

## **Biographical Sketch:**

**James Leeper (b. 1719)**

**of Chanceford Township, York County, Pennsylvania  
with the discussion of evidence that he may be  
the father of James Leeper (1746-1826)**

Of Muddy Creek Forks, Chanceford Twp., York Co., Penn. until 1780  
and  
Cross Creek, Ohio, Co. (Brooke Co.,) Virginia (West Virginia)  
Washington County, Pennsylvania

*Courtesy of Fort Vance Historical Society*

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:**

**JAMES LEEPER (b. 1719)**

**OF CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

**WITH DISCUSSION OF EVIDENCE THAT HE MAY BE**

**THE FATHER OF JAMES LEEPER (1746 - 1826)**

**Of Muddy Creek Forks, Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn. Until 1780  
and  
Cross Creek, Ohio Co. (Brooke Co.), Virginia (West Virginia)/  
Washington Co., Pennsylvania**

**Compilation (as of January 2006) of:**

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**A Chapter in the Leeper Family History entitled**

**“James and ‘Jennie’ Leeper  
to  
Capt. Wesley Roy Leeper, My Father  
(With Information on Allied Families)”**

The name of James Leeper, brother of Allen and Matthew Leeper, first appears on record in 1760; and we first find him located on the right (or west) bluff of the Susquehanna, about 1 ½ miles due S.W. of the Narrows' (now McCall's) Ferry in Chanceford (now lower Chanceford) Twp., York Co., Pa. This homestead contained 214 a 108 p., and was bounded as follows: On N.W. by survey of Susanna Caldwell; thence down run running between said tract to the mouth of said run; on e. by land of Wm. Ross and Gavin Scott; and on S.W. by land of Robert Stewart. Surveyed by Robert McMurray to Samuel Leeper, Feb. 1, 1758; consideration 100 pounds = \$266-2/3 Pennsylvania Currency. Conveyed from Samuel Leeper to James Leeper, Jan 21, 1760; and from James Leeper to Alex'r Leeper upon the same real estate, as follows: 'In consideration of 100 pounds, I, James Leeper, do grant bargain, and convey unto Alex'r Leeper a certain improvement and tract of land (location and bounds here given), and also all my right in a certain warrant granted to me by the Honorable Proprietors, bearing date at Philadelphia, Jan 11, 1773, Located for said improvement and tract of land, as recourse, thereto may more fully and at large appear.' Wit., John Smith, Wm. Ross. Signed, James Leeper ...

In the paragraph above (reference: Bk 2E, p. 116), Matthew is likely the uncle of James; Samuel Leeper is likely the brother of James; Alexander is probably the son of James. Samuel Leeper was born in Ireland in about 1721. Alexander Leeper was born in Chester County, PA, in 1744.

The following is summarized from "Leeper Lineage." James Leeper had interests in two other properties. He purchased a tract (Bk. 2K, p. 538) from Richard Bernard and his wife Lettice, of Newlington Twp., Chester Co., Pa., for 280 pounds (\$746 2/3) on June 22, 1775. The property was obtained by R. Bernard per a warrant, dated Dec. 12, 1745, and was surveyed Dec. 1, 1769 and was located in Fawn Township, York County, PA. The boundaries of this property, called Mount Pleasant, were described as "...beginning at the corner of James Clark, and adjoining barren land of Hugh Doran, Henry Cowgill and Thomas Brenan containing 214 a. 108 p." A part of the property, 10 a, 28 p., on N.W. Side known as "Black Swamp," was sold to Robert Torbert, of Fawn Township, York County, PA, in February 1780. A second tract (Bk. 2K, p. 539), called Mount Airy, was 78 a. 32 p. in Fawn Township; the owners were Henry and Ruth Cowgill, who purchased the land on March 24, 1767. This property was purchased by James Leeper and Thomas and Mary Branen on Feb. 13, 1769. James Leeper and Thomas and Mary Branen sold this property to Robert Torbert of Fawn Township on Jan. 14, 1795. This sale marks the last record of James Leeper and is the basis for stating that he died after 1795.

