

Shockey Genealogy Committee

Abraham Shockey

(1755-1861)

Report as of 31 May 2023; v 1.1



Committee comprised of: Lisa Bowen, Stacie George Briggs, Valerie Shockey Clark, Jeffrey Niles, Charlotte Shockey, Michelle Shockey, Kaylene Silvester, Sharon Shockey Wetzel

Quick Facts

b. 1755 in Pennsylvania to Johann Christoffel Schacke and Barbara

m. to Margaret

b. About 1763

d. 14 Feb 1850 bur. in Stanleyville Cemetery (Washington County, Ohio)

d. 20 Jan 1861 in Washington County, Ohio

bur. 21 Jan 1861 in Stanleyville Cemetery (Washington County, Ohio)

Children of Abraham and Margaret Shockey:

1. Susan Shockey (c. 1794 -)
 2. John Shockey (14 Nov 1794 - 9 Nov 1886)
 - m. (1) to Christena Markley (c. 1790 - c. 1867)
 - m. (2) 19 Jan 1868 to Jane Campbell (c.1800 -)
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3. Margaret Shockey (24 Sep 1797 - 20 Feb 1890)
m. 17 Oct 1812 to Christopher Christian Markley (1792 - 1857)
 4. Barbery Shockey (c.1799 -)
 5. Mary Shockey (c.1802 -)
 6. Valentine Shockey (c.1804 - c.1823)
 7. Jacob Shockey (12 Jul 1806 - 31 Mar 1903)
m. (1) to Rachel Kemp
m. (2) 14 Apr 1838 to Minerva Haynes
m. (3) 11 Feb 1847 to Nancy Wilmoth (c.1822 - 4 Feb 1902)
 8. Nancy Shockey (c.1808 -)
 9. Catherine Shockey (c.1811 -)
m. to Bernard Donley (c.1807 - 1871)
 10. Joseph Shockey (c.1813 -)
 11. Rachel Jane Shockey (25 Mar 1815 - 6 Jan 1876)
m. 12 May 1836 to Peter Kemp (30 Jul 1802 - 6 Aug 1874)
 12. Elizabeth Shockey (c.1818 - c.1857)
m. 11 May 1837 to Nathan Kemp (c.1810 - 1883)

Biography

American history would have taken an entirely different shape without the great events of the American Revolution. The Boston Tea Party, the Declaration of Independence, the crossing of the Delaware, the British surrender at Yorktown – all these events turned the course of a continent and are images imprinted on the mind of any American who is familiar with their story. This nation was shaped just as much by men like Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, and John Hancock as the events that forged them.

However, a much more complex series of events and crises were woven into the tapestry of American history that shaped who the people became. For example, the economic collapse of the late 1700s fashioned the lives of the first citizens of this new nation perhaps as much as their War of Independence. The depression of the 1780s was just as

devastating as the Great Depression would be for the great-grandchildren of that first generation of Americans.

The Shockey brothers of southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland vividly illustrate the impact of the American Revolution, the economic crisis, and the ways that some Americans chose to weather these storms. Abraham Shockey spent most of his life farming the land along the Mason–Dixon line, but some of the decisions that he made to survive those days have come to define his story.

1. Abraham's Early Years

Abraham Shockey was one of the younger children of a Swiss-German immigrant named Johann Christoffel Schacke and his wife Barbara. His father simply became known as Christopher Shockey and first moved northwest of New York City to Milford in Bucks County, Pennsylvania where he married and began a family. Sometime in the early 1750s the growing Shockey family decided to migrate south and they found a home on the Pennsylvania/Maryland border around Manheim Township in York County. The Shockey household already had four boys and three girls by 1755; Abraham made eight.

Abraham was born during the height of the French and Indian War. The British were engaged in a bold offensive to attack the French who had established themselves at Fort Niagara, Fort Beauséjour and Fort Duquesne (later named Pittsburgh). The expedition against Beauséjour was the only success of the three. On the southern front, the expedition against Duquesne was led by General Edward Braddock and involved the major undertaking of cutting a road from Fort Cumberland to Duquesne through the rugged terrain of western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Braddock's soldiers met the French and Indian forces on 9 July 1755 and were overwhelmed by an enemy that fought from the trees rather than in the open field. Braddock himself was killed and the survivors made a hasty retreat back along Braddock's road; the retreat was successfully led by the young Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington.

Abraham was born around this same time, likely near the family farm in York County to the east. The war would continue for another eight years, though the majority of the fighting took place to the north after General Forbes captured Fort Duquesne in 1758. With the conflict of the French and Indian War coming to an end, Christopher sold his acreage in York County and moved the family once more. Their new home was situated in the agricultural region of the Great Valley with a small tract of land being purchased in Pennsylvania (in what would become Franklin County in 1784) and a much larger tract called "Sarah's Delight" on the other side of the Mason–Dixon Line (in Frederick County, Maryland). The family continued to farm on the provincial border until Abraham's mother died in 1772. Christopher remarried about a year later and moved west to Westmoreland County by the time Abraham had turned 18. His father died two years later in 1775.

It is unclear whether Abraham followed his father west or continued to farm with his brothers in Maryland, but he evidently spent time in both places over the next few years. Eventually he himself would purchase land in Westmoreland County as well.

2. The Shockey Gang during the American Revolution

About the same time that John Christopher Shockey was being laid to rest in Mount Pleasant, the Battle of Bunker Hill was being fought 550 miles to the east. The first shots of the American Revolution had been fired just a few weeks earlier. The Declaration of Independence soon followed and each state ratified their own constitution over the next year. The American Revolution raged on, but so did the ensuing financial crisis that enveloped these thirteen new states. Each state adopted their own system of taxation and their own currency with no central system to unite them or fund its new army. The Continental dollar had sunk to a fraction of its original value by the end of 1776.

To make matters worse for farmers like those in the Shockey family, the states began to pass laws forbidding the stockpiling of food and goods; and they made it a crime to refuse paper money for such goods. Additionally, the British government waged a financial war on the states by introducing counterfeit paper money into the economy which drove the value down even further. Many private individuals followed suit as a way to survive during the economic depression and millions of counterfeit bills flooded the economy.

Valentine, now the de facto leader and patriarch of the Shockey clan, became one of the most notorious counterfeiters of their region and the leader of the Shockey gang. Two members of the family, Isaac and Christian, were arrested in 1777 though they denied the charge of counterfeiting Virginia money. Abraham was never arrested, but there was an order for his and Valentine's apprehension in January 1777. Additionally, he was named in a deposition two years later where Mark Milligan testified that he had made counterfeiting plates at the request of Isaac and Abraham.

Perhaps the order along with his brothers' subsequent arrest was enough to motivate Abraham to seek a different path for a time, for in March 1777 he enlisted in Maryland's 6th Regiment.¹ It seems that he served for about six months before deserting on 3 September of the same year. He likely never saw any action because the Maryland 6th did not enter into combat until the Battle of Brandywine on 11 September.

About that same time, he entered the camp of his brother's regiment and stole two horses from a wagon. Christopher's family had been put out by their neighbor and were staying in a barn on the Shockey property. Abraham persuaded Christopher to desert as well, stole the horses which they put out to pasture fifteen miles down the road, and then they made their way home.

Aged 22, in trouble with the law for his association with the Shockey gang, and now a thief and deserter from the Maryland army, Abraham probably returned west for a time. It may be a decision that saved his life for his little brother Christopher endured two trials for the same crimes and was executed in December 1779. Very little is known about Abraham for the next three years. One biographer has surmised that Abraham spent several years in the Ohio Territory.² However, his name next appears in the land records of Mount Pleasant in

Westmoreland County where Abraham purchased two tracts of land totaling 500 acres in January 1781.³ Though he purchased the land at this time the deed would not be registered until 1803, twenty-two years later.

However, Abraham did return to Maryland soon after this purchase and rejoined the revolutionary cause. It is unclear when he enlisted but his name appears on the muster roll of the 2nd Company of Maryland's 3rd Regiment in August 1781. General Cornwallis surrendered two months later after the Siege of Yorktown. Abraham likely served during The Battle of Eutaw Springs and at Yorktown itself, and perhaps The Battle of Guilford Courthouse if he had enlisted as early as March of that year.

Hostilities ended soon after Yorktown and the Treaty of Paris was later signed in 1783, but the financial crisis of the newly formed country continued to grow. The paper money used to pay American soldiers was deemed worthless. Therefore, in order to correct this injustice toward the men who had paid such a high price, most of the states set aside large sections of land on the frontier which could be traded for the depreciated monies.

The State of Maryland set aside much of the land in Allegany County west of Fort Cumberland and surveyed it for several thousand military lots; much of this later became Garrett County. Each lot contained 50 acres; privates could receive one lot and officers could receive two or four depending on their rank. The primary stipulation was that qualified soldiers must have served three continuous years in the continental army.

Abraham obtained a depreciation certificate on 2 May 1782 and drew his number from the lottery. He was awarded lot #1002 which was situated near present day Oakland in Garrett County. However, by the end of 1784, the auditor-general became wise to multiple cases of fraud and the officials began comparing the certificates with the muster rolls kept from the war. Abraham's certificate was revoked and his name was published in the Baltimore newspaper among a list of those who had obtained their certificates fraudulently. Likely Abraham had failed to meet the three-year stipulation. It is unknown if there was any penalty besides losing the certificate, the land and his honor.

One year later, at the age of 31, Abraham was still living on the old family farm in Washington Township of Franklin County. He was enumerated in 1786 as a "freeman" which meant that he was taxable and could vote, but single and without taxable property. Thus he paid the minimum 10 shilling tax.⁴ Valentine and Jacob also lived in the same township and were taxed as property holders, Jacob paying the highest amount of the three brothers.

3. The Family Man

Abraham's story remains obscured for the years between 1786 and 1793. It is possible that he married and started a family around 1787. Another relative by the name of Abraham Shockey, Jr. was born during this time and lived in close proximity to the subject of this report from 1820 and beyond. What remains uncertain is whether he was the son of

Abraham Shockey or the son of Christian Shockey (Abraham's nephew).⁵ If Abraham Sr. was his father, then it seems that he married and probably lived somewhere along the Monongahela River Basin for a time. And if this is the case, then it seems possible that his first wife died during these years and young Abraham Jr. was raised by someone else, for he was never counted with Abraham Sr.'s family in any of the census records. If the child was not the son of Abraham then there are no clues as to where he lived during these years besides the fact that the Northwest Territory was opened that same year.

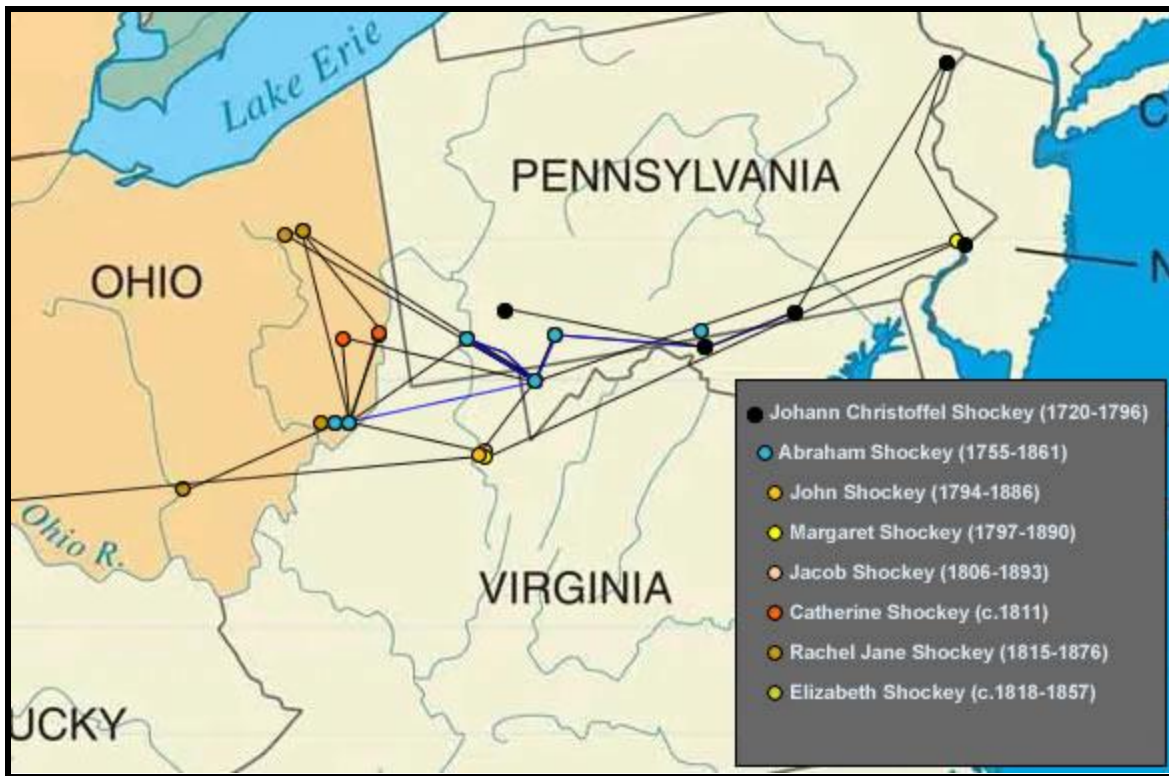
Abraham finally emerged from the wilderness of the unknown around 1793 at the age of 38. He was now married to a woman named Margaret of whom little is known besides her first name and the approximate year of her birth (about 1763).⁶ Their first two children, Susan and John were born around 1794; John was born in November of that year and Susan was about a year older. John consistently claimed to have been born in Maryland which is probably the best hint at the family's location during this time.

