Brigade orders Oct 30th 1778

the Qr M.rs of each Batalion of ye militia is to see the Batalion is furnishd with axes tomahacks Roops [ropes] for lashing the Comp'y tents ——— ye officers Comanding Batalions to have their men Compleat with amienition the men of each Batalion who are to be left & be formd into a Comp'y —— And the proportion of officers for the men left to Comand them which officers is to See their men properly taken care off So as to have their proportion of tents & kettels allowing those to march tents Sufficient for seven men to a tent as those who Stay can make Camps the Qr M.rs is to have a fotigue to have all the Axes ground

Detail of ye Guard

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Head Q.rs 2d of Octer 1778

[November 2 is meant. These same orders are stated in Guthrie's Orderly Book of the 8th Pennsylvania for that date.]²⁰

Field Officer of The day Col° Gibson

1200 of the Activest and Choisest men Out of the whole Line Are to be Ready to march at an hours Warning with their Arms An[d] A Coutrements Each having A bayonet Or Tommyhawk And 40 Rounds Of Amunition in the Best Order with 2 Spair Flints And Also their Cloths Blankets and Kettles And Every Necessary for Encamping

Col° Cambary [Cambray] Commissarys And Q'r M.rs will Aply To the General for what they are to provide. At the Special
Request of Col° Broadhead: Capt Joseph Finly is to Act as his Brigade Major in the Absence of Major Grayham Mr Archd Steel is appointed Ensign in the Eight Pennsy Regt Doctor Skull is appointed Surgeon of the Militia from this Side the Mountans And Doctor Gay Surgeon of the Militia on the Other Side who Are to Consult when Necesary with the Docters Morgan & Brown All of whom Are to be Respected Acordinly

As Mr Haymaker will be otherways Employd Mr King is to Superintend All the work here to Require [th]at all Fatigue And workman Shall Go to their Meals Or Rest Only at A Certain Beat of the drum as he Shall Direct And Return to their work again upon Beating the pioneers March which is to Be Observd for the futer On the Penalty of One Days pay Lieut Col° Campblle is to have the Command of this and All posts On the Other side the River untill further Orders he is to have the Direction of and use his outmost Endavours to Colect asuficent Quantity of furrage Provision and other Stores here as Soon as possible And Give Orders for that purpose to the different Departments of the Staff.

A General Court Martial whereof Major Vernom is president to Sit this Morning at 8 oclock for the Trial of Capt M Cormick of the 13th Virginia Regt Now under An Areast And Such other prisoners as may be Brought Before them Mr Jas Berrwick to Act as Judge Advocate During Col° Bentons Absance from Head Qr Major Harrison of the Yohageny Regt is Ordred to Asist the Qr Mr Genl in procuring furrage Mr Robt McCready is Apointed Adjutant of Col° Stephensons Regt During this present Expedition

Fort M'Intosh Novr 2nd 1778

The Officers Commanding Batalions in The Virginia Militia Are to make Returns For Amunition To Compleat these Batalions Imeadiatly Taking Notice what they have So As to Compleat The Companies A Greeable To A former Order With what they have On hand. A Return of the men in Each Batalion Who Are to be left at Fort M'Intosh To be made Out Imeadiatly with Names And their Companies they Belong to

Each Batalion to Leave an Officer To take Charge of the men who
Are Left The Baggage To be All Ready for Loading their is no Excuse will be Taken for Neglect ———
All who have No Bayonet mus[t] Draw a Tommyhawk ———

GO

Fort M'Intosh Novr 4th 1778

Order Of March

1st 250 Rank and file To march in front in

Three Collums From Col° Broadheads
Brigade who Are To furnish proper Advance
Guards

2nd 250 D° To march in Indian file. Or One Collumn upon the
Right of the Road

3ly 250 D° To march in the same manner On the left of the Road
the 2 last to be Called the Right and left wing And the Cattle
Baggage And Provisions Always to march between the two
Last

4th 250 D° to march in the Rear And to furnish proper Rear Guards

5th The 4 Light Infantry Companys to march as Follows, Viz

6th Capt Ferrel's28 Company to Act as a reserve
Capt Moors29 Company to be Equaly divided upon the flanks
of the Advance party or 250 men in front.
Capt Sulivins30 Company in the same Manner On the flanks
of the 250 men in Rear The 2 Other Companies flank the
2 Wings

7th The 5 light Dragoons we have under the Command of Capt
Mills31 To Acct Only As the General Shall Direct.

8th The fatigue Detach.d from the line who Are to act as Pionneers
along with Capt Steel32 are to Be under The Direction of Col°
Cambary.33 The Manner of the Encampment the Order of Battle
And Other Necessary Movements shall Be Given Out in futur
Orders which with This is to be particualry Observd By Every
officer and Soldier in the Line ———

Every Officer On the Line to have A copy of the above
Orders ———

Camp Pleasant No 3 Novr 7th 177834

Field Officers Col° Evins and Major Scott35

The Generall finds the Polite Manner in which he Endeavourd to
Couch his Orders at [of] the 27th Oct° Proves Inefectual Therefore
Any person that Fires A Gun hereafter On any pretence whatever without live [leave] from the Commander in Chief unless at an Enemy Shall forfeit One mans pay besides any Other punishment that Shall be Judgd By a Court Martial. And All Officers Commanding Divisons Or parties Are to be Accountable for for (sic) their men. which the Commander[s] of Brigades is Strickly to Enquire into. The Generall Court Martial whereof Col° Harrison is president from Col° Crawfords Brigade To sit this morning for the Trial of Lieut Evins & Others for Breach of Orders. And Alarming the Camp Repetidlly The Order of Encampment which has been Repeatedly mentioned to the Officers since we Begun to march is an Exact Square As Nearly as Possible at Right Angles Each Side of which Are to have their men drawn up in One Rank And Fire Each Three yards apart from one Another And All faceing Outwards. the Company of Light Infantry To place themselves in the same Manner Diagonly some Distance from and Oposite to Each Angle And have One Third of there men as A Guard to their Own Front Respectively As well the fore lines as the Infantry which the Field officer of the Day Are to see Done And to prevent any plea of Ignorance Each Commanding Officer in the Army Are to have A Copy of this Order. the whole Line hereafter are to have their Arms in their hands in their Tents One hour Before day. And parade at or Before Relivee [reveille] Beating to have the Role Calld and their Arms and A Coutrements Carefully Examind. which is Also to be Done in the Evening when they Encamp The field Officers of the Day Are to be Apoointed in the morning And see the Execution of All Orders and hurry the Pack horses and Bullock Drivers, with Every Department of the Staff who have Detaind the

The Army so Long hitherto and Report Every Occurrent [occurrence] Through the Day and Night to the General

Head Quarters [Camp] N° 4 Nov. 8
Col° Beeler & Col° Harrison Officers of the Day
A General Court Martial whereof Col° Harrison is President of The Militia line.

