Head Quarters at the 38 Mile\textsuperscript{10}  
Encampment Sunday Oc\textsuperscript{br} br 7\textsuperscript{th} 1764

Parole \{ Lancaster  
Countersign \{ Conecochegue  

Field Officer for tomorrow Lieut Co\textsuperscript{ll} Reid\textsuperscript{11}  
Adj\textsuperscript{t} & Q'r Mr 1\textsuperscript{st} B: Pensylvanians

The General to beat at day break Tomorrow morning the Horses not to be loaded till the Assembly beats & as soon as the Convoy is ready to move the whole will proceed as usual ————

Some officer's Baggage horses have been observed to be greatly overloaded notwithstanding the Former Orders, specifying the weight of the heaviest load by no means to exceed 160 lb\textsuperscript{w}: as it cannot be suppos'd the officers would knowingly allow of such abuse and disregard to public Orders ———— it must arise from some of the Soldiers or Drivers presuming to load the horses with their own Baggage without the officers' Permission ————

To prevent this happening for the future it is expressly order'd that an officer pr Company will himself see the Tents and Baggage pack'd & the horses loaded; and that the loads do not contain, Provisions Kettles Baggage or Tent Pins belonging to the Soldiers

If on account of Sickness or particular duties it is found necessary to carry any of the mens Baggage there must be an order in writing for the Commanding Officer of the Corps, they belong to, specifying the reason of such Indulgence & directed to Cap't Ourry\textsuperscript{32} A. D. Q'r. Mr. G!.

The officer of Each Company who sees the Horses loaded, will
be Answerable that this order is strictly Complied with, ———

The Light Horsemen who are again mounted, are now to re-
sume the Guard of the Cattle, during the march.

The Capt's of the Troops of Light horse, to take this Duty in
Charge Alternately, Detaching a subn & ten troopers to Guard the
droves of sheep which Continue to move in the front of the rear
Guard, as formerly Directed [Directed] ———

The Guard Driveing the Oxen, to march between the Axmen
& the front Column, keeping always within Sight of the Latter ———

Head Quarters at the 49 mile Encamp-
ment,33 monday, October 8th 1764

Parole } Albany

Countersign } Georgia

Field Officer for to morrow major Prevost
Adjutant & Quarter Master 2d batt Pensilvanians ———

The General to beat to morrow morning at Eight, the horses
are to be Collected at that hour.
The Assembly will be beat when the Convoy is ready to move ———

After the horses are Loaded they remain within the Square
till the A D Q M G Directs them to be Ranged Propperly & in the
order they are to Continue During the March

Morning orders Tuesday Oct'': 9

7 OClock

To Prevent Delay by Dispositions necessary to be made in case of
a Sudden Attack from the Savages.
The Different Divisions of the Army are put under the Immediate
Command of the following field Officers ———

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Commands the Left Face of the Square
Composed of the 1st & one Company of the Second battalions of
Pensilvanians ———

Lieutenant Colonel Clayton to command the rear face of the Square
Composed of the Remainder of the 2d batt. of Pensilvanians & one
half of the 1st batt; 60th Regt ———

Major Prevost to Command the Right face of the Square Composed
of the Remainder of the 60th & of one half of the 42d Regt. Major
Murray to command the front face of the Square Composed of the
Remainder of the 42d Regt.

These four field Officers Will Always March at the head of their
respective Divisions ———
Detail map plotted by Lieut. Thomas Hutchins from daily field notes. Penciled tangent lines for construction of the published simplified map are clearly visible.

(Hutchins Papers, Pennsylvania Historical Society)
Lieutenant Colonel Reid to do no more Duty in the Line, he is to serve as Coll. During this Expedition And his Orders are to be Obeyed by Every Corps in the Army ———

Colonel Reid will take under his particular direction the Ordnance Stores, the Convoy of provisions. The Cattle, bat baggage & pack horses: & all Reports from those Departments are to be made to him.

Returns 35 to be given in Immediately to the Major of Brigade of the Number of Persons to be Victualled in every Corps of the Army; That the Exact Quantity of Provisions to be Issued at every Draught may be ascertained and in order by That Means to prevent Effectually any Confusion, Errors or Embezzelments, in the Deliveries or Receipts of the Deputy Commissary of Provisions. ———

There is reason to Suspect that a Quantity of Flower found deficient in the weight of a Bagg has been lately Stole, Coll Bouquet offers a Reward of 100 Dollars 16 for the Detection of this Theft or for the Discovery of any Person who hereafter either directly or Indirectly may be found Guilty of this unpardonable Crime He is determined to make an Example of the first Criminal of this Heinous Nature And by a Capital Punishment to Extirpate such Villains out of this Army. ———

When the Troops and Convoy are Marching No Person whatsoever to presume to pass the Van of the Virginians (who march in the front) without Orders, that their Scouts may the easier discover the Tracts of the Enemy. ———

Head Quarters at the 65 Mile 37 Encampment Thursday Octbr 9th 1764

Parole 
Saratoga

Countersign Suitara ———

Field Officer for tomorrow Lt Coll Francis
Adjt & Qm 42d Regt ———

The General to beat tomorrow at day break, The Horses to be Immediately collected and the Army to March as early as possible.—

The Troops this Evening to draw four Days Provisions Beginning w 1 the Pensylvania Voluntiers and Ending w 1 Major Fields Corps of Virginians. This Issuing compleats the whole to the 13th Inclusive. ———

Before the Army Marches, the Baggage Horses of every Corps
as soon as Loaded are to be properly Ranged and Conducted daily by the Reg Qu Masters to the Front Face of the Square where the A: D: Q: M: G: will place them in their several stations in the Line of March.

All the Axes received by the Diff Corps to be returned to the Chief Engineer tomorrow morning. There will then be delivered New Axes in Lieu of these at the Proportion of two Per Company.

A Court Martial of the Line to sitt tomorrow morning at seven

Cap Grant of the 42d Reg President

The 42d & 60th Regs & 1st & 2d Batt Penns give each a Subaltern to sitt as Members, James Fleming of the Penns: Volunteers Confined on Suspicion of Firing contrary to repeated Orders is to be try'd by this Court. ——— Evidences will attend at the tryal. ———

Head Quarters at the 62 mile Encamp

Wednesday Ocbr 10th 1764

Parole  { Penobscot
Countersign  { Acadia
Field Officer for tomorrow Maj. Murray
Adj & Qu Master from ye 60th Reg
The General to beat at Day Break and the Army to March tomorrow morning as early as possible
The 42d & 60th Regs will for the future furnish all The Camp Guards

The Penns Troops will furnish daily two Companies Compleat in Men and Officers to be advanced under the Direction of the Chief Engineer; These Comp to parade Immediately on the Beating of the General. They will Each receive a Proportion of Tools for clearing the Road. The A: D: Q: M: G: will order a Sufficient Number of Pack Horses to carry these Mens Packs that by being disencumbered of any Loads they may the more speedily & Effectually perform the necessary & Essential service they are to be employed on.

