

Chapter III

The Move to Virginia

(A big change in life style and name for the **Tichenors**, **David** serves in the army during the remainder of the Revolution as a substitute for his father and others.)

Moses had to be an adventurer and a gambler with great confidence in himself and his wife **Margaret**. Sometime in the spring of 1780, he and his wife packed up their family and left Morristown with six children, ranging in age from two to sixteen years old. (He had eight children, two were born in Virginia or Maryland.) and moved to the Virginia property he had purchased. To them, the move represented an uncertain future and primitive living conditions. They left behind a civilized, comfortable way of life, along with friends, relatives and family. Perhaps **Moses** believed he had done his part in the war, and it was now time for him to have some of the rewards.

The move to Virginia in September of 1779 started a new trend: for more than three generations, **Moses'** descendants would be moving to the frontiers of America. The move also marked the demise the name **Tichenor** for his descendants: Virginia's land purchase record list his name as **Moses Tichenall** of Morris County New Jersey. From that point on most of the records list him as **Tichenal** or **Titchenal**. Other versions, such as Tichnell, Titchenell, Tichinell, Tichnel, etc. also appear in the old documents and are still in use by some of the Western Maryland branches of the family. In all records after the move from New Jersey, his name ends with 'l'. (See page 59 and appendix, pages vii, viii & ix, for copy of land purchase where name was changed.)

We can only speculate why he changed his name after he left New Jersey. Regardless of the cause, the change was permanent. It would be almost two hundred years before any his descendants re-discovered the connection between **Titchenal**, **Tichenal**, **Tichnell**, **Tichinell**, **Titchenell**, etc. and the name **Tichenor**.

The change had some precedent. **Moses'** great grandfather **Martin Tichenor's** name was written **Tichnell** when he signed the oath of allegiance to the Dutch during their short rule of New Jersey in 1673. Many of the spellings ending with an (l) that appear in the Virginia and Maryland records also appeared in the New Haven records of **Martin**. **Moses'** grandfather **Daniel's** name was also occasionally written **Tichenall** in 1695 and 1697. Maybe **Moses'** father or mother told him about the connection between the spelling of the name and the Dutch, as well as the many spellings used in England. He may have just decided to use it again in Virginia and Maryland.

The 300 years from 1476 to 1776 were not only a period of great social, religious, political and industrial change in England and America; but also a period of radical change in the English language.

Add to this the large and constant new immigrant population, the movement to the

frontiers with little opportunity for education, it is surprising the name changed as little as it did.

The 1790 population mix in the states where **Moses** lived:

	Eng...	Scotch	Irish	Ger.	Dutch	Fr.	Spanish	Total
N.J.	47.0%	7.7%	9.5%	9.2%	16.6%	2.4%	3.9%	139,000
Mary.	64.5	7.6	12.3	11.7	.5	1.2	.5	245,000
Vir.	68.5	10.2	22.4	6.3	.3	1.5	.6	538,000
Pen.	35.5	8.6	13.5	33.3	1.8	1.8	.8	————

In the 17th century spelling and pronunciation of words was “Old English” style, which is very different from spelling and pronunciation of today. The closest dialect today is that of New England or the Scotch-Irish dialect still sometimes spoken in the mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and western Maryland.

In these dialects the (r) sound is lost. Words ending in (or) and (er) are sounded (aw) [For example; water becomes (wat-aw)]. Thus Tichen (or) would sound Tichen (aw). The scribe could have written it Tichenall. (Some documents have **Titchenal** spelled three different ways on a single sheet of paper. The scribes must have had difficulty with the name.)

Many of the old frontier pioneers were illiterate. At best, they had limited education. But it is difficult to believe that **Moses** did not know how to write or spell his name, as he signed the land transaction papers. His father must have been an educated man with some wealth. Morristown was a relatively large village. It had schools when he grew up. He should have been able to get some schooling. We don’t know how well his brothers, Joseph, Daniel and James, were educated; however, his brother, Joseph stayed in New Jersey and seems to have made out well in his life.

Moses’ first cousin, Isaac Tichenor, was educated and famous. He graduated from Princeton College in 1777 and studied law in Schenectady. He went on to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, Governor of Vermont from 1797 to 1806 and 1808, and United States Senator from Vermont from 1815 to 1821.



Isaac Tichenor was also a contemporary rival of Ira Allen (brother of Ethan Allen—Vermont’s version of Daniel Boone). Ira Allen, however, was Vermont’s Aaron Burr. Ira Allen devised a plan to make part of Vermont independent with the cooperation of the British. He was arrested as a British spy and spent a year in prison.