Their third born, Margaret, was baptized in 1797 in Pennsylvania and her birth was recorded at Sanner Church (north of the village of Rockwood in Somerset County). They appear to have moved about 50 miles south to Allegany County, Maryland soon after this, for Abraham faced another run-in with the law in April 1798. Abraham was charged with selling liquor and suffering it to be drunk in his house, a charge which probably indicated that he was operating a tavern without a license. However, Abraham stayed clear of the law for the next thirty years and seems to have remained content with his family and farming. Soon after his trial in 1799 Abraham purchased 100 acres just south of the Maryland-Pennsylvania line and it was there that his family made their new home.

Abraham and Margaret would have at least nine more children over the next nineteen years from 1799 to 1818 and all of them seem to have been born in Allegany County.⁷ Margaret bore a total of at least eight daughters and four sons to Abraham: Susan, John, Margaret, Barbery, Mary, Valentine, Jacob, Nancy, Catherine, Joseph, Rachel and Elizabeth. His youngest daughter was born when he was about 63 years old and Margaret was 55. It appears that at least these twelve children survived childhood and eleven of them were alive to witness Abraham's 100th birthday in 1855. The 1810 census seems to indicate that they had at least one other daughter who probably died young; and in 1820 and 1830 there were two other children living in the household, perhaps a grandson and a granddaughter. His son, Valentine, seems to have died before his twentieth birthday.

Margaret lived to be 87 years old and died in Ohio in 1850, eleven years before Abraham.

Little is known about the lives or families of five of his children but the remaining children mostly settled in the Monongahela River and Ohio River Valleys. His daughter Margaret moved more than any of the other children; she lived as far east as Plymouth, Pennsylvania and as far west as Carbondale, Kansas where she was buried. From the six children who are known to have had their own families, Abraham and Margaret had at least 65 grandchildren. If Abraham Jr. was his son then at least another 7 grandchildren can be added to this number.



4. Farming the Mason–Dixon Line

In Abraham's youth, his father's property straddled the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland; it is described in a log book entry of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon who surveyed the boundary between the two states, commonly known as the Mason–Dixon Line. The line itself was surveyed in the 1760s to resolve a dispute between the two colonies, but ironically would later become the line that divided the North from the South in the country's Civil War. Most of Abraham's life was spent within 50 miles of it. It is possible that the Shockeys' contentious feelings toward authority all arose with disputes over the dividing line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Abraham's father filed a complaint against Justice Reynolds in Pennsylvania and stated that his house and some part of his land fell into Pennsylvania. At that time, the boundary was still in dispute and the border had not yet been established. He was required to pay tax and rents to Maryland and in doing so believed that Pennsylvania had no authority or jurisdiction over him. Christopher became indebted to a merchant in Pennsylvania. Justice Reynolds "divided [the debt] into seven shares, which made the costs sevenfold".⁸ Chaos ensued leading to stolen horses and confinements, but the seed of rebellion to authority may have been planted at this time.

Abraham purchased 100 acres in Allegany County in 1799, as mentioned above. His new farm consisted of two of Maryland's military lots which stood adjacent to one another (corner to corner) and had originally been named "Godmans Disappointment." His new farm was situated north of present day Friendsville and Selbysport and just south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Today his farm is situated close to the eastern shore of Youghiogheny River Lake and the southern bank of Mill Run.

Abraham obtained two land warrants in 1803 that gave him the ability to add an additional 50 acres and to join his properties into one continuous piece of land. He named the first "Shockey's Desire" and the second "Frankford." Abraham farmed the land and raised his family there though he seems to have kept ties up north. The land still belonged to him in 1820, but his family was living in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania when he was 65.

Some kind of opportunity seems to have presented itself during his 70s for he sold "Godmans Disappointment" in 1828 for \$350 and entered into a contract with William Waller Hoye, a prominent businessman and real estate developer. The contract was for the purchase of a 305-acre tract called "The Addition to the Hotel." Abraham promised to pay \$228.25 before 1830 and his great-nephew, Valentine Shockey, also agreed to pay \$96.01.

The new tract of land passed along Braddock's Road, the old trail that had been carved through the wilderness the year that Abraham was born. Parts of that trail had become the main road connecting Cumberland to Pittsburgh and the property was situated in "an elegant situation for a tavern" as Abraham advertised two years later. Today, the farmland is situated directly north of the Keyser Ridge community.

For some reason Abraham defaulted on his debt and attempted to sell a portion of the land in 1830. He was taken to court for the \$228.25 debt plus \$500 in damages. Abraham failed to make the first court appearance in 1832, he lost the case after admitting to the debt and by 1834 the tract was put up for public auction in order to settle what Abraham still owed.

In the midst of these proceedings, an Abraham Shockey was charged with assault on 23 October 1830. A detailed record of this case has not been found; however, if this was our Abraham, he was 75 years old at that time. A not guilty was entered and, eventually bail was returned to his bondsman.

Abraham was almost 80 years old by the time the property case was over and it appears that he probably remained close to his children in the years to follow.

5. West

American independence from Britain had opened a new door to westward expansion almost fifty years earlier. The United States government announced the creation of the Northwest Territory and began surveying its land for settlement in 1787. Today, that territory makes up the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota.

Perhaps it is the timing of this announcement and the duration of Abraham's disappearance in 1787 that has led many to surmise he may have spent those years in Ohio. We might never know where he was during the good portion of that decade, but with or without Abraham's help, the Northwest Territory began to grow in population. By 1800, well over 50,000 Americans had already crossed the Ohio River into this new frontier. In 1803, Ohio was admitted as the 17th state. By 1830 Ohio's population had reached almost 1 million making it the fourth most populous state in the Union only behind New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and by 1840 that number had reached over 1.5 million with Ohio superseding Virginia, America's first colony.

During Abraham's later years he did move to Ohio. Once again, there is a gap in our knowledge of Abraham's whereabouts from 1834 to 1840, but judging by the geography of his children's marriages, it appears that Abraham moved to Ohio soon after his trial against William Hoyer; he may have even abandoned the property in the middle of the case altogether. His daughter Catherine and her husband Bernard Donley were likely in Ohio by 1833 when their third son was born; Rachel married Peter Kemp in Wayne County, Ohio in 1836; Elizabeth married Nathan Kemp in Stark County, Ohio in 1837; and Jacob married his second wife Minerva Haynes in Washington County, Ohio in 1838.

Abraham, himself, finally appeared on record in 1840 living near three of his children in Independence Township, Washington County, Ohio. His wife, Margaret, died in 1850 and that same year he was living with Catherine and the Donleys; at 96 years old he was still listed as having a profession, he was a farmer. Abraham was living with Rachel and the Kemps in 1860 a few months before his death. A notation was made in the census record that at the age of 105 he was the oldest white male in Washington County.⁹

Abraham Shockey was born as Braddock's Trail was being carved through the dense wilderness of two American provinces in 1755, yet he lived to travel on national turnpikes and perhaps even witnessed one of the first locomotives. He weathered the upheavals of economic inflation during the first years of the United States, yet experienced the economic progress brought about by a federal banking system and the industrial revolution. Abraham Shockey lived his 105 years in at least Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio; he marched with the colonial army through North and South Carolina and Virginia. His life spanned the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and lasted up to the dawning of the American Civil War (five states had already seceded). Abraham Lincoln was sworn into office 6 weeks after Abraham's death.

Abraham Shockey died on 20 January 1861 in Ohio. He was buried three days later in Fearing Township next to Margaret, his wife of over 56 years.

Goals and Findings

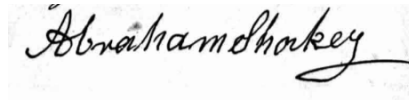
The following are the goals we set out for Abraham Shockey (1755-1861), son of Johann Christoffel Schacke. Below each goal is the sourcing we found or did not find to back up the information. We have linked images from the website, at the end of the file.

1. "Abraham" or "Johann Abraham" ?

Where did Johann come to be attached to Abraham, or is this a combination of John and Abraham even though they are distinctly different people shown in sources?

- a. "Abraham Shockey" (also Shocky)
 - i. 8 Jun 1773 - [Father's will](#)¹⁰ (no date for proving the will - death between Jul 1773 - May 1775)
 - ii. 3 Feb 1777 - [Order for Apprehension](#)¹¹
 - iii. 12 Jun 1778 - [Christopher's court martial for desertion](#)¹² ("His Brother Abraham Shockey who perswaded [sic] him, took two Horses, one of which the Prisoner Rode 15 Miles, & his Brother the other, & then they were put into a pasture.")
 - iv. 10 Sep 1779 - [Deposition of Mark Milligan](#)¹³
 - v. 26 Jan 1781 - [Land Deeds](#) - Philip Goose to Abraham Shockey¹⁴
 - vi. 1781 - [Private in the 2nd Company, 3rd Maryland Regiment](#)¹⁵
 - vii. May 1782 - [Fraudulent Depreciation Certificate](#)¹⁶
 - viii. 1786 - [Pennsylvania Septennial Census](#)¹⁷
 - ix. 1786 - [U.S. Tax and Exoneration](#)¹⁸
 - x. Apr 1798 - [Maryland v. Abraham Shockey \(image 68\)](#)¹⁹
 - xi. 1 Jun 1799 - [Land Deed](#) - Jacob Storm to Abraham Shockey²⁰
 - xii. [1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850](#) - U.S. Federal Censuses²¹
 - xiii. 1804-1812 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)²²
 - xiv. 1804-1812 - [Slave and Property Schedule](#)²³
 - xv. 13 Jan 1811 - [Land Mortgage](#) - Abraham Shockey to John Lynn²⁴
 - xvi. 30 Aug 1813 - [Road Bond](#)²⁵
 - xvii. 1813-1824 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)²⁶
 - xviii. 1813-1824 - [Slave and Property Schedule](#)²⁷
 - xix. 1825 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)²⁸
 - xx. 1825 - [Slave and Property Schedule](#)²⁹
 - xxi. 8 Feb 1828 - [Land Deed](#) - Abraham Shockey to John Slicer³⁰
 - xxii. 28 Feb 1829 - [Land Deed](#) - Lynn & Richardson to John Slicer³¹
 - xxiii. 26 Oct 1829 - [Transfer Deed](#) - William Hoyer to Robert Oliver.³²
 - xxiv. Feb 1830 - Farm and Acreage Advertisement³³
 - xxv. 23 Oct 1830 - [State of Maryland v. Abraham Shockey \(image 25\)](#)³⁴
 - xxvi. 1830-1834 - [William W. Hoyer, et al against Abraham Shockey](#)³⁵
 - xxvii. 1831 - [List of school trustees](#)³⁶
 - xxviii. 9 Jun 1834 - [Deed](#) - Sheriff's Sale to John B. Clagett³⁷
 - xxix. 1840 - [Ohio Tax Record](#)³⁸

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- xxx. 1 Apr 1841 - Christian Shockey/Mary Welch [marriage affidavit](#) - Washington County, Ohio - includes his signature ³⁹

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Abraham Shockey". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background, possibly a document or a card.