Head Quarters at the 72 Mile Encampment

Thursday Octbr 11th

Parole  { Madagascar
Countersign  { Batavia
Field Officers for tomorrow
L: Co\textsuperscript{11} Clayton ———
Adj\textsuperscript{1} & Qu\textsuperscript{r} M\textsuperscript{r} 1\textsuperscript{st} B. Pennsylva\textsuperscript{a}
The Gen\textsuperscript{1} to Beat tomorrow at Day Break: and the Army to March as early as possible ———

Head Quarters at the 83 Mile\textsuperscript{43}
Encampment Friday Oc\textsuperscript{br} 12\textsuperscript{th} 1764

Parole

Countersign

Field Officer for tomorrow Major Dehaas
Adj\textsuperscript{1} & Q\textsuperscript{r} M\textsuperscript{r} 2\textsuperscript{d} Batt\textsuperscript{n} Pensylvanians

The General to beat at day break tomorrow, & the Army to march as early as possible.

The Camp Guards for the future to be relieved in the Morning before the Army Marches, The Guards advanced before the Different Faces of the Encampment to lead the Columns formed by these Faces in the Line of March: and as some of the Army arrives at the Ensuing Encamping Ground, The Guards will File off from their respective Columns and repair Immediately to the several Places they are to be Posted at: which the Officers will find distinguished by the Camp Collours marked for that Purpose; and fixt at the different Stations of the Guards

One Troop of Light Horse to perform daily the Duty of marching with and guarding the several droves of Oxen and Sheep, and to continue to protect those droves by a proper number of Centinels during the Night ———

The Bullock and Sheep drivers to give all the assistance they can afford to the Light Horse men in this Service ———

The A: D: Q: M: G: will direct the Super Intendant of the Cattle to Order One Third of the Drivers who are Armed, to Mount Guard every Night and furnish a Proportion of Centrys for their own Security as also to watch the Cattle. Another Troop of Light Horse to parad[e] Every Morning at Head Quarters on ye\textsuperscript{e} beating of the Assembly before the army Marches. A party from This Troop to be detached Early as an Escort to the Chief Engineer ———
The Remaining Officers & Troops will be disposed of In the Line of March in Leading the diff\textsuperscript{t} Columns of Infantry, In Assisting to Protect The Convoy and in any other Incidental Services that may
Occur w* the main Body of the Army ———

The Troops of Light Horse to take alternately the above mentioned dutys

Morning Orders Saturday 13th $8^{th}$ 7 $A.M$

The Army has already penetrated to the Heart of the Enemys Country ———

These Perfidious Savages have recently and severly Experienced the Valor of Britons which must have struck them w* Terror as they now shun Enconmering the same Gallant Troops that formerly put them to flight, and this first Instance of so distant a Progress of his Majestys successfull Arms In this part of the Vast Continent of Nth America has hitherto met w* no serious opposition, Nor have the Barbarians (who Brutally destroy the Defenceless Inhabitants of the Back Settlements of our Collonies,) da’red to Appear in the Face of this small but well composed Army in a hostile Manner. ———

The Troops will this day proceed to Tuscarrawa a settlement (now abandoned) but formerly Inhabited by a Numerous Tribe of the Enemy Inds.

From the Pacifick dispo[s]ition of several Savage Nations to the Northward who applied for and have had Peace Granted to them by Sr Willm Jonston$^{45}$ (His Majestys sole Agent & Superintendant For Indian Affairs) And from appearances lately in this Quarter, It is probable that a Deputation from the Shawanes, Delaware, and Mingo Nations will at Tuscarawa sue for Peace ——— Co$^{ill}$ Bouquet desires every Person in this Army may be acquainted it is his orders that to avoid unnecessary Blood shed The Troops are Generously to forbear treating the Savages hostilely till their Intentions are fully known And should they meanly and servily Attempt to recover the Favor and Countenance of any Person whatsoever It is positively Forbid to hold any kind of friendly Intercourse with them by speaking shaking of hand or otherwise, ——— But on the Contrary to look on them w* utmost disdain and w* that Stern and Manly Indignation Justly Felt for their many Barbaritys to our friends and fellow Subjects. They will continue to be regarded as Enemys till they submit to the Terms that will be offered them and till they have in some measure expiated the Horrid Crimes they have been Guilty of: by a Strict Compliance w* those
Terms: in w^c Ample Satisfaction will be demanded & Insisted on; for all possible reparation of wrongs and such satisfaction as will be adequate to the Spirit now exerted by an Injured People, and equally consistent with the Honor and Dignity of the British Empire. Should the Savages have the Audacity to dispute the access of this Army to Tuscarrawa, The Conduct and Bravery of the Officers and Men will soon retaliate their Crueltys on their Guilty Heads: In a Manner more be coming their Resentments: Altho repugnant to their Humanity.

Head Quar ters at Tuscarawa^46 or the twelfth Encampment from Fort Pitt 92 Miles distant ———
Saturday Oc^br 13^th 1764
Parole "1 Geneva
Countersign J Danube
Field Officer for toMorrow Lt Coll Francis ———
Adjt & Qu^r Mr from y^e 42^d Regt ———

The Army halts tomorrow at this Encampment, Necessary Houses^17 to be erected Immediately at proper distances from the Diff^t Faces of the Square, But within y^e Advanced Centrys, The Quarter Masters of the Different Corps will receive Tools from y^e Chief Engineer for that Purpose w^c are to be returned as soon as the work is performed The Men's Arms to be Cleaned and put in Good Order, their Linnens washed, And the Ammunitions particularly Examined. ———

The Troops to draw three Days provisions tomorrow morning Beginning w^t the Royal Artillery and Ending w^t the Pennsylvania Volunteers ———— This Issuing Compleats to the 16^th Inst Inclusive

A General Court Martial to sitt to morrow at 10 oClock. ———
Lieu^t Coll Clayton President^18

Maj^r Prevost 60^th Regt
Maj^r de Haas 1^st B P R
Cap^t Piper 2^d B P R
Cap^t Ja^s Irwin 1^st B P
Lieu^t Winter 60^th R
Lieu^t Cha^s Stewart 2^d B P R

Members
Maj^r Murray 42^d Regt
Cap^t Wil^m Grant 42^d R
Cap^t Lems 2^d B P Regt
Cap^t Hendricks 1^st B P
Lieut Alex M^cKay 42^d
Lieut Thomson 1^st B P R