Moses Tichenor (Titchenal) and family

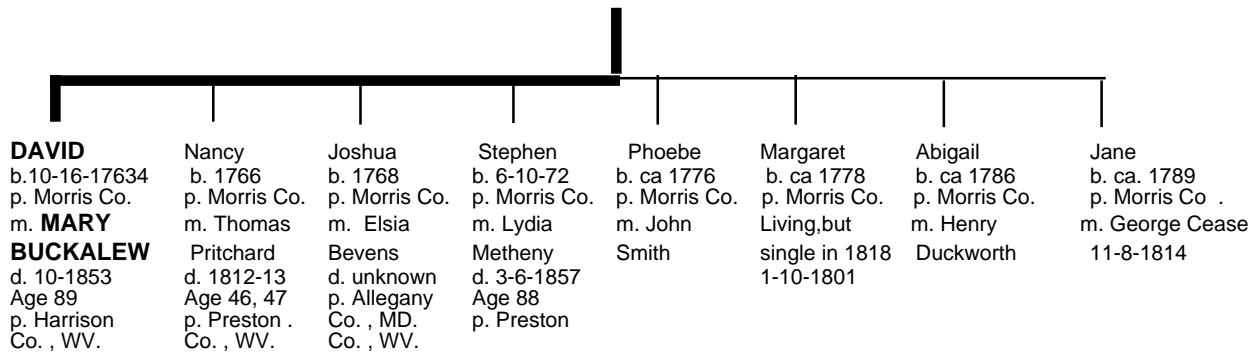
MOSES TICHENOR * and MARGARET JACKSON

Probably married Morristown, New Jersey in 1761-62

b. 1743, baptized 4-29-1743	b. Probably about 1744
p. Morris County. NY.	p. Probably Morris Co. NJ.
d. ca 1796. age 53	d. 1818, age 74
p. Allegany Co. MD.	p. Hardy Co. WV.

2nd marriage James Ryan

* The spelling of **Moses'** name varied in New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland. **Moses** used name of Tichenor in NJ. After his move to Virginia and Maryland in 1789 he used Tichenal, Tichnell, Titchenell and Titchenal, his descendants used one or more of the variations, never Tichenor



DAVID left Allegany and Garret County, Maryland to move to Harrison County West Virginia. He usually spelled his name **TICHENAL**, on his pension application he used **Tichanal**, some of his sons and their descendants used **TITCHENAL**. There is a small town and church in West Virginia, named **Tichenal**. It is not known which branch of the family founded this church and town.

Joshua stayed in Maryland, his name was spelled Tichnell or variations, as was his sons and their descendants. Many Tichnell, Tichinall, Tichinel, Tichenal, Tichnel spelling can still be found in Garret and Allegany County today (1993).

Stephen moved to Preston County, West Virginia, his name was spelled mostly Titchenell, as was his sons and their descendants. Some now live in Maryland, their names are found there.

The descendants of these brothers have now moved all over the United States. The spelling of their names usually reveal which brother is their ancestor. All cases that have been traced, each name using the second "T" or ending in an "L" has been traced to **MOSES** and one of his sons.

We don't know if **Moses** had seen his land in Virginia before he purchased it. Probably not, as it would have been a long, difficult trip to see it. The best accounting of the **Moses Tichenal** family upon arrival in Hampshire Co. comes from his son, **David Tichanal's**, application for a Virginia State Pension for revolutionary War Service, dated August 25, 1832. **David** said:

"I was born in Morris Township, state of New Jersey, October 16, 1764. I lived in Morris Township until the spring of 1780, when I moved with my father, **Moses**, to Hampshire County, Virginia. I lived there between two and three years. Then I moved to Allegany County, where I lived for upwards of twenty years. From there I moved to Harrison County, where I lived for upwards of twenty two years. I served in Virginia State Militia as a substitute three different times for a total of 12 months during the period from October 1780 to March 1782."

David described the first time:

" In October or November of 1780, while a resident of Hampshire County and at the age of only 16, I entered the Virginia State Militia as a substitute for Philip Putman who was drafted as a Militia man in the company commanded by Captain Daniel Morefield. The first Lieutenant's name was David Ashby. We rendezvoused at Morefield, in said county (now Hardy Co).

Then we marched through Staunton, Virginia to Hillsburg, North Carolina where the company joined with the troops. We then all marched through Sallsbury, Guilford to Charlotte where General Greene had superseded General Gates in the Command. I was then detailed as one of the guards to General Gates baggage wagons and returned with General Gates by way of Guilford, Sallsbury, to Petersburg.

In Petersburg, the General stated he was out of the reach of the enemy and would be able to reach Philadelphia without molesting from the enemy.

I and the other men (Thomas Green, Ruebin Redding, and Peter Hoff) with me were discharged on furlough with orders to return home and draw our provisions on the way to South Hampshire County. I am not certain the length of time I was a substitute, but I believe it was for six months.

I did not receive a written discharge, but a furlough which was retained by my comrade Thomas Green. I reached home sometime during the winter and I am unable to state when I was called on afterwards during my said term of duty."

In light of **David's** story of his guard duty, it is interesting to review the written history of the battle of Camden, North Carolina. Quotes from the "LIFE" book, *History of the United States 1775-1789*:

"Against the advice of George Washington, who preferred General Nathanel Greene., congress gave the command of the southern troops to Horatio Gates, the hero of Saratoga. "Take care lest your Northern laurels turn to Southern willows," General Charles Lee prophetically advised Gates.

