
CHAPTER X.

THE REVOLUTION.

Troops Raised for the Field—Subsequent Disaffection—Lochry's Expedition.

WHEN, in the early part of May, 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington sped across the Alleghenies, announcing the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, the response which it brought forth from the people west of the mountains was prompt and unmistakably patriotic. In this region the feud was then at its height between Virginia and Pennsylvania, both claiming and both attempting to exercise jurisdiction over the country between Laurel Hill and the Ohio; but the partisans of both provinces unhesitatingly laid aside their animosities, or held them in abeyance, and both, on the same day, held large and patriotic meetings, pledging themselves to aid to the extent of their ability the cause of the colonies against the encroachments of Britain. Prominent in the proceedings of both meetings were men from that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette. The meeting called and held under Virginia auspices was reported as follows:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of that part of Augusta County that lies on the west side of the Laurel Hill, at Pittsburgh, the 16th day of May, 1775, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee for the said district, viz.: George Croghan, John Campbell, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, John Canon, John McCullough, William Goe, George Vallandigham, John Gibson, Dorsey Pentecost, Ed-

¹ In this statement Veech is mistaken, having evidently confounded the Redstone Old Fort with Fort Burd, which was built near its site, but was an entirely different structure.

ward Cook, William Crawford, Devereux Smith, John Anderson, David Rodgers, Jacob Van Meter, Henry Enoch, James Ennis, George Wilson, William Vance, David Shepherd, William Elliott, Richmond Willis, Samuel Sample, John Ormsby, Richard McMahon, John Nevill, and John Swearingen."

A standing committee was appointed, to have "full power to meet at such times as they shall judge necessary, and in case of any emergency to call the committee of this district together, and shall be vested with the same power and authority as the other standing committee and committees of correspondence are in the other counties within this colony."

It was by the meeting "*Resolved, unanimously*, That this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extreme, and that each member of this committee respectively will animate and encourage their neighborhood to follow the brave example. . . .

"*Resolved*, That the recommendation of the Richmond Convention of the 20th of last March, relative to the embodying, arming, and disciplining of the militia, be immediately carried into execution with the greatest diligence in this country by the officers appointed for that end, and that the recommendation of the said convention to the several committees of this colony to collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gunpowder and one pound of lead, flints, and cartridge, paper for every tithable person in their county be likewise carried into execution.

"This committee, therefore, out of the deepest sense of the expediency of this measure, most earnestly entreat that every member of this committee do collect from each tithable person in their several districts the sum of two shillings and sixpence, which we deem no more than sufficient for the above purpose, and give proper receipts to all such as pay the same into their hands. . . . And this committee, as your representatives, and who are most ardently laboring for your preservation, call on you, our constituents, our friends, brethren, and fellow-sufferers, in the name of God, of all you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children, and unborn generations, that you will every one of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power, assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in a condition to do so. We heartily lament the case of all such as have not this sum at command in this day of necessity; to all such we recommend to tender security to such as Providence has enabled to lend them so much; and this committee do pledge their faith and fortunes to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavors to procure, with the money so collected, the ammunition our

present exigencies have made so exceedingly necessary.

"As this committee has reason to believe there is a quantity of ammunition destined for this place for the purpose of government, and as this country on the west side of Laurel Hill is greatly distressed for want of ammunition, and deprived of the means of procuring it, by reason of its situation, as easy as the lower counties of this colony, they do earnestly request the committees of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire that they will not suffer the ammunition to pass through their counties for the purposes of government, but will secure it for the use of this destitute country, and immediately inform this committee of their having done so. *Ordered*, that the standing committee be directed to secure such arms and ammunition as are not employed in actual service or private property, and that they get the same repaired, and deliver them to such captains of independent companies as may make application for the same, and taking such captains' receipt for the arms so delivered.

"*Resolved*, That this committee do approve of the resolution of the committee of the other part of this county relative to the cultivating a friendship with the Indians, and if any person shall be so depraved as to take the life of any Indian that may come to us in a friendly manner, we will, as one man, use our utmost endeavors to bring such offenders to condign punishment.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds, current money, be raised by subscription, and that the same be transmitted to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the General Congress; which sum of money was immediately paid by the committee then present." The delegates referred to in this resolution were John Harvie and George Rootes, who were addressed, in instructions from the committee, as "being chosen to represent the people on the west side of the Laurel Hill in the Colonial Congress for the ensuing year," the committee then instructing them to lay certain specified grievances of the people of this section before the Congress at their first meeting, "as we conceive it highly necessary they should be redressed to put us on a footing with the rest of our brethren in the colony."

The meeting held at the same time at the county-seat of Westmoreland County, under the call of the Pennsylvanians, was reported as below:

"At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, held at Hanna's Town on the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of the country occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain,—

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion, and the ministry, by endeavoring to en-

force those acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

"Resolved, unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in Massachusetts Bay) be extended to other parts of America; it is therefore become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes. And the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies, to be made up out of the several townships, under the following association, which is declared to be the Association of Westmoreland County:

"Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful king, and who we wish may long be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean by this association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked ministry and a corrupted Parliament), and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which we do agree and associate together.

"First. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment, or regiments, and choose officers to command us, in such proportions as shall be thought necessary.

"Second. We will with alacrity endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual, exercise, and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert, and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each when chosen.

"Third. That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

"Fourth. That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and

go on in the same way as before the era of the Stamp Act, when Boston grew great and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associate capacities, be ready, when called on, to assist the civil magistrates in carrying the same into execution.

"Fifth. That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us and make laws for us in every instance, or some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this, our association, shall be dissolved, but till then it shall remain in full force; and to the observation of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men. No licensed murder! No famine introduced by law!"

The first men who went forward from this region to service in the Revolutionary army were about twenty frontiersmen, who marched from the Monongahela country and crossed the Alleghenies to join the Maryland company commanded by Capt. Michael Cresap, of Redstone Old Fort (afterwards Brownsville). He had been in Kentucky in the spring of 1775, but being taken ill there had set out by way of the Ohio and across the mountains for his home in Maryland, where he hoped to recover his health. "On his way across the Allegheny Mountains¹ he was met by a faithful friend with a message stating that he had been appointed by the Committee of Safety at Frederick a captain to command one of the two rifle companies required from Maryland by a resolution of Congress. Experienced officers and the very best men that could be procured were demanded. 'When I communicated my business,' says the messenger in his artless narrative, 'and announced his appointment, instead of becoming elated he became pensive and solemn, as if his spirits were really depressed, or as if he had a presentiment that this was his death-warrant. He said he was in bad health, and his affairs in a deranged state, but that nevertheless, as the committee had selected him, and as he understood from me his father had pledged himself that he should accept of this appointment, he would go, let the consequences be what they might. He then directed me to proceed to the west side of the mountains and publish to his old companions in arms this his intention; this I did, and in a very short time collected and brought to him at his residence in Old Town [Maryland] about twenty-two as fine fellows as ever handled rifle, and most, if not all of them, completely equipped.'"

It was in June that these men were raised and moved across the mountains to Frederick, Md., to join Cresap's company. A letter written from that place on the 1st of the following August to a gentle-

¹ Extract from "Logan and Cresap," by Col. Brantz Mayer.

man in Philadelphia said, "Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happiness of seeing Capt. Michael Cresap marching at the head of a formidable company of upwards of one hundred and thirty men from the mountains and backwoods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting-shirts and moccasins, and though some of them had traveled near *eight hundred* [?] miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than on the first hour of their march." . . . They marched in August, and joined Washington's army near Boston, where and in later campaigns they did good service. Their captain's health growing worse he resigned and started for Maryland, but died on his way in New York in the following October. The names of the men who were recruited west of the mountains for Cresap's company cannot be given, but there can be little doubt that most of them were from the vicinity of the place where their captain had located his frontier home,—Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela.

The first considerable body of men recruited in the Monongahela country for the Revolutionary army was a battalion, afterwards designated as the Seventh Virginia. It was raised in the fall of 1775, chiefly through the efforts of William Crawford, whose headquarters for the recruiting of it were at his home at Stewart's Crossings on the Youghiogheny, then in the county of Westmoreland, or rather, as the Virginia partisans claimed, in the western district of Augusta County, Va. After raising this regiment, Crawford did not immediately secure a colonelcy, but was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Virginia in January, 1776, and in the latter part of the same year became colonel of the Seventh. The regiment which he raised was made up principally of men from the region now embraced in the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, but no rolls or lists of their names can be given. The regiment took the field early in 1776, fought well in the battle of Long Island, marched with Washington's dispirited army in its retreat through New Jersey in the latter part of the same year, and performed good service at Trenton and other engagements, but in the latter years of the war served in the Western Department, and for a long time formed part of the garrison of Fort Pitt.

The "West Augusta Regiment"—designated as the Thirteenth Virginia—was afterwards raised, principally by Col. Crawford's efforts, in the same region of country in which his first regiment had been recruited. Of this last regiment he was made colonel. An extract from a letter written by him to Gen. Washington,¹ dated "Fredericktown, Maryland, February 12, 1777," is given below, because of its reference

to the two Virginia regiments raised in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, viz.:

"Many reasons have we to expect a war [with the Indians] this spring. The chief of the lower settlements upon the Ohio has moved off; and should both the regiments be moved away, it will greatly distress the people, as the last raised by myself [the West Augusta Regiment] was expected to be a guard for them if there was an Indian war. By the Governor of Virginia I was appointed to command that regiment at the request of the people.

"The conditions were that the soldiers were enlisted during the war, and if an Indian war should come on this spring they were to be continued there, as their interest was on the spot; but if there should be no Indian war in that quarter, then they were to go wherever called. On these conditions many cheerfully enlisted. The regiment, I believe, by this time is nearly made up, as five hundred and odd were made up before I came away, and the officers were recruiting very fast; but should they be ordered away before they get blankets and other necessities, I do not see how they are to be moved; besides, the inhabitants will be in great fear under the present circumstances. Many men have already been taken from that region, so that if that regiment should march away, it will leave few or none to defend the country. There are no arms, as *the chief part of the first men were armed there*, which has left the place very bare; but let me be ordered anywhere, and I will go if possible. . . ."

