

**A Study of  
Mixed Race DNA Matches  
Tracing Back To  
Washington County, PA**

***Possible Gillespie or Woods Connections***

Revision 6

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## Introduction

The subject of all my genealogy research to date has pertained to Caucasian peoples who migrated to North America from Europe and the British Isles. And now, thanks to DNA testing and matching, a bigger picture starts to appear, one where it is clear to me that people of other races were not only present on the North American continent long before the Europeans arrived, but those people as well as other peoples of color arriving from other places intermixed with Europeans, whether or not by choice. This understanding, which is highlighted by the DNA-match suggestion of inter-racial relations in my own white family, has given me months of pause. To think of early American history as merely an extension of European history is naive at best, and incredibly ignorant at worst. For me, genealogy is once again the context that opens the door on the much bigger questions that still loom over our lives today.

With that said, how to explain the DNA matches between my white family and testers whose ethnicity is predominantly non-white? In the following sections of this article, I describe in more detail how my research into this question lead to Washington County, Pennsylvania and families that were labeled as either “free colored” or “mulatto.” It has taken me some time to even understand those labels, and perhaps I don't yet have a clear understanding. But I have to start somewhere, so here's what I think so far:

- **Free Colored:** I believe this means a person of color, probably African, who was not living in slavery prior to Emancipation. One in ten African Americans were already free before the Civil War started.
- **Mulatto:** A mulatto person was, I believe, one of mixed race. I think this means some mix of Native American, African, and Caucasian (European). This term is currently outdated and often considered offensive in the English language.
- These racial classifications were created by white people as a social construct for economic and political purposes. Science has shown these terms have no biological basis.<sup>1</sup> See also Appendix A for more reading on this subject.

In 2019, I visited the Family History Library (FHL) in SLC which is staffed by members from all over the world who are assigned to help patrons with specific family history questions. I consulted with a “specialist” who was, according to her name tag, of Native American descent, and assigned that day as the expert on the floor pertaining to United States research. I explained to her that I needed advice about how to research mulatto and free people of color in early Pennsylvania. She referred me to the online research wiki (see appendix). That was it. I was dumb-founded. I went to the library catalog and typed the word “mulatto” and got a return of 103 results out of the billions of records held by the FHL, and maybe a handful of those records apply to Pennsylvania. Not much to go on.

Luckily, the internet provides some interesting reading (see appendix). Because these recent DNA matches point to my Scot-Irish families (possibly also English), I am reminded of the need for a further clarification of terms:

- **Irish:** Much is written about how peoples of color inherited Irish names because they lived together with or in proximity of poor and low-class Irish immigrants, who were indentured servants and also abused in early American history. In my mind, I think of these Irish as Irish

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<sup>1</sup> [Mulatto People](#), Britannica.com

Catholics, and I do have some Irish Catholics in my family tree. According to my research, many Irish Catholics started arriving in NYC after the close of the American Civil War.

- Scot-Irish: These people were also known as Ulster Scots. They were Scottish Presbyterians who left or were forcibly removed from Scotland in the 1600s and relocated on plantations in Northern Ireland, in the province of Ulster. Later attempts to force these Presbyterians into the Church of England caused two waves of Scot-Irish emigration to North America, first from 1710-1776, and after the Revolution from 1780-1820. Highland Scots, who typically settled in mountainous areas, were anti-slavery, and Lowland Scots and Scot-Irish were more commonly pro-slavery.<sup>2</sup> (See Appendix, Source #4.) My Gillespie family are thought to have come from Glasgow (Lowlands) before County Armagh in Northern Ireland. To our knowledge, none of those who came to the U.S. lived in the South, and only one Woods relation is known to have migrated to Georgia before the Civil War. At least two members of the Michigan branch of Gillespies served for the Union during the Civil War.

So here I sit with many, many more questions than answers, especially to consider them within the painfully violent history of racial inequality in this country. And yet genealogy has given me the ground I stand on. The stories of all people matter, and finding those stories requires wanting to know them along with employing some mix of determination, patience, and, quite often, luck. With that said, I will document the clues and the research I've done to date, and post the information where it can be found by others. It is my hope that between time, technology advances, previously undiscovered sources, and other persistent researchers, the stories behind the DNA matches will find their way to daylight.

