

OFFICIAL HISTORY

OF THE

MILITIA

AND THE

NATIONAL GUARD

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF RECORD
TO THE PRESENT TIME



BY

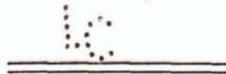
MAJOR WILLIAM P. CLARKE

INSPECTOR THIRD BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA



IN THREE VOLUMES

ACCURATELY COMPILED AND CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES AND
ENGRAVINGS OF PRESENT AND FORMER MEMBERS



PUBLISHED BY

CAPTAIN CHARLES J. HENDLER

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STANDARD PRESENTED BY CAPTAIN MARKOE IN 1775
AND CARRIED BY THE TROOP IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE OLD STANDARD.

Among the relics preserved by the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, none relating to its history possesses more value, or is of greater interest, than the old Standard carried by the Troop during all the campaigns in which it was engaged throughout the revolutionary struggle, and which has been handed down through the successive generations of Troopers to the present day. For some time after the assembling of the First Congress in September, 1774, there existed no common flag in use by the disaffected colonists. The colors which were carried by vessels of all classes and those which were adopted by military bodies, were in most cases the British commercial ensign, which was a plain red flag with the union of the cross of St. George and the saltier of St. Andrew, ornamented with various mottoes and threatening devices, or a flag displaying similar emblems, and in many instances the arms and mottoes of the several colonies, on plain fields of different colors. It would appear that the flags carried by independent military Companies at this time, were the results of the inventions of the members or commanders of those bodies, and Captain Markoe while in command of the Troop, following the prevailing custom, and desiring at the same time to present the Company which had honored him by placing him at its head, with some token of his affection and respect, had prepared this standard, little thinking when giving the draught to the designer, how important a step he was taking toward the creation of the ensign of the United States.

The Troop Standard is the first American Flag known to have the thirteen stripes, and it has been thought possible that General Washington remembered this Flag, carried by the Troop which accompanied him June 1775, from Philadelphia to Kingsbridge, New York, en-route to take command of the Army in Massachusetts, and that it suggested to him a similar symbol for the Flag raised at Cambridge six months later.

The illustration of the Standard is used by permission of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. Captain, John C. Groome.

PREFACE.

MILITIA service in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, and, in fact, until after the Act of 1818, when the organized Militia began to appear, was a service of draft and conscription. All of the early militia laws provided for the compulsory enrollment of all able-bodied freemen and for their being forced to do military duty when the particular class to which they were assigned was drafted for service. Many were the calls made and difficult was the task of those upon whose shoulders was imposed the making of these drafts.

As a consequence of the peculiar militia system of the early days all of the troops the state has put in the field in any of the early wars of the nation have been purely unorganized militia. By reason of the temporary character of these levies, which came together from all classes and sections and melted away again even more quickly than they came, there were no organizations recorded as existing prior to 1747, when that body of troops, known as the Associators, came into being.

The Associators were Pennsylvania's first troops, and at their inception existed in spite of rather than by reason of State authority. When the time came for the colonies to throw off the yoke of the mother country it was the Associators who furnished most of the troops sent into the field by this state.

The history of the Militia of Pennsylvania naturally divides itself into four periods. The first period is that of the colonial days, when the militia laws amounted to conscription and when no organized companies, in the present sense of the word, were maintained; days when every man was a soldier from necessity, and when their knowledge of military duties was confined largely to ability to shoot and make their bullets hit.

The second period may be deemed to have begun in 1818, when the State, by Act of the Legislature, brought into being organized companies which promptly provided themselves with gaudy uniforms and with names in keeping with their gorgeous appearance. It was the beginning of the evolution of the present National Guardsmen, and while its progress was slow it laid the first foundation for the present magnificent structure. The Guardsman of to-day smiles when he looks at the old prints which depict the soldiers of this period, with all their fuss and feathers, particularly when he is told that the man of that period furnished his own uniform and equipment. But it was from such men as these that the volunteer armies of this period were formed, and there never were better fighters than they proved themselves.

The third period began when General John F. Hartranft, who is now known as the father of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, undertook the

PREFACE

reorganization of the Guard after its disastrous service during the railroad riots of 1877.

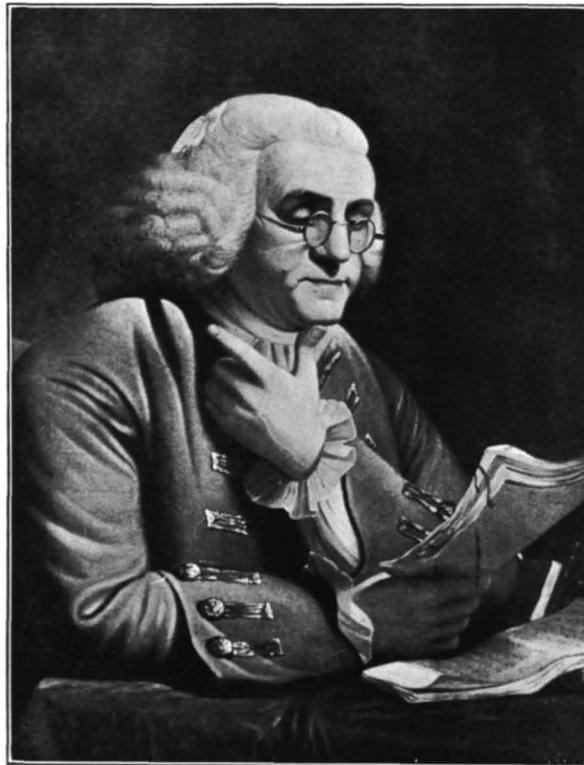
Under his hand Pennsylvania took the lead in endeavoring to get close to the army, and when death called him away he left as his greatest monument the most perfect military machine owned by any State in the Union.

The fourth period is that covered by the reorganization after the war with Spain, and the service under the congressional enactment more familiarly known as the Dick bill, which, with its subsequent amendments, places the National Guard of the country in the first line of defense of the nation, side by side with the army.

From the conscripted militia, without uniform and without training, to the present organization, uniformed, armed, equipped and trained as closely as possible like the United States Army and recognized by the National Government as an integral part of its first line of defense, has not been the work of a day nor of a year, but of two centuries, and the product is worth the time expended upon it.

History cannot be written from the imagination of any man. It is the result of careful research and compilation. In the work at hand this has been found the more difficult because of the fact that our forefathers did not appreciate the value of preserving accurate records, and as a consequence such as are accessible are most incomplete.

The best books of reference and the records are freely used in compiling this history, and credit will be given on the closing pages of each volume to such works as have been found to be of assistance in preparing that particular portion of this work.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
FATHER OF PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

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CHAPTER I.

EARLY MILITIA LAWS, 1638-1775.

THE field presented to the writer from which to glean the widely-scattered facts and bind them together into a history of the Militia of Pennsylvania, vast though it is, can hardly be said to be a promising one. That admirable foresight which led the early settlers of New England to guard and preserve their records was sadly wanting here, and many of the records of the early days have been lost or wilfully destroyed by those who did not appreciate their rare value. Nor is this confined to colonial days, for the military records of the first half of the last century are far from being complete.

The establishment of English law in the colonies on the Delaware was by no means the work of a day, and the development of the militia laws did not begin to approach a serviceable working condition until two and one-half centuries had elapsed from the time of what may be termed the first permanent settlement by the Sweeds, in 1638, within what afterwards comprised the limits of the Pennsylvania colonies. Those colonists who first, from choice or necessity, set foot on Pennsylvania's soil, needed not and did not have any militia laws for the raising and drilling of troops for offense and defense. Every man by virtue of the necessities of the situation, became a soldier for protection as well as a toiler for daily bread. Every man had his gun and his ammunition, and stood ready at all times to protect his family, his neighbors and himself.

During the sixty years of Swedish and Dutch supremacy, before Penn's time, there were some controversies with the Indians, but rarely became fierce enough to destroy life. In June, 1621, a patent was granted the Dutch West India Company, giving it no specific territory and limiting its life to twenty-four years. It could not declare war, and was obliged to defend itself at its own expense. A site was selected and a fort, called Fort Nassau, was built near Gloucester Point, but it was abandoned within a year, and thus the first effort at colonization on the Delaware came to an end. A dozen years passed and Captain De Vires made the second attempt, building a house and surrounding it with palisades. He called the place Zwaanendal, the Valley of Swans. A year later the entire party was massacred by the Indians.

As early as 1624 the attention of the Swedish government was directed to the importance of a colony in the new world, and in 1626 the Swedish West India Company was chartered to continue in existence twelve years, authorized to "make treaties, build cities, castles and fort-

resses." Grim war intervened, and it was not until December 12, 1634, the charter of the company was confirmed by the Deputies at Frankfort. The first Sweedish settlers under this charter arrived in 1638.

In spite of the protests of the Dutch the Sweeds, establishing themselves upon as secure a footing as possible, laid the foundations for the first permanent European settlement in Pennsylvania, a settlement over which they continued to hold authority for a period of seventeen years, notwithstanding the efforts of their Dutch and English neighbors to gain the ascendancy, maintaining their own military organization, every man being a company in himself.

In 1653 John Claude Rysinge, at the head of about three hundred Sweedish soldiers, drove the Dutch out of Fort Cassimer, on the Delaware, and changed the name to Fort Trinity. This aroused the Dutch, and on September 11, 1655, they recaptured Fort Cassimer, and on the twenty-fifth of the same month Fort Christian fell and Sweedish power was at an end. The destruction of the Sweedish archives, at Stockholm, by fire, has left only a fragmentary record of their dominion here.

Stuyvesant's conquest of the Sweeds was immediately followed by the establishment of a Dutch form of government. To the council of three were added "two sergeants" for the trial of all matters of a military nature which came before that board.

The English had always regarded the settlement of the country by the Dutch and Sweeds as an unlawful invasion, and that the charter granted the London Company by James I, the same year in which Hudson discovered the bay, gave them prior rights. The English company endeavored to establish a settlement on the Delaware, but were driven out by the Dutch.

It is an interesting study, but one far beyond the scope of these pages, to trace the gradual uprooting of Dutch authority and the implanting of English power.

It was not until Charles II granted a patent to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, that the English secured a foothold. An expedition under Colonel Nicolls drove out the Dutch, and English title became complete. Nicolls was appointed deputy for the province, and Captain Robert Needham became acting military commander. Quiet reigned until near the close of 1669, when Marcus Jacobson, known in his day as the Long Finne, headed an insurrection having in view the overthrow of the English but which failed and resulted in his being transported and sold into slavery.

This brief recital of events leading up to 1676 is given for the reason that prior to this time there were no laws governing the colonists except the laws of the mother country, and as a consequence no militia laws of any character, each man, as has already been said, being a company in himself and marching when the occasion required.

In 1676 Governor Andros ordered that a Book of Laws, prepared by

order of his royal highness, and used in New York, Long Island and dependencies, should be enforced in this colony. These were based on the laws in force in the American colonies and plantations, and were first promulgated in March, 1664, at Hempstead, Long Island. They are the oldest body of laws relating to the province of Pennsylvania. The title page proclaims them:

“Lawes Establisht by the Authority of his Majesties Letters patents, granted to his Royall Highness James Duke of York and Albany; Bearing Date the 12th Day of March in the Sixteenth year of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles the Second.

“Digested into one Volume for the publicke use of the Territoryes in America under the Government of his Royall Highnesse.

“Collected out of the Severall Laws now in force in his Majesties American Colonyes and Plantations.

“Published March the 1st Anno Domini 1664 at a General meeting at Hempstead upon Long Island by virtue of a Commission from his Royall Highness James Duke of Yorke and Albany given to

“Colonell Richard Nocolls Deputy Governor, bearing date the Second Day of Aprill 1664.”

These laws, becoming in force in this colony in 1676, contain the first militia law which governed what is now the state of Pennsylvania. The preamble to the chapter on “Military Affairs” recites: “For as much as the good management of the Militia is the Support of all Governments in Peace and Safety, to which all Persons of what quality soever are obliged in duty & Consence in their properties to be Aiding and Assisting to this good end these following Lawes are to be observed.”

This law recites “that every Male Person above the age of sixteen years Except, Justices, Sheriffes, high Constables and under Sheriffe Petty Constable Ministers and professed Schoolmasters, Physicians and Chirurgeons, allowed by two Justices, Clarkes of Assizes or Sessions Publique Notaries, Masters of Shippes or vessels above Twenty Tunns Constant, heardsmen or such as for bodily Infirmitie or old age shall be excused by the Justices in any sessions, as also one servant of each Justice or high Sheriff shall duly attend all Military Exercises and Service as Trayning watching and warding, when they are thereunto required and warned by their Officers under the penalty of five shillings for every Dayes default.

“Every Town shall be provided of a Sufficient ware house and a Safe convenient place thereunto Adjoining for keeping Powder and Ammunition; under the penalty of ten Pounds and the Constable and Overseers shall provide and maintain for a General Stock to the use of the Town in Case of necessity, one Barrell of good Pouder, English weight one hundred and fifty pounds of Muskett or Pistell bullets thirty Pounds of good Match; which they shall carefully renew from yeare to yeare, or time to time as shall be needful under the Penalty of five pounds, for the want of such proportions of Bullets, Pouder, or Match as before mentioned; And where

there are Artillery forts or Batteryes in any town, The Constable and Overseers shall Mount such Guns and fitt them with Appurtenances for service, and the Constable and Overseers are hereby Authorized to Assess Levy or distraint upon the Inhabitants for building providing doing and maintaining the particulars before recited.

“Besides the Generall stock of each Town Every Male within this Government from Sixteen to Sixty years of age, and not freed by public Allowance, shall if freeholders at their own, if sons or Servants at their Parents and Masters Charge and Cost, be furnished from time to time and so Continue well furnished with Armes and other Suitable provition hereafter mentioned: under the penalty of five shillings for the least default therein Namely a good Serviceable Gun, allowed Sufficient by his Military Officer to be kept in constant fitness for present Service, with a good sword bandeliers or horne a worne a Scowerer a priming wire Shott Badge and Charger one pound of good powder, four pounds of Pistol bullets or twenty-four bullets fitted to the gunne, four fathom of Serviceable Match for match lock gun four good flints for a fire lock gunn, And all Captains or Military, Officers are hereby required to give in or send an Accompt yearly, to the Governor and Councell how the Inhabitants are furnished and provided, That due Supply may be Ordered.”

The constable and overseers of each town are required to present to the governor the names of the three most fit persons in their town to be captain, lieutenant and ensign, to whom the governor, unless he had reason for doing otherwise, would issue commissions. In such case the overseers were required to hold a new election “which shall be by the plurality voyces of the Soldiers.” No man was permitted to decline election to military office or to refuse to discharge such trust under penalty of a fine of five pounds, one-half of which was to be paid to the governor and the other half to whoever should be chosen in his place.

The captain or the chief military officer of each town was empowered once in three months, or oftener, in each year to make a “Strickt view, how every man is furnished with Armes and Ammunition according to law,” and to make presentment where they were found faulty in order that the penalties might be enforced. The failure of these officers to make such inspection rendered them liable to a fine of forty shillings, which was applied to the maintenance of the public stock of arms and ammunition of the town.

Every town was required to have each year four days of training among themselves, and once a year, in each “Ryding,” a general training of three days’ duration was required of all towns in the jurisdiction. There was also required once in two years “A General Trayning for all Souldiers within this Government The Time and Place to be at the Nomination of the Governor.”

In the several trainings “All Males above sixteen Years of age who are not freed from that Service, are to be taught and Instructed in the

Comely handling and ready use of their Armes, in all postures of Warre to understand all words of Command, And further to fitt all Such as are or shall be in Some measure instructed for all Military Service." A system of fines was prescribed, varying from five shillings for total absence to one shilling for tardiness. "And what fines shall be levied by virtue of any neglect or misdemeanor at the General Trayning of such Jurisdiction the Major General shall have one third and the other Officers two thirds."

It further provides that "all fines arising upon this accompt, and not exprest here, they shall be disposed of are to be Employed in the Buying Drummes, Colours, Halberds and other necessary charges relating to the Militia."

It was provided that in time of peace the militia must have fourteen days' notice of any assembling, but if any time there shall happen "any Forraigne Invation or any Publique attempt or annoyance from a Common Enemy, whether Christian or Pagan or other Insurrection or Rebellion against the Lawful Authority," the governor shall call upon the major general, and he upon the sheriff, who shall at once call together all civil and military forces to meet upon a given day at a given place. The penalty was fine and imprisonment.

The three officers of a company were empowered to punish their men who should become disorderly or show contempt of authority by "stocks, Riding wooden Horse or other Military punishment."

If a man was not able to purchase the required arms and ammunition, it was provided that he should be permitted to deposit corn with the captain who should sell it and apply the money to the purchase of the necessary articles, but if he was unable to properly arm and equip himself "through meere poverty, if he be single he shall be put to Service by the Constable and Overseers of the place where he dwelleth, or they shall provide him with Armes and Ammunition and shall appoint him when and whom to work it out."

No man could be compelled to bear arms without the limits of the government except that from defensive wars no man was exempt.

The fact that the militia must be used to protect not only the province but its English neighbors was fully recognized in a section of the law which provides the means by which "The Governour and Counsel may at all tymes and in all places, by beat of Drum or otherwise, Call together list, raise Armes and send forth out of this Government all such, or so many men as shall voluntarily present themselves for Service."

The penalty imposed upon a "Centinel" who shall sleep on post was forty shillings, and if he leave his post without being relieved he was fined five pounds.

It was provided "That no Troope of Horse shall exceed the Number of fifty Troopers besides officers (viz) a Captaine, a Quarter Master, three Corporals, which Officers and private Troopers are to observe the same times for Muster and Exercise in Military discipline with all other Circum-

stances enjoyed upon the foot Officers and Souldiers respectively, Mutatis Mutandis as followeth.

“Every Trooper listeth in a Troop of Horse shall keep and maintain a good Horse Fitted with Saddle, bridle, Holsters, Pistolls, or Carbine, and a good Sword under the penalty of ten shillings for the least default.