By the above letter is shown the rather remarkable fact that by the early part of 1777 the Youghiogheny and Monongahela region of country had furnished two regiments² to the quota of Virginia (besides eight full companies to the Pennsylvania Line, as will be noticed below), and that the men of the first regiment raised here had been almost completely armed before marching to join the army. Crawford's last regiment, the Thirteenth Virginia, performed its service in the West, being stationed in detachments at Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh, and other points on the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. No list of its officers and men has been found.

Under Pennsylvania authority a company was raised in Westmoreland County in 1776, under command of Capt. Joseph Erwin. It marched to Marcus Hook, where it was incorporated with Col. Samuel Miles' "Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment." It was subsequently included in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, then in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and was finally discharged from service at Valley Forge Jan. 1, 1778, by reason of expiration of its term of enlistment. During its period of service the com-

² In February, 1777, Congress appropriated the sum of \$20,000, "to be paid to Col. William Crawford for raising and equipping his regiment, which is a part of the Virginia new levies." It is not certain as to which of the regiments raised by Crawford this had reference, but it appears to have been the last one, the "West Augusta Regiment."

¹ Washington-Crawford Letters, p. 62.

pany fought at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Quibbletown (N. J.), Brandywine, and Germantown. Following is a roll of the company:

Captain.

Erwin, Joseph, Westmoreland County, appointed March 9, 1776; commission dated April 6, 1776; promoted captain in Ninth Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant.

Carnaghan, James, from second lieutenant; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; after release he repaired to headquarters, in December, 1776, and served as a volunteer at Trenton and Princeton; promoted first lieutenant in Eighth Pennsylvania on Jan. 15, 1777.

Second Lieutenants.

Carnaghan, James, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted first lieutenant Oct. 24, 1776.

Sloan, David, from third lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1776; killed in battle at Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; left a widow Mary and daughter Ann, aged eleven, in 1789 residing in Westmoreland County.

Third Lieutenants.

Sloan, David, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, to date from Aug. 9, 1776.

Brownlee, Joseph, commission dated April 15, 1776; promoted second lieutenant Oct. 24, 1776; missing since the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.

Sergeants.

Lindsay, William.

Roddy, Samuel.

Dugan, James.

Justice, John.

Drum and Fife.

Howard, George.

Gunnor, John.

Geyer, John, drummer-boy (eleven years of age), son of Peter Geyer, below; wounded in the heel at Germantown; discharged Jan. 1, 1778, at Valley Forge; was a stone-mason, residing in Metal township, Franklin Co., in 1821.

Privates.

Anderson, Martin.

Bentley, James.

Brown, Andrew.

Brownfield, Daniel, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Brownlee, John, April 1, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Donegal township, Washington Co., in 1814.

Bryson, Andrew, April 1, 1776; drafted into the artillery at Brandywine; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Bedminster township, Bucks Co., in 1816.

Carrahan, Joseph.

Dunnough, William.

Doyle, Sylvester.

Fitzgerald, Henry.

Forsyth, James.

Gunnor, Jeremiah, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Guthry, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Guthry, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Geyer, Peter, enlisted at Hannastown; discharged at Valley Forge Jan. 1, 1778; wounded by a bayonet in the groin and by a ball in the leg at Germantown. His wife, Mary, went with his company as washer-woman, with her son John, above mentioned, and accompanied the regiment in all its marches; she was eighty-six years of age in 1821, then residing in Cumberland County; she had three other children,—Jacob, Mary, and Catharine.

Henderson, Edward.

Hennan, David.

Hennan, John.

Henry, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Heslet, Robert.

Holiday, William.

Johnson, Robert.

Kelly, Philip, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Leech, Archibald, discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Armstrong County in 1811.

Leech, James.

Leonard, James, discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Warren County, Ohio, in 1831, aged eighty-seven.

McClelland, David.

McCollister, James.

McCord, William.

McKenzie, Andy, "a volunteer," missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Miller, Peter, resided in Bedford County in 1819.

Moor, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Moll, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Nail, James.

Nelson, James, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Nelson, William, wounded in the left knee; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; resided in Westmoreland County in 1789.

Orr, David.

Riddle, John.

Riddle, Robert.

Roddy, Patrick.

Sims, John.

Singlewood, Stephen, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Stamper, Charles, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Stone, Allen.

Stoops, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Twifold, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Waddle, William, April, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Westmoreland County in 1819.

Watterson, John.

Wead, Maurice.

Wilkinson, Angus, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Three sergeants were also captured, but the roll does not indicate which.

The Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line was raised under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated July 15, 1776 ("Journal," vol. i. 411-19), for the defense of the western frontier, to garrison the posts of Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Kittanning, to consist of seven companies from Westmoreland and one from Bedford County. On the 29th of July, 1776, the Convention of Pennsylvania, then in session, having recommended for field-officers of this regiment Col. Eneas Mackey (written also McCoy), Lieut.-Col. George Wilson (of New Geneva, now Fayette County), and Maj. Richard Butler, they were elected and appointed as such by Congress. A resolution of Congress having given to the committees of Westmoreland and Bedford Counties the right of naming the company officers, they were so named (as in the roster hereafter given), and on the 14th of September, 1776, Congress accepted them and ordered commissions. On the 22d of September Congress elected David McClure chaplain, and Ephraim Douglass quartermaster of the regiment. On the 23d of November Congress directed the Board of War to order the regiment to march with all possible expedition by the nearest route "to Brunswick, N. J., or to join Gen. Washington wherever he may be." On the 4th of November the regiment received orders to march to Amboy, N. J., whereupon Lieut.-Col. George Wilson wrote from the regimental rendezvous to Col. James Wilson as follows:

"KETANIAN, Dec. 5th, 1776.

"Dr Colonall: Last Evening We Rec^d Marching ordors, Which I must say is not Disagreeable to me under y^e Sircumstances of y^e times, for when I enter'd into y^e Service I Judged that if a necesety appeared to call us Below, it would be Don, therefore it Dont come on me By Surprise; But as Both y^e Officers and Men understood they Ware Raised for y^e Defence of y^e Westeran Frontiers, and their fameleys and substance to be Left in so Defenceless a situation in their abstinence, seems to Give Sensable trouble, alth^o I Hope We Will Get over it, By Leving sum of ower trifeling Officers Behind who Pirtend to Have More Witt then seven men that can Rendar a Reason. We are ill Provided for a March at this season, But there is nothing Hard under sum Sircumstances. We Hope Provision Will be made for us Below, Blankets, Campe Kittles, tents, arms, Regimentals, &c., that we may not Cut a Dispisable Figure, But may be Enabled to answer y^e expectation of ower Countre.

"I Have Warmly Recommended to y^e officers to

Lay aside all Personall Resentments at this time, for that it Would be construed By y^e Worald that they made use of that Sircumstance to Hide themselves under from y^e cause of their countrie, and I hope it Will have a Good Effect at this time. We Have ishued y^e Neceserey orders, and appointed y^e owt Parties to Randevous at Hanows Town, y^e 15th instant, and to March Emeditly from there. We have Recomend it to y^e Militia to Station One Hundred Men at this post until further orders.

"I Hope to have y^e Plesure of Seeing you Soon, as we mean to take Philodelphia in ower Rout. In y^e mean time, I am, With Esteem, your Hartly Well-wisher and H^{ble} Ser^t,

"G. WILSON.

"To Col. JAMES WILSON, of the Honorable the Cont. Congress, Phila."

Until the 5th of December, 1776, the regiment was styled in the quartermaster's receipts "the Battalion commanded by Col. Eneas Mackay," but at that date it is first styled "The Eighth Battalion of Penn'a troops in the Continental service," showing that it had then been assigned to duty in the Continental Line. The regiment marched from Kittanning on the 6th of January, 1777, and it and the Twelfth Pennsylvania were the first regiments of the Line in the field. The next notice of it is found in the "Life of Timothy Pickering" (volume i., page 122), in the following reference to the Eighth Pennsylvania:

"March 1, 1777, Saturday.

"Dr. Putnam brought me a billet, of which the following is a copy:

"DEAR SIR: Our Battalion is so unfortunate as not to have a Doctor, and, in my opinion, dying for want of medicine. I beg you will come down to-morrow morning and visit the sick of my company. For that favor you shall have sufficient satisfaction from your humble servant,

"JAMES FIGOTT,

"Capt. of 8 Batt. of Pa.

"QUIBBLETOWN, Feb. 28, 1777."

"I desired the Dr. by all means to visit them. They were raised about the Ohio, and had travelled near five hundred miles, as one of the soldiers who came for the Dr. informed me. For 150 miles over mountains, never entering a house, but building fires, and encamping in the Snow. Considerable numbers, unused to such hardships, have since died. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel among the dead. The Dr. informed he found them quartered in cold shattered houses."

The regiment was stationed at Bound Brook, N. J., in the winter and spring of 1777, where it was attacked by the British and defeated, with the loss of a number of men. Lieut.-Col. George Wilson, of New Geneva, died of pleurisy at Quibbletown, N. J., in February of that year.

Cols. Mackey and Wilson having died, Daniel Brodhead became colonel, Richard Butler lieutenant-colonel, and Stephen Bayard major. When Morgan's rifle command was organized, Lieut.-Col. Butler was made lieutenant-colonel of it, and Maj. James Ross, of the First Pennsylvania, became lieutenant-colonel. According to a return signed by the latter, dated "Mount Pleasant, June 9, 1777," the number of men enlisted between the 9th of August and the 16th of December, 1776, was six hundred and thirty; enlisted since the 16th of December, thirty-four; making a total of six hundred and eighty-four. The strength of the respective companies was:

	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.
Capt. David Kilgore's Company . . .	3	55
Capt. Samuel Miller's " . . .	4	82
Capt. Van Swearingen's " . . .	3	71
Capt. James Pigott's " . . .	4	55
Capt. Wendel Ourry's " . . .	4	54
Capt. Andrew Mann's " . . .	4	58
Capt. James Montgomery's Company . . .	2	57
Capt. Michael Huffnagle's " . . .	4	70
Capt. Lieut. John Finley's " . . .	2	77
Capt. Lieut. Basil Prather's " . . .	3	69

From the total, thirty-six were deducted as prisoners of war, fourteen missing, fifty-one dead, fifteen discharged, one hundred and twenty-six deserted. Lieut. Matthew Jack, absent from April 13th, wounded. Ensign Gabriel Peterson, absent from April 17th, wounded. Capt. Moses Carson, deserted April 21st. First Lieut. Richard Carson, deserted. Aquila White, ensign, deserted February 23d. Joseph McDolo, first lieutenant, deserted. Thomas Forthay, ensign, deserted. Alexander Simrall, second lieutenant, cashiered. David McKee, ensign, dismissed the service. Ephraim Douglass, quartermaster, taken by the enemy March 13th.