Head Quars N 4th Nov 8th 1778
Col° Beeler And Col° Harrison Officers Of the Day
A General Court Martial held of the Militia line this Day whereof Col° Harrison is President. Lieut Evins And Nicholas Low Joseph Bull And Jn° Caskascus Soldiers All of Col° Morrows Regt were Tried For Disobedience of Orders And Alarming the Camp Repeatedly by firing Guns. To which they all plead Guilty But say they were Ignorant of the Orders. The Court were of Opinion the Prisoners were Guilty of Breaking the fifth Article of the 2nd Section And 9th Article of the 13th Section of the Articles Of War. And yet Only Sentenced them to be Repremanded. Which the General Cannot upon Any Principle of Reasoning Bring himself to Aprove Of But Rather thinks the Gentlemen Of the Court most Reprehensible, whos[e] Duty As Officers it is at all Times To make themselves And All under Their Command A Quainted with Every Necessary Order And Every part of their Duty. But if the horrid Barbarity And Murder Committed And Which lay before their Eyes at the Time Does not Avail. Nothing Else Can the Court is Disolv'd and Low Bull and Casekascus may Go to there Duty for this Time. But Lieut Evins must Remain under Arest as the General Cannot trust with the Safety of his whole Army in the heart of an Enemys Country and when we All know Ourselves to be Sarounded By them To so Careless an Officer

Head Quarters Nov° 9th 1778 Camp No 6th
Field Officers Col° Gibson and Col° Stinson [Stephenson]
The Cruel Masacree of Lieut Parks And A Soldier of the 13th Virginia Rege by their Going Out of the Line Ahunting Yesterday Contrary to Orders the Reports made to the General from every Quarter Convines that the Enemy are Continualy watching us And Doging us On all sides for Straglers who may Imprudently Expose themselves which must sue [shew] Every Officer the Necessity of stri[c]t Deseping [discipline] And Obedience to Orders. And that each take the Greatest Care hereafter that none Of their men under his Command shall Strole Or Go out of their lines to prevent mistakes in Orders that has so Often been Given Verbaly it is Repeted in this manner that if A party of the Enemy Presumes to Insult us. Or that A single Shot is fired in the front or rear of Our Army During Our march the Advance or rear Guards Shall Instantly rush upon them Or where such Shot was heard. And the light Infantry from the flanks with the same Seelarity [celerity] Are to Endeavour to saround them & in like Caus[e] upon the flanks
the light Infantry Covering them Are to Act in the same manner Observing Always to send One party Directly forward as well as to flank the Army without Intrupting the march of the Army. But if the Enemy shall appear to be in force And the Attack more Serious The whole Army Are Imdeatly to halt. And put themselves in Order of Battle as Quick as possible which is Only for the front and Rear Divisions To form themselves in One Rank and Fyre as in the Order of Encampment Given the Seventh Instant. the Two flanks to face Outwards and march in that manner unilt the Angles Are form.d And they Compleat the Square. the light Infantry pleasing themselves in One Rank and Fire Pointing Directly from each of the Angles thus

Thus

Ready to flank the Enemy where ever they Attack while the Cattle & pack horse Drivers Are as Quick as possible to Colect the Stock together in as small a Compass As possible as Quick As they Can in the Center. in this position the whole are to remain And Wait the Order that may Be Given them As Circumstance Requires to the officer Commanding Any of the Two Division[s] Each line is divided into. Except the side that is Attackted. who Are to rush upon the Enemy without Any Delay And the light Infantry upon its flanks to Saround them All these and other Maneuvers A Gainst Indians are to be perform.d with the Out most Dispatch. And Always Runing to be Able to Cope w† so Active An Enemy and So Dexterous At surprise in all there salis [sallies]—The General Requests And Expects Of every Officer that they will Consider And Diges[t] this Order well As Ignorance Cannot be Admitted as A plea for the Neglect of it an[d] that they Also Charge there men never to fire at Random nor Untill they See A Good Object A fa[u]It too Com-mon And they Are Very Apt to be Guilty of therefore the more Necessary to be Inculcated frequently And Guarded A Gainst As it is layable to Numberless inconveniences.

Paroal Georgeia Countersign Genevia
Head Quarters Nover 11th [Camp] No 7. Officers Of the Day Col° Morrow and Major Vernon. Since the weather will not alow the Army to march this Day And food All Eat out within the lines
One half of the Pickets Are to Guard the Drivers Wherever they Carry there Cattle And horses where the Best food Can be Got the rest of the picket Are to Guard the lines untill reliev'd in the Evening as Usual ——— for the Good Behavior of the men in there Strict Obedience to Orders, which the General Saw himself A remarkable Instance of yesterday when the deer ran through the lines and for which he Publicly returns them his thanks he alows An Officer and Twelve men from Each line to hunt Dureing this Day for the Benefit of the whole, Observing that the men of each party for to keep within Sight of Each Other and Report every Discovery they make Of the Indians ———

Paroal Houstoun Counter Sign Honour ———
 officer of the day Col° Harrison & Major Scott
 Head Quarters Novr 12 1778

The General Could wish After the Indulgence of Yesterday, that All the Officers who Commanded hunting parties had reported whether they had made Any Discoveries Or not, A Greeable to Orders The Center Collumn of the Front and Rear Divisions Are to march in Double files hereafter to Give more Room to the Cattle and Baggage horses And Form the Readyer when Requirrd which last the Adjutant General is Ordred to Direct And see performd properly. And with Expedition On all Occasions By Every line Alternatly Beginning with the Front As the General is Ever Anxious for the honour as well as Safety of An Army of such Brave men, has Observ.d them for want of Information To form their lines Very Acwardly and Slow which is attend with many Inconveniences Especialy A Gainst Such enterprising An[d] Vigelant Enemies as Indians are. who take every Advantage and Attack with Savage fury, — The field Officers of the Day Shall send Parties Before day to way lay the Road as Col° Broadhead shall Direct. while the Army marches And Also see all the light Infantry Scout properly as Already Directed for some Distance Around the Camp on all sides for Sculking parties Of the Enemy to Bring in all the Straglin horses And Cattle as early as possible and Report to the General when all things are Ready And prepared for marching. All firing is Strictly forbid for the future unless at an Enemy

A Brigade Order Novr 14th
A Court Martial to sit this morning at 8 OClock At Col° Beelers
Tent for the Trial of A prisoner Confid by Capt Ferrel for Shoting whereof Col° Beeler is president

Head Quarters [Camp] No. 9 Saturday Novr 14th 1778
Parole Monongehala
C.Sign Minden

At a Breggade Court Martial from The Militia line held this day whereof — Maj'r Henderson was President Jacob Orange of Colonel Morrows Regiment was tried for firing his Gun contrary to orders to which charge he plead Guilty and the Court Sentenced him to recive fifteen lashes well laid on his bare back with hickory switches. Thomas Cantwell of Colonel Evans's Regiment tried by the same court for firing his Gun when he was on Guard. but being proved to be an accident by the evidence of John Manby is ordered only to be repremanded for his carelessness the General highly approves the Sentences of the Court on those too men & thanks the Gentlemen for the attention and desire they Have shown to brake the vile practice of Shooting which besides the waste of amunition where we cannot get supplied is extremely dangerous in our present Situation.

