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## Preface

Trinity Church began as a log chapel in 1745. Erected by the Frederick Parish and known as "The Old English Church", the original log structure was replaced by a stone building in 1769, six years after the town of Mecklenburg (now Shepherdstown) was incorporated. Following the Revolution and disestablishment of the Church of Virginia, the building became the victim of neglect, and, in 1815, the church was rebuilt by the St Andrew's Parish and enlarged in 1840. In 1842, soon after the arrival of The Rev. Dr. C. W. Andrews, the building was deemed too small, and, under the leadership of The Rev. Dr. Andrews, the present structure was designed, a sum of \$10,000.00 was raised and construction was started in 1855. Four years later, on April 5, 1859, the stone church was completed, and Trinity Church, as we know it today, was consecrated. Over the past one hundred and fifty years, Trinity Church, like most organizations, has seen hardship and prosperity, and this document focuses on the trials, tribulations and accomplishments of Trinity Church during this time period.

The material contained in this booklet was distilled from many sources, some written and some from personal interviews. Information provided by Mr. J. R. Ware and Mr. David E. Malone, who developed the booklet, A Short History of Trinity Episcopal Church, covering the period of 1859 to 1959, served as a foundation for further research. A second major contribution to this project was the extensive document produced by Dr. William Barnhart and Miss Linnie Schley. Dr. Barnhart, a vestryman and Professor of English at Shepherd College (now Shepherd University), conducted the research on Trinity Church from its early establishment through the time of the Civil War. Due to a lack of any records available from the Parish, Miss Schley, a local historian, relied on information available from the files of the Shepherdstown Register to complete her study of the history of the Chapel building and church activities from 1866 to 1974. Dr. Barnhart and Miss Schley produced a detailed, scholarly work, without which this severely condensed history would not have been possible.

Information from 1974 to 2009 was gleaned from the work of Mr. Ware, Mr. Malone, personal interviews and bits and pieces of documents found in the limited church records. The following church members contributed comments, ideas and suggestions, which added to the completion of this history: Wade and Carolyn Banks; Frances Christman; Mark Dorosh; Lora Hammersla; Agnes Lowe; Jo Ann Knode; Terry Nordeen and Charles Printz, Sr. A Special "thank you" is extended to The Rev. Dr. "GT" Schramm and Mrs. Denise Campolieto, Parish Administrator, for the time they spent reviewing records, editing and sharing ideas and to The Rev. Frank Coe for his efforts in organizing the document for publication.

Hopefully, the information included in this short work and additions from the chronicles of Trinity Church kept over the next fifty years will provide the next researcher with the tools needed to continue the ongoing saga of Trinity Church, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Mark D. Hollis, Jr., Vestryman  
Summer, 2009

## **The Anglican/Episcopal Church in North America**

Many years before the settlement of Jamestown or the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth Rock, The Anglican Church had been active on the North American continent. In 1579, Sir Francis's ship, "Pelican", anchored off the coast of what is now California, and the ship's chaplain conducted a service from the English Book of Prayer. Today, a cross in the Golden Gate Park commemorates this early service as the first service in the English language conducted in this county. Six years later, 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to establish a colony in Virginia, which was noted for the birth and baptism of the child, Virginia Dare, who was the first recorded white child received into the "congregation of Christ's flock" in North America. Unfortunately, this first Virginia colony ended in failure, and it was not until 1607 that the permanent colony of Jamestown, Virginia was established by The Reverend Robert Hunt. Reverend Hunt's mission was twofold: to convert the Indians to the Christian faith and to establish a lasting colony in Virginia. Reverend Hunt's congregation was an extension of the Anglican branch of the Holy Catholic Church, officially known as the Church of England. Due to the success of the Jamestown settlement, other colonies were established coupling religious ideals with obvious commercial motives.

To the north, the Pilgrims, a group within the Church of England wishing to remove every vestige of the Roman Catholic Church from the Church of England, landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. It is interesting to note that the Pilgrims allowed no other church to be founded in the Plymouth Colony, and the Church of England had no presence in New England until 1707, when the Church of England was established in Connecticut.

The conclusion of the Revolutionary War left the congregations of the Church of England with no formal leadership or a name separating them from the Roman Catholic Church or distinguishing them from the Puritans. The Reverend William Smith, of Maryland, made an early attempt to rectify the problem by calling a conference of Maryland churchmen. This group developed and presented to the Maryland General Assembly a petition, which was accepted, asking for the legal rights to manage their property and funds. As required by the Maryland General Assembly, the group identified itself as "The Protestant Episcopal Church". In Connecticut, the Reverend Samuel Seabury was chosen as their future Bishop, and on November 14, 1784, Reverend Seabury was consecrated by the Scottish Bishop of Aberdeen. The Rev. Seabury, now The Rt. Rev. Seabury, returned to Connecticut with a "free and purely ecclesiastical episcopacy". The Rt. Rev. Seabury was the first Bishop of any faith in the United States. The first Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore was not consecrated until 1790.

The Reverend William White, of Pennsylvania, worked toward bringing the fragments of the Church together, and in 1785 the first General Convention of the Church met in Philadelphia. The outcome of the Convention was the revision of the English Prayer Book to be more relevant to the American way of life and, most importantly, the adoption of the name "The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America"

## **1743 – 1840 Fredrick Parish and the Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown**

The boundaries of Frederick County, Virginia, which included what is now Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties of West Virginia, were laid out in 1738, but it was not until 1743 that Frederick County was formally established. In 1744, the only town in Frederick County was the town of Winchester, or Frederick Town, as it was known in 1744. However, in the early 1730's there is evidence that there was a small settlement at Pack Horse Ford. It should be noted that Pack Horse Ford had, since pre-historic times, been the ford across the Cohongaroota River, later to be known as the Potomac. Frederick Parish was authorized in 1744 by Gov. Gooch, English Governor of the Virginia Colony, which allowed for the election of Vestrymen. In Colonial Virginia, church and civic governments went hand in hand, and Vestrymen elected by the "freeholders and householders" of an established parish could be removed only by an act of the General Assembly.

The original Vestry Book of Frederick Parish was either lost or destroyed, and the earliest existing Vestry Book is dated 1764. However, from a study of the Frederick County, Virginia and General Assembly records enough information was recovered to reconstruct a record of activities of the Parish prior to that date.

The records indicated that in 1747 one church and three chapels were under construction in Frederick Parish, with the church located in Winchester, Virginia. The three chapels were Cunningham Chapel, near Berryville, McKay's Chapel, near Cedarville and Mecklenburg Chapel in what would become the town of Mecklenburg, which later would become the town of Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Construction of the original Mecklenburg Chapel began in 1745, and the structure was built on the property belonging to Thomas Shepherd. The construction, supervised by Thomas Swearingen, overlooked Swearingen's Ferry and was known as the "Old English Church". There is no description of the log structure, but it probably was similar to similar buildings, consisting of "walls of square logs dove tailed, twenty-two by thirty feet, and covered by lapped shingles." When Thomas Shepherd laid out the town of Mecklenburg, in 1762, he laid out the streets around this twenty-three year old chapel. The two acres used for the chapel sat on lot #40 on the southeast corner of High Street and Church Street. Upon his death, Thomas Shepherd willed the land upon which the chapel stood to the Parish.