“Nether is it lawful for any Trooper to sell or Change his horse without his Captaine’s concent under ye penalty of five pounds.

“Neither is it lawful for any listed Trooper to disband himself, but with leave from his Captaine under the penalty of fifty Shillings.”

The chapter closes by directing that “All Officers both of Horse and foote shall from time to time Obey their Superior Officers in all things relating to the Military affairs of this Government.”

The militia laws of the Duke of York are the first laws of this nature which were promulgated in America, and although published in 1664 and made effective in what is now Pennsylvania in 1676, they remained the key-stone of all militia laws which followed for more than a century, and even the act of congress of May 8, 1792, which established the militia law of the new nation, and which was practically the militia law of the United States until the passage of what is known as the Dick bill, in 1903, bore its earmarks.

While the act of 1792 established state, regimental, brigade and division formations and placed the control in the hands of the several state governments it and all of its amendments, down to the day of the Dick bill, provided that: “Every citizen shall, after notice of his enrollment, be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear, so armed, accoutered, and provided when called out to exercise or into service, except that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. * * * Each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon.”

The acquisition of the province by William Penn, in 1681, found the Duke of York’s laws still in force, though probably the militia law was not strictly carried into effect.

The Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, granted to Penn by Charles II, on March 4, 1682, gave to him the power to levy troops and train armies. The charter provides:

“And because in soe remote a Countrey, and scituate neare many Barbarous Nations, the incursions as well of the Savages themselves, as of other enemies, pirates and Robbers, may probably be feared. Therefore, wee have Given and for vs, our heires and successors, Doe give power by

these presents unto the said William penn, his heires and assigns, by themselves or their Captaines or other, their officers, to levy, muster and train all sorts of men, of what condition, or wheresoever borne, in the said pvince of Pensilvania, for the time being, and to make warr and pursue the enemies and Robbers aforesaid, as well by Sea as by Land, yea, even without the Limits of the said pvince, and by God's assistance to vanquish and take them, and having taken them, to put them to death by the law of Warr, or to save them att their pleasure, and to doe all and every other Act and thing, which to the charge and office of a Captaine generall of an Army, hath ever had the same."

Penn promptly began to shape his government and provide laws for the province and announced "The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania;" over his hand and seal, April 25, 1682, and promulgated the laws agreed upon in England and signed by him May 5, 1682. Neither his "Frame of Government" nor his "Laws Agreed Upon in England" contain any reference to the maintaining of a militia nor does the legislation which followed for many years.

Belonging to the society of Friends, surrounded by people of his own beliefs and with a provincial assembly in which the Quakers held the ascendancy, it is not strange that for sixty years the military power of the province was inert and without legal recognition, the Quakers refusing to legislate for anything which had for its possible ultimate view the shedding of man's blood.

This refusal to provide for the protection of the province was felt by those located outside the limits of Philadelphia early in Penn's proprietorship, and for many years bitter complaint was made that, safe because living in that city and removed from the borders, the Quakers, who controlled the assembly, cared nothing for the lives of those more exposed. This eventually reached the point that it was proposed to march on Philadelphia, attack it and compel the assembly to vote protection to the borderland.

As early as in the days of Markham he complained that he could not ward off the attacks of the pirates in the Delaware because, although there were at least seven thousand men in the province capable of bearing arms, he was a weak governor at such times for want of a militia.

In 1704 Lieutenant Governor John Evans represented to the assembly the urgent need of enacting defensive laws in the form of militia regulations, and sent to that body the frame of an act "establishing and regulating a militia," but the measure was not received with favor. Realizing how fruitless would be the effort to overcome Quaker scruples he attempted to organize a militia by proclamation. He promised to those who enlisted exemption from the duty of watch and ward which the corporation of Philadelphia imposed upon the citizens. When some of the militiamen declined to watch, the constables, under the order of their superiors, reported the names to the mayor's court, and, probably to the satisfaction

of the Quakers, soldiering without pay being a thankless task, very few appeared at the next muster. The situation eventually became so strained as to result in a street conflict between the watchmen and militia officers. By advice of the council the lieutenant governor, by proclamation, repealed the exemption and the militia passed out of existence.

The Quaker characteristics and position upon all things military is best shown by their actions in the provincial assembly during the war with France which followed soon after the Evans episode. Charles Gookin succeeded Evans as lieutenant governor in 1709. The French were now actively prosecuting war in the northern provinces, and one hundred and fifty privates and their officers were demanded of Pennsylvania for the army which was to attack Quebeck. The governor, realizing the difficulty of raising even so small a number, proposed that instead of so doing, the assembly should furnish four thousand pounds, to be expended by the direction of a committee of their own appointment. The assembly declared that money could not be provided to hire men to kill each other, but offered to give five hundred pounds of the revenue to the king, and if he chose to use it for military purposes it was his affair, not theirs.

At last, after months of discussion, the assembly, though declining to sanction or to take an active part in the war, recognized its duty to pay tribute and expressed its loyalty to the queen by raising for her use two thousand pounds, which were tendered as the equivalent of the province's quota of men. As far as the assembly was concerned there was no provision made for raising and maintaining an armed force.

In 1739 Great Britain, Spain and France became involved in war. Governor Thomas tried to arouse a warlike spirit, but the Quakers were unwilling to fight or provide the means for others to fight. The assembly refused to appropriate any money for military use. Under the pressure of the executive, the proprietary and the people the assembly appropriated the money demanded, but so hedged it about that it was not available. The assembly later voted an appropriation for the purchase of bread, beef, pork, flour, wheat and "other grain" for the maintenance of those who voluntarily offered to bear arms in defense of the province, and thus the eight companies raised in Pennsylvania were cared for, Franklin being authority for the statement that the money for "other grain" was spent for grains of powder.

In 1746, at the demand of Governor Thomas, the assembly appropriated money to arm Pennsylvania's forces which were to be a part of the army which was to attempt the conquest of Canada, and with these funds four companies were raised and equipped. Having done this the assembly refused to further care for them.

Spanish privateers entered the river and even fired shots into the town of Newcastle, but still the assembly, in which the Quakers held twenty-one of the thirty-six seats, refused to do anything to protect the province. The governor finally represented to the king the hopelessness of military

aid from Pennsylvania so long as the Quakers had the right to sit in the assembly, and recommended that they be deprived of the privilege.

In 1747, largely through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, a plan was effected for a military association which was signed by twelve hundred men of means and prominence in the province, and under this inspiring influence the number was increased to ten thousand men. In 1748 the aggregate membership in the "associated companies," by which the organization soon became known, was twelve thousand, horse, foot and artillery. This notable body was a purely volunteer organization, and was armed and equipped at its own expense, while its officers were selected by its members. Franklin himself was chosen colonel of the Philadelphia regiment, but being unable to serve, Abraham Taylor was elected at his suggestion. During the French and Indian wars the associators rendered excellent service in the common defense, and later on, after the adoption of militia regulations, the organization was preserved and constituted the effective forces of the state during the war of the Revolution. In 1756, in the city of Philadelphia, there were three of these companies with a total of seventeen officers and two hundred and sixty privates; one troop of horse with five officers and forty privates and one battery of artillery with three officers and one hundred and fifty privates. In Bucks county there were nine companies with a total of thirty-nine officers and five hundred and thirteen men. In York county there were eight companies with twenty-four officers and six hundred and forty-two men. In Lancaster county there were nine companies with twenty-seven officers and five hundred and forty-five men.

In [1775], in a message to the assembly, Deputy Governor Morris informed that body that the province was still without organized militia or necessary means of defense, but notwithstanding the exigencies of the occasion growing out of the war then in progress the legislative body was slow to act. After Braddock's defeat the governor gave an order on his receiver-general for five thousand pounds to be used for the defense of the province, and, stimulated by this, the assembly voted sixty thousand pounds "for the king's use," but no provision was made for a regularly organized militia.

On November 25, 1755, the assembly passed "An act for the Better Ordering and Regulating Such as are Willing and Desirous to be United for Military Purposes Within this Province." The preamble to this act recites that "Whereas this province was first settled by (and a majority of the assemblies have ever since been of) the people called Quakers, who, though they do not, as the world is now circumstanced, condemn the use of arms in others, yet are principled against bearing arms themselves; and to make any law to compel them thereunto against their consciences would not only be to violate a fundamental in our constitution and be a direct breach of our charter of privileges, but would also in effect be to commence persecution against all that part of the inhabitants of the province.

And for them by any law to compel others to bear arms and exempt themselves would be inconsistent and partial. Yet forasmuch as by the general toleration and equity of our laws great numbers of people of other religious denominations are come amongst us who are under no such restraint, some of whom have been disciplined in the art of war and conscientiously think it their duty to fight in defense of their country, their wives, their families and estates, and such have an equal right to liberty of conscience with others. And whereas a great number of petitions from the several counties of this province have been presented to this house, setting forth that the petitioners are very willing to defend themselves and their country and desirous of being formed into regular bodies for that purpose, instructed and disciplined under proper officers with suitable and legal authority; representing withal that unless measures of this kind are taken, so as to unite them together, subject them to due command and thereby give them confidence in each other, they cannot assemble to oppose the enemy without the utmost danger of exposing themselves to confusion and destruction. And whereas the voluntary assembling of great bodies of armed men from different parts of the province on any occasional alarm, whether true or false, as of late hath happened, without call or authority from the government and without due order and direction among themselves, may be attended with danger to our neighboring Indian friends and allies, as well as to the internal peace of the province. And whereas the governor hath frequently recommended it to the assembly that in preparing and passing a law for such purposes they should have a due regard to scrupulous and tender consciences, which cannot be done where compulsive means are used to force men into military service: Therefore as we represent all the people of the province and are composed of members of different religious persuasions we do not think it reasonable that any should through want of legal powers be in the least restrained from doing what they judge it their duty to do for their own security and the public good, we, in compliance with the said petitions and recommendations, do offer it to the governor to be enacted."

The first section of the law provides that it shall be lawful for the freemen of this province to form themselves into companies, "as heretofore they have used in time of war without law," and that each company shall by a majority ballot select a captain, lieutenant and ensign who shall, when approved by the governor or commander-in-chief, be so commissioned by him. These companies shall then be divided by the governor into regiments and the officers chosen by the companies and commissioned over them, shall meet and elect a colonel, lieutenant colonel and major who shall, when approved by the governor, be commissioned as such.

Another section provides that the governor or commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of the colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors of all the regiments, convened for that purpose, or by the advice and consent of a majority of them, shall formulate articles of war for the

better government of the forces that shall be under their command. These articles so made and established shall contain nothing repugnant, but as near as possible conformable to "the military laws of Great Britain and to the articles of war made and established by his majesty in pursuance of the last act of parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion, the different circumstances of this province compared with Great Britain, and of a voluntary militia of freemen compared with mercenary standing troops being duly weighed and maturely considered."

It is further provided "That nothing in this act shall be understood or construed to give any power or authority or rules that shall in the least affect those of the inhabitants of the province who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, either in their liberties, persons or estates, nor any other persons of what persuasion or denomination soever who have not first voluntarily and freely signed the said articles after due consideration as aforesaid."

No youth under the age of twenty-one years nor any bought servant or indentured apprentice shall be permitted to enroll himself in any company without the consent in writing of his parents, guardians, masters or mistresses.

The final section of the act recites: "Provided also, that no regiment, company or party of volunteers shall by virtue of this act be compelled or led more than three days' march beyond the inhabited parts of the province, nor detained longer than three weeks in any garrison, without an express engagement for that purpose first voluntarily entered into and subscribed by every man so to march or remain in garrison."

Governor Morris complained bitterly of the inadequacy of this act, and characterized it as "a senseless, partial and impracticable bill," which "will do more harm than good," but, "it is hardly to be expected that the assembly, who are Quakers, will cooperate with the other provinces or defend their own to any material purpose."

This act was to be in force until October 1, 1756, but was repealed by the king in council, July 7, 1756.

On April 15, 1756, the assembly passed an act reciting that the governor had commissioned a number of officers and raised a considerable body of troops to put a stop to the cruel and barbarous ravages and murders committed by the Indians upon the peaceable inhabitants of the frontier counties of the province, and that as they were assembled without any clear and express law for their government they may become dangerous to the king's peace, ruinous to each other and of little service to the public, therefore they shall be subject to the act of parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion, as if they had joined any of his majesty's British forces. The act further authorizes the governor or commander-in-chief to grant commissions to officers not under the rank of field officer for holding general courts martial.

This act was upon four different occasions re-enacted with slight changes.

On March 29, 1757, the assembly, in which the Quakers now no longer possessed the majority, passed an act "Forming and Regulating the Militia of the Province of Pennsylvania," which was both remarkable and unique.

The preamble recites that "Whereas, in this time of actual war with the French king and his subjects and his savage allies, it is absolutely necessary for the service of our most gracious sovereign, the defense and security of this colony, and the preservation of the rights and privileges of its inhabitants, that the province be put into a proper posture of defense and the inhabitants there duly regulated, well armed and expertly disciplined in the military art, whereby they may be enabled under the favor and assistance of Divine Providence to defend their lives and fortunes against hostile invasions of his majesty's perfidious enemies, to quell and suppress any intestine commotions, rebellions or insurrections that may happen therein, and to preserve those invaluable rights and privileges which they are entitled to under the present form of government."

The bill provides that the constable of every township, borough or ward shall make a compulsory enrollment of "the names of all male persons, servants and apprentices excepted, above the age of seventeen and under forty-five years, noting against every name to what religious society each person belongs, especially such as are papists or reputed papists." Under a penalty of ten pounds the constable was required to file these lists, properly sworn to, with the sheriff within five days.

Within three days after these lists are returned the sheriff is required to divide his county into districts or divisions, allotting so many adjacent townships, boroughs and wards together as will furnish a company of male persons capable of bearing arms, consisting of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred men, exclusive of those exempt from military duties. Provision is made for the selection of officers, but it contains this qualification: "Provided always that no papist or reputed papist shall be allowed or admitted to give his vote for or be chosen an officer of the militia within any of the districts within this province."

No person shall be chosen or commissioned as captain of a company unless he be possessed of a freehold worth one hundred and fifty pounds or be otherwise worth, within the province, the sum of three hundred pounds; nor as a lieutenant unless he be possessed of a freehold worth one hundred pounds, or be otherwise worth, within the province, the sum of two hundred pounds; nor as an ensign unless he be possessed of a freehold worth fifty pounds or be otherwise worth, within the province, the sum of one hundred pounds lawful money of this province, clear of all incumbrances, nor shall any person or persons within the several counties of this province, who shall have or keep any public inn, tavern, ale house, tippling house, dram shop, victualing house or public house of entertainment be

commissioned as an officer in the militia; but every such person is declared to be disabled from holding such commission during such business or employment.

Captains are required, within three days after the receipt of their commission, to go to the sheriff of the county and receive the list or lists returned by the constable and forthwith make out a muster roll of all the male persons in said district, from seventeen to fifty-five years of age, "such persons noted in said lists whose tenets and religious principles are against bearing arms, and all papists and reputed papists only excepted."

All persons "not conscientiously scrupling the use of arms" are required to be "sufficiently armed with one good musket, fuzee or other firelock well fixed, a cutlass, bayonet or tomahawk, a cartouch box, filled with twelve or more cartridges of powder, twelve or more sizable bullets, and three good flints, and shall appear and attend in their proper persons with the accoutrements, arms and ammunition aforesaid in good order, on the first Mondays in the months of June, August, November and March, at the place appointed by their respective captains or superior officers, for mustering their respective companies; and on the second Monday in October at the place to be appointed by the colonel for the muster of the regiment, in order to be taught and disciplined in the military exercise and shall continue under arms any time not exceeding six hours on each of the days aforesaid, and that every such person so attending, whilst at muster and on duty, shall execute and perform all their proper services and obey the just and reasonable commands and orders of their respective officers, under penalty of any sum not exceeding five shillings nor less than one shilling."

Every male person enrolled is required to at all times keep by him in his dwelling house, the arms and accoutrements specified, in good order and fit for immediate service, but provision is made that if the captain, lieutenant and ensign, or any two of them, shall adjudge any person to be incapable of furnishing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements, they shall be exempt from the fines imposed until such arms, ammunition and accoutrements are provided and delivered to him.

The company officers are required to choose a clerk, sergeant and corporal for each company, "which said clerk shall give his attendance with his sword by his side on every of the muster days."

Provision is made for the formation of the companies into regiments in such manner as the governor or commander-in-chief shall direct and that the officers of each regiment shall be a colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, but every colonel shall be possessed of a real estate in this province worth five hundred pounds, the lieutenant colonel be possessed of real estate worth four hundred pounds, and the major possessed of real estate worth two hundred pounds, or double the value in personal estate in each case.

Any number of men, not less than thirty nor more than sixty, are au-

thorized, with the assent of the colonel of the regiment, to form themselves into a troop of horse, and each trooper, while on duty, shall be provided with a good serviceable horse, not less than fourteen hands high, with a good bridle, saddle, holsters, housing, breast-plate and crupper, a case of good pistols, a good sword or hanger, twelve charges of powder, twelve sizable bullets, a pair of boots with suitable spurs, and a carbine well fixed with a good belt, swivel and bucket.

If any number of men in or near Philadelphia, not less than sixty nor exceeding one hundred men to a company, shall desire to form themselves into one or more artillery companies, not exceeding three companies, for managing the artillery belonging to the province, and the battery or fort, near that city, they may, with the assent of the governor, form such artillery companies.

It is provided that: "Whereas, there are in this province a great number of different religious persuasions, who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, and yet in time of invasion and danger could freely perform sundry services equally necessary and advantageous to the public, Therefore be it provided and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all Quakers, Menonites, Moravians and others, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms who shall appear on any alarm with the militia, though without arms, and be ready to obey the commands of the officers in the following particulars: (That is to say) in extinguishing fires in any city or township, whether kindled by the enemy from without, or by traitorous inhabitants within; in suppressing insurrections of slaves or other evilminded persons during an attack; in carrying off and taking care of the wounded; in conveying intelligence as expresses or messengers; in carrying refreshments to such as are on duty, and in conveying away to such places of safety as the commanding officer shall appoint, the women and children, aged, infirm and wounded, with the effects that are in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy: Such persons so appearing on an alarm and performing the services aforesaid when required, shall, and they are hereby declared to be free and exempt from the penalties of this act inflicted on persons refusing to appear under arms on such occasions."