### ***Ethnicity Matches***<sup>3</sup>

The first comment I will make here is that the ethnic estimations made by ancestry.com are, in my mind, somewhat arbitrary. The ethnic categories have changed every few years as ancestry gets more people tested and comes up with new algorithms. In fact the ethnic percentages reported here have changed at least twice even since I started this article in July 2019. We can't base too many conclusions on these ethnic estimations, but they give us some general geographical idea of where our ancestors came from.

Aside from the inexactness of the ethnic estimations, there is also the point that autosomal DNA testing also includes some degree of randomness. The ethnic percentages reported for me and my sister are quite different, even though we have the same heritage. I think of autosomal DNA testing this way: DNA from both parents gets combined in a bowl to make soup. As each of their children comes along, each one reaches into the bowl of DNA soup for a scoop. The percentages of ingredients that each child receives is random. For example, my sister got a much larger scoop from Germanic Europe than I did, even though we both descend from many Germans. This is why the DNA companies encourage several people of the same family to be tested – because it is the combined picture of the children that gives a more accurate picture of the past.

With all those caveats in place, in the last year I began to notice that I have some DNA matches where the testers have some significant African ethnicity. Since I do not have any African ethnicity, I am curious about how we connect. After some study of the different matches and shared matches, here is a summary of what I have found so far:

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2 Supposedly 95% of Scot-Irish immigrants “ended up” settling in the South (ie, south-eastern U.S.). See Appendix, Source #10.

3 I refer to the autosomal DNA test administered by ancestry.com.

As of December 2019, I could recognize 8 testers,<sup>4</sup> 5 males and 3 females who match me and who also have high African ethnicity. All of these testers, who I will call **Group 1**, show up as a 4th-6<sup>th</sup> cousin match to me, as well as to four other ancestry users who are known relations of mine (maternal side), who I will call **Group 2**. Keeping in mind the caveats described in the Introduction, the following table shows the top ethnicity estimates of some members from each group. Note that because three of the testers in Group 1 appear to be related, I have removed two of them from the group for purposes of this analysis. Also note that because the ethnicity estimates seem to change over time as ancestry adjusts its algorithms, the table shows the changing estimates. The top number in each ethnicity percentage column represents the most current estimate as of the date at the top of the table.

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<sup>4</sup> I have decided not to list the specific ancestry users in this article, especially without their permission. If you want to inquire about generalities of these users, or wish to contact them directly, please contact me and we can navigate the communication from there.

as of 8 Apr 2024

Tester	Eng & NWEU %	Ire %	Scot %	Germanic EU %	Combined African % <sup>7</sup>
Grp 1-A	29	0	3	2	58
	26	1	2	1	53
		0	7	3	58
Grp 1-B	20	1	1	0	61
	25	4	0		58
	18	0	12		58
Grp 1-C	8	0	3	1	76
	2	1	11		73
	5	0	10		72
Grp 1-D	5	52	6	0	29
	4	44	15		28
	0	47	13		26
Grp 1-E	6	9	24	0	37
	4	8	23		33
	10		31		34
Grp 1-F	7	3	4	1	78
	3		5		79
Grp 2-A	36	17	14	23	0
	30	13	41	8	
	31	20	14	29	
Grp 2-B	51	7	27	0	0
	48	5	36	33	
	43		39		
Grp 2-C	42	12	20	0	0
	41	9	27	3	
	37	9	42		
Grp 2-D	5	4	88	4	0
	0	3	95	0	0
	3	0	82	13	
Grp 2-E	6	8	41	3	0
	18	10	40	0	
	0	13	54		

<sup>7</sup> The top African ethnicities that all members of Group 1 share are Nigeria, Mali, Benin & Togo, Ivory Coast & Ghana, Senegal, and Cameroon, Congo, & Western Bantu Peoples, so I combined those percentages in this chart.

## Group 1 Analysis

Five testers in Group 1 have the surname of PAGE in their family tree, four of five leading to an individual named James Maxwell Page, born 1907 in Canonsburg, Washington, PA and died 1980 in Carnegie, Allegheny, PA. This individual apparently had two wives, Fannie E. Thorpe and Myrtle Clemons. Descendants of both families are represented in the matches, so that indicates the DNA match is probably coming from the paternal PAGE line.