For once more the General pardons Jacob Orange the whipping in hopes he will behave well hereafter only to forfeit one Months pay agreeable to the Order of the 7th Instant.

The Deleware messengers are come to Camp and inform the General their Warriors will join our Army at or perhaps this side Tusquerawes therefore no party are to go any distance ahead of the Army until further orders or without leave and every person are to be exceeding cautious to distinguish well whether any Indians they meet are friends or enemies before they fire upon them A White flag with fifteen Red stripes is given the Forerunner for distinction at the same time every precaution is Necessary and to be used against treachery no man or party of Men must be suffered to come in or go out of Camp without the Generals approbation

The Picquet to be Relieved this Evening.

Head Quarters [Camp] No. 10 16th November 1778
Parole Orangeburgh  C.Sign Oliver

Every person without Exception is positively forbid to Buy Or sell Or have Any kind Of Barter Or Dealing whatsoever with An Indian Or Indians. without the Generals Special leave in Writing
And any Officer Soldier Or Other person who Buys A single Article Or Articles hereafter if ever so trifeling Contrary to this Order Shall forefit such Article with whatever he Give for it. And Three months pay Besides Such Other punishment as a Court Martial shall inflict for Breach of Orders. And every person Privie to such purchase Who does not inform AGainst the offender Shall forefit One months pay besides Other punishment And One half of the Value of Any Article or Articles so purchased of the Indians Shall belong to the informer This Order is to be read repetedly Before Every Company in the Army And to the Staff that no person plead Ignorance

Officers of the Day Coll'o Morrow and Major Scott

Brigade Orders Camp N 11th Novr. 17th 1778
No person to pass the Militia line without leave in writing from the Commanding Officer of the Brigade and all that may happen to be Already Out to be taken as prisoners in their Return to Camp And report made to the Commanding officer by the Officers of the Several Guards Respectively as must Expect to Account for their Neglects and if any Gun is fired Near the lines the Officers of the Guards most Convenient Are to send A file of men to Aprehend Any person that may be found in the Breach of Orders. which none Can plead Ignorance

Head Quarters Camp No 11 Novr 17th 1778
Parole Poland C.Sign Prudence
Field Officers of the Day—Col'o Harrison And Major Scott

Head Quarters Camp N 11th Novr 18th 1778
Field Officers of the Day Col'o Evins and Major Springer
The General is informd that some Enemy Indians have Been seen near Our Camp. therefore Cautions All Officers Be Verey Carefull that none of their men Stragle or Go Out side of their lines by Night or Day unless they are Ordred upon some Duty and Call there Roles Often as the Repeted [orders] issued Against firing Guns wantonly is Shamefully Neglected . Any Soldier who Detacks [detects] Another Shooting A Gun hereafter without leave Shall upon Conviction of the Offender Entitled to One months pay Extraordanry And Any who Shall not Detackt or inform A
Gainst any Such Offender Or Offenders shall be Confin. d as Guilty of the Crime himself And forefit One Months pay And Such other punishment as A Court Martial may Inflict ———— Or if any Officer Commanding a party next where A shot is heard Does not Immeiadly rush unto the place AGReeable to the Order of the 9th Is to see if it is an Enemy he Shall be put under an Areast for Breach Of Orders.———— This the Field officers of The Day are to see inforced in there Respective Departments. And also that The Centinels have No fires At Night. all Officers and Soldiers Are desired to Colect and save all the Deers Tails they Can Get and wear them in their hats which may Induce our friend Indians to do the same & Distinguish Ourselves and them from Our Enemies. A return of Powder Horns wanted in each Regiment to be made out this morning ————

Head Quarters Camp N 12 19th Nov
Officer of the Day Col° Beeler

Head Quarters Camp N° 12 Nov° 20 1778
Field Officer of the Day to morrow Col° Stephenson ————

Head Quarters Camp N° 12 November 21st 1778
Field Officer of the Day Co° Morrow ————
A General Court Martial whereof Major Vernon is Apointed president for the Trial of Capt Cook⁴¹ of the Eight Pennsylvania Reg⁴ and Willm Eliot⁴² Director Or Superintendent of Pack horses And such Other Prisoners As may be Brought Before them.

As the weather Begins Already to Set in Very Severe And we have Experienced the pack horses to be Exceeding Sorry which will make Our Suplies Uncertain the General is Sorry he is Obligd To Curtail the Rations to One pound Of flour per man p’r Day untill A suply Arives here. And hopes the Brave men of his Army will Content themselves with it for A short Time And see the Necessity and Propriety of, to make up for the Dificency Each man is to be Serv’d with 1-1/2 lb of Beef per Day which the Commisary must Strictly Observe Untill farther Orders—

After Orders ————

As the General is Anxious to have the Fort Finished and Try if we Can Do any thing AGainst the Enemy this Season he Desires Each Reg⁴ to take there Share Of it in proportion to there number of men off Duty Imeadatly as the pickets are Now Cut and he hopes
they will Exert themselves to Shew who will be Done first ————

B O Head Quarters Novr 23d 1778
A fatigue to be got Ready by 8 of the Clock to Morrow morning of One third of the whole Militia to set up Pickets —— then Each Company of the Different Batalions of Militia Are to bring in Pickets A Greeable to A Detail which will be Given Or Delivered A Greable to the proportion of the Several Companys.