Recognizing that in certain emergencies it would be necessary to keep "military watch" in some portions of the province the governor was empowered to direct such watch should be kept, and the act provided that every sentry might kill any person who, when challenged three times, refused to answer or give an account of himself. The commanding officers of the regiments in the counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton were authorized and directed, in case of the incursion of Indians into their respective counties, to raise the militia under their command or so much thereof as they should think necessary and to march them forthwith to such place or places as they should judge most convenient and necessary for repelling, pursuing, killing and destroying the said enemies.

Captains were empowered and directed to seize all public arms and accoutrements which had been converted to private use, and it was further provided: "That all arms, military accoutrements, gunpowder and ammunition of what kind soever, any papist or reputed papist within this province hath or shall have in his house or houses or elsewhere one month after the publication of this act, shall be taken from such papist by warrant under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace, who are hereby empowered and required to issue a warrant for search as often as they shall receive information or have good cause to suspect the concealment of arms and ammunition in the houses of any papist or reputed papist; and the said arms, military accoutrements, gunpowder and ammunition so taken shall be delivered to the colonel of the regiment within whose district the said arms are found, by him to be safely kept for the public use. And if any such papist or reputed papist shall have any arms, military accoutrements, gunpowder or ammunition after the time so as aforesaid limited, the same being so seized shall be forfeited. And if any such papist or reputed papist shall attempt to conceal such arms, military accoutrements, gunpowder and ammunition as aforesaid, or refuse to declare and manifest the same to the said justices of the peace or any other person authorized by warrant to search for, seize and take the same, every such person so offending shall be imprisoned by warrant from the said justices for the space of three months, without bail or mainprize.

"And whereas all papists and reputed papists are hereby exempted from attending and performing the military duties enjoined by this act on the days and times appointed for the same, and nevertheless will partake of and enjoy the benefit, advantages and protection thereof: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every male papist and reputed papist between the age of seventeen and fifty-five years, within the several districts or divisions so to be made by the sheriff of each county within this province, shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to pay, on demand of the captain of the company of the district in which he resides, the sum of twenty shillings to be recovered of him in case of his neglect or refusal, in the same manner as the fines and forfeitures of the persons enrolled in the militia are recovered."

A fine of forty shillings was imposed upon any person who should sell "any strong liquor" to any of the persons attending on military service or within two miles of the place of muster, until after they have been dismissed for the day.

"And forasmuch as the Parliament of Great Britain has thought fit to exempt the church or congregation called *Unitas Fratrum* or *United Brethren*, from bearing arms or personally serving in any military capacity, upon their paying a reasonable equivalent or compensation for such service, and there are divers other religious societies of Christians in this province whose conscientious persuasions are against bearing arms, who are nevertheless willing and desirous to promote the public peace and safety.

Therefore be it enacted * * * the said commissioners of the respective counties are hereby authorized and commanded, under penalty of one hundred pounds current money, to charge every such person the sum of twenty shillings.”

The members of the governor’s council and ministers of the gospel of all denominations were expressly relieved from the operations of this act.

This act was the last governing the organization and training of the provincial troops until the war of the Revolution. The military laws during this interval related solely to raising and paying troops with no reference to their equipment, training or government.

CHAPTER II.

LAWS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, 1775-1803.

ON June 30, 1775, the provincial assembly formally approved of "the association entered into by the good people of this province for the defense of their lives, liberty and property," and named John Dickinson, George Gray, Henry Wynkoop, Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartholomew, George Ross, Michael Swoope, John Montgomery, Edward Biddle, William Edmonds, Bernard Dougherty, Samuel Hunter, William Thompson, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Roberdeau, John Cadwalader, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnston, Richard Reily, Samuel Morris, Jr., Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton, Jr., and Robert White a committee of safety "for calling forth such and so many of the associators into actual service, when necessity requires, as the said committee shall judge proper, for paying and supplying them with necessaries, while in actual service, for providing for the defense against invasion and insurrection and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of saltpeter."

The assembly "earnestly recommended to the Board of Commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia, and of each county in this province, that have not made the provision hereinafter mentioned, and they are hereby enjoined, as they regard the freedom, welfare and safety of their country, immediately to provide a proper number of good firelocks, with bayonets fitted to them, cartridge boxes with twenty-three rounds of cartridge in every box, and knapsacks, not less than fifteen hundred of each article for the city and county of Philadelphia; three hundred for the county of Bucks; five hundred for the county of Chester; six hundred for the county of Lancaster; three hundred for the county of York; three hundred for the county of Cumberland; four hundred for the county of Berks; three hundred for the county of Northampton; one hundred for the county of Bedford; one hundred for the county of Northumberland and one hundred for the county of Westmoreland; to be under the care of the commanding officers of the battalions of the said counties, for the immediate use of such officers and soldiers as shall be draughted from the battalions from time to time for actual service."

It was provided that the firelocks were to be of one size and bore, and should have "steel rammers well fitted to the same."

The committee of safety was formally organized July 3, 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as its president, and thenceforth had supreme control of the military forces of the province until October 13, 1777.

"On November 25, 1776, the assembly adopted the articles of asso-

ciation—"the rules and regulations for the better government of the military association in Pennsylvania."

These rules gave precedence in rank to all officers chosen or appointed in battalions that were formed before October 1, 1775, in Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the townships of Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk. These were to be followed in order of rank by officers appointed before that date in the counties of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland, in the order named. All battalions except battalions of riflemen were to consist of at least six companies of not less than forty or more than seventy-six privates each, and to have for officers a colonel, lieutenant colonel, two majors, a standard bearer, adjutant, sergeant major and a drum and fife major. Each company was to be officered by a captain, two lieutenants, one or two ensigns, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer, except light infantry companies, which instead of two lieutenants and two ensigns were to have four lieutenants, the two youngest of which were to rank as ensigns.

All battalions of riflemen were to consist of at least six companies of not less than forty nor more than fifty-six privates each, having the same battalion officers noted above. The company officers were a captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, who shall rank as ensigns, a fifer or horn blower, and as many sergeants and corporals as may be found necessary, the field officers of the battalion appointing all non-commissioned officers.

The standard bearer ranked as the senior lieutenant of the battalion.

Every officer and private of a rifle company was required to "furnish himself with a good rifle gun, a powder horn, a charger, a bullet screw, twelve flints, a strong pouch or bag that will hold four pounds of ball, and such other accoutrements as may be proper for a rifleman." Every associator except riflemen was required "to furnish himself with a good and sufficient firelock fit for actual service, a bayonet fitted thereto, a steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapsack, a sufficient powder horn, and a pouch at the bottom of his cartridge box, or a strong bag that will hold four pounds of ball."

Every associator, when not in active service, was required "to appear for training on the last Monday in February, the two last Mondays in March, the three last Mondays in April, the four Mondays in May, the two first Mondays in June, the last Monday in July, the three first Mondays in August, the three last Mondays in September and the second Monday in October." The companies were forbidden to meet at a tavern on days of exercise or to march to a tavern before they were dismissed.

The pay of the adjutant was fixed at seven shillings and six pence for every day in service. A drummer or fifer received three shillings. The drum major and fife major of a battalion received not to exceed fifteen

shillings per week. The other officers and enlisted men were to receive the same pay which officers and soldiers of the continental troops received.

Any officer or soldier not laboring under any infirmity incapacitating him to serve, who shall refuse to appear and march when called to arms, is "to be held up to the public as a coward and a betrayer of his country."

On Friday, October 17, 1777, the "Council of Safety for the State of Pennsylvania" issued its first proclamation in which it announced that the general assembly, in session at Lancaster, had on October 13, passed an act constituting a council of safety and giving it controlling power because, owing to the incursion of the British troops, the government could not be regularly administered. The council of safety, which controlled the military affairs of the commonwealth until December 6, 1777, was composed of the members of the supreme executive council, and John Bayard, Jonathan Sergeant, Jonathan B. Smith, David Rittenhouse, Joseph Gardner, Robert Whitehill, Christopher Marshall, James Smith of Yorktown, Jacob Orndt, Curtis Grubb, James Cannon and William Henry of Lancaster. On December 6, 1777, the council of safety issued its proclamation over the signatures of Thomas Wharton, president; and Timothy Matlack, secretary, declaring that the ordinary powers of government could now proceed in their usual course and renounced the powers given it, the military control thus reverting to the general assembly.

The general assembly, on March 17, 1777, declared a militia law, upon just and equitable principles, to be the best security of liberty and the most effective means of drawing forth and exerting the natural strength of a state, and asserted it to be the indispensable duty of the freemen of this commonwealth to be at all times prepared to resist the hostile attempts of its enemies. This act provides for the naming of one reputable freeholder in each county in the state to serve as lieutenant of militia. These officers shall issue their warrants to the constables of each township requiring them to furnish a list of all white male persons in their respective districts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, capable of bearing arms, "Delegates in congress, members of the executive council, judges of the supreme court, masters and faculty of colleges, ministers of the gospel (or clergy) of every denomination and servants purchased bona fide and for a valuable consideration only excepted."

These lieutenants were then to divide the counties into districts, and the men enrolled in each district were required to meet and elect field and line officers, but a proviso is made that nothing in this act shall be construed to include any of the artillery companies or troops of light horse already formed within the state. Each company was to be divided into eight classes, by lot, and these classes or squads to be numbered from one to eight.

In case any battalion or battalions shall refuse to assemble and elect officers the lieutenant of the county was empowered to appoint the necessary officers.

The term of commission was fixed at three years, and the rank and precedence of officers was fixed as in the act previously quoted, Philadelphia being the senior.

The militia was to be assembled for exercise on the "two last Mondays in the month of April and the three first Mondays in the month of May, and in battalion on the fourth Monday in May, and in companies on the two last Mondays in the month of August and the two last Mondays in the month of September and on the third Monday in the month of October, and in battalion on the fourth Monday in October."

Section X of this act was as follows: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be and may be lawful for the executive council in case of invasion or rebellion within this state or in case the assistance of the militia of this state shall be requested by congress to assist the continental army in this or any of the adjoining states, to call into active service such part of the militia by classes as aforesaid as to them shall seem necessary, the first half to be composed of class number one of each company, and in case the first draft shall not be sufficient for the exigency, then the class number two shall be drawn and so on by classes from time to time as occasion may require. And to the end that each particular draft may be suitably officered, the following order is hereby enjoined: That is to say, For the first draft, the captain of the first company, the first lieutenant of the second company, the second lieutenant of the third company and the ensign of the fourth company; for the second draft the captain of the second company, the first lieutenant of the first company, the second lieutenant of the fourth company and the ensign of the third company; for the third draft the captain of the third company, the first lieutenant of the fourth company, the second lieutenant of the first company and the ensign of the second company; for the fourth draft, the fourth captain, the first lieutenant of the third company, the second lieutenant of the second company and the ensign of the first company; for the fifth draft, the fifth captain, the first lieutenant of the sixth company, the second lieutenant of the seventh company and the ensign of the eighth company; for the sixth draft, the sixth captain, the first lieutenant of the fifth company, the second lieutenant of the eighth company and the ensign of the seventh company; for the seventh draft, the captain of the seventh company, the first lieutenant of the eighth company, the second lieutenant of the fifth company and the ensign of the sixth company; for the eighth draft, the captain of the eighth company, the first lieutenant of the seventh company, the second lieutenant of the sixth company and the ensign of the fifth company; non-commissioned officers to take their tour of duty with the commissioned officers. And the field officers of the battalions in the city of Philadelphia and in each county of the state shall be divided in like manner, and each class to be considered as detachments from different corps liable to serve two months and to be relieved by the class next

in numerical order, the relief to arrive at least two days before the expiration of the term of the class to be relieved."

A proviso was made that in case of sudden emergency a half battalion might be called out instead of a draft as stated above, and while on duty the militia should be paid the same as the continental troops, pay to begin two days before marching.

Substitutes were permitted, and it was provided "that no militiaman, having personally or by substitute served in the militia, shall be obliged to serve again until by rotation it comes to his turn."

Any person who should knowingly sell or buy any arms or accoutrements belonging to the state was to be fined, upon conviction, three times the value of the articles, and in case the fine was not paid the offender was to be committed "to the common gaol of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any term not exceeding three months, unless such money is sooner paid."

The non-commissioned officers of each company were to be four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, and the field officers of each battalion were to appoint a quartermaster, an adjutant, a sergeant major and a drum and fife major.

Any militiaman who lost a limb in any engagement in the service of the state or of the United States of America or be so disabled as to render him incapable of getting a livelihood was to receive for life a pension of not more than one-half of his monthly pay.

A supplement to this act was passed June 18, 1777, "Directing the mode of collecting the fines imposed on persons who did not meet and exercise in order to learn the art military."

Under the act of March 17, 1777, it was provided that none but freeholders should hold commissions. It was found that this prevented some of the best officers in the state from holding rank, and on June 19, 1777, the assembly passed an act permitting the election of "any person being a freeman in whose abilities of commanding them they shall put the highest confidence and trust for a field officer whether he be a freeholder or not."

The first mention of medical officers and chaplains is found in this act, Section VII of which provides: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the field officers of each battalion to nominate and appoint one surgeon and surgeon's mate and one chaplain to their respective battalions."

Another section provides that "the commissioned officers of each company of militia shall nominate and appoint one discreet person who shall be called the almoner, residing in the district or subdivision out of which their company is formed to take proper care of the families of such poor militiamen within their respective districts as are in actual service."

By this act the militia of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk were united to the city of Philadelphia and joined in brigade, and

the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia was directed to raise six companies and form them into an artillery battalion.

On December 20, 1777, the assembly authorized the lieutenants of Bedford and Westmoreland counties to raise troops for the protection of the western frontiers of the state.

On December 26, 1777, the assembly, in order to make more equal the burden of public defense, doubled the tax on the estates of all persons not serving in the militia.

It having been discovered that the act of March 17, 1777, did not clearly define how the militia was to be called into service the general assembly, on December 30, 1777, passed an act putting such authority in the hands of the president of the council.

The hiring of substitutes having been found to interfere with the obtaining of the quota of the state called to the continental army, it was enacted that if any militiaman refused to march upon the day appointed he should pay a fine of forty pounds to the lieutenant of the county, unless he provided a substitute belonging to his own family, but in case the substitute be called into service the person for whom he was serving must serve for that substitute or pay his fine.

It having been found that men removed from one district to another to escape the tour of duty a fine of five pounds was imposed upon any one removing without registering such move with the proper officers.

By the act passed March 12, 1778, any person apprehending a deserter was exempt from two months' actual service in the militia.

The law of March 17, 1777, remained the militia law of the state until March 30, 1780, when the general assembly passed the first law which made any attempt to put the militia upon a practical basis. It was entitled: "An act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and its preamble recites the fact that the act of March 17, 1777, from a change of circumstances and other causes, had become insufficient to answer the purposes, which rendered it highly necessary that a new law should be enacted.

This act continued the appointment of the county lieutenants of militia, and required the captains of companies to report annually the names of all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, residing within his jurisdiction, specifically excepting delegates to congress, members of the supreme executive council, members of the general assembly, judges of the supreme court, the attorney general of the state, the judges of the admiralty, the state treasurer, sheriffs, gaolers and keepers of workhouses, ministers of the gospel of every denomination, professors and teachers in the university, postmasters and post-riders belonging to the general post office, menial servants of ambassadors and ministers and consuls from foreign courts and of delegates in congress from other states, registered with the secretary of the supreme executive council of

the state, and servants purchased bona fide and for a valuable consideration.

The counties were to be divided into districts containing not less than four hundred and forty or more than one thousand officers and privates, and these districts were to be subdivided into eight parts, as nearly equal as possible.

It was directed that a battalion of artillery, to be composed of eight companies, be formed in Philadelphia, to consist of a lieutenant colonel, a major, eight captain lieutenants, eight first lieutenants, sixteen second lieutenants, the senior to bear the standard and the junior to do the duty of conductor; a paymaster, an adjutant and quartermaster, to be taken from the line; a surgeon, a sergeant major, a fife major, a drum major, eight clerks, thirty-two sergeants, forty-eight bombadiers, forty-eight gunners, eight drummers, eight fifers and four hundred matrosses.

The county lieutenants were authorized to form a corps of light horse, not to exceed six privates for each battalion of infantry in each county. The troop of light horse in Philadelphia was limited to fifty, exclusive of officers.

The subdivisions were directed to elect line officers and the divisions field officers. The field officers were to name for each battalion a chaplain, a surgeon, an adjutant, a quartermaster sergeant, a sergeant major and a drum and fife major. The company officers were to appoint for each company three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer and one fifer. The provision for the appointment of an almoner, previously referred to, was renewed in this act.

The requirements for muster and training were set forth at length. In the city of Philadelphia and the districts annexed the militia was to exercise "in companies on the two last Mondays in the month of April and in battalion on the two first Mondays in the month of May; and the first battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on until the whole number of battalions shall have mustered according to their numerical rank on any or every day of the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions shall have mustered in the aforesaid manner; and on the day following, should it not happen to be Saturday or Sunday, the whole number of battalions belonging to the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed shall meet in brigade and the militia of the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed shall meet to exercise in companies on the two last Mondays of the month of August and in battalion on the two first Mondays in the month of September, and the second battalion on Wednesday and so until the whole number of battalions, according to their rank, have mustered, except as before excepted. And then, on the day following (with the foregoing exceptions) the whole battalions shall meet in brigade. And in each and every county in the following manner, That is to say, in companies the two last Mondays in the month of April, and the two first Mondays in the

month of May, and shall begin their mustering in battalion in the following manner, to wit, the first battalion to meet in battalion on the third Monday of the said month, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on according to the rank of battalions in the aforesaid manner, mustering each day of the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) and until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county shall have mustered in this manner; and in companies the two first Mondays in the month of October and the two first Mondays in the month of November; and the first battalion to meet in battalion on the third Monday in the month of November, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county according to their ranks severally shall have mustered on any day it may happen (except Saturday and Sunday as before excepted). And on each of the said days every militiaman so enrolled shall duly attend with his arms and accoutrements in good order; and a sergeant or the clerk of each company, shall, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, call over the muster roll of the company, noting those who are absent and on that day shall make return in writing to the captain or commanding officer then present of such absentees and all persons so absent at the time of calling over the roll or who shall depart from the parade before duly discharged shall be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned."

