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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume IV
December 1938

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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

OFFICERS

President—A. D. Kenamond, Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Vice-President—Wright Denny, Charles Town, W. Va.
Recording Secretary—Henry T. McDonald, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
Corresponding Secretary—Ella May Turner, Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Treasurer—Mary T. Howell, Charles Town, W. Va.
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Directors—Sallie Lee Powell, Shepherdstown; Susan Gregg Gibson, Charles Town; Mrs. A. G. Wynkoop (died October 19, 1938); W. F. Alexander, Charles Town; J. Burns Huyett, Charles Town; James Ranson, Harpers Ferry.

ADDRESSES

(Delivered before the Society during 1937)

February 11—At Shepherdstown. The Washingtons in Jefferson County, by Millard Bushong.

May 21—At Middleway. The Story of Smithfield, by Robert L. Bates.

November 10—At Charles Town. Early Grange Activities in Jefferson County, by J. Burns Huyett; Farm Women's Clubs in Jefferson, by Mrs. William Myers, Jr.; History of Extension Activities in Jefferson, by Neil Bolton; History of 4-H Clubs in Jefferson, by Sarah Burr McGarry.

November 18—At Shepherdstown. Rumsey's Tubular Boiler, by Matthew Page Andrews.

RUTHERFORD'S RANGERS

(By Colonel Robert L. Bates)

Few Jefferson Countians of today, perhaps, know that a unique military command was recruited in their section of the country, and that this command saw a unique service. The organization was known as Rutherford's Rangers. The time was the period of the French and Indian Wars. The type of service that it rendered did not make for private glory. Its story was the story of an era rather than of a personnel. Jefferson was originally a part of old Frederick County. At the time of which we write (1757-1759) the story of the two counties cannot be dissociated. It is with some pride that Jefferson can trace her lineage through Berkeley, Frederick and Orange to Spotsylvania. Few counties are so rich in history as are these, and few have been so modest in proclaiming it to the world. Our story carries us back to the middle of the 18th Century.

On July 9, 1755, General Braddock met a crushing defeat administered by a force of French and Indians at the Battle of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, Pa. His was an ambitious military venture in which 1300 British colonials and Virginia troops took part. Williamsburg and Philadelphia had waited for the news of a great victory over the French. Instead, couriers had brought back a story of disaster. A shattered army under the command of Col. Dunbar was retreating into Pennsylvania. The surviving remnant of Virginia soldiers had moved southward. After burying Braddock, his commanding officer, George Washington betook himself to Winchester, Va., where he immediately planned the construction of Fort Loudoun as a defense against what he regarded as inevitable—a French and Indian invasion.

On August 5th, Gov. Dinwiddie addressed the General Assembly at Williamsburg, the capital of the colony, informing that body that a grave condition existed beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains; that Virginia now lay open to the hostile incursions of a traditional enemy. Something must be done and done quickly. A Defense Act was promptly incorporated into law. The word "Indian warfare" in the early days was sufficient to

induce a state of political hysteria. But like a sheltered people, who for the time being are removed from danger, the legislators proceeded to work out an ideal plan for meeting the emergency.

Each colony, at the time, admitted no other sovereignty than that of the British Crown. For one colony to fight another's battles was no more thought of than for one nation to participate in another nation's disagreements. Then, too, there was a feeling of hostility on the part of Frederick County settlers against the Ohio Company. There was no desire on the part of peaceful Valley pioneers to fight for this company whom they felt was largely the cause of the present trouble. After all, they reasoned, the Ohio Company was merely a means by which a few got rich while they, the settlers, were struggling to establish themselves with odds already against them. The authorities at Williamsburg were not seeing eye to eye with the inhabitants of the Valley.

There was a call for enlistments. A militia must be established. It was deemed reasonable that such militiamen should be exempted and protected from all legal processes, other than criminal offenses, and that their estates should be privileged from all executions while they were in the service; providing, of course, that one's property did not exceed two thousand pounds of tobacco in value (Hening, V. 6, p. 523). "Certainly this would attract the prospective militiamen!" thought the Assembly.

The enactment provided for a classification of the soldiers—foot soldiers and horsemen. Every horseman was to supply his own horse, a good saddle with breastplate, crupper and curb bridle, carbine and buckle, holster, a case of pistols, a cutting sword, a double cartouch box and six charges of powder. These he would have with him at the time of muster. At his home he would keep one pound of powder and four pounds of balls. These latter he would bring into the field with him, as they were required. Every foot soldier would supply himself with a firelock, with bayonet affixed, a cutting sword, a double cartouch box and three charges of powder. He, too, would keep powder and balls at his home. All of such equipment, however, would be supplied at county expense

if the soldier were "too poor to provide them." The officers of the militia were to be residents of the county in which they were commissioned. Every foot officer was to supply himself with a half pike, and cutting sword; and every corporal and sergeant with a cutting sword and halbert. Soldiers would be given a reasonable time in which to equip themselves (Hening, V. 6, p. 530).

At this time, the men of Frederick County were thinking of their firesides and of ekeing out a precarious existence. What did those people at Williamsburg know about fighting Indians? What did Braddock know? Look what happened to Braddock. It is true the soldier was promised a wage of fifteen pounds of tobacco for each day in the service. But profanity and drunkenness were classed along with disobedience and each of these offenses drew a penalty of fifteen or twenty lashes (Hening, V. 6, p. 544). What guarantee did the soldiers have that they would be paid? Why, that would be taken care of by a lottery! Elaborate provision was made for the sale of tickets, the drawing of numbers, the announcement of the winners and the award of prizes. Then there was another very especial inducement which, reasoned the Assembly, ought to result in the extermination of Indians. A reward of ten pounds was offered for the scalp of every male Indian over twelve years of age, but it was a felony to kill an Indian friendly to His Majesty (Hening, V. 6, p. 550). The iron hand of discipline would fall upon people who already were inured to freedom. It would be almost as wise, reasoned the settlers, to voluntarily submit to a scalping.

To the dismay of the authorities, enlistments were disappointingly few in number and the lottery was a failure. The Assembly had miscalculated the temper not only of the Valley settlers but of the King's subjects in the colony.

In 1756, reports filtered through to the region of the tidewater that the fears of the Assembly of 1755 were being realized. Roving bands of Indians were committing depredations out in the region of the Alleghanies. A soldiery trained in the arts of war were seemingly powerless against so cunning an enemy. Stockades were built by the settler folk. When the alarm was sounded there was a frantic rush for cover, and

things were put in order for a siege. Fort Seybert in Pendleton County was laid waste. A band of Indians crossed the North Mountain at Mills Gap. Fort Evans, near what is now the city of Martinsburg was attacked. A massacre occurred at Neally's Fort on the Opequon Creek. Women and children were carried off. Cabins were burned and settlers slaughtered. The reader may turn to Kercheval's History of the Valley (Chapters VI-IX) for an account of these atrocities. Here was a type of warfare for which armies were no match. "Fight Indians like Indians," reasoned the frontier people of old Frederick.

On March 25, 1756, the Virginia Assembly was in session at Williamsburg. No one doubted that an emergency existed. On this date a bill was enacted into law. Within twenty days the captains of the militia must hold a council of war. Such field officers, or captains of militia, were ordered to deliver in writing the names of all single men in their respective muster rolls from precincts. All ablebodied men were to have their names entered. There would be a general proclamation that these men appear at the courthouse in Winchester within ten days. There and at that time one man out of every twenty so listed would be selected for service. The proclamation was made in Frederick County and notices to the effect were posted in public places. The enactment specified that if enrollment were not voluntary then a form of lottery should be the method of selection. When such selection was made men would draw slips of paper with numbers thereon. Those having designated numbers would be enrolled as militiamen. When the quota was complete the soldiers would be incorporated into Virginia regiments. Not even this appealed to the gambling instincts of the early settlers who, almost a generation before, had enacted against them special legislation to curb such propensities. Those inducted into the service were to be paid one shilling a day.

Another bad feature of the law was that the authorities had sought to conscript ne'er-do-wells and vagrants who at that time abounded as they always do in pioneering regions. Self-respecting men had no stomach for such close identification with cut-throats. Again the enrollment of soldiers was far from successful.

The inhabitants of Frederick County were, in the meantime, learning how to take care of themselves. Not only were they acquiring the stealth of the Indian but they were building private as well as public stockades and all ablebodied citizens were armed. Much has been written of the whites that were slaughtered. The Indians, we may state, were not being neglected. The way to fight Indians was like Indians.

The Assembly's obsession of "pricking down" a soldiery manifested itself at a later session of the General Assembly of the same year. Those not appearing at the court house were, henceforth, to be deemed deserters.

The General Assembly met again in April, 1757. Its enactments were repetitious in nature. Again the accoutrement of the soldier was prescribed in language almost identical to that of the previous enactment. A wide discretion was allowed the commanding officer as to who would be impressed into service, as to what would be regarded as punishable offenses. He could even tie a soldier's head and heels together (not to exceed five minutes) if the soldier acted refractorily. The lash could be freely used (Hening, V. 7, p. 93).