Capt. Van Swearingen, First Lieut. Basil Prather, and Second Lieut. John Hardin,¹ with their com-

¹ The following testimonial to the bravery and efficiency of Lieut. (afterwards Col.) John Hardin, of Fayette County, during his term of service in the Revolution, is from a letter written by Gen. James Wilkinson to President Dickinson, on the occasion of his tendering his resignation as brigadier and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, in 1784, viz.:

"On the present return of the Election for Fayette County, Major John Hardin stands second for the Sheriff's Office; permit me briefly to state to your Excellency this man's merit, without detracting from that of his competitor. Mr. Hardin served in the alert of the army, under the Generals (then Colonels) Morgan and Butler, in the Northern Campaign, 1777. His Rank was that of a Lieutenant, and I can, as the Adjutant-General of the Army under General Gates, assert that he was exposed to more danger, encountered greater Fatigue, and performed more real service than any other Officer of his Station; with Parties never exceeding 20 men, he in the Course of the Campaign made upwards of 60 Prisoners, and at a Personal Encounter in the rear of the Enemies' position he killed a Mohawk express and brought in the dispatches which he was conveying from Gen'l Burgoyne to the Commanding Officer at Ticonderoga, with the loss only (indeed) of a Lock of Hair, which the Indian's Fire carried away. It is sufficient for me, Sir, to testify his merits; the Justice which characterizes your administration will do the rest."

mands, were detailed on duty with Col. Morgan, and greatly distinguished themselves in the series of actions that resulted in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. These commands consisted of picked riflemen out of all of the companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania.

A return dated Nov. 1, 1777, shows the strength of the regiment present: colonel, major, two captains, six lieutenants, adjutant, paymaster and surgeon, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant and drum-major, twenty-nine sergeants, nine drums and fifes, one hundred and twelve rank and file fit for duty, twenty-eight sick present, seventy-seven sick absent, one hundred and thirty-nine on command; total, three hundred and fifty-one. Prisoners of war, one sergeant and fifty-eight privates. Capt. Van Swearingen, Lieut. Basil Prather, and Lieut. John Hardin on command with Col. Morgan. Vacant offices: lieutenant-colonel, four captains, three lieutenants, eight ensigns, chaplain, and surgeon's mate. Lieut.-Col. Ross resigned after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

On the 5th of March, 1777, the regiment was ordered to Pittsburgh for the defense of the western frontiers, and by direction of Gen. McIntosh, Col. Brodhead made, about the 12th of July, a détour up the West Branch to check the savages who were ravaging Wyoming and the West Branch Valley. He was at Muncy on the 24th of July, and had ordered Capt. Finley's company into Penn's Valley, where two of the latter's soldiers, Thomas Van Doren and Jacob Shed-acre, who had participated in the campaign against Burgoyne, were killed on the 24th, in sight of Potter's fort, by the Indians. (Pennsylvania Archives, O. S., vol. vi. page 666.) Soon after, Col. Hartley with his regiment relieved Col. Brodhead, and he proceeded with the Eighth to Pittsburgh.

A monthly return of the troops commanded by Col. Brodhead in the Western Department, dated July 30, 1780, gives the strength of the Eighth Pennsylvania: colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, two captains, three lieutenants, four ensigns, adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster, surgeon, surgeon's mate, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, one drum and fife major, ten sergeants, ten drums and fifes, one hundred and twenty rank and file fit for duty, four sick, two furloughed, eight on command, three deserted, six joined the Invalid Company.

In a letter from Gen. William Irvine to Gen. Washington, soon after he took command at Fort Pitt, dated Dec. 2, 1781, he says, "I have re-formed the remains of the late Eighth Pennsylvania into two companies, and call them a detachment from the Pennsylvania Line, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bayard." [The first company, Capt. Clark, Lieuts. Peterson and Reed; second company, Capt. Brady, Lieuts. Ward and Morrison.]

Capt. Matthew Jack, in a statement on file, says, "In the year 1778 the Eighth was sent to Pittsburgh

to guard the frontier, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh; that they went down to the mouth of the Beaver, and there built Fort McIntosh, and from that went, upon McIntosh's command, to the head of the Muskingum, and there built Fort Laurens. In the year 1779 went up the Allegheny, on Gen. Brodhead's expedition, attacked the Indians and defeated them, and burned their towns. On the return of the regiment, its time having expired, it was discharged at Pittsburgh." For a full account of the services of this regiment in the West, the reader is referred to "Brodhead's Letter-Book," published in the twelfth volume, first series, of Pennsylvania Archives.

Van Swearingen was probably the most noted captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania. On the 19th of September he and a lieutenant and twenty privates were captured in a sudden dash that scattered Morgan's men. He fell into the hands of the Indians, but was rescued by Gen. Fraser's bat man (one who takes care of his officer's horse), who took him before the general. The latter interrogated him concerning the number of the American army, but got no answer, except that it was commanded by Gens. Gates and Arnold. He then threatened to hang him. "You may, if you please," said Van Swearingen. Fraser then rode off, leaving him in care of Sergt. Dunbar, who consigned him to Lieut. Auburey, who ordered him to be placed among the other prisoners, with directions not to be ill treated. Swearingen, after Burgoyne's army was removed to Virginia, made especial exertions to have Dunbar and Auburey exchanged. Swearingen was the first sheriff of Washington County in 1781; resided in now Fayette County, opposite Greenfield. His daughter became the wife of the celebrated Capt. Samuel Brady (also of the Eighth Pennsylvania), so conspicuous in the annals of Western Pennsylvania.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonels.

Mackey, Eneas, of Westmoreland County, July 20, 1776; died in service, Feb. 14, 1777.
Brodhead, Daniel, from lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777; joined April, 1777; transferred to First Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Wilson, George, July 20, 1776; died in service at Quibbletown, February, 1777.
Butler, Richard, from major, March 12, 1777, ranking from Aug. 28, 1776; transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle command, June 9, 1777; promoted colonel of Ninth Pennsylvania, ranking from June 7, 1777; by an alteration subsequent to March 12, 1777, Richard Butler was

placed in the First Pennsylvania, and James Ross in Eighth Pennsylvania.

Ross, James, from lieutenant-colonel First Pennsylvania; resigned Sept. 22, 1777.

Bayard, Stephen, from major, ranking Sept. 23, 1777; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Majors.

Butler, Richard, July 20, 1776; promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777.

Bayard, Stephen, March 12, 1777, ranking from Oct. 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant-colonel, to rank from Sept. 23, 1777.

Vernon, Frederick, from captain Fifth Pennsylvania, ranking from June 7, 1777; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Captains.

Kilgore, David, died July 11, 1814, aged sixty-nine years four months and twelve days; buried in the Presbyterian graveyard of Mount Pleasant (Middle Church), Westmoreland County.—*Letter of Nannie H. Kilgore, Greensburg, July 23, 1878.*

Miller, Samuel, died in service, Jan. 10, 1778; left a widow, Jane Cruikshank, who resided in Westmoreland County in 1784.

Van Swearingen,¹ Aug. 9, 1776. Van Swearingen had been in command of an independent company, in the pay of the State, from February to Aug. 11, 1776, in defense of the frontiers in Westmoreland County.

Piggott, James; on return June 9, 1777, he is marked sick in camp.

Ourry, Wendel.

Mann, Andrew; on return of June 9, 1777, he is marked sick in quarters since May 2d.

Carson, Moses, left the service April 21, 1777.

Miers, Eliezer.

[The foregoing captains were recommended by the committees of Westmoreland and Bedford Counties, and directed to be commissioned by resolution of Congress of Sept. 14, 1776.]

Montgomery, James, died Aug. 26, 1777; his widow, Martha, resided in Westmoreland County in 1824.

Huffnagle, Michael, died Dec. 31, 1819, in Allegheny County, aged sixty-six.

Jack, Matthew, from first lieutenant; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1835, aged eighty-two.

Stokely, Nehemiah, Oct. 16, 1777; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; died in Westmoreland County in 1811.

Cooke, Thomas, from first lieutenant; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; died in Guernsey County, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1831.

¹ The names of the captains appear, on the first return found, in the order indicated above, but date of commissions cannot be ascertained. Probably they were all dated Aug. 9, 1776, as Van Swearingen's.

Dawson, Samuel, from Eleventh Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; died at Fort Pitt, Sept. 6, 1779; buried in First Presbyterian churchyard in Pittsburgh.

Moore, James Francis, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778.

Clark, John, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; transferred to First Pennsylvania, July 17, 1781.

Carnahan, James, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Finley, Joseph L., from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; brigade-major, July 30, 1780; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Finley, John, from first lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1777; transferred to Fifth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Crawford, John, from first lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1779; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Brady, Samuel, from captain lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1779; transferred to Third Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Captain Lieutenant.

Brady, Samuel, commission dated July 17, 1776; from Sixth Pennsylvania; promoted captain Aug. 2, 1779.

First Lieutenants.

Moseley, Robert (written Moody in the return), resigned May 16, 1777; resided in Ohio County, Ky., in 1820, aged sixty-nine.

Cooke, Thomas, promoted captain.

Finley, John, promoted captain Oct. 22, 1777.

Jack, Matthew, lost his left hand by the bursting of his gun at Bound Brook, N. J.; promoted captain April 13, 1777.

Hickman, Ezekiel.

Carson, Richard, left the service in 1777.

McGeary, William, resigned April 17, 1777.

McDolo, Joseph, left the service in 1777.

[The foregoing first lieutenants were commissioned under the resolution of Congress of Sept. 16, 1776.]

Richardson, Richard, returned June 9, 1777, as recruiting.

Prather, Basil, returned Nov. 1, 1777, as on command with Col. Morgan from June 9th; resigned April 1, 1779.