An officer who failed to attend company exercise, "unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable accident," was fined "the price of three days labor;" non-commissioned officers and privates were fined "the price of one and one-half days labor." For absence on brigade or battalion day field officers were fined "the price of six days labor;" line officers "the price of four days labor," and non-commissioned officers and privates "the price of two days labor." In case these fines were not paid the delinquent was to be confined in the common gaol for ten days for each fine.

The act provided that, in case it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of rebellion or invasion, the president or vice-president of council shall call out such part as may be needed, provided the call does not exceed four classes. The provisions for officering each draft were the same as noted in the previous act, the first draft being officered by the captain of the first company, the lieutenant of the second and the ensign of the fourth, and the others following in the order previously given.

The provision for the pay of the militia, when in service, was unique. The section of the act governing this recites: "And whereas the militia, when called into actual service, are not entitled to any bounty, such as clothing at the public expense and, therefore, their reward is not equal to that of the regular troops: Be it therefore enacted by the authority afore-

said, That when the militia, or any detachment thereof, are called out on duty such non-commissioned officer and private shall receive such a sum as, including the continental pay, will amount to the price of common labor for the time of service given."

When the militia was called into active service those not desiring to march with their company were permitted to procure substitutes, but if the substitute was drafted while in the service the person for whom he was serving was required to take his place or pay his fine.

Frequent calls for the militia having proved very inconvenient to the people of the state, particularly during seed time and harvest, the assembly, on May 26, 1780, authorized the formation of a corps to be known as the Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was to be formed of able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. These men were to be secured by the militia companies, each company being required to provide or hire two men.

On December 22, 1781, an act was passed authorizing the recruiting of another company for frontier service.

The act of March 21, 1783, abolished the office of sub-lieutenant of counties and put all the work of supervision of the militia upon the county lieutenant. It also slightly changed the dates of exercise and muster, and set apart the fines collected from those who did not attend on muster days for the purchasing of arms and accoutrements for the militia. By this act it was specified that when the militia shall be called into active service each officer, non-commissioned officer and private "shall receive pay equal to the pay allowance of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the continental army, and no more; and that every person refusing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty shall pay ten pounds ten shillings for every such neglect or refusal."

Prior to September 22, 1783, the militia law did not permit the ordering out of the troops in less than three days after notice had been given. Upon this date the general assembly passed an act which recited this fact, and also that the peace and good order of the government might be interrupted by sudden and dangerous tumults and riots, for the suppression of which the immediate aid of the militia may be expedient and necessary, and empowered the supreme executive council, whenever necessary and expedient for the support of the civil authority in preserving peace and good order within the commonwealth, to order into immediate and actual service the whole or such part of the militia as the exigency of the case may require.

The next act affecting the militia was passed December 9, 1783, and required that fines for failure to do militia service were to be paid in specie instead of continental money, and provided the machinery for assessing and collecting the same.

During the next ten years no change of any importance was made in the militia laws of the state. The act of April 11, 1793, was authorized by

the constitution of 1790. It repealed all former laws relating to the militia, and served as the foundation upon which the present splendid military establishment has been built. The preamble to the enacting clause reads as follows: "Whereas, a well regulated militia is the only safe and constitutional method of defending a free state; and whereas the several laws enacted by the legislature of this commonwealth, for the regulating of the militia thereof, have been found to require material alterations, in order to which it has been thought more advisable to revise the whole system than to amend it by supplementary statutes, therefore be it enacted," etc.

The act provides that each and every able-bodied white male citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, with the usual exemptions, shall be enrolled in the militia, which is to be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies and required to appear for exercise on certain days. The provision for officers is as follows: To each division one major general and two aides-de-camp with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier general and one brigade inspector who is also to serve as brigade major; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant; to each battalion, one major; to each company of infantry, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer and one fifer and bugler; that there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one drum major and one fife major; to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer and one fifer; to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter.

The act also provides for one adjutant general for the whole militia. The adjutant general, major generals, brigadier generals and brigade inspectors are to be appointed and commissioned by the governor. It is made the duty of the adjutant general to distribute to the several corps all orders from the governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia of the state; to attend all public reviews when the governor shall review the militia; to obey all orders from the commander-in-chief relating to carrying into effect and perfecting the military discipline established by the act.

On April 9, 1799, an act was passed by which many of the provisions of the previous laws were repealed and new regulations were established for the military department; the state was divided territorially into divisions and two colours or standards were adopted.

The act of April 6, 1802, repealed the militia laws then in force, but re-enacted many of the provisions of the act of 1799, gave the militia of Pennsylvania a more effective organization than it had ever had before, and began the work of putting it on a firm military basis. It still retained the unorganized militia form, however, and required the enrolling of every free able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-

five years, "except the vice president of the United States, officers judicial and executive of the United States, members of both houses of congress, and their respective officers, all custom house officers with their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post roads, while they remain such, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen of the United States, ministers of religion of every denomination, professors and teachers in the university, colleges, academies and schools, while they are actually employed as such, judges of the supreme court and presidents of the courts of common pleas, menial servants of ambassadors, ministers and consuls from foreign states, sheriffs, gaolers, and keepers of workhouses."

Each captain was required to keep a list of all persons enrolled in his sub-district, noting thereon the exempts, and these rolls were annually delivered to the brigade inspectors, under oath.

This act provided that the militia of this commonwealth should be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. Each division was to consist of two brigades, and each brigade of not less than four regiments. A regiment was to consist of two battalions, each battalion being of four companies, exclusive of a flank company, in such manner that no company should consist of less than sixty-four or more than one hundred privates. It was provided that there might be attached to each battalion one company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen, to be furnished within the bounds of the regiment, and to each brigade one company of artillery, which should be furnished with one piece of ordnance at the expense of the state, as soon as they were completely uniformed and equipped. At the discretion of the governor one or more troops of horse might be attached to each brigade, not to exceed in number one-eleventh part of the infantry.

For the purpose of organization the state was divided into districts, and in each district was to be organized a division. This division into districts was as follows: The city and county of Philadelphia to form one division; the counties of Bucks and Montgomery one; the counties of Chester and Delaware one; the county of Lancaster one; the counties of York and Adams one; the counties of Berks and Dauphin one; the counties of Cumberland and Franklin one; the counties of Northampton and Wayne one; the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming and Luzerne one; the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Center one; the counties of Bedford, Fayette and Somerset one; the counties of Washington and Green one; the counties of Westmoreland, Allegheny and parts of Butler and Beaver one; the counties of Armstrong, Crawford, Erie, Venango, Warren, Mercer and parts of Butler and Beaver one. The city of Philadelphia was constituted a brigade, and the division commander in each of the other divisions so divided his troops as to have two brigades. When regiments grew to more

than one thousand men the brigade commander, the brigade inspector and the regimental commanders met and made a new distribution, organizing a new regiment or equalizing the old ones as seemed most expedient.

Section V of this act provides "That there shall be two colours or standards provided at the expense of the state, for every regiment, so that each battalion may have one, and they shall be uniform throughout the state, and of the following devices and dimensions, to wit: the length or height of the staff of each of the said colours shall be nine feet, with a brass spear on the top thereof, the fly of each of the said colours shall be six feet six inches in length, and four feet six inches in height on the staff, on the fly of one of said colours, to be made of a dark blue coloured silk, there shall be painted an American eagle, with expanded wings, supporting the arms of the state, or some striking part thereof, in the upper corner, next to the staff, there shall be inserted, in white letters and figures, the number of the regiment, and word 'Pennsylvania,' encircled or ornamented with thirteen white stars; the fly of the other colour shall be composed of thirteen red and white alternate stripes, with the upper corner next to the staff, coloured and appropriated as above directed, and each colour shall be ornamented with two silken tassels."

The same section specifies the uniform of the militia. The infantry, light infantry and cavalry wore a blue coat, faced with red, the linings and buttons being white. The artillery wore a blue coat, faced and lined with red, with yellow buttons. General officers and staff officers wore a blue uniform, faced with buff. The cockade to be worn by the militia of this state was to be blue and red. A peculiar feature of this bill of dress is that while it prescribes a blue uniform for general officers it only specifies coat and cockade for the troops under their command.

The commissioned officers of infantry, light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen were required, at their own expense, to be armed with "a sword or hanger and an esponton." The officers of artillery were required to have "a sword or hanger, a fuzee, a bayonet and belt, and a cartridge box, to contain at least twelve cartridges." The officers of horse were required to have a horse at least fourteen and one-half hands high, "a sword and a pair of pistols, the holsters of which shall be covered with bear skin caps." Each light horseman or dragoon was required to furnish himself with a suitable horse, "a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion and valse holsters, and a breast-plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, the holsters of which shall be covered with bear skin caps, a sabre and cartridge box, to contain at least twelve cartridges for pistols."

It was provided that the militia should be officered as follows: Each division should have one major general and two aides-de-camp with the rank of major; to each brigade was allowed one brigadier general, one brigade major and one brigade inspector, each with the rank of major. Each company was officered by a captain, a lieutenant and an ensign. The regimental staff consisted of an adjutant and a quartermaster with the rank of

lieutenant, a paymaster, a surgeon, a surgeon's mate, sergeant major a quartermaster sergeant and a drum and fife major. Four sergeants and four corporals were allowed to each company.

An adjutant general of the state was provided for, and his duties specified, the adjutant general, major generals, brigadier generals and brigade inspectors being appointed by the governor. The other officers were elected.

The brigade inspector was required at least once a year to make an inspection of the brigade. He presided at all elections for officers, issued all calls putting the brigade on active duty, and when any portion of the brigade was required for service it was his duty to call it out, assemble it, march it to the place of rendezvous, and turn it over to the officer designated to command. The old method of dividing the companies into classes was retained, and the manner of making drafts and officering them as called was the same as detailed in former acts.

Days for exercise and muster during the months of May and October were specified, one month's notice being given by the brigade inspector, who was required to fix the time.

A peculiar provision of the law is to be found in Section XL, which provides that "If any youth of the age of twelve years, and not exceeding the age of eighteen years, shall, with the consent and approbation of his parents attach himself to any company of militia, for the purpose of learning to beat the drum, play the fife, blow on the bugle horn or trumpet * * * the father of every youth who shall have been instructed as aforesaid, shall be exempted from every kind of militia duty so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of a drummer, fifer, bugler or trumpeter in any militia company."

The officers of each regiment were required to meet in April and September for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art.

CHAPTER III.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA LAWS, 1803-1870.

PRIOR to 1803 all militia laws were made for the unorganized militia, and no legal reference can be found to the existence of organized state troops, although it is known that there were a few companies of cavalry and infantry, notably the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, which was organized November 17, 1774, and has maintained a continuous organization to this day. The first mention of an organized militia is to be found in the act of March 21, 1803, which authorized the forming of volunteer companies, gave them special exemption from fines for non-attendance at regimental muster and permitted them to meet for drill, other than the regimental muster, on such days and times as they should agree upon among themselves.

On April 4, 1805, the general assembly directed the governor to appoint a quartermaster general, but did not specify his rank. Brigadier generals were authorized to appoint brigade quartermasters, no rank mentioned, and regimental commanders were given authority to appoint chaplains.

On April 9, 1807, the general assembly revised the militia law and passed a new act for its government. Aside from a new organization of divisions the law was practically a re-enactment of the act of April 6, 1802. Under this act sixteen divisions were created, the city and county of Philadelphia constituting the first division, the counties of Bucks and Montgomery the second, the counties of Chester and Delaware the third, the county of Lancaster the fourth, the counties of York and Adams the fifth, the counties of Berks and Dauphin the sixth, the counties of Cumberland and Franklin the seventh, the counties of Northampton and Wayne the eighth, the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne the ninth, the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Jefferson, McKean and Clearfield the tenth, the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Center the eleventh, the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria the twelfth, the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette the thirteenth, the counties of Washington and Green the fourteenth, the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana the fifteenth, the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren the sixteenth division.

Under this law regiments were to contain not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand men. The regiments were renumbered, and special rules provided how and when the militia might be called into active

service. Regulations were adopted for the government of the volunteer companies, which were becoming more numerous.

The act of March 26, 1808, authorized the forming of additional volunteer companies of light infantry, grenadiers, riflemen or pikemen to each battalion, consisting of two hundred and fifty enrolled militia in addition to those authorized by the previous act. The troops of cavalry, the companies of artillery, riflemen and light infantry, forming the Militia Legion of Philadelphia, were authorized to elect a lieutenant colonel commandant and such other officers as they might deem expedient, and fix their own days of training, but were required to appear on the training days fixed by law. When the militia was called into active service the governor was authorized to organize the volunteer companies into battalions, regiments and brigades.

By the act of March 31, 1812, the regiment of artillery attached to the first brigade, first division, located at Philadelphia, was enlarged to eight companies, and it was provided that two troops of horse or flying artillery might be attached to this regiment. Although intended to give the Philadelphia regiment this privilege the act was made sufficiently broad so that two hundred citizens, in any division, might form a regiment of artillery.

The first mention of the purchase of books for the use of the militia is found in the act of March 29, 1813, in which the governor is authorized to purchase from William Duane two thousand copies of the Handbook for Infantry and one hundred copies of the Handbook for Riflemen, at a price not exceeding \$1.11½ per copy. The act specifies how the books were to be distributed and who were entitled to receive them.

The militia laws were again revised by the act of March 28, 1814, which divided the state into sixteen divisions, and for the first time specified by law the exact location of the brigades. The first section of the act prescribed that "the divisions and brigades shall be numbered and organized as follows:

First division. First brigade, county of Philadelphia; Second brigade, county of Philadelphia.

Second division. First brigade, county of Bucks; Second brigade, county of Montgomery.

Third division. First brigade, county of Delaware; Second brigade, county of Chester.

Fourth division. First brigade, county of Lancaster; Second brigade, county of Lancaster.

Fifth division. First brigade, county of York; Second brigade, county of Adams.

Sixth division. First brigade, counties of Dauphin and Lebanon; Second brigade, counties of Berks and Schuylkill.

Seventh division. First brigade, counties of Northampton and Pike; Second brigade, county of Lehigh.

Eighth division. First brigade, counties of Northumberland, Union

and Columbia; Second brigade, counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wayne.

Ninth division. First brigade, counties of Lycoming, Potter and McKean; Second brigade, counties of Bradford and Tioga.

Tenth division. First brigade, counties of Mifflin and Center; Second brigade, counties of Huntingdon and Clearfield.

Eleventh division. First brigade, county of Cumberland; Second brigade, county of Franklin.

Twelfth division. First brigade, county of Bedford; Second brigade, counties of Somerset and Cambria.

Thirteenth division. First brigade, county of Westmoreland; Second brigade, county of Fayette.

Fourteenth division. First brigade, county of Washington; Second brigade, county of Green.

Fifteenth division. First brigade, county of Allegheny; Second brigade, counties of Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Sixteenth division. First brigade, counties of Beaver and Butler; Second brigade, counties of Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

This is the most comprehensive act passed by any general assembly prior to that time. It continues the old system of enrollment, makes the same exceptions and the same provisions for dividing the militia into classes and regulating their calling into active service by draft and officers each draft as before. While the bounds of each division and brigade are fixed by the act itself it requires the brigade commander and brigade inspector to define the limits of each regiment and battalion within their command. The field officers of regiments fixed the bounds of the companies in their commands.

The minimum for a company of artillery was three officers and fifty-eight enlisted men; for a company of light infantry, three officers and fifty-six enlisted men; for each company of riflemen, four officers and fifty-five enlisted men; for each company of infantry, four officers and one hundred and three enlisted men; for each troop of cavalry or dragoons, four officers and forty-six enlisted men. Regiments of artillery, light infantry, riflemen and infantry consisted of ten companies, while regiments of cavalry and dragoons consisted of eight troops.

Officers were appointed or elected, and the elections held as in the former act, their terms of commission being fixed at seven years, "if they shall so long behave themselves well." The failure of any officer to uniform and equip himself within six months vacated his commission. Officers were required to "furnish themselves with such arms and equipments as should be designated for each description of troops by the commander-in-chief." The uniform of the general officers and their staff officers remained the same, but in all other respects the uniform was established by the commander-in-chief and made known by him. The colors and cockade remained unchanged.

The same provision relating to teaching boys martial music with the exemption for the father was retained.

All commissions in force at the time of the passing of this act were nullified after August 1, and new elections ordered.

On March 19, 1816, a supplement to the above act became a law. This act named the regiments in each brigade. It specified that all officers should rank according to the number of their respective regiments and made the office of brigadier general elective instead of appointive, as heretofore. The uniform of the general officers and their staff officers was required to be "in all respects similar to that prescribed to be worn by officers of the same grade in the army of the United States; and the cockade shall be black." No other reference was made to uniform and in other respects this act is practically the same as its predecessor.

The act of March 24, 1818, fixed the company training day as the first Monday in May, and the battalion days as the second Monday in May, to continue from day to day until all battalions have trained and exercised under the supervision of the brigade inspector.

By this act all persons who had been or should thereafter enroll themselves in any volunteer company of light infantry, riflemen, cavalry or artillery, and should equip themselves at their own expense, and shall have served seven successive years in the company, were exempt from militia duty except in time of invasion, insurrection or actual war.