The situation was causing George Washington no end of trouble. He knew the temper of the early settler. Upon him rested the responsibility of enforcing such enactments as were promulgated by the Virginia Assembly. The measures were not enforceable. When he attempted to put them into effect he encountered a contemptuous attitude on the part of both civilians and soldiers. Of this he complained bitterly to the Governor. While engaged in the strengthening of Fort Loudoun, he hit upon the correct expedient. Perhaps, after all, Washington's greatness was due to the fact that his practical good sense—seemingly at least—dominated the ideal within him. We shall present a copy of the letter he wrote to Gov. Dinwiddie. This communication was dispatched from Fort Loudoun and bore the date of October 24, 1757. His alarm may or may not have been justified as to the general disorganization and social dislocation resulting from border warfare. But he recommended a new type of military organization. Said Washington:

> The raising of a company of rangers, or augmenting our strength in some other manner, is so far necessary that without it, the remaining inhabitants of this (once fertile and prosperous) valley will scarcely be detained at their dwellings till spring. And if there is no expedition to the westward then, nor a force more considerable than Virginia can support, posted on our frontier (if we will still adhere to our destructive defense schemes) there will not, next campaign I dare affirm, be one soul living on this side the Blue Ridge the resulting autumn; unless it be troops in garrison, and a few inhabitants of this town who may shelter themselves under the protection of this fort. This I know to be the immovable determination of all the settlers of this County; which to give a more succinct account of than I could in writing, was a principal among many other reasons that induced me to ask leave to come down. It was not to enjoy a party of pleasure I wanted to have absence. I have been indulged with few of those, winter or summer. I must here add, that an incredible number of inhabitants has fled in consequence of the two last incursions of the enemy of which your honor has already been advertised. And that I have taken indefatigable pains, and found it no easy task, to prevail on the bulk of the company to wait the consultation of this winter, and the events of the spring. I do not know on whom this miserable and undone people are to rely for redress. If the assembly are to give it to them, it is time that measures were concerting; if we are to seek it in the commander-in-chief it is time our grievances were made known to him; for as I said before, another campaign, such as the last, will depopulate this country. Then let the consequences be considered, where are we to get supplies of provisions for our armies when this valley which is the only support of them, is entirely abandoned to an enemy, which by that means will be entirely possessed of everything necessary to pursue their conquest; and that the adjacent counties will fly much faster than this, not being half so well settled, is a fast indisputable.

Necessity fosters invention. Braddock's expedition had failed because he has insisted (as most historians agree) upon European forms of tactics and strategy in his campaign. To

fight Indians like Indians, to the early settlers, was the only obvious form of combat. To the authorities, steeped in their European habits, this was not warfare. Necessity had determined a new form of tactics. Of this the term "ranger" is adequately descriptive.

The defeat of General Braddock at Fort Duquesne had impaired the settlers' confidence in military leadership as practiced in the European way. Washington had sounded the opinion of the pioneer folk as to the best method of defense. The settlers had lived amidst dangers, they knew what danger was, and they had learned best how to defend themselves. The new command which Washington proposed necessitated a new kind of leadership. A continuation of the letter noted above discloses his attitude in the matter of determining the best man to act as commanding officer for the Frederick County Rangers. Washington also indicated the kind of man that should not command them. A continuation of the letter follows:

> I shall also add, what I did not in my last (lest it should be thought I spoke from prejudice) that Captain Hog is the most unfit person in the world to raise and command a company of Rangers. He in the first place is generally disliked, were he not, he has neither activity, spirit nor knowledge enough of the woods, to answer this end. And again, the men most proper for such an undertaking would be backward to enlist under him, fearing his discipline; whereas, I conceive a person in some degree upon a level with themselves would have it in his power to engage for the good pay which is offered huntsmen, who have been used to arms from their childhood, and in a particular manner acquainted with the country from which they have been driven. These are my reasons against Captain Hog, and in behalf of some such person as Mr. Rutherford.

Gov. Dinwiddie acted upon Washington's advice and Captain Robert Rutherford received his commission as commanding officer of the Frederick County Rangers. Enlistments now were promptly made. A new spirit superseded the old feeling of despair. The command took the field. The country was not depopulated which Washington had predicted should

the old system of conscripting vagabonds and "pricking down" obtain. The discipline imposed upon the Rangers was the most effective for the place, the time and the circumstances. Now Indians would be fought by white men who in turn were to fight like Indians. Instead of a uniform, the hunting shirt would be worn with its long cape effect with fringe made of raveled colored cloth. Breeches, leggings and moccasins completed the attire. "In the latter years of the Indian war," says Kercheval (Valley of Virginia, Ch. XVIII, p. 251), "our young men became more enamored of the Indian dress throughout, with the exception of the match coat. The drawers (breeches) were laid aside and the leggings made longer, so as to reach the uppper part of the thigh. The Indian breech clout was adopted. This was piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long, and eight or nine inches broad. This passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the ends for flaps, hanging before and behind over the belt. These belts were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kind of embroidery work."

The rangers proceeded in the performance of their duties in small detachments of twos and threes—in larger numbers if a greater number were necessary. This type of warfare made acts of heroism merely hearsay. Specific deeds of valor have not been recorded and the stories told by the rangers have perished from the memories of their descendants. It is to be hoped that some day an old manuscript, or diary, may be discovered that will throw more light upon this important period of history. Danske Dandridge, in her book entitled "Historic Shepherdstown, speaks of these rangers. "This company," she said, referring to Rutherford's command, "did very efficient service, even though when first organized they, at one time, ran away from a large party of Indians that they unexpectedly met. That was when they were recruits." But discretion has always been the better part of valor. The author concluded, "That they redeemed their character for courage is certain." William Darke, later to become General Darke of the Revolution, was a corporal in this company.

As is true of most efficient military organizations in time of war, there was a move made to place these rangers in another command and have them repel invaders at other sectors

of the long front. Again it was due to Washington that the command was kept in Frederick County. On April 24, 1758, Washington, from Fort Loudoun, addressed a letter to the President of the Council. We may note an extract from this letter:

> Captain Rutherford's company was raised and posted on this quarter by Governor Dinwiddie's express order and can be more useful here, than any other men whatever, being all sons of the neighboring farmers, men of property, young, active, and entirely acquainted with the woods of these frontiers. Whereas, if they go southward they will be utter strangers to the enemy's haunts, and of no more use there than the militia of an adjacent county; while their places here must be supplied by militia equally ignorant of these woods as they will be of any others, besides giving them a useless march of two hundred miles, and exposing the frontiers in the meantime. Another reason may be urged; their property lies in this county.

Washington knew the temper of this command. Home and fireside was their first law of patriotism. In the spring of 1758, Rutherford's company was actively engaged in protecting the settlers and repelling the enemy. It was difficult at any one time to get the command together as they were, for the most part, dispersed in small detachments throughout the county. In a letter to Gov. Fauquier, bearing the date of June 19, 1758, Washington wrote as follows:

> The letter herewith enclosed would have been sent according to date, but I have been waiting till now for Captain Rutherford's payroll; his command being much dispersed in the ranging service.

This brief statement of Washington's was highly descriptive of the mode of warfare in which white men fought like Indians.

The lottery had proved a failure as a means of raising money. The colony had no alternative but to appropriate money for the conduct of the war. The pay that had been

promised the soldiers was forthcoming at infrequent intervals and then in inadequate sums. In 1758, there was some talk of disbanding the company of rangers. An old and unsatisfactory expedient was again recommended. In the place of hunting down marauding Indians, a bounty was once more to be offered for scalps. The General Assembly, then in session, took the matter under advisement; but this parliamentary body had now the precedent of a ranger military to guide them. There was, they concluded, no need for a repetition of former errors.

In September, 1758, the General Assembly was again in session. Again it passed an enactment "for the Defense of the Frontiers of this Colony." As the pay of the soldiers had already been long in arrears, provision must once more be made for their payment. As enlistments were to expire in December, the disbandment of regiments would work a great hardship upon the defenseless of the frontier. Provision had to be made for extending the time of such enlistment from December until the May following. This first regiment, during the interim, must remain employed in ranging for the better protection of the inhabitants of the harassed districts. But every economy had to be practiced to keep the men in the field. There would be but one colonel and he would pay "the expenses of his own table." To this end the services of chaplain, adjutant, quartermaster and fort major would be dispensed with. Four companies of rangers would be maintained and each company was to consist of one hundred men who were to be specifically employed in protecting the frontiers as the governor and commander-in-chief would from time to time direct. Commissioners would be appointed to examine and settle accounts. The treasurer was authorized to pay to the soldiers the money due them. (Hening, V. 7, p. 171).

The only clue to the personnel of Rutherford's command, so far as we can ascertain, is the pay roll. In September, 1758, a special enactment of the General Assembly (Hening, V. 7, p. 282) authorized John Hite, James Wood and Robert Rutherford to examine accounts and to pay the militia such money as was due them. These commissioners were also empowered to assess the damage done by hostile Cherokee and Catawba In-

dians in Frederick County and to make due settlement. The list (Hening, V. 7) does not distinguish between rangers and militiamen or others, for that matter, who were supplying provisions to the soldiery. Whether these individuals served as rangers or not, they did most certainly constitute a home front and many of them, unmistakably, were in Rutherford's command. The account is exclusively that of Frederick County. The list is not complete as the name of Corporal Darke, Robert Rutherford and James Shirley do not appear. Those who were authorized to be paid were:

To Archibald Ruddall, lieutenant
Henry Selzer, serjeant
John Jones
To Jeremiah Odle, Moses Job, Reudy Mank, George Bennett, Jonathan Odle and James Thruston
To Patrick M'Kenny
To Richard Mank, Henry Mank, and Daniel Mank
To Henry M'Kenney
To Nathaniel Bailey, Peter Bailey, and William Cross
To Isaac Lindsey, David James, and Edward Tummens
To Owen Wingfield
Walter Shirley
Robert Gooseberry
Jarvis Shirley
To John Porke, and Isaac Thomas
To James Jack, and Hugh Johnston
To James Jones
Francis Maginis
Joseph Lyon
Joseph M'Dowell, as lieutenant
John Allen, ensign
James Ireson, serjeant
To Thomas Allen, Andrew Blackburn, Isaac White, Matthew Harbison, William Blackburn, Bryan Money, James Hughes, Joseph Fleming, William White, John Young, Joseph Lancett, John Capper, David Williams, Leonard Cooper, Joseph Carroll, John Cooke, William Wilson, Samuel Vance, Andrew Vance, James Huston, William Hughes and John Cooper
To Thomas Speak, captain

John Hardin, lieutenant
Magnus Tate, ensign
Charles Littleton, serjeant
John Champain, do.

