

## *Descendants of Michael Scheifele Shively*

### *Generation No. 1*

**1. Michael Scheifele<sup>1</sup> Shively<sup>1</sup>** was born Abt. 1717 in Germany, and died Abt. 1780 in Virginia. He married **(1) Christiana Maria Kessler** May 17, 1743 in Christ Lutheran Church, York, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jakob Kessler and Maria Traut. She was born Abt. 1725, and died Bef. 1768. He married **(2) Hannah Harding<sup>1</sup>** 1768, daughter of John Harding and Sarah Moss. She was born 1745 in Elizabethtown, New Jersey<sup>1</sup>, and died in Perry County, Indiana.

Notes for Michael Scheifele Shively:

ARRived In Port of Philadelphia, Ship St. Andrew, arrived from Rotterdam 27 Oct 1738. Name spelled as Scheyvel, Michael, Qualified 27 Oct 1738.

The Shively researchers have copies of some deeds. Following is some of what we have:

Land Records for Michael Shively and Christian Shively (later of Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY) of Falling Waters, Berkely County, Virginia in Berkley County Deed Books excepting one Frederick County Land Grant

1. 1762, Michael Shively, assignee of John and Daniel Kennedy 245 acres  
11 Oct 1766 date of Grant Frederick Co, VA Bk 2, Page 14
2. 20,21 Mar 1778 Michael Shively and Hannah his wife to Christian Shively  
Lease and Release Bk 4, pp 453-455 100 acres of the above 245 acre tract  
\*\*\*\*\*NOTE, here the mention of Hannah Shively
3. 2-May-1778 Michael Shively and Christinia his wife to Joseph Mitchell  
Leave Book 5, pages 23-24 145 acres of the 245 acre tract  
(OK, now we are confused because Michael's wife is Christinia)
4. May 1778 Michael Shively and Christinia his wife to Mitchell Joseph  
Release Book 5, pages 24-25
5. 15-Oct-1778 Christian Shively to Mitchell Joseph  
Lease Book 5, Page 583 100 acres purchased from Michael Shively and wife, Hannah
6. 16 Oct 1778 Christian Shively and Mary his wife to Joseph Mitchell  
Release Book 5, pages 584-585

The deed you are mentioning in this e-mail may be one piece of info missing as this could be the purchase by Michael Shively on Scott's Mill Run after selling the above lands.

I will try to figure out how to get the info you mention here.

Larry

On Aug 20, 2005, at 4:57 PM, MBPKelly@aol.com wrote:

There is a deed from 1766, before the Revolution for Michael Shively at the library of Virginia, I haven't figured out how to make a copy of it.

[http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=689&last=&g\\_p=G115&collection=LO](http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=689&last=&g_p=G115&collection=LO) Grant

Title Shively, Michael.

Publication 1 January 1859.

Other Format Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Grants A-Z, 1-124, reels 42-190; Virginia State Land Office. Grants 125- , reels 369-.

Note Location: Monongalia County.

Description: 2 acres on the waters of Scott's Mill Run.

Source: Land Office Grants No. 115, 1858-1859, p. 689 (Reel 181).

Part of the index to the recorded copies of grants issued by the Virginia Land Office. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia.

Subject - Personal Shively, Michael. grantee.

Subject - Topical Land titles -- Registration and transfer -- West Virginia -- Monongalia County

Subject -Geographic Monongalia County (W. Va.) -- History -- 19th century  
Genre/Form Land grants -- West Virginia -- Monongalia County.  
Added Entry Virginia. Land Office. Register. Land grants, 1779-  
Library of Virginia. Archives.

You are doing very well. Yes by 1810 my John Shively was deceased and his widow, Susannah Hayden Shively, and married for a second time to John Shepherd. Supposedly earlier researchers had written to Fayette County to follow up on the Power of Attorney concerning this land in Fayette County. It appears that the Power of Attorney was recorded in Fayette County but no one has been able to find any further information regarding this tract of land.

From the Monongalia County,, WV Deed Book 125, Page 178 we have a deed for my John Shively who sold land to Abraham Harden which was land that Michael Shively, deceased had owned. "This indenture made the 15th day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two between John Shively of Nelson County and State of Virginia (later KY) of the one part and Abraham Harden of Monongalia County and state afsd of the other part..... The land contined 302 acres by survey given to John Shively (more info following).....Neighbors mentioned in this transaction include Thomas Dawsons land on Scotts Mill Run....Abraham Harden.....

The "survey" mentioned was given to John Shively on 8th day of July 1788 for 302 acres "unto John Shively heir at law of Michael Shively deceased a certain tract or parcel of land containing 302 acres .....being in the county of Monongalia on Scot's Mill run waters adjoining lands of Abram Harding and his settlement made in 1774.....

From the sale of this land I believe that my John Shively then purchased land in Green County, KY for his brothers Jacob and Michael Shively. In Green County Deed Book 3, Page 102 a record is made that John Shively purchased 250 acres. John Shively sold later 100 acres of this to Robert Hay. John gave bond to Jacob Shively for the remaining 167 acres which was then sold to Aaron DAWSON (interesting how the name appears in KY and back in Monongalia County).

Larry

On Aug 20, 2005, at 4:14 PM, MBPKelly@aol.com wrote:

This is helpful....Larry Dean has been to the Filson Library searching.