Wm Crawford
An Officer from each Company is to Attend and see the Above Duty Performd And make A report to me Of the same ————

Head Quarters Camp No 12 November 24 1778
Field Officer of the day Major Scott
General Orders A General Court Martial held Yesterday whereof Major Tailor was president. Capt Tho Cook of the Eight penny¹ Regiment was Tried for Neglect of duty and Sleeping On Guard At Camp Beaver——— The Court were Unanimously Of Opinion that Capt Cook was not Guilty Of the Charge——— William Eliot (Elliott) A superintendant Or A director of pack horses for this division tried by the same Court for Neglect of duty the Court were of the Opinion Every Blame of the delay of Our Army Ought to have faln upon Braidy And Eliot Should be Discharged. the General in Compliance with there Opinion relases both these Gentlemen And Disolves the Court but at the Same time As the States have Sufred so Amazin[g]ly Already in this department And Every Expedition and plan hitherto set On foot has fallen through By the Neglect of those Employ.d on it which is well known to every person in this Army. the General Expects more from the Directors of it in future. And desires Such Careless persons as Mr Eliot will not be Employ.d hereafter as he finds laying the Blame Upon any others will be deem.d a suficient Excuse And no Ex-amples Can be made Of such delinquents and plunderers of the publick ————

Head Quarters Tuscarawis Novr 25th 1778
B. O. A Brigade Court Martial to Sit this Morning at 10 O'clock at Coll° Evins Markee whereof Major Springer is presid⁴ for the trial of all the Prisoners that may be Brought before them

Head Quarters Tuscarawis Novr 25th 1778
G O Field Officer of the Day To Morrow Major Springer ——
Tuscaruais Novr 25th 1778 ———

General Orders  The General is so well Satisfied with Capt Prters [Prather's] Conduct Yesterday And his Vigilance in Detacting those who who (sic) so Shamfuly waste there Ammunition. And is Attended with so many Inconveniences And he (Capt Preter) has liberty to hunt with any three men he Chooses provided it is Out of hearing of the Piquets. and that he Always inform the Gen of it and takes up Any Others he finds without Leave in writing.———

Officer of the Day Coll° Beeler
All the Field officers And Capt° of the whole Line Are Desir.d to Attend this morning at the Generals Markee at 10 OClock

B O Tuscaruais Novr 26th 1778
Fort Lawrance.  At Brigade Court Martial whereof Coll° Evins was President.  Reubin Elibit A soldier in Cap° Wigganses Company. was Tried for Thief And Aquited. The Commander Of the Brigade Aproves of the Sentance And Orders said Elibit to Return to his Duty.———

Head Quarters Fort Lawrance November 29th 1778
Field Officer Of the Day Major Vernon——— The Militia have behaved so well this two days past that they are allowed this day to rest themselves from any Fatigue Duty and to send four Men from each Regiment every day to hunt deer for the Benefit of their respective Corps under the direction of Captain Prator as he was the first who put a stop to the unmilitary practice of wasting ammunition and firing guns wantonly those who work at or near the Fort for the future are to lodge their Arms in the Bastions & a Guard of a Subaltern one Serjeant one Corporal and 18 Privates to mount there every morning for the Protection of them, the provisions & & & &

As we cannot be too Wary of the artful enemy we have to deal with, notwithstanding their chiefs are expected to come in it is hoped the Field Officers of the Day always see the whole line up with their Arms in their hands an hour before day and see them in good Order with their Accoutrements & the Rolls called at day light. & that the Centinels & Picquets be always Vigilant & Elert agreeable to former Orders. As the General observes by cutting the Timber that the Lines are mostly in the Clearing whereby the
enemy have a great Advantage the Adjutant General is ordered
to Visit them often with the Field Officers of the Day and make
such Alterations as they find Necessary, & no person is to go out
or to come in hereafter without leave ———

Tuskarawas Head Quarters Novr 30th 1778
Officer of the day Tomorrow Col° Harrison
Capt Abram Linkhorn is appointed Deputy Commissary of hides
Waste [West] of the Mountains from this Day and all other Com-
missaries Butchers Or Others who have had any Concern with
Any Publick hides leather Or Shoes heretofore in this Department
are to render him An Account of there proceedings and the present
State of the Business whenever Capt Linkhorn Demands it ———

Head Quarters Fort Lawrance De° 1st 1778
officer of the day to morrow Major Scott
as all the field officers and Capt's of the whole Army or a majority
of them AGreed that no person S[h]ould Go home untill the Indian
Treaty should be over this Fort Compleatly Finished and in Good
Order ——— and four Good Blockhouses Built on the Road Bet-
tween this and Fort M'Intosh. the General AGreed to these Con-
ditions and promises that none Shall be Detaind longer then they
are Complied with that they may be all upon a footing at the Same
time he thanks the Spirited Officers who Engaged the men for
A longer time and in which they Could Expect to be of some Service
to there Country The General himself proposeth Going with the
Militia to Fort M'Intosh in Order to See them paid off For their
Services And Expects every man will appear their To be Mustred
for that purpose without which they Cannot Receive any. And
Orders no person to Go out side of the lines without his permission.
Except 4 hunters from each Regt By Capt Prethors live and under
his Direction and for this the field officers of the day and other
officers is to be Accountable ———
The officers Commanding each Regt and Company are to be Ac-
countable for All the Amunition there men Rec'd at Fort M'Intosh
as it will be wanting at this place
Parole— De Estang. C. Sign Egypt ———

Head Quarters Fort Lawrance Decr 3d 1778
Parole Jererd C. Sign Green
The General assures the Militia that if they Exert themselves and will finish the Two Sides Rows of Cabins laid out for them. by monday night with what they have Already Begun they Shall have but One Block-house upon the Road to fort M'Intosh where they are to remember they most all appear To be mustred before they Can be paid off: upon their Engagin this Col° Crawford [is permitted to discharge] Such of the Mutineers of Ohio County who laid Such Bad Examples To the whole army whose Conduct he Can Depend upon For the future and will be Accountable for. Field officer of the Day To morrow Col° Evins

B O At a Brigade Court Martial held at Fort Lawrance the 3d of December 1778 whereof Major Scott was president Cap't Arch'd Wiggans of Col° Harrisons Regt was Tried for being absent from his Guard And Suffering About one half of his men to be Absent at the Same Time. The Court Although Cap't Wiggans did absent himself Are of Opinion he did not know it was his duty to Send to be Relived and left his Guard thinking it was Sufficient To leave his Subaltern. they are therefor of Opinion he is Excusable. in leaving his Guard for So Small a distance and Time And are farther of Opinion he is not Guilty of the other part of the Charge Ja's hinton a soldier in Col° Morrows Regt was Tried for Insolence to Ensign Hight of the Same Regt And Sentenced To ask Mr Hights pardon To Morrow morning at the head of the Regt Joseph Harper & Hepkin Renkin of Col° Morrows Regt Were Tried for Shooting on the lines. the Court are of opinion that their is no proff aGainst hepkin Renkin and that there is a Greater probability that Renkin did not fire then that he did The Court are of Opinion the prisoners Ought to be aquited The Col° Commandant aproves the foregoing Sentences and orders Capt Wiggans to be discharged from his Areast The Sentence of Ja's hinton to take place this evening at Roll Call. Joseph harper and hepkin Renkin to be Relas'd and return to there duty