To Daniel Johnson, Stephen Suthard, James Lindsey, Thomas Lindsey, Jacob Pricket, Thomas Price, Robert Stewart, Stephen Johnson, Isaac Lindsey, John Regan, Edward Timons, John Hampton, John Colson, Solomon Littleton, Thomas Robinson, Edward Degell

To John Laman, James Legat, John Dickson, Holaway Perry, Joseph Pierce, Henry Vanmeter, Lawrence Lender, Edward Mergee, Remembrance Williams, Joseph Polson, William Firell, Nicholas M'Intire, Edward Lucas, Robert Backus, Benjamin Sweet, John Taylor and Anthony Turner

To Robert Cropper, for a horse for Indians

To John Allen, lieutenant
James Ireson, ensign
George Wright, serjeant

To William Hughs, Bryan Money, John Magill, James Hugh, James Huston, John Cooper

To James Camp

To Richard Hankins, John Cook, Andrew Vance, Samuel Vance, John Duckworth, Joseph Greenway, Joseph Wattbrake, Anthony Dunlevy

To William Wilson
John Vance
Will Elimus Ghink doctor
Jesse Jackson

To Samuel and Andrew Blackburn, administrators of John Blackburn for provisions

To John Mendenhall for do.
James Jack, for do.
John Shearer, for do.
James Magill, for do.
Edward Sningers, for do.
Robert Stockdale, for do.
Van Swearingen, for do.
Isaac Pearce, for do.

To James Magill, for estate of William Nealy for do.

To Edward Stroud, for do.

To Lewis Stephens, for horse hire and provisions.

To Isaac Perkins, for do.
Evan Watkins, for do.
John Phillips, for do.

Sums paid varied from a few pounds to a few shillings. It will be remembered that the foregoing list was for the whole of Frederick County.

A peace was concluded with the French on February 10, 1763. In May, following, there was a royal proclamation to the effect that soldiers and officers who had participated in the French and Indian Wars should receive extra compensation for their services. The soldier desiring land would receive a grant in fee simple, providing his land be taken in ten years. A captain was to receive 3000 acres, a non-commissioned officer 200 acres, and a private soldier was to have 50 acres. But there was a provision in the grant that there should be no further encroachment upon the Indians. It seems that soldiers did not in many, if not most, cases avail themselves of their bounty rights. The Bounty Warrant supplies indisputable evidence of a soldier's participation in the conflict. Such warrants are on record in the Virginia Land Office in Richmond, Va. It might be of some interest to reproduce one of these:

Virginia French and Indian War Land Bounty Certificates. Vol. II, page 356.

Berkeley Sct. March Court 1780

James Shirley personally appeared in court and made oath of the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that in the year 1758 and 1759 he served as a soldier in a company of rangers commanded by Captain Robert Rutherford until the same was reduced which company was embodied by the directors of an Act of Virginia Assembly and that he had never received any land for his services under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of 1763 the above affidavit was supported by a certificate under the hand of the said Robert Rutherford which is ordered to be certified.

Rev. No. 13 James Shirley
1066 Will Drew Cl.

Red tape was not unknown even to the ancients. How did one realize on his bounty and convert it into cash? A continuation of this record tells its own story:

Old Military and Importation Warrants, Vols. 1, 2, and 3, p. 862; Virginia Land Office, Richmond, Va.

Land Office Warrant, N. 1064

To the principal surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for James Shirley, his heirs and assigns, the quantity of fifty acres of land, due the said James, for military services performed by him as a soldier in the late War between Great Britain and France according to the terms of the King of Great Britain' proclamation of 1763 a certificate of which duly proven is received into the Land Office.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said office, on this 25th day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty."

This warrant was endorsed over to Robert Rutherford for a consideration. Such certificates appeared to be negotiable and consequently could be used in lieu of money. But the record continues:

Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Know ye, that by virtue of a Military Warrant under the King of Great Britain's proclamation of seventeen hundred and sixty-three, number one hundred and fifty-nine, and issued the eighteenth day of December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, is granted by the Commonwealth, unto Robert Rutherford, Esquire, assignee of James Shirley a certain tract or parcel of land containing fifty acres by survey bearing the date of the eleventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, lying and being in the County of Monongalia on the west side of Little Kenhawa and bounded as followeth. (Here appears the land marks of the survey).

In witness whereof the said Patrick Henry, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath set his hand, and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond, on the fifth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five and of the Commonwealth, the tenth.

P. Henry

Robert Rutherford became distinguished in the annals of old Frederick and later of Berkeley (that part which is now Jefferson County). He represented Frederick in the General Assembly from 1766 to 1772, and later represented the new County of Berkeley. He was instrumental in establishing Berkeley as an independent county and was a member of the first board of trustees of Charles Town, the present county seat of Jefferson County.

EARLY LIBRARIES

(Mentioned by Lewis in the 1904 Handbook of West Virginia.)

Dec. 15, 1820, the "Library Society of Harpers Ferry" in Jefferson county, was incorporated by an act of the Assembly of Virginia; two meetings were to be held annually, one of which was to be on the first Monday in May, for the election of a president, six directors, a secretary, treasurer, and librarian.....

March 8, 1856, "The Jefferson Athenaeum," at Charles Town in Jefferson county, was made a body corporate, with authority of law to establish a library and reading room, its stock not to exceed $10,000.

PIONEER PREACHERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

(By Ella May Turner)

Although the first settlement in what is now Jefferson County was probably made about 1727, we have no records concerning either churches or schools until a number of years later. Therefore, even the names of most of the pioneer preachers and pedagogues have long been forgotten. Very likely the first minister to preach in this county was a visitor from some other settlement who held services in the home of one of the pioneers. There is a tradition that the Rev. Peter Muhlenburg, father of the distinguished pastor of the Episcopal Church at Woodstock, who fought so gallantly in the American Army during the Revolutionary War, preached at Mecklenburg about 1729 or 30. On several occasions he visited settlements in Maryland and Virginia and it is quite likely that he paid the Germans here a visit, as they were from the sections of Pennsylvania in which he labored.

The Lutherans

From the records of the Lutheran Church, translated some years ago by the late Walter M. Duke, we learn that: "In the year 1765 the first members of the Protestant church here in Shepherdstown, of whom there were at that time no more than nine in the town, united with one another and held divine service, which consisted of the singing of a few hymns and the delivery of a sermon by one of their number, in a house. Among these were the following: Henry Budinger, Sr., Heinrich Kuckos, Martin Endler, Philip Klebar, Nicholas Hahn and Martin Wohlfarth.

"In July, 1776, Mr. Bauer, the first Reformed preacher, came here. Soon after this they took into their services for the instruction of their children, a schoolmaster by the name of Kramle. He performed his duty by the children in a conscientious manner. After Mr. Bauer went away from here, the Rev. Mr. Wildbahn, whose home was formerly in Hanover, and who is still living, served this congregation for three years. Since, however, the congregation began to increase and the members of the same desired divine service oftener, the Rev.

Mr. Nichodemus (now dead) was called, and served them with all fidelity for seven years.

"After his death the venerable, worthy Mr. George Young, the Protestant preacher in Hagerstown (now dead) was petitioned to serve this congregation. In the capacity of a Protestant teacher to this congregation he served faithfully and conscientiously for four years, and the Lord blessed his labors so far as young and old were concerned, so that his memory is still revered by this congregation and well-deserving praise is still bestowed upon him in his grave. He was known as a pious, truthful teacher. May his ashes rest in peace!

"This congregation, however, soon became divided and thrown into no little disorder. This was caused partly by self-styled preachers who had not the inward call, and partly by men of unhinged minds who pretended a singular odor of sanctity. Finally it pleased the Lord to send to his Protestant Church the late Rev. Mr. Weimer, of blessed memory, also from Hagerstown. He served this congregation with all fidelity and honesty for three years and warned them against these rovers and soul murderers. After this holy man had passed to his reward, the worthy Rev. Christian Streit, Sr., (now living), the Protestant preacher in Old and New Virginia served the members of this congregation zealously for several years and sought to bring them to order."

The Reverend Christian Streit referred to in this old record was of Swiss descent. He was born on June 7, 1743. He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, in 1768. After serving as pastor of several churches in Pennsylvania, he became pastor of the Lutheran Church in Winchester July 19, 1785, where he served until his death in 1812. It has been said of him that "he acted as bishop of all the churches in that part of the Valley of Virginia and laid the foundations of numerous congregations throughout the whole region."

"Since, however, (quoting again from the record of the Lutheran Church), "owing to the increasing growth of the congregation, his many duties increased more and more, he desired that another Protestant preacher should come to Virginia and serve the people, and thus lighten the burden of his

office. There answered the call of the Protestant Lutheran Congregation of Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to come to New Virginia, the regularly and legally appointed teacher, Rev. Johann Young, a native of Gorlitz, in upper Saxony in Europe. In the year of 1789, September 14, he arrived in this western country. He went first to the Lutheran congregation at Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he remained one year. In the month of December, 1790, he journeyed into Virginia, and with trust in God entered upon the duties of his office.

"Now since the membership of the Protestant Lutheran congregation has increased more and more, the Elders and Fathers of the same, of whom the following constitute the church committee: Martin Endler, Sr., Nicholas Stroer, George Raab, Adam Linck, Michael Burkert, Johannes Heiser and Andreas Ronymus, with trust in God, determine to build a brick church to his honor in these dangerous and troublous times. Indeed, it shall be a Lutheran Church in which the holy Protestant faith, according to the doctrine of the Apostles and the unchanging Augsburg Confession, may be preached and where the holy sacrament may be served. For that purpose the cornerstone is laid today in a solemn manner."

The Rev. Johann Young continued as pastor of the church until his death in 1801. His successors, the Rev. Frederick William Gausinka, the Rev. Mr. Rabenach, and the Rev. John Keller, found it so far from "quiet on the Potomac" that none of them remained more than a few years. During their pastorates the church was almost disrupted by dissensions brought about by the transition from the use of the German to the English language. As the church was in the midst of an English speaking community, it was apparent to all except a group of conservative Germans, who clung to the language of their forefathers, that if the church was to grow the English language must be used in the service.

Finally on July 1, 1819, the Rev. Charles P. Krauth, distinguished alike for his scholarship and his ability to get along with people, took charge of the congregation and soon restored peace and harmony among the members.