10 August 1803

Michael Shively & Jacob Shively, heirs of Michael Shively, deceased, both of green County, appoint William \_\_\_\_ of Breckinridge County, their power of atty to sell & transfer a tract in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the waters of George's Creek.

Another transaction involving Jacob and Michael Shively, 18 Jan, 1810. John Shively, deceased.

So the father of the 3 boys was Michael and lived on George's Creek, Fayette Co. PA.

URL (Click on link) [http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=276&last=&g\\_p=GN&collection=NN](http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=276&last=&g_p=GN&collection=NN)  
Grant

Title Shively, Michael.

Publication 11 October 1766.

Other Format Available on microfilm. Northern Neck Grants, reels 288-311.

Note Location: Frederick County.

Description: 245 acres at the Yellow Springs on Potowmack River adjoining Danl Kennedy.

Source: Northern Neck Grants N, 1766, p. 276 (Reel 295).

Original survey exists.

Part of the index to recorded copies of land grants issued by the agents of the Fairfax Proprietary between 1690 and 1781 and by the Commonwealth between 1786 and 1874. Original and recorded surveys are also indexed when available. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia.

Subject - Personal Shively, Michael. grantee.

Kennedy, Danl.

Subject - Topical Land titles -- Registration and transfer -- Virginia -- Frederick County

Subject -Geographic Frederick County (Va.) -- History -- 18th century

Genre/Form Land grants -- Virginia -- Frederick County.

Surveys (land) -- Virginia -- Frederick County.

Added Entry Northern Neck Land Office. Northern Neck grants, 1690-1874.

Northern Neck Land Office. Northern Neck surveys, 1697, 1722-1781.

Library of Virginia. Archives.

System Number 000861212

Thomas Fairfax, 6th Lord Fairfax of Cameron

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Thomas Fairfax, 6th Lord Fairfax of Cameron, the friend and patron of George Washington's early life, born in Leeds Castle, Kent, England, 1692; died at his seat at Greenway Court, Clarke County, Virginia, December 12, 1781; son of Thomas Fairfax, 5th Lord Fairfax of Cameron, and of Catharine, daughter of Thomas Culpeper, 2nd Baron Culpeper of Thoresway. Various place names in Northern Virginia are named after him—most notably Fairfax County and Fairfax City.

Educated at Oriel College, Oxford from 1710 to 1713, and afterwards held a commission in the Blues. A contributor to Addison's Spectator. Succeeding to the title and to the family estates in Virginia, inherited from his mother, between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, and a great portion of the Shenandoah Valley, he came to Virginia in 1735-1737 to inspect and protect his lands. Returning in 1747 he first settled at Belvoir ; later he moved to the Shenandoah Valley in 1752, fixing his residence at Greenway Court, a few miles from Winchester. Here he lived in a style of liberal hospitality, frequently indulging in the diversion of the chase. He served as county lieutenant and as justice of the peace.

Lord Fairfax was the only resident peer in colonial America. In 1748, he made the acquaintance of George Washington, then a youth of 16, and, impressed with his energy and talents, employed him to survey his lands lying west of the Blue Ridge. Though a frank and avowed Loyalist, he was never insulted or molested by the Whigs. His title and immense domain, consisting of 5,282,000 acres (21,380 km<sup>2</sup>), descended to his only surviving brother, Robert, 7th lord, who died at Leeds Castle, England, in 1793; but, as the domain was in possession of Lord Thomas during the American Revolution, it was confiscated during the hostilities.

Preceded by:

Thomas Fairfax Lord Fairfax of Cameron

Succeeded by:

Robert Fairfax

Berkeley County is the second oldest county in West Virginia. Created in 1772 from the northern third of Frederick County Virginia and named for Norbourn Berkeley, (Baron Boutetort) Colonial Governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770.

Martinsburg, the county seat, was founded in 1778, by General Adam Stephen who named it in honor of Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin, a nephew of Lord Fairfax. It was incorporated by act of the legislature

Size of original Westmoreland County was burden to residents

By Robert B. Van Atta

FOR THE TRIBUNE-REVIEW

Sunday, February 6, 2005

Virtually all of Western Pennsylvania was Westmoreland County when it was formed in 1773 from Bedford County. However, the population was so scattered that the distances involved did not immediately result in the concern of large masses of people. Those who lived here were more concerned with Indians, food and shelter, and later the Revolution. Washington County was the first created from original Westmoreland, in 1781, to include the area of Southwestern Pennsylvania south of the Ohio River and west of the Monongahela. Washington's formation came at a time when agitation was increasing to form a new county in what became the Fayette area. Many of the citizens of Westmoreland were in older communities of Brownsville and Uniontown.

The state General Assembly, on Sept. 26, 1783, passed an act in which the preamble noted "the great inconvenience they (Fayette inhabitants) labor under by reason of their distance from the seat of judication (of Westmoreland) and which created a county named and hereafter to be called Fayette County."

Five of Westmoreland's early townships made up Fayette -- Tyrone, Springhill, Menallen and parts of Donegal and Rostraver. The original Fayette did not include any area east and northeast of the Youghiogheny River, which was added by another act, passed Feb. 17, 1784.

The first term of Fayette's courts was held the fourth Tuesday of December 1783 in the schoolhouse in Uniontown.

One of the new county's early problems was the rebelliousness of citizens of Menallen Township and the Georges Creek area over taxes. On the night of June 2, 1784, three men with pistols entered the house of Springhill Township tax collector Phillip Jenkins, beat him and took his tax records.

