**David4, (David3, John2, Bartholomew1)**

David 3 served as a guard in the Revolutionary War and died in service at Albemarle Barracks. Two of his sons David4 and William4 served as soldiers and David (son) died in service during the war, probably at Valley Forge. William went on to achieve some success as an officer and served throughout the conflict until the army was disbanded. Another son Jesse4, served a short term in the Militia in 1781.

In 1986 E.B. Vaughters, 12015 1st Ave. NW, Seattle, WA 98177 sent the genealogy of this line to be published by the VVV Association newsletter. He states:

“There is an additional child for David and Mary named David who died single, possibly from an illness during the Rev. War.

He stated that one “David Vauters” served in the Rev. War and was at Gen. Burgoyne’s defeat at Saratoga, NY, 17 Oct 1777, where Gen. Burgoyne surrendered nearly 6000 men and valuable stores.”

In the book *The Vawter Family in America* by Grace Vawter Bicknell, pub. 1905, Hollenbeck Press, Indianapolis, she lists the military records of a David Vawter. She points out that “little is known of David Vawter”, unfortunately she assumed all material on David Vawter were of the same person and combined what little was known of David3, son of John2 with any other named David.

Bicknell received a letter from the Military Secretary of the War Dept. in Washington DC, in 1905, on the service of David Vawter. The letters states “The name David Vawter, nor the name of Jesse Vawter has been found on the rolls in this office. It is shown by the records, however, that one David Vauters served as private in Captain John Camp’s Company in the First Virginia State Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Gibson. He enlisted Mar 1, 1777, to serve three years, and his name last appears on the company muster roll for February, 1778. The date of his separation from the service in not stated.”

The VA Gazette, Purdy publisher p. 3, col. 1, 4 April 1777 pushed a “Notice of Desertion, 20 shilling reward, s. John Camp, Capt.” David Vawter, described as 5’ 10”, black hair and eyes and was a deputy of Col. Barber. John Camp’s company was in the 1st State Reg. the same as William Vawter.

Nat’nl. Archives, microfilm of War Dept. Records, Rev. War. M881/roll #918

David Vauter, private, 1st Va. State Reg. Col geo Gibson – reg. John Camp l- capt.

David Vauter enlisted 1 Mar 1777 for 3 years

Pay Roll

Sep 13 to Sep 30, 1777, Oct 1777, Nov 1777, Dec 1777.

Muster Roll

Sick and absent at Georgetown MD, 1 Oct to 13 Oct 1777

Sick at Georgetown MD 1 Dec to 22 Dec 1777

Sick and absent to 12 Nov 1777

1 Dec 1777 to 1 Jan 1778,

Sick and absent 1 Jan 1778

Sick and absent 1 Feb 1778

Valley Forge muster roll,

Vauters David, Private 1st VA Brigade, state of VA, regiment 1 VA, Capt. John Camp, 5th division

Dec 1777 sick present Jan 1778 thru Feb 1778, sick, absent. Apr 1778 thru Jun 1778 NO record.

Vauter, William Private state, 1st VA Brigade, state of VA, regiment 1 VA, Capt. John Nicholas, 5th division. Dec 1777: on command, Jan 1778 thru June 1778, fit for duty, achieved rank of Private and Sergeant.

Bat Vanter/ Barthlomew Vauhr, Private, 7th VA, Woodford’s Brigade, Layfayette’s Division, Rank and File, Company: Capt John Webb, on roll without comment,

Bartholomew Vauter, 7th VA, Private, rank and file, 3rd VA Brigade, rank and file, company Captain John Webb, 3rd division. Enlisted Feb 16, 1778. Muster rolls for Jun – Sept 1778 carry him as sick at Valley Forge. The Oct. Muster and Payroll state he died 10 July 1778

Battle of Brandwine, DE, September 11, 1777
Right flank commanded by General Sullivan with six brigades, consisting of divisions of Lord Stirling, of General Stephen, and his own.  Left wing under the command of General Wayne.  Regiments of Colonels Hazen, Dayton and Ogden on the right.  Pennsylvania militia, under General Armstrong, on extreme left, but not called into action.  Advance columns under General Greene; brigades of Muldenburg and Weedon. General Conway's brigade, the Third Virginia regiment under Colonel Marshall, regiment of Virginians under Colonel Stevens and one of Pennsylvanians under Colonel Stewart, distinguished themselves, as did Lafayette who was present as a volunteer, and the French officers, Maudit Duplessis, Louis de Fleury, and the Polish officer, Pulaski. Total force, including militia, about 15,000 men.

The first battle of Saratoga, the Battle of Freeman's Farm, took place on September 19, 1777. A militia of sharpshooters from Virginia harassed the British, while other colonist forces aggressively charged into battle with them. Burgoyne lost two men for every one on the American side.

The second battle, the Battle of Bemis Heights, occurred on October 7th, when Burgoyne determined to break free from the encircling colonial forces and drive them from the field. The British troops and their German allies were devastated, and nearly lost their entrenched positions. Fighting on horseback, Benedict Arnold, received a wound in his leg during this battle; his contribution to the battle is commemorated by a statue of his boot, with no other reference to the hero turned traitor.

This defeat at Bemis Heights forced Burgoyne to withdraw north to camps in and around the present Village of Schuylerville. Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777, in what would later be named Victory NY, where the Saratoga Monument memorializes that important day.