- xxxi. 1847 - Polling list of Independence Township, Washington, Ohio ⁴⁰
- xxxii. 1855 - [Family Bible](#) given to him at his 100th birthday
- xxxiii. 20 Jan 1860 - Headstone (year is incorrectly inscribed)
- xxxiv. 1981 - *Shockey History and Genealogy* by Ralph and Marie Shockey, 2: 754-75
- xxxv. 1986 - *The Shockey Chronicles* by Lt. Col. Donald and Thelma Shockey, 2: 860-62.
- b. "Abram Shockey" (also Shokey)
- i. 1777 - [Private in the 6th Maryland Regiment](#)⁴¹
 - ii. 1798-1803 [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)⁴²
 - iii. 1798 - [Slave and Property Schedule](#)⁴³
- c. "Aberham Shackey"
- i. [1860 U.S. Federal Census](#)⁴⁴
- d. "Johann Abraham Shockey"
- i. *Find A Grave*, [memorial ID 5098090](#)⁴⁵

Proposal - that we officially drop the name "Johann" from his profile and leave it simply as "Abraham Shockey" on the following basis:

- He is consistently called "Abraham" in various kinds of records (military, land, tax, court, census, etc.) and the name "Johann" is never used.
- His eldest son, John Shockey's records are never found with the "Jr." suffix.
- In 1981 and 1986, neither the *Shockey History* nor *The Shockey Chronicles* add "Johann" to his name in any place, nor do they indicate that they had even heard of it at this point.
- It appears that "Johann" is probably a late online addition that came about when someone confused his older brother, John, with Abraham and added the name. We all know how the snowball rolls from there. We have found no evidence for the name "Johann Abraham" earlier than the year 2000 and only in online trees.

2. Birth - 1755 - Pennsylvania

Can we narrow down the details of his birthdate past an approximation of 1755?

- a. No findings other than what is listed in the sets of Shockey genealogy books. Both histories suggest that he was probably born in York County, Pennsylvania. This is likely based on property records for Abraham's father which places the family in Manheim from about 1754 to 1761.⁴⁶

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- b. His given age in the census records was not recorded consistently, but it fell within a range that seems to confirm a birth in about 1755. His age was recorded as 96 in 1850, and 105 in 1860 just a few months before his death.
 - c. The [Family Bible](#) given to him at his 100th birthday states that he was born in 1755.
 - d. Given that he died in January 1861 and was 105 years old, the year 1755 is likely when combined with the above information.⁴⁷

3. Military

When was his military service and in what regiments did he serve?

- a. [6th Maryland Regiment](#)
 - i. An "Abram Shokey" enlisted in the Maryland 6th on 10 March 1777. The regiment was reassigned to the 2nd brigade in May. Abram deserted on 3 September of the same year.⁴⁸
 - ii. There only would have been two Abraham Shockey's of fighting age in 1777, the subject of our study (age 22) and his nephew (age 17). Whereas the nephew is elsewhere called Abram, it was the elder Abraham who encouraged his own brother Christopher to desert just one year later and helped him to do so by stealing some horses from his brother's company. *Shockey History and Genealogy* is likely correct in attributing this record of desertion to Abraham, the elder.⁴⁹
 - iii. *Shockey History and Genealogy* surmises that he removed himself to Ohio and did not return until 1784. However, whichever of the two Abraham's it was who deserted from the Maryland 6th, it seems that he afterward reenlisted to once again join the fight.
- b. [2nd Company, 3rd Maryland Regiment](#) (Gist's Regiment)
 - i. He served as a Private in the 2nd Company of the 3rd Maryland Regiment⁵⁰
 - ii. *The Shockey Chronicles* state that he was in Gist's Regiment and the land grant was given to him for that service in what became Garrett County (AKA the "Sandy Creek" District).⁵¹ Gist did command the 3rd Regiment until 1779 at which time he was promoted over the entire 2nd Maryland Brigade.⁵²
 - iii. However, Abraham likely did not serve the required three years which may be the source of the allegations against him for fraud (see "Fraudulent Depreciation Certificates" below under Court Proceedings).
 - iv. Based on the above information, the "Abram Shockey" who was in the 4th Company, 2nd Maryland Brigade (under Lt. Wm. Adams) should be associated with Valentine's son who died in 1782. His records show that Abram (the nephew) was likely injured after June 1782 and died on 1 November 1782. Thus it was the younger Abraham who was in the 4th Company; and it was the elder Abraham (the subject of this report) who served in the 2nd Company, 3rd Maryland Regiment.⁵³

- c. Abraham is listed in [Ohio, U.S. Soldier Grave Registrations, 1804-1958](#). The cards are typed and it is likely that they just made an error on the year of his death (see section below on Abraham's death).
- d. Ira Shockey's [deathbed autobiography](#) (1937)
 - i. "Abraham's grandson, Ira Shockey, in his autobiography says: 'My grandfather served in the Continental Army.'"⁵⁴

4. Court Proceedings

We have a few court documents and articles regarding Abraham being part of the counterfeiting gang led by his brother, Valentine Shockey, and for other charges brought against him.

- a. 1777 - [Order of Apprehension](#) for Valentine and Abraham Shockey.⁵⁵

John Tedrow testified of having received counterfeit money from Isaac in January 1777. On 3 February a guard was sent to apprehend Isaac Stophel, Felty and Abraham Shockey, and all others suspected.

Upon receiving the foregoing Confession of John Tedrow it is ordered that a strong Guard be sent to apprehend Isaac Stophel, Felty and Abraham Shockey, and all others whom they may have reason to suspect to be concern'd with the said Counterfeit Virginia money and them or either of them bring before this Committee to answer s^d Charge and likewise to bring all Counterfeit money, Materials thereto belonging, and all fire Arms that may be found in their or either of their possessions.

The Committee adjourns 'till Saturday next at 10 o'Clock

Monday Feby 3^d 1777 By special Order the Committee met at Elizth Town Members present

M ^r Thomas Sprigg in the Chair	
James Clark	Baltzer Gull
Doct ^r Peter Woltz	Fred ^k Stydinger
Capt ⁿ And ^w Linck	Matthias Nead
Abraham Kneff	Jacob Grauer
Matthias Ridenour	Christopher Burket

Isaac and Christian were apprehended but denied the charges. They were confined to irons in the county jail. Valentine's rifle was also confiscated. The posse was paid for apprehending the brothers and the Shockeys were ordered to pay the sum. Christian's rifle was appraised and sold to defray expenses. The only mention of Abraham on this occasion was the order for his apprehension. It seems that he was not found at this time.

- b. 1779 - [The Deposition of Mark Milligan](#)⁵⁶

Mark Milligan testified that he had made plates of \$8 bills for Isaac and Abraham. One question that has been asked about the counterfeiting gang is whether Valentine, Isaac, Abraham, and Christopher were the sons of Johann or perhaps

were the sons of Valentine. This deposition is probably the best evidence that it was indeed the sons of the immigrant as the next generation of Shockey men bearing the names Isaac and Abraham would have been 14 and 16 years old at the time that Mr. Milligan made these plates for the gang. It is possible, but not likely as they were probably a little young for this aspect of the counterfeiting operation in 1776. Additionally, Christopher refers to his brothers at the time of his trial and execution in 1779.

1779 Deposition of Mark Milligan **864**
Sept. 10 3 years ago made plates of \$8 bills for Isaac and Abraham Shockey and John Dutterow for £30; 2 years ago made plates for \$5 and \$7 bills for Joseph Nicholson and John King; later engraved 2 \$30 stamps for Valentine Shockey; at the end of April refused to make prints for the Shockeys from the \$30 plates now in possession of [—] McClean; "a family of the Name of Cook" and "a man who goes by the Name of Jones" strike counterfeit money; was requested by Valentine and Isaac Shockey to sign money for Cooks; Felty Shockey signs emissions with instrument like a "Lemmon-squeeser" and James Thomson has one of these bills; Hugh Welch has some of Shockey's money and was given paper made at Jones's Mill by him; the Newgents and [—] Roseburgh pass money for the Shockeys; Jones's Mill is run by a Dutchman and it uses his name.
"Taken and Subscribed the Day and Year aforesaid Before David Jameson and William Scott."
D. Signed: "Mark Milliken." 2 pp. Enclosed in **872**.

This deposition was enclosed in a letter from the Delegates of Congress in Maryland to Gov. Johnson.⁵⁷

1779 Paca, William, William Carmichael, James Forbes and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Philadelphia. To Gov. Thomas Johnson. **872**
Sept. 26 Enclose deposition concerning counterfeiters in Maryland and Virginia for Johnson to bring to punishment; postscript states that delegates were unable to get information on man mentioned in enclosed letters and that Count [Charles Henri] D'Estaing is off the Coast of Georgia.
A.L.S. Also signed by William Paca, William Carmichael and James Forbes. 1 p. Encloses **864**.
Printed in *Arch. of Md.*, XXI, 537-538 and in part in *Letters Cont. Cong.*, IV, 441.

Along with the deposition the delegates requested that he "adopt such measures ... necessary" in order to "bring these wretches to punishment."⁵⁸

- c. "The Shockey Counterfeiting Ring," by John Michael Logan

[Delegates in Congress to Gov. Johnson.]

Original

Phil^l Sep^r 26th 1779

Sir.

Your Excellency will be informed by the enclosed Deposition of a number of Villains in the States of Maryland &

538

Journal and Correspondence

Original Virginia concerned in Counterfeiting the Currency of the United States. As Secrecy & expedition are necessary towards bring^g these wretches to punishment, We have not the least doubt but That Your Excellency, & the Country will adopt such measures you may deem necessary for accomplishing this End and are with the greatest respect & Esteem

Sir

P. S. The enclosed Letters were referred, to the Maryland Delegates who have not been able to get information of any such man in our State. They therefore refer the same to Your Excellency & the Council The Count D^e Staigne with his Fleet and Army are off Georgia.

Your Excellencys most Obedient Servants
W^m Paca
W^m Cormichael
James Forbes
Dan of S^t Tho^s Jenifer

"[Johann] and his wife had a large family, of whom these four are known to have been involved in the making or uttering of counterfeit Continental money: Valentine, Isaac, Abraham, and Christopher.... The youngest brother, Christopher, is the one who paid the supreme price for uttering some of the brothers' illegal product."⁵⁹

d. "Temple of Fame - The Plight of Christopher Shockey" by Joseph David Cress⁶⁰

This gang eluded justice until Michael Milligan, an engraver from Black's Gap, Blair County, pled guilty to a misdemeanor charge of possessing metal plates used to make counterfeit money. In exchange for leniency, Milligan agreed to inform on the syndicate. In a deposition taken on September 10, 1779, he testified that Isaac and Abraham Shockey came to his home in 1776 and paid him to make plates for fake thirty-dollar bills. The following year, he was asked by Joseph Nicholson and John King to engrave two more plates—one for five-dollar bills and one for seven-dollar bills. Shortly thereafter, Valentine Shockey asked Milligan to make plates for

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counterfeit thirty-dollar bills. This was followed by a request from Isaac and Abraham in late April 1779 to make plates for forty-dollar bills.

Authorities used this information to launch a manhunt and nab Christopher Shockey. Although Milligan did not mention him by name, Christopher was probably implicated because of the close association with his brothers and because he was a fugitive from justice. Meanwhile, Milligan was sentenced to stand in the pillory in York for an hour on November 8, 1779, before being confined in York County Jail until July 4, 1780.