The parents of James Maxwell Page were James Oliver Page 1878-1929 and Bertha May Kelley 1885-1955. I can only follow the Page line back to VA just before the Civil War, but it appears that this James Oliver Page married Bertha Kelley in Washington county, PA where they lived the rest of their lives. The Kelley line is also interesting. Not only does the surname suggest Irish heritage, but the family lines seem to date back before the Revolution. In addition, Kelley and related families, such as Fullum and Proctor, sometimes described as Mulatto, were all living as free blacks in, for the most part, Pennsylvania. Jacob R. Kelley served with the colored troops during the Revolution, as did, supposedly Jacob Proctor, although more research would be required on this latter claim.

Which brings me to the one match in Group 1 who does not have Page in her family tree, but rather the surnames of Milton and Patterson, which can be tied back to Jacob Proctor. It's really quite incredible that we are looking at so many mixed race families living in America during Revolutionary times, and indeed participating in the fight against the British – important history to acknowledge and honor.

Who do Group 1 testers descend from?

1. Grp 1-A: G-grandparents = Maxwell Page and Myrtle; Maxwell Page = James Maxwell Page Sr, 1907-1980 + Myrtle Clemons → James Oliver Page + Bertha Kelley → Jacob R. Kelley + Rebecca J. Fullum, → William Fullum Sr. + Sarah Proctor, → Jacob Proctor + Elizabeth.
2. Grp 1-B: parents = James Maxwell Page + Fannie Thorpe (his other wife), then up the same line.
3. Grp 1-C: G-grandparents = James Maxwell Page + Fannie Thorpe, then up the same line.
4. Grp 1-D: per email 11/26/2020 her father was James Maxwell Page (his brother Kenneth)
5. Grp 1-E: grandparents: Charles Milton and Mary Bell Patterson → Basil B Milton + Mary Anna Toole → Reuben Milton + Margaret Patterson → William Patterson + Savilla Proctor → Jacob Proctor + Amanda (different wife?)
6. Grp 1-F – hard to tell for sure, grandparents James Page + Fannie Thorpe.

It looks like all the matches in Group 1 trace back to **Jacob Proctor**. Here is summary of Jacob's life:

- Jacob was enumerated from 1820-1850 in Hanover, Washington, PA. From 1820-1840, he was enumerated as Free Colored and as somebody who also had slaves.
- In 1850, he was enumerated as "Gen" which has been taken to mean General. So far, I haven't been able to associate any military service with Jacob Proctor.
- The 1850 census also tells us that Jacob was born around 1774 in Maryland. I have in my notes, Charles County, but I don't know the source of that idea.

- Jacob's wife is really unknown. I have notes of two possibilities: Amanda Barnett and/or Elizabeth unk.
- From 1804-1821, I have notes of these children of Jacob Proctor Sr: Savilla/Syvilla (+ William Patterson), Elizabeth Hannah (+ Henry Kelley), Jacob M., Margaret, Francis/Frank, Israel, Sarah Ann (+ William Fullum). The lines of Patterson, Kelley, and Fullum all have descendants who DNA matches in Group 1 of this study.
- Jacob Sr. wrote his will in Hanover, Washington, PA in 1852, and he died there in 1856.

## **Group 2 Analysis**

Let me say up front that I am currently unaware of any relation on either side of my family tree who ever lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania. So there's that.

In reviewing the matches in Group 2, I can easily identify them as all having the GILLESPIE surname in common. To give some context about my Gillespie family, here is a very abbreviated account as given on [my research website](#):

Our progenitor is known to be JOHN GILLESPIE, thought to be born around 1760 in County Armagh, Northern Ireland. According to the family story, John's father was of Glasgow, Scotland. John Gillespie's first wife remains unknown. Their known children, born between 1780-1800, were Nancy, Jane, Elizabeth, and Thomas. We believe there might have been another son named John born during this time who could be the one mentioned in family lore as having lived to be 102 years old. Several children of John's first marriage emigrated to NY just before the War of 1812. They lived in the Hudson Valley area of NY for several decades before migrating to the Michigan Territory in the early 1830s.

The second wife of John Gillespie was Sarah or Jane (or Sarah Jane?) WOODS. The children from the second marriage were born between 1800-1812, and include Sarah, Robert, James, and Alexander. Children from the second marriage emigrated to Quebec from 1837-1847. One of those children later migrated to Michigan around 1855 where they took up residence in the same county that the children of the first marriage had settled 20 years before.