Indian influence Indians figured conspicuously in Southwestern Pennsylvania history from the time of the earliest settlement in the 1750s until about 1794, when most troubles dropped off.

Some of their activities were peaceful, and many of the depredations against the pioneers were inspired by the French and later the British during and after the Revolution.

A major positive note was the signing of the Fort Stanwix treaty in the fall of 1768, in which the Indian confederation gave the Penns the land in Southwestern Pennsylvania. This enabled the Penns to open land offices in the spring of 1769 through which settlers could acquire lands.

The Indian tribes or nations most closely associated with Pennsylvania history were the Delawares, and secondly the Shawnees. The Iroquois and Senecas also were active at times, the Senecas most notably in the British-inspired burning and destruction in 1782 of Hanna's Town, the original Westmoreland County seat. The Sewickley Indians were Shawnees.

Oddly enough, the Fayette County area seemed to suffer appreciably less from Indian problems than most adjoining ones, especially Greene and northern Westmoreland.

Kittanning in the 1750s was still a Delaware Indian town, while the Shawnees had three towns on the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers, including the later site of Springdale. Punxsutawney was another Indian town, named for a Shawnee chief.

Indian paths were forerunners of later pioneer trails and eventual roadways. This was due at least in part to the fact that Indians, in forging their paths, took rather direct routes, avoided water and heavy underbrush, and stayed away from steep climbs where possible.

Excerpted from Robert B. Van Atta's "Vignettes" columns of Feb. 6, 1983 and 1994.

Robert B. Van Atta retired as history editor of the Tribune-Review in January 2004.

Important Events in Hampshire County during the 1700s and 1800s

At that time, Lord Fairfax realized that he had an opportunity to earn income by laying off his land in the area into lots and requiring those residing there to pay him for the land or to pay rent. In 1748, Lord Fairfax sent a surveying party, led by James Genn and including 16 year-old George Washington, to survey his lands along the Potomac and South Branch Rivers. Washington spent three summers and falls surveying Lord Fairfax's estate, including present-day Hampshire County. Washington's diary indicated that he was in present-day Romney on October 19, 1749. Oral traditions claimed that Washington laid present-day Romney out into lots at that time, but written records credit James Genn for surveying and laying out the town.

Because he was a British citizen, all of Lord Fairfax's land holdings were confiscated by the state of Virginia at the close of the American Revolutionary War (1776-1783). The state then auctioned off the land. Between 1788 and 1810, a total of 1,986 land entries were recorded in Hampshire County. As settlers continued to enter the county, the state decided to build a state road from Winchester to Romney, passing by Capon Bridge and Hanging Rocks. The road's construction was a boom to local economic development as several stage lines began operations, providing settlers more ready access to eastern markets. In 1796, a post office, headed by John Jack, opened in Romney

Call Number 35559

Author Smith, Margaret E. Shively, comp.  
Title Shively family genealogical notes.  
Publication Compiled in 1993-1997.  
Material 6 leaves.  
Summary Descendants of John Michael Shively (Johann Michael Scheiffle) of Germany, Pennsylvania, Berkeley County, Virginia, and Kentucky. Includes information from Deeds, grants, and patents.  
Format Photocopies.  
Subject - Personal Scheiffle, Johann Michael, progenitor.  
Shively, John Michael, progenitor.  
Scheiffle family.  
Shively family.  
Genre/Form Deeds.  
Genealogies -- Germany.  
Genealogies -- Kentucky.  
Genealogies -- Pennsylvania.  
Genealogies -- West Virginia -- Berkeley County.  
Land grants.  
Land grants.  
Series Genealogical notes collection; 35559.

holdings (1) All items

System Number 000493711

Next appeared the long overdue St. Andrew, commanded by the favorite ship captain of the Germans, John Stedman. Several letters of passengers on some of his previous five runs between Rotterdam and Philadelphia were full of praise for him. This time, on a voyage that lasted twelve weeks, almost 120 passengers had died before reaching port on October 29th. The same day, Lloyd Zachary and Thomas Bond, two physicians recruited by the authorities to tighten the inspection of the incoming Palatine ships, presented this report to the colonial council:

"We have carefully examined the State of Health of the Mariners and Passengers on board the Ship St. Andrew, Captain Steadman, from Rotterdam, and found a great number labouring under a malignant, eruptive fever, and are of the opinion, they cannot, for some time, be landed in town without the danger of infecting the inhabitants."

It was the last emigrant transport that John Stedman ever commanded. After his return to Europe, he settled down in Rotterdam in the shipping business. There was disbelief in the German community that such fate could have befallen a ship led by a Stedman. The Send-Schreiben expressed the reaction as follows:

"The two Stedmans, who had so far been renowned for the transfer of Germans and wanted to keep this reputation, also had to suffer the plight this time, one of them lost near 120 before landfall, although he had a party of the Hope's roughest and sturdiest folks, who had to succumb to sickness and fear of death. And the other one lost probably five-sixths, of 300 hardly 60 were left. His mates and some of his sailors he lost and he himself lay near death." to be continued

1. This article is derived from the same material used in a longer article, "The Emigration Season of 1738 – Year of the Destroying Angels," which appeared in *The Report, A Journal of German-American History*, volume 40, published by the Society of the History of the Germans in Maryland, 1986. The ninety-six references in that article are not given here.