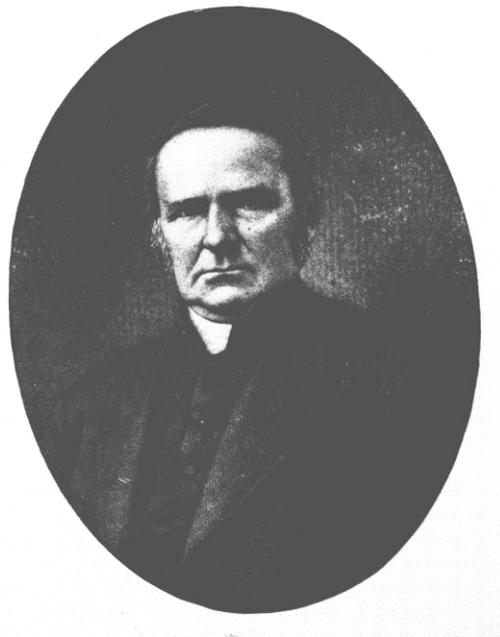
Several years later, the original building was in sad repair, and, in 1767, a parish levy included fifty pounds as the first payment on a new chapel. Over the next two years additional levies were imposed, with the final cost of the new chapel being 245 pounds six shillings. The new chapel was built of stone and constructed on or within a few feet of the original building. The date "1769" was cut in a stone over the entry way.

Very little is known of the early ministers as no records of their installations were preserved. In these early days of the Virginia Colony, the Episcopal Church was

established under the laws of the Colonial Government and most of her ministers were from England. Many of these ministers remained loyal to the Crown, and, at the end of the Revolution, as a result of popular prejudice, many returned to their homeland leaving no records of their service.

The first vicar of the Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown was The Reverend Sturgis, who was the incumbent in 1785. After 1785, the following men served the Church: The Rev. Stubbs; Mr. Morgan, a celebrated lay reader; The Rev. Veasy; The Rev. Wilson; The Rev. Page, who served about 1795 and The Rev. Price, who served in 1810. There are no available records showing there was a rector in charge during the period of 1810 and 1817.

The Rev. Benjamin Allen arrived in 1817, and he was noted for the great revival which took place during his administration. Between 1823 and 1836, the church was linked to the church in Charles Town, with The Rev. Alexander Jones acting as Rector of both churches. There was some controversy regarding the actions of The Rev. Jones, and the congregation of the Shepherdstown Church decided to separate from the Charles Town Parish. At the 1836 Episcopal Convention, Mr. Edmund I. Lee represented the Shepherdstown Church, and, at the convention, the name "Trinity" was used for the first time. There is no record as to why the name "Trinity" was chosen as the name for the Shepherdstown Church. It was considered strange that the name was not chosen before 1836, as other churches were named as early as 1816. The Rev. J. Horace Morrison became the first resident Rector of the newly named Trinity Church, and he was followed, in 1842, by The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Andrews.



**Figure 1 - The Reverend Charles W. Andrews, D.D.**

## 1840 – 1875 The Establishment of Trinity Episcopal Church

The Rev. Dr. Andrews ministered to the congregation for thirty-three years, and it was through his efforts that the present stone church and chapel were completed.

### ***Construction of Trinity Church and Chapel***

In 1842, the Church was considered “small and inconvenient”, and the decision was made to build a new church, which was to be the finest in the area. Using the records from the Shepherdstown Register, it is possible to follow the construction of the new building from 1854 to its completion and consecration in 1859.

On behalf of the Church, on April 15, 1854, Edmund J. Lee and Charles T. Butler, trustee and warden of Trinity Church, purchased from Joseph and Mary Entler two lots for the sum of six hundred dollars. Recorded with the deed was the stipulation that “this ground was to be used for the erection of a church building for worship by the congregation of the Episcopal Church and is forever to be used for this purpose and no other”.

By August 15, 1854 construction work had begun under contract of Mr. Joseph Randall. By 1855 construction had progressed to the finished walls and roof. By October of 1856, the stone work had been completed, and, on November 14, the slate roof was installed. An article in the Register dated August 15, 1857 stated that: “Mr. Samuel Barnhart has contracted for the woodwork of the steeple to the new Episcopal Church, and it is daily towering towards the heavens and coming to completion. This same article also noted that there were some townfolk who thought that the



Episcopalians were trying to be too grand: “We hope that the amount necessary for the completion of the whole building will soon be raised, for it seems strange that such a noble structure should remain so long in an unfinished state.” The construction was completed early in 1859 for a total cost of \$10,000.00, which included the lot and construction of the building.

According to tradition, The Rt. Rev. Meade, Bishop of Virginia, visited Shepherdstown in 1855 and brought

**Figure 2 - Trinity Church**

with him a brick from the Mother Church in Jamestown to be built into the new church building. Tradition has him visiting churches in the Diocese of Virginia on horse back and carrying bricks with him for this purpose. However, by the 1850’s, The Rt. Rev. Meade was an old man, and the roads of that period would have allowed him to use a carriage or take advantage of the railways. This brick can be seen near the top of the

tower of the Church when viewed from Church Street. The brick is easily seen just above the arch of the louvered window.

The Shepherdstown Methodist Church suffered a serious fire in March of 1854, and there were malicious comments to the effect that The Rev. Dr. Andrews was responsible. The Register printed The Rev. Dr. Andrew's denial, which was supported by two local citizens, Mr. Joseph Welshams and Mr. Alex R. Boteler. It seems that local politics have always been with us.

The church was built of gray native limestone using a simplified Gothic style popular for English country churches. The building is a rectangular, buttressed structure, with a frontal tower, pitched roof and the sanctuary in the rear. The east and west side buttresses divide the walls into five bays, each holding a Gothic window with lancet arches. The tower, which was designed to hold the town clock, has three circular windows. Both the door and window arches have limestone quoins. The height of the tower, from the ground to the top of the spire, is one hundred twenty-seven feet six inches.



**Figure 3 - Interior Trinity Church circa 1900**

The interior of the nave has four tiers of pews in two sections, with additional seating in the balcony, which extends over the rear of the nave. The delicate, translucent stained glass windows are bordered by red and blue panes, and the large Gothic window in the chancel depicts the baptism of Christ. All the interior woodwork, including the chancel, is native walnut.

Under the leadership of The Rev. Dr. Andrews, the site for the Chapel was purchased in 1869

and construction completed in December of 1870. The Chapel, located on the south-east corner of the site, followed the Gothic architectural style as the Church. The use of gray limestone was selected to match the color of the neighboring structure. While being rectangular in shape, the building differs from the Church in that the entrance, a Gothic arched doorway in the face of a small porch, is located midway along the long façade. The hexagonal, six ribbed spire is similar to the design of the main Church, although smaller, with four Gothic style spire lights. The gothic entrance and windows have red sandstone quoin stones in the architraves, and an oculus is placed in the east gable, with a louvered window in the west gable. There are eight weathered buttresses with offsets, two buttresses with weathered offsets flanking the entrance and two plain buttresses in the rear. A sandstone block inscribed "1870" is visible under roof arch in the west wall.



**Figure 4 - The Chapel**

The interior of the Chapel is similar to that of the Church. There are five two paneled lancet windows and one double hung, four paneled window, and all windows have the lozenge design (diamond shaped panels), deep insets and sloping sills.