With regard to the current question of DNA matches, the most interesting of the Group 2 matches is the one who descends from the Canadian Gillespie branch, which separates her from all the other Group 2 matches mentioned, including me, who all descend from the Michigan Gillespie branch. The Michigan line of my Gillespies is where French, English, and German ethnicities were introduced by marriage to my maternal family tree. The fact that there is one match in Group 2 who does not have the Michigan ethnic influences causes me to lean toward even earlier Gillespies as the source of our common ancestry with Group 1.

But we must also remember that all my relations descend from John Gillespie *and* Jane Woods. The Woods family also lived in Northern Ireland at the time of emigration, but very possibly they came from England or Scotland before that. Other recent DNA matches to me showed that at least one Woods relation migrated from Quebec to Georgia before the Civil War, so there is reason to consider that perhaps it was the Woods family rather than the Gillespie family that is generating the DNA match here between Group 1 and Group 2.

## Census Analysis

Having established that all the matches in Group 1 relate to Jacob Proctor of Hanover, Washington, PA, we now have the question about who in my family tree might have been in or near the same time and place where Jacob's descendants might have been. Given the matches in Group 2, it seems like the most likely surnames to be looking for are Gillespie and Wood/Woods. Were there Gillespie and Woods families in early Washington County, PA? There were – see Appendix B for details. However, the 1840 census of Cross Creek, Washington, PA is of particular interest. In 1840 Cross Creek, we find a white Gillespie family living next door to a free colored family named Patterson. Was there some connection there that could account for the DNA matches?

I do not find Proctors in Washington County before 1820 (Jacob), but that doesn't mean they weren't there. I do, however, find many Patterson families in Washington County as early as 1790 (Patterson is another mulatto family that married into the Proctor family).

Let's speculate that it's at least possible that the white Gillespies of Cross Creek and the non-white Pattersons of Cross Creek intermixed to produce mixed race descendants who are related to descendants from both white and non-white families. We have learned about the family of Jacob Proctor, but who were those white Gillespies in Cross Creek, Washington County, PA?

The Gillespies living in Cross Creek in 1840 were:

- William, 40-50, 1 female 30-40, 1 female 20-30
- Nathaniel, 30-40, 1 female 50-60, 2 females 20-30, and 1 male under 5
- William, 30-40, 1 female 30-40, and 5 others under 30
  - this is the person living next door to the free black Patterson family
- John, 20-30, 1 female 20-30, 1 male 5-10.

One might presume that all these white Gillespies in 1840 Cross Creek were related to each other, so here is my analysis

- the older William Gillespie in a household of 3 was probably James W. Gillespie (aka William) who married Hester A. Gheen in 1839. He purchased 100 acres in Cross Creek in 1831. At the moment, his place in this family group is uncertain, but I am speculating that he was a nephew of Nathaniel Sr. whose brother, John of Hopewell, Washington, PA died in 1820.
- Nathaniel and John were known nephews of Nathaniel Sr., sons of John of Hopewell. John's sons, Nathaniel and John, subsequently acquired properties in Cross Creek.
- the younger William Gillespie in a household of 7 is almost certainly William M. Gillespie, only son of Nathaniel Sr., and wife Mabel. The structure of that William's family group basically fits what we see in the 1840 enumeration (only the female 20-29 is unaccounted at this time).



Preliminary research indicates this Cross Creek Gillespie family group likely came from Delaware before Washington County, and either Northern Ireland or Scotland before that. It's also important to note there were other Gillespie family groups in the vicinity of Cross Creek, and it's unknown whether any of those Gillespies were related to this Cross Creek Gillespie family group.<sup>9</sup> More research on these points would be needed.

## **Conclusions**

We can see from the table on page 6 that the testers between the two groups, all somehow related to each other, also share some Scot genes. That evidence supports the idea that GILLESPIE, a family of Scot origins, or a closely related family group is the source of our DNA matches.

I think it's probable that the common ancestor between Groups 1 and 2 likely dates to before 1800, and it may be that we never pinpoint the exact connection. If any of the assumptions I have made in this article are incorrect, then we are barking up the wrong tree(s)! But if they are correct, and the matches from Group 1 are associated with mixed race families who lived in America pre-Revolution, then there were definitely Gillespie and/or Woods families who emigrated to North America earlier than I have been able to document. Indeed, there were several Gillespie families in the area of Orange County, NY who served in the Revolution and who now seem to have a remote connection to my Michigan family line. It's entirely possible that one Gillespie from that New York family group found his or her way to Washington County, PA.

There's plenty to be curious about for enterprising researchers with some time.