The next general act was the act of April 8, 1821. It provided for the same sixteen divisions in the previous act, with the same two brigade formation, but permitted the formation of a third brigade when circumstances would warrant. The number of companies in a regiment was fixed at not less than eight nor more than twelve. The same provisions as to enrolling and exemption from enrollment as in the previous laws were re-enacted.

The governor appointed the adjutant general, but major generals, brigadier generals, brigade inspectors, field and line officers were elected and the staff officers were appointed by the officers upon whose staff they served.

The volunteers, as the organized militia had become known, were to be organized with the following minimum strength: Every troop of cavalry, four officers and forty-three enlisted men; artillery, three officers and forty-six enlisted men; infantry, three officers and fifty enlisted men; riflemen, three officers and forty-nine enlisted men. The volunteers were to elect their own officers and be subject to inspection by the brigade inspector. Every volunteer company of artillery was entitled to one piece of artillery with the proper equipment of muskets and bayonets, cartridge boxes and belts. Any number of troops or companies, not less than three, could form a battalion and elect a major, adjutant and quartermaster. If they numbered five they were entitled to a lieutenant colonel, a major, an adjutant and a quartermaster. If the companies numbered six, a surgeon

was added, and if they numbered eight or more they were to be a regimental organization with a colonel, lieutenant colonel, two majors, an adjutant, a quartermaster, a surgeon and a surgeon's mate.

Volunteer corps were ranked in the following order: First, cavalry; second, artillery; third, infantry; fourth, riflemen. Officers were to rank according to the dates of their commissions. The volunteer troops were not obliged to parade with the militia on training days but paraded for inspection at such times as ordered by the proper brigade inspector. Seven years' service in a volunteer company excused the man from militia service except in case of actual war.

By the act of April 2, 1822, the militia system of the state was again remodelled, but many of the old regulations were readopted. The same sixteen divisions were preserved and the same brigade, regimental, battalion and company formations. In fact the main purpose of the act seems to have been to define the powers and duties of courts martial, regarding which there had been a controversy between the state and federal authorities, growing out of the imposition of fines during the war of 1812-15.

A supplement to this act, approved March 30, 1824, specifies that "in the future, every stand of colors for a militia regiment, shall be marked 'Pennsylvania Militia,' and not with the number of the regiment." It also authorizes the brigade commanders, whenever any of them deem it advantageous to the interests of the brigade, after conference with the colonel, to order the colonel of any regiment to appoint officers to fill any vacancies which may exist. It also provided that the resignations of troop and company officers of volunteers and all regimental staff officers should be made to the colonel; the officers of battalions to the battalion commanders; all field and staff officers of brigades to the division commander. It was the duty of the officer receiving such resignation to at once notify the brigade inspector who ordered a new election. Resignations of major generals were to the adjutant general.

The act of April 14, 1827, provided that every infantry volunteer company complying with the militia laws should be entitled, in addition to the equipment previously provided, to bayonet belts and scabbards, and that every light artillery company should be entitled to swords and belts. It also authorized to purchase four hundred copies of infantry and a like number of light infantry discipline, of the same edition as heretofore purchased, and also to furnish each commandant of artillery with "one copy of the best system of discipline and instruction for artillery that can be procured." It was further provided that the adjutant general should issue to the senior company of each brigade a sufficient number of Harper's Ferry or other public rifles to supply it, and if he had enough rifles to supply two companies in each brigade the second senior company was to be so armed. These companies could only be issued these rifles if they were "uniformed agreeably to the rules and regulations for uniforming the army of the United States, and in conformity to the laws of this commonwealth." The

company officers were required to appoint a suitable person to keep these rifles in good order.

By the act of April 23, 1829, it was directed that the proper number of swords and pistols should be issued to the non-commissioned officers and privates of every company of volunteer cavalry then or thereafter organized and uniformed, provided the issue should not be made to more than two companies in each brigade. The adjutant general was authorized to make requisition for and receive from the government of the United States the entire quota of arms due the state under the act of congress of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. This act also repealed the provision requiring the employment of a man to care for the rifles.

On May 4, 1832, the legislature authorized the adjutant general to purchase two hundred copies of Cavalry Tactics and distribute them so that each commanding officer should have a copy. It also authorized troops of cavalry to form battalions of two troops and elect a major, an adjutant, a quartermaster and a surgeon, provided they were so situated that a third troop could not be attached. Each company or troop of regularly organized volunteers was entitled to one tent and the necessary equipage for every three officers and the same for every six enlisted men, "but no tents shall be given except where a regiment or battalion will agree to do camp duty at least fifteen days in succession in each year."

This is the first provision made by the state for encampments.

This act also provided that the adjutant general shall not hereafter issue arms to any other than regularly organized volunteer troops or companies, and thus took the first step toward the obliterating of the unorganized militia from the active military work.

The salary of the keeper of the arsenal, at Harrisburg, was at this time increased to \$150 per annum.

In 1838 Cooper's Tactics became the authorized drill book, and by act of March 19 the adjutant general was directed to purchase a sufficient number to supply each field, staff and company officer with a copy.

By the act of June 25, 1839, the canal commissioners were "authorized to permit, if they see proper, volunteer companies to travel on the public works of the state free of toll."

By the act of June 12, 1840, the seventeenth division, consisting of Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren counties, was created and the necessary elections were ordered.

Between the passage of the act of April 2, 1822, and the act of April 25, 1844, there was little militia legislation except numerous acts permitting the volunteer companies, or organized militia, to be exempt from drills and parades with the unorganized militia, provided they held the required number of drills upon dates of their own choosing. Apparently tiring of the flood of such bills the legislature, on July 16, 1842, incorporated this section in an act concerning the trust estate of Hugh Roberts, de-

ceased, and for other purposes: "That hereafter all volunteer companies organized according to law, shall be exempt from parading with the militia: Provided however, that said companies shall parade the number of days in each year, now provided by law."

On July 26, 1842, the passing of "Training Day" was foreshadowed by the passing of an act abolishing the May militia trainings.

The act of April 25, 1844 restored the May training days, abolished the court of appeals, to which those who did not appear for training might appeal and show cause for absence, and placed the duty of collecting the fines in the hands of the brigade inspector. It also contained a provision by which any person who did not desire to attend the training might pay one dollar per year for the use of the militia fund and be exempt. The minimum for a company or troop, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, was fixed at thirty privates and the fines for absence were fixed at four dollars per day for field officers, two dollars for staff and line officers, and fifty cents for enlisted men, except musicians appointed to do service on days of regimental and battalion trainings, who were fined two dollars. The remainder of the act deals with the records of absentees, how they were reported and how the fines were to be collected. The act was entitled: "An act to reduce the expenses of the militia system of the commonwealth, and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines," and one of the modes of making this reduction was to enact that the state would pay for no music for militia training days except one fifer, one drummer and one bass drummer for each battalion, at an expense of one dollar per day, for each man, the volunteers, however, being allowed to retain their music.

By the act of April 16, 1845, the militia age was declared to be between twenty-one and forty-five years, and the same act repealed the law which imprisoned men who did not pay their military fines.

The next general revision of the militia laws was made by the act of April 17, 1849. By this act it was made the duty of every free able-bodied white male person, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who had resided within the commonwealth one month, to provide himself with such uniform as may be considered a proper uniform for a volunteer company. The persons thus uniformed were required to form themselves into companies of not less than thirty rank and file, elect their own officers, make their own by-laws, regulate, collect and apply their own fines and forfeitures. When there were three or more companies in a brigade they were to be formed into battalions and regiments. A proviso was inserted that two cavalry troops may be organized into a battalion if no more are available. Another proviso required the election by the company or companies, in case there were less than three companies in a brigade, of a brigadier general and brigade inspector, as provided for the other divisions and brigades. The uniformed militia was required to meet by companies for training and discipline, not less than twice in each year, and each bat-

talion and regiment was required to meet for training and inspection not less than once in each year, in such order as directed by the brigade inspector.

All members of the Pennsylvania Volunteer regiments who had served in the war with Mexico and all persons who had served or shall serve five years in a volunteer company were exempt from militia service except in time of insurrection, invasion or actual war.

It was made the duty of the county commissioners, when they received the list of delinquent militiamen from their captains, to add the sum of fifty cents to the state tax of the delinquent. Fifty dollars per year was appropriated out of the military account thus created to each company, to keep up its armory and to pay for its music.

The commissions of officers, which had heretofore been for seven years, were thereafter to be for five years.

Each county in the commonwealth was made a separate brigade, regardless of what militia it contained, except Philadelphia county, where provision was made for three brigades. There were twenty divisions provided for, as follows: First, city and county of Philadelphia; Second, the counties of Berks, Montgomery and Delaware; Third, the counties of Chester and Lancaster; Fourth, the counties of York and Adams; Fifth, the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks; Sixth, the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe; Seventh, the counties of Northampton, Pike and Lehigh; Eighth, the counties of Northumberland and Union; Ninth, the counties of Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming; Tenth, the counties of Susquehanna and Wayne; Eleventh, the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter; Twelfth, the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion; Thirteenth, the counties of Sullivan, Bradford and Tioga; Fourteenth, the counties of Juniata, Mifflin, Center, Huntingdon and Clearfield; Fifteenth, the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Franklin; Sixteenth, the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Blair; Seventeenth, the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Green; Eighteenth, the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson; Nineteenth, the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence; Twentieth, the counties of Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

The provisions of the former act relative to the appointment and duties of the adjutant general, the regulation of courts martial and the calling of the military into actual service of the state and the United States were re-enacted.

In 1851 the legislature attached Montour county to the Eighth division, and by act of April 15 cured the defect in the returns of or failure to make returns by the officers of Perry county and Luzerne county, and permitted them to make the missing returns and receive their quota of the military fund.

The act of March 18, 1852, "for the encouragement of the volunteers in the city and county of Philadelphia," placed a tax of one dollar upon each

resident of Philadelphia, not exempt from military duty, who was not either a member or a contributing member of some volunteer company, and the contribution must be not less than one dollar per year. In 1854 this act was extended to all other counties, the tax being made fifty cents, except in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, which remained at one dollar.

The act of April 30, 1853, required each major general to visit at least one of his brigades each year, and dealt largely with delinquents and how the fines were to be collected. The adjutant general was authorized to assign the relative rank of corps and officers in such a manner as to conform to the army regulations and to insert in his report annually a register of officers with relative rank, and the number and force of regiments, battalions and unattached companies, and such other information as he may deem necessary.

By the act of April 21, 1858, the militia laws of the state were entirely reconstructed, and the organized militia placed on a much better basis. The unorganized militia stepped into the background, and was only recognized as it is at the present day. The assessors of each precinct were required to make, at the same time they made their assessments, a list of all persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years who were liable to be enrolled for military duty by the laws of the United States. It excepted from this all persons in the army or navy of the United States, ministers of the gospel, school teachers and directors, judges of the courts, persons who have been honorably discharged from the army or navy in consequence of performance of duty in pursuance of any law of this state, those who had served or shall serve seven years in a uniformed company of the state. A copy of this roll was to be posted in a public place and a copy filed with the county commissioners. The sum of fifty cents was collected as a military tax from all persons not members of the uniformed militia or in one of the exempt classes. The commanding officer of each company was required to file with the county commissioners annually a roll of his company and a roll of contributing members who gave not less than fifty cents annually, and these were deducted from the assessment roll. The fund so created was to be used exclusively for military purposes, for the benefit of the uniformed militia and for the necessary expenses of the commonwealth.

The term militia, in this act, is applied only to the uniformed or organized militia. It is divided into the same twenty divisions as in the last general act and each county, except Philadelphia, remained a brigade. Each brigade, regiment, battalion, squadron, troop and company was required to conform as closely as possible to the regulations of the United States, except that a regiment might consist of five or more companies. Cavalry troops were allowed one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and one cornet; artillery companies one captain, two first lieutenants and one second lieutenant; infantry and rifle companies one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant. These officers, together

with one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants and four corporals were elected by the companies. Whenever thirty men formed a company and uniformed themselves the brigade inspector was required to inspect them and organized them according to law. A company deficient in numbers at an inspection was disbanded by the brigade inspector. The uniform and the system of discipline and tactics was to be the same as prescribed by congress for the army. Organizations in existence were permitted to retain their old uniform. Five or more companies constituted a regiment; two or more troops of cavalry or three companies of infantry, artillery or riflemen constituted a battalion. The major generals, brigadier generals, field officers, brigade inspectors and line officers were elected. The major generals were elected by the commissioned officers of their divisions, and all other elective officers by the members of the companies serving under them. Resignations were addressed to the brigade commanders and acted upon by them, and elections were ordered by the brigade inspector and presided over by him or the brigade commander.

Each major general was given a staff consisting of an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major; two aides-de-camp, with the rank of major; a division inspector, division surgeon and division judge advocate, each with the rank of lieutenant colonel; a division quartermaster and division paymaster, each with the rank of major. Each brigadier general was entitled to an aide-de-camp, a brigade quartermaster and a brigade paymaster with the rank of captain, and a brigade surgeon and brigade judge advocate with the rank of major. Each regiment or battalion was allowed a staff consisting of an adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant; a quartermaster, paymaster, surgeon, assistant surgeon, with no rank mentioned in the act of assembly; a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant and a drum major.

The first authority for military bands is found in this act, which provides that "the commanding officer of each regiment or battalion may organize a band of musicians and by warrant under his hand may appoint a "leader of such band."

Arms were issued upon requisition of the brigade inspector, and by him turned over to company commanders, who gave bonds for their safety. Tents were furnished for encampments when the proper requisitions were made and accompanied by a statement of when and where the camp was to be held and its duration, but all tents must be back in the state arsenal before November 1 of each year.

Each regiment was required to parade at least once between May 1 and October 1 of each year, as the brigade inspector should order and direct, for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review. In lieu of this annual parade the commanding officer of the brigade was permitted to order his brigade or any regiment, battalion or company under his command to encamp for six consecutive days. Twenty days' notice of this parade or encampment was required. Any other parades desired by com-

manding officers were permitted. Members of uniformed companies were exempt from jury duty, but were subject to fine for neglect of duty. Each major general was required to review one of the brigades in his division each year, and each brigadier general and the members of his staff, all armed and equipped, were required to attend the annual inspection and review of all of the regiments and battalions of his brigade.

In case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, within the limits of any division, brigade, regiment or battalion it was made the duty of the commanding officer of such division, brigade, regiment or battalion, to order out for the defense of the state the militia, or any part thereof, under his command, and immediately report what he had done to the commander-in-chief. In case of any breach of the peace, tumult or riot the sheriff of any county or mayor of any city could call upon the commandant of the military force of any county or city and the commanding officer to whom such order was given was required to call out his troops and give the necessary assistance. Pay at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day was provided for and a fine of not less than fifteen dollars or more than twenty dollars was imposed upon delinquents. An allowance of one dollar per day was made for horse hire.

A system of courts of inquiry and courts martial was provided for and established.

The staff of the governor and commander-in-chief was known as "the grand staff of the militia of this commonwealth." It consisted of an adjutant general, who also acted as quartermaster general, commissary general, inspector general, judge advocate general and engineer-in-chief. He held the rank of lieutenant colonel. In addition there were twenty aides-de-camp, one from each district, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and no person could be appointed an aide-de-camp who had not previously held the commission of captain. The duties of the adjutant general, in his multiple capacity, were set forth in detail.

This was the militia law of the state of Pennsylvania when the war of the rebellion broke upon the nation.

By the act of April 12, 1861, the adjutant general was relieved of the duties of commissary general and quartermaster general, and the "grand staff" was increased by two more lieutenant colonels to fill these offices. The adjutant general was directed to proceed at once to a thorough organization of the militia of the state and to take most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required should the president of the United States at any time make requisition for part of the militia of the state for public service. Five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia of the state.

By the act of April 18, 1861, the governor was authorized to appoint medical and other staff officers necessary to the wants and efficiency of the militia of the commonwealth now or hereafter called into actual service of the state or United States.

The act of May 15, 1861, authorized the governor and state treasurer to borrow three million dollars to defray the expense of organizing, arming, equipping, transporting and supporting the military forces of the state now or hereafter to be called into the service of the state or the United States. The governor was also authorized to appoint a major general and two brigadier generals, to be men of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all of the military forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisions of this bill. The governor was empowered to promote to second lieutenant any enlisted men who shall distinguish themselves by gallant action and meritorious conduct. A hospital department was provided for and county boards of relief were organized.

This act provided that the commander-in-chief and his staff were authorized and required to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth, and composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery. They were to be armed, uniformed and equipped, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the United States service, and enlisted in the service of the state for a period not exceeding three years or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and should be liable to be called into the service of the state at such times as the commander-in-chief should deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or to repel invasions, and further to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States, at such times as requisitions may be made by the president of the United States. Camps of instruction were provided for and the troops were to be assembled in them for such period as the governor should direct, and it was provided that the troops should, when not under such instruction in camp, or in the service of the United States, at all times hold themselves in readiness to be called into service. Companies and regiments were to elect their own officers, but the governor was empowered to appoint and commission chaplains.

By a joint resolution of May 16, 1861, the governor was empowered to purchase for the use of the volunteer militia ten thousand copies of Baxter's Infantry Drill.

By the act of May 15, 1861, in addition to the three brigades of the first division, in the city of Philadelphia, a fourth brigade, to be called the Reserve Brigade, to consist of four regiments of infantry and one squadron of cavalry, was authorized for the special defense of the city. It was provided that the third regiment of infantry, Gray Reserves, as at that time organized, should form the first regiment of this brigade. They were not to be paid by the state and were to be subject to military duty the same as if not members of this organization.