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Head Quarters Fort Lawrance Decr 5th 1778
Officer of the day To morrow Col° Stephenson
A General Court martial from Col° Broadheads Brigade whereof Major Vernon is president To Sit this morning for the Trial of Serjt Jn° Aspie of the light Dragoons For dealing with the Indians Contrary to Orders and Such Other prisoners as may be Brought Before them ——— Also A General Court Martial from Col° Crawfords Brigade whereof Col° morrow is appointed president for the Trial of Some who are Guilty of the Same Offence So prejuda- cial to the whole Army and all our Concerns with the Indians among which delinquents The General is Sorry to find One who is honoured with the Command of A Company Shewing the Shame- full Example that is Capt pearce of Col° Stephonsons Regiment all Officers and Soldiers in the line are to be Served with A Gill of whisky each and the General is Sorry horses Could not be procurred to bring more of that Necessary Article. they who Came up with the whisky are not to have any as Two keggs are missing To make every One more Carefull in future of what they have in Charge

Head Quarters Fort Lawrance Decr 8

officer of the day To day Major Springer

officer of the day Tomorrow Col° Beeler

at a General Court Martial of the Militia line held the Sixth & 7th Instant whereof Lieut Col° morrow was president Cap° Isaac pearce of Col° Stephonsons Regt was Tried for dealing with the Indians Contrary to apositive general order to which Cap° Pearce pleads Guilty and Confesseth he give an Indian a Shirt and Three Dollars for two Deer Skins which he atempted not only to Justify But uplauded himself for as well as any other person who would in the Same manner Openly open and Disobey Orders given for the Regulation and Saftey of the Army Unless he or such persons approved of them Or rather if they did not Suit there own Intrested Vicious and Selfish Inclinations. with Some Iliberal and fals aspertions On the General. The Court taking the Case of Capt pearce into Consideration Sentence him Only to make A proper Aknowledgement of his fault To the General in presence of the president of the Court. and to be then Reprimanded for his Breach of General Orders, as the General knows and has a high Opinion of some Gentlemen of this Court is Extremely Sorry his duty Oblidges him to disaprov[e] of the Sentence of the Court and Continues Capt pearce under Areast. as Such Examples Especally
with Impunity would be attended with the worst of Consequences hereafter & the more as he appears to have so many Advocates which Sullies the Generals good Conduct of Militia So much aproved of and auproved almost on every Occasion Since they have been in the Service & at another Court martial from the Continental line whereof Major Vernon was president Serjt Jn° Aspie of the light dragoons was tried for the same Crime. that is dealing with the Indians Contrary to a positive General Order to which he pleads Guilty and Confessthe he Give an Indian the Buttons off his Coat for two Fawn Skins. the Court Sentenced him to be redused to a private Sentinel and receive Twenty lashes on his Bare Back but Recommends him to the Generals Clemencey —— on Acc° of his Former good Conduct the General highly aproves the Sentence but at the request of officers who have Shewn Such Regard for the Esentials of the Service they are Engaged in Omits the whipping. although we feal the Efects of Such bad Examples Already: Serjt M'Cormick of Capt Ferrals Company is also discharg.d and the Court disolv.d —— all the Troops are to be Serv.d with Two days more Flour Except Col° Gibsons Reg who remain in the fort and prepare Imeiadately to march without any Stope or delay untill they reach Fort M'INTosh all persons are alowd to go out and in without passes To day to hunt there horses

Paroal Madrid C. Sign Minorca

[Concluded]

EXPLANATORY NOTES

20 McCready really had a bad day this day, as he made two very obvious errors that were a matter of record. Probably everything went wrong that day. Here he has dated his orders October 2, when November 2 was meant. A comparison with Ensign Guthrie's Orderly Book of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment shows the same orders for the 2nd of November. The sequence would have suggested that solution. Two sets of orders are given for this date; one general orders and the other regimental orders. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 439.

The second mistake is the insertion of the name of Archibald Steel, who was then a Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General in the Western Department when the name of Archibald Reed was meant. Here again, a comparison with the Orderly Book of the 8th Pennsylvania shows this to be the correct reading. McCready simply made a slip of the pen.

Archibald Reed (or Read) had been Paymaster and Clothier prior to this time, which was considered a volunteer's job, like a civilian on military assignment. He was, by this day's orders, appointed an ensign in the line of officers. On December 13, 1778, he succeeded to a first lieutenancy. Archibald Reed died in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1823.

21 Joseph L. Finley was born in 1748 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. When the Revolution began, he was a student at Nassau Hall, Princeton, preparing for the ministry. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Captain Andrew
Long's Company of Colonel Samuel Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, April 6, 1776. The regiment was so badly broken up at the battle of Long Island that it was reorganized as the State Regiment of Foot, and Finley became First Lieutenant, October 24, 1776, promoted Captain, October 20, 1777. This regiment was combined with the 13th Regiment and Finley was transferred to the 8th Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778. In this capacity he participated in McIntosh's expedition and Brodhead's expeditions. Heitman says he became Brigade Major July 20, 1780; but we have just seen, by McCready's Orderly Book, that he was so appointed to act on October 2, 1778. After transferring to the 2nd Regiment, July 17, 1781, and to the 1st Pennsylvania, January 1, 1783, he served till June 3, 1783.

After the war Finley was appointed U. S. Surveyor for Westmoreland County, where he continued to live till 1808, when he was appointed president of a small college in Kentucky. The last years of his life he spent in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, where he died May 9, 1839. The Pennsylvania Archives data on his age would seem erroneous, as much of the above information came from letters of his son in the Draper MSS. 5E 20-21. L. P. Kellogg, Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, Madison, Wis. (1917), 109n3 (hereinafter noted as Kellogg, Frontier Retreat); Heitman, 226-227; Penna. Archives, 5th ser., II, 434-446; Ibid., 520-522.