The exact date of completion and the date of the first service remains unknown, but on April 5, 1859, The Rt. Rev. John Johns consecrated the

church. The Sentence was given by the Rector, The Rev. Dr. Andrews, the service was read by The Rev. Davis and The Rev. Jones and the Sermon was given by The Rev. Dr. May. At this time, The RT. Rev. William H. Meade was Bishop of Virginia, but due to his illness, Bishop Johns consecrated the new church. Bishop Johns wrote in his report to Bishop Meade: "This building is a striking structure of solid limestone; roof and steeple slated; the interior well arranged and handsomely frescoed, and through the energy and care of the Rector, finished without encumbrance or debt. At night in the same church I confirmed six".

The Church records contain many letters from The Rev. Dr. Andrews to firms providing materials for the construction of the new building. These letters noted the problems which confronted The Rev. Dr. Andrews during construction and indicated the wisdom in administration of the affairs of the parish. Also in the records are receipts for the purchase of kerosene, which was quite expensive. In fact, the records indicated that, due to the high cost of fuel, occasionally lard was used as a source of light. Offsetting the high cost of fuel was the reasonable cost of lumber. Receipts were found for the purchase of 975 feet of seasoned walnut for \$23.93. At the time the Church was under construction, lumber was plentiful because of the many acres of virgin timberland being cleared for expansion.

The new Church, while spacious, did not provide space for "Sabbath School" or group meetings. On June 10, 1869, The Rev. Dr. Andrews and the Vestry purchased the William Crowl home at the northeast corner of, what is now, the Church lawn, and construction of the chapel was soon underway. Construction was completed in December of 1870, and an article in an old newspaper dated December 10, 1870 noted that "The Episcopal Chapel is nearly completed and it will be dedicated on Christmas Sunday. It is an ornament to our town." A sandstone block marked "1870" is set under the roof arch in the west wall. The official date of dedication is December 25, 1870.

### ***The Rectory***

Located on New Street, the Rectory was built in 1814 by George V. Spangler. The original structure, of federal design, had eight rooms and an outside kitchen. A year later, Thomas Van Swearingen, a member of the Virginia Assembly, moved in with his

wife and four children. He built a room between the main house and the kitchen and



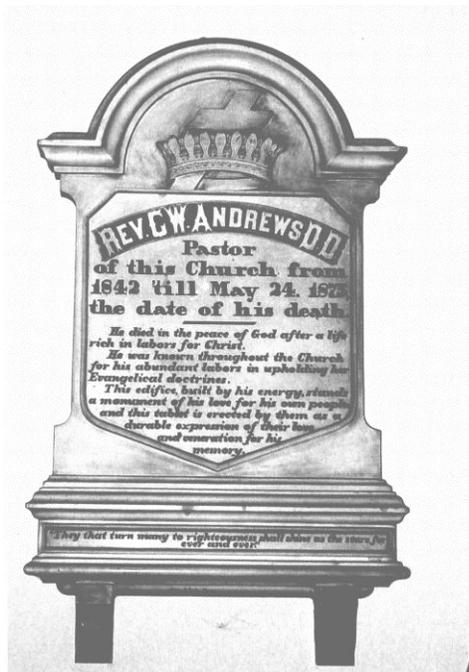
added a second story to house domestic help. In 1817, John Baker moved into the expanded home, with his wife and eight children. Baker, who had a legal practice in Shepherdstown, built the west wind addition for use as an office and law library. Trinity Church purchased the stately property, now boasting fourteen rooms, from the heirs of John Baker on November 19, 1846 for use by their Rector, The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Andrews. The Rectory has several distinguishing

**Figure 5 - The Rectory**

features such as the hand carved mantles in the original eight rooms, the arches on either side of the fireplace and the walled garden to the rear of the house.

Since its purchase in 1846, the Rectory has been home for the many Rectors of Trinity Church. The west wing addition was used as the church office until the Rectory was renovated and the first addition to the church was completed in 1983

Dr. Andrews started for Richmond, Virginia in May of 1875 to attend the Council of the Episcopal Church. Becoming ill, he stopped in Fredericksburg, where he died from pneumonia on May twenty-fourth. He was greatly mourned by the congregation, which had flourished through trying times under his leadership and pastoral care.



**Figure 6 – Plaque Honoring Rev. Andrews**

Dr. Andrews was noted for his concern for the African American population, and the old Parish Register shows many entries for baptisms and other services he provided to these local people. In 1867 the old Episcopal Church building located at Church and High Streets was sold to the African American Methodist Episcopal Church for \$1300.00, of which the congregation paid \$350.00 and \$1,000.00 was raised through personal appeals, by The Rev. Dr. Andrews, to outside sources. The English Cemetery was not included in the original deed. The building has since been used by the Asbury Methodist

Congregation, and, in 1967, the Trustees of the Asbury Church expressed interest in buying the property north and back of the building to expand their church. After several years of negotiations, the property was deeded to the Asbury congregation.

### ***Trinity Church during the Civil War***

Shepherdstown, due to its location during the War Between the States, was positioned in the path of both armies. As a result, over the four years of the conflict, Shepherdstown changed hands many times, sometimes on a weekly basis. The frequent changes resulted in an unusual situation regarding religious services, as, on one Sunday, the congregation might be populated by Confederate soldiers and the next week by Union troops. The Rev. Dr. Andrews, with his wide knowledge of both civic and religious affairs, was able to continue services without interruption or undue concerns. For example, one of the problems was the Prayers for the President and Congress. The Rev. Dr. Andrews addressed this problem by modifying the prayers by using the expression "our Civil Magistrates" instead of "our President and Congress", which could be accepted by both Union and Confederate troops and sympathizers.

Though, throughout the war, Shepherdstown changed hands under fire, Trinity Church escaped damage, and the church shows no evidence of canon projectile or small arms damage. During the bloody battle of Antietam, it is reported that most of the church buildings were used for hospitals, but there is no official record that Trinity Church was used in that capacity.

Though there are few records of specific activities of The Rev. Dr. Andrews or Trinity Church involvement in the Civil war, one episode, which occurred on April 7, 1864, involving The Rev. Dr. Andrews and the church sexton has been reported by Dr. William Barnhart and Miss. Linnie Schley in their work Trinity Episcopal Church; Its Founding and Growth (p.60-61).

"As soon as word of the impending capitulation reached Jefferson County, there was great rejoicing among the Union troops stationed here. One camp was at Kearneysville and a small squad from it decided to celebrate. Accordingly, the soldiers went to Shepherdstown and directed their way to the home of "Uncle" Jordan Norris, the Negro sexton of Trinity Episcopal Church. Routing him out of bed on the night of April 7 and refusing him permission to dress, the soldiers told him to accompany them to the church. Clad only in his nightshirt, the old Negro did as he was told."

