

## The Father of Amos McCulloh - Discovered!

(First Draft)

Did William E. McCulloh ever know who his grandfather was? For several generations our McCulloh family has been trying to solve the mystery of who Amos McCulloh's father was. As can be seen below our McCulloh genealogy line is not a direct unbroken paternal line:

Archibald **McCollogh** = Susanna Matthews/Elizabeth Lawson (immigrants from Ireland in 1740)  
George **McCollah** = Mary Crosby/Mary Eynon/Sarah Phillips  
John **McCulloh** = Elizabeth McCune  
*Unknown* = Mary Ann **McCulloh**  
Amos **McCulloh** = Hannah Humbert  
William E. **McCulloh** = Mary Sweigert/Maria Longanecker

We have known for many years who Amos's mother was (Mary Ann McCulloh) but until now we did not know who Amos's father was. For many years my grandfather (Charles McCulloh, Sr.) and others spent considerable time trying to figure this out but they never could. For some time it was thought that Amos was a *brother* of Mary Ann McCulloh, not her son. But one of the things my grandfather did figure out was, based on a note discovered on the genealogy pages in the Mary Ann McCulloh bible, Amos was definitely Mary Ann's son.

After that discovery the trail went cold. Late in life my grandfather expressed regret that he never asked his father (William) if his father (Amos) knew who his father was. We do not know how many generations ago this knowledge was lost but if anyone other than Mary Ann did know, for at least the past 150+ years this family secret has been firmly kept. And so it seemed we would never be able to solve the mystery of who William Edgar McCulloh's grandfather was.

And then, two years after my grandfather died in 1998, a new glimmer of possibility appeared: a "magical" new technology called DNA testing. In 2000 the company FamilyTreeDNA began offering Y-DNA testing to the general public specifically for genealogy purposes. You may already know how this works but if not let me try to very briefly explain a pretty complicated process. We all have DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid.) The main role of DNA molecules is the long-term storage of information. DNA is often compared to a set of blueprints or a recipe, or a code, since it contains the instructions needed to construct other components of cells. The DNA segments that carry this genetic information are called genes. Only males have Y-DNA and this DNA is passed down *unchanged* from father to son. (Y-DNA cannot be passed down through a female since they can only pass down X chromosomes.) Although DNA is made up of *millions* of repeating four letter sequences, typical Y-DNA genealogy tests use only 25, 37, 67 or 111 of the locations of these sequences known not to mutate or to mutate very slowly.

If my father was tested he would have *exactly* the same repeating letters sequence as me. As would my brother, my two sons, my McCulloh grandsons, my McCulloh grandfather, my McCulloh great-grandfather, his father and so on for hundreds (thousands?) of years back in time. This is what makes Y-DNA testing so valuable for genealogy research. (With each generation there is the small possibility that a mutation will occur in the letter sequence resulting in slight deviations from the exact match.)

By 2007 I had become aware of DNA testing and realized a Y-DNA test could actually be the key that could unlock the mystery of who Amos's father was. All I had to do was take the test and the FamilyTreeDNA system would do the rest. As soon as a male descendant of Amos's father also took the test the system would alert us of the match and would reveal the surname of Amos's father. And so, in 2007 I ordered a Y-DNA test and submitted my sample for a 25 marker test. And then I waited. And waited. Over the next several years I upgraded the test to be a 67-marker test. (A 37 marker match is considered conclusive evidence of a very tight family connection and means the tested men share a common ancestor in the last 8 generations.) And I waited. And waited.... and waited some more. As the years passed by and still no 37 marker matches occurred I began to think that there never would be a match, especially when DNA technology advanced to favor the more popular autosomal DNA tests. These autosomal DNA tests track combined male and female DNA back 5 or 6 generations. While such tests can be incredibly powerful tools for genealogy, this kind of test was not going to give me the specific name I was looking for, the surname of Amos's father. And maybe there were no other male descendants. Or if there were maybe they had all died out by now. Or maybe they were just never going to have a reason to take a Y-DNA test... and so it seemed that maybe this trail had also become another disappointing dead-end.