On May 16, 1861, Governor Curtin approved an act which empowered the councils of Philadelphia to create and organize a Home Guard for the protection of life and property in that city, which was to consist of such companies and regiments as were then or may be organized for the defense

of the city, provided they should not exceed ten thousand men. The mayor of the city, by and with the advice of the select council, was authorized to appoint an officer with the rank of brigadier general in the volunteer militia, who was to be commissioned as such by the governor, and who was to command the Home Guard. He was to hold and execute the duties of that office until his successor was determined and qualified. An election for brigadier general was to be held the second Monday in September, according to the military laws then existing, and the officer then elected was to take command on the second Monday in October, if confirmed by the select council and commissioned by the mayor. His commission was for a term of five years, if the Home Guard should so long exist. It was provided that the Home Guard should be a part of the militia of the commonwealth and be composed of white male residents of the city of Philadelphia, above the age of eighteen years, and was to be organized and officered as provided for the militia of the state. The mayor of the city was given authority to order out the whole or any part of the Home Guard for the preservation of the public peace and the defense of the city, and to determine the style of uniform, uniformity of color being preserved in each regiment. Nothing in this act was to be construed as exempting any of the members of the Home Guard from military service either under the laws of the commonwealth or of the United States, and it was especially provided that the state should not be required to furnish, equip or pay them except when called into service by the governor.

Two days previous to this act, May 14, 1861, the governor approved an act to establish a volunteer corps of nurses. It provided for the organization of a Pennsylvania Volunteer Nurse Corps, of three divisions, each division to consist of one principal, one first assistant, one second assistant and twenty-one nurses, who should attend to the wants of the wounded and sick soldiers in the service of the commonwealth.

During the sessions of the legislature in 1862 and 1863 there was little military legislation, though much of a military character. The act of April 11, 1862, for the promotion of the efficiency of the militia of Philadelphia, provided that the military tax imposed by the laws of the commonwealth should, so far as Philadelphia was concerned, be paid into the city treasury instead of the state treasury and used for the benefit of the uniformed militia of that city, whether organized under general or special laws. This act also contained the proviso that if the amount paid by contributing members to any one company exceeded the sum of five hundred dollars per annum the excess should be paid into the general fund of the regiment to which such company was attached.

By the act of May 4, 1864, the militia laws of the state were entirely reconstructed. It provided that every able-bodied white male citizen, resident of the state, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, should be enrolled in the militia by the assessors at the time of making the assessment. There were exempted from this all persons enlisted in volun-

teer companies, all who had served seven years in a volunteer company, the usual civic officials and all "idiots, lunatics, paupers and persons convicted of any infamous crime." The militia rolls were returned to the county commissioners who filed copies with the adjutant general. A fine of twenty dollars was provided to be paid by keepers of hotels and boarding houses who should give false information as to men residing with them. The enrolled militia was to be subject to no active duty except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots and to aid civic officers. When the militia was ordered out the governor was to organize it into companies, battalions and regiments.

The active militia was composed of volunteers, and in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion or the suppression of riots it was to be the first ordered into service. Each county was constituted a brigade, except that where counties did not have the minimum number enrolled, necessary to constitute a brigade, they were to be consolidated with other counties. The provision was also made that the city of Philadelphia was to be divided into four brigades and the city of Pittsburg was to constitute one brigade.

The volunteer and enrolled militia were divided into twenty divisions, as follows:

First division, the county of Philadelphia.

Second division, the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware.

Third division, the counties of Chester and Lancaster.

Fourth division, the counties of York and Adams.

Fifth division, the counties of Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin.

Sixth division, the counties of Schuylkill, Monroe, Carbon and Pike.

Seventh division, the counties of Northampton and Lehigh.

Eighth division, the counties of Northumberland, Union, Montour and Snyder.

Ninth division, the counties of Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.

Tenth division, the counties of Susquehanna and Wayne.

Eleventh division, the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Cameron.

Twelfth division, the counties of Clarion, Elk, McKean and Forest.

Thirteenth division, the counties of Bradford, Tioga and Sullivan.

Fourteenth division, the counties of Juniata, Mifflin, Center, Huntingdon and Clearfield.

Fifteenth division, the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry.

Sixteenth division, the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Fulton.

Seventeenth division, the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Green.

Eighteenth division, the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Nineteenth division, the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence.

Twentieth division, the counties of Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

Companies of cavalry were to have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner and not less than sixty nor more than seventy-eight privates.

The company of infantry was constituted of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner and not less than sixty-four nor more than eighty-two privates.

A company of artillery added one quartermaster sergeant and two artificers to the infantry quota, and it was required to have one hundred and twenty-two privates.

The term of enlistment was fixed at five years.

The volunteer militia, the term now applied to the organized militia, was to be organized by the commander-in-chief into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies when they existed in sufficient numbers and were conveniently located. He was also empowered to disband any company which failed to comply with the requirements of the law in the matter of uniform, equipment and discipline.

The officers of the militia were to be the commander-in-chief with a staff consisting of an adjutant general, an inspector general, a quartermaster general and a commissary general, each with the rank of brigadier general, and four aides-de-camp with the rank of colonel.

To each division a major general with a staff consisting of a division inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel; a division judge advocate, division quartermaster and two aides-de-camp with the rank of major.

To each brigade a brigadier general with staff consisting of a brigade inspector who also served as brigade major, with the rank of major; a brigade quartermaster and one aide-de-camp, each with the rank of captain.

The field, staff and non-commissioned staff of a regiment consisted of a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, a major, an adjutant (an extra lieutenant), a surgeon, two assistant surgeons, a chaplain, a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant, a commissary sergeant, a hospital steward and two principal musicians. The regiment was to consist of ten companies.

A regiment of cavalry was given three majors and a veterinary surgeon, the other field and staff officers remaining as for infantry, and was to consist of twelve troops.

A regiment of artillery was to be officered as a regiment of infantry, except it was given a major to every four batteries.

Commanders of volunteer regiments appointed their own non-com-

missioned staff and commanders of companies their non-commissioned officers.

Commissioned officers were chosen as follows:

Major generals, by the commander-in-chief, with the consent of the senate.

Brigadier generals were elected by the field officers of their respective brigades and commanders of brigade companies.

Field officers of regiments and battalions were elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments or battalions.

Line officers were elected by the enlisted men of their companies.

The commander-in-chief appointed the adjutant general and his aides. He also appointed the quartermaster general, and, in time of war, the commissary general, but it required the approval of the senate before the latter could be commissioned. The commander-in-chief also appointed the division inspectors and division quartermasters.

The major generals appointed the division judge advocates and their personal aides.

The brigadier generals appointed their brigade majors, inspectors, quartermasters and aides.

Chaplains, adjutants and quartermasters were appointed by the respective colonels.

Medical officers were appointed by the colonels, approved by the surgeon general.

Battalion staff officers were appointed by the battalion commanders.

The surgeon general was only appointed by the governor in time of war, insurrection or invasion, and his salary and that of the adjutant general, quartermaster general, inspector general and commissary general was fixed at six dollars per day, when actually employed in the service of the state.

Officers presiding at elections were required to be equal to or higher in rank than the officer elected and the officer elect must accept within ten days or it was to be assumed that he had refused. Any candidate for office in the militia, pending or after an election, who treated with intoxicating liquors those entitled to vote was fined twenty-five dollars, one-half going to the informer and the other to the military fund of the brigade. No civil process could be served on officer or soldier while on duty or going to or from military duty. Resignations were to the commander-in-chief, and required the approval of the commanders of the battalion, regiment, brigade and division. The commander-in-chief was empowered to discharge an officer if he became unfit to discharge the duties of his office, if he had been convicted of an infamous crime, if he removed from the bounds of his command, if he had been absent for one year without leave, at the request of the legislature or by sentence of court martial.

Officers of the line and staff and officers and soldiers of volunteer

companies were required to provide themselves with such uniforms as should be specified, under penalty of a fine of two dollars.

The state furnished arms and equipments upon satisfactory evidence being given that the company had a suitable place for their care and that they had filed a bond for their safe keeping and return. Camp equipage was loaned by the state to commanding officers who made requisition. It was required that all regimental and company organizations should be drilled in accordance with such tactics as may be adopted by the war department of the United States.

The commissioners of counties or mayor and councilmen of cities were required to provide each company of militia, within the limits of their respective places, with a suitable armory, or place of deposit, for the arms, equipments and equipages furnished by the state. This was paid for out of the brigade fund in the hands of the county commissioners.

Commanders of regiments, battalions and companies were authorized to order out their commands for elementary drill, two separate days between the middle of May and the middle of July, at such place as they deemed convenient, and the fine for failing to attend these drills was three dollars. The commander-in-chief was authorized to order division, brigade or regimental encampments of not more than three days, at which the troops were to be "inspected, reviewed and thoroughly exercised as companies, battalions or brigades, in the whole routine of camp and field duty."

Any soldier appearing at parade or drill deficient in any arm furnished him by the state was fined one dollar and any soldier who loaded his musket, rifle or pistol with ball, slug or shot, and who, without orders from his superior officer, discharged it while going to or returning from parade was fined not more than twenty dollars.

While in active service the troops were to receive the pay and rations of the regular troops of the United States, and in addition the sum of two dollars for the use of the uniform and blanket. Courts of inquiry and courts martial were to be conducted as in the United States army.

The first act of assembly which provided for uniforming any portion of the organized militia was the act of March 21, 1865, which authorized the governor to uniform with caps, pants and blouses such militia companies, in the border counties, engaged under the militia laws of the state, for local defense, as in his judgment may be necessary, provided the whole number so uniformed should not exceed three thousand. The uniforms were to be issued under such orders and regulations as the governor should prescribe.

The act of June 27, 1865, re-enacted the provision for a reserve brigade in the city of Philadelphia, in addition to the troops of the First division, but made the choice of officers conform to the general act of 1864, and provided for the election of a brigadier general as soon as two regiments, of five companies, were regularly organized.

All persons who had served nine months in the war of the rebellion

and been honorably discharged were, by the act of March 30, 1866, exempt from the payment of militia fines.

By the act of April 11, 1866, the state military board, then known as the board of claims, was declared to consist of the auditor general, state treasurer and adjutant general.

The act of April 1, 1867, required all persons subject to military duty, residing within the limits of the First division, to either become members of some volunteer organization or pay annually into the treasury of the city of Philadelphia the sum of two dollars which should be a commutation for fines and penalties for neglect to perform military service, except under call to prevent or repel invasion or to suppress insurrection. This fund was to be paid over to the volunteer companies in proportion to their organized strength. Members of volunteer companies attached to the First division were exempt from jury duty and company commanders were made the proper discharging officers, but discharges were required to be approved by the regimental or battalion commander. The minimum strength of all volunteer organizations, of all arms of the service, was fixed at thirty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. This was again changed by the act of April 17, 1869, when the minimum was made thirty-two enlisted men.

In 1869 the Dauphin county companies followed the example of the Philadelphia organizations, and had the act of April 17, 1869, passed. By this act all persons subject to military duty in Dauphin county were required to become members of some volunteer organization or pay into the county treasury one dollar annually. This fund was to be paid to the volunteer companies of the county in proportion to their numerical strength. The provision making the company commander the proper discharging officer, subject to the approval of his regimental or battalion commander was also applied to Dauphin county, and the act went a step further by providing that each member of a volunteer company should be entitled to the sum of eighteen dollars for furnishing himself with a uniform of any pattern adopted by the company to which he may belong, the uniform to be paid for out of the brigade fund. This act was, however, repealed April 16, 1870, but in the meantime, by act of March 3, 1870, the provisions of the Dauphin county act had been extended to the counties of Lancaster, Franklin and Lebanon.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NATIONAL GUARD LAWS, 1870-1909.

By the act of April 7, 1870, the name National Guard of Pennsylvania was given to the active militia of the commonwealth, and the commander-in-chief was authorized to arrange the volunteer militia, when they existed in sufficient numbers and were conveniently located, into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, each to be designated by number, except companies, which were to be designated by letter. A new division, to be known as the Twenty-first, was created, the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield and Cambria being detached from their former divisions for this purpose. A tax of fifty cents, collectible as other delinquent taxes were collected, was imposed upon all men not members of organized companies or exempt by law from military service. The disbursement of this fund was to be as under the previous law, except in counties where no volunteer organizations existed, and in that case it was paid, at the end of the year, to the school districts to be used for school purposes.

The three officers highest in rank, in each county, were constituted the military board of the county, and it was their duty to pay, out of the military fund, twelve dollars to each member of each volunteer company. The first year six dollars were to be paid the man when he furnished himself with a proper uniform and the balance at the close of the year. He received payment thereafter semi-annually, but only in proportion to the number of regular drills and parades of his organization which he attended.

The term of enlistment was fixed at five years, and the term of commission was for the same period. The courts martial laws were re-enacted and the division commanders were authorized to appoint boards of three officers who should examine into the capacity, qualification, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer in their respective divisions, and if their report was adverse the commission was vacated. Division commanders were authorized to disband companies which failed, for two successive semi-annual inspections, to have the minimum number of enlisted men. The commutation tax of one dollar for the county of Philadelphia was re-enacted and the number of aides on the governor's staff was increased to twenty-one.

By the act of April 26, 1871, the number of brigades in Philadelphia was increased to five, and by the act of June 2, 1871, the city of Philadelphia was divided into military districts and a canvasser authorized for each district to make the military enrollment. A judge advocate general, with the rank of brigadier general, was added to the commander-in-chief,

and it was also provided that "whenever an officer shall be recommissioned within six months after the expiration of his original commission, in the same grade in which he served in the National Guard, his new commission shall bear even date with and he shall take rank from the date provided in his former commission."

Another act, bearing even date with the above, authorized the governor to procure for each regiment of the National Guard a regimental flag of similar style to those presented to the Pennsylvania regiments of the war of the rebellion, to be inscribed with the proper number and name of the regiment. This flag was only to be presented upon the certificate of the major general commanding the division that such regiment was a proper organization and entitled to receive the same.

The act of May 19, 1871, authorized two additional lieutenants for the Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia.

Numerous acts had been passed exempting the members of organized companies in various localities from jury duty, and this was now extended to Philadelphia and Lebanon counties. In this latter county it was provided that each member of a volunteer company should be paid eighteen dollars for furnishing himself with a uniform of any pattern adopted by the company to which he belonged.

The act of February 7, 1872, repealed the military tax in the city of Philadelphia, and left that city without a military assessment.

During the next fifteen years better legislation, reorganization and improvement came fast. The act of April 15, 1873, provided that in time of peace the National Guard of Pennsylvania should not comprise more than ten thousand officers and enlisted men, and should consist of two hundred companies, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, to be distributed among the several military divisions of the state according to the number of its taxable population. In time of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof the governor was empowered to increase the force as the exigencies might require. The National Guard was to conform generally to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and the system of discipline and exercise was to conform as nearly as possible to that of the army of the United States, except that the minimum standard of a company was fixed at forty non-commissioned officers and privates. Semi-annual inspections were provided for, to be ordered by each division commander during May and June and September and October, upon such days as the adjutant general might agree upon, and it was made the duty of the adjutant general to attend all of these inspections. Inspection rolls were required upon which the company commander then, as now, made oath that this is a correct alphabetical roll of the company, and that the men present appeared in their own proper uniform and that no man was substituted for an absentee. Causes of absence, when known, were given. Every company found up to the proper standard in numbers, drill and discipline was to receive four hundred dollars, which was paid to the men on

pay roll. All other military claims were paid by the state military board. The embezzlement or misapplication of National Guard funds was made a felony. Provision was made for disbanding such companies in each brigade as were in excess of those allowed by this act.

The constitution of 1874 contained this article: "The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The general assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the treasury of the commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms."

The first military measure passed under the new constitution was the act of May 14, 1874, which provided that batteries of artillery, when ordered out for parade or service, under existing laws, shall be paid the actual cost of horsing the organization.

On the same day Governor Hartranft approved another act which gave the adjutant general the rank of major-general and the assistant adjutant general the rank of colonel. That part of the act of May 4, 1864, which prescribed that the commissary general and surgeon general were only to be war time appointments was repealed, and officers of these grades, with the rank of brigadier general were provided for, but it was specified that in time of peace they must serve without pay, compensation or emolument. The commander-in-chief was "authorized and empowered to rearrange and redistrict the military divisions of the state, reducing their number to not more than ten, arranging said divisions so that by lines of railway or contiguous localities the troops therein may be most speedily concentrated, assigning the troops thereto in proportion to the taxable inhabitants, or make such assignments as he may deem to the best interests of the service and upon such reduction and reorganization, the general officers now commissioned and their respective staff officers whose services will thereby be no longer required shall be honorably discharged." An appropriation was provided for the payment of armory rent for the companies, those located in cities, boroughs and towns of over fifteen thousand inhabitants to receive two hundred dollars per annum and all others to receive one hundred dollars per annum.

Two new regimental officers were authorized, a paymaster and a commissary, each with the rank of captain, to be appointed by the regimental commander. The provision of the law making brigadier generals elective was repealed, and it was provided that they should be appointed by the commander-in-chief, with the consent of the senate. General, field and staff officers were empowered to administer oaths in matters pertaining to National Guard service, but were forbidden to accept any fee therefor. The number of aides-de-camp allowed the governor was to be twenty, but the territorial restriction of one to each division was removed.

The act of May 4, 1876, established the maximum strength of a company as "that prescribed for the United States army."

The riots of 1877 brought strongly before the state authorities the necessity for a complete and thorough reorganization of the National Guard in order to put it upon a substantial basis and make it an effective military force. The first of the series of legislative enactments which has brought this about was approved June 12, 1878. It reduced the number of companies in time of peace to one hundred and fifty companies of infantry, five troops of cavalry and five batteries of artillery, fully armed, uniformed and equipped. They were to be allotted and apportioned to such localities of the state as the necessities of the service, in the discretion of the commander-in-chief, might require. The governor was empowered to make such regimental and brigade organization as he deemed necessary, but it was provided that the old, unwieldy and unnecessary organization should give way to one which would be more effective. The number of major generals of the line was never to exceed one nor the brigadier generals five. The usual proviso that in case of war, insurrection, riot or imminent danger thereof the governor should have power to increase the force was made a part of this section. The clause giving continuous rank to officers recommissioned was changed so as to cover recommissions to the same or a lower grade.