Hughes, John, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned Nov. 23, 1778; resided in Washington County in 1813.

Crawford, John, from second lieutenant, April 18, 1777; promoted captain Aug. 10, 1779; promoted to Second Pennsylvania, with rank of captain, from April 18, 1777.

Hardin, John, July 13, 1777; Nov. 1, 1777, returned as on command with Col. Morgan; resigned in 1779; afterwards Gen. John Hardin, of Kentucky; murdered by the Indians, near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1791.—*Wilkinson's Memoirs.*

Mickey, Daniel, became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779.

Peterson, Gabriel, July 26, 1777; died in Allegheny County, Feb. 12, 1832.

Stotesbury, John, from old Eleventh Pennsylvania, commission dated April 9, 1777; he was a prisoner in New York for some time; transferred to the Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Neilly, Benjamin, from ensign, Oct. 4, 1777.

Finley, Andrew, on return of Nov. 1, 1777, marked sick since October 16th; retired in 1778; resided in Westmoreland County, 1813.

Amberson, William, in 1779 he was deputy muster-master-general; resided in Mercer County in 1835.

Read, Archibald, *vice* Joseph Brownlee, Dec. 13, 1778; died in Allegheny County in 1823.

Graham, Alexander, *vice* Basil Prather, April 1, 1779.

Ward, John, April 2, 1779; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Second Lieutenants.

Thompson, William, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned May 17, 1777.

Simrall, Alexander, Aug. 9, 1776; left the army in 1777; resided in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-eight.

Guthrie, James, Aug. 9, 1776.

Rogers, Philip, Aug. 9, 1776.

Smith, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1776; killed at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

Mountz, William, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned April 17, 1777.

Beeler, James, Jr., Aug. 9, 1776.

Crawford, John, Aug. 9, 1776; promoted first lieutenant, April 18, 1777.

[The foregoing second lieutenants were commissioned under resolution of Congress, Sept. 14, 1776, dating as above.]

Owine, Barnabas, marked on return of Nov. 1, 1777, as command in the infantry.

Carnahan, John, resigned in 1779.

Ensigns.

Neilly, Benjamin, promoted to first lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1777.

Kerr, Joseph.

Simmons, John.

Wherry, David.

Mecklin, Dewalt, resigned April 17, 1777.

Weaver, Valentine.

Reed, John.

White, Aquila, left the army Feb. 23, 1777; resided in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1834.

[The foregoing ensigns were commissioned under a resolution of Congress of Sept. 14, 1776.]

Forshay, Thomas, left the service in 1777.

McKee, David, left the service in 1777.

Peterson, Gabriel, on a return of June 9, 1777, he is marked absent, wounded, from April 17, 1777; promoted to first lieutenant, July 26, 1777.

Guthrie, John, appointed Dec. 21, 1778.

Morrison, James, appointed Dec. 21, 1778.

Wyatt, Thomas, appointed Dec. 21, 1778; resided at St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, aged eighty.
Cooper, William, appointed April 19, 1779.
Davidson, Joshua, appointed April 19, 1779; resided in Brown County, Ohio, in 1833, aged eighty-one.

Chaplain.

McClure, Rev. David, appointed Sept. 12, 1776.

Adjutants.

Huffnagle, Michael, appointed Sept. 7, 1776.
Crawford, John, lieutenant, 1780.

Paymaster.

Boyd, John, July 20, 1776.

Quartermasters.

Douglass, Ephraim, Sept. 12, 1776; taken prisoner while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln, March 13, 1777; exchanged Nov. 27, 1780; prothonotary of Fayette County in 1783; died in 1833.
Neilly, Benjamin, appointed in 1778.

Surgeons.

Morgan, Abel, from old Eleventh; resigned in 1779; died in 1785.
Morton, Hugh, March 7, 1780.

Surgeon's Mate.

Saple, John Alexander, 1778.

Clothier.

Read, Archibald, 1778.

Muster-roll of Capt. Nehemiah Stokely's company, in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, in the service of the United States of America, commanded by Col. Daniel Brodhead, taken for the months of October, November, and December, 1778, and January, 1779.

Captain.

Stokely, Nehemiah, Oct. 16, 1777; supernumerary, Jan. 31, 1779.

First Lieutenant.

Hughes, John, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned Nov. 23, 1778.

Ensign.

Wyatt, Thomas, Dec. 20, 1778, on command at Fort Laurens.

Sergeants.

Crawford, Robert, three years.
Hezlip, Rezin, three years.
Smith, John, three years, on command at Sugar Camp.
Armstrong, George, war.

Corporals.

Bradley, Thomas, three years.
Jarret, William, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Ackles, Arthur, three years, on guard at Block-house.
Stevenson, James, three years, on command at Sugar Camp.

Drummer.

Bower, Michael.

Privates.

Bacon, John, war, at Fort Laurens.
Caldwell, Robert, three years, on command, making canoes.
Cline, George, three years.
Cooper, Joseph, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Counse, Felix, three years.
Eyler, Jonas, war, on command at Fort Laurens.
Fisher, John, three years.
France, Henry, three years.
Handcock, Joseph, three years.
Hill, John, three years.
Holmes, Nicholas, three years.
Holstone, George, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Keer, William, three years.
Lamb, Peter, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Lewis, Samuel, war.
Lynch, Patrick, three years, on command, boating.
McCombs, Allen, three years.
McCaully, Edward, war.
McGreggor, John, war.
McKeehan, David, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
McKissan, James, three years.
McLaughlin, Patrick, three years.
Matthew, William, three years, on command, boating.
Marman, George, war, on command, recruiting.
Martin, Paul, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Miller, George, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Richard, Richard, three years.
Shaw, Jacob, three years, on furlough.
Shelhammer, Peter, three years.
Smith, Emanuel, three years.
Smith, Jacob, three years.
Smith, John, war.
Sommerville, William, three years, on command; enlisted Aug. 8, 1776, under Capt. Ourry; October, 1778, appointed conductor of artillery; see letters to, Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. iii. p. 245, etc.; he was appointed by President Jefferson postmaster at Martinsburg, Va., and died there, March 18, 1826, aged seventy.
Steel, Thomas, war.
Tracey, James, war, on guard.

Turner, William, three years.
 Webb, Hugh, war, on command, at Sugar Camp.
 Wilkie, Edward, war, on command, at Fort Laurens.

FORT MCINTOSH, Feb. 21, 1779.

Then mustered Capt. Stokely's company, as specified in the above roll.

WM. ANDERSON,
D.M.M. Genl., M.D.

I certify that the within muster-roll is a true state of the company, without fraud to these United States, or to any individual, to the best of my knowledge.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
Sergeant.

I do certify that there is no commissioned officer present belonging to the company.

DANIEL BRODHEAD,
Col. 8th Pa. Regt.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE FOR ARMY ACCOUNTS,
 NEW YORK, July 19, 1786.

This may certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the muster-roll of Capt. Stokely's company, the original of which is filed in this office.

JNO. PIERCE, *M.G.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, CON- TINENTAL LINE.¹

[Those marked (e) are taken from a list in the Secretary's office of soldiers whose depreciated pay escheated to the State.]

Sergeant.

Allison, John, died in Versailles, Ky., June 16, 1823, aged seventy-five.

Corporal.

Adams, Robert.

Drummer.

Atkinson, Joseph.

Fifer.

Adams, George.

Privates.

Abrams, Gabriel, Kilgore's company, 1776-79.

Aikins, Robert, resided in Bedford County, 1790.

¹ "This roll of the Pennsylvania Line of course falls far short of doing justice to the patriotism of Pennsylvania. It is in fact a mere roll of the Line as discharged in January, 1781. The hundreds who fell in all the battles of the Revolution, from Quebec to Charleston, are not here; the wounded, who dragged their torn limbs home to die in their native valleys, are not here. The heaths of New Jersey, from Paramus to Freehold, by a line encircling Morristown and Bound Brook, were, in the summer of 1777, dotted with the graves of the Eighth and Twelfth Pennsylvania. These regiments from the frontier counties of the State—Westmoreland and Northumberland—were the first of the Line in the field, though they had to come from the banks of the Monongahela and the head-waters of the Susquehanna. At Brandywine the Pennsylvania troops lost heavily, the Eighth and Twelfth and Col. Hartley's additional regiment in particular, in officers and men; and Col. Patton's additional regiment, after the battle of Germantown, could not maintain its regimental organization."—*The Pennsylvania Line, from July 1, 1776, to Nov. 3, 1783.*

Alcorn, James, transferred to Invalid Corps, July, 1780.

Allen, William, deserted August, 1778.

Anderson, Johnson.

Anderson, William, resided in Mercer County, 1809.

Anderson, George, resided in Westmoreland County, 1835, aged eighty-four.

Armstrong, George.

Askins, George.

Askins, James, deserted August, 1778.

Atkins, Isaac.

Sergeants.

Baker, Michael, died in Greene County, Ill., Sept. 13, 1831.

Blake, William.

Byels, Joseph, of Piggott's company.

Fifer.

Bond, John.

Privates.

Bacon, John.

Bannon, Jeremiah.

Beard, John, deserted August, 1778.

Berkett, Robert.

Berlin, Isaac, died in Crawford County, June 16, 1831, aged seventy-six.

Berry, Michael.

Bess, Edward, Van Swearingen's company, 1776-79; also in Crawford's campaign; died in Washington County, July 17, 1822, aged seventy-seven.

Blake, Luke William.

Blake, Nicholas, enlisted August, 1776.

Blakeney, Gabriel, private at Long Island; lieutenant in Flying Camp; captured at Fort Washington; resided in Washington County, 1817.

Bodkin, James.

Booth, George.

Boveard, James, Kilgore's company, 1776-79; died in 1808, in East Buffalo township, Union County.

Boyer, Oziel, killed in action.

Brandon, Michael.

Bright, John (e).

Bristo, Samuel.

Broadstock, William.

Brothers, Matthew.

Brown, John, resided in Armstrong County, 1825.

Burbridge, Thomas, Kilgore's company; taken December, 1780; in captivity three years; resided in Westmoreland County, 1805.

Burket, Christopher.

Burns, Pearce, transferred to Invalid Corps, August, 1777.

