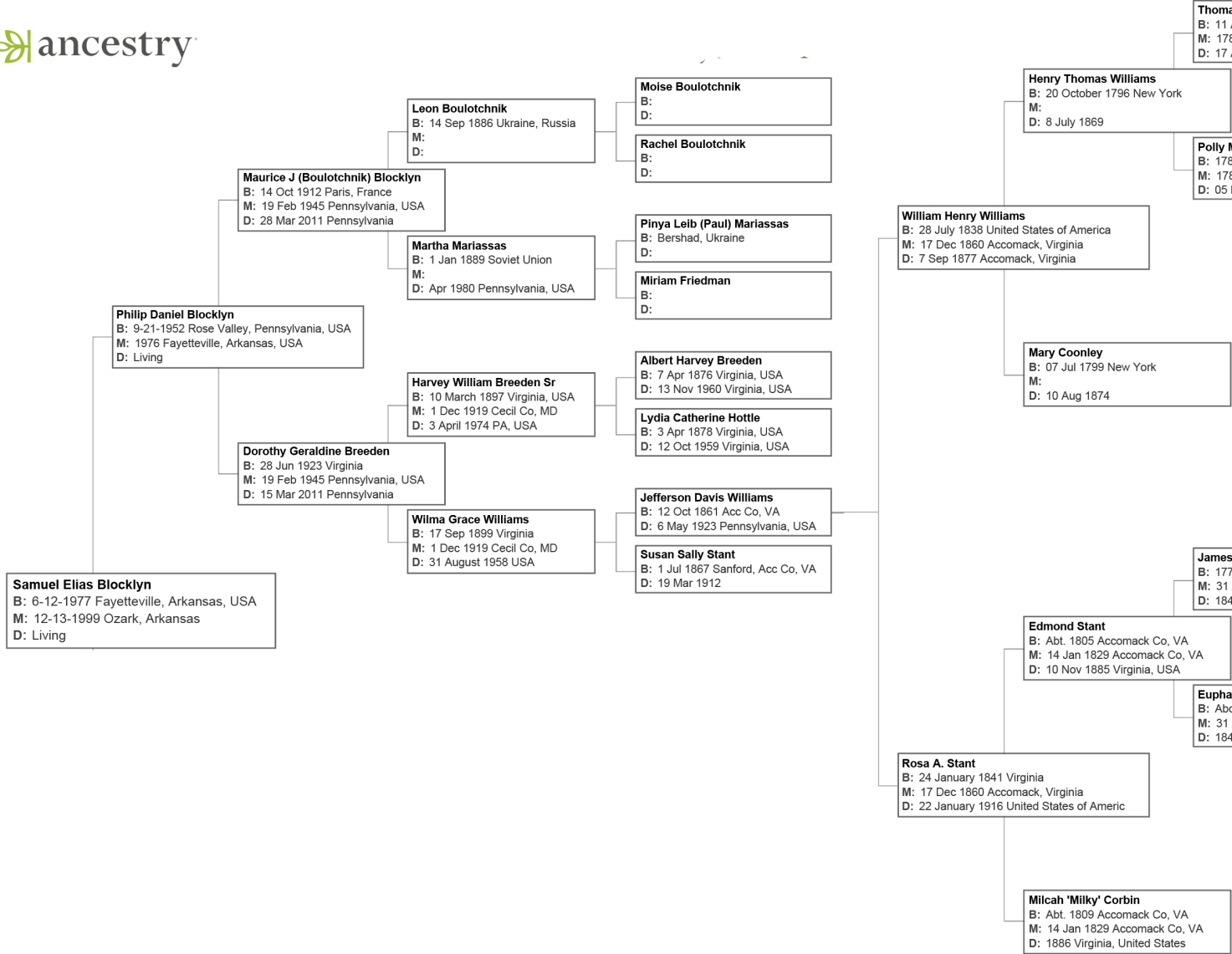


Just Who is Whom?

There are so many members of this family I got lost in the fray, frequently! I also spent several hours “fixing” the tree, just to find out it hadn’t been broken. I kept finding relationships that crossed each other. For example, Joseph (Babe) Hottle and his wife Catherine (Katie) Philips shared Andrew and Rosanna Coffman as Great Grandparents. As did Jefferson Davis Williams and who his wife also shared Great Grandparents James and Euphany Stant. And William and Eliza Hensley Breeden also share Great Grandparents Samuel and Mollie Hensley. I noted in my writings about the Moxley family, that because people did not travel far from home, and that there were few people other than family members among their acquaintances, it was not unusual for extended family members to marry. But it certainly makes for confusion when creating a family tree.