22 Nicholas Scull was a member of the prominent and numerous family of traders, surveyors and mapmakers. Nicholas, Jr., had five brothers, all said to have been surveyors, and himself Surveyor General of Pennsylvania (1748-1761). PMH&B, LIX, 275-278. This Nicholas must have been a grandson of the Surveyor General, since the latter had been born in 1700, and William, a contemporary of this Nicholas, stated that he was a grandson of the Surveyor General. Ibid., 278. Having learned some of the techniques of dressing wounds, etc., he could have qualified as a surgeon's mate, which is how Heitman, 487, records him (1778-1779) in the Hospital Department. Also see Lt. Col. Duncan, Medical Men of the Revolution, Army Medical Bulletin 25, Carlisle, Pa. (1931), 408; J. M. Toner, M.D., The Medical Men of the Revolution, Philadelphia (1876), 118. Both of the above hereinafter cited as Duncan and Toner. Both latter sources list him as Surgeon.

Dr. Samuel Gay was of a Virginia family and was surgeon's mate of the 12th Virginia Regiment from February to October, 1777. After that, he was a surgeon in the Hospital Department and not attached to any regiment, 1778-1781, Heitman, 245; Duncan, 394; Toner, 121; Gwathmey, 301.

Dr. Abel Morgan was a Pennsylvanian who became the Surgeon of the "Old Eleventh" Pennsylvania, February 14, 1778. The "Old Eleventh" was raised mainly in Cumberland County. He transferred to the 8th Regiment on July 1, 1778, resigned in February, 1779, and died in 1785. See Pennsylvania Archives, 5th ser., III, 317, 591, 610; Heitman, 401; Duncan, 403; Toner, 124.

Dr. Joseph Brown was at this time Surgeon of the 13th Virginia Regiment, Gwathmey, 101 (from MSS in the War Department). He is probably the same Dr. Joseph Brown who was Surgeon's Mate in the 7th Pennsylvania and Surgeon in the 13th Pennsylvania, Jan. 1777-July 1, 1778, and could have gone with the 13th Virginia Regiment, which was recruited in Western Pennsylvania, by September or October of the same year. After the war he practiced medicine in New York City, was a member of the New York Chapter of the Cincinnati, and died in 1835. Pennsylvania Archives, 5th ser., III, 209; Heitman, 126; Duncan, 386; Toner, 118; Gwathmey, 101.

23 Hugh King, with a company of carpenters and sawyers, came from Philadelphia. See letter of Col. George Morgan to King: Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 108-110. Jacob Haymaker was also a boatbuilder. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace on the day of organization of Yohogania County. See "Minutes of the Court of Yohogania County," ACM, II, 78, 224. From 1783 to 1788, he rented John Ormsby's boatyard and "carried on the boatbuilding business . . . with great success," Pittsburgh Gazette, Apr. 19, 1788, WPHM, XXIII, 217. These two men were brought along to supervise the building of the two forts.

24 Richard Campbell was a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and was com-
missioned Captain in the 8th Virginia, Feb. 19, 1776; Promoted Major in the 13th Virginia, Aug. 10, 1777; Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 20, 1778; Transferred to the 4th Virginia, Feb. 12, 1781, and sent south with General Greene, wounded at Camden, April 25, 1781; killed at Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, where he led with great bravery, the Continentals in a charge. It was here that Col. William Washington was wounded and captured, a day of great loss to the cause. Heitman, 142; William Gordon, D.D., History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States, London (1788), IV, 171; Charles Stedman, History of the American War, II, 168. Colonel Campbell was left in command of Fort McIntosh and all of the smaller forts when McIntosh marched for the Muskingum. He relieved Fort Laurens in the summer of 1779 and remained there until its abandonment in August of that year. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 59, 364.

25 Frederick Vernon was a native of Delaware County, then part of Chester, of which his father was sheriff at the start of the Revolution. The father and brother of Frederick were among the most notorious Loyalists, his brother having joined the British troops. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 139; W. H. Siebert, The Loyalists of Pennsylvania, Columbus, Ohio (1905), 44, 80, 57, 59; Lorenzo Sabine, The American Loyalists, Boston (1847), 667. Heitman thus summarizes Frederick Vernon's service: Captain, Col. Anthony Wayne's 4th Penna. Battalion, Jan. 5, 1776; Captain, 5th Penna. Regiment, Jan. 1777, to rank from Jan. 5, 1776; Major, 8th Penna. Regiment, June 7, 1777; Transferred to 4th Penna., Jan. 17, 1781; Transferred to 1st Penna., Jan. 1, 1783 to close of war; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 30, 1783. Frontier Advance adds that Vernon entered the merchant marine to the West Indies and died at sea about 1795 or 1796. Pennsylvania Archives, however, give date of his death as 1807; 2nd ser. II, 334; 5th ser. II, 699.

26 George McCormick was an Ensign in the Virginia service, in a Ranging Company, during Pontiac's War in 1764, according to records of the "Minutes of the Court of Yohogania County." ACM, II, 400. The orders for November 4th are not given by McCready, but they are given in the orderly book of the 8th Pennsylvania. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 440-441. The accusation was disobedience of orders and being absent from his command. The court of officers found him guilty with loss of pay, but the General disagreed and gave Captain McCormick leave to resign.

An interesting bit of information turned up in the court records. Ibid., p. 299 (November 25, 1778): "... a commission appointing said George McCormick sheriff, was issued some Time Ago, but the said McCormick was then an Officer in the Continental Service, and Contrary to his Expectation the General would not at that Time suffer him to resign, and consequently could not serve, but since has been permitted to resign and is now clear of the Army, and now assures the Court that he will Except of the Office and have the Duty Done.

"George McCormick Gent, is appointed Sheriff for one month. Entered into Bond, Sworn."

He died January 30, 1820. Heitman, 366.

27 William Harrison was born in Virginia and moved to the vicinity of present Connellsville, when very young, with his father's (Lawrence Harrison) family. He was a brother of Captain Benjamin of the 13th Virginia. He studied law, served in the Virginia House of Delegates, and was sheriff of Yohogania County. He was a son-in-law to Col. William Crawford, having married his daughter, Sarah. In McIntosh's expedition, he was a Major. He was with the ill-fated Crawford expedition and shared the terrible fate of Crawford at the hands of the Indians at Sandusky. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 165-166. James Vecch, The Monongahela of Old, 118-120.

28 Thomas Ferrell was an Irishman who had arrived in this country only shortly before the Revolution. He commanded an independent company of rangers, under the Virginia government, from the neighborhood of Fort Pitt. Part of the time he was at Fort Henry (Wheeling) and part of the time at Fort Pitt. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 197.

29 This was probably Captain Thomas Moore, as Kellogg, in the index to Frontier
Advance so indicates, supported by material in the Draper Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society. Moore was First Lieutenant in the 13th Virginia, Nov. 16, 1776; Captain, Jan. 23, 1778; served to January, 1780. Died 1829. 