It was required that the organization of the National Guard should conform generally to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and the system of discipline and drill should conform as nearly as possible to those of the army of the United States. The minimum strength of a company was fixed at fifty enlisted men and the maximum at sixty. This act provides for the signing of enlistment papers by the recruit and his physical examination by a regimental surgeon or any surgeon or physician designated by the regimental commander.

The appropriation of four hundred dollars annually, to be divided among the men, was repealed, and in its place was substituted a section giving to each infantry company returned by the inspecting officer as being fully up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, the sum of five hundred dollars and to each troop of cavalry and battery of artillery the sum of one thousand dollars, but the adjutant general, before paying any of this allowance in money, was "to purchase and issue to regimental quartermasters, or commanders of independent companies, for each enlisted man, not already provided therewith, of said regiments and companies, and the recruits thereof, a cap, blouse and pants of the United States army fatigue pattern, and overcoat, blanket, knapsack or clothing bag, haversack and canteen, which shall be the regulation uniform of the National Guard." The cost of the original issue and of keeping up the uniform and equipment was to be deducted from the annual allowance, and when there was any balance it was to be paid to the company commanders in money. While other uniforms might be maintained for dress purposes, at the expense of the organizations, the state uniform was to be worn on

inspections and when the troops were called into actual service by the state.

It was by virtue of this section of this act that Pennsylvania took, in 1878, the lead of the other states in conforming in uniform, equipment and drill as closely as possible to the United States army, and it has to this day kept pace with the army changes.

A bond of eight thousand dollars was required by this act from regimental quartermasters, and of one thousand dollars from company commanders. It was provided that when on duty at the annual inspection officers should be paid for one day's services the same amount as officers of like grade in the United States army, first sergeants were to be paid three dollars sergeants two dollars, corporals one dollar and seventy-five cents, musicians and privates one dollar and fifty cents.

Brigade examining boards, consisting of the brigade commanders and their regimental commanders were provided for, to meet on the day of the annual inspection and pass upon the qualifications of every officer thereafter elected in his brigade.

A general inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colonel, was added to the staff of the commander-in-chief, and he was authorized to detail acting inspectors of rifle practice for each brigade and regiment.

To meet the changed conditions the staff of the commander-in-chief was made to consist of an adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general; an assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel; a commissary general, a quartermaster general, a surgeon general, a judge advocate general, an inspector general and an inspector general of rifle practice, each with the rank of colonel, and twelve aides-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The staff of a brigade commander was also changed, and he was given an assistant adjutant general, brigade inspector, a brigade quartermaster, a brigade surgeon, a brigade commissary and an ordnance officer, each with the rank of major, and two aides-de-camp with the rank of captain.

By the act of April 24, 1879, the adjutant general was directed to purchase and issue such uniform great coats, blankets, knapsacks or clothing bags and accoutrements as might be necessary to complete the equipment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania with such articles, to conform as nearly as possible in style and pattern with similar articles in use by the United States army. The sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, and it was provided that from this sum companies which had already been provided should receive their proportionate share in money.

The act of June 6, 1879, added a chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, to the staff of the commander-in-chief, and a judge advocate, with the rank of major, to the staff of each brigade commander. The pay of non-commissioned staff officers was fixed at the same amount as first sergeants. The adjutant general was authorized to purchase and issue such

military books as might be necessary. Companies were authorized to adopt by-laws, which, after being approved by the major general, should be binding and the punishments so provided be enforced. It was provided that all departmental officers upon the staff of the major general should rank as lieutenant colonels, and he was given, in addition to the staff already provided, an ordnance officer and an inspector or rifle practice.

The act of June 8, 1881, marked the beginning of the system of annual encampments which has been so successfully conducted by the National Guard of Pennsylvania. It provided that there shall be held once in every year, an encampment of the National Guard, not to exceed eight days' duration at such time and place as the commander-in-chief shall direct, and, during such encampment, there shall be made by the adjutant general an inspection of the troops. The men were to be allowed transportation, subsistence and pay for not exceeding five days, at the rate already provided. The spring inspection was also provided for in this act. It was to be made during April or May of each year, by an officer of the brigade staff, detailed for that purpose, at the company or regimental rendezvous. The inspecting officer received for this work his actual necessary expense but no per diem.

Each brigade was allowed a brigade band of not less than twenty or more than thirty musicians, who were to be given the clothing and allowance prescribed for musicians and their annual allowance was fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars. Each division, brigade, regimental or battalion headquarters was allowed one hundred dollars annually for rent of quarters.

The system of courts martial was revised and made to conform to the law as it stood at that time and a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars or not less than twenty nor more than thirty days' imprisonment was provided for the man convicted of failing to appear upon any occasion of duty. Keepers and wardens of all county jails were required to receive and confine all military offenders when delivered under the proper certificate of commitment of general or regimental courts martial or a field officer's court. Sheriffs were required to collect fines imposed by courts martial and make return to the president of the court who was required to pay all monies so received into the treasury of the commonwealth.

The legislature of 1887, by the act of April 13, thoroughly revised the military laws of the state and gave the National Guard a new military code. The peace organization remained unchanged. To the staff of the commander-in-chief was added an assistant quartermaster general and an assistant commissary general, each with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and also one sergeant major, a commissary sergeant, a chief musician and a color sergeant. The staff of the major general became an assistant adjutant general, a division inspector, a judge advocate, a quartermaster, a commissary surgeon, an ordnance officer and an inspector of rifle practice, each with the rank of lieutenant colonel; three aides-de-camp, with the rank

of major, a quartermaster sergeant, a sergeant major, a commissary sergeant, an ordnance sergeant, a chief musician and a color sergeant. There was no change in the commissioned staff of a brigade, but there was added to it a sergeant major, a commissary sergeant, a quartermaster sergeant, an ordnance sergeant, a chief musician, and a color sergeant. The officers of a regiment were to be one colonel, a lieutenant colonel, not to exceed three majors at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, one surgeon with the rank of major, one chaplain with the rank of captain, an adjutant (an extra first lieutenant), a quartermaster (an extra first lieutenant), two assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant, an inspector of rifle practice (an extra first lieutenant), a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant, a commissary sergeant, a hospital steward and a principal musician.

A troop of cavalry should have a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, a first sergeant, a commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner and not less than twenty-eight or more than thirty-eight privates. The infantry company was allowed its three officers, a first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians and not less than thirty-five or more than forty-five privates. The batteries of artillery were allowed a captain, two first lieutenants, a second lieutenant, an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, a first sergeant, a quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, a wagoner and not less than forty-six or more than fifty-six privates.

General officers were to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; field officers were to be elected by the line officers serving under them; line officers were to be elected by the enlisted men of their companies. Staff officers were to be appointed by the officer under whom they were to serve, except that the division and brigade staff appointments were subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief and medical officers to the approval of the surgeon general. Elections could not be had, except when in camp or on duty, without ten days' notice and the officer presiding must not be of less rank than the officer to be elected. Electors were required to be in full uniform and a majority of the whole was necessary to elect.

With many other sections that providing for brigade examining boards was retained, but the restriction that they should only meet at the annual inspection was removed, and it was provided that a failure to appear before the board when directed would vacate the commission.

The term of commission was retained at five years, but the term of enlistment was reduced to three years. The commissions of staff officers were for five years or until the successor of the officer appointing them was commissioned and qualified.

Annual encampments of not to exceed fourteen days' duration were authorized. No change was made in the uniform and equipment or in the

annual allowance to companies. An annual allowance of one thousand dollars per year to division headquarters, five hundred dollars to brigade headquarters, three hundred dollars to each regiment and one hundred and fifty dollars for each battalion was made for actual expenses, including clerk hire, to be paid only upon voucher. The pay table was unchanged except that the enlisted men were given an additional sum of twenty-five cents per day for service during their second term of enlistment and a further addition of twenty-five cents per day for service during each subsequent term of enlistment.

The adjutant general was authorized to issue to the National Guard such ammunition for rifle practice as should be necessary for the efficiency of the service. A "Roll of Retired Officers" was established, upon which all officers of ten years continuous commission or fifteen years of service were entitled to be placed, upon their honorable retirement. A grade of brevet second lieutenant was created for graduates of military schools having instruction given by an United States Army officer who shall have served as a captain of infantry at school for not less than six months.

The leaders of the brigade bands were given the rank and pay of a sergeant major and the band was given, in addition to the annual allowance an allowance for armory rent equal to half that of a company. Men who had done military duty in any organization of the National Guard for a period of five years were exempted from jury duty, if they so desired, and no civil process could be served on a National Guardsman while on duty or going to or from military duty. A very complete court martial law, with provisions for putting its findings into force, was also a part of this act.

This act was amended by the act of May 9, 1889, which provided that an allowance of two dollars per day should be paid for each horse necessary in horsing cavalry troops and batteries of artillery when parading mounted for any duty authorized by the adjutant general. It also gave to cavalry troops and batteries of artillery a quartermaster, with the rank of second lieutenant, and provided that the inspection at the annual encampment should be made by the adjutant general or the inspector general.

The Naval Battalion of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was constituted by the act of April 26, 1889, which provided for a battalion of not more than four companies of naval militia, under the command of a lieutenant commander, with a staff consisting of an adjutant, an ordnance officer, a paymaster and a surgeon, each with the rank of first lieutenant. The companies were to be commanded by a lieutenant commanding, two second lieutenants and two ensigns and should consist of fifty-two men.

The act of June 10, 1893, provided for four companies of engineers and a signal corps of one company in addition to the forces already mentioned. A company of engineers was to consist of a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, a first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians and not less than thirty-five or more than forty-five pri-

vates. The signal company was to consist of a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, a first sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and not less than twenty-eight nor more than thirty-two privates. A further provision was made that each battalion of not less than four companies of a regiment was to have a major, an adjutant (an extra second lieutenant) and a sergeant major. It was also provided that the division commander should appoint an examining board of not more than five officers for the examination of the officers of such battalions or companies which, as the engineers and signal company should report direct to him.

The appropriation for the annual current expenses of the National Guard was raised from three hundred thousand dollars to three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The appropriations for the necessary expenses of the various headquarters were also changed so that it should not exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum for division headquarters, six hundred dollars for each brigade headquarters, four hundred dollars for each regimental headquarters and one hundred and fifty dollars for each battalion not a part of a regiment.

The act of May 15, 1893, reorganized the state naval militia and provided that it should, in time of peace, consist of not more than two battalions, to be commanded by a captain. Each battalion was to consist of a commander, a lieutenant commander to act as executive officer, a lieutenant to act as navigator and four divisions or companies, with an engineer corps to each division. The divisions were to consist of a lieutenant, to command the same; two lieutenants, junior grade; two ensigns and not less than forty-two or more than eighty-four petty officers and seamen. Each engineer corps was to have a lieutenant to command it, an ensign, twelve petty officers and seamen as a minimum and twenty petty officers and seamen as a maximum, to each battalion. The captain was empowered to appoint a staff to consist of an aide, an ordnance officer, a chief of engineers, a paymaster and a surgeon, each with the rank of lieutenant. The commanding officer of each battalion was given power to appoint a staff to consist of an aide, a paymaster and a surgeon, each with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and an assistant surgeon with the rank of ensign. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers were to be chosen as like officers in the National Guard and their compensation was fixed at the same rate as the United States navy pay table.

By the act of July 3, 1895, the appropriation for the support of the National Guard and State Naval Force was fixed at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Two days later an act was approved giving the leaders of brigade bands the rank and pay of a sergeant major and increasing the pay of the enlisted men of brigade bands to two dollars per day.

The act of April 14, 1897, made service in the army, navy or marine corp of the United States during the war of the rebellion count as twice its

actual length in computing the fifteen years of service necessary to place on the "Roll of Retired Officers" such officers as were not eligible under the ten years of continuous commission clause.

The re-enlistment pay of the enlisted men was confined, by the act of May 5, 1897, to two re-enlistments and no more.

The war with Spain, in 1898, made another reorganization of the National Guard necessary, and this was accomplished through the act of April 28, 1899, which entirely reconstructed the military code of the state. It provided that in time of peace the National Guard, which was to be given preference whenever the president of the United States made a call for troops, should consist of not more than one hundred and eighty companies of infantry, five troops of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, four companies of engineers and a signal corps of one company. It retained the provision that there should be not more than one major general and five brigadier generals and that the organization should conform generally to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and the system of discipline, exercise, armament and equipment should conform as nearly as may be to those of the army of the United States. The commander-in-chief was authorized to make changes and alterations therein, but such modifications shall conform as nearly as possible to said laws, system, discipline and exercises. The enlistment paper was required to contain an oath of allegiance to the state and the United States, and the recruit was required to pass a medical examination.

No change was made in the staff of the commander-in-chief, the division commander or the brigade commanders. Regiments were to have not more than three majors and the regimental adjutants and quartermasters were given the rank of a captain. A regimental commissary, with the rank of captain, was added and three battalion adjutants, with the rank of first lieutenant. Not more than three hospital stewards and three battalion sergeant majors were added to the non-commissioned staff. Companies were constituted as before, but company commanders were put under two thousand dollars bond and lieutenants of companies under one thousand dollars. Inspector general's, quartermaster general's and subsistence departments were created, but they were composed of the officers of the various staffs serving in those departments.

A medical department was created to consist of the surgeon general, to be appointed by the commander-in-chief; one surgeon with the rank of lieutenant colonel, not more than twenty surgeons with the rank of major and not more than forty surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant. As sistant surgeons who had been assigned to duty and served with regiments of infantry for five years and were recommissioned within six months from the expiration of their former commissions were given the rank of captain. Appointments to the medical department were to be made by the commander-in-chief, after the applicant had passed successfully such examination as to character and professional ability as might be required by the sur-

geon general and had been recommended by that officer. The provisions for elections were unchanged, as was the authorization of general, field and staff commissioned officers to administer oaths. The term of commission was retained at five years and the period of enlistment at three years. The commander-in-chief was given authority to discharge commissioned officers for the same reasons as previously and the company commanders were authorized to discharge enlisted men, with the approval of their regimental commanders and upon the order of that officer were required to make such discharge. Companies which failed to comply with the requirements of the law in matter of uniform, equipment, discipline or efficiency might be disbanded by the commander-in-chief. Provision was made for annual encampments of not to exceed fourteen days' duration.

The same annual allowance was continued, out of which the company commander was required to keep up for each man an equipment consisting of a cap, blouse and trousers of United States army fatigue pattern, and overcoat, woolen and rubber blankets, knapsack or clothing bag, haversack and canteen, campaign hat and leggins. Organizations were permitted to have dress uniforms of their own design and selection, but were not permitted to expend any state money for them.

The allowance of two dollars per day for horse hire was retained and the allowance for the necessary military expense of each headquarters was unchanged. The pay table was also not disturbed.

A "Retired List" was created having the same requirements as the former "Roll of Retired Officers," but which not only gave the officer so retired the right to wear the uniform of the highest grade attained but made him subject to such duty, other than the command of troops, as might be assigned him by the commander-in-chief.

Except in the cases noted the changes made in the military code were mainly of a nature which made more clear the meaning of the law or provided a precise means of putting it into effect. The duties of the adjutant general were laid down in detail and the machinery of courts martial was given much attention.

By the act of May 21, 1901, the provisions of the act of May 24, 1887, which authorized cities of the first class to appropriate annually a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the support and maintenance of each company of the National Guard using and occupying an armory, building, rooms or quarters within the limits of said city was also extended to include cities of the second and third class.

The act of July 18, 1901, increased the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard to three hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, the increase being for the encouragement of rifle practice and to meet the increased expense incident thereto.

Radical changes were made in the military code of the state by the act of March 27, 1903. Instead of the five troops of cavalry formerly provided for the number was now increased to twelve and a provision was

made for a hospital corps when such should be organized by the surgeon general. The commander-in-chief was given an additional aide-de-camp, making thirteen in all. The rank of regimental commissaries and inspectors of rifle practice was raised from first lieutenant to captain. Provision was made for organizing the cavalry into a regiment and giving that regiment the same field and staff and non-commissioned staff as had already been provided for a regiment of infantry.

Companies of infantry were given a quartermaster sergeant, an artificer and not more than two cooks. At the same time the number of corporals was reduced to six. Batteries of artillery were given not more than two cooks and the number of sergeants fixed at four, the rank of commissary sergeant being abolished. In troops of cavalry also the rank of commissary sergeant was abolished, the number of sergeants fixed at six and corporals at five. The same provision as to cooks was made for the cavalry. The troop commander was permitted to have his quartermaster and assistant surgeon only when not assigned to or part of a regiment of cavalry. In the engineer companies provision was made for a quartermaster sergeant and two cooks and the maximum number of privates was increased from forty-five to sixty. Two cooks were also added to the strength of the signal company.

That portion of the military code which provided for brigade bands was repealed and provision was made for regimental bands, to consist of one chief musician, one principal musician, one drum major, each with the rank of sergeant of the non-commissioned staff, four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook and twelve privates.

A clause was inserted in the section fixing the pay of commissioned officers so that they receive the same pay as the officers of like grade in the United States army, "excepting longevity pay and commutation for quarters."

Prior to this act there was no provision for conforming to the United States army hospital organization, but now provision was made for a hospital corps, to be part of the medical department of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to consist of not more than fifty hospital stewards, one hundred acting hospital stewards and three hundred privates, to be organized as the commander-in-chief might direct. The appointment of hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards was to be made as the commander-in-chief might direct and the equipment should conform, as nearly as practicable, to that of the hospital corps of the United States army. At the discretion of the commander-in-chief the hospital corps could be organized into companies, the minimum and maximum strength to be determined by him, but in no case to be less than fifty non-commissioned officers and privates. The commissioned officers of each company were to be a captain, a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, each to be appointed by the commander-in-chief, after the applicant has passed successfully such examination as to character, professional ability and physical condition as may be

required by the surgeon general, and has been recommended by that officer.

The act of April 15, 1903, appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of a permanent camp site of not less than three hundred and fifty acres, but the state military board, the division commander and the brigade commanders, who were constituted a commission to make such purchase, have not as yet found the place which meets the requirements and is within the appropriation.