WILLIAMS

Family Tree



Thomas Williams
Aug 1758 United Kingdom
1807
Aug 1851 United States

Thomas Williams
B: 1732
D: 1807

Rachel Doolittle
B: 1734
D: 1807

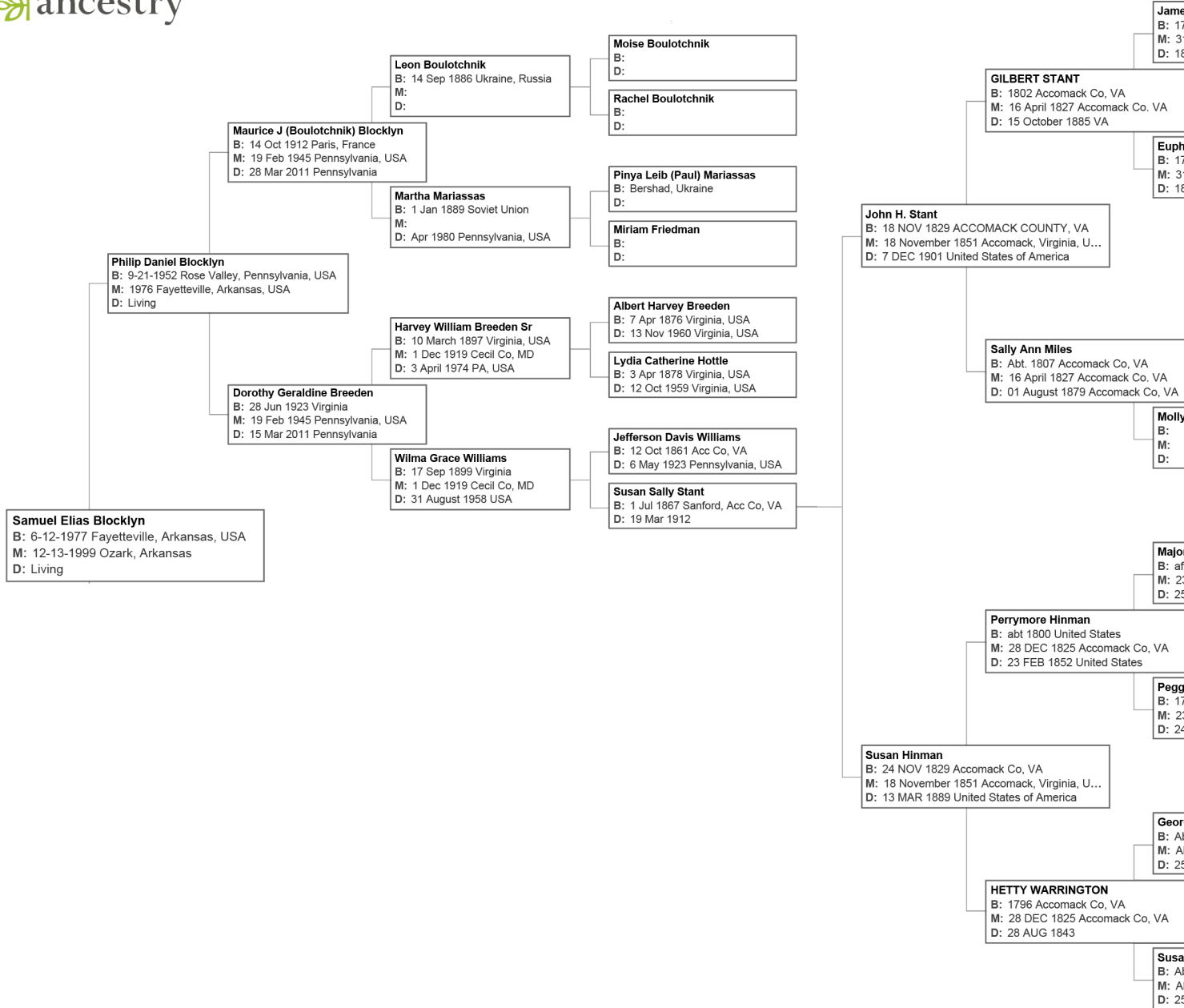
McCabe
1811
1838
Dec 1834 New York, USA

Stant
1770 Virginia, USA
Aug 1795 Virginia
1800 Virginia, USA

Henry Wilson
1770 Virginia, USA
Aug 1795 Virginia
1800 Virginia, USA

STANT

Family Tree



Stant
1770 Accomack Co., Virginia
Aug 1795 Virginia
1840 Virginia, United States

Wilson
1775 Virginia, United States
Aug 1795 Virginia
1840 Accomack, Virginia, USA

Hinman
1775 Virginia, USA
NOV 1808 Accomack Co.,...
FEB 1811 Accomack Co, VA

Bunten Conquest
1777 Virginia, USA
NOV 1808 Accomack Co.,...
Jan 1844

Warrington
abt. 1754 Accomack Co, VA
abt. 1790
Feb 1805 Virginia

Taylor
abt. 1773 Virginia
abt. 1790
Feb 1805

Moses Wise Hinman
B: 1720 Accomack, VA
D: 1794 Accomack, VA

Scarburgh
B: 1730 Virginia, USA
D:

Southy Warrington
B: ABT 1723 Virginia
D: 25 Oct 1785 Virginia

Comfort Taylor
B: 1735 Virginia
D: 1799 Virginia

Jacob Taylor
B: Abt. 1738 Accomack Co, VA
D: Bef. 30 Oct 1798 VA

Sarah Ayres
B: Abt. 1740 Virginia, USA
D:

James Taylor
B: 12 Feb 1635 England
M: 17 Jan 1666 New Kent Co, VA
D: 30 Apr 1698 VA

James Taylor
B: 14 March 1675 United States of
M: 23 Feb 1699 Hanover, VA
D: 26 June 1729 United States of A

Francis Walker
B: 1640 Accomack Co, VA
M: 17 Jan 1666 New Kent Co, VA
D: 22 Sep 1680 VA

James (GEN) Taylor III
B: 20 Mar 1703 United States of America
M: 1727 Rapidan, Orange Co, VA
D: 1 Mar 1784 United States of America

Martha Taylor
B: 1679 Cumbria, England
M: 23 Feb 1699 Hanover, VA
D: 19 November 1762 United States

Alice Thornton (Catlett, Taylor)
B: 1708 Virginia, Colonial America
M: 1727 Rapidan, Orange Co, VA
D: 1739 Bloomsbury, Virginia, USA

BREEDEN

Chapter One

*Virginia Gazette, April-March 30, 1739
Advertisements*

Stole from the Subscriber living in Prince William County, on Tuesday the 6th of this Instant, a very light grey Horse, of a middle size, branded on the near Buttock with the letter C, with a banging Mane, Sprig Tail. The same Night ran away one Richard Cross, alias Richard Breeding, who, it is suppos'd stole the said Horse: He is a tall Man, of a dark Complexion, with short, black, curl'd Hair; his Cloathing was a blew broadcloth Coat and Wastecoat, a dark colour'd Kersey Coat, and a Pair of purple colour'd Leather Breeches: He is this Country born, whoever apprehends the said Runaway and Horse, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, paid by Samuel Earle

I would imagine that this is not how Dorothy Blocklyn would want me to start the narrative about her family. But then she did have a good sense of humor and she was well aware of her ancestors' shortcomings. Obviously, tracing the Boulotchnik family from Russia to Pennsylvania did not turn up a tremendous amount of information, though honestly, more than I expected. However, the same is not true of Dorothy's ancestors. Her family was among the early settlers of America, and they were prolific. They also seem to have strong family pride because there are many contemporary relatives using Ancestry.com to do research on their direct line of the Breeden Family. It also doesn't hurt that Dorothy Blocklyn was a compulsive recorder of family events and saved photographs, documents, ephemera, and handwritten narratives about her family. Her notes have been invaluable.