## **Future Research**

- I'd like to learn more about the colored troops who served during the Revolution.
- What brought the free colored families to Washington County, PA?
- How long had those families been free?
- See Sources #3 and #9 in the Appendix. Both of these refer to a register that was kept by the counties to register peoples of color, even, I believe, for those who were free. Locating the register for Washington County, PA might prove insightful.
- It looks like all matches in Group 1 trace back to Jacob Proctor. If I understand correctly, Jacob would have had to have been issued "papers" or a certificate showing his right to freedom. I wonder if that would have been recorded in Maryland? Surely that would have been necessary before the move to western PA.
- In my recent research of Gillespie families in Ulster/Orange county, New York, only one stands out in my mind as having owned slaves, William Gillespie 1737-1813 (enumerated with slaves in the 1790 & 1800 census, one other free person in 1810). William's will did not mention slaves. It might be worth trying to locate more information regarding slaves and free people of color in Ulster/Orange, New York in early 1800s.

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<sup>9</sup> Betty Gillespie Pollack is a long-time researcher of Gillespie families in Washington County, PA, where her Gillespie family line lived from 1773 until around 1820 when they migrated to Ohio. At this time, I cannot confirm any connection between Ms. Pollack's Gillespie family and other Gillespies found in Washington County, PA before the Civil War, including those discussed in this article. Ms. Pollack is an assistant administrator of the Gillespie Y DNA Project and she can be reached at [bgpollackgen@gmail.com](mailto:bgpollackgen@gmail.com).

## **Appendix A: Reference and Reading**

1. "[African American Resources for Pennsylvania](#)," Research Wiki, FamilySearch, access 27 December 2019
2. [African American Genealogy](#) by Meaghan E. H. Siekman,
3. [Genealogy Research Techniques for Finding Your Free People of Color](#) by Lisa Cooke, 15 Feb 2017
4. "[Scottish and scotch-irish americans](#)"<sup>10</sup> by Mary A. Hess, Countries and Their Cultures
5. "[How Green Was My Surname; Via Ireland, a Chapter in the Story of Black America](#)" by S. Lee Jamison, New York Times, 17 Mar 2003
6. "[How Blacks have Irish Last Names](#)" by emcfields, Triangle Below Canal Street, 4 Feb 2015
7. "[Black Irish Identities: The complex relationship between Irish and African Americans](#)" by Frances Mulraney, IrishCentral, 21 Oct 2019
8. [The Scotch-Irish in America](#): Proceedings of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, Third Congress, Louisville, KY, 1891; p. 235
9. "[Washington County, PA Negro Register](#)" by Lee Cook, AfriGeneas Slave Research Forum, 13 Jan 2005
10. "[Review of James Webb's Born Fighting: How the Scots-Irish Shaped America](#)" by Mackubin T. Owens, Ashbrook, Ashland University, December 2004
11. "[How to Find Out Which Ancestry You Inherited from a Great-Grandparent](#)" by Mercedes, whoareyoumadeof.com, 20 Apr 2021.

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<sup>10</sup> There is a fair amount of debate about using the term "Scotch" for Scot-Irish peoples. Just saying.

## **Appendix B – Census Studies**

### **Search by Race**

In 2021, I discovered that both ancestry.com and familysearch.org have included Race as a search criterion. This seems to be a relatively new feature that definitely needs improving. Here is what I observed from each search engine at that time:

- ancestry.com – a free-form input box labeled Race/Nationality now appears on the main search page accessed from the Home page. Once you start searching and drilling down for more specific searches, however, this search criterion disappears. Moreover, it doesn't really work. I have tried entering “black” or “m\*l\*t\*” looking for matches in the 1850 and later censuses where I know that people of color are enumerated. No match found, which is incorrect.
- Familysearch.org – a drop-down selection box labeled Race now appears after you have selected a collection where race was recorded. In the US Federal censuses, race was first recorded in 1850, so if you select a census after 1840 to search, the Race selection field appears on the search form. Rather than asking the user to type free form, familysearch gives these race selections: Any, White, Black, Other, Mulatto and others. This is astounding, IMO! I entered a search with no names, but the exact place of Washington County, PA, Race = Black. 1606 names were returned as a match in the 1850 census, and 1446 names in 1860. All of these people were, to my understanding, people of African ethnicity living freely in this one county of PA before the Civil War.

