

As for Philip Wege (as I list him in my database),

Birth 1735, Wagitaler See, Schweiz

Memo - Samplawski tree & others

Cite - Steve Wagy Adoptive Family Tree (Ancestry.com)

My note to you - This is the stuff I list for my own reference; it is NOT proven, nor is it even based on good sources!!

Immigration no date > Virginia

Memo - See: "The Palatine Immigrant," v.5, p. 46

Residence 1760-73 New Hanover Twp., Phila. (now Montg.) Co., PA

Memo - 4 children in N. H. recs., 1767-73

Cite - Milton Wagy, Surnames: Montgomery & Berks Co.-WEGE, ENDY, NIBERGALL," Ancestry.com Pennsylvania Dutch Message Board, 15 March 1999.

Tax List 1774 Philadelphia Co., PA

Memo - taxed for one cow

Residence 1776 Maiden Creek Twp., Berks Co., PA

Cite - [same as for residence, above]

Census 1778 Maiden Creek Twp., Berks County., PA

Memo - Septennial census

Tax List 1779-81 Berks Co., PA

Memo - taxed for 50 acres & max. 1 horse and 3 cows

Moved abt 1782 Augusta (now Rockingham) County., VA

Memo - per Milton Wagy

Land Purchase 2 Apr 1783 Rockingham Co., VA

Memo - survey of 220 a. on howel Br. of Beaver Cr., at base of Shenandoah Mtns.

Residence near Ottobine, Dayton, Rockingham Co., VA

Memo - PalAm IAR data

Death 6 Feb 1812 Rockingham Co., VA

Memo - will proved at March court

Cite - James Arthur Johnson, "Background of the Waggy and Kiser Families

Cite - Steve Wagy Adoptive Family Tree (Ancestry.com)

Occupation - farmer

Honors - on list of Rockingham County landowners for 1789, taken as toll of Penna. Dutch origins

Religion - German Reformed Lutheran Church in New Hanover, 1767-73

Cite - John T. Humphrey, ed., "Pennsylvania Births: Montgomery County, 1682-1800; (Wash., DC: Humphrey Publ., 1993); Pg. 501; at: Mid-Cont. Publ. Lib., Indep., MO (Gen.

974.812 H885). [See: Vol. 2 of "Penna. German Church Recs."]

Misc. Note #1:

Article: "Philip Wagy family, Switz., VA, OH" appeared in the Dec. 1984 (v.10, #3) issue of "Yellowjacket," the quarterly of the Great River Gen. Soc., Quincy, IL. WAAGE is found in the June issue of *Der Kurier*, Vol. 24, pgs. 59-60.

"Philip Waggy Sr. was born in Germany and was one of a colony from Amsterdam, Holland which settled in Virginia about the year 1706."

--Brister, Edwin M.P., "Wagy Family in America," Centennial History of Licking County, Ohio (Defiance, 1909) Reprint: LC Call# F497.L6 B74 1982 [But, see below regarding Dutch records.]

This early settlement in Virginia theory runs counter to most “guesstimates” as to his birth in Europe, and is “family tradition” at best because he clearly lived in Philadelphia and **Berks** Counties from at least 1760 through 1781 and died in the 19th c. Nevertheless, there is a history of Huguenots being transported to the Colony of Virginia about that time (1706) to get them out of London and environs. And there is some reason to suspect that, like the famous Demarest family, these might have been Dutch Protestants who first sought a better life in a German city such as **Mannheim** before ultimately deciding upon emigration to America. There was, in fact, a WAGE family broadly found in the Province of Zeeland a century before the American Revolution. Although the records of Breskens do not show a Philip Wage, there is a strong nominal link between the Zeeland and Pennsylvania families through the given names of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Jan/John.

It is to be noted that Maiden Creek Township of **Berks** County lies north of the seat of Reading, which “city” was not incorporated as a borough until 1783, by which time our family had already removed to Virginia. Reading’s original settlers were Germans from Württemberg and the Palatinate, and this could be the home area of the Wege family.

As to the significance of **Mannheim**, it should also be noted that the July 2013 issue of “Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage” notes that Anabaptist prisoners being deported from Bern in 1710 via transit down the Rhine were in some instances (illness or advanced age) put ashore at Mannheim. Then the Dutch government “refused categorically to allow prisoners of conscience to be held involuntarily in their country and declared them free.” Therefore, following the Mannheim releases, “the rest of the deported Anabaptist prisoners were released from the ships by the time they reached Nijmegen in Holland.” Some “deportees from this list who stayed in the Palatinate and Alsace or in Holland had descendants who later emigrated to America but did not travel to America themselves.”