David Rohrer Leeper and his half-brother Samuel visited the homestead of James Leeper in Chanceford Township of York County and recorded the following in "Leeper Lineage":

With attorney Robert C. Bair of York as guide, my brother Samuel and I visited this homestead ... in October 1899 and we secured as a relic a section of a chestnut rafter of the double-log barn erected by James on that farm. The rafters were faced on three sides, were 12 ft. long, and where halved together at the top mitre-joint showed about a quarter pitch. All the nails remaining were hand forged. The entire walls had been faced of chestnut logs. The roof was blown off Sept. 29, 1895, and the rest of the building was so badly shattered that the wreck was removed and mostly destroyed. Not a vestige of the

Ferry; James Leeper and Samuel Leeper signed the petition. This Samuel Leeper is most likely the brother of this James Leeper.

In 1771, James Leeper appears on the tax list for Chanceford Township of York County and James, not a resident, and Samuel Leeper appear on the tax list for Fawn Township of York County (Leeper Lineage).

A James Leeper participated in the founding of Guinston (Guweensteen) United Presbyterian Church, which was founded in 1771, as the Leeper name is associated with this church (personal communication, June R. Grove, editor of Chanceford History). However, the James Leeper, who is associated with Guinston Presbyterian Church of York Co., is likely the James Leeper who married Anne, or (less likely) the James Leeper of the Harper, Purdy, Leeper line, and not James Leeper of Chanceford Township. Actually, two different persons named James Leeper appear to have been associated with the early years of Guinston Presbyterian Church.

As an interesting aside, James Leeper and other York County residents experienced a storm that dropped 3 and ½ feet of snow in the area on January 27, 1772 (Chanceford History, p. 125).

On January 11, 1773, James Leeper was granted a warrant of 200 acres of land in Chanceford Township (Leeper Lineage), called "Pleasant Mount" and/or "Prospect Hill" (per land grant map of Dr. Neil Otto Hively).

James Leeper was a member of the committee to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention. In addition, James Leeper from York County (could be this James Leeper or his son, or James Leiper of Hopewell Township or James Leeper of Guinston Church or ?) was on the Committee for Safety during the Revolutionary War. James Leeper of Chanceford Township was the eldest and, therefore, most likely holder of this office.

James Leeper, Samuel Leeper, and James Leeper, Jr., appear on the tax list of Chanceford Township in 1778. James Leeper and Alexander Leeper appear on the Chanceford Township tax lists in 1781, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788 (Leeper Lineage).

Per History of York County, Pennsylvania by John Gibson, 1886, James Leeper was a member of the Committee for York County on Nov. 3, 1775. This organization was a militia. The James Leeper who was on this committee is not clear.

James Leeper was elected to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania as a representative from York County, announced at the meeting of October 23, 1779 [Ref.: Colonial Record of Pennsylvania, Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Volume 12, page 145; Prowells, p. 571]. The James Leeper elected to this Council is not clear. James Leeper of Chanceford, who married Margaret McKee (or Margaret McKee Snodgrass), is a likely candidate, as he would have been about 60 years old at this time.

After the sale of his property to Robert Torbert of Fawn Township on January 14, 1795, James Leeper's name is not found on any more documents. Margaret Leeper appears to have died at a

According to the research of Jerry D. Leeper, James and Margaret McKee Leeper, of Chanceford Township, York County, PA, had six children: Elizabeth (1743-1839), Alexander (1744->1804), Mary (1746-1828), James (1746-????), Samuel (1747/50-1805), and John (1760-1800).

James Leeper (1746-1828), who married Mary Jane "Jennie" Amspoker and moved from Muddy Creek Forks, Chanceford Township, York Co., PA in 1780, may have been the son of James and Margaret KcKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn. Evidence is discussed.

Before making this case, a few facts are presented on each child of James and Margaret Leeper of Chanceford. Much of the following information on the children of James and Margaret McKee Leeper was obtained from Jerry Leeper of Glendora, CA, and South Hutchinson, Kansas (after April 1998). David Rohrer Leeper provides a detailed line for Samuel Leeper, the son of James of Chanceford, in Leeper Lineage.

ELIZABETH LEEPER: Elizabeth Leeper, the daughter of James and Margaret McKee Leeper, was born in 1743 in York County, PA. Prior to 1780, she married Jonas Amspoker (possibly born about 1740 in Germany or in York Co., PA). Jonas Amspoker, of Washington Co., Penn., was a Pvt/Pa in Revolutionary War. Jonas and Elizabeth lived on a farm straddling the borders of Washington County, Penn., and Virginia. Jonas Amspoker died on July 6, 1796 in Brooke County, Virginia (now Brooke Co., WV). Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker died on July 15, 1839 in Brooke County, Virginia (now Brooke Co., WV). They are both buried in Cross Creek Cemetery in Washington County, PA.