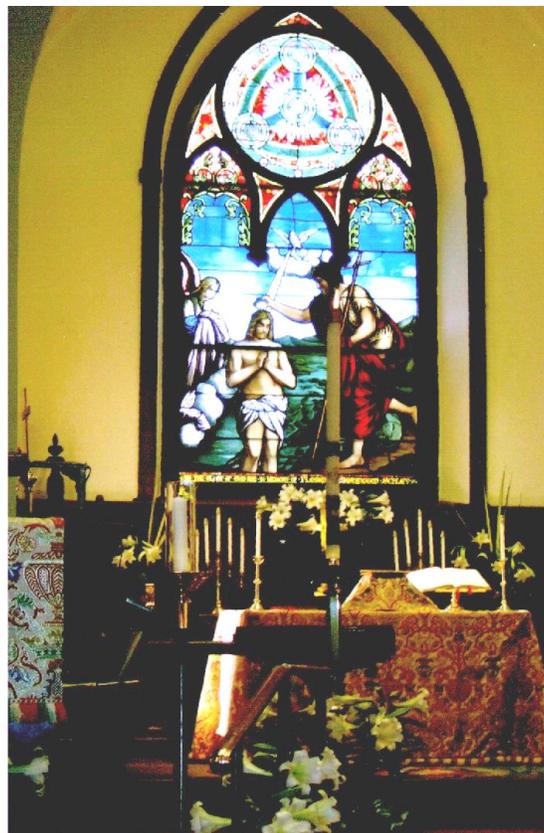
"When the strange group arrived at the church, the sexton was made to climb into the belfry. His captors ordered him to ring the bell loud and long to celebrate the Union victory and threatened him with death if he stopped ringing without their permission. It is needless to say that "Uncle" Jordan rang the bell as it had never been rung before. While he was going strong, his tormentors locked the door to the outside, threw the key away in the grass and rode away. When they reached Walpers Cross Roads, about four miles distant, they could still hear the pealing of the bell upon the midnight air."

"Although nearly everyone in Shepherdstown was awakened by the ringing, only a few persons ventured out. One of them, the Episcopal Minister The Rev. Dr. William Andrews, went straight to the church and finally got inside. He made his way to the belfry and then witnessed a most unusual sight. He saw the poor old Negro, tired and perspiring freely, with his nightshirt flapping in the breeze, ringing the bell for all he was

worth. Only after a convincing argument could the minister persuade his faithful sexton to release the rope. The terror-stricken victim of the Federal joke could hardly believe that there were no soldiers below waiting to shoot him.”

We can imagine The Rev. Dr. Andrews then on his knees in the dark of the church, giving thanks for the end of the bloody war, and praying for the country.”

At the Episcopal Convention of 1865 The Rt. Rev. Johns told of a trip to Shepherdstown in August of 1864. In August of 1864 Bishop Johns intended to visit Charles Town. However, hearing that the Union forces were entering the area, and the trip was diverted to Middleway. The next morning, Sunday, he proceeded on to Shepherdstown uncertain as to which army was in possession of the community. Arriving in Shepherdstown, he found it occupied by a small Confederate force, with a large number of Union troops advancing from a few miles distant. Considering the situation, The Rt. Rev. Johns, unwilling to leave the church without conducting the baptismal service, gathered the congregation around him and baptized ten persons. The service was, to quote The Rt. Rev. Johns: “... of peculiar interest and I’m sure will not soon be forgotten.”



**Figure 7 - Altar at Easter**

## 1875 – 2009 Growth of Trinity Episcopal Church

Using the articles developed by Dr. William Barnhart and Ms Linnie Schley, we are able to develop an overview of the growth of Trinity Church from 1875 to 1974. From 1875 to the 1890's, Trinity, as well as Shepherdstown, went through a period of growth and prosperity. In 1883, Trinity had ninety-five communicants, and, in 1884, the Shepherdstown Register commented that: "Trinity Episcopal Church has recently been very much improved in appearance by alterations and repairs." The article went on to describe the handsome stained glass windows, the refinished pews and other improvements. "This Church is now one of the handsomest and best appointed in this valley." In 1888, eight new chancel lamps were installed. The minutes of the Vestry indicated that a stone Vestry Room had been erected to replace the temporary wooden one and the placing of a wrought iron fence on the front and the side of the property.

Progress and growth continued, with communicants numbering 124 in 1893 and growing to 179 by 1897. However, by 1901, the fortunes of Trinity Church declined. The development of Shepherdstown waned, and many of the town's young people left the area to seek employment elsewhere. When The Rev. Charles Marshall left to go to the Diocese of Southern Virginia in April of 1912, he wrote, "The congregation is poor and no repairs have been made for some time and, hence, restoring will be slow."

The Rev. J. C. Ware became Rector in 1912, and, at the time of his leaving due to ill health in April, 1921, there were sixty-four communicants. His replacement, The Rev. John L. Hardy, arrived in May of 1922, and, when leaving in 1924, to become Rector of St. Paul's Church at Doylestown, PA, the communicants had grown to 131. In the old Parish Register, he noted that his tenure at Trinity was "nearly three of the happiest years of my life."

Between 1924 and 1929 Trinity continued to suffer difficult economic times. Even with the communicants growing to 160, the Church found itself unable to meet its budget, and the Vestry considered borrowing the amount needed to meet the Rector's salary. The Right Reverend William Gravatt, Second Bishop of West Virginia, visited the Parish in 1929 and suggested that a seminary student be sent to take charge of the Church. The seminary student, Harry Lee Doll, a native of Martinsburg, served from February, 1931 to May, 1932. (Mr. Doll went on to become Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland and the Bishop of Maryland at the time of his retirement. He returned to Trinity Church in 1959 to preach at the Centennial Service, fondly recalling his assignment at Trinity.)

The Rev. Matthew M. Warren, Rector from 1932 to 1933, later became Headmaster of St. Paul's School at Concord, NH. The Rev. Warren was followed by The Rev. L. F. Kent, 1933 to 1937, who was followed by The Rev. D. C. Loving, 1938 to 1942. The Rev. Loving left accept mission school work in the Virginia mountains. In May of 1943, The Rev. James W. Conner arrived and he resigned in 1947 to become a Chaplain in the Armed Forces. He was listed as "missing" in Korea.

The Rev. George Kemp, 1951 – 1955, came to Trinity as a seminarian, and he was ordained here in 1952. The Rev. Theodore Evans served from 1956 to 1959. The Rev. Douglas Fontaine, 1959-1961, later became the Dean of the Cathedral at Minneapolis, MN.

The Rev. William Blood, 1962-1969, was a successful engineer before entering the Seminary, and he later was the business manager of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Alexandria, VA. There were 116 communicants in 1964. Rev. George Johnston served from 1964 to 1969. The economic situation at Trinity was precarious, and in 1969 Trinity needed to accept financial aid from the Diocese and become a “mission”.

The Re. Paul Moser became Rector on December 1, 1969. Through the efforts of The Rev. Moser, the fortunes of Trinity Church moved forward. New lighting fixtures were given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Potts by their children in 1969. At the Diocesan Convention of 1972, Trinity was officially restored to full Parish status. The tracker organ was purchased and installed in 1972, and the Rectory kitchen was improved and the roof repaired. Through memorial gifts from the Knode and Bowman families, further improvements followed in 1973. The chancel floor was replaced supported by steel beams and the area paved with slate. The number of communicants in 1974 had risen to 140.

The Rev. Paul Moser served until 1977, during which time he was Dean of 98<sup>th</sup> Diocesan Convention in Shepherdstown. The Rev. Margaret B. C. Phillimore served as the Interim Rector from 1977 to 1978, and she was followed by The Rev. William Kielsing, who served from 1978 until July of 1983.