Dr. Krauth was born at Montgomery, Pa., May 7, 1797. His father, a native of Germany, was a school teacher and a

church organist. Dr. Krauth studied medicine for a time, but while on a visit to the Rev. D. F. Schaeffer of Frederick, decided to enter the ministry. In 1818 the Rev. Abraham Reck, of West Virginia, whose health had become impaired, asked Dr. Schaeffer to send him a theological student to assist him. Dr. Schaeffer sent Mr. Krauth, who continued his studies with Mr. Reck and assisted him in his pastorial duties. He was licensed to preach by the Synod of Pennsylvania in 1819. His first pastorate was at Martinsburg and Shepherdstown. Here he was so efficient and successful that he was called to St. Matthew's congregation, Philadelphia. Being a profound Hebrew scholar, he served for a time as Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature at the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg. In 1834 he accepted the presidency of Pennsylvania College. Seventeen years later he resigned this position but continued to teach at Pennsylvania. He died on May 30, 1867, in the forty-ninth year of his ministry.

Reformed Church

There is a well authenticated tradition that the first church erected in Shepherdstown was a wooden structure built by the Reformed congregation, and that it served as a union meeting house for the Reformers, Lutherans and Presbyterians. So cordial was the relationship between the Reformed and Lutheran congregations that, for years after they had separate meeting houses, services were never held in them at the same time. It is said that when the Reformers decided to hold services at the same hour as the Lutherans some of the brethren regarded the innovation with such disfavor that they affiliated themselves with the Lutherans. Tradition tells us that the stone tower at the rear of the present brick church stood in front of the union church, and that the same bells hang in it today that called the "forefathers of the hamlet" to worship in the days of old. The records of the Reformed Church show that children were baptized as early as 1782. Historians say that about 1780 the Rev. Michael Slaughter conducted services in Shepherdstown. But some of the older members of the church were of the opinion that he preached here as early as 1745, as he brought with him from Germany four silver communion cups on which was

the date on which he assumed charge of each congregation. One of these he left with the congregation at Shepherdstown, one at Winchester, another at Hagerstown and the fourth at Lancaster. Mr. Daniel Rentch, who died some years ago at the age of over ninety years, remembered distinctly that the date was 1745.

Mr. Slaughter's successor was Dr. Charles Meyer, who served the congregation for a number of years. Other early ministers were L. Beecher, S. Staley and Robert Douglas.

The Episcopal Church

Bishop Meade, who wrote a history of the Episcopal Church in West Virginia, was able to secure only very meagre information about the pioneer preachers of that church. From a list of ministers licensed for the Plantations by the Bishops of London from 1745 on, he found that Rev. Daniel Sturges was licensed for Norborne Parish in 1771, two years after this parish was formed.

It is probable that two of the most distinguished clergymen of pioneer days, Rev. Charles Minn Thruston and Rev. Alexander Balmaine, conducted services from time to time at St. George's Chapel, believed to have been built at some time within the reign of George II, 1720-1760. The former, after serving in the French and Indian War, studied for the ministry and became rector of a parish in his native county of Gloucester. In 1869 he came to Frederick county, Va., where he served as pastor until the Revolutionary War, when he raised a company of soldiers that joined Washington in New Jersey. He was severely wounded near Amboy, while leading his men in an attack on a Hessian redoubt, and was later promoted to the rank of Colonel. After the war he held various public offices in Frederick county and in 1809 went to live in Louisiana, where he purchased a plantation. He died in 1812, and was buried on the spot where the battle of New Orleans raged fiercest a few years later.

The Rev. Alexander Balmaine, also a veteran of the Revolution, was pastor of the Episcopal congregation in Winchester for thirty years from 1785 to 1815 and was very popular with all classes.

It is believed that a church was built in Shepherdstown in 1769, as there was a stone over the door of the old church bearing that date. Thomas Shepherd in his will dated March 23, 1776, said: "It is my desire that the lot in the town of Mecklenburg on which the English church now stands, known by No. 40, be the sole use of the Parish of Norborne free from ground rent and my heirs to give to the vestry a deed for it if required." According to the Rev. C. W. Andrews' history of the Episcopal Church of Shepherdstown there was a stone church upon the site of the building now occupied by the colored Methodists. About sixty years ago a contributor to the Shepherdstown Register wrote that he had seen an old subscription paper dated April, 1788, on which were the names of J. Pierce, George Custard, James Randal, John Moore, Jonathan Osborn and George Bishop, who subscribed stated amounts in pounds, shillings and pence for the erection of the Episcopal Church. J. Pierce's subscription was to be paid in smith work, George Bishop's in lime and that of the others in cash, wheat or tobacco.

Mr. Sturges served in Norborne Parish from 1771 until 1786, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Stubbs, whose good fortune it was to be one of the spectators who witnessed Rumsey's public trial of the steamboat, and he gave the inventor a certificate testifying to the success of the experiment. Colonel Alex Boteler, who wrote of the memorable occasion many years later, after having interviewed a number of persons who were present, said of Mr. Stubbs: "The reverend gentleman was rosy-cheeked and plumptiludinous—his whole appearance proving that then as now the good people of Shepherdstown took excellent care of their parsons." Mr. Stubbs was also the teacher of the Shepherdstown Academy. The following letter was written by one of his former pupils to James Johnson, legal representative of the Rumsey heirs:

Baltimore, November 30, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I have a very perfect recollection of Mr. James Rumsey, and his first attempt to stem the waters of the Potomac with his steamboat, which took place in the autumn of 1786 or 1787. I resided in Shepherdstown in the years 1786 and 1787, un-

der the charge of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, who taught a grammar school in that beautiful village.

Mr. Rumsey had a brother in the school, who, at a later period than usual, commenced the study of the Latin and Greek languages, preparatory to his studying medicine. This circumstance led to an intimacy in the family of Mr. James Rumsey, and when the experiment was made I was invited to be in the boat.

The boat was propelled against the current of the Potomac river at the rate of four or five miles an hour; and the impression upon the minds of all in the boat was, that Mr. Rumsey had accomplished all his wishes. His own exultation left no doubt upon the minds of all that he had accomplished all his expectations; and I understood, some time after that, that he had gone to Europe, expecting to reap a golden harvest from his discovery. I have often mentioned the above facts, and as often expressed the opinion that Mr. Rumsey was entitled to all the merits of the invention.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

ASHTON ALEXANDER.

As dates concerning the periods that several of Mr. Stubbs' successors served are conflicting, I shall omit them. It is believed that following his pastorate there was a considerable period during which the church at Shepherdstown had no services except those occasionally conducted by Morgan Morgan, of whom Rev. Benjamin Allen wrote:

"Though encumbered with the weight of years, and but a layman, he, by constant exhortation and incessant labours of love, through the blessing of God, impressed the minds of many of the young with the truths of the Gospel, and revived the spirit of pity generally in the land. Through Jefferson and Berkeley, and part of Frederick, Hampshire and Maryland, his labours extended. He visited alike the mansions of the rich and the cottages of the poor, everywhere acting in the spirit of a crucified Master. To the prosperous he was the messenger of warning, to the afflicted, of consolation."

Following Mr. Stubbs, the next regular pastor was the Rev. Mr. Veasy. A Mrs. Brown of Charles Town told Bishop Meade that he was "a man who faithfully performed his duty

in preaching and catechizing as she was the subject of both." Mr. Veasy was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of whom nothing is known. About 1795 the Rev. Mr. Page became pastor. He is remembered as being deeply pious, zealous, and far beyond the ministerial standard of the day. Before coming to Norborne parish he had served as assistant to Rev. Bryan Fairfax in Christ Church, Alexandria. Soon after leaving Jefferson county for Southern Virginia, he died from the effects of the climate. His successor, Rev. Mr. Heath, was originally a follower of John Wesley, and came to America to take charge of a "female institution" sponsored by Wesley. When Wesley decided to separate from the Episcopal Church, it appears that he refused to follow his example. Mr. Heath died in 1800, and Rev. Emanual Wilmer succeeded him. Bishop Meade says that when he visited the Shepherdstown church in 1812 or 1813 he found that preaching services were conducted there occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Price.

In 1814 a new order of things commenced in Norborne Parish with the coming of the Rev. Benjamin Allen, of whom Bishop Meade writes:

"On Christmas eve in the year 1814, a little after dark, there entered my house a gentleman, who introduced himself to me as Mr. Allen, from New York, with letters of introduction from Bishop Moore and Dr. Wilmer, certifying that he was a candidate for orders, and wished employment in the valley as a lay reader. Although the roads were in their worst condition, much rain having fallen, he had in two short days walked from Alexandria to my house, about sixty miles. Carrying him with me to the Old Chapel the next day, we met with Mr. Beverly Whiting and his sister, Miss Betsy, from Jefferson county, who had, as they and others near them afterward did, come about fifteen miles to church through bad roads. Into their hands I consigned Mr. Allen, on a horse which I had lent him. In just two weeks he returned in high spirits. He had itinerated through the whole of Jefferson and Berkeley counties, found out the principal families who were still attached to the church, established at least twelve places for service, and received a kind invitation from Mr. Whiting and his sister to bring his little family to their house and make it their home

for the present. To Alexandria he immediately returned, where his wife and infant were, and without delay, in a spell of bitter cold weather in the month of January, brought them up in a road wagon of Mr. Whiting's, on its return from Alexandria, to which it had carried a load of flour. Mr. Whiting's was his home for a considerable time—for years, indeed; and even after a parsonage was provided, his visits to that abode of hospitality were frequent and long."

Mr. Allen was ordained by Bishop Moore in 1816. The reports from the parishes of St. Andrew's and Norborne this year were "highly favorable." A new church had been finished at Shepherdstown and churches at Bunker Hill and Charles Town were nearing completion. The other reports made from St. Andrew's during Mr. Allen's pastorate show the good results of his labours. The membership increased about 40 per cent, Sunday schools were established throughout the parish and a religious library was provided for the use of each of the principal congregations in the parish.

Bishop Meade says that during the years that Mr. Allen served the congregations in Berkeley, Jefferson and Washington counties, "He rode as great a distance, preached as often, studied his Bible as much, and prepared as many things for the press as any man of his day."

In 1821 Mr. Allen was called to the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. His notable work here was interrupted by the failure of his health and he went to England in the hope that the voyage would prove beneficial. "It may be safely affirmed," says Bishop Meade, "that within the same short period no minister from this country had ever attracted more attention, and had as zealously used more opportunities of promoting the welfare of all religious societies than Mr. Allen."

The distinguished career of Mr. Allen was brought to a close in a tragic manner. He started to return to America on a ship which was detained by contrary winds for one hundred days, and died, and was buried at sea.