Heitman, 400; Gwathmey adds that he was awarded 4,000 acres.

30 James Sullivan was active around Fort Dunmore in 1775, as on February 22 of that year, he was sworn as a viewer of the road from Fort Dunmore to Becket's Fort (in now Washington County). was with General Hand as a captain of militia. See "Records of Virginia Courts at Fort Dunmore," Boyd Crumine, 

General Hand sent Sullivan with 52 regulars to protect the harvesters in Westmoreland County during the summer of 1778. M. C. Darlington, Fort Pitt, 233.

Heitman, 527, gives his record: Captain in the 13th Virginia, December 16, 1776; retired September 30, 1778. He then took command of a company of militia.

31 This was Captain Benjamin Mills of the North Carolina Light Dragoons. (See note 17 above.) Evidently only five of them were now left of the fourteen who had remained at Fort Pitt.

Captain Mills’ military record is thus given: First Lieutenant, 8th North Carolina Regt., Nov. 28, 1776; resigned, July 12, 1777. (It is recorded in the Journals of Continental Congress, June 27, 1778, as a recommendation of the Board of War to Congress, that Benjamin Mills, Lieutenant in the First Troop, be granted a commission in the Corps of North Carolina Light Dragoons, to date from July 16, 1777.) Heitman, 394, says he served to January, 1781. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, XXIV, 179n.

32 David Steel was a deputy sheriff for the District of West Augusta, at Fort Dunmore, having taken the oath of office August 20, 1776. See “Minutes of the Court Held at Fort Dunmore.” ACM, I, 565. Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, II, 432, shows him with Colonel Gabriel Cox and the Virginia Militia at Fort Cox in (now) Washington County in 1776. He was commissioned Captain in the 13th Virginia Regiment, Dec. 16, 1776, and retired Sept. 30, 1778. Heitman, 517; Gwathmey gives exactly the same information as the foregoing, but adds that he received 4,000 acres. Both of these authorities state that Captain Steel died Feb. 4, 1819. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography shows him as receiving a pension in 1840, living in Augusta County. Heitman, however, purports to have been compiled from the pension records in the Archives.

33 The Chevalier de Cambray-Digny, Colonel in command of the artillery in the Western Department and Engineer Officer. See Introduction, WPHM, XLIII, 5.

34 The orders for the period from the 7th to the 11th are missing from Ensign Guthrie's orderly book of the 8th Pennsylvania so that the orders here given are the only known record extant, along with McCready's journal, of this part of the expedition.

35 Major Scott is identified as of Berkeley County in the list of prospective witnesses for the Court of Inquiry which McIntosh requested of Washington. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 330. Gwathmey, Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, 695, identifies him as Major George Scott of the Berkeley County Militia. Heitman, 485, gives his record thus: Second Lieutenant, (Hugh) Stephenson's Virginia Rifle Company, July to December, 1775; Captain, Virginia Militia. 1777-1778.

36 This was almost certainly Lieutenant John Evans, as all others of the name, listed in Gwathmey, Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, are accounted for, either as of different rank or at a different place at the time. Gwathmey states of him, simply: “At Pittsburgh.” The “Minutes of the Court held at Fort Dunmore,” ACM, I, 565-566, included his name on a list of “proper persons to be added to the Commission of the Peace.” On the petition for forming Allegheny County, in 1788, his name appears. WPHM, IV, 92.

37 John Gibson was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1740, the son of George Gibson, Sr., a well known and respected tavern owner, and brother
of Colonel George Gibson, also of the Virginia Line. His mother was the highly educated daughter of a French count (Huguenot). Her sons and grandsons received much of their classical education from her, especially in French and Spanish. The two sons later had opportunity to use their linguistic knowledge. T. P. Roberts, *Memoir of John Bannister Gibson*, Pittsburgh (1890), 12-13. About 1770, the Gibsons moved to Silver Spring in the Cumberland Valley, where the father established a mill.

At the age of 18, John's first military experience was with the army of General Forbes to the Forks of the Ohio, and he remained to enter the Indian trade. When Pontiac's Indians struck, John, with two men in his employ, were captured at the mouth of the Beaver. The two men were tortured and burned; but Gibson was adopted by a squaw to replace a son who had been killed, and thus was saved. His linguistic ability aided him in quickly mastering the Indians' language and learning their customs.

It is mentioned by C. W. Butterfield's *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, vii-xi, that John Gibson was one of those captives released by Bouquet at the end of 1764. A search of the lists of names in the Gage Papers in the William L. Clements Library, however, did not yield the name of Gibson. The author personally has searched the lists inclosed with covering letters in the Gage Papers. These lists were published by Dr. William S. Ewing in *WPHM*, XXXIX, 187-203; but John Gibson's name was not included. Dr. Ewing, however, has since found an additional list of 15 names printed in *New York Mercury*, for Monday, January 21, 1765, no. 691; and John Gibson's name there appears. See Williams, "The Orderly Book of Henry Bouquet, 1764." *WPHM*, XLII, 298 n 63.

For the next few years Gibson continued in the trading business and built a house opposite Logstown, where he acquired land in the "Indian cornfields." It was here that the Rev. David McClure visited him and reported his having a "temporary" Indian wife, *Diary of Rev. David McClure*, F. B. Dexter, ed., New York (1899), 15ff; Hanna, *Wilderness Trail*, I, 380. It is here stated that this Indian woman was the sister of Chief Logan's wife and that both were killed by the whites, thus precipitating the outbreak known as Dunmore's War in 1774. Gibson acted an important role in negotiating peace. It was he who received the celebrated oration of Logan and so eloquently translated it, so that it has remained a classic of the English language.

Gibson participated in the treaty at Fort Pitt and undertook a tour of the Western tribes in the interest of peace, after which he went into the army, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Virginia Regiment, November 12, 1776. After being engaged at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and spending the winter at Valley Forge, he was ordered to Fort Pitt to take command of the 13th Virginia. He marched to the Tuscarawas with McIntosh and remained in command of the "Forlorn hope" of 150 men (plus officers) to garrison Fort Laurens during the terrible winter. Kellogg, *Frontier Advance*, 186, 197, 409. He served in Broadhead's campaigns and was left in command at Fort Pitt, when that officer was recalled. Biographers have generally overlooked the fact that Col. Gibson was in Virginia with Lafayette in 1781 for a short while. *WPHM*, III, 31.