Searching for the counterfeiters was not easy because they used the long, narrow valleys of the Blue Mountains as a covert travel route and its secluded coves as hideouts. Christopher Shockey was apprehended by a posse under the command of Johnston and Squire John Bourmes, a magistrate of what was then Antrim Township in Cumberland County, now Washington Township in Franklin County. Posse members had set up an all-night vigil after surrounding the suspected hideout of the counterfeiters.

e. May 1782 - Fraudulent Depreciation Certificates

Soldiers of the American Revolution were paid with paper money called Continental Currency. The value of that money became almost worthless by the

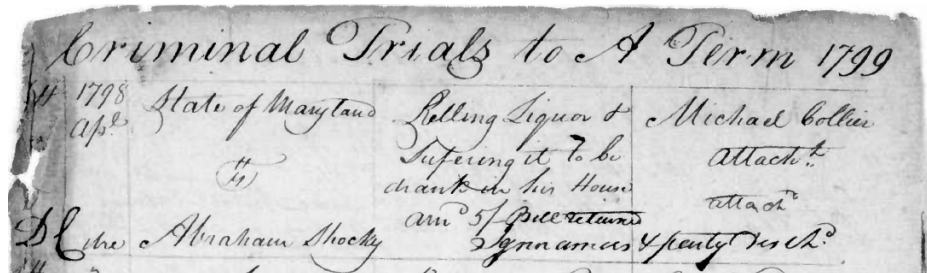
time Cornwallis surrendered in 1781. Therefore, the states began to issue depreciation certificates which could be used to obtain land. In the case of Maryland, the land west of Fort Cumberland to the Virginia border was surveyed for plots each containing 50 acres of farmland. Almost 2,500 veterans of the war who had served for three years would receive certain plots by lottery. However, a rumor spread that the State of Maryland did not have any muster rolls resulting in many cases of fraud.

Abraham obtained one of those certificates on 2 May 1782. It was with this certificate, according to *Shockey History and Genealogy*, that he received lot #1002 for a plot.⁶¹ It was situated near present day Oakland in Garrett County.⁶²

Abraham never took possession of lot #1002 and it was later awarded to a certain John Hoyer in 1826.⁶³

The authorities started to become wise to the growing cases of fraud in early 1785 and Abraham's certificate which had been obtained fraudulently was also discovered.⁶⁴ His name and offense were published by C. Richmond, the Auditor-General of Maryland, along with several other dozen offenders. *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* published the list of frauds at least twice in [June](#) and [July](#) of 1785.⁶⁵

- f. Apr 1798 - [State of Maryland v. Abraham Shockey](#)⁶⁶
 - i. Tried for "Selling Liquor & Sufering (sic) it to be drank in his house"
 - ii. Bail was returned to Lynn, possibly the same individual who provided the mortgage to his property in 1811



- g. 1830-1834 - [William W. Hoyer, et al against Abraham Shockey](#)
 - i. Abraham became indebted in 1828 in the process of purchasing a large tract of land. He was sued by Hoyer when he defaulted on his debt in 1830 and failed to appear to court.⁶⁷
 - ii. See "The Addition to The Hotel" under Land Purchases
- h. 23 Oct 1830 - [State of Maryland v. Abraham Shockey \(image 25\)](#)
 - i. Abraham was charged with assault and pleaded not guilty.⁶⁸

5. Marriage(s)

Who was Abraham's wife(s) and when did they marry?

- a. A Possible First Wife?

-
- i. There has been speculation about where Abraham went during the 1780s. Could he have married and had a family out west? Did he go to Ohio? His first documented children were not born until he was 39 years old. It is possible that he had another family, but no evidence has been found yet to confirm this.
 - ii. It is possible that Abraham Shockey (1788-1863) was the son of the subject of this profile. DNA evidence has demonstrated that Valentine and Abraham's descendants have many DNA connections. So far, the DNA evidence is not conclusive. The other possibility is that the younger Abraham was the son of Christian and grandson of Valentine. This Abraham was born on about the same date in 1793 (four hours less than five years later). Hopefully more DNA testing will confirm which of these theories, or another, is correct.
 - iii. The [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham for his 100th birthday makes no mention of another family.

b. Margaret (c.1763-1850)

- i. All that can be confirmed about Margaret comes from her headstone which states her first name and that she "Died Feb. 14, 1850 Aged 87 years." The marker that has more recently been added to their grave gives the dates 1763-1850.
- ii. She is mentioned on the baptismal record of their daughter Margaret in 1797 where both the mother and daughter are named as "Margaretha Schacki." Witnesses to the baptism were "Michael & Elizabeth Hollerel," which could potentially be a trail to follow.⁶⁹ She was also mentioned in the sale of their property in 1828.
- iii. Both *Shockey History and Genealogy* and *The Shockey Chronicles* name Abraham's only wife as "Margaret."⁷⁰ Unfortunately, she died before the 1850 census and long before the family Bible was given and is not mentioned in either.
- iv. It's worth noting that Margaret's age raises some questions with four children born in her 50s. Motherhood after 50 happens and this family was of hearty stock, but it does make one wonder. The dates we have for Margaret are primarily based on her headstone (Died in 1850, 87 years) along with the later marker that was added to the gravesite (1763-1850). A birthdate of 1763 also consistently falls within the ranges from the 1800, 1820, and 1840 census records.

However, the 1810 census is inconsistent for both Abraham (age 55, but marked 26-44) and Margaret (c.47, but marked 26-44). The 1830 census is again inconsistent for Abraham (age 75, but marked 60-69) and Margaret (c.67, but marked 50-59).

It's entirely possible that she exaggerated or estimated her age in both directions at different times. Of course, there are other possibilities: adoption, raising a grandchild as one's own, two wives named Margaret one of which marrying Abraham after the children were born.

- v. Some have speculated that she was also called Martha and that her last name was Baker or Barker, some of which has made its way onto *Find a Grave* as well. These are probably based on one of three lines of faulty evidence:
 1. Some have tied her to a certain John Barker who was a member of the Quakers in Philadelphia and who had a daughter named Margaret. She was still single in the year 1783.
 2. In the 1786 Septennial Census and tax record, Abraham was enumerated as a freeman and listed next to a certain "George Baker," also a freeman (a term referring to single men without property); in the same township and taxed as property holders were Peter, Daniel, Jacob, John and Peter (Jr.) Baker. In the 1800 Census, Abraham was listed directly below a certain "John Baker," also aged 26-44. It may be that Abraham's neighbors were Margaret's parents or siblings.
 3. The index of the above-mentioned baptismal record for their daughter, at the Lutheran Church in Sanner, Pennsylvania, also contains several people with the surname Baker. Those children were not born until 1825 to 1849, but the names of the parents were also Peter, Daniel, Peter, Jonas and George; and their children's names included two Jacobs and two Johns.

This is all based on conjecture and circumstance. Also, there has been no evidence found at this time to suggest that she was ever called Martha.

- vi. Given the large amount of DNA that is shared by the descendants of Valentine and Abraham, there may be a possibility that Margaret was related in some way to Valentine's wife, Barbara Bixler. Barbara did not have a sister named Margaret, but perhaps she was a cousin or niece ... perhaps.
- c. No dates have been found for the marriage of Abraham and Margaret. Their first children were born about 1794.

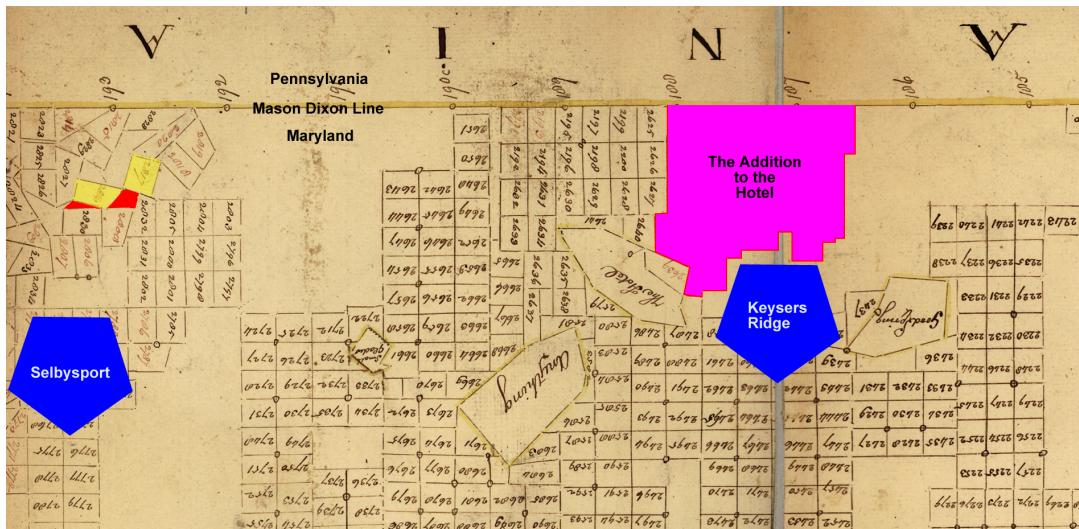
6. Land Purchases

Did he own any land and where?

- a. Mount Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania
 - i. 26 Jan 1781 - [Land Deeds](#)²⁴
 1. First tract - 300 acres on waters of the Nine Mile Run and Four Mile Run, purchased from Philip Goose for £30.
 2. Second tract - 200 acres on the waters of Nine Mile Run, purchased from Philip Goose for £17, 10 Shillings.

-
3. It is interesting that he purchased these tracts of land this early but they were not recorded for another 22 years; he remained near the Pennsylvania/Maryland border until about 1830, though in 1820 he was living in Fayette County.
- ii. Signed in 1781 and recorded 18 Jan 1803
- b. "Godmans Disappointment," "Shockey's Desire," and "Frankford," Allegany County, Maryland
 - i. 1 Jun 1799 - [Land Deed](#) for "Godmans Disappointment"⁷²
 1. 100 acres in Allegany County, Maryland
 2. Purchased 2 lots from Jacob Storm (the original owner of the military lots) for £100. His purchase is part of a tract of land called "Godmans Disappointment" containing military lots 2816 & 2817
 3. Situated in Sandy Creek (see 1800 census; this portion of the county would become Garrett County in 1872), just north of present-day Selbysport and just south of the Mason Dixon line
 4. Signed 1 Jun 1799 and recorded 2 Sep 1799
 5. This is the 100 acres of land that Abraham sold to John Slicer in 1828 (see below).
 - ii. 23 May 1803 - Land Warrant for "Shockey's Desire"
 1. 15 acres in Allegany County, Maryland obtained by special warrant (part of 20 acres total) by Abraham. "Shockey's Desire" joined his two existing lots (2816 and 2817) and provided continuous land to the south and between them, rather than only two lots joined tip to tip (see Feb 1829 deed).
 2. 24-6/8 additional acres from surrounding vacant land were compounded by Abraham to form "Shockey's Desire," totalling 39-6/8 acres by 13 Jan 1811.
 3. "Shockey's Desire" is described more fully in the [1829 deed](#) and [1829 certificate](#) to John Slicer.⁷³
 - iii. 23 May 1803 - Land Warrant for "Frankford"
 1. 5 acres in Allegany County, Maryland obtained by special warrant (part of 20 acres total) by Abraham. "Frankford" extended one of his existing lots (2816) and provided continuous land to the south up to lot 2030 (see Feb 1829 deed).
 2. 5-7/8 additional acres from surrounding vacant land were compounded by Abraham to form "Frankford," totalling 10-7/8 acres by 13 Jan 1811.
 3. "Frankford" is described more fully in the [1829 deed](#) and [1829 certificate](#) to John Slicer.⁷⁴
 - iv. 13 Jan 1811 - [Land Mortgage](#)⁷⁵
 1. 100 acres in Allegany County, Maryland
 2. Mortgaged "Godman's Disappointment" to John Lynn for \$500
 3. Signed 13 Jan 1811 and recorded 9 Feb 1811

4. Mortgage would be considered null and void if Abraham paid Mr. Lynn \$1000 by 1 Jan 1812 at which time the land would again belong to Abraham.
 5. Presumably he made the payment as Abraham later sold the same tract of land seventeen years later.
- v. Taxes for "Godmans Disappointment," "Shockey's Desire" and "Frankford"
 1. 1798-1803 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)⁷⁶ for "Godmans Disappointment" only
 2. 1804-1812 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)⁷⁷
 3. 1813-1824 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)⁷⁸
 4. 1825 - [Property Valuation and Taxes](#)⁷⁹
 - vi. 8 Feb 1828 - [Land Deed](#)⁸⁰
 1. Sold 100 acres in Allegany County, Maryland to John Slicer, part of a tract of land called "Godman's Disappointment" containing lots 2816 and 2817 for \$350.
 2. Signed 8 Feb 1828 and recorded 19 Mar 1828



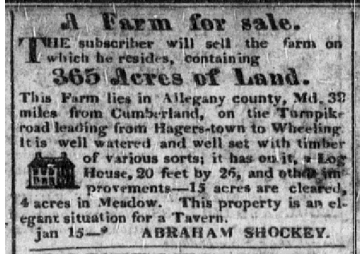
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c. "The Addition to The Hotel"

Abraham and Valentine (probably his great-nephew), set out to purchase another property after he sold "Godmans Disappointment." One month after the deed was recorded he made an agreement with a wealthy landowner in Allegany County named William W. Hoye for the purchase of a tract of land called "The Addition to the Hotel."