2. P.O. Box 98, Edinburg, VA 22824.

#### Hessian Soldiers

Many people first think of the Hessian troops when the subject of German soldiers in the Revolutionary War is mentioned. For the war the British purchased the services of almost 17,000 Hessians from Frederick II of Hesse-Cassel for £3,000,000. Princes of four other German states --Brunswick, Waldeck, Anspach-Bayreuth and Anhalt-Zerbst-- also took payment from the British for about 13,000 more men. Of about 30,000 soldiers sent to America, less the 18,000 returned to Europe. About 1,200 were killed in battle while 6,000 died of illness and accidents. About 5,000 --influenced by the prosperous farms and shops owned by German- Americans in Pennsylvania-- liked the opportunities they witnessed in America so much that they remained there after the war.

One of the most significant encounters with Hessian troops occurred in Washington's surprise attack on Trenton, New Jersey as 1776 was coming to an end. The dramatic crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night is one of the most heroic images we have of the determination of the beleaguered army seeking a victory after retreating from New York a few weeks earlier. Hessian soldiers, who were in command at Trenton, had made the best of a lonely Christmas in a foreign land by feasting and sampling generously of their sizable rum supply. At 8:00 A.M. Gen. Nathanael Greene's advanced guard began the attack and in less than two hours the Hessians suffered 114 dead and wounded and surrendered 948 men.

The effect of this much-needed victory was crucial to the American cause. The Continental Army had shown the world --and more importantly its own citizens-- that it not only could fight, but it could win over the enemy. The Hessians were paraded through the streets of Philadelphia on their way to prison in Lancaster and other outlying counties. The good news spread rapidly, recruiting suddenly became easier, and civilian morale improved significantly. Washington sorely needed this boost, since the enlistments of most of his veteran troops would expire in a few days. He entered the next year with only 5,100 men, primarily militia and a few new volunteers. He mustered his troops for another major encounter at nearby Princeton, New Jersey, defeating another contingent of British force that had rushed south under Lord Cornwallis, and then retiring to his winter quarters in Morristown, New Jersey.

In the Borough of Lancaster the Hessian prisoners were eyed coldly and quietly as they shuffled through the streets and into the stockaded barracks. Prisoners had been placed there as early as December 1775 and as many as 2,000 were under guard in January 1777. To keep the unwelcome visitors from causing problems, it was decided to put them to work. They were found to have many useful skills --39 trades were recorded for 315 of the Hessians-- with the largest number being weavers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, wagonmakers and masons. Shoemakers were especially needed and many were assigned to making footwear for the Continental Army. Other goods from the prison included cannons, clothing, saddlery and blankets.

Many of the Hessians had been recruited against their will, seized from the streets of German villages and impressed into the army by local princes. They caused little trouble and received good treatment at the hands of German-speaking residents in Lancaster. Hessians under guard became a common sight as they marched to and from work at local iron forges and farms. Later during the war as many as 8,000 were held in Lancaster, principally Hessians of the class termed "unconditional prisoners." Other major centers for prisoners in Pennsylvania were in York, Reading, Easton, Lebanon and Philadelphia. When commissioned companies weren't available to guard the prisoners, local militia units with citizens who were older or were otherwise unfit for active duty were called to serve.

#### Pennsylvania Rifles

A major factor in the success of the volunteer Continental Army against a superior professional army during the Revolutionary War was the Pennsylvania rifle and the men who had become expert in its use. The technique for making longrifles came to America in the early 18th century when immigrants from Germany and Switzerland poured into Pennsylvania. Among these people were gunsmiths who brought their special trade and art with them. The decorative designs used by an artisan clearly distinguished his product from others. In Lancaster a well-known gunsmith was John Graeff. By the time the French & Indian War broke out, the American version of the longrifle had evolved and was in use in the Appalachian Piedmont from Eastern Pennsylvania through Maryland, the Valley of Virginia, and into the Carolinas. Pioneers in the Kentucky region of Western Virginia used the rifles to great advantage and their guns became to be known as "Kentucky Rifles."

The spiral grooves --rifling-- inside the long four-foot long barrels of the guns gave the lead shot a spin as it left the muzzle, causing it to go longer and straighter than projectiles from the alternative, smooth bore muskets. At the time of the Revolutionary War, the flintlock was still in use to ignite the powder. General Washington knew that the Scotch-Irish and German frontiersmen were excellent shots with their longrifles when he called for rifle companies from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Virginia. They brought with them what we would now call "a technological advantage" over the British forces he was preparing to engage.

#### Tax Lists: Nelson County Tithes 1785-1791, Nelson Co., KY

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ky/nelson/taxlists/taxes/nelson2.txt> >> A - E

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ky/nelson/taxlists/taxes/nelson3.txt> >> F - J

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ky/nelson/taxlists/taxes/nelson4.txt> >> K - O

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ky/nelson/taxlists/taxes/nelson1.txt> >> P - Y

Notes for Christiana Maria Kessler:

YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1733-1800: CHRIST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The ministers of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, located in the city of York, began keeping records in 1733. The late F. J. C. Hertzog translated the original entries from German to English in 1919. The records in this database span the years 1733-1800 and include the names of 17,565 individuals who lived in York County. For researchers of German immigrant ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania and their descendants, this database can provide valuable vital statistics not available in other records.