The current Rector, The Rev. Dr. George Thomas (G.T.) Schramm, arrived in September of 1983. Under the Leadership of The Rev. Dr. Schramm, Trinity Parish has grown and prospered. In 1983 the Rectory was rebuilt and modernized, and the first addition to the Church was completed. This addition allowed the church office to be moved from the Rectory to the new structure and provided for an inclined ramp for the handicapped parishioners. In 1988, the house adjacent to the west side of the Chapel was acquired from Mr. William Gannaway, which was originally purchased as a home for church members lacking transportation and needing access to Shepherdstown. Some years later, being able to pay off the mortgage with an estate left to the Church by the late Mrs. Gertrude Walper, the house was converted to what is now the Thrift Shop. In addition to the additions to the Church and the renewing of the Rectory, the roof of the Chapel was replaced, the organ was completely rebuilt and, with a generous gift from the Charles Printz, Sr. family, air conditioning was installed. Additions to the Trinity Campus continued with the completion of the Fellowship Hall and purchase and renovation of Trinity House, both of which were dedicated in 2007. Trinity House now serves as the Church Office and provides space for church activities, such as Vestry meetings. In addition to the improvements and expansion of the Church Campus, The Rev. Dr. Schramm developed the position of Priest Associate. The Priest Associate's duty is to assist the Rector with the weekly services as well as filling in when and

wherever needed. The first Priest Associate was The Rev. Stanley Jones, who served from 1992 to 2002. The Rev. Jones was followed by The Rev. Frank Coe in 2004 and The Rev. Susan McDonald in 2008. Both The Rev. Coe and The Rev. McDonald are currently serving as Priest Associates. From July, 2006 to July, 2007, Trinity Church was fortunate to have The Rev. Siobhan Patterson, who served in the capacity of Curate.

In addition to the Thrift Shop, The Rev. Dr. Schramm was instrumental in developing new and expanding existing church programs. The annual Seder Dinner, Trinity Book Club, Retired Men's Breakfast, the Living Nativity at Christmas and Outreach are areas developed by The Rev. Dr. Schramm, and the Christian Education, Spiritual Life and Treasurer Kid are examples of existing programs showing growth.



**Figure 8 - Trinity House - Church Offices**

## **Pipe Organs of Trinity Church**

The following information is condensed from a draft article by John L. Speller, Ph.D., an organ builder and restorer at Columbia Organ Works, Inc., and information collected by Mr. Frederick W. Morrison, Jr. Mr. Morrison was the church organist and master repairer at Trinity Church from 1970 to 1992.

In the year of 1840 the first organ of Trinity Church, attributed to Jacob Hilbus, was placed in the Trinity Church located at the corner of Church and High Streets. This organ was moved from Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, where George Washington worshipped, and, if it could talk, it would answer the question of whether or not George Washington slept through the Sunday sermons. This organ was built in England, and there is no record as to whether Hilbus was the builder or preformed repairs on the instrument. In 1859, the Hilbus organ was moved to the gallery of the newly completed church on Main Street, where it remained until it was moved to St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Hancock, Maryland. After many years of service, the Hilbus organ was given to the Smithsonian Institution, where the organ is now part of the musical instruments collection.

The second pipe organ, a Henry Erben 1-4 tracker built in 1851, was placed in the gallery, but at a later date, the instrument was moved to corner of the nave, where future organs have been placed. There is no exact date as to when the Erben organ was installed in Trinity Church. A third pipe organ was acquired in 1901. This organ, a Hook and Hastings 2-7 opus, came to the Church through a generous contribution by Mrs. Edmund J Lee as a memorial to her late husband. The Hook and Hastings organ was given to St. Stephens Episcopal Church in Berkley, West Virginia in 1927, when Trinity Church acquired a Moller 2-6 electro-pneumatic instrument. The Moller organ served the Church until 1972, when it was replaced by the current instrument built by George Stevens.

The George Stevens organ, a two-manual-and pedal organ of thirteen ranks built in 1869, was installed in the Union Church in Chepachet, Rhode Island. In 1972, the Stevens organ was advertised for sale through the Organ Clearing House, which, at the time, coincided with the interest in Trinity Church of purchasing a new organ. Through the support of Mr. Frederick Morrison, an Organ Clearing House member and Trinity Church organist for twenty one years, the church purchased the organ, which was installed on the liturgical north side of the church.

Though Mr. Morrison made many repairs on the Stevens, by 1990, the organ was in need of restoration. Stevens, during construction of the organ, made the stoppers for the large pedal pipes with the grain of the wood running in the wrong direction. Due to this construction error, climatic changes caused serious cracking of the large pipes. Also, the great chest needed to be rebuilt, the strain of the conversion of the pedalboard from front to rear springing resulted in the need to strengthen the pedalboard frame and many other action parts needed to be replaced. The contract to perform the restoration was given to Columbia Organ Works of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the contract was signed in 1991. The restoration was completed in 1993. The restoration included

rebuilding both main chests, refitting the sliders, rebuilding the pedal chest and pedal board, rearrangement of the old pipes, renewing all trackers and other action parts, renewing the pedal action and installing a new tremulant. The entire restoration was accomplished using traditional materials. As part of the restoration, the original stenciled designs on the façade pipes were reproduced.

When the Stevens organ arrived at Trinity Church, the original stencils on the pipes were in poor condition and the background color did not fit the décor of the Church. Therefore, a decision was made to strip the façade pipes. The Church had no photographs of the organ prior to its arrival in 1972, but, fortunately, a photo was found of the instrument in its original home, which showed that the pipe designs were similar to a number of similar organs. From what remained of the designs etched into the zinc pipes, the restorers were able to estimate and reproduce the relative scale of the original ornamentation. In the final design, the background colors are ivory, slightly darker than the walls, with the additional colors being red gold and red. The red matches the color of the carpet, and the blue matches the stained glass window. Much care was given to making sure that the final selection of colors did not make the organ too prominent. The soft color tones used on the pipes have allowed the alter to remain the focal point of the Church.

The comments of the restorer may well sum up the finished product. “By now you will have seen the façade pipes in place; I am very pleased with the way they look and I hope you are too. What is particularly charming about them is that they look “right” – as though they had always been there. Indeed, the whole job has turned out extremely well and we are all very proud of it as possibly the finest organ restoration we have ever done.”



**Figure 9 - Refurbished Pipe Organ**

Mr. Frederick W. Morrison, Jr. served Trinity Church for twenty-two years. Upon his retirement in 1992, he was followed by Ms. Lora Hammersla, who serves as the current Church Organist.

## **The Undignified Conflict of the Clock**

In 1842, Mr. Rezin D. Shepherd presented a clock to the “Old Trinity Church”, and the clock, along with the church bell, was installed in the church steeple. The clock and bell remained in the old church until it was moved to the tower of the new church shortly after the consecration of the new church, in April of 1859.

Shortly before the clock was to be moved to the tower of the new church, a controversy arose over ownership, with the Town Council claiming that the clock was town property. The controversy was fanned by a series of letters written by Mr. Henry Shepherd, nephew of Mr. Rezin Shepherd and published in the Shepherdstown Register claiming that not only was the clock town property, but that the donor, Mr. Rezin Shepherd, had instructed the Mayor of Shepherdstown not to allow the Episcopalians to move the clock to the new church. In mid March of 1859, the town council appointed a committee to inform the Rector, Dr. Andrews, that the clock was not to be moved, and a notice was posted on the church front door of the old church noting that the clock was indeed town property and that the clock was to remain in its original location. To his credit, the Town Mayor, also a member of the committee believed the Vestry was right, but he felt he had to honor Mr. Rezin Shepherd’s wish that the town retain title to the clock. Mr. Rezin Shepherd based his argument that the town owned the clock by stating that, when the clock arrived from Boston, the Vestry refused to accept or have anything to do with the gift. Mr. Shepherd also stated that he, using his own funds, paid to have the clock installed in the church steeple. Once installed, Mr. Shepherd offered ownership of the clock to the Council. The offer was accepted, and the Council paid the expenses involved in yearly maintenance. The Council continued the maintenance of the clock until December of 1857, at which time the Vestry assumed the responsibility until December of 1858. (The Vestry assumed responsibility for the clock shortly before it was moved to the new church.)