It should be noted that "The Hotel" was the name of a parcel which had been named such in 1774. It is unclear whether a hotel was ever built there or not, but "The Hotel" was a 305-acre tract situated on the north side of Braddock's Road and just west of the present day Keyser Ridge community. To the east and northeast of this large parcel and extending all the way to the Pennsylvania line was another even larger tract of land (825 acres) called "The Addition to the

Hotel" which was patented in 1796 and obtained by Eliza Causin and Ann Turner in 1816 and later by Hoye.⁸²

- i. 24 Apr 1828 - Abraham promised and obliged himself to pay William Hoye \$228.25 before 1 Jan 1830 for "The Addition to the Hotel." Valentine promised to pay \$96.01.
 - ii. 26 Oct 1829 - [Deed](#) - William Hoye assigned and transferred Abraham and Valentine's notes of debt to Robert Oliver.⁸³
 - iii. 4 Jan 1830 - When Abraham's debt was not paid, Hoye and Oliver sought [repayment and damages](#) totalling \$500.⁸⁴
 - iv. 15 Jan 1830 - Abraham put out an advertisement for the sale of a farm with 365 acres and a log house and advertised it as "an elegant situation for a tavern." This may have been a different plot that he had obtained nearby, but was likely a portion of "The Addition to the Hotel" that he attempted to sell.⁸⁵
 - v. Apparently Abraham failed to sell the land and failed to make payment. He seems to have abandoned the property as well as the State of Maryland by 1832, for he was called "Abraham Shockey late of Allegany County yeoman."⁸⁶
 - vi. 14 Sep 1832 - Hoye requested a *capias ad respondendum* for the sheriff to enforce Abraham's appearance at the Cumberland courthouse on the 8 October regarding the debt.⁸⁷
 - vii. 8 Oct 1832 - Abraham testified that he could not deny the debt. The case was decided in favor of Hoye and he was awarded the debt of \$228.25 and \$500 in damages.
 - viii. 15 Nov 1833 - Abraham faced a follow up case against R. Oliver to whom the original debt had been transferred.⁸⁸
 - ix. 9 Jun 1834 - [Deed](#) - Sheriff's Sale to John B. Clagett⁸⁹
 1. The Sheriff of Allegany County sold the 825 acre tract of land belonging to Abraham Shockey "yeoman," "late of Allegany County," to satisfy his debts and court costs that Shockey had failed to pay to Wm. W. Hoye.
 2. The land had been sold at public auction to John B. Clagett of Washington County, Maryland whose name is also a part of the above trial.
 3. Recorded 13 Oct 1834
- d. Land Purchase Documents yet to be found:
- i. Any other early Pennsylvania deeds? When did he sell his 500 acres in Westmoreland County?
 - ii. 23 May 1803 - Original land warrants and patents for "Shockey's Desire" and "Frankford"
 - iii. 1828 - Deed for "The Addition to The Hotel"
 - iv. Any late Pennsylvania deeds, particularly in Fayette County (cf. 1820 census)?

- v. Any late Ohio deeds?

7. Death - 20 Jan 1861 - Washington County, Ohio

- a. His headstone reads “Jan. 20, 1860,” but was likely engraved at a later time than his death.⁹⁰
- b. The newer marker in between Abraham and Margaret’s graves is inscribed with the dates “1755 – 1861.”
- c. He was enumerated in the 1860 census, dated 18 July 1860 and was living in Lawrence Township, Washington County, Ohio, at the time.
- d. The [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday lists his death date as “January 20th 1861.”
- e. The following “Grave Registration Card” shows the death date as 20 Jan 1860. The cards were typed and it is possible that they just made an error on the year, probably based on the incorrect headstone inscription.⁹¹

182776 0000959

GRAVES REGISTRATION CARD		Washington
Name	Shockey, Abraham	
Address	Fearing Twp.	
Date of Death	Jan. 20, 1860	Place -
Cause	-	Date of Burial -
Date of Birth	1755	Place -
Name of Cemetery	Stanleyville	Location Fearing Twp.
Lot No.	Row 12	Section No. - Block No. - Grave No. 7
Marker: Flat	Upright	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None
Next of Kin:	(Name)	(Address)
	SERVICE RECORD	Constant Decoration Indicates Service.
War Served In:	Revolutionary War	
Date Enlisted	Date Discharged	Serial No. -
Branch of Service	Rank	-
Company, Outfit or Ship	-	

- f. Many have suggested that he died in Stanleyville, Ohio, but no evidence has been found other than this is the name of the cemetery where he was buried.

8. Burial - 21 Jan 1861 - Washington County, Ohio

How did the burial date come about?

- a. Abraham and Margaret are both apparently buried in the Stanleyville Cemetery in Washington County, Ohio, according to [Find A Grave](#).⁹²
- b. See above about the different dates for his death.
- c. His “Grave Registration Card” states the cemetery name and location.⁹³
- d. His obituary states the day of burial

-
- i. "DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN — Mr. Shockey, the oldest white man in Washington county, is dead, and was buried on last Monday. — He was over 107 years of age."⁹⁴

9. Will

Do we have a will for Abraham?

- a. No findings as of yet.

10. Census Records

- a. [1786 Franklin County, Pennsylvania Septennial Census⁹⁵](#)
Listed under Freemens names
- b. [1786 Washington, Franklin, Pennsylvania, Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801⁹⁶](#)
Listed under Freeman Names, taxed 10 shillings.
- c. [1800 Sandy Creek, Allegany, Maryland U.S. Federal Census⁹⁷](#)
"Sandy Creek and Glades Hundreds" (District 2) was the former name of Garrett County before it was later divided from Allegany County to make a new county in 1872.⁹⁸
 - i. 1 (M26-44) - Abraham Shockey
 - ii. 1 (F26-44) - *presumably* Margaret Sr.
 - iii. 1 (M<10) - *presumably* John
 - iv. 3 (F<10) - *presumably* Susan, Margaret and Barbara
 - v. 6 Total
- d. [1810 District 5, Allegany County, Maryland U.S. Federal Census⁹⁹](#)
Note that *The Shockey Chronicles* incorrectly places him in Bedford County, Pennsylvania for this census. We have not been able to find this record; the closest thing to it is for an "Abram Sook" living in Woodberry, Bedford, Pennsylvania at that time.
 - i. 1 (M26-44) - Abraham Shockey [age 55]
 - ii. 1 (F26-44) - *presumably* Margaret Sr. [age 47]
 - iii. 1 (M10-15) - *presumably* John
 - iv. 2 (M<10) - *presumably* Valentine and Jacob
 - v. 1 (F16-25) - *presumably* Susan
 - vi. 2 (F10-14) - *presumably* Margaret and Barbara
 - vii. 3 (F<10) - *presumably* Mary, Nancy and 1 *unknown daughter or relative*
 - viii. 11 Total
- e. [1820 Luzerne Township, Fayette, Pennsylvania U.S. Federal Census¹⁰⁰](#)
Indexed incorrectly on FamilySearch as Cookstown? Also, the women have been indexed incorrectly on Ancestry.com.
 - i. 1 (M>45) - Abraham Shockey
 - ii. 1 (F>45) - *presumably* Margaret Sr.
 - iii. 2 (M10-15) - *presumably* Valentine and Jacob
 - iv. 1 (M<10) - *presumably* Joseph
 - v. 1 (F16-25) - *presumably* Mary or Barbara
 - vi. 1 (F10-15) - *presumably* Nancy

-
- vii. 3 (F<10) - *presumably* Catherine, Rachel and Elizabeth
 - viii. 9 Total; 4 engaged in Agriculture
- f. [1830 District 2, Allegany County, Maryland U.S. Federal Census¹⁰¹](#)
- i. 1 (M60-69) - Abraham Shockey [age 75]
 - ii. 1 (F50-59) - *presumably* Margaret Sr. [age 67]
 - iii. 1 (M15-19) - *presumably* Joseph
 - iv. 1 (M<5) - *perhaps 1 grandson*
 - v. 1 (F15-19) - *presumably* Rachel
 - vi. 1 (F10-14) - *presumably* Elizabeth
 - vii. 1 (F<5) - *perhaps 1 granddaughter*
 - viii. 7 Total
- g. [1840 Independence Township, Washington, Ohio U.S. Federal Census¹⁰²](#)
- i. 1 (M80-89) - Abraham Shockey
 - ii. 1 (F70-79) - *presumably* Margaret Sr.
 - iii. 1 (M15-19) - *perhaps 1 grandson*
 - iv. 1 (F15-19) - *perhaps 1 granddaughter*
 - v. 4 Total; 2 employed in Agriculture
- Living near his son Jacob and daughters Rachel and Elizabeth in Independence.
- h. [1850 Independence Township, Washington, Ohio U.S. Federal Census¹⁰³](#)
- i. "Abraham"
 - ii. Age: 96
 - iii. Farmer
 - iv. Born in Maryland
 - v. Living with Bernard & Catherine Donelly [Donley] and family (13 members)
- i. [1860 Lawrence Township, Washington, Ohio U.S. Federal Census¹⁰⁴](#)
- i. "Aberham"
 - ii. Age: 105
 - iii. "Oldest White Male in WashC"
 - iv. Born in Pennsylvania
 - v. Living with Peter & Rachel Kemp and family (9 members)

11. Children

Below are the children of Abraham that we have found evidence for. Census records show that at least one other daughter was living in their household who probably died in early childhood. His eldest was born when he was 39 years old, so it is also possible that Abraham had other children before his marriage to Margaret.

Children of Abraham and Margaret Shockey

- a. **Susan Shockey** (c.1794-)
 - i. Susan is listed in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday. She was about 61 in 1855.

-
- ii. *Shockey History and Genealogy* states that she married Thomas Lillier.¹⁰⁵ However, it is likely that he was actually the husband of a different Susan Shockey (daughter of Joseph³, Valentine², Johann¹).

b. **John Shockey** (14 Nov 1794 - 9 Nov 1886)

- i. The [Family Bible](#) states that he was 60 in 1855, putting his birth year around 1794. This is the year that is used above with the month and day calculated from the death index ("94 years 11 months 26 days").
- ii. According to the West Virginia death index he died 9 November 1886 and was just under 95 years old which would indicate a birth year of about 1792.¹⁰⁶ Additionally, many trees state his death date as 10 Nov which may have been the date of burial.
- iii. However, the 1820 census indicates he was not yet over 25 years old at the time; the 1850 and 1860 census records indicate that he was born about 1795; 1870 census suggests a birth around 1794; and 1880 census suggests around 1793.¹⁰⁷
- iv. John married Christena Markley with whom he had at least five children. He secondly married Jane Campbell on 19 Jan 1868.¹⁰⁸
- v. Evidenced by DNA connections

c. **Margaret Shockey** (24 Sep 1797 - 20 Feb 1890)

- i. *The Shockey Chronicles* state that Margaret's birth was recorded in 1797 "in the records of the Sanner Church in the village of Rockwood, Milford Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania." This is referring to a [24 Sep 1797 record](#) for the birth of "Margaretha Schacki" daughter of "Abraham & Margaretha Schacki." Witnesses were "Michael & Elizabeth Hollerel."¹⁰⁹

The birthday lines up with what is engraved on her headstone, but the year is off by four years. A birth in 1797 would also mean that she married at the age of 15 instead of 19. However, 1797 is more consistent with the 1850 census (age 54), is closer to the 1840 census if she was born in 1797 (age 30-39 vs. 43 or 47), and agrees with the record of the [Family Bible](#) which puts her age at 58 in 1855.