Source Information: Lineages, Inc., comp. "York County, Pennsylvania, 1733-1800: Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church." [database online] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2000. Original data: Hertzog, F. J. C. "Records, Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, City of York, York County, Pennsylvania, 1733-1800." Manuscript by the translator, 1919.

Children of Michael Shively and Christiana Kessler are:

- 2 i. John Christian<sup>2</sup> Shively, born October 25, 1746 in Manheim Township, York County, PA (formerly Lancaster County); died Bef. February 06, 1826 in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He married Anna Mary Bashore 1767 in Berkeley, West Virginia; born February 10, 1755 in Bethel Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; died in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Notes for John Christian Shively:

John Christian Shively was born 10-25-1746, York Co., PA, baptized 6-23-1747, St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, York County, PA.

Found on 1790 Reconstructed Census, Jefferson

Shively, Christian Jefferson 5/27/1789

Shively, Christian Jefferson 6/ 2/1790

Shively, Jacob Jefferson 4/ /1789

Shively, Henry Jefferson 4/23/1789

Shively, Henry Jefferson 6/15/1790

Shively, Jacob Jefferson 6/15/1790

What to do next?

Grantee: Shively, Christian

Acres: 1,000

Book: 3

Survey Date: 8- 6-1792

County: Jefferson

WaterCourse: Round Pine Knob

Reference: THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS

Volume 1

Part 1

CHAPTER III OLD KENTUCKY GRANTS (1793-1856)

THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

page 240

More Info: Grantee: Shively, Christian

Acres: 1,000

Book: 3

Page: 122

Date Survey: 8- 6-1792

County: Jefferson

Watercourse: Round Pine Knob

ID: I1342

Name: John Christian SHIVELY

Given Name: John Christian

Surname: Shively

Sex: M

\_UID: 9BFF3AE6D289E04BB677A0DA740BF3D62F39

Change Date: 22 Nov 2003 1

Birth: 25 OCT 1746 in York County, PA

Death: Unknown

Baptism: 23 JUN 1747 St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, York County, PA

Immigration: ABT 1780 Kentucky

Note: He probably either came with or shortly after his brother Henry. He purchased a large land grant from William Pope and his wife and established an early grist mill southwest of Louisville, KY in the town named after him and his family: Shively, KY.

It all began when Christian Shively settled near the present Seventh Street Road-Dixie Highway intersection in the 1780s. Slowly, vegetable farmers, many of them German Catholics who were thrifty, clannish, neat and proud settled on the rich soil.

"Much of what this city is goes back to those Germans," said the Rev. Gerald Timmel, pastor of St. Helen Catholic Church, which was founded in 1897 at Dixie Highway and Crums Lane  
This data base has more information

#### SHIVELY

Shively, Christian

1791 tax list of Jefferson Co. with 1 white male over 21 (no land details on this list)

1793 tax list of Jefferson Co. KY with 1 white male over 21 (no land details on this list)

1795 tax list of Jefferson Co. KY - 250 acres on Pond Creek, Jefferson Co. KY

(no count of tithables on this list - just land)

1818 tax list of Jefferson Co. 1 white male over 21. 2 blacks over 16 / 8 total

150 acres on Mill Creek first entered in the name of Wm. Pope

Shively, Henry

1791 tax list of Jefferson Co. with 2 white males over 21 (no land details on this list)

1793 tax list of Jefferson Co. KY with 1 white male over 21 (no land details on this list)

1795 tax list of Jefferson Co. KY

246 acres on Brashears Creek, Shelby Co. KY

50 acres on Mill Creek, Jefferson Co. KY

(no count of tithables on this list - just land)

1818 tax list of Jefferson Co. 1 white male over 21. 1 black under 16

127 1/2 acres on Mill Creek first entered in the name of Wm. Pope

Shively, Jacob

1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - John McMahan's District - 1 white male over 21, no land

1795 tax list of Jefferson Co. KY - 100 acres on Mill Creek, Jefferson Co. KY

(no count of tithables on this list - just land)

Shively, John

1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - John McMahan's District - 1 white male over 21, no land

1818 tax list of Jefferson Co. 1 white male over 21. No land.

Shively, Michael

1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - John McMahan's District - 1 white male over 21, 1 16-21, no land

1812 tax list of Nelson Co. KY with 1 white male over 21

Shively, Philip

1818 tax list of Jefferson Co. 1 white male over 21. 3 blacks over 16 / 5 total

122 acres on Mill Creek first entered in the name of Wm. Pope

Shively, William

1818 tax list of Jefferson Co. 1 white male over 21. 1 black over 16 / 2 total

200 acres on Mill Creek

Shively, Ky., was named for my g.g.g.g. grandfather, Christian Shively, who owned a grist mill and tavern in Jefferson Co. On 5/22/1780, he bought 1,000 acres in Jefferson Co. on Manslick Rd., Bullitt Creek. His will was probated 2/6/1826. At the Shively Cemetery on Dixie Highway 4105, there is a large monument inscribed: "To the memory of Christian Shively, soldier of the American Revolution, born in Pennsylvania, settled on 1,000 acres in this section in 1780. He, his wife, Mary Bashore, and five generations of his family are buried in this cemetery."