Lieu^t Alexander Frazer Deputy Judge Advocate
This Court to try Jas English Soldier
in the 1st Batt Penn Confined in the Provost Martial's Guard for disobeying Orders ——— Evidences will be ordered to Attend
The Names & Rank of the Members The Names of the Evidences and the Prisoner's Name & Crime will be given in to the Judge Advocate this Evening The Prisoner to be acquainted of his Tryal that he may Prepare for it

Head Quarters Camp at Tus[s]carrawa
Sunday October 14th 1764

Parole ) Stirling
Countersign } Tweed
Field Officer for tomorrow Majr Prevost
Adjt & Qutr Mr 60th Regt

The General Court Martial of w^c Lieut Co^ll Clayton was President is dissolved. ——— The Prisoner James English Sold^r In ye 1st B Penns^ns Tryed for disobeying the Orders against firing: is found Guilty, but being recommended to Mercy by the President & Members of the Court, Co^ll Bouquet has been pleased to pardon him & orders him to be releas'd from his Confinement

All The Officers & Men off Duty belonging to every Corps in the Line to be under Arms at Four this Afternoon Those Encamp^r in the Square; to parade in Front of their respective Faces. ——— The Two Corps of Virginia Volunteers to be formed behind the front and Rear faces. ———

The two Troops of Light Horse to form in Rear of the Right & Left Faces.

The Commanding Officers of Corps will receive directions at Head Quarters concerning the Manouvres to be performed by the Troops. ———

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Staff for North America. William Porter and ——— Stewart Gentlemen to be Deputy Commissarys of Musters. ———

The Commander in Chief in North America has been pleased to Order That Returns be sent on the first of Nov^r Ensuing from every Quarter to the Commissary General at New York: of the Quantity of Provisions Remaining at the Several Forts & Posts.

The Army to be in readiness to March tomorrow morning

The General to beat at Eight oClock. The Super Intendents
of Pack Horses to have them collected at that hour. — As soon as the Horses are Loaded the whole will Move as Usual. —

Coll. Bouquet has this day recorded Intelligence that a Numerous Deputation of Indians from the Shawanese & Delaware Nations are on their way hither to beg for Peace. He orders that when they approach the Army (whether on the March or Encamp) No Insult be offered to their Persons.

Head Quarters at the 13th
Encampment on the Western Bank of the Muskingum River near Tuscarawas
95 Miles from Fort Pitt

Monday Ocbr 15th 1764

Parole } Zurich
Countersign } Rhine
Field Officer for tomorrow Lieut Coll Clayton
Adjut & Capt 1st Batt Penns:
The Army remains Encamp till further Orders

Necessary Houses to be Erected
& a proper spot to be cleared Immediately for a General Parade
The Regimental Quarter Masters will receive directions & Tools for this Purpose.

Every Person in the Army to be acquainted that none are to quit the Camp without Express leave or Orders.

When the Indian Deputies arrive they are to be stopped by the Advanced Centinels and not admitted beyond the out Guards till Reported to the Field Officer of the Day who will be directed to conduct them to Head Quarters

After Orders 7 in the Even 8th 15th
Several large Bodies of Inds are within a few Miles of the Camp. They declare they are come for Peace

Yet the many former Instances of the perfidy of these Savages gives reason to distrust their present Intentions, Coll. Bouquet doubts not but that the watchfulness and Vigilance of the Troops will put it out of their Power to practice any Treachery against this Army.

He expects the Guards and Centinels will be very alert, And Orders all the Men off duty in the Line may remain accoutred dur-
ing this Night and Ready to turn out under Arms in an Instant if necessary.

A party of two Captains four subalterns four sergeants & 100 Axmen from ye 1st & 2d Battns Penns to parade at seven tomorrow morning, This party will receive directions from ye Chief Engineer.

Head Quarters Camp near
Tuscarrawa on ye western Bank of
the Muskingum ——— Tuesday 8br 16th 1764

Parole — Iceland
Countersign —— Hecla
Field Officer of the Day tomorrow Major Murray
Adjt & Quarter Master 2d Batt Penns

The Army to draw tomorrow morning four days Provisions beginning w't the 42d Regt & Ending w't the Royal Artillery. This Issuing Compleats the whole till the 20th Int Inclusive

The 1st & 2d Corps of Virginia Volunteers w't all the Light Horse and Light Infantry to be under Arms in the Front of the Line tomorrow morning at Nine,

These Troops under the Command [of] Co' Reid Lieut Co' Francis & Major Prevost are to March to the place appointed for holding a Congress w't the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese and Mingo Nations of Indians ———

Lieu Co' Clayton & Major Dehaas to remain with & Command the Troops in Camp ———

The Field Officer of the Day to be very Attentive that the Men of the Corps who remain be not permitted on any Account to quit their respective Encampments. that The advanced guards & Centries be strictly enjoyned to stop any who should attempt to pass their Posts during the absence of the Troops detached to the Congress.

Head Quarters Camp on the
Western Bank of the Muskingum
Wednesday Ocbr 17th 1764

Parole — Morea
Countersign —— Hellespont
Field Officer for tomorrow Major Dehaas
Adjt & Quarter Master 42d Regt
Co\textsuperscript{II} Mc Neils Corps of Virginia Volunteers w\textsuperscript{t} a Detachment of a Cap\textsuperscript{I} 2 Subalterns three Serg\textsuperscript{ts} and Fifty Light Horsemen to parade at Nine to morrow morning in the Front of the 42\textsuperscript{d} Reg\textsuperscript{t} and March under the command of the Field Officer of the Day who will receive Orders at Head Quarters ———

Two Captains 4 Sub\textsuperscript{s} 4 Serg\textsuperscript{ts} and 100 Ax Men from the Pensylvania Reg\textsuperscript{t} to Parade at the same time for work. This Party will receive directions from the Chief Engineer ———

The Captives delivered up this day by the Indian Deputies at the Congress to be Immediately furnished w\textsuperscript{t} a Sufficient Quantity of Tents Kettles & Provisions ———

A Guard of a Corporal & six Men to be detached from y\textsuperscript{e} reserve to protect & asist them.