- ii. Margaret married Christopher Christian Markley on 17 Oct 1812 with whom she had seventeen children.¹¹⁰
- iii. Her headstone is inscribed with the date 1793. This was probably made at a later date and was likely in error. Her death date is inscribed as 20 Feb 1890.¹¹¹
- iv. At the time of her death the following story appeared in a local newspaper:

"Grama Markley of Highland Neighborhood died last week at the advanced age of 94 years and 5 months. She was buried in Highland Cemetery. Grama was probably the oldest person in Osage County. She was the mother of seventeen children, five of whom survived her... Grama Markley was a little woman, so short that when she sat on a kitchen chair her feet didn't touch the floor. Also eight of her children had brown eyes, eight had blue and the last one had one brown and one blue eye."¹¹²

- v. Margaret seems to have migrated further than any of Abraham's other children. She and Christopher returned east toward Philadelphia by 1840, returned west to Barbour County, (West) Virginia by 1850 and then later died in Kansas in 1890.¹¹³
- vi. Evidenced by DNA connections

d. **Barbery Shockey** (c.1799-)

- i. Barbery is listed in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday. She was about 56 in 1855.

e. **Mary Shockey** (c.1802-)

- i. Mary is listed in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday. She was about 53 in 1855.

f. **Valentine Shockey** (c. 1804 - c.1823)

- i. Valentine is listed in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday. It appears that his age is written as "19" and probably indicates that he died young. His name is written between Mary and Jacob so was possibly born around 1804.

g. **Jacob Shockey** (12 Jul 1806 - 31 Mar 1903)

- i. Abraham is enumerated on the same page of the 1840 census in Independence Township, Ohio as Jacob's family.¹¹⁴
- ii. Jacob and his family are listed on the following page of the 1850 census as Abraham (with Catherine).¹¹⁵
- iii. Ira Shockey (b.1843) claims to be the grandson of Abraham and son of Jacob. He makes the inaccurate claim that Abraham came from Germany with his wife (instead of Johann Christoffel).¹¹⁶
- iv. Census records most consistently put his birth year around 1806 in agreement with his headstone which gives exact dates. The [Family Bible](#) also states that his age was about 49 in 1855.
- v. Jacob married Rachel Kemp about 1829 with whom he had at least two children. He then married Minerva Haynes on 14 Apr 1838 with whom he

had at least four children.¹¹⁷ Thirdly, he married Nancy Wilmoth on 11 Feb 1847 with whom he had at least eight children.¹¹⁸

vi. Evidenced by DNA connections¹¹⁹

h. **Nancy Shockey** (c.1808-)

i. Several online trees put her birth around 1812 and suggest that Nancy married John Thompson. However, this other Nancy seems to have been born in Kentucky and died around 1849.

ii. Nancy is listed in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday. She was about 47 in 1855.

i. **Catherine Shockey** (c.1811-)

i. Abraham was living with her family [household of Bernard Donley] in 1850 in Independence Township, Ohio.¹²⁰

ii. Census records approximate her birth year between 1807 and 1812. The [Family Bible](#) states that she was 44 in 1855.¹²¹

iii. Some have listed her death date as 1871, but this was the year her husband died; she does appear in the 1880 census with Moses and Nancy.¹²²

iv. Catherine married Bernard Donley with whom she had at least sixteen children.

v. Evidenced by DNA connections

j. **Joseph Shockey** (c.1813-)

i. Joseph is listed in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham on his 100th birthday. He was about 42 in 1855.

k. **Rachel Jane Shockey** (25 Mar 1815 - 6 Jan 1876)

i. Abraham is enumerated on the same page of the 1840 census in Independence Township, Ohio as Rachel's family, the household of Peter Kemp.¹²³

ii. Abraham was living with her family in 1860 in Lawrence Township, Ohio; he appears at the top of the following page.¹²⁴

iii. Census records consistently approximate her birth year around 1814 or 1815.¹²⁵ The [Family Bible](#) also gives her age as 40 in 1855 and specifically lists her birth date as 25 Mar 1815. The Bible also specifically lists her death date as 6 Jan 1876.

iv. Rachel married Peter Kemp on 12 May 1836 with whom she had at least seven children.¹²⁶ The Bible estimates his age as 53 in 1855.

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- v. Evidenced by DNA connections

- I. **Elizabeth Shockey** (c.1818 - c.1857)

- i. Elizabeth and her family are listed nearby in Newport, Ohio in the 1850 census.¹²⁷ Jacob's son, Henry Shockey (age 19) is also living with her family in 1850.
- ii. The [Family Bible](#) states that she was 37 in 1855.
- iii. Elizabeth married Nathan Kemp on 11 May 1837 with whom she had at least nine children.¹²⁸
- iv. Evidenced by DNA connections

Children of Abraham from a possible first marriage

- a. **Abraham Shockey, Jr.** (1788/93-1863)

- i. There has been no small amount of speculation about who his father was. He has often been the supposed child of John, Jacob or Isaac Shockey, Abraham Sr.'s older brothers. However, the DNA connections that Abraham Jr.'s descendants share with the descendants of these brothers are very scant and we can almost certainly say that Abraham Jr. was *not* one of their sons.
- ii. The DNA evidence points to two main possibilities for Abraham's paternal heritage. Most certainly, he was a Shockey and a descendant of Johann Christoffel Schacke, but from which branch? We currently have one descendant of Abraham participating in our Shockey ThruLines Project. After evaluating Kaylene's data and cross-checking the data of several other Shockey descendants it is almost certain that Abraham Jr. descended from the lineage of either Valentine or Abraham Sr. Our current hypothesis is that Abraham Jr. (1788/93-1863) was either the son of Abraham Sr. (1755-1861); or of Christian Shockey (1756-1829), the son of Valentine Shockey (1739-1810). Traditional evidence and DNA evidence can be made to argue for either family; we hope that additional Y-DNA testing will provide us with a more definitive answer.
- iii. Arguments for Abraham Sr. as his father:
 - 1. DNA testing shows that descendants of Abraham Jr. have multiple DNA connections to the descendants of Abraham Sr. Kaylene has matches to all of Abraham Sr.'s children who have known descendants and has the following DNA connections that match more than 25cM (typical of 4th to 5th cousins):
 - a. 4 to John (25, 31, 38, 39cM)
 - b. 1 to Jacob (37cM)

c. 6 to Elizabeth (26, 26, 29, 32, 37, 41cM)

Many other DNA connections have been verified, but the remaining fall under the 25cM threshold of this study.

We have cross-checked other participants who descend from Abraham Sr. and they have several DNA connections to Abraham Jr.'s descendants, but nothing over 15cM.

2. The events of the 1780s and 1790s are scantily documented in our study of Abraham Sr.'s life. Therefore, it is plausible that he had another wife and Abraham could be his son.
3. Abraham Jr. purchased a tract of 100 acres in March 1825 in Addison Township of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. And he made an agreement for another tract in 1833.
 - a. He is called "Abraham Shockey Jnr" three times in the 1825 deed and once in the 1833 agreement, most certainly distinguishing him from the elder Abraham Sr. What remains uncertain is whether this reference implied that they were father and son; or just relatives of the same name living in close proximity.
 - b. The deed implies that the tract was on the "province line" (i.e., the Mason-Dixon line) and his 1833 purchase implies his other property was situated on "the south side of the United States road" (perhaps the main turnpike).
 - c. The placement of these properties were thus directly northwest of "The Addition to the Hotel" purchased by Abraham Sr. in 1828. Their tracts probably were adjacent to one another on opposite sides of the Mason-Dixon line and opposite sides of the same road.
4. Abraham Jr. and Abraham Sr. were also enumerated in close proximity to one another during the 1820 census.
 - a. Abraham Sr. was living in the Luzerne Township of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
 - b. Abraham Jr. was living in the adjacent German Township of Fayette County. It is uncertain how closely they lived to one another at this time.
5. Abraham Jr. and Abraham Sr. moved west about the same time.
 - a. Abraham Jr. bought a second piece of property in Addison Township in April 1833 and assigned his rights in October 1834. He is not found on the 1840 census which probably indicates that he was living in Ohio by this time, which is corroborated by his daughter Nancy who claims to have been born in Ohio in 1837.
 - b. At the same time, Abraham Sr. was wrapped up in court proceedings over "The Addition to The Hotel." He testified

in court in 1832 and the land was sold at auction in 1834. Abraham Sr. was living in Ohio by 1840. Therefore, their migration to Ohio took place during the same approximate period of time.

- c. Abraham Sr. remained in Ohio until his death in 1861. Abraham Jr. moved to Iowa by 1856 where he died in 1863.

iv. Arguments for Christian Sr. (the son of Valentine) as his father:

1. DNA testing shows that descendants of Abraham Jr. also have multiple DNA connections to the descendants of Valentine (except for perhaps Valentine Jr.). Our representative from this family has matches to all of Valentine's children who have known descendants and has the following DNA connections that match more than 25cM (typical of 4th to 5th cousins):
 - a. 2 to Christian (32, 27, 25cM)
 - b. 1 to Joseph (28cM)
 - c. 2 to Nancy (31, 25cM)

Many other DNA connections have been verified and 54 of these are to the lineage of Christian Shockey Sr., but the remaining fall under the 25cM threshold.

2. We have cross-checked other participants who descend from Valentine. and they have several DNA connections to Abraham Jr.'s descendants, including the following that match more than 25cM.
 - a. 1 from Joseph (35cM)
 - b. 4 from Christian (57, 27, 26, 25cM)

Many other DNA connections have been verified and 13 of these are from the lineage of Christian Shockey Sr., but they fall under the 25cM threshold of this study.

3. Abraham Shockey Jr. was not included in the census enumerations of 1800 or 1810 in Allegany County, Maryland where one would expect he would have been living with his father. If Abraham Sr. was his father then Abraham Jr. must have grown up in the household of other relatives.
4. Abraham Shockey Jr. was not included in the [Family Bible](#) given to Abraham Sr. on his 100th birthday, even though they lived in close proximity to one another from the 1820s until the 1850s.
5. Christian Sr. definitely had a son named Abraham Shockey, the fifth of ten children. In a German prayer book, Abraham's birth date was listed as 21 Feb 1793. Christian later named Abraham in his 1829 will and said:

And whereas I have sold my horse and gears to my son Abraham on the following conditions viz, he is to have my said horse for fifty Dollars to be paid in three equal yearly payments, the first payment on the fifth of November, next, and the other the second in one year and the third and last in two years thereafter to be paid in wheat, buckwheat and corn to be delivered in the Town of Salisbury at market priced for the payment thereof notes are to be given with approved security, but if he does not take or like to take the horse, he shall be bound by no means the notes are to be made payable to my said wife ...

Only one Abraham Shockey appears on record in this vicinity during this time. If there were two men about the age of Christian's son then one of them seems to have resided with relatives and never appears on paper until 1850 (except for the prayer book and the will) and then the other seems to disappear from record.