Dorothy's records have information back to 1897, but she did not have the benefit of Ancestry.com. I've been able to go back to 1675 in Scotland to find **Thomas Breeden** and his son Andrew Bryant. But according to the research done by a professional Scottish genealogy firm, there is little chance of finding many details about Thomas or Andrew Breeden. Most of the records were destroyed and the only hope is to "stumble across three hundred year old files in a church crypt somewhere, or published material of other descendants of Thomas Breeden who have family history records of their own." So let's move on to what we know.

Andrew Bryant Breeden, (1675-1758) came to America in 1664 onboard the ship *Brothers' Adventure*. Once the twenty year old arrived in Maryland he was indentured to merchant William Haveland of London to serve four years bondage for payment of the trip to America. ([Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America, 1625-1825. Vol. II](#)) It is believed that Andrew married shortly after arriving in America and moved southward into the region of Charles River Shire of Virginia. On a 1634 map showing the original eight shires as created by the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia in 1634, this region includes the present day counties of Culpepper, Madison, Orange and Spotsylvania. The "Original Scots Colonists of Early America, 1612-1783" also lists Andrew Breeding, son of Thomas, as an early settler.

Andrew and his wife Elizabeth had nine sons. Their third, Richard Cross Breeden(1716-1773) married Eleanor Cross (1701-1755). Though I find it interesting that Richard's middle name is the same as his wife's surname I can find no evidence that the families were related. Anyway, this is the

Richard Breeding who, in the introduction, was accused of being a horse thief. Here's the rest of his story:

Orange Co. Court Order Book I March 1738/9 (Virginia) "At a Call'd Court held for Orange County the xxii day of March, 1738. Richard Cross alias Richard Breden, a prisoner committed to the goal of this County by a precept under the hand and Seal of Benj. Cave Gent. one of his Majesties Justices of sd. county dated the 17th day of march 1738 on suspicion of feloniously taking a Gray Gelding belonging to Philip Buckner of Gloucester County, Gent. being brought before the Court and Examined and all the Witnesses and Circumstances relating to the said Fact being duly heard and considered this Court are of Opinion that the said Richard Cross alias Breden, is guilty of that fact whereof he is accused and that he ought to be tryed for same before the Gen'l Court and therefore remand the said Richad Cross alias Breadon to the county Goal there to remain until he shall be thence delivered by due Course of Law." Samuel Earle and James Herndon put up 100 Pounds each as bond to appear in court to give evidence.

Virginia Colonial Decisions; Reports by Randolf and Barradahl 1728-1741 ----the Horse belonged to one Buckner in Gloucester and had stray'd into Prince W'm. where he was taken up by one Earl and kept on his plantation 3 or 4 months---from whence the Prisoner took him apparently with Felonious intent-- " But "The Court started a doubt that this Horse, being a stray, as they Termed it, Felony could not be committed by taking it---" "The Court were of Opinion that it was no Felony and so the Prisoner was acquitted. There was I think only 6 Judges ag't 5." This same man is probably the one who appears in Orange and Culpepper Co. Virginia records as Richard Breeding alias Cross; he died 1772 in Culpepper. This man is referred to as Richard Breeding of Brumfield Parish, Culpepper Co. in Culpepper Deeds Book A. 20 June 1753 (The father of

Job, Ossamon, Ann, Abner, Elijah, Drusilla & Richard.) Here he uses the name Breeding."

Richard and Eleanor had nine sons and two daughters. Their sixth son, **Abner Cross Breeden** (1735-1790) married Ruth Powell (1745-1805).

Abner and Ruth settled at the foot of Saddleback Mountain, in Greene County, VA. on a 100-acre parcel that Ruth received in 1770 as a gift from her father, James Powell. Their land *sloped slightly to the South River that runs across the front of the property. A small creek flows along the north elevation to the South River. The setting is rural with open fields and commanding mountain views.* It was on the top of this slope that Abner and Ruth chose to build their home.

On the 1782 census, Abner Cross is listed with 8 white souls, 0 blacks in Orange County, Virginia. On the 1785 census Abner is now listed as Abner Breeding with 9 White Souls, 0 blacks and 1 Dwelling in Orange County, Virginia.

Abner and Ruth with a growing family built a two-story, hall-and-parlor dwelling home. Architectural evidence of the home, which still exists today, suggests that the original part of the house was constructed around 1800 during Ruth's ownership. *This evidence includes beaded weatherboards, interior sheathing with wrought iron rose head nails, mortise and tenon joinery, pit sawn timbers, wide broad- axed sills with half-lap joints and nine-over-six double-hung sash windows with 5 1/8-inch- wide*



by 1-inch-deep muntin's. The house survives with considerable integrity.

Ruth Powell Breeden sold the property in 1806 to her brother Lewis Gordon Powell who later sold to Jeremiah McMullan, a Methodist circuit-riding preacher and son of another early settler. The Powell-McMullan House more than doubled in size in 1842. The Greek Revival-style addition, while typically plain, retained its integrity and is a good example of vernacular architecture in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. The Powell-McMullan House is representative of dwellings in the rural self-sufficient communities established by Piedmont Valley settlers of English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish descent. The majority of the earliest settlers to the region were native Virginia colonists who, attracted by the land opportunities, migrated westward. This was true in the case of both Ruth Powell's and Abner Breeden's ancestors, who had been settled in Virginia since at least 1700.

The Powell and Breeden families both emigrated from Scotland. In a relatively short period of time after it was settled, the Piedmont Valley was converted from a frontier to an agricultural community.