Head Quarters Camp on the Muskingum Banks
Thursday Oc\textsuperscript{br} 18\textsuperscript{t} 1764

Parole \text{Bermuda}
Countersign \text{S\textsuperscript{t} Kilda}
Field Officer for tomorrow L\textsuperscript{t} Co\textsuperscript{II} Francis
Adj\textsuperscript{t} & Quartermaster 60\textsuperscript{th} Reg\textsuperscript{t}

A Working Party from the Pensylv\textsuperscript{a} Troops consisting of the same Number of Officers & Men as ordered for this day: to parade to morrow morning at 7 in order to finish the Entrenchm\textsuperscript{t} at y\textsuperscript{e} Store House, where the Flower is to be Immediately Lodged ———

A guard of a Captain Subaltern 2 Sergeants & 40 Men to be mounted at That Post ———

The Congress w\textsuperscript{t} the Indian Chiefs having been Interrupted this day by the Badness of the weather, It will be Held tomorrow morning at Ten oClock at the place formerly Appointed and where it was begun Yesterday

The Bower erected for that Purpose to be Enlarged ———

Co\textsuperscript{II} Bouquet to be attended to the Congress by the Commanding Officers of Corps ——— A Body of Troops to March Thither at the same time under the Command of the Field Off\textsuperscript{r} of the Day & Consisting of the Grend\textsuperscript{a} \textsuperscript{50} of the 42\textsuperscript{d} & 60\textsuperscript{th} Reg\textsuperscript{ts} The 1\textsuperscript{st} & 2\textsuperscript{d} Corps of Virginia Voluntiers The Pensylv\textsuperscript{a} Voluntiers & one Troop of Light\textsuperscript{t} Horse
Head Quarters Camp on the
Western Bank of the Muskingum
Friday Octbr 19th 1764

Field Officer for tomorrow Maj' Prevost
Adjt & Qu'r Master 1st B Penns
The Corps who have any Sick or Lame Men unable to March
to give a Return of their Members Immediately

A Party of 100 Men with Officers in Proportion from the Penn
Troops to parade at Eight tomorrow morning for work.
The Men to be Armed & Carry one Day's Provisions wt
them.

All the Virginia & Pennsylva Volunteers one Troop of Light
Horse and a Detachment of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry from
the Line to be under Arms tomorrow Morn at Nine, They will
March to the Congress under the Command of the Field Officer
of the Day

Head Quarters Camp on
the Muskingum Saturday Octbr 20th 1764

Parole  New Orleans
Countersign New Orleans
Field Officer for tomorrow Lt Col' Clayton
Adjt & Qu'r Master 2d Batt Penn

The Corps of Maryland Volunteers arrived this day under the
Command of Captn McLeland will Encamp on the Ground marked
out for that Purpose

The Troops draw tomorrow morning early Three days Pro-
visions beginning with the 60th & Ending wt the 42d Reg't This
Issuing compleats the whole till the 23d Inclusive

The Army to be in readiness to March to Morrow.
As Peace wt the western Indians is not yet concluded And
that the Troops may still have occasion to Expend their Ammunition
against the Enemies of their Country,
The Former express & frequent Order against firing is once
more repeated, And it is expected that the Commanding Officers
of Corps will see them strictly complied wt.

As soon as it can possibly (& consistant with prudence) There
will be a Proportion of Marksman from every Corps Indulged with
Liberty to go daily a Hunting
till then no Person on pain of Death to presume Disobeying the absolutely necessary Orders against it. ———

Head Quarters Camp
on the Muskingum Sunday Octbr 21st 1764
Parole  ) Pondicherry
Countsign  ) Ganges
Field Officer for tomorrow Major Murray ———
Adj’t & Quarter Master 42d Reg’t
The Army Marches from this Camp tomorrow morning.
The Generall to beat at day break. The Horses to be collected & loaded as Early as possible and the whole to proceed as heretofore directed.
The Men reported sick of the Diff’t Corps and those unfitt for service will be carried back to Pittsburgh by the discharged Horses with which a proportion of the Horse masters and drivers are to return at the same time. ———

17 of the Captives lately delivered Up by the Mingo & Delaware Indians & one who made his Escape before the Congress; will be also sent to Fort Pitt by this oppurtunity. A list of their Names will be given in to Lieut Winter of the 60th Reg’t who with a Detachment from the Line is to Escort the whole wth wch he is to proceed tomorrow morning. The Remmainder of the Captives will at their own request receive Arms & Ammunition and are to proceed w’t the Troops ———

Lieu’t Winters detachment with the Convalescents Captives and Pack Horsemen he has under his Charge: must be furnished with a Weeks provision Exclusive of this days Issuing & with a proportion of Tents, and Axes to cut their fire wood. Lieut Winter will attend at Head Quarters before he Marches to receive further Instructions.

A detachment of 50 Men from the Line with Officers in Proportion; to remain under the Command of Cap’t Schlosser of ye 60th Reg’t as a Garrison in ye Fort built to protect the Store Houses erected at this Post ———

As a part of the Baggage, Tools Stores, Provisions and Cattle is to be left in Charge with Cap’n Schlosser 52 particular Returns, specifying the Quantity & number of each: to be given him before the Army marches. ———
Morning Orders
Monday October 22d 1764 8 o’Clock A.M.

——— In the disposition for the March of the Army: The Maryland Voluntiers will be placed in the following order. ———

Capt M’Lelands Comp’y 53 will march in the Right Side of the Road in a Single File at a Proper distance from and parallel to; the Columns formed by the 42d & 60th Reg’ts. The Men keeping at such distance from one another as will cover (in flanking these Columns) The whole space of Ground they Occupy in the Line of March.

The remaining Company of Maryd Commanded by Capt William54 w’t the Pennyslv’a Voluntiers will on the Left side of the Road cover & flank in like manner the Left of the Front Column formed by the 42d and the succeeding ones form’d by the 1st & 2d Batt’ns Penn’a.

The Drovers of Oxen will for the future proceed in the Front Cover’d by y’e Virg’a Voluntiers, In the Van Guard moving at a proper distance between them and the Axmen.

The Sheep to be drove between y’e Rear of the Convoy & the Virginians on the Rear guard. On a signal for the whole to come within the Square when formed The Maryland & Penn’a Voluntiers will Join the Reserve

Disposition for the March of the Army Ocbr 22d

(A revised diagram of the order of march appears here in the Orderly Book.)