Jonas and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker had six children: John (1780-1852), Mattie (married a Burt), Mary (married a Rippeth), Sarah (married first a Jones and second a Fulton), Samuel, and Alexander (who died as a youth). John Amspoker married Polly (Mary) Ramsey and had seven children: George, Jonas (1807-1887), Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Martha, John, and Samuel. The names Jonas Amspoker, Elizabeth Leeper, John Amspoker, and George Amspoker will be significant in determining the ancestry of James Leeper (1746-1828). Additional information on the family of Jonas and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker is provided in the chapter on Jonas Amspoker.

ALEXANDER LEEPER: Alexander Leeper, the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper, was born about 1744 in Chester County, PA. He married Margaret Snodgrass in Lancaster County, PA. He served in the Revolutionary War. On March 13, 1778, he petitioned Penn. Council, for removal of one member from the 6th Battalion of York County, PA (Ref. Vol 2, 5th series Penn. Archives p 551). According to the land grant map of Dr. Neil Otto Hively, he purchased 50 acres in York Co., PA, on January 2, 1787, which was surveyed to Jacob Shaul on August 17, 1810. He obtained a warrant, on March 6, 1787, for 100 acres in York County; patented to Elizabeth Latter on October 29, 1864. In 1782, he and Margaret were living in Chanceford Township, York County, PA. In June of 1790, he petitioned the Supreme Executive Council for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with James, James Leeper Jr., and James Leeper, from the 4th District of York County, PA (Ref. Vol 11, 6<sup>th</sup> series Penn Archives p 457). Alexander died after Jan. 1804 in Martic Township, Lancaster County, PA. The name Alexander Leeper will be significant in determining the ancestry of James Leeper (1746-1826).

Per 1790 census (roll M637\_9, page 245, image 0095), Samuel Leeper (Loeper per ancestry.com) was head of a household in Washington Co., Penn., consisting of one male over the age of 16 (presumably himself), four males under the age of 16, and four females. [The prior census entry was James Watson and the following entry was Samuel Thomson.]

Samuel Leeper died in August 1805 in Washington County, PA. Margaret Clark Leeper died in May 1827 or 1829.

Mary Szymanowski found wills for Samuel and Margaret Leeper. The will of Samuel Leeper (dated Aug. 7, 1805; probated Aug. 22, 1805) is recorded in Will Book 2 (p. 51) of Washington Co., Penn. In his will, he names his wife, Margaret, sons, James, Alexander, William, and Samuel, daughters, Elizabeth and Nancy, and sons-in-law, Alexander Snodgrass, Robert Ward. The witnesses of this will were Robert McCready, John Gardner, James Steen, and Margaret Leeper. The executors were James Carswell, James Hindman, and James Snodgrass. The will of Margaret Leeper (dated Aug. 22, 1825; probated May 21, 1827) is recorded in Will Book 4 (p. 423); she named James Leeper (eldest son) and Alexander Leeper (youngest son), Elizabeth Neal (daughter), Ebenezer Leeper (grandson), and Rebecca Allison (granddaughter).

Samuel and Margaret Clark Leeper had eight children (all born in Washington County, PA): James (b. 1773, married Elizabeth Kent), Alexander (b. 1775), Margaret (b. 1777; married Alexander Snodgrass), William Bolivar (b. 1782, married Rachel Hill), Samuel, Jr. (married Ann Everett), Mary/"Polly" (b. 1784, married Robert Ward), Elizabeth/"Betsy" (b. 10/18/1788), and Nancy (b. 1793) Leeper. James and Margaret Kent Leeper had eight children, one of whom was Samuel Leeper (b. 3/27/1805) who married Elizabeth Rohrer. Samuel and Elizabeth Rohrer Leeper were pioneer settlers of South Bend, IN; one of their children was David Rohrer Leeper, who became mayor of South Bend and authored "Leeper Lineage." The names, Alexander Leeper and David Rohrer Leeper, are significant in determining the ancestry of James Leeper (1746-1826).