Abner and Ruth had 10 children, two girls and eight boys. Their fifth child, **Berryman (Beriman, Beramon—all variations of spelling found) Breeden** (1772-1820) married Malinda Burrus (1790-1880). Berryman was too young to serve in the Revolutionary War, and died before the Civil War. There is no other information about this couple.

Berryman and Malinda had **Nicholas Berryman Breeden** (1813-1897), their only child. Nicholas Berryman married Ruth Nicholson (1799-1837) who died two years after giving birth to their son Berryman Jackson. Then Nicholas married Lucinda Hensley (1816-1888). They farmed in Elk Run, Rockingham County, Virginia and had eleven children, their fifth being **William Henry (Harvey) Breeden** (1848-1914).

Nicholas and Lucinda lived in an area of the South that witnessed many Civil War battles because of

its proximity to the Union border. Many Virginians from this area sympathized with the North. Here is evidence that Nicholas was a Union sympathizer.

Claims for Loyal Citizens for Supplies Furnished During the Rebellion

Claim #41699 Settlement: 1615

Excerpted from testimony given before the Commissioner of Claims by Nicholas Breeden on 12-26-1873.

Nicholas Breeden submitted a claim for two horses, one Spanish saddle and bridle: \$375. (He got paid \$300) He, and two witnesses, testified at a hearing connected to this matter. Nicholas indicated that his house was stripped of any garment that soldiers could wear, and cloth, leather, food, and other goods the Union Army could use and that he was not paid for any of the items. He also stated that his neighbors were secesh and they had pushed him and other neighbors who were Union sympathizers to either join them or to leave the area. He did not vote for Virginia to secede and he sent his sons North to keep them from being conscripted to the Confederate Army. Two sons joined the Union forces. Nicholas and his wife stayed on the farm.

He testified that after the battle of Port Republic he harbored four Union soldiers who had been wounded. He hid them in the "thicket" by day, and in the house at night. Once they were well enough to travel he gave them what he could and they left.

He was picking apples along the road late in September of 1864 when a company of cavalry men from General Sheridan's troop commandeered his horses, saddle and bridle. He had been told by the men that he could go to Cider Hill and ask for the horses back, but once there he found that the army had moved on.

It takes a lot of food, supplies, and horse-power to keep an army on the move. During the Civil War, it was customary for soldiers to show up at someone's

farm or residence and requisition whatever their regiment needed.

In 1864, the U.S. government started to officially recognize claims by its citizens for reimbursement of these necessities. Yet it was not until 1871, six years after the Civil War ended, and after public emotions about the war had calmed, that the government decided to do something to address the considerable number of requests from all its citizens, including those in the south.

Through an act of Congress on March 3, 1871, the Southern Claims Commission, also known as the Commissioners of Claims, was created. Three commissioners, appointed by the president, were compelled to "receive, examine, and consider the claims of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and the government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion."

Many claims were quickly dismissed. They can be found in a publication entitled *Barred and Disallowed Case Files*. The rest are collected by state under the title of *Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims 1871-1880*. Often, those loyal to the Union who provisioned the troops were ultimately denied reparations, even though their claims for compensation were approved.

More than twenty thousand claims were filed by the March 3, 1873, deadline. Evidence supporting the claims, which included depositions, testimonials from neighbors and family, receipts, and personal interviews, had to be filed by March 10, 1879. This gave the commission, and the growing ranks of special agents required for it to complete its work, six years to finish the job. Out of the 22,298 claims filed, less than a third (7,092) perfectly satisfied the commission's stringent requirements for loyalty, as well as proof of the value, ownership, and military nature of the possessions taken. Of the amounts claimed, totaling over \$60 million, just over \$4.6 million, or 7.7%, were approved and paid.

Whether the claimants' requests were accepted or rejected, the files are instructive, as well as entertaining to read. They are filled with first-person accounts of how average civilians participated in the war, the circumstances surrounding the dispossession of property, and descriptions of wartime not often revealed in history texts. Most claimants had to answer a long list of pre-determined questions. Even the summation report, submitted by the investigators, are often candid and revealing parts of the story.

If you are interested in post-Civil War society, or have roots in the south, you will find a good dose of enlightening history within these records, as told by those who lived it. (<https://www.fold3.com/title/12/southern-claims-barred-and-disallowed/description>)

C. J.

Claim No. 41699
Sett. No. 1615

Nicholas Brecken
Va -
\$300 00

Due here -

OUT OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR
"Claims of Loyal Citizens for Supplies
furnished during the rebellion."

For amount allowed
by the Southern Claims Commission.

Reported *[Signature]* 23, 1876
Returned " 26, 1876

Requisition No. 1759, dated
Nov 13, 1876, transmitted for
Warrant Nov 14, 1876

Next in line, William Henry Breeden, on Christmas Day in 1866, married a neighbor, Eliza Emmaline Ann Hensley (1852-1911). They raised thirteen sons and one daughter with their fifth child being **Albert Harvey Breeden** (1876-1960).



*Grand-daddy Breeden and brothers -
Valley of Virginia*

*Front row: Albert (my grandfather), Morgan,
Daniel, Joseph, James
Back row: David, William, Carl, Charles*

Albert married Lydia Catherine Hottle (1878-1959) and among their 13 children they had **Harvey William Breeden, Sr.** (1897-1974).

Harvey William married Wilma Grace Williams (1899-1958) and they had Wilma Ruth (1920-1995), **Dorothy Geraldine Breeden** (1923-2011), Harvey William, Jr. (1927-1998), Estelle Marie (1929-1929), Gerald Jefferson (1930-living).



*Harvey William Breeden
1898*



*Wilma Williams, age 16
Niece Estelle Marshall,
age 8
Grisfield, Maryland
1915*

As recorded in Dorothy's notebook she writes a bit about her mother.