[To be continued]

Errata in Installment One (Vol. 42, No. 1)
p. 23 Three Divisions should read Three Drivers
pp. 23, 24 3 bbl & 9 bbl should read 3 lb & 9 lb

EXPLANATORY NOTES
30 The 38-mile camp was designated No. 6 in the Journal. The location of the site has been a matter of conjecture for many years. Various writers have placed it where it seemed convenient to them, and local tradition has confused it with the site of an annual encampment of veterans of the Civil War held there for many years and called Camp Bouquet in honor of the first great leader of civilization in Columbiana County. Since, however, the very map drawn by the hand of Thomas Hutchins himself has come to light (see Introduction), no further doubt can exist as to the precise spot. It is the original draft, plotted each evening as the expedition progressed, from the field survey notes of the day. It represents the sector from 1-3/4 miles before the crossing of the Big Beaver to approximately 3-5/8 miles west of the present Pennsylvania-Ohio line. It ends at a point in the creek bottom just below the Mount Zion Church in Middlesex Township, Columbiana County, Ohio.
Camps Nos. 5 and 6 are clearly drawn on this map, the scale of which is one mile to the inch, and which is also the scale (with slight correction) of the U. S. Topographical Survey maps. The accuracy of this Hutchins map is truly remarkable, being more perfect than modern engineers' maps of the area. From the crossing of the Big Beaver the road coincides with the present day road, except where it circumvents marshy land. Especially is this coincidence noticeable as one follows the present Tuscarawas Road along the crest of the long ridge west of the town of Beaver, thence by successive ridges to the end of the map. Trails of early times always followed the tops of ridges wherever possible to avoid marshy ground in the bottoms, stream crossings, and ravines in the sides of the hills.

From the beginning it was apparent that such a detailed map of the whole route must have existed, from which the simplified map printed in all editions of Dr. Smith's book, was made. Still visible, sharply penciled over the ink drawing, are the sweeping directional lines which ignore the intricate jottings of the plotted course. It is the projection of these main directional lines which produced and simplified map as published. (See illustration opposite page 180.) What a pity that only this one sector of the entire survey map has survived! Yet this one part has established the authenticity of the whole by its impeccable perfection and the evidence it bears of the method by which the whole was accomplished.

A very close and critical check on the accuracy of Hutchins' work came from an entirely unrelated source, many years later. While assisting in the surveying and marking of the Pennsylvanica-Ohio line, in 1785, General Andrew Porter kept a journal. In company with the distinguished scientist, David Rittenhouse, and the noted surveyor, Andrew Ellicott, General Porter of Revolutionary note, who once declined the secretarieship of War and was the father of a later governor of Pennsylvania, was serving as a commissioner to mark the boundary.

Under date of September 5, 1785, we find this entry in General Porter's journal: "Corrected our Meridian the error was 1/4 of an inch east in 394 feet distance. Moved our camp to the intersection of the Tuscaraway Path with the line . . . planted a small stone marked On the East side P. Our present encampment is 7-1/2 miles north of the (Ohio) River." When Hutchins' line was superimposed on either the Rand McNally or the U. S. Topographical Survey map, the point of intersection with the State Line scaled exactly 7-1/2 miles north of the Ohio River. This pinpoint accuracy tends to support confidence in the whole work.

The camp site of Sunday, October 7, 1764, is yet reminiscent of that far-off time. As the shades of night descend, though gone are the howling wolf and the lurking savage, yet an air of expectancy prevails. Were the wary sentries to return, they would find the nocturnal shadows as deep, the stars as brooding, the air as crisp, the environs nearly as wild today as on that frosty autumn night two hundred years ago.

The army awoke before daylight on Monday morning, October 8, 1764, with the drums beating the reveille, and at daybreak got under arms with the beating of the general, ready to move out when the assembly sounded. The Highlanders, Pennsylvanians and Virginians marched in long files by the designated paths in their assigned marching order with the cattle and pack horse train in the middle and flankers out in the woods on either side. By the time the last of these got under way, the head of the column was well along down the slope to the crossing of the North Fork of the Little Beaver, about a mile and a quarter from the camp, and the sun was well up, dispersing the morning mists.

The scene that greeted the eye on entering the narrow, wooded valley of the North Fork of Little Beaver that early autumn morning must have almost made the army forget their grim purpose. The slanting rays of the rising sun flashed back a glory of reflected color from the sides of the steep hill that rims the western side. The aura of pungent odors arising from the luxuriant vegetation in this sylvan vale is intoxicating at all seasons of the
year. The rocky dirt road still winds down the side-hill slope exactly where Bouquet’s woodsmen cut the path. Hutchins’ map faithfully depicts it there. The creek, as the Journal states, then 8 perches (132 feet) across, has shrunk to a mere thirty feet in width. Only one who has visited this little bit of Eden on an early morning can picture its rare beauty.

31 Lieutenant Colonel John Reid was second-in-command of this expedition. See An Historical Account . . ., London (1766) edition, p. 33; Parkman’s (1868) edition, p. 87; Thomas F. Gordon, History of Pennsylvania, 1829, p. 435. He was commissioned Captain in the 42nd, Royal Scots Highlanders, June 3, 1752; Major, Aug. 1, 1759; Lieut. Colonel, Feb. 3, 1762 (British Army Lists, Library of Congress, for 1763). He was on half pay, 1772-1773, and disappeared from the Lists in 1775. Presumably he then died. Bouquet was high in his praise of “the particular merit of Colonel Reid” as his second-in-command. Due to his position, he was excused from duty as Officer of the Day, also from serving on Courts Martial. He, however, commanded all the supply and ordnance trains, but is seldom mentioned in orders. See morning Orders for October 9th.

32 Captain Louis Ourry, one of the Swiss officers of the Bouquet-Haldimand group, commissioned Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1756, in the 62nd, Royal Americans; Captain-Lieutenant in the 60th, Aug. 29, 1759; Captain, Dec. 12, 1760; commanded Fort Bedford 1762-63, Fort Littleton 1758. (Papers of Henry Bouquet, II, 565; ibid., 489. British Army Lists, L.C.) It is said he died in Ireland in 1779. Pennsylvania History, XIX, 242.

33 This was camp No. 7 in the Journal and was located on the hillside just east of U. S. Route 30, about 1.5 miles north of West Point (Power Point), Columbiana County, Ohio. Quoting the Journal: “Monday 8th October, the army crossed little Beaver-creek, and one of its branches. This creek is eight perches wide, with a good ford, the country about it interspersed with hills, rivulets and rich valleys, like that described above. Camp No. 7 lies on a small run on the side of a hill, commanding the ground about it, and is distant eleven miles one quarter and forty nine perches from the last encampment.”

This would place the site on a branch of Patterson’s Run, conforming to the scaled distance on the U. S. Topographical map and agreeing with the above description.

34 Bat horses (often spelled baut) were horses for carrying the officers’ baggage and effects and may have been extra mounts led by the servants of the officers.

35 Written reports were always called returns. The modern survival of the term is applied as election returns.

36 i.e., Spanish milled dollars.

37 This was Camp No. 8 in the Journal and was located just below the crossroads at Gavers in the extreme southern part of Columbiana County. The spot is easily recognizable from the description in the Journal in conjunction with the scaled distance on both the U. S. Topographical map and the Hutchins on Rand McNally map. Says the Journal: “The Camp No 8 lies on a run, and level piece of ground, with Yellow-creek close on the left, and a rising ground near the rear of the right face . . . this day they proceeded only five miles, three quarters and seventy perches.”