Using this newly discovered familysearch feature, I did another survey of the early censuses, careful to note Cross Creek. It was interesting to note that in 1850, there were 24 white Gillespies in Cross Creek, and 40 people of color with surnames Milton, Asbury, Patterson, and Kelly. Ten years later in 1860, no white Gillespies in Cross Creek, but 2 black Pattersons and 19 mulatto Proctors.

### **White Searches**

Here is a summary of white Gillespie and Wood/Woods families found in the early federal censuses in Washington County, PA; townships are noted in brackets.<sup>11</sup>

1790 Washington County, PA

- Gillespie: George, James, William, Neal, Henry
- Wood: Joseph, John, Daniel, Benjamin, Ebenezar
- Woods: Hug, William, Samuel, John, Jacob, Jeremiah

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<sup>11</sup> ancestry and familysearch search engines give varying results. Gillespie results for 1820 and 1830 were updated on 7/13/21 using the familysearch engine.

#### 1800 Washington County, PA

- Gillespie:
  - [Hopewell] – James, Thomas, Elizabeth
- Woods:
  - [Pike Run] – John;
  - [Canton] – Henry, William;
  - [Chartiers] – James, John (2x); others

#### 1810 Washington County, PA

- Gillespie:
  - [Hopewell] – James, Thomas (2x), John;
  - [Cross Creek] – Thomas;
  - [E. Bethlehem] – Niel;
  - [Pike Run] – Neal
- Woods:
  - [Hopewell] – Nathaniel;
  - [Chartiers] – John, William;
  - [Canton] – Stephen; others

#### 1820 Washington County, PA

- Gillespie:
  - [Hopewell] – James, Mrs.;
  - [Pike Run] – Neal;
  - [Cross Creek] – Nathaniel;
  - [Mt Pleasant] – John;
  - [W. Bethlehem] – James;
  - [Donegal] – J.
- Wood:
  - [Pike Run] – John;
  - [E. Bethlehem] – Ruth;
  - [W. Bethlehem] – Samuel, Thomas
- Woods:
  - [Washington] – G,
  - [Hopewell] – Mrs;
  - [Chartiers] – N;
  - [Fallowfield] – Elijah; others

## 1830 Washington County, PA

- Gillespie:
  - [Cross Creek] – Mary, Nathaniel;
  - [Pike Run] – Neal;
  - [Hopewell] – Robert;
  - [W. Bethlehem] – James;
  - [E. Bethlehem] – John;
  - [Chartiers] – Robert, John;
  - [E. Finley] – James
- Wood:
  - [Pike Run] – Thomas, Joseph
- Woods:
  - [Bethlehem] – Addis, Edward;
  - [Cross Creek] – David;
  - [Chartiers] – Nathaniel

## 1840 Washington County, PA

- Gillespie:
  - [Cross Creek] – John, Nathaniel, William (white, next to Wm & Zachariah Patterson, free colored)
- Wood:
  - [Chartiers] – Elizabeth, David
- Woods:
  - [E. Bethlehem] – William;
  - [Chartiers] – John;
  - [E. Pike Run] – Joseph, Thomas; others

## Non-White Searches

### 1850 Washington County

Note that the 1850 federal census of Washington County, PA shows NO race recorded in many, if not most entries. Apparently this census taker only recorded the race if it was something other than white. Really?

Patterson:

48 black, includes General Jacob Proctor living with Pattersons;  
6 in Cross Creek, including Zachariah  
1 Mulatto living in Green, PA  
0 Other

Proctor:

31 black, mostly in Hopewell and Hanover  
0 Mulatto  
0 other

G\*1\*sp\*:

6 black, most in Chartiers  
0 Mulatto  
0 other  
85 white, 24 in Cross Creek, note of Canonsburg where James Maxwell Page was born in 1907.

Wood or Woods:

3 black, Donegal & South Strabane  
0 Mulatto  
1 other, South Strabane

### **1860 Washington County**

Patterson: ~20 black, 2 in Cross Creek, then Hanover, Independence, other  
1 Mulatto living in Green, PA  
0 Other

Proctor: 6 black, all in Hanover  
23 Mulatto, some in Hopewell, most in Cross Creek (19)  
0 other

G\*1\*sp\*: 4 black, most in Chartiers, also Mt Pleasant  
0 Mulatto  
0 other  
96 white      this number is wrong, search results are not exact to WashCo  
Jefferson and Peters twps, no Cross Creek (but Jefferson is close)