After the war Gibson was made a Judge of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1790, and was appointed Major General of Militia of Pennsylvania. He was on the side of law and order during the Whisky Insurrection. In 1800, President Jefferson appointed him Secretary of the Territory of Indiana, which office he held until Indiana became a State, in 1816. He died at the home of his son-in-law, George Wallace, at Braddock's Field (now North Braddock, Pa.), and was buried in Pittsburgh. Biographical sketches may be found in C. W. Butterfield, *Washington-Irvine Correspondence*, Madison, Wis. (1882), 349; C. W. Butterfield, *Washington-Crawford Letters*, Cincinnati (1877), 69; T. P. Roberts, *Memoir of John Bannister Gibson*, Pittsburgh (1890), 219.

38 Lieutenant James Parks, whose identity and death are described in "Robert McCready's Journal" and note 7, *WPHM*, XLIII, 12.
39 James Henderson was a younger brother to Colonel John Henderson, who was in the Continental Army and had married the sister of General Andrew Lewis's wife. James did militia duty at frontier forts and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Greenbriar militia, 1777-1780. He was also Paymaster of the Greenbriar militia, 1778-1783. Gwathmey, Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, 368; Thwaites and Kellogg, Frontier Defense, 80 n48.

James Henderson was the proprietor of large grants of land which his father left to him on the Greenbrier. For many years he was a respected and leading citizen and Colonel of the Greenbriar County militia. West Virginia Historical Magazine, V, 110.

40 It is interesting to speculate on McIntosh's reason for having fifteen red stripes. This would total 29 alternate red and white stripes. We may well be surprised that, with all the supplies necessary to obtain, pack, and transport, they should have planned for such an exigency. No precedent for fifteen stripes can be found in any of the literature relating to the flags of the Revolution. F. E. Schermerhorn, The American and French Flags of the Revolution, Philadelphia (1948).

41 Thomas Cook took the oath of Captain in the Militia, May 26, 1776. "Minutes of the court of Yohobania County," ACM, III (1903), 85. The military record of Thomas Cook thenceforward, according to Hetman, 169, stands thus: 1st Lieutenant, 8th Pennsylvania, Aug. 9, 1776; Captain, July 26, 1777; retired as supernumerary, Jan. 31, 1779. He died in Guernsey County, not far from Cambridge, Ohio, November 5, 1831. Pennsylvania Archives, 5th ser., III, 314.

42 William Elliott was a partizan of Pennsylvania in the jurisdictional disputes between that colony and Virginia. At the first term of the Virginia Court at Pittsburgh, he was committed to jail ("goal") until he paid a bond of £100 to keep the peace and refrain from taking an account of individuals' property for the purpose of taxation on the part of Pennsylvania. "Minutes of the Court at Fort Dunmore." ACM, I, 526. On May 20, 1775, Robert Elliott conveyed to William Elliott 900 acres on the "Old Forbes Road," 12 miles from Pittsburgh, adjacent to land of Ephriam Douglas. Ibid., 301, 302. His name appears several times in the Account Book of Casper Reel at Pittsburgh in 1775, for dressing deer skins and making breeches. WPHS, MS. He also appears on the tax lists of Pitt Township, Westmoreland County, for 1772. Veech, Monongahela of Old, 199.

43 Basil Prather was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, Aug. 9th (or 11th), 1776; was promoted Captain Lieutenant sometime prior to June 9, 1777, when a return listed him in command of a company. A return dated Nov. 1, 1777, shows him "on command with Col. Morgan, from June 9." About a hundred riflemen from the 8th were sent to form part of the picked rifle corps at Saratoga in the summer of 1777. (See note 14 on Captain Swearingen.) After this campaign under McIntosh, Prather resigned, March 31, 1777. Pennsylvania Archives, 5th ser., III, 307, 323, 333; Hetman, 450. He paid taxes in Westmoreland County in 1783, and in the newly formed Fayette County in 1786.

44 No record can be found in any of the Virginia writings or records of Captain Wiggins (or Wiggins). He is later (in the Orderly Book) identified as Archibald Wiggins or Wiggins of Col. Morrow's Militia Regiment of Rockingham (then Augusta) County.

45 The spelling here used; Abraham Linkhorn, compares with Abraham Lincoln in Ensign Guthrie's Orderly Book, as, indeed, it should be. Kellogg, Frontier Advance, 448. Captain Abraham Lincoln was the son of John Lincoln who had migrated with his family to the Shenandoah Valley (Linnville Creek, in Rockingham County) from Berks County, in Pennsylvania, just prior to June 1768, who had purchased 600 acres of land. This John had been born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, the son of Mordecai, who, in turn, had come from Hingham, in Massachusetts. It is interesting to note that Hingham was also the place of origin of General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame. J. H. Harrison, The Settlers by the Long Gray Trail, Dayton, Va. (1935), 136.
Captain Abraham Lincoln commanded one of the several companies of Rockingham militia forming part of the four battalions of Augusta County, soon to be divided up (1776-1777). They fought against the Cherokee Indians in 1776, and joined the McIntosh expedition at Fort Pitt in 1778, thence marched to the Muskingum. C. E. Kemper, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XXX, 399-400.

About 1780, after the birth of his son Thomas, Captain Lincoln moved his family to Kentucky. There (in 1786 to 1788; authorities differ on the year) he was killed by the Indians while working in his field. Thomas, left fatherless at a very early age, grew up on the frontier farm, married his cousin, Nancy Hanks, and the great President Abraham Lincoln was born, named for his grandfather, who marched in McIntosh's army. J. H. Harrison, *The Settlers by the Long Gray Trail*, 283-285; *PMH&Б*, XXIV, 131, 132 (genealogical table). Modern authorities seem to agree that Captain Lincoln's wife was not Mary Shipley, but was Bethsheba Herring.

46 This was, likely, William Hite. There were many of the name in the Virginia regiments; but, if they held commissions, they were of higher rank than an ensigns in 1778, or were in regiments of the Continental Line. Ensign William Hite had been in the 8th Virginia from August, 1777, to July, 1778, but retired in time that he could have joined Colonel Morrow's Berkeley County Militia Regiment in the fall of 1778. Gwathmey, *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution*, 380; Heitman, 292, same information as Gwathmey.

47 This trial, defense, and verdict of the court of officers all give a picture of the feeling of the militiamen in relation to the growing unpopularity of General McIntosh which finally led to his recall. Open hostility, even mutiny of the Ohio County Militia, and Broadhead's letter to Washington, Jan. 16, 1779. Kellogg, *Frontier Advance* (from the Washington Papers), 200.

48 See note 37, above, for Gibson's heroic command of the little garrison of 150 enlisted men and officers, totalling 172, during the terrible winter at Fort Laurens. Kellogg, *Frontier Advance*, 186, 189, 409.