The Journal, at this point, follows closely the description given in the Hutchins manuscript entitled, The Route from Fort Pitt to Sandusky . . . etc. Although the Journal calls the creek close by “Yellow Creek,” the superimposition of Hutchins’ map on the Rand McNally map shows the road following the north bank of the West Fork of the Little Beaver. Hanna (in The Wilderness Trail, 11, 193, 196, note 2; 203, note 2) states repeatedly that there should be no confusion, as this fork of Little Beaver was called by that name at that time. The present Yellow Creek flows in a parallel direction at this point, although several miles to the south. Gist, in his Journal, also called it Yellow Creek. It is possible, with the imperfect knowledge of the country beyond a few miles of the Great Trail, that they
confused it with Yellow Creek, since it flowed in the same direction. With the meticulous accuracy of Hutchins’ engineering, both prior to and after this sector, we agree with Hanna that Little Beaver must have been meant.

Continuing the Journal: “Tuesday, October 9th. In this day’s march, the path divided into two branches, that to the south west leading to the lower towns upon the Muskingham. In the forks of the path stand several trees painted by the Indians in a hieroglyphic manner, denoting the number of wars in which they have engaged, and the particulars of their success in prisoners and scalps.”

Tracing the road upon the combined maps, from Camp No. 7, it is found to pass over Patterson Run and the range of hills into the narrow valley of Brush Run, which it crosses just where the Wayne-Madison Township line also crosses. This point is 400 yards south of the meeting point of Center, Elk Run, Madison and Wayne Townships, Columbiana County, Ohio. Ascending the wall of this valley and descending the long southern slope of the dividing hill, one now is in the broad valley of the West Fork of Little Beaver. It is on the slope of this hill where stood the painted trees in the forks of the path. This point of the forks was just three quarters of a mile from the creek. Hanna, Wilderness Trail, II, 193; also Hutchins Papers, A Description of Part of the Country Westward of the River Ohio with Distances Computed from Fort Pitt . . . (photostatic copy of the manuscript in the possession of the writer).

An episode took place near this point during the field work of retracing the route, which in itself was interesting, but which served further to strengthen confidence in Hutchins’ work. His map notes an Indian Camp just a mile past the forks of the path, near where the southern path crossed the stream, swung around the base of a high knob and up a hollow, now known as McCormick’s Run; to gain the ridge it was necessary to follow toward the southwest where lay the Lower Town on the Scioto.

Hutchins’ map spots the camp in a curve of the creek, and just such a curve with a flat meadow in its bend occurs exactly here. Mr. George Stopper, owner of the farm, sat in a shady corner of his lawn on a warm summer afternoon. He had never heard of the Indian village, but he had plowed up many interesting Indian implements; no arrow heads at this place, but pounding stones or peckstones in large numbers, and a huge stone mill, which weighed 14 pounds 12 ounces. This mill is the largest stone implement we have seen and is deeply grooved to take the thongs that bound it to the hickory helve that must have hefted it for heavy work.

Such implements could have been used only for domestic work and could not have been carried on the warpath. The location of the camp or village seems certain, and an additional confirmation of the trustworthiness of Hutchins’ map must be conceded.

38 Captain William Grant was commissioned Lieutenant in the 42nd, Royal Highlanders, November 22, 1746; Captain, July 23, 1758. He was at Ticonderoga with the “Black Watch,” who also fought so valiantly with the ill-fated Major Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, on July 8, 1758. The 42nd participated in the siege of Havana, 1762, and what was left of them was back in the spring of 1763 to march with Bouquet to Fort Pitt and the Battle of Bushy Run.

Captain Grant is credited with building at least three of the five redoubts at Fort Pitt in 1763. See Charles Stotz, Drums in the Forest, 1958, p. 174-176, 183. He was highly complimented by his commanding officer. The British Army Lists, Library of Congress, carry him under the list of Majors and as Senior Captain of the 42nd Regiment in 1776 and 1777. He disappears from the Lists in 1779, having died, and his uncle, Gen. James Grant, inherited his estates.

39 Evidences, i.e., witnesses. This was common usage at the time.

40 From Gavers the army proceeded westward by present Ohio route 518, crossing the West Fork of Little Beaver above the great bend, thence skirting the village of Dungannon on its southern edge, and via a dirt road to and across Ohio route 644. The Camp No. 9 was just southwest of the intersection of
route 644 with dirt road, Augusta Twp. 257. It is on high ground in the forks of a small stream running around two sides of its base and is located in the very northeastern corner of Carroll County on the very line separating Hanover Township, Columbiana County, from East Township, Carroll County. The *Journal* says they crossed the creek about one mile from the camp No. 8 and marched seven miles and sixty perches to Camp No. 9.

41 On the previous day the *Journal* had stated: "The path after the army left the forks was so bushy and entangled, that they were obliged to cut all the way before them, and also to lay several bridges, in order to make it passable for the horses." Hence, these particular orders for clearing the road were necessary to pass that section between the forks, described in note 37, through the site of Camp No. 8 at Gavers to the site of Camp No. 9.

42 The road from Camp No. 9 follows the top of a long ridge extending nearly eight miles through what is today delightful farming country. The dirt road existing there is known as the Ridge Road, the continuation of which becomes Augusta Township route 257. It was successively the Great Trail, the Traders' pack horse path, the settlers' wagon road, then the stage road from Pittsburgh to Canton. It is the tradition among the farmers of the road, handed down by their grandfathers, that the stagecoaches passed their doors.

Swinging to the right across the fields, past the Friends' cemetery to meet the Quaker Church Road, the line of march passed down its gradual grade. Instead of progressing on to East Rochester, it described a sweeping curve along the foot of the hills, past the village of Bayard, crossed Sandy Creek near the present bridge, on the track of Route 30, and, in Minerva, follows the creek to the left where route 80 leads southwestward. Camp site No. 10 on the outskirts of Minerva was a natural one, being a level, shelving plain 30 feet above the creek bed, where today are found several modern industrial plants. Keeping in mind that nearly fifty-eight acres, minimum, was needed within the picket lines of the outguards, one can visualize the accommodations this place offered the army. See diagram of camp, Fig. 1, v. 42, No. 1, p. 20, WPHM (first installment Bouquet Orderly Book). The creek lay on the left, and the round hill, always an emergency feature for tactical advantage, was nearby on the right.