Nicholas Hospital was built on the Shively land. His dau., Margaret (Peggy) Shively French, was my g.g.g. grandmother. The 10/3/1866 edition of the Owensboro Monitor carried a story about her being 113 years old. This story referred to her father as Col. Shively of Jefferson Co. The Filson Club has very little info. on the Shively family. I can't find a military record for Christian. Can anyone help me find any proof that he was in the Revolutionary War?

Myrtle Gibson



3793 Solar Cir.  
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406-4410

More About John Christian Shively:  
Burial: Shively Cemetery, Jefferson County, Kentucky

More About Anna Mary Bashore:  
Burial: Shively Cemetery

- 3 ii. John Shively, born April 14, 1749 in York County, Pennsylvania; died 1784 in Killed by Indians Henry County, Kentucky.

Notes for John Shively:  
John was baptized May 26 1749, St. Matthews Lutheran Church, listed as Scheifele.

- 4 iii. John Jacob Shively, born July 09, 1751 in York County, Pennsylvania.

Notes for John Jacob Shively:  
Baptized 5-17-1752, Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church, York County, PA.

- 5 iv. John Heinrich "Henry" Shively, born January 27, 1759 in York County, Pennsylvania; died June 14, 1842 in Syria, Orange County, Indiana. He married Mary Banta March 15, 1783 in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky; born March 29, 1767 in Somerset, New Jersey; died December 16, 1844 in Orange County, Indiana.

Notes for John Heinrich "Henry" Shively:  
[http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=52&last=53&g\\_p=GQ&collection=NN](http://lvaimage.lib.va.us/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=52&last=53&g_p=GQ&collection=NN) Grant  
Title Snively, Henry.

Publication 3 July 1776.

Other Format Available on microfilm. Northern Neck Grants, reels 288-311.

Note Location: Berkeley County.

Description: 400 acres on the Glady Meadows of Sleepy Creek.

Source: Northern Neck Grants Q, 1775-1778, p. 52-53 (Reel 297).

Original survey exists.

Part of the index to recorded copies of land grants issued by the agents of the Fairfax Proprietary between 1690 and 1781 and by the Commonwealth between 1786 and 1874. Original and recorded surveys are also indexed when available. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia.

Subject - Personal Snively, Henry. grantee.

Subject - Topical Land titles. -- Registration and transfer -- West Virginia -- Berkeley County.

Subject -Geographic Berkeley County (W. Va.) -- History -- 18th century.

Genre/Form Land grants -- West Virginia -- Berkeley County.

Surveys (land) -- West Virginia -- Berkeley County.

Added Entry Northern Neck Land Office. Northern Neck grants, 1690-1874.

Northern Neck Land Office. Northern Neck surveys, 1697, 1722-1781.

Library of Virginia. Archives

Baptized Mar 4, 1759, Sherman's Union Church ( St. David's). A union church was both Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped in the same building.

According to Margaret Smith, he immigrated about 1780 to Kentucky.

Name: John Heinrich SHIVELY

Given Name: John Heinrich

Surname: Shively

Nickname: Henry

Sex: M

\_UID: 906A7E536D8BC84F90665F3A79D4533D46E6

Change Date: 18 Feb 2004 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Birth: 27 JAN 1759 in York County, PA

Note: The Shively Family Bible lists his birth date as June 1760.

Death: 14 JUN 1842 in Syria, Orange County, IN

Note: The True American (June 18, 1842) reported "Died at the residence of Michael Mavity, on June

14, 1842, Mr. Henry Shively, aged 82 years. He emigrated to Kentucky at an early age. He was married in Harrods Station in the year 1783 to Mary Banta, with whom he lived until the day of his death. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and left his friends enjoying the pleasing hope that his spirit is with Him who gave him."

Burial:

\_SDATE: 16 JUN 1842 Johnson Family Cemetery, Orange County, IN

Baptism: 4 MAR 1759 Sherman's (St. David's) Union Church, York County, PA

Note: A "union" church was one in which both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped in the same building.

Immigration: ABT 1780 Kentucky

Note:

His son John M. Shively wrote the following: "It was at Brownsville, PA that my father first fell in with Daniel Boone, who induced the settlement to emigrate to Kentucky. The parties that came to Kentucky were Christian Shively, Henry Shively, Jacob Shively, and one other brother who was killed by Indians in Henry County, KY. My father settled at the Falls of the Ohio and they were comparatively secure, when Boone visited them and persuaded them to emigrate to Danville, KY to help strengthen the settlement there. Boone was leading them when they were surrounded on a stream called Benson, in Henry County, and the greater portion of them were massacred by the Indians. Here one of my father's brothers was captured [and killed]. In this vicinity, they also ambushed a brother of my mother's. His name was Banta."

The Bantas of Pleasant Hill, Kentucky section on the formation of the Low Dutch Company records the following: "In the Spring of 1784, Abraham Banta secured a tract of three thousand acres in what is now Shelby County and Henry County, KY, from Richard Beard. In 1785, determined to have a look at their purchase before the main group removed to the new location, Captain Dan Banta, with his brothers Cornelius, Peter, John, Jacob, and their brother-in-law, Henry Shively set out from Harrod's Station for what is now Shelby County. They went into the dense wilderness and built the first cabin within the limits of the Dutch tract. They were there but a short time when they were threatened with an Indian uprising, and were compelled to flee to the nearest station for refuge. This place was so poorly manned and provisioned that they decided to send to Harrod's Station for reinforcements. Jacob B. Banta volunteered to go alone. While crossing the waters of Benson's Creek at night he was discovered by the Indians who murdered him with his own tomahawk which they left buried in his skull as a token of revenge. He been married only a few weeks to Catharine Voorhees. The others returned to Harrod's Station when it became safe to venture out, and reported it was not safe for the families to attempt a settlement in the isolated wilderness."