On January 27, 2022 I received an e-mail from FamilyTreeDNA stating I had a 67-marker match. I briefly glanced at the e-mail while I was at work. I clicked the link on the matching person and saw their family tree had a Longanecker ancestor on their mother's side. Assuming this was a match to our Maria Longanecker line (William E. McCulloh's second wife) I closed the e-mail and moved on with other pressing work. In addition to the Y-DNA test with FamilyTreeDNA I have taken autosomal DNA tests with 23andMe and Ancestry.com. In my distracted haste I completely missed the fact that this was not an Ancestry.com autosomal match but an actual Y-DNA match, making the female Longanecker name an immaterial coincidence, not the source of the male line Y-DNA match. ***And so I ignored and filed the e-mail I had been waiting for for 15 years!***

Five days later I received the following e-mail:

*Greetings Rodney,*

*I just received my Y-DNA results back from FamilyTreeDNA and noted a close match with you.*

*Your FamilyFinder has a match as well as your Y-DNA at 67 markers.*

*This note is to make an initial contact to explore family connections and inquire if you have a family tree online?*

*My tree is on [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) and FamilyTree and my roots go back to Franklin County Pennsylvania. In exploring the family connection to Warren Township Franklin County, I have noted a number of McCullohs so wondering what the connections might be.*

*My earliest ancestor was William P Pine, b 1804, was a blacksmith in Little Cove (Warren township Franklin county PA) then moved to Warren County Indiana in 1852 with his 2nd wife and family.*

*Looking forward to hearing from you.*

*Best regards,  
Robert Pine*

Suddenly I was wide awake! I now realized what had just happened. The dreamed of match had finally occurred. And with this one brief introductory e-mail *I knew what no one had known for over 100 years*; the name of my g-g-g-grandfather; **William P. Pine**.

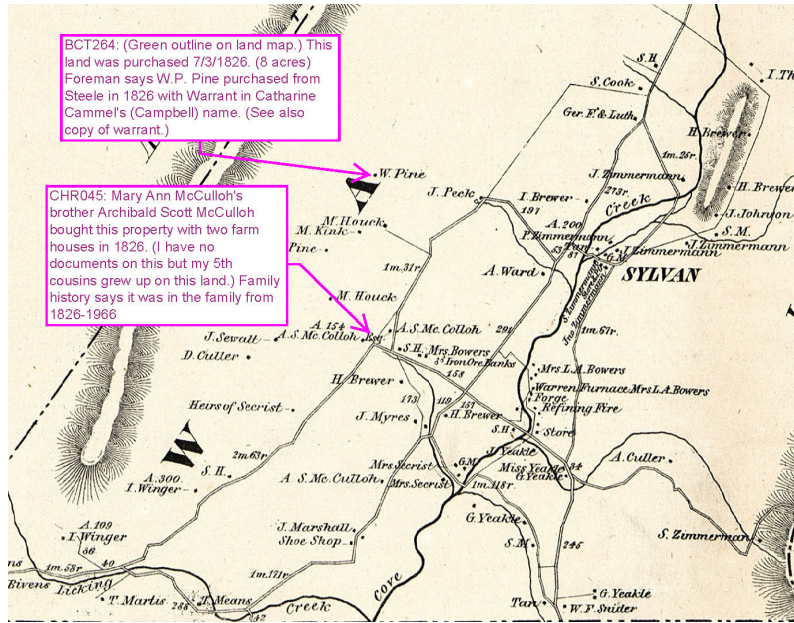
Bob's and my Y-DNA matched 65 of 67 markers. (The two slight mismatches are in the top three fastest mutating markers so this presents no real concern.) I immediately placed an order to upgrade my Y-DNA test to the next available level; 111 markers. (Bob had already done the 111 marker test.) When the results finally came back they showed 109 of 111 markers matched! The FamilyTreeDNA web site calculates the probability that Bob and I share a common ancestor in the last 6 generations at 73.48%. When this high certainty is combined with the strong circumstantial evidence we have documented this leaves no doubt that Bob and I share William P. Pine as our common ancestor and thus, that **William P. Pine was the father of Amos McCulloh**.

Of course the first question that needed to be answered was: what evidence is there to prove that Robert (Bob) Pine is a direct descendent of William P. Pine? Proving this lineage is necessary to establish William P. Pine as our McCulloh line's ancestor. Our McCulloh line has been incredibly blessed to have family Bibles with completed genealogy pages as well as *The White Book* genealogy to guide and inform us. The Bob Pine family line has not been so fortunate. We are working to gather the best documentation we can find to "prove out" the relationship but precious little seems to exist. In the absence of documentary evidence I have reviewed Bob Pine's lineage with him. He is able to trace and attest to his paternal line from William P. Pine down through his great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his father. William P. Pine is clearly his direct ancestor.