Philip Wege could have been born in Amsterdam or Zeeland, as a 1675 marriage of one Jakob Waage of Schoondijke & Nieuwvliet, in Breskens, to a girl of Breskens & Oostburg, was witnessed by his brother Abraham. This would place the family in the same locale as the Selover/Slover family.

#019 [ZV2153, n10] 22-05-1669

Accoord tussen Abraham Wage, Christiaen Wijnants als geh m Prijntje Wage, Jan Wage, Jacob Wage, Janneken Wage ieder voor hen zelf, mitsgaders AW en CW nog als voogden over Isaac Wage en Marijnis Wage, onmondige wezen, gezamenlijk kinderen en erfgenamen van Michiel Wage en zijn hv Adriaentie Kensse. Jan Wage blijft in t volle bezit van de hofstede en gantse boedel, mits gehouden boven zijn part aan ieder der voors. erfgenamen elk uit te betalen £20 in 6 jaarlijkse termijnen; onderpand: zijn hofstede, timmerage, plantagie, baninge en gevolge, staande in de Eijepolder ter deser heerlijkheid Nieuwvliet, waar hij tegenwoordig in woont. Beide voogden stellen zich borg voor de wezen.

get: *Pieter van Aecken, Lambrecht Rontfareijn*

WT (o.a.) Christiaen Wijnnant

[hofsteden Nieuwvliet]

#050 [ZV2153, n43] 14-09-1671

Schuldbekentenis van Thomas de Wachter, in huw hebb Janneken Wage, won heerl Nieuwvliet, aan de [overige] kinderen en erfgenamen van Michiel Wage en Adriaentie Kensse, beiden overleden heerl. Nieuwvliet, over £120.; idem nog aan Jan Wage £33:6:8.; de eerste som vanwege de uitkoop door Jan Wage [zie acte dd 22-5-1669], die door Thomas is overgenomen; en de tweede som hetgeen bij deze overneming beloofd is aan Jan Wage in recompense van sijnen dienst de tijt van ontrent 22 maenden, tot in merte 1671.

get: *David Jansen, Petrus van Weenegem* de jonge

WT Thomas de Wachter

[hofsteden Nieuwvliet]

--Notarial Records of Breskens, Zeeland, NL

Ondertrouw **13 April 1675** [allhier ondertrouwd]
Bruidegom Jacob Waage, j.m. van Nieuwvliet, won. op Schoondijke
Bruid Adriaantje de Noijel, j.d. van Oostburg, won. op Breskens
Getuigen zijn broeder Abraham Waage, haar oom Willem Pauwels
Opmerking geboden te Breskens 14, 21 en 28 April
Noot geen aantekening van trouwen

--Marriage Records of Breskens, Zeeland, NL

Research Note #1:

The Shenandoah Valley includes the nine counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah/Page, Warren, Hampshire (WV)/Frederick/Clarke, and Morgan (WV)/Berkeley/Jefferson. Rockbridge County is the northern-most county of the James River Valley, and together the two Vallys form the Great Valley of Virginia.

Augusta and Frederick Counties were created in November 1738 from Orange County, and were to encompass all the land west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. By the act which formed the two counties, settlement was opened in the Shenandoah Valley, and within a few years settlers were moving into the nearby Roanoke and New River Valleys (both in southwestern Virginia). Land titles in the lower (northern) part of the Shenandoah Valley were unsettled and often unrecorded from 1735 to the 1780s due to competing claims of Lord Fairfax and Jost Hite. So an ancestor could have lived in the Valley in those years and left no surviving land records at all!

From 1725 to the mid-1760s, a treaty with the Indians had permitted colonization beyond the Blue Ridge in exchange for the promise of the Virginians that land west of the Alleghenies would be reserved to the Indians. Breaching of that covenant by colonists put the Indians on the warpath across the region during the French and Indian War period.

The vast territory stretching to the Ohio River was known as West Augusta and was simultaneously claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and both set up courts there for a brief time before the Revolution. Augusta and Frederick Counties were divided in 1744, and by 1745 both of these Virginia counties had established courts.

Augusta County at this time included 21 present-day counties in Virginia: Botetourt, Montgomery, Washington, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Bath, Alleghany, Roanoke, Pulaski, Wythe, Tazewell, Giles, Craig, Russell, Lee, Bland, Dickinson, Scott, Wise, Buchanan, & Highland; as well as West Augusta territory, most counties now in WV, and "Kentucky County." Much of today's Augusta County was included in the 1736 Beverley Grant, and its predominantly Scots-Irish population is recorded in "Chalkley's Abstracts."

Frederick County was formed in 1738, only had a functioning court by 1743, and "grew southward" in 1753 to include most of Shenandoah and a part of Page counties until ~1762. But it originally covered today's Frederick, Shenandoah, & Clarke in VA; Berkeley, Jefferson & Morgan in WV; parts of Warren in VA and Hampshire & Hardy in WV; plus later-formed Clarke & Warren counties. Most of the original settlers came from PA, MD, and states north of VA.