The *Journal* thus describes the situation: "Tuesday, October 11, Crossed a branch of Muskingham river (Sandy Creek) about fifty feet wide. . . . The camp No. 10, had this branch of the river parallel to its left face, and lies ten miles one quarter and forty perches from the former encampment."

43 On the slopes of the hills on the north side of Sandy Creek the going was less susceptible to bogging down in the marshy bottom land. One mile north of the present Magnolia, in the southwestern corner of Sandy Township, Stark County, is the site of Camp No. 11. It is near the sharp turn in the road to East Sparta, with the stream on the left and an oval hill on the right. An outguard undoubtedly was stationed on this hill, while the camp spread around its base. The *Journal*: "The camp No. 11 has the above mentioned branch of Muskingham (i.e., Sandy Creek) on the left, and is distant ten miles and three quarters from the last encampment."

44 8br is the Latin way of expressing October, 8th month of the Roman calendar, often found in writings of the period. Similarly were expressed 7br, for September, 9br, for November, etc.

45 Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern Department, with headquarters on the Mohawk.

46 Tuscarawas, or King Beaver's Town (present Bolivar, Ohio), had been an important town of the Delawares, but was now abandoned. Here was the ancient fording place of the Tuscarawas Branch of Muskingham. From this place branched out the various paths from the Great Trail, which Bouquet had been following; that to Detroit, the path to the Lower Town on the Scioto, and the Cuyahoga Path. See Hanna, *Wilderness Trail*, II, 204 ff., reprinted from *The Route from Fort Pitt to Sandusky, and thence to Detroit*, Hutchins MSS (photostatic copy in possession of the author).

Many notables of the frontier, both red and white, passed through this
important junction point of early travel. Regarding this place, the *Journal* for this date is explicit: "Saturday 13th. Crossed Nemensheelas (Nimeshillen) Creek, about fifty feet wide, a little above where it empties itself into the aforesaid branch of Muskingham, having in their way a pleasant prospect over a large plain, for near two miles on the left. A little farther they came to another small river (Bear Run) which they crossed about fifty perches above where it empties into the said branch of Muskingham. Here a high ridge on the right and the creek close on the left, form a narrow defile about twenty perches long. (There is today a small picnic park atop this ridge, and the defile is filled by the water from the Bolivar Reservoir, the dam of which spans the narrow passage here described.) Passing afterwards over a very rich bottom, they came to the main branch of Muskingham, about seventy yards wide, with a good ford. A little below and above the forks of this river is Tuscarawas, a place exceedingly beautiful by situation, the lands rich on both sides of the river; the country on the north-west side being an entire level plain, upwards of five miles in circumference. From the ruined houses appearing here, the Indians who inhabited the place and are now with the Delawares, are supposed to have had about one hundred and fifty warriors. This camp No. 12, is distant eight miles nineteen perches from the former."

47 *Necessary houses* were essential to the sanitation and health of the army, which remained here from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning. The building of these makes it appear that Bouquet at first intended stopping here to hold the preliminary parleys with the Indians. In the meantime his guides had found the spot ideally situated for defense, two miles below, with water available and the strategic round hill very near. Refer to note 49.


Captain William Piper was born in Ireland and came to Cumberland County, near Shippensburg, with his two brothers. His first military service in Pennsylvania seems to have been with Bouquet's 1764 expedition to Ohio (*Penn. Archives*, Ser. 5, I, 337), except frontier service. He was commissioned Captain in the 2nd Penna. Battalion, July 20, 1763, and was at Carlisle with his company at the end of July, 1764, ready to march with Bouquet's army. In consequence of obtaining land by the allotment to Bouquet's officers he moved his family to the banks of the Susquehanna in 1770. Capt. Piper received 616½ acres on the Susquehanna north of present Watstown, Northumberland County, which was very fine farming land. Also, he received 540 acres on Bald Eagle Creek, which he sold to Major De Haas. *Pennsylvania Historical Society Collections*, I, 107, 109, 116. It was here that Philip Fithian found him in the summer of 1775, engaged in farming the land on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna. Fithian's *Journal*, Princeton, 1934, Albion and Dodson, eds., p. 55. The family apparently moved to Bedford County after the Indian incursions, forcing all whites to leave the West Branch Valley during the Revolution. *Frontier Forts of Penna.*, I, 486.

Captain James Irvine (spelled Irwin in the *Orderly Book*, but Irvine in all official records, rosters, and minutes of meetings of Bouquet's officers), born in 1735, was commissioned Ensign in Col. James Burd's 1st Pennsylvania Battalion, May 2, 1760; Captain, December 30, 1763. He commanded a company in Bouquet's 1764 expedition, and in consequence received 616½ acres in Buffalo Valley and 540 acres on Bald Eagle Creek in 1770. In a letter to the Committee of Safety in 1775, Captain Irvine stated that he commanded the oldest company in the three battalions and had "enjoyed the same station in the actual defense of the Province." *Penn. Archives*, 2nd Ser., I, 548. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Battalion, Nov. 25, 1775; promoted to Colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, Oct. 25, 1776; transferred to the 2nd Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777. *Penn. Archives*, 5th ser., II, 57, 66; III, 330. He resigned June 1, 1777. *Ibid.*, II, 781.
On August 26, 1777, Irvine was promoted Brigadier General of Pennsylvania Militia, fought at Brandywine and Germantown, was wounded in the hand and captured at Chestnut Hill, Dec. 5, 1777; exchanged June 1, 1781. *Hist.,* 314; *Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, XVII, 421. He was a Constitutionalist in politics, serving in the Assembly after 1786 and in the Senate 1794-96. In 1793 Governor Mifflin appointed him Major General of Militia. He died, aged 84, in Philadelphia, April 28, 1819, and was buried in Christ's Churchyard. *P.M.H. and B.*, XVII, 333.

A. T. F. Winter was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment, February 28, 1756, and remained on the Army Lists through 1766. He disappeared from the active list of 1767 and is not found on the half-pay list; hence, it is presumed that he left the army entirely or deceased.

Charles Stewart was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1743, and in 1762 came to join his uncle, Samuel Hunter, of Revolutionary repute, in (now) Dauphin, (then) Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He purchased land in Cumberland County in 1763. See Meginness, *Biographical Annals of the West Branch Valley,* 65; *Penn. Archives* 3rd ser. XXIV, 757. On July 1763 he was commissioned Lieutenant in Capt. Timothy Green's company, from Cumberland County, 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion. *Penn. Archives* 5th ser., I, 336; Warner-Beers, *History of Cumberland County* (1886), 65.