Byan, David, August, 1777-79; Capt. Piggott's company; served at Saratoga under Van Swearingen; went West with regiment, 1778; at the building of Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens; Pennsylvania pensioner, 1813.

Sergeants.

Cavenaugh, Barney.

Cheselden, Edward.

THE REVOLUTION.

81

Clarke, James.
Cooper, William, of Kilgore's company.
Crawford, Robert, Aug. 20, 1776-Sept. 15, 1779; resided in Venango County, 1825.

Fifer.

Clark, David (e), Capt. Kilgore's company, April, 1777.

Privates.

Cain, Bartholomew.
Cain, John.
Calahan, John.
Call, Daniel, resided in Westmoreland County, 1821.
Campbell, George, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., 1786.
Carr, Daniel.
Carrenger, Martin.
Carswell, Joseph.
Carty, Richard.
Casevey, Patrick, deserted August, 1778.
Castile, Samuel.
Cavanaugh, John.
Cavanaugh, Patrick, enlisted at Carlisle in Capt. Huffnagle's company; he saved Gen. Lincoln from capture by the British in New Jersey; afterwards express-rider for Gen. Greene; died in Washington County, April 5, 1823, aged eighty-three.
Chambers, Andrew.
Chambers, Moses, from Ligonier; deserted August, 1778.
Chriswell, Joseph.
Churchfield, John, enlisted July, 1776; wounded in the leg in the battle of Germantown; resided in Westmoreland County, 1835, aged eighty-six.
Clark, Benjamin, Kilgore's company; wounded at Bound Brook, 1777; also, in 1778, on march to Fort McIntosh; resided in Steubenville, Ohio, 1815.
Close, Robert.
Coleman, Joseph.
Conner, John.
Connor, Bryan, enlisted July 2, 1777.
Conway, Felix.
Cooper, Joseph,¹ deserted August, 1778; died Jan. 16, 1823, in Bedford County, aged sixty-eight.
Cooper, Leonard, from Maryland; deserted August, 1778.
Cooper, William, Aug. 17, 1776-September, 1779; resided in Venango County, 1810.
Corner, Felix.
Coveney, Felix.
Cripps, John.
Critchlow, James, enlisted August, 1776, in Capt. Moses Carson's company; served in all the Saratoga engagements under Lieut.-Col. Butler; resided in Butler County, 1835, aged seventy-eight.

¹ The fact of a soldier being marked on one roll deserted amounted to nothing, because they usually returned after a few months' absence.

Crosley, Timothy.
Cruikshank, Andrew, Miller's company, Aug. 17, 1776-September, 1779; resided in Butler County, 1810.

Curtin, John.

Sergeants.

Dennison, James.
Donnalson, William.

Corporal.

Davis, William, died in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-two.

Privates.

Darragh, John.
Davis, John, died in Holmes County, Ohio, June 7, 1830, aged sixty-four.
Dempey, Thomas.
Dennis, Michael.
Dennis, Thomas, killed in April, 1779.
Dennison, Joseph (e), transferred to Seventh Regiment.
Desperett, Henry.
Dickerson, Henry, enlisted 1776 in Van Swearingen's company, at Saratoga, etc.; resided in Washington County in 1813.
Dickson, William.
Dolphin, Joseph.
Dougherty, James, *alias* Capt. Fitzpatrick, deserted August, 1778, and executed for robbery.
Dougherty, Mordecai, brother of above, deserted August, 1778.
Dowden, John.
Du Kinson, Joseph, killed in action.

Sergeant.

Evans, Arnold (e).

Drummer.

Edwards, John.

Fifer.

Evans, Anthony, promoted to fife-major, Third Pennsylvania.

Privates.

Edwards, David (e).
Everall, Charles.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants.

Font, Matthew.
Forbes, William.

Corporal.

Fitzgibbons, James.

Privates.

Faith, Abraham, Capt. Mann's company, Aug. 15, 1776-Nov. 19, 1779; resided in Somerset County in 1825, aged seventy-four.

Faughey, James, deserted August, 1778.

Finn, James, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Fitzgibbons, David.

Fossbrooke, or Frostbrook, John, resided in Bath Co., Ky., in 1834, aged one hundred and four.

Fulton, Joseph, July 4, 1776.

Corporal.

Gladwin, John.

Privates.

Gallagher, Michael, June 7, 1776; deserted before he reached the regiment.

Gallagher, John.

Germain, Henry.

Gibbons, David.

Gibson, Henry.

Gill, William, wounded in hand at Bound Brook; resided in Mercer County in 1833, aged eighty-four.

Girdler, James.

Glenn, Hugh, killed in action.

Graham, Alexander, deserted August, 1778.

Graham, William, Capt. Kilgore's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1811.

Greenland, James.

Grimes, John.

Guthery, Archibald, killed August, 1779.

Gwyne, Joseph, June 7, 1776; served three years; resided in Greene County in 1803.

Corporal.

Halpen, Joseph.

Privates.

Hamill, Hugh, Finley's company, 1776-79; resided in Westmoreland County in 1809.

Hancock, Joseph (e), Capt. Mann's company, 1777; resided in Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, aged seventy-seven.

Hanley, Michael.

Hardesty, Obadiah, resided in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1833, aged seventy-one.

Harman, Conrad, died in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 9, 1822, aged seventy-five.

Harvey, Samuel.

Hezlip, Rezin, Stokely's company; resided in Baltimore in 1813.

Hayes, Jacob, from Brandywine, deserted August, 1778.

Hayes, Joel, from Brandywine, deserted August, 1778.

Hiere, David, deserted August, 1778.

Hoback, Philip, resided in Madison County, Ind., in 1820, aged sixty-four.

Hockley, Richard, Capt. Clark's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1813.

Hotten, John, Aug. 2, 1876-Sept. 17, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1812.

Humbar, Nicholas.

Hunter, Nicholas (e).

Hunter, Robert, John Finley's company; wounded at Bound Brook and Paoli; resided in Westmoreland County in 1808.

Hutchinson, John.

Sergeant.

Jamison, John, Capt. Miller's company; enlisted in 1776, at Kittanning; served three years; resided in Butler County in 1835, aged eighty-four.

Privates.

Jennings, Benjamin, Sept. 9, 1776-Sept. 9, 1779, in Kilgore's company; drafted into rifle command; resided in Somerset County in 1807.

Johnson, Peter (e), resided in Harrison County, Va., in 1829.

Jones, Benjamin, resided in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1833, aged seventy-one.

Jordan, John, Westmoreland County.

Justice, Jacob, resided in Bedford County in 1820.

Sergeant.

Kerns, Robert.

Drummer.

Kidder, Benjamin.

Fifer.

McKinney, or Kenney, Peter, Capt. Clark's company, 1776-79; resided in Butler County in 1835, aged seventy.

Privates.

Kain, John.

Kairns, Godfrey.

Kean, Thomas, Aug. 23, 1776, Capt. Montgomery's company; he was an indented servant of William Rankin.

Kelly, Edward.

Kelly, Roberts.

Kelly, Thomas.

Kemble, Jacob.

Kerr, Daniel.

Kerr, William, Capt. Miller's company, Aug. 1776-Sept. 9, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1823.

Kildea, Michael, paid from Jan. 1, 1777-Aug. 1, 1780.

Sergeant-Major.

Lee, William, died in Columbiana County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1828, aged eighty-five.

Corporals.

Lewis, Samuel.

Lucas, Henry.

Privates.

Lacey, Lawrence.

Lacount, Samuel.

Landers, David.

Lawless, James.

Lecron, John.

Lewis, William, of Brady's company; resided in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1831.

Lingo, Henry, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, 1834, aged seventy-one.

Long, Gideon, resided in Fayette County, 1835, aged seventy-nine.

Long, Jeremiah.

Luckey, Andrew, of Westmoreland County; Miller's company; became teamster to Eighth Pennsylvania; discharged at Valley Forge; resided in Fayette County, 1822, aged sixty-eight.

Sergeant-Major.

McClellan, —.

Sergeants.

McClure, John.

McGregor, John.

Corporals.

McAfee, Matthew.

Mairman, George.

Drummer.

Miller, John, killed in action.

Privates.

McAlly, Edward.

McAnary, Patrick.

McCarty, Jeremiah.

McCaulley, Edward.

McChristy, Michael, Capt. Van Swearingen's company, October, 1777.

McClellan, Abijah.

McComb, Allen, of Mann's company, 1776-79; resided in Indiana County, 1810.

McConnell, John, of Huffnagle's company, Aug. 28, 1776-Aug. 1779; died in Westmoreland County, Dec. 14, 1834, aged seventy-eight.

McFee, Laughlin, killed in action.

McGill, James.

McGlaughlin, Patrick.

McGowan, Mark, enlisted in 1775, in Capt. Van Swearingen's company for two years; Aug. 9, 1776, this company was broken up, and he re-enlisted under the same captain in Eighth Pennsylvania, and served three years; resided in Mercer County, Ky., in 1830.

McGuire, Andrew.

McInamey, Patrick.

McKee, John, resided in Bath County, Ky., in 1830.

McKenney, Peter.

McKinney, John, Capt. S. Miller's company; enlisted March, 1778.

McKissick, Isaac.

McKissick, James, Miller's company; resided in Maryland in 1828.

McMullen, Thomas, August, 1776-79; died in Northampton County in 1822.

Martin, George.

Maxwell, James, 1776-79, Capt. Montgomery's company; resided in Butler County in 1822.

Mercer, George.

Merryman, William.

Miller, Isaac.

Miller, John.

Mitchell, James, Mann's company, 1776-79; resided in Somerset County in 1810.

Mooney, Patrick.

Moore, John.

Moore, William, Capt. Jack's company, November, 1777.

Morrison, Edward.

Morrow, William, transferred to Invalid Corps, August, 1780.

Mowry, Christian.

Murphy, Michael.

Murray, Neal, August, 1776, Miller's company; taken at Bound Brook, April 17, 1777; released, and re-joined at Germantown, where he was again taken and made his escape.

Fifer.

Ox, Michael.

Sergeants.

Parker, John.

Porter, Robert, resided in Harrison County, Ohio, 1834, aged seventy-one.

Privates.

Paris, Peter, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.

Parker, Charles, 1776-79; resided in Armstrong County, 1818.