The Rev. B. B. Smith, later Bishop of Kentucky, succeeded Mr. Allen as pastor of the congregations of Charles Town and Shepherdstown and served them acceptably for about two years.

His successor, the Rev. Alex. Jones, was pastor of these churches for fifteen years. His reports from year to year show that at times he was discouraged. In 1827, after reporting a decided increase in his congregations, and the decision of three young men to enter the ministry, he adds, "It is, however, a subject of lamentation and sorrow with the pastor, and with the pious under his charge, that there is a great and general indifference prevalent in this parish to the truths of the Gospel, and that but few are turned from the error of their ways." Mr. Jones remained in charge of the congregation until 1838.

The Presbyterians

Though there are no records of a very early date in regard to a Presbyterian Church in Shepherdstown, if Dr. Graham is correct in his surmise that Potomoke in Virginia was identified with Mecklenburg or Shepherdstown, it seems likely that the first minister to conduct services in what is now Jefferson county was a Presbyterian.

Dr. Graham quotes from the records of the Synod of Phladelphia September 19, 1719:

"The Synod having received a letter from the people of Potomoke in Virginia requesting the Synod's care and diligence to provide them an able Gospel minister to settle among them, it has appointed that the Rev. Mr. Daniel McGill should go and preach to the people."

The next year, September 22, 1720, Mr. McGill reported that he went to Potomoke in Virginia and "after some months continuance there put the people in church order."

In the minutes of the Synod we read: "The said congregation of Potomoke, in Virginia, have sent a letter to the Synod manifesting their appreciation of Mr. McGill's whole conduct among them and desiring his settling among them as their minister."

In 1732 the presbytery of Donegal was erected out of New Castle. In the minutes of Donegal Presbytery we find Potomack in Virginia an established place of worship. On June 11, 1745, the Rev. Samuel Cavin was appointed "to supply Potomack, Opequon, and Bullskin at his conveniency."

The name Potomack was dropped from the minutes after the name of Shepherdstown made its appearance in 1768. In

October, 1768, Shepherdstown Church was presented "supplicating for supplies" and Messrs. Slemmons and Balch were appointed. The following spring the congregation made the same request, but there is no record of any one's being sent. There was, however, the general order that Mr. Hoge supply the vacancies in Virginia.

The first pastor of the Elk Branch Church was the Rev. Dr. McKnight, who preached there from 1776-1782, and no doubt supplied other pulpits as well. Dr. McKnight was born at Carlisle, Pa., October 1, 1754. He was graduated from Princeton in 1773, was licensed by Donegal Presbytery, April 12, 1775, ordained December 5, 1776. Just before his installation at Elk Branch he married Miss Susan Brown of Franklin county, Pa., and to this union ten children were born, two of whom became ministers. In 1783 Dr. McKnight became pastor of the congregation at Marsh Creek, where he remained six years. From 1789 until 1809 he served as co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Rodgers of the Collegiate Churches in New York City. He resigned in 1810 and retired to his farm near Chambersburg. For several years he served as a supply of the Rocky Spring Church near his home. In 1815-1816 he was president of Dickinson College. He then returned to his farm, where he lived until his death October 21, 1823. Dr. McKnight is described as being medium in height and graceful and dignified in bearing and address. At ease in any society, he could adapt himself to all circumstances, and to all classes of persons. He was blessed with a keen sense of humor which he no doubt found a "very present help" in coping with difficult situations.

In 1792 the Elk Branch congregation was divided, one part going with the Shepherdstown congregation, and the other with Bullskin. It was not until 1833 that this congregation was reorganized.

In 1791 the Rev. William Hill accepted a call from the congregations at Bullskin, Hopewell and Charles Town.

On May 30 the ordination services were held at the Old Chapel near Charles Town. The sermon was preached by Dr. Moses Hoge, who chose as his text, "Thou, therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ." Mr. Hill was of English ancestry. He was the son of Joseph Hill, and was born in

Cumberland county, Va., March 3, 1769. In 1788 he was graduated from Hampden-Sidney, and after being licensed to preach in the summer of 1790, he engaged in missionary work for two years in Richmond, Lancaster, Northumberland, Prince William and Berkeley counties. He then resigned to become pastor of the churches at Charles Town and Hopewell. When Mr. Hill resigned in 1800 he intended to take up missionary work west of the Ohio river, but he abandoned this plan to accept a call to the Winchester church. Dr. Hoge, pastor of the church in Shepherdstown, then served the congregation at Charles Town for seven years, and after his resignation there was no regular pastor until Rev. James Matthews became pastor of the church. Upon the resignation of Dr. Matthews, Rev. William C. Warton supplied the pulpit until Rev. Septimus Tustin took charge of the congregation.

It was the good fortune of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shepherdstown to have as pastor for twenty years one of the most distinguished ministers of the day, the Rev. Moses Hoge, who became pastor of the church in the fall of 1787. Dr. Hoge, son of James Hoge, was born near Middletown, Va., February 15, 1752. He was sent for a short time to a classical school taught by the Rev. Adam Goodlet of the Associate Church in Culpeper, but had soon to return to the labor of his father's farm. So eager was he to learn that he frequently carried his books when he went to work in the fields. In 1778 he went to Liberty Hall, where he prepared for the ministry. Here his friend and teacher, Mr. Graham, attempted to improve his manners and soften his awkwardness, but Moses Hoge was Moses Hoge and Mr. Graham soon gave up his attempts. Although Dr. Hoge never entirely lost his awkwardness, people said "It is the way of an honest, tender-hearted, upright, noble-spirited man." The eloquent John Randolph said of him, "That man is the best of orators." Foote says, "He never purposely made gestures, yet every limb and feature spoke to his hearers. A jerk of his elbow or a swing of his long arm, was the precursor or accompaniment of a sweeping proposition, an unanswerable argument, or the assertion of a great truth."

Dr. Hoge purposed after he received his license to preach

to go to Kentucky, but he postponed doing so and went to Hardy county for a time. After remaining there for nearly five years he accepted a call to Shepherdstown, in the hope that a change in locality would bring about an improvement in his health.

As he was a member of Lexington Presbytery and the church at Shepherdstown was under the jurisdiction of Carlisle Presbytery, some unpleasant complications arose, which were not adjusted for several years.

A few months after his arrival at his new home he witnessed Rumsey's public trial of the steamboat and was one of those who gave the inventor a certificate stating that the boat made a successful trip. In the Library of Congress there are some letters written by Dr. Hoge to Susan Rumsey Skiles, a daughter of James Rumsey. They contain a great deal of advice and many observations on religious matters, but no reference to happenings in Shepherdstown.

During his residence in Shepherdstown Dr. Hoge kept a journal, which is frequently quoted by his son, John Blair Hoge, who wrote a biography of his father which was never published, but which may be found in manuscript in the Library of Congress.

One interesting entry in this journal is that of November 14, 1792, which reads: "This day Capt. Charles Morrow finished his course on earth. He is the first member of my church who has died since my residence here."

From the following act passed by the Virginia Assembly it is evident that a new church was built during the early years of Dr. Hoge's pastorate:

"Sev. LX—That it shall and may be lawful for John Kearsley, John Mark, John Morrow, William Buckles and Lawrence Vandevier, Gentlemen, Trustees, a majority of them, to raise by one or more lotteries, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds, to be by them applied towards completing the building of a Church in Shepherdstown, in the county of Berkeley, for the use of the members of the Presbyterian Society."

At that time lotteries were considered as legitimate means of raising money for church purposes as Shepherdstown's famous and unique "soups" are in our day.

One of the most spectacular events of Dr. Hoge's life occurred in September, 1794, while the Synod of Virginia was in session at Harrisonburg. The Whiskey rebellion had recently taken place, and many of the "Whiskey boys" were members of Presbyterian congregations. An armed force raised in Virginia to quell the rebellion was encamped at Harrisonburg while the Synod was in session. Dr. Hoge proposed: "That the Synod prepare an address to the people under their care, inculcating upon them the duty of obedience to the laws of the country." Mr. Graham, his former teacher, opposed the resolution, and the proposition was lost by a small majority. The soldiers were enraged and threatened personal violence. It was only through the intervention of Dr. Hoge that some of the ministerial cloth was not exchanged for a coat of tar and feathers. To satisfy a general demand that he preach for the soldiers before they began their march to Pennsylvania, Dr. Hoge preached to them from the text, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

The following year Presbytery met at Dr. Hoge's church in Shepherdstown, and though no account of this meeting is available, it is safe to say that all the brethren were well taken care of on that occasion.

In the fall of 1801 the health of Mrs. Hoge failed and on the advice of physicians, Dr. Hoge took her south. In the spring, cheered by her apparent improvement, the devoted husband started with her to return to Shepherdstown, but on the way she became very ill, and as a last resort he started to take her to Sweet Springs, Va., but she passed away before they reached their destination. Dr. Hoge stood at the head of his wife's grave and preached her funeral sermon. He was devotedly attached to Mrs. Hoge and was most deeply grieved at her death. From entries in his journal the loneliness of his life after he was deprived of her companionship must have been almost unbearable. Therefore his relatives and friends must have been gratified when he was united in marriage with Mrs. Susannah Hunt, of Charlotte county, Va. Dr. Hoge's letter to his niece announcing his engagement is so human that no one can read it without sympathizing with him in his uncertainty as

to whether he had been altogether prudent in his decision to marry again.

This is his letter:

Dear M———

When I left Shepherdstown I had the apprehension that some strange and probably disastrous event would befall me before my return. This, you may recollect, I mentioned at my own table the day I set out for this country. I had then a particular event in view. For Mrs. Susannah Hunt I had long entertained the sentiments of sincere and tender friendship. At a time when I could be in no danger of being misled by any improper prepossessions, her accomplishments and virtues appeared to me something more than what falls to the lot of mortals in the present imperfect state. But thoughts of a second marriage were not, to me agreeable. I could not, however, avoid seeing her again. Nor, indeed, though much afraid of the consequences, did I wish to avoid it. The result has been what I did not expect. She is to accompany me to Shepherdstown about three weeks from the present time. Whether in this case I have acted prudently or not I am conscious of having acted according to the best light I could obtain. In love to you and F. she joins with me. Give my best respects to Mr. B. and Mr. R's and friends in general.