JOHN LEEPER: John Leeper, son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., was born in 1760 in York County, Penn.

He married Catherine McCauley. The farm of John Leeper may have been located adjacent to the farms of Samuel Leeper (Washington Co., Penn) and James Leeper (Washington Co., Penn./Virginia border), between (the present locations of) Tent Church and State Line Roads (off Cross Creek Rd.) in Washington Co., Penn; however, the farm in question may have been the farm of an Alexander Leeper. According to "DAR Index of 1966," John Leeper was a private during the Revolutionary War, serving under Col. Anthony Wayne and participating in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Stony Point (pension file no. 873 of National Archives). John Leeper died in 1800 in Washington Co., Penn.

Per the 1790 census (Roll M637\_9; page 249; image 0094), John Leeper of Washington Co., Pennsylvania was the head of a household consisting of himself and three females, presumably his wife Catherine and his two daughters, Susannah and Margaret. The prior census entry was John Stevenson. The following entry was Robert Achleson.

**THE CASE THAT JAMES AND MARGARET MCKEE LEEPER  
OF CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY, PENN.,  
WERE THE PARENTS OF JAMES LEEPER (1746-1826)**

According to the earliest accounts of the Leeper line from James (1746-1826) and Mary Jane "Jennie" Amspoker Leeper, compiled in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Emmett Adair (the son of Martha Jane Leeper Adair) and Mary Leeper, who later became Mrs. Mary Leeper Long., the first positively-known member of their Leeper line is **James Leeper**, born 1746. The relationship of the descendants of William Alexander Leeper to James (1746-1826) and Jennie Amspoker Leeper can be considered firmly established, as it is based on statements of descendants removed by only two generations (i.e., William Alexander Leeper and Martha Jane Leeper Adair).

According to the Biographical sketch of the Leeper Family as written in the Carroll County, Ohio history (prepared by Emmett Adair ?), James Leeper (1746-1826) is said to have been born in Ireland. While still living in Ireland, he married **Mary Jane (Jennie) Amspoker**. Apparently Jennie, as she has been known to the descendents of William Leeper (their son), was her nickname and Mary Jane was her legal name. The two young people then emigrated from Ireland to the United States at about the time of the Revolutionary War. In this account, they first settled on Muddy Creek Forks, York County, Pennsylvania and, in 1780, they moved to Ohio Co., Virginia (now Brooke Co. West Virginia), and lived on land that straddled Washington Co. (Cross Creek/Jefferson Township), Penn. and Virginia.

However, substantial evidence has been uncovered that could be viewed as supporting the possibility that James Leeper (1746-1826), who married Jennie Amspoker, was born in America and was the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York County, Penn. This evidence is discussed below.

According to a search of American immigration records (from "A Snapshot of Leepers in the World," published by Halbert's Family Heritage), no record is found of an adult James Leeper who immigrated to America in the 1770s. Obviously, this search may not be complete. According to this search, the Leepers that did emigrate to America before 1800 were Robert, who arrived in Virginia in 1677 (Reference: Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, Vol. 2, 1666-1695, Indexed by Claudia B. Grundman, Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library, 1977, page 191), Robart, who arrived in North Carolina in 1748 (Reference: Lorena Shell Eaker, "The Germans in North Carolina," *The Palantine Immigrant*, 6:1 (Summer 1980), page 3), and John, who arrived in North Carolina in 1763 (Reference: Lorena Shell Eaker, "The Germans in North Carolina," *The Palantine Immigrant*, 6:1 (Summer 1980), page 6). The point, by itself, that no James and Jennie Leeper are shown immigrating to America around the time of the Revolutionary War is small, but a part of the whole.

In addition, land records of the 1700s show that several persons named Leeper were living in Pennsylvania and Virginia in the mid- to late-1700s. These land records demonstrate that numerous Leepers were in America before the Revolutionary War. James Leeper (1746-1828)

In "Leeper Lineage," David R. Leeper wrote that James Leeper of Chanceford had a child born in 1746 and had a child named James. James Leeper, who married Mary Jane "Jennie" Amspoker, was born in 1746. In 1780, at the age of 34, James Leeper (1746-1826) moved from Muddy Creek Fork (in Chanceford Township), York County, PA, the same township and county where "James Leeper of Chanceford" owned his farm and in which he would have had his child named James. James and Jennie Amspoker Leeper moved to from Muddy Creek Forks, Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn. to Ohio Co., Virginia (which became Brooke Co., West Virginia)/Washington County, Penn; this fact is highly significant.