"My mother was twelve when her mother died (1912). Her sister, Amanda, twenty-six, was married and living away from home. Her brother, Fletcher, eighteen was a seaman. Her father, a waterman and captain of his own ship, was away from home most of the time, usually nine months of the year. Relatives in Sanford, Virginia, cared for my mother until her father placed her in a home for single women in

Chester, Pennsylvania. It was run by The Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her parents were strict Methodists and did not approve of the use of tobacco or alcohol. Her father visited her frequently when he was on shore and they had a close and loving



*U. C. T. U. Home:
Margaret McBlaster,
Jeff Williams "Dad"
and Wilma*

relationship. The women in the home were kind to her and she remembered their names and talked of them often until she died. She had no formal schooling in Chester, but the home did some teaching.

“When she was of working age she worked in the Remington-Arms Factory in Eddystone producing munitions for World War I. There was a tragic explosion there during the war; fortunately my mother was not there at the time. She continued to live at the home while she worked until she married.”

The 1900 US Census shows Jefferson Davis Williams, an oysterman, his wife Susan, and children Amanda, Fletcher and Wilma living in Accomack, Virginia. The 1910 US Census shows the family still in Accomack, but Amanda had



*Will and Amanda
Marshall
and Leptelle
c. 1911*

married William Marshall, another oysterman, and were living on Seafood Road in Accomack. Susan died in 1912, and I believe Jefferson moved to Chester after her death. With the other children out of the house Jefferson must have thought it best to put Wilma in the W.C.T.U. where she would be raised by women.

Wilma married Harvey Breeden on 1 December 1919 in Elkton, Maryland. The 1920 census record shows daughter Amanda and William Marshall living at 26 Upland Street in Chester, and William working in the shipyard. The same census record shows Harvey and Wilma also in Chester, living at 161 Upland Street and Harvey working in the shipyard. I don't know for sure how Wilma Grace and Harvey William met but I believe the connection came through the men's work. On 15 July 1920 Wilma and Harvey had their first child, Wilma Ruth, in Chester, PA.



Eventually Harvey and Wilma moved back south and bought Hilltop Farm in Manassas, Virginia. The last four of their children would be born on this farm. In her notebook Dorothy made lists that sketch out what living on the farm was like. Using her list I've come up with the following narrative. “The house, built in 1870, situated on good farmland in the Blue Ridge Mountains, was a two-story home with a dining room, kitchen, parlor, three bedrooms and two porches. They did not have indoor plumbing, or electricity; but they had well water and a wood stove in the kitchen for heat. There was a barn, silo, chicken house, smoke house, dairy house, carriage house and farm equipment house. There were walnut, apple, peach and sour cherry trees in the orchard. Dorothy remembered butchering, apple harvest, silo filling, calving, donut baking, and drying fruit. Her parents were very proud of their garden and orchard and canned or preserved all the produce they didn't eat right away. She also mentioned the farm was near enough to Jackson Lake that they would go there to swim and fish. Dorothy writes, “I grew up on a dairy farm in Manassas, Va. My mother was a good cook who taught herself without a cookbook. Our food was simple, wholesome, tied to the land and the change of seasons. We had greens, stewed rhubarb, potato and peas, tomatoes, pineapple upside-down cake—wonderful dishes are memories for most. Still served in the country. Cinnamon buns, yeast rolls, strawberry shortcake,

baked beans, fudge. Mealtime was centered around the farm schedule. Livestock had to be fed, cows milked, eggs gathered. We had dogs who herded the cows twice a day. We had fresh fish, and scrapple, sausage, ham and bacon—all home butchered and cured.” And she always spoke of her mother as a loving, caring person.

In 1936 the family once more moved back to Chester, Pennsylvania. Ruth was 16, Dorothy was 13, Harvey was 9, and Gerald was 6. The children started school in Manassas, but graduated from Chester High School.

Ruth married first Bob Luttrell, then Frank Jennings. She was a career woman and had no children. Ruth died October 5, 1995.

Harvey enlisted in the US Coast Guard in 1944. After his tour of duty he became a pressman for the Chester Times and did extra work for the

Philadelphia Enquirer. He married Dolores Pavlucci and they had three sons, Harvey William III (1947-2008), Thomas Michael (1951-2009), and John David (1963–) Harvey and Dolores divorced and he married Dorothy Price. Harvey died on December 21, 1998.

Gerald Jefferson Breeden born in 1930, enlisted in the Navy which he made his career. In 1968 he married Elizabeth Morris who had a son by a previous marriage, Carlton M.M. Hedani. Gerald and Elizabeth had two daughters, Corinne Marie (1969–), and Sara Louise (1974–). Gerald and Elizabeth live in West Chester, PA.

Dorothy Geraldine Breeden was born on Hilltop Farm in Manassas, Virginia, in 1923. All the years I knew her she and I would compare memories about our lives growing up on a farm. I know she was very happy there. Once the family moved to Chester her parents separated and she didn't have much communication with her father until near the end of his life.

In high school Dorothy learned shorthand and other secretarial skills and after graduation became a secretary in a law office. By 1946 she met and married a young doctor, Dr. Maurice Joseph Blocklyn and they set up housekeeping in an apartment in Morton, PA. In 1949 they built a home in Rose Valley, PA., where they would raise three children, Paul Lee (1949-), Philip Daniel (1952-), and Jenny Susan (1956-). After starting the family Dorothy did not work outside the house, but volunteered at the public library and the hospital auxiliary. She and Maurice travelled with the children every summer, and afforded them opportunities that she did not have growing up. Dorothy had a great love for art and audited classes in art appreciation when possible. She enjoyed needlepoint, cross stitch, knitting, crochet and tried most forms of needlework. She and Maurice travelled to China, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, and



their beloved Monhegan Island, Maine. I believe she truly loved her life!

In her notebooks Dorothy recorded many verses and sayings that she found profound. If you were a lucky one you would receive a card for your birthday, anniversary, or just to say hello, and she would write one of these adages in your card. I think this one, the first one on her page entitled "Age," best fits her later life:

"I know of no greater fallacy, nor one more widely believed, than the statement that youth is the happiest time of life. As we advance in years, we grow happier if we live intelligently. The universe is spectacular, and it is a free show. Difficulties and responsibilities strengthen and enrich the mind. To live abundantly is like climbing a mountain or a tower. To say that youth is happier than maturity is like saying the view from the bottom of the tower is better than the view from the top. As we ascend, the range of our views widens. The horizon is pushed farther away. Finally, as we reach the summit, it is as if we had the world at our feet." William Lyon Phelps.