I am yours affectionately,

MOSES HOGE.

In addition to his ministerial duties, Dr. Hoge for a time conducted a school in Shepherdstown. In the "Potomac Guardian Advertiser" of April 4, 1792, we read this advertisement: "To the Friends of Virtue and Learning.

"On the first day of May next, the subscriber intends to open a school at Shepherdstown for the purpose of teaching the Latin, Greek and English Languages, and some of the most useful branches of Science. To the orthography, grammar and pronunciation of the English language, a particular attention will be paid.

"He hopes to have the school conducted in a manner calculated to improve the heart and form the virtuous citizen,

at the same time that the mind is furnished with the elements of useful knowledge.

"MOSES HOGE."

"A tutor of good reputation is already engaged."

If this school ever materialized, it must have been discontinued after a time, as in December, 1809, Dr. Hoge wrote:

"It is now three years and six months since I began to teach a grammar school in Shepherdstown."

According to Foote, Dr. Hoge opened his school for the double purpose of adding to his means of support and the education of his sons, three of whom became distinguished ministers.

In the meantime he had been making plans for the establishment of a school in the Shenandoah Valley, probably at Shepherdstown, for the training of young men for the ministry, and when asked where he would obtain the means of support of the school, he replied, "the silver and gold are the Lord's." In June, 1807, Dr. Hoge was unanimously chosen president of Hampden-Sidney, and in October he took up his duties as President of the College and Professor of Divinity. His double task proved too much for his strength, and in 1819 he had a long and severe illness.

In the spring of 1820 he was appointed a delegate to the General Assembly which met in Philadelphia. He became ill while the Assembly was in session, and died in that city on July 5, 1820.

The death of Dr. Hoge was the occasion of much regret in Shepherdstown. Memorial services were conducted in the Presbyterian Church by Dr. Hoge's successor, Rev. John Matthews, who was pastor of the church at Shepherdstown until 1830, when he resigned to become professor of Theology at Hanover College.

The Methodists

The first Methodist preachers in America were all laymen who never administered the sacraments but received them from the clergy of the Episcopal Church. On Christmas Eve, 1784, at a general conference of Methodists held in Baltimore, a let-

ter was read from John Wesley. After writing of his refusal to ordain ministers in England, he said:

"But the case is widely different between England and North America. Here there are bishops who have a legal jurisdiction. In America, there are none, neither any parish ministers; so that for some hundred miles together, there is none to baptize, or to administer the Lord's Supper. Here, therefore, my scruples are at an end; and I conceive myself at full liberty, as I violate no order and invade no man's right by appointing and sending laborers to the harvest.

"I have accordingly appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America; as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as elders among them, by baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper."

For the early history of the Methodist Church in Jefferson county we have to depend upon Bishop Asbury's Journal, from which I shall quote:

July 20, 1782—"Preached at Shepherdstown to about two hundred people."

May 20, 1874—"From Sharpsburg I hastened to Shepherdstown, where the Lord sent home his word."

June 24, 1785—"I crossed the mountain at Sharpsburg and preached to some honest Germans. Came on to Shepherdstown."

August 29 1789—"Our quarterly meeting began in the woods near Shepherdstown; we had about seven hundred people; I felt energy and light in preaching and power attended the word. Brother Willis spoke and the Lord wrought powerfully."

"Sunday 30 was a high day. One thousand or fifteen hundred people attended; sinners began to mock; many cried aloud, and so it went. I was wonderfully led out on Psalm cxlv-8-12 and spoke first and last three hours. O, how the wicked contradicted and opposed."

August 15, 1799—"We rode twenty-eight miles to Charles Town. We had a very rocky and uneven ride. We stopped at Keyes' Ferry and were kindly entertained. Friday at eleven

o'clock we held a meeting in Charles Town and then rode on eighteen miles to Millsborough."

August 29, 1801—"This evening brought us to Thomas Key's upon the Shenandoah. We went by way of Samuel Phillips' to see his dear afflicted wife, perhaps for the last time in this world: God is still gracious to the family. We also saw Harpers Ferry, and beheld with satisfaction the good plain buildings erected there by the United States."

Sunday 30—"At Charles Town I preached under the shady oaks to perhaps fifteen hundred people upon Hebr. x. 29; it was a gracious season; truth had its dominion in some minds. We administered the sacrament. I ordained the office of deacons John McPherson and John Davenport."

August 17, 1802—"On Tuesday we came through heat and over hills to Shepherdstown, Virginia. I found Thomas Boydstone and his wife on the road to glory. After thirty years occasional preaching, we have a small society, and by the purchase of an old academy, a church with two chimnies in it."

July 23, 1806—I called upon Joseph Perkins, the superintendent of the U. S. Armory. Here is a factory of stores of instruments of death, tastefully arranged in several apartments; there may they remain forever. But will it be so? Alas, no. I was caught in a rain up the river, the effects of which I felt next day."

August 3, 1806—"I am here at John Davenport's. I have been sick and laid up since Thursday last. Copious bleeding, emetics, cathartics, and bark have had their turns. The fever since the day before yesterday has left me. I have been providentially favored with a good physician, kind friends and temperate heat. The Lord has done well."

For a number of years the Methodist congregations of Jefferson county were served by circuit riders, who came monthly at first and then every fortnight. Some of the early preachers were Rev. Mr. Boyleston, Rev. James Monroe, Rev. Robert Caddon and Rev. James Lakin. Several of the early resident preachers boarded with the family of Mr. Thomas Hessey, who lived where Mr. Winters now resides.

The Catholics

Unfortunately I have been unable to secure information about the pioneer priests of this county. According to Norris, the first missionaries who came to the Shenandoah Valley were from Frederick, Conewago and Baltimore. Fathers Frambach, Gallitzer and Zoochi, prior to 1800, rode a circuit of two hundred miles, extending from Cumberland southward.

One of the priests who conducted services in Shepherdstown as early as 1794 was the Rev. Dennis Cahill, of Frederick. It was to Father Cahill that Livingstone applied for aid in exorcising the spirits that tormented him after his refusal to get a priest to minister to a dying man. Having in a dream seen a dying man dressed in robes and heard a voice that said, "This is the man that can relieve you," Livingstone, acting on the advice of a Catholic family living in the neighborhood, came to Shepherdstown, where Father Cahill was conducting services and persuaded him to conduct mass in his home, and from that time there were no more ghostly visitations. So impressed was Livingstone with the strange events that occurred that he and his household became devout Catholics, and some years later he conveyed to trustees a thirty-acre tract of land, the income of which was to be used for the support of Rev. Dennis Cahill, or, in case of his not accepting the terms of the conveyance, any other priest, on condition that he conduct services there. In case no one could be secured the income from the land was to be used for the building of a chapel on a part of the land.

Many years ago the Catholics worshipped in a church on a four-acre lot that was located on the site now occupied by the colored school of Shepherdstown. It would be interesting to know whether it was here that Father Cahill conducted services.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

(A list of Revolutionary soldiers who enlisted from Jefferson County or who lived here at some time before or after the Revolution. Data has been secured from several sources, including genealogical records of their descendants. There have been numerous requests for such a list in order to permit its further study and correction.)

Angel, John. b. in Baltimore, 1760. Pvt. enlisted by Henry Bedinger, Dec. 3, 1782. Previously at battle of Eutaw Springs. Lived on Angel Hill in Shepherdstown.

Avis, George. Death reported from Harpers Ferry in 1796.

Baylor, Robert. Lived on Bullskin. Moved to Kentucky, Feb. 13, 1804.

Bedinger, Lieut. Daniel. b. York Co., Pa., Jan. 11, 1761. d. Jefferson Co., March 17, 1818. m. 1791, Sarah Rutherford. Pvt. in Capt. Shepherd's Riflemen. Prisoner at Ft. Washington. Lieut. under Col. John Neville, 4th Va. Regt. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Bedinger, Lieut. George Michael. b. 1756. d. Dec. 7, 1843. In Stephenson's Co. of Riflemen. Moved to Kentucky after Revolution.

Bedinger, Capt. Henry. b. York Co., Pa., Oct. 16, 1753. d. Jefferson Co., May 14, 1843. m. Dec. 22, 1784, Rachel Strode (b. Oct. 19, 1762. d. Oct. 17, 1839). Lieut.-Capt. 5th Va. Regt. Quartermaster Virginia Line. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Bennett, Lieut. William. b. 1737. d. 1802. Buried at "Maple Shade," near Shepherdstown.

Boltz, John Jacob. b. 1734. d. 1806. m. 1757, Catherine Elizabeth Madern. Presumably buried in Union Church graveyard, Middleway.

Boltz, John Michael, Sr. b. 1759. d. 1834. m. 1786, Eve Zombro (in marked grave in Union Church graveyard, Middleway). Pvt. in Capt. Holderbaum's Co., 1781. Buried in unmarked grave in Union Church graveyard, Middleway.

Boyer, Capt. John. In Shepherdstown after Revolution.

Brady, Lieut. Christopher. d. Nov. 14, 1776. In Capt. Stephenson's Co., 1775. Later Lieut. in Capt. William Brady's Co. Died at Ft. Washington before battle.

Brady, James. b. in Langford Co., Ireland, 1750. In Capt. Henry Bedinger's Co., 1782. Lived at the Bloomery.

Brady, Capt. William. Raised a company in the neighborhood of Charles Town.

Breedin, John. Sgt. with George Rogers Clark, 1778. Lived near Harpers Ferry.

Breedin, Richard. Pvt. with George Rogers Clark, 1778. Lived near Harpers Ferry.

Briscoe, Dr. John Hanson. b. Mar., 1717. d. Dec. 7, 1788. m. Elizabeth McMillan. Surgeon to a Maryland company. Bought "Piedmont" in 1780. Owned property in Shepherdstown before Revolution.

Briscoe, Capt. Reuben. Capt. 4th Co. Riflemen under Col. Daniel Morgan, 1778.

Broaddus, Lieut. William. d. 1830. Pension $320 a year. Buried in Harpers Ferry Cemetery.