Among the papers collected by Laverne Leeper was a document from David Rohrer Leeper that provided the genealogy of Samuel Leeper, the father of David R. Leeper. The genealogy was traced back to his great great grandfather, "James Leeper of Chanceford," as follows: Samuel Leeper (father of D. R. Leeper) was the son of James Leeper, who was the son of Samuel, Leeper, who was the son of James Leeper of Chanceford.

Based on the record preserved by Laverne Leeper (obtained from Mary Leeper), the first known Leeper ancestor of Mary Leeper was James Leeper, who married Jennie Amspoker and moved from Muddy Creek Forks, Chanceford Township, York Co., Pennsylvania; it has been shown that this James Leeper lived from 1746 to 1826. Therefore, the line from Mary Leeper to James Leeper (1746-1826) is as follows: William Alexander Leeper (father of Mary Leeper) was the son of William Leeper, who was the son of James Leeper (1746-1826).

If David R. Leeper had his definition of "second cousin" correct, "James Leeper of Chanceford", born in 1719, was the brother of James (1746-1826). In this case, two brothers, both of whom lived into adulthood, would both have been named James and would have been born 27 years apart – not likely. Therefore, it is conjectured that the statement of David R. Leeper is in error.

David R. Leeper could have made one of two understandable errors.

One, David R. Leeper could have incorrectly used the term "second cousins" in place of the correct term "first cousins once removed" for Samuel Leeper (father of David R. Leeper and great grandson of James Leeper of Chanceford) and William Leeper [son of James Leeper (1746-1826)].

Two, David R. Leeper could have been confused because both the father and grandfather of Mary Leeper were named William Leeper. David R. Leeper could have actually meant that Samuel Leeper (father of David R. Leeper and great grandson of James Leeper of Chanceford) and William Alexander Leeper [father of Mary Leeper and grandson of James Leeper (1746-1826)] were second cousins. Interestingly, either error leads to the same relationships between David R. Leeper's line and Mary Leeper's line. With either error, Samuel Leeper and William Leeper were first cousins once removed and Samuel Leeper and William Alexander Leeper were second cousins and the conclusion that a family had two adult brothers named James Leeper is no longer required.



Indeed, property (between 73 and 100 acres) called Muddy Creeks Fork was owned by Samuel Leeper, likely the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper, between 1766 and 1794 (Surveys C.391, C.396). This is likely the same Samuel Leeper who, having sold the Muddy Creek Fork property in 1794, moved to and died in Washington County, PA in 1805. Could James Leeper (1746-1828) have been living, until 1780, at Muddy Creek Fork, on or near property owned by Samuel Leeper and have not been the brother of Samuel Leeper and the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper? Could this Samuel Leeper have moved to Washington County, PA and have bought a farm adjacent to this James Leeper (1746-1826) and have done so because they were brothers?

The will of James Leeper (1746-1826) provides some interesting information that provides clues. The entire text of the will is provided under James Leeper (1746-1828).

James and Margaret McKee Leeper (of Chanceford) had a daughter, Mary Leeper (1746-1826), who married Robert Smith. According to p. 181 of "A History of Chanceford Township, York County, Pennsylvania, 1747 - 1997," Robert and Mary Leeper Smith had a son named Alexander. This son is also named in the will of Robert Smith (filed Feb. 14, 1823, York Bk N14, p. 542), along with all their other children. Nothing more is known of Alexander Smith and he is not buried with his relatives in Chanceford Township, York County, PA. Did he move? Did he move to Washington County, Pennsylvania?

An Alexander Smith is named as one of the executors of the will of James Leeper (1746-1826). This Alexander Smith likely lived in or near Washington Co., Penn., since such proximity to the home of James Leeper (1746-1828) would be helpful in being an effective executor. The following possibility must be considered. James named his trusted nephew, who had left York County, PA and moved to the vicinity of Washington Co., Penn., as one of his executors. Granted there could be other explanations, but they start to require some amazing coincidences, which could be harder to explain than the simple one: James Leeper (1746-1826) is the brother of Mary Leeper Smith (1746-1828) and the uncle of Alexander Smith. If James Leeper (1746-1826) is the uncle of Alexander Smith, then he is the brother of Mary Leeper Smith (1746-1828), and then James Leeper (1746-1826) is the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford. And the statement written by David Rohrer Leeper to Mary Leeper in 1900 makes tremendous sense.