As Philip wrote in his father's obituary, "As a father, he passed on to his children the deepest love and respect for knowledge and for the life-long effort it takes to acquire it. Maurice was the loving and beloved husband of the late Dorothy Blocklyn. Each devoted a life to the other."

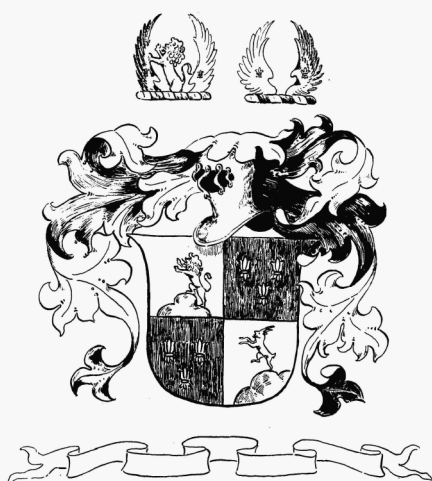
No more needs to be said.



HOTTEL

SPELLING OF THE FAMILY NAME

Hottel, Hottle, Hottell, Hottal, Hoddle, Huddle, Huddell, Huttel. Few names offer opportunity for such varied spellings as does ours. How the fathers spelled the family name is a question of vital interest. The Immigrants' Registry at the Port Philadelphia, according to I. D. Rupp, has it Hottel, which is undoubtedly the original name. The spelling would indicate German nationality. Our early forebears spoke the German language and understood nothing but German, while clerks and school teachers who knew nothing but English spelled the name according to their understanding, or, perhaps, to suit themselves. We can readily conclude that the German awkwardness in pronouncing, and the English lack of comprehension, is accountable for the differences. The name has undergone changes in spelling and pronunciation, especially in the many languages and dialects through which it has perhaps passed. The mark (X) after the Immigrant's name under his will and testament indicates that he was not able to write in English and the clerk wrote it John Hoddle. The land grant to him (1750) in Shenandoah Co., Virginia by Lord Thomas Fairfax, spelled the name John Huddle. The Census of the same state (1790) spells the name Huddle. The softened pronunciation of the Hottel name resulted in spelling it Huddle. This is the Anglicized form of it. Some families at different times adopted the name Huddle, while the major part of the relationship by heredity and preference still bear the original name Hottel or Hottle.



Huddle

(Höedl)

HOTTEL COAT OF ARMS

The above Coat of Arms has been furnished for this work by Dr. John T. Huddle of Washington, D. C.

222-c

HISTORY of the DESCENDANTS

OF

JOHN HOTTEL

(Immigrant from Switzerland to America)

and

An Authentic Genealogical Family Register of Ten Generations from the First of the Name in America, 1732 to the Present Time, 1929, with Numerous Brief Biographical Sketches, Collected and Compiled from Many Indisputable Sources: Court and Church Records, Old and Late Family Records and Tombstones of the Many States in the Union.

ILLUSTRATED

Begun by

REV. W. D. HUDDLE, B. S.

and completed by

His Wife, LULU MAY HUDDLE

Westerville, Ohio

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There once was a **Hans Hoedl** (1600-1674) and Anna Anchermann (1604-1664) who were born and died in Luzerne, Switzerland. Among their nine children they had a son, **Hans Heinrich Hoedl** (1640-1702) who married Marie Trachsler (1659-1760). They both were born and died in Luzerne, Switzerland. Among their nine children they had a son, **Johannes "John" Hottle**, who was born 28 June 1681 in Altishofen, Luzern, Switzerland, but died in Toms Brook, Shenandoah County, Virginia on 11 August 1760.

Once I got to the end of the Breeden line I thought, "I'll work some on the Hottle line and see what I find." Little did I know that the Hottles, and their related families, were important in American history or that there would be such vast documentation about the families. Because it would take me years to compile a full history on this line of the family, I'm going to give you the family tree and just a few interesting bits. I will also give you the names of a few publications where you can find out more.

Samuel Elias Blocklyn was born to Philip Daniel Blocklyn, who was born to Dorothy Breeden Blocklyn, who was born to Harvey Breeden, Sr., who was born to Albert Breeden and **Lydia Catherine Hottle**. So now you know where the first Hottle entered the family. You are direct descendants of Johannes "John" Hottle. Starting with him, there is an entire book, pictured on the left, written about the family starting in 1732 and going to 1929. You can read the book on <https://archive.org/details/historyofdescend00hudd/page/n5>

John Hottle married first Elisabetha Margaret Hildebrandt and they had four children. Margaret died in 1726. He then married Maria Margaretha "Margaret" Steph Rheinwald and they had one son. John and Margaret #2 arrived in Philadelphia on 11 September 1732 on board the Ship *Pensylvania Merchant*, John Stedman, Commander, from Rotterdam. With him were his wife Margaret, and children, Anna, Curla, Jerich, Hendrich, and Johannes.

In the book *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia* says, "John and Margaret Hottel came from Bucks County, PA, to Toms Brook, 1750. They had John and Henry who stayed in Pennsylvania, leaving descendants in the state near Allentown and Philadelphia; Charles and George, ancestors of Valley and western Huddles and Hottels; and Barbara Ann who married George Keller, from whom came Kellers, Fravels, Rinkers, Wilkins, and others. Some of the Ohio branch spell the name Huddle." The narrative goes on to list a number of esteemed descendants of this family. (Chapter XXX: A pageant of the Golden West)

6G Grandfather **Johannes Jerrick "George" Hottel** (1728-1787) met and married Elizabeth Piggot in the Shenandoah Valley. Together they had nine children. Through thrift and hard work they were able to buy land and eventually owned over 2369 acres in the Shenandoah Valley. George was one of the most prosperous and outstanding land owners in the county. In *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, is a transcript of the 1762 sale of 145 acres of land with a third of the mineral rights from Lord Fairfax of England to George Hottel. The deal was that George and/or his heirs would pay Lord Fairfax and/or his heirs 3 shilling sterling for life. In an application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, a descendant indicates George Hottel donated and furnished supplies for the Continental Army. If the Continental Army was successful, then George could stop making payments to Lord Fairfax and still own all his land. Smart man!