6. Abraham Jr. purchased a tract of 100 acres in March 1825 in Addison Township of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
 - a. While this property was situated closer to Abraham Sr., it was also in close proximity to Christian Sr, the son of Valentine. Christian received a military land grant in 1800 and soon settled in Elk Lick Township, Somerset County, about 20 miles east of Abraham Jr.'s tract. He later moved into the town of Salisbury.
 - b. Whichever of these two men was the father of Abraham Jr., it is established that Abraham Sr. and Christian Sr. (his nephew) knew each other well and lived in close proximity to one another for many years. Abraham signed an affidavit for Christian's widow in 1841 stating that he had witnessed their wedding.
7. Finally, both men (if there were two) have recorded birth dates that are very similar to one another. The German prayer book records that he was born "the 21st February 1793 on Thursday evening between 7 & 8 oClock." The headstone of Abraham [7] is inscribed "born Feb 22, 1788," exactly five hours less than five years earlier.

v. Conclusion

1. The verdict still seems to be out.
2. First, please remove this Abraham Jr. if you have tied him to John, Jacob or Isaac Shockey. He definitely was not the son of these men. There is no DNA or traditional evidence that he belongs to one of these families.

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3. The paper trail seems to suggest that Abraham Jr. was the son of Christian Sr. and may have just had a continuing relationship (at least geographically) with his great-uncle, Abraham Sr. However, the greatest argument against this position is the birth dates that vary by five years and one day.
 4. The DNA evidence can be argued either direction at this early stage. Strong DNA connections can be demonstrated to both families. The largest shared DNA between two descendants (57cM) is shared between a descendant of Christian Sr. and Abraham Jr. However, the largest number of shared segments (11 segments over 25cM) are shared between the descendants of Abraham Sr. and Kaylene, a descendant of Abraham Jr.

Across the board, the descendants of Valentine and Abraham Sr. share a much greater amount of DNA than do the descendants of any of Johann's other sons. Though Valentine and Abraham were born sixteen years apart it might be suggested that these two brothers shared more in common genetically than their siblings. That happens with the random inheritance of DNA and is the reason some siblings look more alike than others.

This shared DNA could also be the result of additional family relationships. Perhaps Margaret was related to the Bixlers (Valentine's wife). Or perhaps Margaret was a first cousin to the Shockey brothers. Or perhaps there are just random ancestors that are shared by the descendants of Valentine and Abraham because their families remained in closer proximity geographically. We just don't know at this point. However, one thing is evident; the descendants of these two men share DNA than they do with the other siblings.

5. Following are some of the questions that need to be answered along with potential explanations:
 - a. Neither Abraham Sr. nor Christian (son of Valentine) are recorded as having lived in Virginia where Abraham Jr. claims to have been born. However, both individuals were living in Franklin County, Pennsylvania in the 1780s and 1790s which is less than 30 miles from Martinsburg, (West) Virginia; by 1800 Abraham Sr. was in Sandy Creek (present day Garrett County, Maryland) which is also in close proximity; and Christian (son of Valentine) was in Salisbury, Somerset County by the end of the century near the border of Maryland and Virginia. Either way, Abraham's birth in (West) Virginia is entirely plausible.

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- b. The variation in birth dates does raise some questions. However, some of the other children of Christian Shockey and Mary Ann Welsh show similar patterns where the dates do not match. Margaret consistently recorded an age five years younger than the prayer book states; Drusilla occasionally did the same. A birth year of 1793 is plausible for Abraham as is a birthday with one day variance.
 - c. Finally, we really could use more DNA data to work with from the descendants of Abraham Shockey Sr. and from Abraham Shockey Jr. Is there more to the strong genetic connections than brothers that merely shared a lot in common? Were their wives related which would double the amount of DNA shared between descendants? Again, some Y-DNA tests from both Abraham's would be invaluable.

Endnotes

1. Note the possibility that this could have been his nephew (the son of Valentine) who enlisted, though the younger Abraham would have only been about 16 or 17 years old in 1777.
2. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 754.
3. Purchased from Philip Goose, one tract held 300 acres situated between the waters of Nine Mile Run and Four Mile Run; the second tract seems to have contained 200 acres on one side of Nine Mile Run.
4. He was not listed on the 1785 or 1787 tax lists in Washington Township.
5. See our findings at the end of this report) Abraham Jr. claimed to have been born in Virginia (probably what became West Virginia).
6. Margaret is often attributed the name Baker or Barker. This is likely based on circumstantial evidence; there was a family of that name with men named Peter, Daniel, John and Jacob living in Washington Township in 1786 and a family with the same names who settled in Sanner, Pennsylvania where Abraham's daughter Margaret was born a few years earlier. It's plausible, but not proven.
7. They resided in the Sandy Creek Hundred which was the northwest most district. It was a portion of what later became Garrett County when Allegany was divided in 1872.
8. Christopher Shockey to (Jasper Yeates) Attorney General for Cumberland Co., letter, 19 Jan 1771, A1900868, Jasper Yeates Family Papers Correspondence, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.
9. The population of Washington County was about 36,000 people.
10. *Westmoreland County, Will Book*. Vol. 1, part 1, pp.14-15. Ancestry.com, 2015, *Pennsylvania, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1683-1993* [database on-line].
11. "Proceedings of the Committee of Observation for Elizabeth Town District [Washington County]." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. xiii, no. 3, Sep. 1918, p. 230. PDF Download.
12. The Papers of George Washington. Revolutionary War Series, vol. 15, May-June 1778. Edited by Edward G. Lengel, University of Virginia Press, 2006, pp. 388-389. *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-15-02-0406>.
13. "Deposition of Mark Milligan, 1779 Sept 10." *Calendar of Maryland Papers: The Red Books*, no. 4, part 1, State of Maryland, 1950, p.146. PDF Download.
14. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 754; Westmoreland County (Pennsylvania), Recorder of deeds, vol.6 (1799-1803), p.350.
15. "Muster and Pay Rolls for 1781." *Archives of Maryland*. Edited by William Hand Browne, Maryland Historical Society, 1894-1925, p. 393. Ancestry.com, 2003, *Maryland Archives, 1658-1783* [database on-line].
16. Richmond, C. "List of Depreciation Certificates, which have been fraudulently obtained." *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*.
17. "Pennsylvania Septennial Census, 1786." Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. "Abraham Shockey" under Freemans Names, Washington Township, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States. Ancestry.com, 2012, *Pennsylvania, U.S., Septennial Census, 1779-1863* [database on-line].
18. "Pennsylvania, U.S., Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801." Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. "Abraham Shockey" under Freemans Names, Washington Township, Franklin, Pennsylvania, United States. Ancestry.com, 2011, *Pennsylvania, U.S., Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801* [database on-line].
19. "Criminal Trials to A[pri]l Term 1799." *Allegany Court Docket, 1798-99*. Thomas Harris, Clerk. https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c3000/c3015/000000/000001/pdf/msa_c3015_000001.pdf, PDF download, image 68 of 358.
20. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 755; Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book C (1798-1803), p. 103-04.
21. "United States Census, 1800-1850." *FamilySearch* [database with images]. Abraham Shockey.