So, who was our new found ancestor? William P. Pine was born in 1804 in Baltimore, Maryland. We do not yet know who William's parents were. Bob Pine is very actively researching the Pine ancestry and is especially focused on using DNA results to evaluate and trace possible connections.

In 1824 or 1825 the 21 year old William P. Pine made his way to the Little Cove in Warren twp., Franklin County, Pennsylvania. William was a Blacksmith and it appears he was drawn to the Little Cove to work at the new Warren Iron Works which began production about this time but no later than 1828. In 1826 he purchased about eight acres of land from John and Catharine (Campbell or Cammil) Steel. This land is shown below on an 1858 map though by this time the land marked *W. Pine* belonged to William's son William P. Pine Jr. who received the land warrant in 1856. It seems that William's original purchase of the land in 1826 may have simply been a private transaction between himself and Catharine and was never actually legally recorded or transferred until his son came into possession of the land in 1856. Mary Ann McCulloh's brother, Archibald, also purchased his farms in 1826. With William's land purchase William Pine and Archibald McCulloh became neighbors, their properties being less than one mile apart. This simple series of real estate transactions almost certainly led to the intersection of two young lives and consequences that continue to unfold through our present generations and beyond.

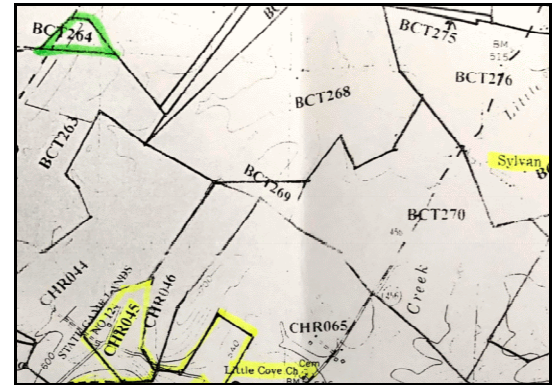
On April 13, 1826 Mary Ann McCulloh (almost 24 and unmarried) gave birth to Melinda McCulloh in the Little Cove. Since we now know William and Mary Ann produced Amos several years later, it is quite possible that their



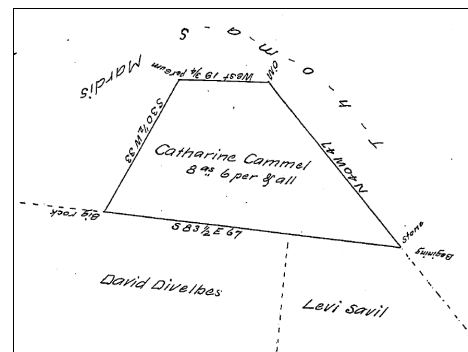
BCT264: (Green outline on land map.) This land was purchased 7/3/1826. (8 acres) Foreman says W.P. Pine purchased from Steele in 1826 with Warrant in Catharine Cammel's (Campbell) name. (See also copy of warrant.)

CHR045: Mary Ann McCulloh's brother Archibald Scott McCulloh bought this property with two farm houses in 1826. (I have no documents on this but my 5th cousins grew up on this land.) Family history says it was in the family from 1826-1966

1858 Atlas



The Green parcel BCT264 is the Pine land. The Yellow parcel CHR045 is the Archibald S. McCulloh land.



relationship began at this earlier date and produced Melinda. As noted above, Y-DNA testing is not possible for females. Melinda died at the age of 20 and had no descendants. Consequently, without a Bible note or other documentation we have no way to determine if William fathered Melinda. In the two years following Melinda's birth William disappeared from the Little Cove (Warren twp.) tax lists. Since he disappeared again after the birth of Amos, we have to wonder if he fled the state because of the legal and financial implications of fathering a child out of wedlock which was still a crime in Pennsylvania? (Men were literally in jail at that time for this crime in towns not that far from the Little Cove.)

William returned to the Little Cove in 1828 or 1829. Although he continued to be listed as a single man on the Little Cove's annual tax lists until 1834, in March, 1830 William had a son named William Asbury Pine by a woman named Margaret Dickerhoof. Until now it has been assumed by his descendants that William and Margaret were married. However, based on his 'single' status on the tax lists this appears not be the case. As described below it seems likely they were living together in what may have been considered a common law marriage.