George's fifth child, **Heinrich "Henry" Hottel, Sr.** (1748-1787) met and married Annastina Charlotte Hamman and they had eleven children. Henry and Annastina lived on 450 acres on Stony Creek, where Columbia Furnace now stands. He operated the furnace and a flouring mill. They later moved to Dayton, Rockingham County, Virginia. It is here, in 1810, that the family first shows up in the US

Census. There were sixteen members of the household, six were slaves.

Henry's first born was **George "John" Hottle** (1772-1839) who in 1797 married Christine Coffman. They had eleven children. During the Revolutionary War John was made a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for Shenandoah County.

Andrew Coffman, (1753-1830) 5G Grandfather (father of Christine Coffman), was a "contributor of sustenance to the Virginia Militia and the Continental Army."

A History of Shenandoah County, First Citizens of 1833, Page 287, list several of our relatives as being mustered with 13 Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Virginia Militia under Captain Philip Grandstaff. Among these men: Samuel Painter, 3rd Sargent; Privates Elias Painter, John T. Hottle 4G Uncle, John Spiggle (Spiegle) 4G Grandfather, David Coffman, John Hisey 5G Grandfather. You will see these names on the family tree.

Andrew J Hottle (1804-1871) m. Elizabeth Speigle

Joseph Samuel "Babe" Hottle (1850-1927) m. Mary Catherine Philips

Lydia Catherine Hottle (1878-1959) m. Albert Harvey Breeden, below married 3 May 1896 (pictured below)



Joseph Samuel Hottle and Catherine Philips Hottle. Married 17 September 1871





Also of interest in Prince William Public Library System Photo; published in "Echoes of Manassas" (RELIC 975.52734 Mil) p.18 Captioned: " Joseph Hottle and family, members of the Brethren Church, made their home near Cannon Branch, west of Manassas. Seen here in 1905, the Hottles were part of a movement in the 1870s that brought new families into the Manassas region in search of cheap land. Among them were the German Baptist Brethren, who migrated from the Shenandoah Valley. The Brethren sent several members of a congregation to establish homesteads in Northern Virginia. Others still followed. Excellent farmers, with a strong commitment to education, the German-speaking Brethren at first lived in their own communities, but later dispersed throughout the region."

Back row: Lucy Hottle and husband Charles Hottle, Elizabeth Armentrout being held by her father Gordon Armentrout, Cora Hottle, Noah Hottle, Mose Hottle.

Center Row: William Hottle, Clyde Armentrout in front of his mother Lucy Hottle Armentrout (wife of Gordon), Catherine Hottle and husband Joseph Hottle, Lydia Hottle Breeden with daughter Ila, Albert Breeden with son Oden.

Front Row: Lucy, Effie, and Harvey Breeden, all children of Lydia and Albert Breeden.

much in common in Switzerland and in Germany, were related to each other by marriage and religious ties in Europe, and came to America together because of these relationships, seeking a peaceful home in the "New World."

"Thus, then, like the noted Rhine having its source far back in the snow-capped Alps, we as a family have our source far back in the country of Tell and Zwingli. The blood in our veins, and the thoughts of our minds may still have after so long a time, some affinity with the past, how much we cannot know, much less describe."

OUR MILITARY ANCESTORS

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

JOHN HOTTEL, the Immigrant, departed this life (1760) before the war for American Independence. His two sons, Charles and George, were too far advanced in life to be eligible to the military service of the Continental Army. However, some of their sons helped the Patriot Army to fight for American Freedom. Believing that many of their descendants will appreciate it, we herewith record the names of our Revolutionary soldiers. The page number refers you to where the war record may be found in this work unless otherwise recorded, as follows:

JOSEPH HOTTEL, son of Charles, see page 13 and 168.

DANIEL HOTTEL, son of Charles, see page 14 and 236.

JOHN JACOB HOTTEL, son of George, see page 399 and 505.

JACOB HAMMAN, son-in-law of George Hottel, see page 748.

JOHN HUDDLE, is listed in Company 6, Philadelphia Militia on return of Aug. 18, 1779. Penna. Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 1, page 423.

CORPORAL WILLIAM HUDDLE, enlisted Aug. 10, 1780. Penna. Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 1, pages 91, 241, 251.

MICHEAL HUDDLE, is shown on general muster roll of Northampton Co., Militia, 1782-3. Penna. Archives, Series 5, Vol. VIII, page 87.

Note—The last three mentioned belong to the Pennsylvania Branch of the Hottel family.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812

JOHN HOTTEL

PAUL HOTTEL

JOHN HOTTEL, Penna. Vol.

BANKSON HUDDLE, Penna. Vol.

We are indebted to Dr. W. L. Hunton, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Julia Hottel Mellott, Chevy Chase, Md., for their contributions of war records.

VETERANS OF SUBSEQUENT WARS

Many of our kindred took prominent part in later wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. Quite a number have sealed their devotion to the country with their lives. Patriotic blood usually flows at high tide when our country's flag is in danger.

The slavery question, especially in Virginia, became a troublesome one, and many of our kindred emigrated to other states, where slavery, by the act of Congress, could never exist. Many of our relatives, during the Civil War, rendered military services both in the Federal Army and that of the Southern Confederacy. In the body of the genealogy honorable mention has been made of all military services in the various wars.