Pegg, Benjamin, Piggott's company, Aug. 13, 1776-September, 1779; resided in Miami County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-two.

Penton, Thomas.

Perry, Samuel, Invalid Corps, September, 1778.

Pettitt, Matthew, resided in Bath County, Ky., 1834, aged seventy-four.

Phillips, Luke, Aug. 28, 1776.

Phillips, Matthew.

Reed, Samuel.

Ridner, Conrad.

Robinson, Simon.

Rooke, Timothy.

Rourke, Patrick.

Sergeants.

Sample, William.

Smith, John, 1776-Sept. 20, 1779; died in Indiana County, 1811.

Corporal.

Swan, Timothy, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1834.

Privates.

Seaton, Francis.

Sham, Michael, resided in Rowan County, N. C., in 1834, aged eighty-six.

Shedacre, Jacob, Finley's company; killed by the Indians near Potter's fort, Centre County, July 24, 1778; had served under Morgan at Saratoga.

Shedam, Jacob.

Sheridan, Martin.

Sherlock, Edward, died in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1825, aged sixty-eight.
 Shilhammer, Peter, resided in Westmoreland County in 1824.
 Shuster, Martin.
 Simmons, Henry, June 12, 1776, Huffnagle's company.
 Smith, Henry, resided in Rush County, Ind., in 1834, aged sixty-nine.
 Smith, John, Sr., resided in Frederick County, Va., in 1834, aged ninety.
 Smith, John, 2d, resided in Westmoreland County in 1835.
 Smith, John, 3d, from Mifflin County; in Ourry's company, October, 1777; re-enlisted from Third Pennsylvania, Capt. Cook's; taken and scalped at Tuscarawas.
 Steel, Thomas.
 Stephen, Patrick, Capt. Kilgore's company, October, 1777.
 Stewart, Charles.
 Stewart, Francis.
 Stewart, Samuel.
 Stevenson, Samuel.
 Stokely, Thomas, August, 1776; resided in Washington County in 1823.
 Straphan, William.
 Stubbs, Robert.
 Sutton, David.
 Swift, John.
 Taggart, William, transferred to Invalid Corps, July, 1780.
 Tea, John.
 Tharp, Perry, resided in Marion County, Ky., in 1834.
 Turner, William, in Stokely's company, Sept. 17, 1776-79; resided at Connellsville, Fayette Co., in 1835, aged eighty-one.
 Tweedy, George.
 Van Doren, Thomas, Finley's company; served at Saratoga; killed by the Indians near Potter's fort, Centre County, July 24, 1778.
 Vaughan, Joseph, enlisted in Capt. Samuel Moorehead's company, April 24, 1776, served two years and six months; then drafted into Capt. Miller's, and served six months; resided in Half-Moon township, Centre Co., in 1822, aged sixty-two.
 Verner, Peter, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.

Sergeants.

Woods, John, transferred to Invalid Corps.
 Wyatt, Thomas, promoted ensign, Dec. 21, 1778; shoulder-bone broken at Brandywine.

Corporal.

Ward, Matthias.

Drummer.

Whitman, John.

Privates.

Wagoner, Henry, 1776-79; resided in Cumberland County in 1819.
 Waive, Michael, deserted August, 1778.

Waters, Joseph, 1776-1779.
 Watson, John, July 4, 1777.
 Weaver, Adam, 1776-79, Kilgore's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1821.
 Wharton, William, resided in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1834, aged eighty-seven.
 Wilkey, David, deserted August, 1778.
 Wilkie, Edward.
 Wilkinson, William.
 Williams, John, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.
 Williams, Lewis, resided in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, aged ninety-two.
 Williams, Thomas, killed in action.
 Wilson, George, Capt. Huffnagle's company, October, 1777.
 Wilson, William, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1820, aged sixty-eight.
 Winkler, Joseph.
 Wolf, Philip, resided in Bedford County in 1790.
 Wyatt, Thomas, promoted sergeant.
 Wyllie, Owen.
 Wynn, Webster.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN CLARK'S COMPANY,

"In a Detacht. from Penn. Line, Commanded by Stephen Bayard, Esq., Lt. Colo., for the Months of Feb., March, & April, 1783."

Captain.

Clark, John.

Lieutenants.

Paterson, Gab ^{el} .	Bryson, Samuel.
Crawford, John.	Everly, Mich ^l .

Sergeants.

McCline, John.	Blake, Will ^m .
Baker, Mich ^l .	

Major.

Lee, W^m.

Corporals.

Gladwin, John,	McAfee, Math ^m .
Jonston, Peter, ✓	dis- Marmon, George.
charged March 17, 1783.	

Drummers.

Kidder, Benj ^a .	Edwards, Jno.
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Fifers.

Bond, Jno.	Kenny, Peter.
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Privates.

Amberson, Johnston.	Carty, Rich ^d .
Atchinson, Joseph, de-	Casteel, Sam ^l .
serted Sept. 7, 1783.	Chalmers, And ^m .
Bigget, Robert.	Clark, James.
Boothe, George.	Connor, John.
Cardwell, Joseph, de-	Conway, Felix.
serted April 1, 1783.	Cripps, John.
Caringer, Martin.	Dinnis, Mich ^l .

Dinnison, James.	Mercer, George.
Dixon, Will ^m .	Miller, Isaac.
Dorough, John.	Mooney, Patrick.
Fossbrook, John.	Morrison, Edward.
Gibson, Henry.	Murphy, Mich ^l .
Girdler, James.	Ox, Michael.
Harmon, Conrad.	Parker, Charles.
Hoetzley, Richard.	Rooke, Timothy.
Hutchinson, John.	Smith, John.
Jones, Benj ⁿ .	Sherlock, Edward, pris-
Kerns, Godfrey.	oner of war; joined
Kerr, Dan ^l .	Feb., 1783.
Landers, David.	Steed, James, deserted 27 th
Lingo, Henry.	March, 1783.
Lucas, Henry.	Stuart, Charles.
Maxwell, James.	Tharpe, Perry.
McAuly, Edward.	Wharton, Will ^m .
McCristall, Mich ^l .	Willson, Will ^m .
McGill, James.	Winkler, Joseph V.
McGuire, Andrew.	

ROLL OF CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY'S COMPANY,

"Now Captain John Finley's Company of the Detachment from the Penn. Line, in the Service of the United States of America, commanded by L^t Col^o Stephⁿ Bayard, for the months of Feb., March, & April, 1783."

Captains.

Brady, Samuel.	Finley, John.
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Lieutenants.

Mahon, John.	Ward, John.
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Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants.

Font, Matthew.	Sample, William.
Cheselden, Edward.	Porter, Robert.
Allison, John.	

Fife-Major.

Evans, Anthony.

Corporals.

Davis, Will ^m .	Swan, Timothy.
Adams, Robert.	

Drummers.

Miller, John.	Whitman, John.
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Fifer.

Adams, George.

Privates.

Anderson, George.	Coleman, Joseph, died
Bannon, Jeremiah.	June 11, 1783.
Branon, Michael.	Crowley, Timothy.
Brothers, Matthew.	Dimsey, Thomas.
Brown, John.	Dolphin, James.
Cain, John.	Evans, Arnold, deserted
Callahan, John.	June 27, 1783.
Cavanaugh, Barney.	Everall, Charles.

Fitz Gibbons, David.	Roairk, Patrick, died Sept.
Gibbons, David.	2, 1783.
Gollacher, John.	Robinson, Simon.
Greenland, James.	Shereden, Martin.
Grimes, John.	Shuster, Martin.
Hanley, Michael.	Simmonds, Henry.
Hobach, Philip, deserted	Smith, John.
June 2d; joined June	Steel, Thomas.
4, 1783.	Strephan, William.
Jordan, John, discharged	Stubbs, Robert.
July 1, 1783.	Sutton, David.
Kelley, Edward.	Tea, John.
Lacey, Lawrence.	Terman, Henry.
Lacorn, John.	Ward, Matthias.
Martin, George.	Wilkinson, Will ^m .
McGloughlin, Patrick.	Williams, Lewis.
Merryman, W ^m .	Winn, Webster.
Miller, John.	— (faded out), Hugh.
Mourey, Christian.	— (faded out), Obediah.
Phillips, Matthew.	JOHN FINLEY, Capt.

After the formation of the military organizations already mentioned,—viz.: the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, the company which joined Miles' rifle regiment, and the two Virginia battalions raised by Col. Crawford,—and the march of a detachment of two hundred and forty Westmoreland County militia to Philadelphia, under command of John Proctor, in January, 1777,¹ no other troops were raised in the Monongahela country for regular service in the Revolutionary armies, though an independent company was formed by Capt. Moorhead for special duty on the frontier, and many men were afterwards raised for expeditions against the Indians during the continuance of the war with Britain; but it seems to have been a fact beyond the possibility of denial that in the mean time the sentiment of patriotism which at the commencement of the war was almost universal among the people west of the Laurel Hill became greatly diminished, if not entirely extinct, with regard to a large proportion of the inhabitants of this frontier region.

The existence of this state of feeling, and a partial reason for it, was noticed by Gen. Brodhead, commandant at Fort Pitt, in a letter written by him on the 23d of September, 1780, in which he said, "The emigrations from this new country to Kentucky are incredible, and this has given opportunity to disaffected people from the interior to purchase and settle their lands." Again, on the 7th of December following, the same officer wrote to President Reed, "I learn more and more of the disaffection of the inhabitants on this side of the mountains. The king of England's health is often drank in company." And he gave it as his opinion, gathered from the observation of many of his officers, including Col. John Gib-

¹ This detachment was accompanied on its march by Col. Archibald Lochry, county lieutenant.

son, that "Should the enemy approach this frontier and offer protection, half the inhabitants would join them." Afterwards Gen. Irvine (who succeeded Brodhead as commandant at the fort) wrote: "I am confident if this post was evacuated, the bounds of Canada would be extended to the Laurel Hill in a few weeks."