Going against the orders of the Council, the Vestry went ahead and had the clock moved to the new church. Shortly after the move, the town council was unwilling to prosecute the church, and, as far as the council was concerned, the church should be allowed to retain possession. However, Mr. Henry Shepherd was determined to ensure that the town retained possession of the clock, and a well known lawyer from Charleston was retained to study and investigate the matter.

In the fall of 1859, the conflict was further complicated by Mr. Rezin Shepherd offering to build a New Town Hall, where he intended to install the clock. With the prospect of a new town hall, the Council, again, requested that the Vestry to return ownership of the clock to the Council. The Vestry returned a counter offer stating that they were agreeable to returning the ownership of the clock to the Council, without the bell, whenever a suitable location is provided, and the Council was to repay the church for various repairs incurred in placing the clock in the church tower.

This “tempest in a teapot” conflict over the clock raged through Shepherdstown for the better part of a year, with both Council members and citizens aligning themselves on each side of the argument. As with many conflicts in small communities, the final

solution rested on how an agreement could be reached allowing each party to save face. Wisely, after the Council rejected the counteroffer, a joint committee was established to work out an equitable plan and put the matter to rest. The agreement reached was that the Council accepts the clock without the bell and pay \$120.00 to Trinity Church to cover the expenses related to the repairs.

The reasons for Mr. Rezin Shepherd's decision to transfer ownership of the clock from Trinity Church to the Council are not entirely clear. One thought was that Mr. R. Shepherd did not like the treatment given the clock by the Vestry of Trinity Church and that the tower of the new church had only three openings. Other town members felt that Mr. R. Shepherd wanted the clock displayed in the new town hall, which he had financed. Finally, a third theory was the Mr. R. Shepherd was angered over the construction of the new church away from the location of the old church, where he had been baptized and attended. The true reason or reasons will never be known. Throughout the many discussions regarding the clock, the part played by The Rev. Dr. Andrews seems to have been one of "amused observation". In fact, an illustrated poem entitled "Clockawartha", a humorous take off on the poem "The Song of Hiawatha", published in 1855, was widely circulated, which may well have been written and illustrated by Dr. Andrew's son and daughter in law, Matthew and Anna Andrews.

A binding agreement as to the ownership of the clock was reached on November 5, 1860, and, on that date, the ownership of the clock was transferred from Trinity Church to the Council. The clock was to be transferred to the Town Hall, and thus ended the unfortunate conflict between the church, the town and the Shepherd family.

## **The Curious Tale of the Elephant Under the Church**

For many years a story has circulated regarding a circus elephant that is supposed to be buried under the church, and, in that the story is a part of the history of Trinity Church, this tale is included in this document. As with many legends, stories and various other “tall tales”, the plot, while basically remaining the same, will have slight changes depending upon the teller. The story outlined below is based on what is supposed to be the most reliable version.

At the time of the excavation for the foundation of the new Church, around 1854, a traveling circus visited Shepherdstown. As with all visiting circuses, there was a fine parade of circus animals through the town. Among the animals in the parade was a mother elephant accompanied by her baby. As the elephants passed by the excavation for the foundation, for reasons not entirely clear, one of the elephants dropped dead. Here the story becomes murky. Some say the mother elephant died, while others maintain the baby was the one called by the Grim Reaper. Either way, there was one dead elephant, which was one major problem. Where does one find a hole big enough to entomb an elephant? The answer soon became obvious – put the carcass in the hole excavated for the church foundation. The elephant, either the mother or baby, was put to rest, the hole covered and the foundation completed. Problem solved!

According to the legend, exactly one year later, the same circus, again, visited Shepherdstown, and, again, the circus elephants paraded past the church property. As the parade passed the building site, an elephant stopped, and (depending who is relating this fascinating tale) an elephant, either the mother or the now adult baby, trumpeted mightily as a tribute to the mother, or baby, buried under the church.

Above we have the story of the “elephant under Trinity Church”, which has been told and retold over many years and is now an official part of the history of Trinity Episcopal Church.

## Key Church Leaders

### ***The Reverend Dr. Charles W. Andrews (1807 -1875)***

Dr. Andrews was not the first minister to grace the pulpit of Trinity Church, but during his tenure of thirty-three years as Rector, the present structure was completed (1859), the Rectory was acquired (1846) and the chapel was built (1870).

Dr. Andrews was born in Vermont in 1807, and he was ordained in 1832. In the early 1830's, he was a missionary assistant to Bishop Meade, and, in 1833, he married Sarah W. Page, the Bishop's niece. The union produced one son, Matthew Page Andrews (1834-1878). Dr. Andrews put much effort on behalf of the African American peoples, and, in 1835, he became the general Agent of the Virginia Colonization Society, a group working to set up a colony of freed slaves in Liberia. (Upon his marriage to Sarah Page, he freed his wife's slaves and sent them "comfortably" to Liberia.) He served a short term as the Rector of the church in Millwood, and, in 1838, he became the rector of St. Andrew's Church in Pittsburg. From Pittsburg, in 1841, he spent a year in England and the Near East. Dr. Andrews arrived in Shepherdstown in 1842 to become the Rector of Trinity Church.

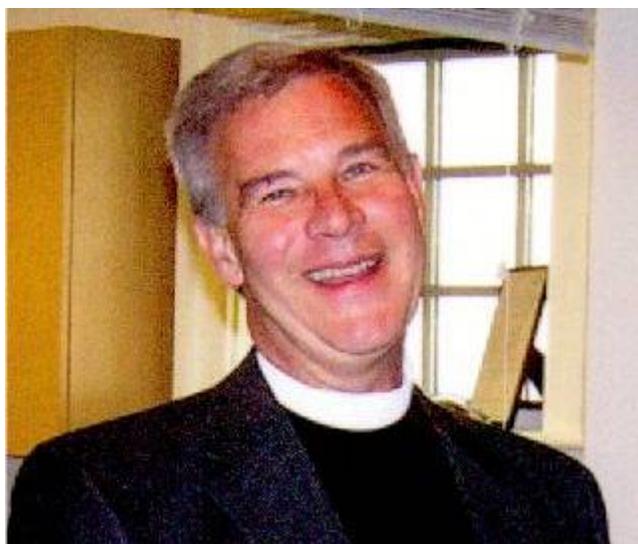
The Andrews first home was on High Street next to the church, where he was given permission by the Town Council to erect a fence and gate to contain the family cow. The family moved into the "parsonage", as the Rectory was called, in 1846. Sarah Page Andrews died in 1863, and Dr. Andrews married the widow of Charles Boteler in 1865. Soon after his marriage, he moved from the Rectory to the corner house across the street, the home of the second Mrs. Andrews, but his church office/study remained in the rectory.

Dr. Andrews enjoyed a rich and rewarding life. In addition to his ministerial duties, he was active in the Shepherdstown community. He was one of the seven incorporators of Shepherd College, and he was President of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death. In May of 1875, Dr. Andrews was bound for Richmond to attend the meeting of the Council of the Episcopal Church. He stopped at Fredericksburg due to illness, which was diagnosed as pneumonia, where he died on May 24, 1875 at the age of 68. His funeral was held at Trinity Church, and he is buried at Elmwood Cemetery.