One year later, in March, 1831, William P. Pine, Jr. was born. He was the second son of William P. Pine, Sr. and Margaret Dickerhoof.

As shown on the property maps above, the Pines and the McCullohs lived in close proximity in Little Cove, less than a mile apart for the Archibald Scott McCulloh farms and less than two miles to the John McCulloh homestead. (John was Mary Ann's father) On which of these farms Mary Ann lived and how she and William met and established a relationship can only be guessed at. What is known for certain is that on November 12, 1831, their son, Amos Crosby McCulloh, was born. Mary Ann was 29, William 27. It is interesting and informative that the two Pine children (William Asbury and William P.) were given the Pine surname but Amos was not. This suggests that William Pine and Margaret Dickerhoof were living together as common law husband and wife. In the 1800s Pennsylvania did not

specify a minimum number of years of cohabitation to establish a common law marriage. The fact that William P. Pine remained on the single men's tax list until 1834 is curious. Of course, as one genealogist commented on the issue "You have to remember also it is what William would have communicated with the tax collector as far as his marital status." Without a formally documented church or civil marriage, William may not have thought of himself as legally married. Whatever the case, it is clear that William Pine's relationship with Margaret Dickerhoof was such that no formal or legal relationship between William and Mary Ann was possible. And thus Mary Ann's illegitimate son was given his mother's surname. It is also quite possible that the affaire du coeur and subsequent birth of Amos brought the relationship between William and Margaret to an end. (Margaret Dickerhoof later married John Beard in about 1840. They lived in Little Cove and had 3 children.)

By the time Amos was born, and maybe even as early as March when William P. Pine, Jr. was born, William seems to have disappeared again from the Little Cove. Did he leave again to avoid the legal and financial implications of fathering a child (children?) out of wedlock? William was only 27, had no family living in close proximity and likely had little in the way of liquid assets. It is doubtful he was in a position to afford to pay the 10 pound fine (for each child) assessed for the crime of *Fornication and Bastardy*. Additionally the government wanted no responsibility in supporting illegitimate children and the law required the father to "give security himself in 200£ and two good sureties in 100£ each, that the child shall not become any expense to the township ... 'where it was born.' " It is very likely his choices were either to flee or sit in jail; marriage to two women was obviously not an option. (This does not even consider the implications of an additional charge of adultery against William if he and Margaret were indeed common law husband and wife.)

In 1833 William Pine reappeared on the Warren twp. tax list as a single man working as a blacksmith. At that time Pennsylvania had a general two year statute of limitations for misdemeanors. I have not determined if the crime of *Fornication and Bastardy* was subject to a two year statute of limitations but it seems likely given William's two year absences after Melinda's birth in 1826 and again after the births of the two Williams and Amos in 1830 & 1831.

In 1834 William Pine appears for the first time on the Warren twp. tax list as a *Tenant*. This movement from the Single Men section of the tax list to the Tenant section signals that he is almost certainly now married but does not own property. (If he owned property he would have been on the Freeholder list. It seems that the property he apparently purchased in 1826 was still technically in Catharine Campbell's name.) It is not until the 1850 Federal Census that we learn Henrietta Terman is the name of William's wife. Their marriage date is not known.

For most years between 1834 through 1853 William P. Pine continues to appear on the Warren twp. Tax lists. Some years he appears on the Air twp., Bedford Co. tax list. (Bedford county is just across Tuscarora Mountain and borders Warren twp. along its west side. This area is now Fulton County which was formed at a later date from the east part of Bedford Co.) His occupation throughout these years remains a blacksmith. Another son, George M. Pine, was born in 1838 while they were living in Bedford County and where they remained until 1841.

William moved back to Warren twp. in 1841 where he remained until 1853. It seems at this point William began to prosper in business and apparently owned his own black smith shop. The 1843 tax list includes the interesting entry: "200 income of shop." In 1844 the tax list shows William with enough business profits that he had \$200 "money at

interest.” William’s financial situation continued to improve considerably over the next five years. By 1849 he had \$1,000 “money at interest.” The following year he is listed in the Federal Census with “\$1,500 real estate.”