Gates did everything wrong. He was advised to follow a circuitous route from North Carolina to Camden, one which would take his army through prosperous and sympathetic territory. Instead he chose a shorter route through forest and marshes, where Loyalist

sentiments were stronger than in almost any other part of the South. Gates forced his sick and starving men through this hostile countryside and even ordered an exhausting night march on the eve of battle.

On paper, Gates boasted an immense numerical superiority over his adversary, Lieutenant Colonel Francis, Lord Rawdon. But when Rawdon confronted Gates at Camden in August 1780, the British had been reinforced by the timely arrival of Cornwallis.

Gates detached some 400 regulars and sent them to Thomas Sumter, and he also ordered Marion off on a useless mission. Gates made further mistakes in the disposition of his troops. Shortly before the armies clashed, he switched positions of his untried militia on the left and center. The British light infantry charged almost before this reckless maneuver was completed. A stampede ensued as the militia dropped their guns and ran for their lives. Baron de Kalb, one of the European volunteers who had arrived with Layette in 1777, stood ground with a handful of regulars until he was fatally wounded.

The patriot army was utterly routed and dispersed, and Gates ended his military career in flight. Riding a swift horse, he did not dismount until that night, when he was safe in Charlotte, 60 miles from the fighting.

Nathanael Greene had been passed over earlier for several reasons: He had risen from the ranks and thus lacked prestige in the eyes of certain influential congressmen, and his candor had not endeared him to others.

Now General Greene's ability outweighed other considerations and he was named to replace Gates on October 14, 1780." (Remember David said he started out to pick up General Gates in Charlotte late October or November of 1780, he was in on the closing of an history making event)."

Again in June or July of 1781, **David** substituted for Henry Lightter of Hampshire County, Virginia, who was drafted as a militia man for company command by Cap. Edward McCarty and Lt. John Vandaver.

"Our rendezvous was at Romney where we enrolled and marched to Winchester, thence to Petersburg where our arms were inspected, from thence we marched and joined the main army near Williamsburg where I was placed among the infantry of the_____. (this company being Rifle and part Infantry) commanded by Major Reed, and Adjutant Bedinger."

David also remembers serving under Colonel Matthews who was stationed part of the time at Birds Ordinary, near Burnt Ordinary [evidently names of places not in existence today].

"We were surprised by the British Cavalry at Birds Ordinary, where we were dispersed. I returned and rejoined my original company under Capt. McCarty, where I served out my time. I then returned home with him to Hampshire County. I can not remember the exact time I served but I believe it to be over three months.

Once more in November or December 1781, I served in the State Militia. This time I substituted for my father, **Moses Tichenal**. In this tour of duty I was to guard the prisoners taken at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York Town. They were being held in the county of Frederick, Virginia.”

David served under Captain Isaac Parsons. The company was marched to the barracks within four miles of Winchester, Virginia where said prisoners were confined. His company reached the barracks previous to the 25th of December 1781. He remained there until March 12, 1782, when he was discharged. This time **David** had his discharge papers.

David further stated he had no other documentary evidence of his service. He did refer to James Parker and Benjamin Parker, residents of Hampshire County who served with him part of the time, and Jacob Coplin and Richard Walloore of Harrison County.

David’s application was approved. He was to receive \$29.54 per year to commence on the 4th day of March 1831. Arrears to the 4th of March 1836, \$17.70 plus a semiannual allowance ending Sep. 4 1836 of \$13.77, total \$31.47.

[**Note: David** served 12 months during his 16 to 18th year. While he was away fighting, his father and brothers were tending the crops and cattle. Profiting by sales to the quartermaster, his father, **Moses**, got several land grants because of his service. There is no record of **David** benefiting from his own service, except the pension. I wonder if this is one of the reasons **David** left Maryland in 1810.]

It is very difficult



**Scenes of Cabin Run
from State route 46**

today, more than 200 years later, to locate the actual site of Moses' land. The indenture was written September 4th, 1779 between Job Bacorn and Moses Tichenall and describes the land as:

"all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying and being in the said county of Hampshire on Cabbin run. Beginning at Six White Oaks on the East side of the said run corner to Moffets' Land and thence along the line thereof No. 7 degrees W 172 Poles to a White Oak, Hickory and Chestnut Oak by a lick on O'Neals' Gap Branch and the same course continued 118 Poles to two Pines then So. 83 degrees W 6 Poles to four Chestnut Oaks on a Hillside Corner to Whitehead. ThenEtc. Etc. Tract Containing Four Hundred Acres". Also another Tract similarly described containing One hundred and Sixty seven Acres. (Total Five Hundred and Sixty Seven Acres).

I located Cabbin run and Route 46, but I was never able to locate the Six White Oaks. However I believe the land stretched West from Route 46 about a mile to the mountain. It was then over or around the mountain about one to a mile and a half to Keyser and the Potomac River. Another two to four miles to Westernport, Bloomington and the Glades at the mouth of the Savage River and the North branch of the Potomac River. After Moses lived there a while and learned more about the area, he probably became dissatisfied and sold the land back to Job Bacon.