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22. *District No.1-2-3-4-5 Years 1804-1812*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 613 (1804-1812), p. 65.
 23. *District No.1-2-3-4-5 Years 1804-1812*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 613 (1804-1812), p. 29.
 24. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book F (1810-1813), pp. 164-65.
 25. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book H (1815-1816), pp. 197.
 26. *District No.1-2-3-4-5-6 Years 1813-1824*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 614 (1813-1824), p. 135.
 27. *District No.1-2-3-4-5-6 Years 1813-1824*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 614 (1813-1824), p. 53.
 28. *District No.1-2-3-4-5-6 Years 1825-1832*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 600 (1825-1832), p. 109.
 29. *District No.1-2-3-4-5-6 Years 1825-1832*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 600 (1825-1832), image 353 of 397.
 30. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 755; Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book O (1828-1829), pp. 52-54.
 31. "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1823-1829," IB & GGB H, i, SR 7787. *Maryland State Archives*, 586-90; "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1828-1841," GGB I, i, SR 7788. *Maryland State Archives*, 60-61.
 32. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book O (1828-1829), pp. 497-98.
 33. "A Farm for sale." *Republican Citizen and State Advertiser* (5 Feb 1830), 4.
 34. Criminal Appearances to Court, April 1831. *Allegany Court Docket, 1798-99*, vol. 19.
https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c3000/c3015/000000/000020/pdf/mdsa_c3015_20.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0fDGc1fgCYBZFRJlruZCF-C1_uzDpYz_HwPjVDm9osJd9AL2XeJ6k9Xd0, PDF download, image 25 of 708.
 35. "William W. Hoye [et al] vs. Abraham Shockey." Allegany County Circuit Court, Judgment Record, 1830-1848. Book P, pp. 225-7. [MSA Citation: T3720-16][Image 229 of 473].
 36. Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*, vol. II, Regional Publishing Co., 1968, p. 1882.
 37. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book R (1834-1835), pp. 293-94.
 38. "Ohio Tax Records, 1840." "Abraham Shockey," Newport, Washington, Ohio, United States. Tax records indexed by Ohio Genealogy Society, FHL microfilm 004022408. *FamilySearch* [database with images].
 39. Shockey, Lt. Col. Donald E. & Thelma I. (Peterson). *The Shockey Chronicles*. Gateway Press, 1986, vol. 2, p. 860.
 40. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 756.
 41. "Musters of Maryland Troops, Vol. III: Names Left Out, &c." *Archives of Maryland*. Edited by William Hand Browne, Maryland Historical Society, 1894-1925, p. 290. Ancestry.com, 2003, *Maryland Archives, 1658-1783* [database on-line].
 42. *Assessment Book Year 1798*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 599 (1798-1803), pp.60.
 43. *Assessment Book Year 1798*. Maryland, Allegany County, 1798 Slave and property schedule, 15.
 44. "United States Census, 1860," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCP4-BSS>), Aberham Shackey in entry for Peter Kemp, Lawrence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing family 6 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 45. "Johann Abraham Shockey (1755–20 Jan 1861)." *Find a Grave* [database and images], Memorial ID 5098090, citing Stanleyville Cemetery, Washington County, Ohio. Maintained by seventy-five electric (contributor 7171992).
 46. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. Vol. 1, p. 4; vol. 2, p. 754; *The Shockey Chronicles*. Vol. 1, p. 6; vol 2, pp. 861-62.
 47. "Johann Abraham Shockey (1755–20 Jan 1861)." *Find a Grave*.
 48. "Musters of Maryland Troops, Vol. III: Names Left Out, &c." *Archives of Maryland*. Edited by William Hand Browne, Maryland Historical Society, 1894-1925, p. 290. Ancestry.com, 2003, *Maryland Archives, 1658-1783* [database on-line].
 49. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 754.
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50. "Muster and Pay Rolls for 1781." *Archives of Maryland*. Edited by William Hand Browne, Maryland Historical Society, 1894-1925, p. 393. Ancestry.com, 2003, *Maryland Archives, 1658-1783* [database on-line].
 51. "The American Revolution taxed the limited colonial resources to the breaking point and in 1777 the Continental Army was desperate for troops. The Maryland General Assembly passed a law designed to encourage men to volunteer for the army. Each volunteer that completed three years of military service would receive one fifty-acre lot of land. A recruiting officer, who enlisted twenty able bodied men, would receive two fifty acre lots, while officers were to receive four fifty acre lots. The Maryland General Assembly determined that the lots were to be taken from Washington County on the western side of Fort Cumberland, Maryland (present day Allegany and Garrett Counties). It was not until 1787, six years after the war, that Colonel Francis Deakins, with the help of ten teams, surveyed 4165 fifty-acre lots.
 52. Shockey, Lt. Col. Donald E. & Thelma I. (Peterson). *The Shockey Chronicles*. Gateway Press, 1986, vol. 2, p. 861.
 53. "Muster and Pay Rolls for 1782." *Archives of Maryland*. Edited by William Hand Browne, Maryland Historical Society, 1894-1925, p. 445. Ancestry.com, 2003, *Maryland Archives, 1658-1783* [database on-line].
 54. Shockey, Lt. Col. Donald E. & Thelma I. (Peterson). *The Shockey Chronicles*. Gateway Press, 1986, vol. 2, p. 860; note that *Shockey History* states that Abraham served under George Washington, but the original deathbed biography of Ira Shockey does not include this last detail. Ira himself mistakenly stated that Abraham came from Germany, but was simply conflating Johann and Abraham, an understandable mistake as he was sharing these details just before his own death.
 55. "Proceedings of the Committee of Observation for Elizabeth Town District [Washington County]." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. xiii, no. 3, Sep. 1918, p. 229-31, 234, 238. PDF Download.
 56. "Deposition of Mark Milligan, 1779 Sept 10." *Calendar of Maryland Papers: The Red Books*, no. 4, part 1, State of Maryland, 1950, p.146. PDF Download.
 57. Ibid.
 58. *Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, April 1, 1778–October 26, 1779*. Archives of Maryland, vol. 21. Edited by William Hand Browne, Maryland Historical Society, 1901, pp. 537-38.
 59. Logan, John Michael. "The Shockey Counterfeiting Ring," *The Potomac Street Irregulars*, Vol.1 pp.93-104. Antietam Historical Society, 2014, p.94.
 60. Cress, Joseph David. "Temple of Fame - The Plight of Christopher Shockey." *Wicked Carlisle: The Dark Side of the Cumberland Valley*. The History Press, 2012, pp.10-15.
 61. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 754.
 62. *Assessment Book Year 1798*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 599 (1798-1803), p.27. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9GL-F9RO-W?i=43&cat=2374786>, PDF download. Cf. "Lots Westward of Fort Cumberland." *Maryland State Archives*, series 1 (1793-1903), image020745-0099. The land was surveyed and the lots were detailed on the land west of Cumberland. Note that the first alphabetical list was by name, but the second list was ordered by plot number. His name was mistranscribed as "Adam Shockie" instead of "Ab Shockey." <https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se1/000000/000001/jpg/020745-0099.jpg>.
 63. "Lots Westward of Fort Cumberland." *Maryland State Archives*, image [020745-0099.jpg](https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se1/000000/000001/jpg/020745-0099.jpg).
 64. "Shockey, Abraham." Box 12, Folders 30-31. In "Maryland Indexes (Revolutionary War Papers, Index)." *Maryland State Archives*, Series 1422 (1775-1789). https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagser/s1400/s1422/000000/000009/pdf/mdsa_s1422_9.pdf.
 65. Richmond, C. "List of Depreciation Certificates, which have been fraudulently obtained." *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*.
 66. "Criminal Trials to A Term 1799." *Allegany Court Docket, 1798-99*. Thomas Harris, Clerk. https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c3000/c3015/000000/000001/pdf/msa_c3015_000001.pdf, PDF download, image 68 of 358.
 67. "William W. Hoye [et al] vs. Abraham Shockey." Allegany County Circuit Court, Judgment Record, 1830-1848. Book P, pp. 225-7. [MSA Citation: T3720-16][Image 229 of 473].
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68. Criminal Appearances to Court, April 1831. *Allegheny Court Docket, 1798-99*, vol. 19. https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c3000/c3015/000000/000020/pdf/mdsa_c3015_20.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0fDGc1fgCYBZFRJlruZCF-C1_uzDpYz_HwPjVDm9osJd9AL2XeJ6k9Xd0, PDF download, image 25 of 708.
 69. "St. John's Lutheran Church (Sanner) Baptism Records, Black Township." Transcribed by E. C. Saylor (1926) and John C. Oester (for the website). Originally published in *Down the Road of Our Past*, 3 Vols. Rockwood Area Historical & Genealogical Society, 1977.
 70. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. Vol. 1, p. 4; vol. 2, p. 754; *The Shockey Chronicles*. Vol. 1, p. 6; vol 2, pp. 861-62.
 71. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 754; Westmoreland County (Pennsylvania), Recorder of deeds, vol.6 (1799-1803), p.350.
 72. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 755; Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book C (1798-1803), pp. 103-04.
 73. "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1823-1829," IB & GGB H, i, SR 7787. *Maryland State Archives*, pp. 586-90; "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1828-1841," GGB I, i, SR 7788. *Maryland State Archives*, pp. 59-60.
 74. "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1823-1829," IB & GGB H, i, SR 7787. *Maryland State Archives*, pp. 586-90; "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1828-1841," GGB I, i, SR 7788. *Maryland State Archives*, pp. 60-61.
 75. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book F (1810-1813), pp. 164-65.
 76. *Assessment Book Year 1798*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 599 (1798-1803), p. 60.
 77. *District No.1-2-3-4-5 Years 1804-1812*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 613 (1804-1812), p. 65.
 78. *District No.1-2-3-4-5-6 Years 1813-1824*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 614 (1813-1824), p. 135.
 79. *District No.1-2-3-4-5-6 Years 1825-1832*. Maryland, Allegany County, tax records, vol. 600 (1825-1832), p. 109.
 80. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 755; Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book O (1828-1829), pp. 52-54.
 81. Veatch, Hezekiah. "[Map of Military Lots, Tracts, Patents, Etc. in Western Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland]." *The Library of Congress*, 1787?, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3843g.ct000794>. Towns and notations have been added; "Godmans Disappointment" is marked in yellow; "Shockey's Desire" and "Frankford" are highlighted in red; "The Addition to the Hotel" (approximated since the trees marking waypoints are long gone) is in pink.
 82. "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1813-1818," IB D, SR 7783. *Maryland State Archives*, 295-96; "Land Office: (Patent Record) 1814-1819," IB C, SR 7782. *Maryland State Archives*, 476-77.
 83. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book O (1828-1829), pp. 497-98.
 84. "William W. Hoye [et al] vs. Abraham Shockey." Allegany County Circuit Court, Judgment Record, 1830-1848. Book P, pp. 225-7. [MSA Citation: T3720-16][Image 229 of 473].
 85. "A Farm for sale." *Republican Citizen and State Advertiser* (5 Feb 1830), 4.
 86. "William W. Hoye [et al] vs. Abraham Shockey." p. 225.
 87. "William W. Hoye [et al] vs. Abraham Shockey." pp. 225-26.
 88. "William W. Hoye [et al] vs. Abraham Shockey." pp. 226-27.
 89. Maryland Land Records, Allegany County. Deed Book R (1834-1835), pp. 293-94.
 90. "Johann Abraham Shockey (1755–20 Jan 1861)." *Find a Grave* [database and images], Memorial ID 5098090, citing Stanleyville Cemetery, Washington County, Ohio. Maintained by seventy-five electric (contributor 7171992).
 91. "Shockey, Abraham." Ohio, U.S., *Soldier Grave Registrations, 1804-1958* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2017.
 92. "Johann Abraham Shockey (1755–20 Jan 1861)." *Find a Grave* [database and images], Memorial ID 5098090, citing Stanleyville Cemetery, Washington County, Ohio. Maintained by seventy-five electric (contributor 7171992).
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93. "Shockey, Abraham." Ohio, U.S., *Soldier Grave Registrations, 1804-1958* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2017.
94. "Death of a Centenarian." *Marietta Home News*, 26 Jan 1861, p. 2.
95. Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, U.S., Septennial Census, 1779-1863* [database on-line] (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2702/images/33017_263380-00224). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; citing *Septennial Census Returns, 1779-1863*. Box 1026, microfilm, 14 rolls. Records of the House of Representatives. Records of the General Assembly, Record Group 7. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA.
96. Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, U.S., Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801* [database on-line] (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2497/images/33020_254650-00581). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011; citing *Tax & Exoneration Lists, 1762-1794*. Series No. 4.61; Records of the Office of the Comptroller General, RG-4. Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
97. "United States Census, 1800," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH5R-VCF>). Abraham Shockey, Sandy Creek, Allegany, Maryland, United States; citing p. 41, NARA microfilm publication M32, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 9; FHL microfilm 193,662.
98. "Prior to about 1774, John Friend might have been the only white man living in the area of (today's) Garrett County. "Old John's " land claim was known as "Friend's Fortune". It has been noted that just after the Revolutionary War there were about 50 families living in what is now Garrett County but only about a dozen families were living in the far western section known as the Sandy Creek Glades. These families were squatters living in the area in violation of the King's command of 1763; they also became unauthorized squatters upon the land of the Maryland proprietor. After the Revolutionary War, the land "Westward of Fort Cumberland" (now Cumberland, MD) was surveyed into fifty-acre lots by Col. Francis Deakins. These lots were offered to the soldiers who had served in the war and parceled out to them by a lottery. The lots were know[n] simply as the Military Lots. Many soldiers never saw the land they received in the lottery but sold their land rights to others, some of which were wealthy land investors" (Drent, Shirley, Patty (Friend) Thompson and Patrick T. Smith. *Friendsville Maryland: A Brief History*. Emma Gus Press, 2008, pp.8-9).
99. "United States Census, 1810," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH2X-K4N>). Abraham Shockey, District 5, Allegany, Maryland, United States; citing p. 48, NARA microfilm publication M252, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
100. "United States Census, 1820," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHLN-4VT>). Abraham Shockey, Luzerne Township, Fayette, Pennsylvania; citing p. 177, NARA microfilm publication M33, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
101. "United States Census, 1830," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHPG-GKX>), Abraham Shockey, District 2, Allegany, Maryland, United States; citing 15, NARA microfilm publication M19, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 53; FHL microfilm 13,176.
- "What is now Garrett County was first known in political history as "Sandy Creek and Glades Hundreds." The Maryland Colonists brought the term "Hundred" from England, where it denoted the division of a county, having its own local court.... Glades Hundred, later District No. 1 of Allegany county, embraced the southeast half of our county, with the voting place at the Henry Ingman farm near the junction of its two main roads. The reason it was so named is obvious, since it included the famous 'glades.' Sandy Creek Hundred was the northwest half, later known as District No. 2, the voting place being at Selby's Port. Why so named is puzzling, there being no "Sandy Creek in Western Maryland. Big Sandy Creek flows from Pennsylvania thru northern Preston County into Cheat River, while Little Sandy heads near the Md.-W. Va. line and unites with its big brother." [Hoye, Charles E. *Garrett County History of the Frazee Family*. Reprint from *Mountain Democrat* (10 Jan 1935), p.6.]
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102. "United States Census, 1840," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHRV-WBF>), Abraham Shockey, Independence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing p. 281, NARA microfilm publication M704 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 103. "United States Census, 1850," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX3D-557>), Abraham Shockey in household of Bernard Donelly, Independence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing family 35, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 104. "United States Census, 1860," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCP4-BSS>), Aberham Shackey in entry for Peter Kemp, Lawrence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing family 6 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 105. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 757.
 106. Ancestry.com. *West Virginia, U.S., Deaths Index, 1853-1973* [database on-line] (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/554722:2568>). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011; citing "West Virginia Deaths, 1853–1970." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah. From originals housed in county courthouses throughout West Virginia. "Death Records."
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 110. "Maryland Marriages, 1666-1970", database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F4JP-993>), Marg't. Shockey in entry for Christ'r. Markly, 1812.
 111. "Margaret Shockey Markley (24 Sep 1793–20 Feb 1890)." *Find a Grave* [database and images], Memorial ID 19432070, citing Carbondale Cemetery, Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas. Maintained by Donald Wesolowski (contributor 47300602). Headstone photograph added by Dale Bernhardt.
 112. Shockey, Lt. Col. Donald E. & Thelma I. (Peterson). *The Shockey Chronicles*. Gateway Press, 1986, vol. 2, p. 865-67.
 113. "United States Census, 1840-1850," *FamilySearch* [database with images]. Christopher Markley and Margaret Markley.
 114. "United States Census, 1840," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHRV-WBF>), Jacob Shockey , Independence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing p. 281, NARA microfilm publication M704 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 115. "United States Census, 1850," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX38-G6D>), Jacob Shockey in household of Jacob Shockey, Independence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing family 42, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 116. Shockey, Ralph N. & Marie F. *Shockey History & Genealogy*. HBP, 1981, vol. 2, p. 756.
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 124. "United States Census, 1860," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCP4-Y85>), Rachel Kemp in entry for Peter Kemp, Lawrence Township, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing family 6 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
 125. "United States Census, 1850-1870," *FamilySearch* [database with images]. Rachel Kemp.
 126. "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2016," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XZDJ-ZFF>), Peter Kemp and Rachel Shockey, 1836.
 127. "United States Census, 1850," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX36-46>), Elizabeth Kemp in household of Nathan Kemp, Newport, Washington, Ohio, United States; citing family 78, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
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