Brown, George. Pvt. in Capt. Shepherd's Co. Taken prisoner at Ft. Washington and exchanged.

Brown, James. m. Eleanor Rutherford. Pvt. in Capt. Shepherd's Co. Taken prisoner at Ft. Washington and exchanged. Kept Globe Tavern in Shepherdstown.

Brown, Samuel. Pvt. in Capt. Shepherd's Co. Taken prisoner at Ft. Washington and exchanged. Killed September 26, 1777.

Bryan, Daniel. d. 1834. Served in Maryland line. Moved to Jefferson Co. after Revolution. Pension, $96 a year.

Buckles, Robert, Jr. Lieut. under Edward Lucas, May, 1781. Buried in an unmarked grave near Dust Crossing.

Butcher, Richard. In Capt. Hugh Stephenson's Co. Lived on Bullskin.

Byers, Conrad. Pvt. Lived in Shepherdstown after Revolution.

Chapline, Isaac, Sr. b. Frederick Co., Va., Jan. 17, 1755. d. Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, 1810. m. Elender Wallace Shenton (b. 1740. d. Aug. 6, 1809). Buried in Chapline graveyard near Shepherd Grade.

Cherry, Capt. William. Capt. 4th Va. Inf., 1777-1778. Kept Cherry's Tavern in Charles Town.

Cookus, Michael. Pvt. Living in Shepherdstown, 1804. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Crawford, John. In Capt. Stephenson's Co., 1775. Sgt. in Capt. Shepherd's Co., 1776. Lived on Bullskin.

Crawford, Valentine. Under brother in western campaigns. Lived on Bullskin.

Crawford, Col. William. b. in Westmoreland Co., Va., 1722. m. 1744, Hannah Vance. Col. 7th Va. Rgt., 1776. Killed by Indians, June 11, 1782. Lived on Bullskin.

Crim, Peter. d. at Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Feb. 2, 1847, aged 93 yrs., 5 mos. Buried in Union Cemetery at Middleway.

Crutcher, James. Pvt., Pa. line. Lived in Jefferson Co. after Revolution. Drew pension in 1835.

Dandridge, Capt. Alexander Spottswood. d. Apr. 1785. m. Ann Stephen. Lieut. 4th Va. Dragoons. Capt. Va. Artillery, 1777. Resigned 1780. Lived at "The Bower" in Jefferson Co. after Revolution, coming from Hanover Co., Va. Buried in Martinsburg.

Darke, Col. William. b. Bucks Co., Pa., 1736. d. Jefferson Co., Nov. 20, 1801. m. Fanny Deleyea. Lt. Col. 4th Va. Regt. Buried in Ronemous (or Engle) graveyard at Duffields. D. A. R. marker.

Davenport, Abraham, Sr. b. May 28, 1714. d. near Summit Point, Oct., 1789. m. 1745, Mary Simms (1724-1800). Patriot in St. Mary's Co., Md. Buried near Summit Point.

Davenport, Abram, Jr. b. Maryland, Feb. 9, 1752. d. Jefferson Co., Apr. 17, 1825. m. Jan. 21, 1779, Frances Williams (1751-1829). Lieut., Col. Moses Rawling's Md. Rgt. Buried in Edge Hill Cemetery, Charles Town.

Davenport, John. b. Dec. 14, 1753. d. 1807. m. Ellen Harris. Corporal in Jouett's Co., 7th Va. Regt. Also served in Samuel Cabell's Co., 6th Va. Battalion of Continental Troops. Buried on Davenport estate at Summit Point.

Davenport, Samuel. b. Aug. 3, 1763. m. (1) Lucy Cook; (2) Ruth H. Hay; (3) Mary Hay. Buried on family estate, now Wiltshire place, near Leetown.

Davis, Michael. Enlisted from Shepherdstown.

Delrock, Michael. Hessian, deserted to Americans at Princeton. Lived in Shepherdstown after Revolution.

Duke, James. Lived near Charles Town after Revolution.

Duke, John. Pensioned. Father of Matthew Duke.

Duke, Matthew. b. July 5, 1758. d. near Uvilla, 1820. Buried on Hendricks farm at Uvilla.

Eckhart, John. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Endler, M. d. Oct. 1, 1802, aged 62 yrs., 9 mos. Chief farrier in a cavalry regiment. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Engle, Michael. In Capt. Stephensons Co., 1775. Died on a prison ship. Brother of Philip Engle.

Engle, Philip, Sr. b. Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1743. d. Jefferson Co., Nov. 21, 1830. m. (1) 1754, Mary Darke; (2) Isabella Pollock. Pvt. in Carolinas with Gen. Gates. Buried in Engle graveyard at Duffields.

Entler, Adam. Presumably buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Entler, Adam, Jr. Presumably buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Entler, Philip. b. York Co., Pa., 1740. d. Berkeley Co., Va., 1793. m. Catherine Welsh. Pvt. in Capt. Randolph Spengler's Co., York Co. militia, 1776. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Ernst, Martin. b. 1755. d. 1836. Hessian, deserted to Americans at Princeton. Pensioned. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Fackler, Jacob. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Fisher, Peter. d. 1844. Pvt. with Col. Darke at Yorktown, 1781. At death was toll-keeper on Shepherdstown-Smithfield turnpike.

Folk, Daniel. d. 1838. Pensioned as a pvt. in Va. State troops. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Frank, Valentine. d. in Jefferson Co., Va., 1831.

Freese, John. b. Lynn Twp., Northampton Co., Pa., 1759. d. at Kearneysville, 1823. m. 1779, Katherine Kearney (1761-1830). Moved to Berkeley Co., Va., 1778. Pvt. in Capt. Henry Shade's Co., Pa. Regt., under Col. Brodhead. Buried on "Southwood" farm, near Kearneysville, grave marked by large cross laid in ground.

Gates, Gen. Horatio. Home at "Traveler's Rest," near Kearneysville, from 1772 to 1790.

Glenn, James. b. 1764. d. 1832. m. (1) Jane Duke; (2) Ruth Burns. Lived at "Glenburnie" in Jefferson Co. With Lieut. Bedinger in southern campaign, 1779-1780. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Gray, David. m. Elizabeth Craighill. With Capt. Stephenson, 1775. Lived in Shepherdstown after Revolution. Moved to Leetown, 1816. Buried at Leetown.

Gray, John. d. Dec. 27, 1776. In Capt. Shepherd's Co. Died in service.

Guseman, Abraham. b. Germany. Enlisted from Harpers Ferry. Served seven years. Buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Morgantown.

Haines, Peter. b. 1753. d. 1844. Pvt. in Abraham Shepherd's Co. Pensioned at Harpers Ferry. Buried in old Presbyterian graveyard in Charles Town.

Hanes, John. d. Sept. 18, 1800, aged 59 yrs., 9 mos. Pvt. from Shepherdstown. Buried in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Harrison, Lieut. Battaille. d. Nov. 16, 1776. Pvt. in Hugh Stephenson's Co. Lieut. in Capt. William Brady's Co. Killed at Fort Washington. Lived on Bullskin.

Haynes, Capt. Jacob. b. July, 1761. d. Apr., 1835. Frenchman who came with Lafayette. Buried in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Hendricks, Col. James. b. York Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1720. d. Berkeley Co., Va., 1795. Major, Lt.-Col. and Col. 6th Va. Regt., later known as 1st Va. Regt. Buried in Buckles-Hendricks graveyard, near Shepherdstown-Halltown turnpike.

Hite, Lieut. George. b. 1761. d. 1816. m. Deborah Rutherford. Lieut., 3rd Continental Dragoons. Clerk Jefferson County Court, from 1801 till his death. Presumably buried at St. George's Chapel, near Charles Town.

Hoffman, John. b. Frederick Co., Va., 1760. d. Jefferson Co., Va., 1827. m. (1) May 9, 1790, Mary Blake; (2) 1795, Sally Newcomer (d. 1819). Pvt. in Capt. John Marshall's Co., 7th Va. Regt. Buried in unmarked grave in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Hoffman, Robert. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Kearsley, John. b. Oct. 20, 1745. d. June 26, 1819. m. Nancy Morrow. In William Morgan's Co. After Revolution was mayor of Shepherdstown and built present Presbyterian manse.

Kerney, Anthony. b. Berkeley Co., Va., Feb. 15, 1752. d. Jefferson Co., Va., May 4, 1829. m. 1790, Sarah Shepherd Thornburg (July 15, 1775-Aug. 10, 1852). Pvt. from Shepherdstown. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Kerney, James, Sr. b. Jan 11, 1747. d. Apr. 3, 1821. Corporal in Capt. Hugh Stephenson's Co., 1775. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Kerney, John. Captain Va. militia 1778-1782, with Col. Joseph Crockett.

Kretzer, James. b. Reinfalls, Germany, 1740. d. Shepherdstown, Va., 1800. m. 1763, Maria Elizabeth Clay (d. 1817). Pvt.

Lafferty, Thomas. d. 1826. Buried near Ridge Road in Jefferson Co.

Lee, Charles. d. Oct. 2, 1782. Major-General Continental Army, June 17, 1775. Dismissed Jan. 10, 1780. Retired to Leetown. Will recorded at Martinsburg. Buried in Philadelphia.

Lemen, William. b. Frederick Co., Va. Jan. 1, 1756. d. Apr. 17, 1809. m. (1) May 22, 1781, Mrs. Margaret Manning Martin; (2) 1788, Mersey Thornburg (1764-1837). Pvt. in Capt. Allen Rose's Co., 6th Va. Regt. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Lemon, Lieut. James. In Col. Hartley's Pa. Regt. Killed at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. Spent boyhood in Shepherdstown.

Lemon, Capt. John. 13th Va. Infantry, 1776-1778. Buried on "Kearfott place," near Kearneysville.

Levick, Caleb. b. France, 1775. d. Shepherdstown, Va., 1817. Settled in Delaware, later in Virginia. m. 1791, Rachel Bedinger. In Capt. Joseph Swearingen's Co. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Lewis, Andrew. Pvt. Lived on Bullskin.

Lewis, John. b. 1742. d. 1846. In Capt. Shepherd's Co., 1776. Died on Babb's Marsh in Jefferson County.