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax

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Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of The Northern Neck of Virginia To all to whom this presents Willing shall come sends Greeting.: Know ye that for good Cause for & in Consideration of the Composition to me paid for the annual Rent hereinafter reserved. I have given granted & confirmed by these Presents for many Hereby I _____ do give grant & confirm unto George Huddle of Shannandoah County certain Tract of Waste & ungranted Land adjoining on the So. Side of the No. Mountain in the said County, bounded as by a survey thereof dated June 4th 1762 made for him by Robert Rutherford Esq. And forfeited by Virtue of one Advertisement issued from my Office & recorded therein in Book N. but on the Application of the said George Huddle I have allowed a Deed to issue to him for the said Land which is bounded by the Survey aforesaid as follows Beginning at 3 Spanish Oaks on the side of a hill his own Corner Thence with his Line So 48 degrees E Twenty eight Poles to a White Oak Corner to Joiner John Funkhousers Thence No 42 degrees E Thirty Poles to a White Oak in Funkhouser's Line Thence No 48 degrees W Two hundred & fourteen Poles to a Spanish Oak on a hill. Thence No 48 degrees W Two hundred & eighty Poles to 2 White Oak Saplings Thence No 48 degrees W Twenty Poles to a Spanish Oak, thence So 42 degrees Ninety two Poles to a Spanish Oak Thence So 48 degrees E Forty Poles to a White Oak in the said Huddle's Line to thence with it No 42 degrees E Two hundred & thirteen Poles to the Beginning containing One hundred and forty five Acres Together with all Rights Members & Appurtenances thereunto belonging. Royal Mines excepted and a full third part of all Lead Copper Tin Coals Iron Mine & Iron Ore that shall be found thereon To have and to hold the said 140 Acres of Land together with all Rights Profits & Benefits to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining Except before excepted to him the said George Huddle His Heirs & Assigns forever. He the said George Huddle his Heirs & Assigns therefore Yielding and paying to me my Heirs or Assigns as to my Certain Attorney or Attorneys Agent or Agents or to the Certain Attorney or Attornies of my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors of the said Northern Neck yearly & every Year on the Feast Day of St Michael the Exchanged the Fee Rent of One Shilling Sterling Money for every Fifty Acres of Land hereby granted & so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity. Provided that if the said George Huddle his Heirs & Assigns shall not pay the said reserved annual Rent as aforesaid so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind & unpaid by the space of two whole Years after the same shall become due If legally demanded that then it shall & may be lawful for me my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors as aforesaid my or their Certain Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents into the above granted Premises to recenter & hold the same so as if this Grant had never _____ Given at my Office in Frederick County under my Hand & Seal. Dated the 24th Day of April 1779

George Huddle Deed for 145 Acres
in Shannandoah County
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Fairfax

Ex B. Martin

Source

A History of Shenandoah County,
Virginia

Author

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The information below is from correspondence between Ron Jarrell and Brenda Hellie on Ancestry.com. Jarrell appears to be an Ancestry.com genealogist that Hellie paid to do research.

"From a publication titled "The Braden, Breeden and Breeding Families of Old Virginia" written by Karl W. Braden, the following information was written about Andrew. A record exists that Andrew Breeding, son of Thomas from Scotland, was to serve four years of indenture for passage to the Colony of Maryland in June 1684. Andrew was twenty years old and was to serve four years bondage for payment of the trip on the ship *Brothers Adventure*. The ship's master was H. Tregay. It is believed that Andrew had married when arriving in America and immigrated southward into the region of Charles River Shire of Virginia. On a 1634 map showing the original eight shires as created by the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia in 1634, this region includes the present day counties of Culpepper, Madison, Orange and Spotsylvania. Access to the region was made by using American Indian trails such as the Seminole trail through northern Virginia along the present day route US 29.

I also did research at the LDSI on Andrew and Thomas - starting with that publication that you gave me. I know Thomas's middle initial is B, and who the indent holder was for Andrew. I hired a Scottish genealogy firm to try to hunt down more info on either Andrew or Thomas - after reviewing the records they recommended giving it up - there are no parish records from anywhere in Scotland in that time frame that have any names remotely similar - which they say is not unusual, as that time frame has few surviving records; many were destroyed. The only way to find a record is if someone stumbles across three hundred year old files in a church crypt somewhere, or there's another descendant of Thomas who has family history records of his own.

From "The Complete Book of Immigrants 1607-1776," 10-17 June 1684: The following apprenticed in Middlesex to go by the *Brothers Adventure*, Mr. Henry Tragany, to serve in Maryland: John Lowdon of Exeter, Devon, shoemaker aged 19, to William Hutchens of London, merchant, 5 years; * * * **Andrew Breeding of Scotland, aged 20, son of Thomas B.**, to William Haveland, 4 years; * * * Thomas Crampton, husbandman aged 22, son of John C. of Manchester, Lancashire, to Henry Tragany of London, merchant, 4 years; Francis Haires, aged 16, son of Edward H. of Penkridge, Staffordshire, "a miserable, wandering boy whose father and mother are dead," to the same, 7 years; William Fraser of Orkney, Scotland, accountant aged 21, son of William F., to the same, 4 years; Mark Watts, husbandman aged 21, son of George Watts of Pirbright, Surrey, to the same, 4 years; Thomas Lestrangle, accountant aged 29, son of Thomas L. of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to the same, 4 years; John Perkins [Pirkins] of Tiverton, Devon, husbandman aged 28, son of William P., to the same, 4 years; Joseph Guy, cordwainer aged 29, son of William G. of Westbury, Wiltshire, to the same, 4 years; Henry Chambers, scholar aged 30, son of John C. of Holderness, Yorkshire, to the same, 4 years, to serve as an accountant; Thomas Martin, aged 16, son of Gilbert M. of Morpeth, Northumberland, deceased, and a ward of the parish of Newcastle, since the death of his mother, to the same, 7 years; John Haster, labourer aged 21, son of John Haster of Edinburgh, Scotland, to the same, 4 years. (GLRO: MR/E/593)."

(Ron Jarrell jarrell@vt.edu Thu, 25 Jun 1998 14:58:07 -0400 to BrendaHellie on Ancestry.com)