Henry and Mary did not take part in the Dutch settlement. They eventually purchased a farm about one mile north of Taylorsville, KY, on Brashears Creek, in what is now Spencer County (then Shelby). This is well south of the main Dutch Settlement around Pleasureville, KY in Shelby and Henry Counties. They purchased land from William Pope and his wife. Prior to the purchase of the farm, Henry and Mary lived |

in Jefferson County, KY for several years, although their exact location is not known.

Immigration: BET 1825 AND 1828

\_SDATE: 1 JAN 1825 Orange County, IN

Note: His 1825 land purchase lists him as a resident of Kentucky. An 1828 land sale lists him as a resident of Indiana.

Census: 1830 Orange County, IN

Note: It lists 1 male 70-80 and 1 female 60-70.

Census: 1840 Paoli Township, Orange County, IN

Note: It lists Henry and Mary in the household of their daughter Sarah.

Census: 1810 Shelby County, KY

Note: It lists 2 males 0-10, 2 males 10-16, 1 male over 45, 2 females 0-10, 1 female 10-16, 2 females 16-26 and 1 female 26-45.

Census: 1820 Shelby County, KY

Note: It lists 1 male 10-16, 1 male 16-18, 1 male 18-26, 1 male over 45, 1 female 19-16, 1 female 16-26 and 1 female over 45.

PROP: Section 22, SE 1/4, T2N, R1E 19 JAN 1825 Orange County, IN

Note: He bought this land from John and Amy Henry for \$500.00.

Father: Johann Michael SHIVELY b: ABT 1717 in Germany

Mother: Christina [UNKNOWN] b: Unknown

Shively, John Heinrich

Marriage 1 Mary BANTA b: 29 MAR 1767 in Somerset, Mercer County, NJ

Married: 15 MAR 1783 in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, KY

Children

Anna SHIVELY b: 3 SEP 1784 in Shelby County, KY  
Polly SHIVELY b: 17 JUN 1787 in Shelby County, KY  
Elizabeth R. SHIVELY b: 17 MAY 1790 in Shelby County, KY  
Sarah SHIVELY b: 23 MAR 1792 in Shelby County, KY  
Rachel SHIVELY b: 9 JAN 1794 in Shelby County, KY  
Nancy SHIVELY b: 1 NOV 1795 in Shelby County, KY  
Jacob Banta SHIVELY b: 25 DEC 1797 in Shelby County, KY  
Henry B. SHIVELY b: 1 JAN 1799 in Shelby County, KY  
Susan SHIVELY b: 12 FEB 1802 in Shelby County, KY  
John M. SHIVELY b: 2 APR 1804 in Shelby County, KY  
Philip SHIVELY b: 12 JUL 1806 in Shelby County, KY  
Martha Mahala SHIVELY b: 17 OCT 1808 in Shelby County, KY

||| | | | Mary <Hendrick> Banta Shively (Rn=57625)  
||| | | | | b: 29 Mar 1767 at Somerset Co, NJ  
||| | | | | Baptized: on at 1844  
||| | | | | Residence: 1 Somerset Co, NJ  
||| | | | | m: to Henry <?> Shively 1783  
||| | | | | Source: 1 The Banta Genealogy by Theodore M Banta 1893 pg 60  
||| | | | | Source: 2 Banta Pioneers by Elsa M Banta 1985 pg 10  
||| | | | |  
||| | | | | Husband: Henry <?> Shively  
||| | | | | Antje <Hendrick> Banta Reyniersen (Rn=10309)  
||| | | | | b: Oct 1769  
||| | | | | Baptized: on 23 Oct 1769  
||| | | | | d: 1852  
||| | | | | Religion: Conewago Reformed Dutch Church, Adams Co, PA  
||| | | | | Residence: 1 Adams Co, PA  
||| | | | | m: to Barnet <Barent> Reyniersen (Rn=32234)  
||| | | | | 15 children  
||| | | | | Source: 1 The Banta Genealogy by Theodore M Banta 1893 pg 60

More About John Heinrich "Henry" Shively:

Burial: Johnson Family Cemetery

More About Mary Banta:

Burial: Johnson Family Cemetery

Children of Michael Shively and Hannah Harding are:

- 6 i. John<sup>2</sup> Shively, born 1770; died Abt. 1807. He married Susannah Hayden October 10, 1794 in Washington County, Kentucky; born October 10, 1774 in St Mary's County, Maryland.

Notes for John Shively:

Amelia,

You are doing very well. Yes by 1810 my John Shively was deceased and his widow, Susannah Hayden Shively, and married for a second time to John Shepherd. Supposedly earlier researchers had written to Fayette County to follow up on the Power of Attorney concerning this land in Fayette County. It appears that the Power of Attorney was recorded in Fayette County but no one has been able to find any further information regarding this tract of land.

From the Monongalia County, WV Deed Book 125, Page 178 we have a deed for my John Shively who sold land to Abraham Harden which was land that Michael Shively, deceased had owned. "This indenture made the 15th day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two between John Shively of Nelson County and State of Virginia (later KY) of the one part and Abraham Harden of Monongalia County and state ofsd of the other part..... The land contined 302 acres by survey given to John Shively (more info following).....Neighbors mentioned in this transaction include Thomas Dawsons land on Scotts Mill Run....Abraham Harden.....