The Shepherdstown Register published the notice of his death surrounded by a heavy black border and lamented the passing of "one whom our community so much loved and cherished." In addition, the officers and students at Shepherd College passed the following resolution: "That in the death of Dr. Andrews, every benevolent enterprise has lost a warm advocate, the cause of education and a devoted friend, this institution a zealous supporter, the community a gentleman thoroughly identified with its best interests and the church a Christian Minister, whom naught could turn aside from a strict line of duty."

### ***The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Schramm (1952 - )***

The current Rector of Trinity Church, The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Schramm, affectionately and respectfully known by the congregation and the Shepherdstown and Jefferson County community as “GT”, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia on July 8, 1952. After graduation from high school, he attended Wheeling Jesuit University, graduating with a BS in Biology in 1974. Moving on, “GT” graduated with his M.Div. in 1977 from Virginia Theological Seminary, and he completed his education upon graduation from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1997 with his D. Min.



The Rev. Dr. Schramm was ordained on June 8, 1977 by The Rt. Rev. Robert Atkinson, Bishop of West Virginia, at Lawrence Field Chapel in Wheeling, West Virginia. Once ordained, Dr. Schramm moved to Trinity Church in Parkersburg, West Virginia where he served from 1977 to 1983 as Deacon, Assistant Rector and as Associate Rector. In 1983 he moved from Trinity Church in Parkersburg to become the Rector of Trinity Church in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, where he is the current Rector.

**Figure 10 - The Rev. Dr. GT Schramm**

In addition to his duties as Rector of Trinity Church, Dr. Schramm has been active as a member and officer of many community organizations. He is a founder, past member of the Board (1986-1992), and current President of the Good Shepherd Interfaith Volunteer Caregivers. In 1988 he became active in the Hospice of the Panhandle, where he was named “Volunteer of the Year” in 1998. He served as President of the organization in 1988 – 1999, and he is the current President (2009). From 1984 to 2005, he was a member of the Board of the Shepherdstown Day Care Center, and he, over the years, has served the organization as President, Secretary and Treasurer. Since 2005, he has been active in the Parking Appeals Board, Corporation of Shepherdstown, and he is the Chair of the Shepherdstown Police Appeals Board.

Not only has Dr. Schramm been extremely active in the administration of Trinity Church and various community organizations, but he has been and is now involved with many Diocesan matters. In 1990-1999, he served as Archdeacon of the Diocese of West Virginia. He served on the Commission on Ministry 1979-1999, where he held the offices of Secretary 1980-1994 and Chair 1994-1999. He, again, served on the Commission in 2005, and he is currently a member. He was a member of the Diocesan Council 1980-1983 and 1988-1990, and he is “ex-officio” 1990-1999. In 1980-1983, Dr. Schramm served on the Committee of Constitution and Canons, and, in 1985-2002 he was a member of the Sandscree Board and Foundation, where he served as President

1999-2002. The Rev. Dr. Schramm is listed in the 1985 publication Outstanding Young Men in America and 1998 in the Hospice of the Panhandle Volunteer of the Year.

Dr. Schramm and Susan Cochran Bailey were married on July 20, 1979, and they have two children, Geb Schramm and Annie Schramm Thompson and one Grandchild, Jackson George Thompson. As was the case with past Rectors, The Schramm's reside in the Rectory, which has been renovated and modernized in 1983.

Over the years, under to the leadership provided by Dr. Schramm, Trinity Church has seen the addition of the Thrift Shop, the Fellowship Hall and Trinity House. The condition of the original stone church has been improved, the organ has been completely rebuilt and the Rectory has undergone renovation. In addition to improvements in the physical plant, the there have been improvements and additions of Church programs. The Altar Guild, Vestry, Christian Life and Thrift Shop programs have been improved and expanded, and new programs such as The Trinity Book Club, the Retired Men's Breakfast, the Seder Dinner, the Live Nativity, the First Sunday Breakfast and Treasure Kids have been added. Also, The Rev. Dr. Schramm created the position of "Priest Associate". At the present time, there are two Priest Associates who assist with the Sunday worship services and other church items as needed.

There is no doubt that both Trinity Church and the community have benefited by the tenure of Dr. Schramm as Rector, and, through his efforts, Trinity Church has become an important and respected part of the Shepherdstown community. However, with all the responsibilities of the Church and community, Dr. Schramm always has time to deal with personal situations and problems which arise in a church congregation. He will always be remembered as one who was always there when needed. He is an extremely approachable individual; one who projects a caring and sincere personality for all who come seeking solace or who have ideas for new programs or wish to discuss church problems.

The Rev. Dr. Schramm shares many traits as The Rev. Dr. Charles Andrews, the first Rector to serve in the new Trinity Church in 1859. Both men were responsible for expanding the physical campus of the Church and both were quite active and well respected in the community. It is interesting that, on the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of Trinity Church, the two men would be so similar.

One sentence that would sum up the legacy of The Rev. Dr. Schramm's service to Trinity Church and the community would be the simple statement: "Dr. (GT) Schramm is the kind of Rector that a Rector should be."

### ***Mrs. Eleanor Strode Shepherd (1760 – 1853)***

On the east wall of the Church, next to the organ, is a marble tablet as a memorial to Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd in honor of her many years of service to Trinity Church. Mrs. Shepherd was a devout member of Trinity Church, and, in addition to her regular attendance, for many years, she was one of the chief benefactors of the Shepherdstown Episcopal Churches. Her husband, Capt. Abraham Shepherd, was of great financial



help in building the 1816 Episcopal Church, and, after the death of Capt. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd and her son, Rezin D. Shepherd, gave more than anyone else toward the construction of the 1842 and 1859 churches. Her home was located on the "Lower Farm" at the end of Shepherd Grade, and her house had one room reserved for prayers. Upon her death in 1853, at the age of 93, the Vestry placed the tablet, which is inscribed "Erected by the Vestry of this Church in grateful remembrance of her character and benefactions."

**Figure 11 - Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd**

## Current Church Leadership

### *National Leadership*

The Most Rev. Dr. Katherine Jefferts Schori  
Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church, USA

### *Diocesan Leadership*

The Rt. Rev. W. Michie (Mike) Klusmeyer  
Bishop, Diocese West Virginia

### *Trinity Staff*

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Rector                       | The Rev. Dr. GT Schramm  |
| Priest Associate             | The Rev. Frank Coe       |
| Priest Associate             | The Rev. Susan MacDonald |
| Parish Administrator         | Denise Campolieto        |
| Senior Warden                | Jane McSwain             |
| Junior Warden                | David Coe                |
| Organist                     | Lora Hammersla           |
| Choir Director               | David Bryant             |
| Treasure Kids<br>Coordinator | Mary Lee Blue            |

### *Vestry*

| <i>2010</i>    | <i>2011</i>         | <i>2009</i>       |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Aileen Boyd    | Bill Baker          | Mary Logan Hoxton |
| David Coe      | Mark Hollis         | Jane McSwain      |
| Chris Horowicz | Donna Pratt         | James Munnis      |
| Craig Winkel   | Kristin Vanderwijst | Don Johnson       |

### *Ex Officio*

Charles Printz - Treasurer  
Craig Winkel - Asst. Treasurer)  
Jean Jacobs - Registrar

## Trinity Church Leadership

### **THE VESTRY**

The Vestry, made up of twelve church members and chaired by the Rector, acts as a Board of Directors for the Church. There are two Vestry Officers, the Senior and Junior Wardens, who preside over the monthly meetings. For many years the Vestry of Trinity Church, as with other Episcopal Churches, was made up of male church members. However, at Trinity, the makeup of the Vestry changed with Mrs. Jo Ann Knode becoming the first female Vestry member and, later, Mrs. Agnes Lowe being the first female Senior Warden. The current Senior Warden is Mrs. Jane Mc Swain and Mr. David Coe fills the position as Junior Warden.