He marched with Bouquet into Ohio in 1764 and received 339-2/7 acres of land in Buffalo Valley and 297 acres in Bald Eagle Valley as a Lieutenant's share. In 1767 Stewart married his cousin, Elizabeth Hunter, and in 1783 sold his Cumberland County farm to move to the big bend of the Susquehanna River, now Lycoming County. There he employed several slaves on his large estates, which he continued to increase until his death in 1809.

An effort has been made to connect him with the Charles Stewart associated with the Wyoming, Pennamite vs. Connecticut, troubles. This man, however, was from New Jersey and became Commissary General of the Continental Army in the Revolution. Consequently they were not the same person.

Christopher Lemms, of Cumberland County (this is the spelling of the official minutes of the meetings of officers) was commissioned Captain in the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion, July 22, 1763. With other officers of the Ohio expedition he obtained land, 616-1/2 acres in Buffalo Valley and 540 acres in Bald Eagle Valley, all of which he immediately sold to Col. Turbutt Francis. *Penn. Archives*, 5th ser., I, 337; *Colls. of Pa. Hist. Socy.*, I, 94, 109, 116. He had purchased three 100-acre plots of land in Cumberland County in 1763 and 1766, and he presumably retired to farming after this expedition. See *Pa. Archives*, 3rd ser., XXIV, 705, 706. In 1768 he was appointed one of the commissioners to warn the settlers from the Indian lands. (The name appears as Lemer, but there is little doubt that this is an error in transcribing the handwriting.) *Colonial Records*, IX, 481. No further record of his military activity is found.

Captain James Hendricks appears on all rosters of officers of the First Battalion, but no date of commission is given. Since, however, all other officers' commissions bear dates of 1763 and early 1764, we may assume that Capt. Hendricks' was of the same time. In the allotment of land to the officers Hendricks received 616-1/2 acres in Buffalo Valley and 540 acres on Bald Eagle Creek, all of which he promptly sold to Col. Francis. *Colls. of the Penna. Hist. Socy.* I, 109, 116.

Alexander McKay (Mackay on all official rolls, including the British Army Lists) was commissioned Lieutenant in the 42nd, August 1, 1757. The 42nd Highlanders fought valiantly with Abercromby at Ticonderoga in 1758, then went to the West Indies where their numbers were depleted by disease and hard fighting. They returned to march with Bouquet on the Ohio campaign and were broken up in separate detachments to garrison Fort Pitt, Fort Loudoun, Fort Bedford and intermediate stations to guard the road to the Ohio. See Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, II, 99ff (Holiday
94 The Journal says: "Monday 15th. The army moved two miles forty perches further down the Muskingham to camp No. 13, situated on a very high bank, with the river at the foot of it, which is upwards of 100 yards wide at this place, with a fine level country at some distance from its banks, producing stately timber, free from underwood, and plenty of food for cattle.

"The day following six Indians came to inform the Colonel that all their chiefs were assembled about eight miles from the camp, and were ready to treat with him of peace, which they were desirous of obtaining. He returned for answer that he would meet them the next day in a bower at some distance from the camp. In the mean time, he ordered a small stockade fort to be built to deposit provisions for the use of the troops on their return; and to lighten the convoy."

At exactly the above distance below the Crossing is the site now marked by monuments commemorating Fort Laurens of the Revolution. It was built by Gen. Lachlan McIntosh upon the very spot and enclosing the remains of Bouquet's fort. See Gen. McIntosh's official report from Fort Pitt, Dec. 29, 1778, to Vice-President George Brian, of Pennsylvania, Penna. Archives, VII, 131 ff.; also see "Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio," Louise P. Kellogg, Wisconsin Hist. Soc. Publications, Draper Series, IV, p. 183, n. 3, states there were barracks for 200 men within the large stockade fort; Lieutenant McReady's Journal (which it is hoped will be published in the Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, states under date of November 18, 1778: "The Army marched about twelve o'clock and arrived at the banks of the Tuscarawas ... we Encamped round our Brethren and Included the place where Col. Bouquet had formerly erected a Block House." Hence it is certain the Fort Laurens site is also the very site of Camp No. 13.
The abbreviation is for *grenadiers*. In accordance with the organization of the British army of that time and of the period of the American Revolution, each regiment had two "flank companies," namely, a light infantry and a grenadier company.

Lieutenant McClellan is meant. See note 54.

Captain John Joseph Schlosser, commissioned Lieutenant, December 27, 1755, was one of the first officers in the Royal American regiment. W. C. Ford, *p. 90.* He succeeded to the command of the company of Baron Munster when that officer was promoted to Major in the 4th Battalion. See Major Tulleken to Bouquet, Aug. 2, 1758, *British Museum, Add MSS 21643, f. 167,* printed in *The Papers of Henry Bouquet,* Harrisburg, 1951, 309. Capt. Schlosser was wounded at Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

On campaign with Haldimand to capture Fort Niagara, in 1759, Schlosser was the officer sent to rebuild a French fort just above Niagara Falls, which received the name of Fort Schlosser. Near it occurred one of the most terrible Indian massacres in history. Parkman's *Conspiracy of Pontiac,* 269. *Bulletin of the W. L. Clements Library, 1944,* p. 15. When Baron Munster decided to retire, in 1764, Schlosser was one of the officers refusing to purchase his commission, though he and several more were senior to Captain Bayard, who purchased it. Letter, Bouquet to Gage, Oct. 21, 1764, from the Camp at Tuscarawas. Gage Papers, Clements Library Ann Arbor, Mich., vol. 24. He was living in Lancaster, Penna., in 1765. Lily Lee Nixon, James Burd, 127. He is not found on the British Army Lists of 1773; nor is he on the list of half-pay officers.

In Col. Bouquet's expedition against the Mingoes, Delawares, and Shawnees in 1764 there were two companies of Maryland volunteers, one consisting of forty-three brave woodsmen, besides officers, all of them well equipped with good rifles, and most of them born and bred on the frontiers of Frederick County, one under the command of Capt. William McClellan, and the other under the command of Capt. John Wolgomatt." J. T. Scharf, *History of Western Maryland,* Philadelphia, (1882), pp. 100-101. This Maryland contingent caught up with the expedition at the Tuscarawas and, thus, participated for the period from October 20 till the army arrived back at Fort Pitt on November 28.

The *Journal* takes up the narrative: "Monday October 22d. The army, attended by the Indian deputies, marched nine miles to Camp No. 14, crossing Margaret's creek (Sugar Creek) about fifty feet wide ..." The road follows the present road, Tuscarawas County 102, from the No. 13 campsite to and across U. S. 250 near Strasburg, thence via Tuscarawas County 80 to the village of Winfield. Two hundred yards southwest of the village is a shelf of level land thirty feet above the creek bottom, in the forks of Broad Run, with an oval-shaped hill rising back of it. This was the site of Camp No. 14.