In the latter part of 1780, Capt. Uriah Springer (a resident of that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette) was on duty with his company, engaged in the collection of supplies in the Monongahela Valley, at and in the vicinity of Fort Burd,¹ and while on this service experienced great trouble from the opposition and enmity of the people there, as is shown by the following letter, written to him by the commandant at Fort Pitt, viz.:

"I have this moment received your favor of yesterday, and am sorry to find the people about Redstone have intentions to raise in arms against you. I believe with you that there are amongst them many disaffected, and conceive that their past and present conduct will justify your defending yourself by every means in your power. It may yet be doubtful whether these fellows will attempt anything against you, but if you find they are determined you will avoid, as much as your safety will admit, in coming to action until you give me a further account, and you may depend upon your receiving succor of infantry and artillery. I have signed your order for ammunition, and have the honor to be, etc.

"DANIEL BRODHEAD.

"CAPT. URIAH SPRINGER."

At that time the officers commanding the few American troops west of the Alleghenies had great difficulty in obtaining the supplies necessary for the subsistence of their men. On the 7th of December, 1780, Gen. Brodhead said, in a letter of that date addressed to Richard Peters, "For a long time past I have had two parties, commanded by field-officers, in the country to impress cattle, but their success has been so small that the troops have frequently been without meat for several days together, and as those commands are very expensive, I have now ordered them in." He also said that the inhabitants on the west side of the mountains could not furnish one-half enough meat to supply the troops, and that he had sent a party of hunters to the Little Kanawha River to kill buffaloes, "and to lay in the meat until I can detach a party to bring it in, which cannot be done before spring." In the letter to Peters, above quoted from, Brodhead made allusion to the furnishing of

spirits for the use of the troops, and indicated pretty plainly his preference for imported liquor over the whisky of Monongahela, viz.: "In one of your former letters you did me the honor to inform me that his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, had demanded of our State seven thousand gallons of rum, and now the commissioner of Westmoreland informs me that he has verbal instructions to purchase that quantity of whisky on this side of the mountains. I hope we shall be furnished with a few hundred gallons of liquor fit to be drank."

EXPEDITION OF COL. LOCHRY.

In 1780 the Indians beyond the Ohio had grown alarmingly hostile and aggressive. Incited to their bloody work by their British allies in the Northwest, they were almost constantly on the war-path, crossing the Ohio at various points, making incursions into the frontier settlements east of that river, and assuming, in general, an attitude so menacing to the white inhabitants west of the Laurel Hill that it was regarded as absolutely necessary to send out a strong expedition to meet and chastise them in their own country. Accordingly, with this object in view, in February, 1781, Gen. Washington issued orders to Gen. George Rogers Clarke (who had achieved considerable renown by his success in the command of an expedition against the British posts between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers three years before) to raise an adequate force and proceed with it from Pittsburgh to the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville; thence to march to the Wabash, for the purpose indicated, and also to move, if practicable, against the British posts on and near Lake Erie.

Clarke was a Virginia partisan, but, willing to enlist men from Pennsylvania to make up his force, he at once entered into correspondence with the Executive Council of this State to obtain its consent to the project, which he secured on the recommendation of Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County. Under this authority Clarke, on the 3d of June, 1781, addressed the "Council of Officers" of Westmoreland to secure their concurrence and assistance. The result was that the matter was laid before the people of Westmoreland County at a public meeting held for the purpose on the 18th of June, which meeting and its proceedings were reported as follows:

"Agreeable to a Publick notice given by Coll. Hays to the Principal Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland to meet at Cap^t John McClellens, on the 18th Day of June, 1781.

"And Whereas, There was a number of the Principal people met on s^d Day, and unanimously chose John Proctor, John Pomroy, Charles Campbell, Sam^l Moorhead, James Barr, Charles Foreman, Isaac Mason [Meason], James Smith, and Hugh Martain a Committee to Enter into resolves for the Defence of our frontiers, as they were informed by Chris^t Hays,

¹ Fort Burd (Brownsville) was used as a depot of supplies for some years during the Revolutionary war, and was guarded, while so used, by detachments of militia detailed for the purpose. Col. James Paull served there with one of these guarding detachments, under command of Capt. Robert McGlaughlin, in 1778. Col. Ephraim Blaine, deputy quartermaster-general of the Continental forces, lived on the Monongahela, near the fort.

Esq^r, that their proceedings would be approv^d of by Council.

"1st. *Resolved*, That a Campaign be carried on with Genl Clark.

"2^d. *Resolved*, That Genl Clark be furnished with 300 men out of Pomroy's, Beard's, and Davises Battalion.

"3^d. *Resolved*, That Coll. Arch^d Lochry gives orders to s^d Colls. to raise their quota by Volunteers or Draught.

"4th. *Resolved*, That £6 be advanced to every volunteer that marches under the command of Genl Clark on the propos^d Campaign.

"5th. And for the further Incouragement of Volunteers, that grain be raised by subscription by the Different Companies.

"6th. That Coll. Lochry concil with the Officers of Virginia respecting the manner of Draughting those that associate in that State and others.

"7th. *Resolved*, That Coll. Lochry meet Genl Clark and other officers and Coll. Crawford on the 23^d Inst, to confer with them the day of Rendezvouse.

"Sign^d by or^{dr} of Committee,

"JOHN PROCTOR, *Pres.*"

A meeting of militia officers had previously been held (June 5th) at the Yohogania County courthouse (near Heath's, on the west side of the Monongahela), at which a draft of one-fifth of the militia of said county (which, according to the Virginia claim, included the north half of Washington County, Pa., and all of Westmoreland as far south as the centre of the present county of Fayette) was made for the expedition. The people, however, believing that the territory claimed by Virginia as Yohogania County was really in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, denied the authority of the Virginia officers, and refused to submit to the draft until the question of jurisdiction was definitely settled. But the public notice given by Christopher Hays, as mentioned in the proceedings of the Westmoreland County meeting, as also his declaration to the people of Westmoreland and Washington, that he held in his hands money from the Executive Council to be expended for the protection of the frontier, had the effect to quiet to a great extent, though not entirely to allay, the dissatisfaction, and the work of raising men in the two Pennsylvania counties (or, as Gen. Clarke expressed it, in Yohogania, Monongahela, and Ohio Counties, Va.) was allowed to proceed, though not without strong protest.

The commander (under Gen. Clarke) of the men raised in Westmoreland was Col. Archibald Lochry, lieutenant and prothonotary of the county. On the 4th of August¹ he reported by letter to President

Reed that he had left Westmoreland with Capt. Thomas Stokely's company of Rangers and about fifty volunteers, on his way to join Gen. Clarke at the rendezvous at Fort Henry (now Wheeling). After his departure Lochry's force was augmented to about one hundred and ten men, in four small companies, including those of Capts. Thomas Stokely,² John Boyd, and Shearer (mentioned in some accounts as Shannon), and a small body of horsemen under Capt. Campbell.

Gen. Clarke had had his headquarters at Fort Henry for several weeks, and from this base he prosecuted his recruiting (or rather drafting) in the Monongahela Valley. This business he carried on with great vigor, and as it appears with very little leniency towards those (and they were many) who were inclined to deny the jurisdiction of Virginia.³ One of the many complaints made against his conduct in this particular was the following from James Marshal, lieutenant of Washington County, embodied in a letter written by him to President Reed, Aug. 8, 1781, viz.:

"... As the manner in which the general and his underlings have treated the people of this and Westmoreland Counties has been so arbitrary and unprecedented, I think it my duty to inform your Excellency the particulars of a few facts. The first instance was with one John Harden, in Westmoreland, who, with a number of others, refused to be drafted under the government of Virginia, alleging they were undoubtedly in Pennsylvania, and declared if that government ordered a draft they would obey cheerfully, and accordingly elected their officers and made returns thereof to Col. Cook. After this the general, with a party of forty or fifty horsemen, came to Harden's in quest of him to hang him, as the general himself declared; but not finding the old gentleman took and tied his son, broke open his mill, fed away and destroyed upwards of one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, rye, and corn, killed his sheep and

approbation of Council in our undertakings, and for which I beg leave to return my most Humble Thanks.

"I am now on my March with Capt. Stokely's Company of Rangers and about Fifty Volunteers from this County. We shall join Gen. Clark at Fort Henry on the Ohio River, where His Army has lay for some weeks past, as it was most Expedient to have the Boats there, the Water being deeper from that to where he intends going than from Fort Pitt there. I expected to have a number more Volunteers, but they have by some Insinuations been hindered from going. Our Rangers have been very ill supplied with Provisions, as there has been no possibility of Procuring Meat, particularly as our Money has not been in the best Credit. We have generally had Flour, but as I have kept the men constantly Scouting it is hard for them to be without Meat. . . ."—*Pa. Arch.*, 1781-83, p. 333.

² Capt. Thomas Stokely was a resident of that part of Westmoreland which had then recently been erected into Washington County. The greater part of his men, however, were from the east side of the Monongahela.

³ Many of those people who had been willing and anxious for the establishment of Virginia's claim, so that they might purchase their lands from her at one-tenth part of the price demanded by the Pennsylvania Land Office, were now quite as ready to deny her right to demand military service from them.

¹ At the time of his departure Col. Lochry wrote President Reed as follows:

"MIRAILES' MILL, WESTMORELAND COUNTY,
August 4th, 1781.

"HONOURED SIR,—Yesterday the Express arrived with your Excellency's Letters, which does singular Honour to our County to have the

hogs, and lived away at Mr. Harden's expense in that manner for two or three days; declared his estate forfeited, but graciously gave it to his wife; formed an article in which he bound all the inhabitants he could lay hands on or by any means prevail upon to come in to him; under the penalty of ten months in the regular army, not to oppose the draft."

President Reed, in his reply¹ to Col. Marshal's complaint, said,—

" . . . But while we utterly disapprove the irregularities and hardships which have been exercised by him [Gen. Clarke] towards the inhabitants, we cannot help fearing that too many, in consequence of the unsettled state of boundaries, avail themselves of a pretense to withhold their services from the publick at a time when they are most wanted, and when an exertion would not only serve the country, but promote their own security. We cannot help also observing that, by letters received from the principal gentlemen in Westmoreland, it seems evident they approve of Gen. Clarke's expedition, and that the lieutenants of both States united in the plan of raising three hundred men for that service. As the state of publick affairs had not admitted your forming the militia sufficiently to concur in these measures, we concluded that these resolutions would also include your county, and even now are at a loss to account for the different opinions entertained on the point by the people of Westmoreland and Washington Counties."