[Mary and James were both born in 1746. Could they have been twins? Or did Margaret have a January and then a December child?]

Additional evidence or other amazing name coincidences are found in the will of James Leeper (1746-1826). Each of the name coincidences cited herein is not enough by themselves to establish a relationship between James Leeper (1746-1826) and James Leeper of Chanceford, but all of them together begin to strain the credibility of arguments that they are not related. At some point, the logical conclusion becomes that the number of common names that re-occur are more likely explained by a relationship, rather than by just coincidence.

James Leeper (1746-1826) married Mary Jane "Jennie" Amspoker, who is said to be the sister of Jonas Amspoker, who married Elizabeth Leeper (per Jerry D. Leeper). James Leeper (1746-1828) is said to be brother of Elizabeth Leeper, both being the children of James and Margaret McKee Leeper (per Jerry D. Leeper). [James (1746-1826) and Jennie Amspoker Leeper have six children: James, Anna, Mattie/Martha, John, William, and Jane.]

In 1780, James Leeper (1746-1826), who married Jennie Amspoker, moved to a farm on the border of Washington County, Penn. and Virginia. Their farm was located next to the farm of Jonas and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker (per Mary Szymanowski). Why did James and Jennie Amspoker Leeper live next to Jonas and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker? Could they be related? What are the odds that they are not related?

In his will, James Leeper (1746-1826) names John Amspoker as an executor. Why would James Leeper (1746-1826) have named John Amspoker as an executor to his will (when John Amspoker was the child of an Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker) if John Amspoker were not his nephew? What are the odds of both an Alexander Smith and a John Amspoker, who are not related to James Leeper (1746-1828), Mary Leeper Smith, and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker, but who also lived in the vicinity of Washington Co., Penn., being named as executors of this will, when there are also another Alexander Smith (possibly) and another John Amspoker (certainly) in the vicinity who are related to Mary Leeper Smith and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker? The odds seem miniscule. James Leeper (1746-1828) sure looks like the brother of Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker, who is (likely) the daughter of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., making James Leeper (1746-1828) look like the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn. James Leeper (1746-1826) sure looks like the brother of Mary Leeper Smith, who is the (likely) daughter of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., making James Leeper (1746-1826) look like the son of James and Margaret McKee Leeper of Chanceford Township, York Co., Pennsylvania.

However, there is more. The will of John Leeper, the son of James (1746-1826) and Jennie Amspoker Leeper, has an interesting name in it.

John Amspoker, the son of Jonas and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker, married Polly Mary Ramsey and had seven children: George, Jonas, Elizabeth, MaryAnn, Martha, John, and Samuel (per Amspoker History). John and Polly Ramsey Amspoker lived in Brooke County, WV/Washington County, PA (per Amspoker History). Jonas Amspoker, son of John and Polly Ramsey Amspoker, grandson of Jonas and Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker was the great grandson of James Leeper of Chanceford (per "Leeper Lineage", p. 11, by David R. Leeper). Therefore, George Amspoker was the grandson of Elizabeth Leeper Amspoker and the great grandson of James Leeper of Chanceford.

The will of John Leeper of Brooke County, WV, is in the Brooke County will book. The will, undated, was recorded in 1849; this John Leeper names his sisters, Martha and Jane Leeper in the will. One of the witnesses is George Amspoker.

ancestor).] The McCalls Ferry site is still very recognizable. I followed the roads as closely as I could to a point about 1.5 miles SW of McCalls Ferry and I stopped and talked to a local. After describing what I was looking for, he said something to the effect of ‘Go down to the next road, turn left; at the next road, turn left again and go to the end of that road. That should be a point about 1.5 miles southwest of McCalls Ferry.’ I followed his instructions, at the second left, there it was – ‘Pine Grove Road.’ It sent chills down my spine; it still does.”

One other fact bears on this question. This author has found not one shred of evidence that any other James Leeper was the son of James Leeper of Chanceford.