The "survey" mentioned was given to John Shively on 8th day of July 1788 for 302 acres "unto John Shively heir at law of Michael Shively deceased a certain tract or parcel of land containing 302 acres .....being in the county of Monongalia on Scot's Mill run waters adjoining lands of Abram Harding and his settlement made in 1774.....

From the sale of this land I believe that my John Shively then purchased land in Green County, KY for his brothers Jacob and Michael Shively. In Green County Deed Book 3, Page 102 a record is made that John Shively purchased 250 acres. John Shively sold later 100 acres of this to Robert Hay. John

gave bond to Jacob Shively for the remaining 167 acres which was then sold to Aaron DAWSON (interesting how the name appears in KY and back in Monongalia County).

Larry Shively

On Aug 20, 2005, at 4:14 PM, MBPKelly@aol.com wrote:

This is helpful....Larry Dean has been to the Filson Library searching.

10 August 1803

Michael Shively & Jacob Shively, heirs of Michael Shively, deceased, both of green County, appoint William \_\_\_\_ of Breckinridge County, their power of atty to sell & transfer a tract in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the waters of George's Creek.

Another transaction involving Jacob and Michael Shively, 18 Jan, 1810. John Shively, deceased. So the father of the 3 boys was Michael and lived on George's Creek, Fayette Co. PA.

have something else I hope you will find interesting.

My John Shively bought lots in Hardinsburgh, Breckenridge County, KY in 1803!!!

Breckenridge Co, KY Deed Book B, Page 36....

This indenture made this twenty eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and three between William Kelso of Breckenridge Co and State of KY of the one part and John Shiveley of Hardin County State aforesaid of the other part.....sell unto John

Shively six lots in the town of Hardinsburgh namely two inn lots the one number fifteen and the other number twenty nine as will appear by the plan of said town. The out lots as follows, to wit, Number fifteen containing five acres and twenty five poles, Number twenty nine containing five acres and twenty poles, Number thirty two containing five acres and twenty five poles, number fourteen containing four acres three rods and five poles as will appear by the plan of said town.

I have always thought John Shively and Susannah Hayden Shively moved to Breckenridge Co because some of the family of Susannah had moved there. Now I have additional things to think about knowing that the Deans were there also. I have been to the Breckenridge County courthouse before but just didn't find very much information. Of course at that time I was focusing on the Shively's. If I could have only had the whole picture in mind!

Larry

On Sep 6, 2005, at 11:23 PM, MBPKelly@aol.com wrote:

> Yes, Richard Dean was found on 1792 Tax list in Pitman Creek.

>

> We also found where he sold that land in 1797 and also wound up in court over that sale and was subpoenaed from Breckenridge County in > 1803. It appears Richard Dean was caught up in the mess over proving the land was his to begin with and survey problems.

>

> Now Larry D. has found, for the first time, Hannah Dean on a Pitman Baptist Church list and also some reference to the Great Bethel

> Baptist Church in Fayette Co. PA. Also on that church list were the Harding brothers. And, Shivelys there also.

>

> So, what we've accomplished is to find the clusters of Shively, Harding and Dean in Pitman Creek, Green County KY and also

> references back to Fayette, Monongalia PA. Now we need to get some proof and it will have to be church records as it appears nothing else exists as PA didn't require registration of marriages until long after these folks left PA.

- 7 ii. Jacob Shively, born 1772 in Pennsylvania; died Abt. 1851. He married Sophia Davis September 17,  
1799 in Green County, Kentucky; born 1779 in Maryland.
- 8 iii. Michael Shively, born 1776. He married Nancy Payne January 06, 1797 in Washington County,  
Kentucky; born Abt. 1775 in Virginia; died May 1850 in Kentucky.

Notes for Michael Shively:

1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - John McMahan's District - 1 white male over 21, no land

1795 tax list of Jefferson Co. KY - 100 acres on Mill Creek, Jefferson Co. KY

(no count of tithables on this list - just land)

Shively, John

1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - John McMahon's District - 1 white male over 21, no land

1818 tax list of Jefferson Co. 1 white male over 21. No land.

Shively, Michael

1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - John McMahon's District - 1 white male over 21, 1 16-21, no land

1812 tax list of Nelson Co. KY with 1 white male over 21

DEFENDERS OF HARDIN'S FORT (HARDINSBURG) [partial listing.]

Hardin's Fort was a little to the east of where Hardinsburg

(in Breckenridge Co., KY) now stands.

CHRISTOPHER BUSH Daniel Meredith

\_\_\_\_\_ Barger \_\_\_\_\_ Payne

John Jolly \_\_\_\_\_ Taut

William Weatherholt \_\_\_\_\_ Shively

MORDECAI LINCOLN \_\_\_\_\_ Haynes

Ben Comstock William McDaniels

Archibald Lochard Charles Hambleton

\_\_\_\_\_ Claycomb Joseph Toby

Richard Stephens Samuel Spencer

\_\_\_\_\_ Brashear \_\_\_\_\_ Carlyle

\_\_\_\_\_ Miller Ben Huff

#### *Endnotes*

1. Hardin.FTW, Date of Import: Sep 7, 2005.