### **THE ALTAR GUILD**

The Woman's Auxiliary was organized in 1893 by Miss Julia Grove and Mrs. George W. Peterkin, wife of the first Bishop of West Virginia The Rt. Rev. George Peterkin. This original group was reorganized by The Rev. George Kemp, and, on February 24, 1953 the newly formed Altar Guild was officially entrusted with the preparation of the Altar for the Holy Eucharist, and, with very few changes, the duties of the Altar Guild continue today. The first officers of the Altar Guild were Mrs. Ethel Banks, Directress; Mrs. Gaither Waltz, Secretary; and Mrs. Carl Farnsworth, Treasurer. At the present time, the Altar Guild is organized around three teams of dedicated "Ladies of the Church". The team coordinators are Mrs. Agnes Lowe, Mrs. Jenny Hollis and Mrs. Janet Means.

### **THE ACOLYTES**

The Acolytes are assigned the duty of lighting and extinguishing the candles, acting as flag and cross bearers, ushering members of the congregation to the Altar for the Holy Eucharist and other duties as needed. The first Acolyte group, known as the Acolyte Guild, was formed in 1951 by The Rev. George Kemp, and the members of this first group were Thomas Banks, Wade Banks, Jack Egle, George Kemp, Jr., Thomas Mills and Donald Writt. Wade Banks was appointed Chief Acolyte, and he served in this position until 1956. In 1956, the Acolyte Guild was merged with the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Although all the Acolytes were not members of the Brotherhood, those who were members were expected to serve as Acolytes. Today, Acolyte membership is open to both male and female church members. Mr. Richard Blue acts as the group advisor.

### **TRINITY THRIFT SHOP**

The Trinity Thrift Shop, located on Church Street next to the Chapel, is open Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Clothing is the major sale item, but books, small appliances and knick-knacks are also available. All items sold are donations from the community, and members of the Thrift Shop staff are all volunteers. Proceeds from the

sales are given back to the community, and Trinity Church does not receive any income from the group. Efforts of the Thrift Shop are coordinated by Mrs. Jo Ann Knode.

### **WOMAN'S HEALING SERVICE**

The Woman's Healing Service, held in the Fellowship Hall on the second Thursday of each month, offers prayers, readings and music for the solace and healing of body and mind for self or on behalf of another. The laying on of hands for healing and anointing with oil is followed by the Holy Eucharist.

### **TRINITY BOOK CLUB**

The Trinity Book Club, led by Dr. Schramm, meets each Monday in Trinity House. A book of topical interest is chosen for review and discussion. The chosen book is made available for purchase at cost.

### **SPIRITUAL LIFE COMMITTEE**

The Spiritual Life Committee works to develop and implement various programs such as the Lenten Series and Book Club. In addition, this group will look into the possibility of a third service, if and when needed.

### **THE RETIRED MEN'S GROUP**

The Retired Men's Group meets for breakfast at the Bavarian Inn on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. It is a time for fellowship, discussion and, of course, breakfast (Dutch treat). All retired men are welcome, and the event is coordinated by Mr. Tom Miller.

### **OUTREACH**

This important group oversees the distribution of Outreach and Thrift Shop funds. The group looks into the possibility of mission trips and a senior center for Shepherdstown.

### **FIRST SUNDAY BREAKFAST**

Breakfast is served the first Sunday of each month in the Fellowship Hall beginning at 9:00 AM after the 8:00 Eucharist. The breakfast provides an opportunity for parishioners to get to know one another and develop a sense of community and fellowship. The breakfast is prepared by volunteers and a small donation is requested to help defray food costs.

### **CHRISTIAN EDUCATION**

Very little is known of the original Church School, and during the years of 1948 or 1949 the program ceased to exist. However, with the Church School was reorganized by The Rev. Eldridge Taylor in 1949 and was later expanded by the efforts of The Rev. George Kemp in 1959.

Today, the Trinity Christian Education Programs meet on Sunday mornings, with the adult study group meeting at 9:00. The Adult Group discusses the lectionary readings for the day, and the group is led by the clergy. The youth groups meet during the 10:00 service and finish in time for the young people to join in the Holy Eucharist. The Sunday morning programs are as follows:

Preschool: Ages four through Kindergarten

Primary: Grades first through third

Intermediate: Grades four through six

Rite 13: Junior High School

Journey to Adulthood (J2A): Senior High School

### **TREASURE KIDS**

The Treasure Kids is a weekly Christian Education program for children ages two to five. The classes meet mornings four days a week, where the children are taught developmentally appropriate skills involving reading, math, science and social studies along with basic Bible stories and principles. Mrs. Mary Lee Blue oversees the activities of this program.



**Figure 12 - Christmas Pageant**

## **Resident Rectors at Trinity (1840 – 2009)**

The Rev. J. H. Morrison 1840 – 1841

The Rev. Charles W. Andrews D.D. – September, 1842 – June, 1875

The Rev. John P. Hunt November, 1875 – December, 1880

The Rev. Landon R. Mason June, 1881 – September, 1890

The Rev. William H. Neilson D.D. September, 1891 – September, 1901

The Rev. Waller B. Stehl May, 1902 – November, 1902 (6 months)

The Rev. Charles E. A. Marshall February, 1903 – April, 1912

Mr. J. W. Ware August, 1912 – April, 1921

The Rev. J. L. Hady May, 1922 – March, 1925

The Rev. Harold V. O. Lounsbury August, 1925 – July, 1927

The Rev. John Ridout September, 1928 – December, 1930

Mr. Lee Harry Dell (as seminary student) February, 1931 – May, 1932

The Rev. Matt M. Warren July, 1932 – (?), 1933

The Rev. L. F. Kent October, 1933 – August, 1937

The Rev. D. C. Loving January, 1938 – October, 1942

The Rev. James W. Conner May 1943 – October, 1947

The Rev. Eldridge Taylor, 1948-1951

The Rev. George A. Kemp, 1951- 1955

The Rev. Theodore K. Evans July, 1956 – 1959

The Rev. Howard D. Fontaine 1959 – 1961

The Rev. William W. Blood 1962 – 1964

The Rev. George S. Johnston 1964 – November, 1969

The Rev. Paul H. Moser November, 1969 - 1977

The Rev. Margaret B. C. Phillimore (Interim Rector September, 1977 – May, 1978)

The Rev. William Kielsing May, 1978 – July, 1983

The Rev. Dr. George T. Schramm September, 1983 – (Current Rector)

The Rev. Stanley Jones, Priest Associate June 1992 – June 2002

The Rev. Frank Coe, Priest Associate June 2004 - Current

The Rev. Siobhan Patterson, Curate July 2006 – July 2007

The Rev. Susan MacDonald, Priest Associate June 2008 - Current