Rockingham County was formed in 1778 from the northern part of Augusta County, and originally included a third of Page and three-fourths of Pendleton Co. (WV). One of the first settlers was the Swiss immigrant Jacob Stover, who received patents in 1730, however he died in 1741. Jost Hite and others lured many Scots-Irish and Germans to the area. As restless Scots-Irish moved west to take up soldiers' bounty claims, more Germans moved in to fill the void. Soon they formed the majority, and many communities conducted business in German until the mid-1800s. Being on the main wagon road in the Valley, the fertile bottoms of the North River were on the direct route of those settlers moving south to the upper regions of the Great Valley of Virginia. Harrisonburg was established in 1780. Also, Germans found it attractive to locate south of the Fairfax Line, which ran about two miles south of New Market. This way, they avoided paying quit rents to Lord Fairfax and escaped rigorous control of the Established Church to boot! For Lutherans, Reformed, Brethren and Mennonites, this was a large factor. Many original court papers were burned in the Civil War, unfortunately, but much has been reconstructed using surviving papers.

—taken from Good & Ebert's "Finding Your People" genealogical guide, with these recommended sources from the Bibliography:

Arrington, Mary Marie Koontz, "Mountain Valley People..." (Gateway, 1982)

Harrison, J. Houston, "Settlers by the Long Grey Trail" (GPC reprint, 1984) — particular to Rockingham

Huddle, W.D. & L.M., "History of the Descendants of John Hottel." (1982) — Harrisonburg area families

Hulvey, June Good, "History of the William Good Family." (1976) — upper Shen. Co. & lower Rockingham

Kaylor, Peter C. "Abstract of Land Grant Surveys, 1761-1791." (GPC, '76 & '84) — Augusta & Rockingham

Levinson couple, "Rockingham County, Virginia Minute Book 1778-1792", 3 parts (1985-87)

May, Clarence E., "Life Under Four Flags in North River Basin..." (1982) — neglected parts of Augusta & Rockingham

Priode, Marguerite, "Abstracts of Executor, Administrator, and Guardian Bonds of Rockingham..., 1778-1864" (1978)

Strickler, Harry, books on Strickler families & kin (1971) & Rockingham marriages ("Tenth Legion Marriages") (GPC, 1976)

Wayland, John W. several books of possible interest

Misc. Note #2:

Waggy Creek Road is NOT shown on the map, as it is not detailed enough, but somewhere in that area and near where there is now a dam was located Philip Waggy's home. Sons Abraham and Isaac traded the land there to a Jacob Croushorn and I believe Croushorns are still living in that area. For the very adventurous, there is a road of sorts from there over Shenandoah Mt. to Sugar Grove, WV. It goes through George Washington National Forest and comes out at a little store, across the road from a cemetery where a number of Waggy's are buried. If you were to go left and across a bridge you would be in Sugar Grove which has a General Store (stone) with PO and a church. If you were to go straight through the little intersection you would start up another mountain (paved road now) and partway up it makes a sharp hairpin turn. To the left of that turn was the Adam Waggy homestead, but the house, etc., has disappeared now. There may still be a barn right at the turn. Going on up the road makes another fairly sharp horseshoe turn and there is a modern house on the left. If you look to the right you are looking at the John and Allie Waggy homeplace. The houses are gone, but a log shed is still standing and cattle graze there. The cemetery lines up with a gap in the distant mountains and has a fence around it. I haven't taken the road over Shenandoah for a number of years but I would not recommend going that way unless the weather was good as it was not paved the last time I went.

--Carol Waggy Lenza <clenza@earthlink.net>, listowner for Waggy site in Yahoo!Groups

[For directions to Waggy Creek Road, consult the auction ad she photocopied and placed at this site.]

Drive west on US Hwy 33 from Harrisonburg to State Hwy 613 & turn left to go south on 613 until reaching the village of Ottobine. Turn right to go west on State Hwy 742 until it is met on the left by State Hwy 751. Hwy 742 now turns up a hill, but immediately on your right lies the Philip Waggy farm. On the west side of the road (742) is "Waggy Creek," as the locals refer to it. The Waggy farm is still owned by the Croushorn family that acquired it upon Philip's death. Isaac Waggy, his youngest son, married Elizabeth Croushorn in 1813. There is a house on the old Philip Waggy farm today, but the occupant is unknown. However, on the left side of State Hwy. 742 between highways 731 and 751 is a Croushorn home; they were very hospitable when we called on them.

--modified statement of Stanley Lind of Lenexa, KS, 2003.