In a letter by Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland, and Thomas Scott, of Washington County, to President Reed, dated "Westmoreland, August 15, 1781," they said, " . . . The truth of the matter is, the General's Expedition has been wished well, and volunteers to the service have been Incouraged by all with whom we corispond; but we have heartily reprobated the General's Standing over these two counties with armed force, in order to dragoon the Inhabitants into obedience to a draft under the laws of Virginia, or rather under the arbitrary orders of the officers of that Government, without any orders from Virginia for that purpose, and this is really the part the General hath acted, or rather the use which has been made of him in this country."

"With respect to Gen. Clarke's Proceedings," said President Reed, in his reply to the above, "we can only say that he has no authority from us to draft Militia, much less to exercise those acts of Distress which you have hinted at, and which other letters more particularly enumerate. His Expedition appears to us favorable for the Frontiers, as carrying Hostilities into the Indian Country, rather than resting totally on the defensive. We find the Gentlemen of Westmoreland, however different in other Things, to have agreed in Opinion that his Expedition deserved encouragement. . . ."

¹ Pa. Arch., ix. 367-68.

Col. Lochry, with his force, increased to about one hundred and ten men, proceeded to the rendezvous at Fort Henry, as before mentioned, expecting there to join Gen. Clarke; but on arriving there he found that the general had gone down the river the day before, leaving Major Craycroft with a few men and a boat for the transportation of the horses, but without either provisions or ammunition, of which they had but a very insufficient supply. Clarke had, however, promised to await their arrival at the mouth of the Kanawha; but on reaching that point they found that he had been obliged, in order to prevent desertion among his men, to proceed down the river, leaving only a letter affixed to a pole directing them to follow. Their provisions and forage were nearly exhausted; there was no source of supply but the stores conveyed by Clarke; the river was very low, and as they were unacquainted with the channel, they could not hope to overtake the main body. Under these embarrassing circumstances Col. Lochry dispatched Capt. Shearer with four men in a small boat, with the hope of overtaking Gen. Clarke and of securing supplies, leaving his (Shearer's) company under command of Lieut. Isaac Anderson. Before Shearer's party had proceeded far they were taken prisoners by Indians, who also took from them a letter to Gen. Clarke, informing him of the condition of Lochry's party.

About the same time Lochry captured a party of nineteen deserters from Clarke's force. These he afterwards released, and they immediately joined the Indians. The savages had before been apprised of the expedition, but they had supposed that the forces of Clarke and Lochry were together, and as they knew that Clarke had artillery, they had not attempted an attack. But now, by the capture of Shearer's party, with the letters, and by the intelligence brought to them by the deserters, they for the first time learned of the weakness and exposed situation of Lochry's command, and they at once determined on its destruction.

Collecting in force some miles below the mouth of the Great Miami River, they placed their prisoners (Shearer's party) in a conspicuous position on the north shore of the Ohio, near the head of Lochry's Island, with the promise to them that their lives should be spared if they would hail Lochry's men as they came down and induce them to land. But in the mean time, Col. Lochry, wearied by the slow progress made, and in despair of overtaking Clarke, landed on the 24th of August, at about ten o'clock in the morning, on the same shore, at an inlet which has since borne the name of Lochry's Creek,² a short distance above the place where the Indians were awaiting them. At this point the horses were taken on shore and turned loose to feed. One of the men had killed a buffalo, and all, except a few set to guard the

² This creek empties into the Ohio, nine or ten miles below the mouth of the Miami. Lochry's Island, near the head of which the prisoners were placed by the Indians to decoy their friends on shore, is three miles below the creek.

horses, were engaged around the fires which they had kindled in preparing a meal from it. Suddenly a volley blazed forth on them from a wooded bluff, and simultaneously a large force of Indians appeared and rushed to attack them. The men, thus surprised, seized their arms and bravely defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted. Then they attempted to escape by their boats, but these were unwieldy, the water was very low, and the party, too much weakened to avail themselves of this method of escape, and being wholly unable to make further resistance, surrendered to the savages, who at once proceeded to the work of massacre. They killed Col. Lochry and several others of the prisoners, but were restrained from further butchery by the timely arrival of their chief,¹ who declared that he disapproved of their conduct, but said he was unable wholly to control his men, who were eager to revenge the acts of Col. Brodhead against the Indians on the Muskingum a few months before.

The party which Col. Lochry surrendered to the Indians consisted of but sixty-four men, forty-two having been killed. The Indians engaged numbered over three hundred of various tribes, but principally those of the Six Nations. They divided the plunder among them in proportion to the numbers of each tribe engaged. On the next day the prisoners were marched to the Delaware towns, where they were met by a party of British and Indians, who said they were on their way to the Falls of the Ohio to attack Gen. Clarke. The prisoners were separated and taken to different places of captivity at the Indian towns, and there they remained (excepting a few who escaped) until the close of the Revolutionary struggle. After the preliminary articles of peace had been signed (Nov. 30, 1782) they were ransomed by the British officers in command of the Northern posts and were sent to Canada,² to be exchanged for British

prisoners in the hands of the Americans. In the spring of 1783 they sailed from Quebec to New York, and from there returned home by way of Philadelphia, having been absent twenty-two months. But more than one-half of those who went down the Ohio with Col. Lochry never again saw their homes in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valleys.

Besides the command of Col. Lochry, there also went out in Clarke's expedition another company of men raised in Westmoreland County (principally in that part which is now Fayette), under command of Capt. Benjamin Whaley,³ the company being largely recruited by Lieut. (afterwards colonel) James Paull. This force embarked in flat-boats on the Monongahela at Elizabethtown, and being joined at Pittsburgh by Capt. Isaac Craig's artillery, proceeded with other troops down the river to the appointed rendezvous at the Falls of the Ohio, arriving there late in the month of August. But the other forces failing to assemble at that point the expedition was abandoned, and Capts. Whaley and Craig, with their commands, returned on foot through the wilderness of Kentucky and Virginia, encountering innumerable perils and hardships, and being more than two months on the homeward journey. Their arrival, as also the terrible disaster to Col. Lochry's command, was announced by Gen. Irvine (who had in the mean time succeeded Col. Brodhead in the command of the Western Department) in a letter to Gen. Washington, dated Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1781, as follows:

"... Capt. Craig, with the detachment of artillery, returned here on the 26th inst. [ult?] ... A Col. Lochry, of Westmoreland County, Pa., with about one hundred men in all, composed of volunteers and a company raised by Pennsylvania for the defense of that county, started to join Gen. Clarke, who, it is said, ordered him to unite with him (Clarke) at the mouth of the Miami, up which river it was previously designed to proceed; but the general, having changed his plan, left a small party at the Miami, with directions to Lochry to follow him to the mouth of the

¹ It has been stated that the chief in command of this Indian party was the famous Capt. Brant, and that he afterwards professed much regret for the massacre of Lochry and his men.

² The following memorial of escaped prisoners belonging to Col. Lochry's command was presented to the Supreme Executive Council, addressed to President Moore (and indorsed July 3, 1782), viz.:

"Sir,—We, the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, beg leave to represent to your Excellency and Council that we had the misfortune to be made prisoners of by the Indians on the 24th of August last and carried to Montreal, and there kept in close confinement till the 26th of May last, when we were so fortunate as to make our escape, and after a long and fatiguing march through the Wilderness we got to this City yesterday at three o'clock. As we are at present destitute of both Money and Cloathes, without which we cannot go home, We pray your Exc'y and Council to take our case into Consideration, and order us our pay from the time we were made prisoners to this. We were under the command of Colo. Loughery when taken, and have a list of all those, both officers and privates, who are now prisoners of that party, which, together with such information as is in our power, we are ready to give for the satisfaction of your Exc'y and Council.

"We have the Honour to be

"Your Excellency's Hble Serv'ts,

"ISAAC ANDERSON,

"Lieut. Capt. Sheerer's Company Rangers.

"RICHARD WALLACE,

"Late Quartermaster to Colonel Lochry."

A similar petition was presented to Council Jan. 6, 1783, by prisoners from Lochry's command, then returning (not escaped) from Canada, as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, would beg leave to represent the Situation of Henery Dungan, Serg't of Capt'n John Boyd's Company, and Robert Watson, John Marrs, and Mich. Hare, of Capt. Thos. Stokely's Comp'y of Rangers of this State, that they have been Captured by the Savages in the Summer of Eighty-one, and are now on their return from Canada, being Destitute of Money, and almost Cloathing, would beg that Council would take their Situation under Consideration, and grant them such supply's as they in their wisdom shall think necessary."

(Signed)

"JOHN BOYD,

"Capt'n of Rangers S. P.

"THOMAS STOKELY,

"Capt. of Rangers S. P."

—Penna. Arch., 1781-83, pp. 733-34.

Among the prisoners taken from Lochry's command by the Indians were Melchoir Baker, Robert Brownfield (father of Basil Brownfield), both of Fayette County; also Dennis McCarty, well known in Uniontown for years as the veteran carrier of the *Genius of Liberty*.

³ Father of Capt. James Whaley, of Fayette County, who was an officer in service in the war of 1812-15.

Falls. Sundry accounts agree that this party, and all of Lochry's troops to a man, were waylaid by the Indians and British (for it is said they had artillery), and all killed or taken, not a man escaping, either to join Gen. Clarke or to return home. When Capt. Craig left the general he would not be persuaded but that Lochry with his party had returned home. These misfortunes throw the people of this county into the greatest consternation, and almost despair, particularly Westmoreland County; Lochry's party being all the best men of their frontier. At the present they talk of flying early in the spring to the eastern side of the mountains, and are daily flocking to me to inquire what support they may expect."

¹ Stone, in his "Life of Brant," ii. 220, says, "A band of between one and two hundred men from the settlements of the Monongahela turned out in quest of the marauders [those who had committed atrocities on the frontier east of the Ohio, and part of whom were supposed to be the Moravians], thirsting for vengeance, under the command of Col. David Williamson."

On page 143 of "Contributions to American History," published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is found the following: "In March, 1782, one hundred and sixty militiamen living upon the Monongahela set off on horseback to the Muskingum, in order to destroy three Moravian Indian settlements."

Col. Whittlesey, in the "American Pioneer," vol. ii, p. 428, says, "They were principally from the Monongahela region, and appointed Williamson to the command."