Likens, Jacob. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Loar, John. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Loar, Philip. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Lucas, Lieut. Edward. b. near Shepherdstown, Dec. 3, 1738. d. Mar. 19, 1809. m. Mary Darke. 2nd Lt. in Capt. William Morgan's Co. Buried on his estate at "Elmwood," near Shepherdstown.

Lucas, William. b. near Shepherdstown, Jan. 18, 1742. In Capt. William Morgan's Co. Moved to Ohio after Revolution.

Mange, Peter. In Capt. Stephenson's Co., 1775. Lived in Shepherdstown.

McCarty, Andrew. Served in Virginia line and drew a pension. Lived in Jefferson County.

McGuire, Col. William. d. 1820. Buried in Zion P. E. Cemetery in Charles Town.

McIntire, Capt. John. Lived near Shepherdstown after Revolution.

M'Knight, John. d. at Smithfield, Jan. 1813, in his 80th year. Lieut. in Revolution. In battle of Trenton.

Medlar, Boston. d. 1832. Pvt. in Maryland line. Lived in Jefferson County.

Miller, John. Pvt. Active in affairs of Shepherdstown from 1799 to 1843. Said to be buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Moler, Adam, Sr. d. Aug. 26, 1820, in his 72nd year. Pvt. Buried on Thompson farm near Bakerton.

Moore, Cato. b. Eastern Shore, Maryland, 1752. d. 1784. Settled in Shepherdstown at early age. Severely wounded at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and forced to resign, Feb. 3, 1778. Presumably buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown.

Mordand, Michael. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Morgan, Dr. Abel. d. July, 1785. m. Elizabeth Bedinger. Surgeon in 8th Pa. Regiment.

Morgan, Abraham. m. 1787, Mary Bedinger. Moved to Kentucky after wife's death.

Morgan, Capt. William, Sr. b. 1723. d. Berkeley Co., Va., 1788. m. 1754, Drusilla Swearingen (b. Feb. 2, 1737). With Gen. Washington at Morristown, 1776. Buried in old Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Morgan, William, Jr. b. Apr. 2, 1759. d. June 16, 1816. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Morrow, Capt. Charles. Served in southern campaigns. Said to be buried on his town lot in Shepherdstown, now owned by Knode Boswell.

Morrow, Col. John. m. Mrs. Mary Rutherford Peyton. Col. Va. militia, 1778-1781.

Morrow, Capt. Thomas. d. 1778. Taken prisoner at Long Island.

Myers, Capt. Ludwig. Lived near Shepherdstown after Revolution.

Nourse, James. b. 1731. d. 1784. Buried at St. George's Chapel.

Oliver, Thomas. b. in Baltimore. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Orndorff, Christian. Capt. in Maryland line. Moved to Shepherdstown after Revolution. Buried at Sharpsburg, Md.

Ox, George. Hessian, deserted and enlisted under Pulaski. Lived in Shepherdstown after Revolution. Later moved west.

Pierce, John, Sr. Appeared at July court, 1820, in Shepherdstown, and made certified statement to Federal Secretary of War.

Piper, Jacob. From Shepherdstown.

Pyle, William. Ensign in Capt. Stephenson's Co. Living in Shepherdstown in 1797.

Randall, John. Pvt. from Shepherdstown during entire war. Made donation to Episcopal Church there in 1786.

Reynolds, George. b. Maryland, 1742. d. Jefferson Co., Va., 1818. m. 1782, Lenny Wolfarth. Living near Shepherdstown in 1797.

Rion, John. d. 1788, aged 49. Quartermaster Dept. Buried on farm of Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor, near Shepherdstown-Halltown turnpike.

Robb, Philip. Pvt from Shepherdstown.

Roberts, James. Pvt. in Capt. Stephenson's Co., 1775. Lived near Shepherdstown.

Ronemous, Andrew. With Gen. Gates. Lived near Duffields.

Ronemous, Conrad. With Gen. Gates. Lived near Duffields.

Ronemous, Lewis. d. Apr. 19, 1830, aged 81 yrs., 64 das. With Gen. Gates. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Rumsey, James. b. Cecil Co., Md., Mar., 1743. d. London, Dec. 21, 1792. Buried in churchyard of St. Margaret's, near Westminster Abbey. Lived in Shepherdstown, 1786-1788.

Rutherford, Robert. b. Caroline Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1728. d. Jefferson Co., Va., 1803. m. Mary Daubigny Howe (d. June 24, 1813). Buried at "Flowing Spring," in an unmarked grave.

Sappington, Thomas. b. 1756. d. Nov. 8, 1830. Pvt. Buried in Dark Hollow graveyard in Terrapin Neck, near Shepherdstown. "He fought and bled for liberty" on his tombstone.

Sevier, Peter. d. Sept. 2, 1781. In Capt. Stephenson's Co. Buried in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Shaner, George. Pvt. from Shepherdstown. Drawing pension in 1835. Presumably buried in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Sheetz, Adam. Enlisted in Capt. Stephenson's Co. Came to Shepherdstown from York Co., Pa. Presumably buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Shell, Dr. Nicholas. b. Germany, 1746. d. Jefferson Co., Va., 1803. Surgeon in army for six years. Buried in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Shepherd, Capt. Abraham. b. Frederick Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1754. d. Jefferson Co., Va., Sept. 7, 1822. m. Dec. 27, 1780, Eleanor Strode (b. June 27, 1760. d. Sept. 23, 1853). Capt. 11th Va. Regt. Buried in Shepherd graveyard adjoining Rectory in Shepherdstown.

Spang, David. Pvt. with Capt. Henry Bedinger, 1783. Pensioned. Living in Shepherdstown, 1797.

Staley, Peter. d. in Shepherdstown, July 16, 1837. Pvt. Age given as 80 in 1835 list of Virginia pensioners. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Shepherdstown.

Stephenson, Col. Hugh. d. Sept., 1776. Capt. Va. Riflemen, 1775. Col. Md. and Va. Riflemen, 1776. Lived on Berryville pike opposite Marshall Burns place.

Swearingen, Benoni. d. 1798. m. (1) ————; (2) Sarah Bedinger (d. 1792); (3) ———. In Battle of Germantown. Lived in Shepherdstown. Late in life moved to Lebanon, a Moravian settlement.

Swearingen, Hezekiah. b. 1747. d. Jan. 3, 1817. m. Rebekah Turner.

Swearingen, Capt. Joseph. b. Frederick Co., Va., July 10, 1754. d. Jefferson Co., Va., Aug. 1821. m. 1783, Hannah Rutherford (b. 1752). Capt. Va. Regt., 1781. Served throughout the war. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Swearingen, Capt. Josiah. b. near Shepherdstown, Mar. 28, 1744. d. Aug. 9, 1795. m. Jan. 5, 1777, Phoebe Strode (b. 1757. d. 1786). Pvt. in Capt. Stephenson's Co., 1775. Captain, 1781. Buried at "Maple Shade," near Shepherdstown.

Swearingen, Major Thomas. b. Shepherdstown, 1752. Went to Kentucky, 1779.

Swearingen, Van, Sr. b. Maryland, May 22, 1719. d. Apr. 20, 1788. m. (1) Sarah Swearingen; (2) Priscilla Metcalf. County Lieut., 1777.

Swearingen, Van, Jr. Moved from Shepherdstown to western Pennsylvania. Served under Hand and McIntosh.

Tabb, George. b. Gloucester, Va., Nov. 14, 1750. d. Aug. 1829. m. (1) Anna White; (2) Ann Eliason. In Capt. Stephenson's Co. Honorably discharged Oct. 3, 1775. Buried in Berkeley county.

Tabb, Robert. b. Gloucester, Va., Jan. 23, 1737. d. Sept. 11, 1775. m. Elizabeth Elliott. In Capt. Stephenson's Co. Buried in old Episcopal graveyard in Shepherdstown D. A. R. marker.

Thornburg, Lieut. Thomas. b. Shepherdstown, Sept. 9, 1752. d. May 10, 1795. m. (1) Ruth ——— (d. Mar. 16, 1778); (2) Nov. 18, 1778, Mrs. Prudence Bentley Collins. Lieut. under J. Swearingen, 1781. Buried in Shepherd graveyard adjoining Rectory in Shepherdstown. D. A. R. marker.

Timmons, Bryan. Pvt. in Capt. Shepherd's Co. Drafted into another Rifle Co., 1777. Lived on Bullskin.

Turner, Thos. b. Frederick Co., Va., 1742. d. Jefferson Co., Va., 1806. m. (1) Sallie Van Swearingen; (2) Mary McWilliams. Pvt. with Capt. William Morgan's Co., 1776. Said to be buried on estate near Billmyer's Mill.

Unseld, Henry. Pvt. from Shepherdstown.

Washington, Col. Charles. b. 1738. d. 1799. Buried on estate, "Happy Retreat," at edge of Charles Town.

Washington, Col. Samuel. b. 1734. d. 1781. Col. Va. Militia, 1775-1776. Buried at "Harewood."

Washington, Thornton. b. 1760. d. 1787. Joined army at age of 16. Ensign under Col. Chas. Thruston, then Gen. Woodford. Will probated at Martinsburg, Dec. 18, 1787. Buried at "Harewood."

White, Robert. b. Mar. 9, 1731. d. Nov. 2, 1831. m. Arabella Baker in Shepherdstown. Pvt. with Stephenson, 1775; Lieut. 12th Va. Regt., 1777. Wounded at Short Hills, June 26, 1777.

Wolfarth, Martin. b. 1721. d. 1780. In Capt. Stephenson's Co. Buried in Reformed Cemetery in Shepherdstown.

Wysong, Fayette. b. York Co., Pa. Moved to Shepherdstown. With Capt. Josiah Swearingen. At Ft. McIntosh, and at Yorktown with Capt Looney. Living in Botetourt Co., Va., 1832.

Wysong, Jacob. In Capt. Stephenson's Co.

Yeasley, Michael. b. Berks Co., Pa., May 12, 1730. d. Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 1, 1808. m. June 6, 1752, Catherine Welsh Norfsenger Entler. Pvt. in Capt. Benjamin Weiser's Co. of German Battalion, Continental Troops, 1776-1778. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, in Shepherdstown.