The 1850 Federal Census also gives us our first glimpse of William’s family. The family appears on the census as follows (name; age; birthplace):

William Pyne 45: Md

Henrietta 35: Md

George 11: Pa

Mary 10: Pa

Elizabeth 2: Pa

William 2: Pa

Susannah 3/12: Pa

In 1852 William’s first son appears on the Warren twp. Single Men tax list for the first time. (We assume this to be William Asbury Pine since he would have turned 21 this year which is when men were added to the tax list.)

In 1854 another William Pine (assumed to be William P. Pine Jr.) appears on the Warren twp. Single Men tax list for the first time. Asbury Pine (assumed to be William Asbury Pine) now also appears on the Warren twp. Tenant list. It appears that when William P. Pine, Jr. was added to the tax list, to avoid confusion William A. Pine began going by his middle name, Asbury. In 1860 William P. Pine, Jr. is shown for the first time on the tax list as a *Freeholder*. William Jr. actually purchased 30 acres of land 7 years earlier. Then in 1856 he acquired the land ascribed to William P. Pine, Sr. in 1826. The Pine brothers continue to appear on the Warren Twp. tax lists through 1870 and beyond. (Given our present focus on William P. Pine, Sr. we did not continue searching later than 1870 for additional records for his sons.)

In 1853 William Pine, Sr. appears on the Warren twp. tenant tax list for the last time. He is listed as a blacksmith with “\$600 at interest.” He has a cow as he has throughout his appearances on the tax lists, (sometimes two cows).

For reasons not yet know, in late 1853 or 1854 William, Henrietta and their six children moved over 500 miles west to the State of Indiana. It was possible in 1854 to take a train almost the entire journey but whether they went by horse or train we do not know. They settled in Warren Township, Warren County, just southwest of the city of Lafayette. William purchased 200 acres of farm land there and he likely envisioned many years of relatively easy farming in the flat and stone free farm fields of Indiana. Sadly, this would not come to pass. Just two years after arriving in Indiana William was killed by a runaway team of horses. He was 52 years old and left behind his wife, Henrietta and five young children.

An entry in *History of Warren, Benton, Jasper and Newton Counties, Indiana* (published 1883) includes a biographical entry for George M. Pine, William and Henrietta’s first son. George’s entry includes the statement that he came to Warren County, Indiana with his father in 1852. The entry states that William Pine was killed by a runaway team in 1854. These events are no doubt correct given the fact that George was still alive and was the likely source for the information. However, either through faulty memory or errors by the editors, these dates are each off



by two years. As noted above, William was on the Warren Twp. **Pennsylvania** tax list through 1853, suggesting his move to Warren Twp. **Indiana** was in late 1853 or 1854. The date of death on William’s tombstone is August 8, 1856.

William is buried in the James Cemetery in Warren County, Warren Twp. Indiana. As of 2022 his tombstone is still legible. On June 18 my father (Eugene McCulloh) and I met with Bob Pine’s sister and brother at the cemetery to reset and clean the tombstone. As can be seen in the photo below the tombstone is broken off in two places. (There is actually a third section of the stone deep in the ground.) We cleaned the tombstone and reset it the best we could. There was no way to reset the stone without burying the lower lines of text below the ground. The biological cleaner we used (D/2) is supposed to continue eating away at the organic material on the surface of the stone over the next year. If it works as advertised the tombstone’s appearance will continue to improve. The James cemetery adjoins one of William’s parcels of farm land. William was buried next to his and Henrietta’s son, Thomas, who died on October 24, 1854 at the age of 1 year, 5 months and 26 days. The Find A Grave web site lists a daughter, Emaline Pine, as also being buried in the James Cemetery. Her date of death is given as October 28, 1864. She was 9 years and 1 month old. Either a tombstone was never placed on her grave or the stone has disappeared or is there but is entirely illegible.



Eugene McCulloh, Rodney McCulloh, Linda (Pine) Miller, Richard Pine



William Pine Tombstone When Found



W. Pine Tombstone After Cleaning and Resetting



Thomas Pine Tombstone (left) and William Pine Tombstone (right)

There is still much to learn and further research or DNA testing may bring more of the story to light. I do consider the above a preliminary draft of the story. In a few years, once we are certain of all the details, I do plan to revise *A McCulloh History* to include this new information and “set the record straight” concerning Samuel Lewis.