Research Note #2:

Pa. Archives, Series 3, Vol. XXX, Index to XI-XXVI: pgs. xiv, xviii, 247, 332, 379, 506

Series: Series 3, Volume: XIV, Page: 332

Chapter: Transcript of the Provincial Tax, County of Philadelphia. 1774.
1 cow

Series: Series 3, Volume: XVIII, Page: 247

Chapter: Register of Property of the Inhabitants of Berks County For Raising the Supplies for the Year 1779.
50 acres, 2 cattle

Series: Series 3, Volume: XVIII, Page: 379

Chapter: Return and Assessment for the County of Berks for the year 1780.
50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle

Series: Series 3, Volume: XVIII, Page: 506

Chapter: Return and Assessment for the County of Berks for the year 1781.
51 acres, 1 horse, 3 cattle

Series 6, Vol. XV, Chapter: Index, Page 2392 [V, 278]

Philip Wege was, with Johanna Christiana Binder, a sponsor for a child of Jacob & Anna Maria Ende/Endi/Endy at the New Hanover Luth. Ch. on 6 Jan. 1760. They were later sponsors for one of his children, as were the DeFroehn and Joerger/Yoerger families. [64: Penna. German Soc., Pennsylvania German Church Records of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, Etc., (Baltimore: GPC reprint, 1983)]

Research Note #3:

Wege/Wagy family migrations:

Date of Move by 1760	Span	Location	Principal Person
c. 1775	15	Montg. Co., PA	Philipp, 4th GGF
c. 1782	07	Berks Co., PA	Philipp, 4th GGF
c. 1809	27	Rockingham Co., VA	Philipp, 4th GGF
c. 1849	40	Ross Co., OH	Jacob, 3rd GGF
c. 1856	07	Adams Co., IL	James, GGG Uncle
c. 1867	11	Pike Co., IL	Emanuel, 2nd GGF
c. 1870	03	Carroll Co., MO	Emanuel, 2nd GGF
c. 1887	17	Audrain Co., MO	Emma ORR, GGM
c. 1893	06	Baca Co., CO	Emma UZZELL, GGM
c. 1904	11	Audrain Co., MO	Emma UZZELL, GGM
1946	42	St. Louis, MO	Estella UZZELL, GM
1964	18	St. Louis Co., MO	Marvin SEYFFERT, F
1970	06	Lincoln Co., MO	Marvin SEYFFERT, F
1999	29	Kansas City, MO	Gordon SEYFFERT, Self
		Los Angeles, CA	Lindsay SEYFFERT, Dau.

239 total years, 14 moves, an avg. of 17 yrs. residence per location

60 - 80% of frontier residents moved within a decade of their arrival,
per the historian Allan Kulikoff.

The Wagy's, being German, were a bit more stable -- especially if
time within states is considered: PA, 22 yrs. or more; VA, 27 yrs.;
OH, 40 yrs.; IL, 18 yrs.; MO, 20 yrs.; CO, 6 yrs. -- ending the
"frontier" phase of the family's existence with the return to MO.

Research Note #4:

James Arthur Johnson <BeaknDeakn@aol.com> in *Background of the Waggy and Kiser Families* <<http://members.aol.com/jamejohnso/family/wagykiser.htm>> said that he was born about 1735, while others have put the date as 1742. However, there is no citation for the date, and the claim that Wege came from the "Wagetalersee" in Switzerland is also not supported. Further, it appears to be a reference to an artificial lake that would not have existed, so it's difficult to take this "information" seriously. Others, such as William Wagy of Carroll Co., MO have claimed Wege came from "Germany." [Don't take this personally! It's me, talking to myself for future reference....]

Mecklenburg:

62 Heinrich Ernst Waage, Schullehrer in Caarßen

(Dr.Genaust: ? ident. mit H.E.**Waage** aus Uelzen, Schneidermeister,
oo 8.8.1760 in Tripkau mit Anna Marg. **Harms**, Wwe **Schulze** ?)
oo um 1799, wo?

63 Anna Amalia Elisabeth Bange

weitere Kinder:

a Jürgen Wilhelm Andreas Waage, * .1.1800 in Kaarßen, † 17.8.1862 in Kaarßen, Schneider

b Franz Heinrich Jürgen Carl Waage, * 4.12.1801 in Kaarßen

<http://www.nd-gen.de/stammfolgen-und-ahnenreihen.html>

Numerous WAGY families also resided in **Leipzig** in the early-mid-19th c.

So, this is the kind of “memory” I maintain through this personal database. This is my complete file on Philip. If there had been a WikiTree around when I began, this might have found its way there in some abbreviated form — in stages, as this material was added over the years. But feel free to add to his page there as you like, as I won’t be getting to it....

The reason this database exists is so that if one of my kids saves it when I’m gone, and one of my descendants decides to reopen research on the basis of new data, these notes will act as “breadcrumbs on the forest trail.”

Gordon