Prior to the act of April 5, 1905, the state of Pennsylvania made no provision for uniforming or equipping its commissioned officers, although requiring them to be fully and completely uniformed and equipped, according to the army bill of dress, at all times. The act just cited provides for the payment of forty dollars per annum to commissioned officers required to be mounted and thirty dollars per year to those not required to be mounted, providing the officer has been continuously in commission during the year for which payment is claimed and presents receipts showing that he has expended during that time the amount of the allowance he claims.

The state armory board was created by the act of May 11, 1905, and for the first time the state began the work of constructing armories for the proper housing of the companies of the National Guard and care of the state and United States property in their keeping. The board consists of the governor, the adjutant general and five persons to be appointed by the governor, of whom three shall be officers of the National Guard, and it serves without pay. The act carried with it an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provided that the maximum to be expended should be twenty thousand dollars for a company of infantry and thirty thousand dollars for a troop of cavalry or battery of artillery, to be exclusive of any gift of property or money for the benefit of any particular armory. The legislature of 1907 appropriated four hundred thousand dollars for continuing the work of the armory board, and by act of April 15 increased the maximum to be expended to twenty-five thousand dollars for each company of infantry and thirty-five thousand dollars for each troop of cavalry or battery of artillery. The members of this commission are appointed for five years and the work they are doing is so commendable that it is to be hoped that future appropriations may be largely increased.

The act of May 31, 1907, is the first compulsory retirement law put in force in Pennsylvania. By its provisions an officer who has served forty years, either as an officer or enlisted man, or both, in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, shall, if he make application to the commander-in-chief, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and when an officer is sixty-four years of age he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list. This law applies only to officers in command

of troops. Another provision of this law is that no officer shall remain in command of the division for a longer period than five years.

The legislature now appropriates four hundred thousand dollars per annum for the maintenance of the National Guard and the payment of the officers' allowance and an additional five thousand dollars for the payment of the annual allowance to organizations for rifle practice purposes. It also provides the commander-in-chief with an emergency fund of one million dollars against which he can draw to pay the expenses incident to actual service rendered by the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under orders of the governor, in the repelling of invasion, subduing insurrection, riot or disorder, or to furnish the quota of volunteers from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania under a call made by the president of the United States.

The official flag of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was by act of June 13, 1907, described as of blue, same color as the blue field of the flag of the United States. The length or height of the staff to be nine feet, including brass spearhead and ferrule; the fly to be six feet two inches, and to be four feet six inches on the staff. In the center of the flag there shall be embroidered in silk the same on both sides of the flag, the coat of arms of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in proportionate size, the edges to be trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk, two and one-half inches wide; a cord, with tassels, to be attached to the staff at the spearhead, to be eight feet six inches long, and composed of white and blue silk strands.

The flag of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be carried by the regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was specified in this act as the same flag described above, with the addition of two scrolls, in red, one above and one below the coat of arms of the commonwealth; in the upper scroll the inscription "———— Regiment Infantry," and in the lower scroll the inscription "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

The act of March 18, 1909, was passed to enable the governor to make the National Guard of Pennsylvania conform to any requirements of the War Department without the necessity for waiting for a session of the legislature to pass the necessary legislation.

It specifies that the Governor of the Commonwealth, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, known and designated the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and which is further known as the organized militia, shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, to prescribe in orders the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in such manner and form as to make the said organization conform to the requirements for the organized and volunteer militia under the laws of the United States; and, for that purpose, he shall have power to alter, divide, annex, consolidate, disband, organize, or reorganize any organization, department, or corps, so as to conform to any organization, system, drill, instruction, or discipline now or hereafter prescribed by the laws of the United States for the organization and government of the organized militia; and, for that pur-

pose, the number of officers and non-commissioned officers of any grade, in any organization, department, or corps, may be increased or diminished, and the grade of such officers and non-commissioned officers may be altered to the extent necessary to secure such uniformity: Provided, That, in time of peace, the National Guard of Pennsylvania shall not exceed in enlisted strength fourteen thousand men, and the necessary number of commissioned officers, according to the plan of organization.

Whenever by authority of this act, or by existing law, the Commander-in-Chief increases the minimum of any organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to conform to the minimum fixed by the President of the United States or by the War Department, he shall increase the maximum number of enlisted men in such organization by an amount equal to the number by which he has increased the minimum.

The same act provides for a supernumerary list to which officers who resign shall be transferred, pending the settlement of their financial and property accounts, thus permitting the vacancy to be filled. Officers who become surplus by reduction, alteration, consolidation, transfer or disbandment of organizations may be relieved from active duty and held supernumerary during the unexpired portion of his commission, and, while held as supernumerary, shall be subject to detail for active duty by the Commander-in-Chief.

The act of April 1, 1909, provides for the payment of a pension, not exceeding twelve dollars per month to either the widow, minor children or dependent parent of any soldier in the National Guard of Pennsylvania who may be killed or die from injuries received in line of duty while in active service under orders of the governor, and for which service a per diem pay is allowed under existing law.

CHAPTER V.

THE ASSOCIATORS.

THE peace policy of the Quakers which prevented Pennsylvania from making any effort to protect herself or her people, received its first blow from Benjamin Franklin, who, by means of a pamphlet, "Plain Truth," aroused the people from their feeling of helplessness to one of determination to do for themselves what the assembly, with its Quaker control, refused to do for them. This publication so crystalized public opinion on the adoption of a policy of public defense that even a number of young Quakers caught the war spirit. Franklin and those about him acted promptly when the military spirit had been awakened, and on Saturday, November 21, 1747, in Walton's school room, in Philadelphia, an association was formed for military purposes, and a committee appointed to draft a plan, which was submitted and adopted at a subsequent meeting at Roberts' Coffee House on Front Street. The next day the articles were ready for signing, and in three days five hundred signatures were secured and the work of volunteering went on not only in Philadelphia, but spread throughout the province. "Plain Truth" was translated into German, and a German company was the first one recruited. On November 26, common council took up the movement and petitioned the proprietary government to send cannon, arms and ammunition for the equipment of a battery. On the same day these matters were brought to the attention of the provincial council, and its minutes state that "On consideration hereof, the Board resolv'd to give all due Protection & Encouragement to the Members of the Association, it being the only Method thought on likely to preserve the Lives & Properties of their Fellow-Citizens in case of a Descent; and likewise to give the Proprietors an account of what was purposed to be done for the Defence of the Place, and to bespeak their favourable Reception of the several addresses which would go by this Conveyance; and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hopkins are desired to prepare the Draught of a suitable Letter to them on this Important Occasion."

The governor and council took Franklin into their confidence, and consulted him about everything and with good reason, for while declining a commission and the command of a regiment, for which he did not think he was fitted, Franklin controlled the whole body of associators which quickly reached eighty companies, with a strength of 10,000 men.

To raise the £3,000 necessary for the erection of the proposed battery a lottery was projected and carried on successfully, the City of Phila-

delphia taking 2,000 tickets and turning back into the association fund such prizes as it drew.

The minutes of the provincial council show that on December 7, 1747, "The Associators, to the number of near Six Hundred being drawn up under Arms before the Court House, the secretary was order'd to make the following Declaration:

"Gentlemen—I am commanded by their Honours the President and Council to acquaint you that your Proceedings are not disapprov'd by the Government, & that if you go on & chuse your Officers according to your Articles, Commissions will be readily granted them."

On December 29 the provincial council fearing a move on the part of the enemy before the cannon for the batteries could arrive from England, appealed to Governor Clinton, of New York, for "as many battering cannon as can conveniently be spared," and agreed to return them on demand. This letter recited the organization of the Associators and the projected association battery.

The minutes of the provincial council of January 1, 1748, state that "The Associators having form'd themselves into several Companies appear'd this Day under Arms & proceeded to chuse their officers & the following Gentlemen being elected & return'd for the approbation of the Council, the Secretary was order'd to fill up the Blanks in the commissions sign'd last council Day, with their names and to countersign the commissions."

The officers thus commissioned, and whose commissions bore the signatures of the president of the provincial council and the four eldest members, were:

Captains—Charles Willing, Thomas Bond, John Inglis, James Polegreen, Peacock Bigger, Thomas Bourne, William Cuzzins, Septimus Robinson, James Coultas, John Ross, Richard Nixon.

Lieutenants—Atwood Shute, Richard Farmer, Lynford Lardner, William Bradford, Joseph Redman, Robert Owen, George Spafford, William Clemm, George Gray, Jr., Richard Swan, Richard Renshaw

Ensigns—James Claypool, Plunkett Fleeson, T. Lawrence, Jr., William Bingham, Joseph Wood, Peter Etter, Abraham Mason, William Rush, Abraham Jones, Philip Benezet, Francis Garrigues.

These officers having received their commissions withdrew to another room and elected Abraham Taylor, colonel; Thomas Lawrence, lieutenant colonel, and Samuel McCall, major; then returned to the council and requested that they be commissioned as such. The secretary was ordered to prepare the commissions. These commissions were signed January 4, and on the afternoon of January 8 all of the officers of the regiment appeared before the provincial council, and "The Oaths to the Government were taken and Subscrib'd."

On January 9 commissions were issued to the officers of the Asso-

ciated Regiment of Foot of Chester county. The regiment was composed of fifteen companies and was officered as follows:

William Moore, colonel; Samuel Flaver, lieutenant colonel; John Mathers, major.

Captains—David Parry, Roger Hunt, George Aston, William McKnight, Moses Dickie, Richard Richison, Andrew McDowell, John McCoull, George Taylor, James Graham, Robert Grace, Hugh Killpatrick, John Williamson, John Mathers, James Hunter.

Lieutenants—Isaac Davy, Guyon Moore, Robert Morrell, Robert Anderson, John Boyd, John Cuthbert, John Cunningham, John Culbertson, John Vaughn, William Darlington, John Kent, William Buchanan, James McMaken, James Mathers, Charles Moore.

Ensigns—Nathaniel Davies, William Littler, Edward Pearce, Samuel Love, James Montgomery, John Hambrith, George McCullough, James Scoot, Robert Aul, Francis Garmer, Jacob Free, William Cumming, John Johnson, Joseph Talbert, Benjamin Weatherby.

Philadelphia county organized a regiment of nine companies, officered as follows:

Captains—John Hughes, Samuel Shaw, Henry Pawling, Thomas York, Jacob Hall, Edward Jones, Abraham Dehaven, Christopher Robbins, John Hall.

Lieutenants—Matthias Holstein, Isaac Ashton, Robert Dunn, Jacob Leech, Joseph Levis, Griffith Griffiths, William Coats, Roger North, Peter Knight, Joshua Thomas.

Ensigns—Frederick Holstein, John Roberts, Hugh Hamilton, John Barge, William Finney, James Richey, John Pauling, Benjamin Davis, Philip Wyncoop.

Edward Jones was chosen colonel; Thomas York, lieutenant colonel, and Samuel Shaw, major. Jacob Leech succeeded York as captain, John Barge was promoted to lieutenant, and Jacob Naglee was elected ensign.

The officers of the Philadelphia county companies were commissioned February 12, 1748, and on the same date the commissions were issued for the following:

Officers chosen for the Bucks county companies:

Captains—Alexander Graydon, Joseph Inslee, Langhourne Biles, George Bennett, Richard Walker.

Lieutenants—Anthony Denormandie, Anthony Teate, Garret Vanzant, Garret Wyncoop, Robert Walker.

Ensigns—James Barber, David Lawell, John Severns, Ralph Dunn, William Davis.

Officers chosen for the Lancaster county company:

Captain, Hugh Patrick; Lieutenant, Thomas McDowell; Ensign, Thomas Grubb.

Officers chosen for the New Castle county companies:

Captains—William McCrea, Henry Dyre, David Steward, George

Gano, David Bush, John Vance, Alexander Porter, Edward Fitzrandolph.

Lieutenants—Alexander Moody, Jerome Dusheene, James Egbertson, John McKinley, John Vandyke, James King, Alexander Chance.

Ensigns—Francis Graham, Jarrard Rothwell, Isaac Dusheene, Thomas Bennet, Charles Bush, William Harraway, Samuel Allricks, Joseph Hotham.

On April 12, 1748, the provincial council reviewed the Philadelphia regiment of Associators which paraded nearly 1,000 strong, and at the conclusion of the review the council went into session and made this minute: "The City Regiment of Associators having been review'd by the President & Council, the President express'd great satisfaction to see so large a number of inhabitants under Arms; and as none can doubt of their Zeal & readiness to do their utmost for the preservation of the City & Province, he hop'd the minds of the people wou'd now be pacified as having a more solid Security against an Enemy than had been known in times past."

Having effected an organization of stability, secured its recognition by the provincial council which commissioned its officers and raised funds by means of the lottery, the first care of the associators was the construction of proper batteries for the protection of Philadelphia against the vessels of the enemy. The sites for these were selected by the lottery managers, and the first battery was erected on Anthony Atwood's wharf, under Society Hill between Pine and Cedar streets, near the present Lombard street. It was a timber and plank breastwork, eight or ten feet thick, filled in with earth and rammed down. The grand battery was situated below the city, on ground since occupied by the United States Navy Yard. This latter battery was named "The Association" and mounted twenty-seven cannon, eighteen of which were loaned by Governor Clinton and taken to Philadelphia overland in order that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. The Associators mounted guard here, and no vessel was permitted to pass between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. In case of alarm at night, well-disposed persons were requested to "place candles in the Corner windows and doors for the more convenient marching of the militia and well affected persons who may join them." In 1750 the Association battery mounted fifty cannon, comprising 18, 24 and 32 pounders.

On May 17, 1748, the provincial council adopted a message to the proprietaries, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"This Province, which very lately was in a defenseless State is now, thro' the zeal & activity of some who have the Love of their country sincerely at heart, render'd capable, with the blessing of God, of defending itself against the Designs of our Enemies, many thousands of the inhabitants having voluntarily enter'd into the most Solemn Engagements for that purpose, in consequence whereof Arms have been provided, & every one appears assiduous in qualifying himself for the defence of his country. We see with the greatest Satisfaction such Order & Regularity observed among them, and such a progress made in so short a time in Military skill

as far exceeds our expectations. They have, likewise, at a considerable expence erected Batterys on the River, so situated & of such strength & weight of Metal as to render it very dangerous for an enemy to attempt the bringing any Ships before the City. Designs so commendable and at the same time so necessary, could not fail of the approbation & Encouragement of this Board. We have, therefore, granted Commissions to such General and other Officers as have from time to time been presented to us for that purpose by the Associators Since these Measures tend so manifestly, under God, to the Security of this Province, the preservation of its Metropolis, & the protection of the Aged and Helpless from the Calamities which would attend an Invasion, We think they justly deserve the Encouragement & Assistance of Your House."

An artillery company was organized on the plan of the Association, and on June 2, 1748, a commission was issued to Captain Sibbald to command it.

The records of the provincial council are almost silent upon the subject of the commissioning of officers of the associators beyond those of the first companies organized, although their minutes of August 4, 1748, show that Bernard Vanhorn, Ralph Dunn and some other persons belonging to the Associated company of Northampton township, Bucks county, had presumed, contrary to the articles of association signed by them, to form a new company and choose officers, Bernard Vanhorn being elected captain, Robert Cummings lieutenant, and Ralph Dunn ensign, and had so far imposed upon the council as to obtain commissions. Colonel Graydon called the attention of the council to this state of affairs, and the officers of both companies were ordered to appear before the council on August 12, when it was found that Vanhorn and thirteen others belonged to Captain Bennet's company, and they were ordered back to that organization, the new company being authorized to reorganize and elect other officers.

Commissions were issued August 4th for the following officers: Captains Thomas Hubert, Jr., and George Leggitt; Lieutenants John Rees and Thomas Leggit, and Ensigns Anthony Richard and Archibald Young, all of Chester County.

Captain John Harris, of Lancaster county.

Captain John Edwards, Lieutenant David John and Ensign Robert Stewart, of New Castle county.

Captains David Marshall and James Edwards, Lieutenants David Clark and James Lewis, and Ensigns William Green and James James, all of Kent county.

The interest shown in the association was shared by the women, who prepared some beautiful flags and devices, with mottoes for the volunteers. They also prepared the colors for the officers, half-pikes, spontoons, halberds, etc.

Among these devices and mottoes the following descriptions have been preserved:

A lion erect, a naked scimitar in one paw, the other holding the Pennsylvania escutcheon. Motto, Pro Patria.

Three arms wearing linen, ruffled, plain and checked. The hands joined by grasping each other's wrists, denoting the union of all ranks. Motto, Unita virtus habet.

An eagle, emblem of victory, descending from the skies. Motto, A Deo Victoria.

Liberty seated on a cube, holding a spear, the cap of freedom on its point. Motto, Inestimabilis.

Armed arm, the hand grasping a naked falchion. Motto, Deus adjuvat forte.

An elephant, emblem of the warrior always on his guard, as that creature was said never to lie down, and hath his arm always ready. Motto, Semper paratus.

A city walled about. Motto, Salus patriae, summa lex.

A soldier with his piece recovered, ready to present. Motto, Sic pacem quierimus.

A coronet and plume of feathers. Motto, In God we trust.

A man with a drawn sword. Motto, Pro aris et focus.

Three of the associators marching with their muskets shouldered and dressed in different clothes, intimating unanimity of the different sorts of people in the association. Motto, Vis unita fortior.

A musket and sword crossing each other. Motto, Pro rege and grege.

Representation of a glory, in the midst of which is written Jehovah Nissi; in English, "the Lord our Banner."

A castle, at the gate of which a soldier stands sentinel. Motto, Cavendo tutus.

David, as he advanced against Goliath and slung the stone. Motto, In nomine domine.

A lion rampant, one paw holding up a scimitar, another on a sheaf of wheat. Motto, Domine protege alimentum.

A sleeping lion. Motto, Rouse me if you dare.

Hope represented by a woman standing clothed in blue, holding one hand on an anchor. Motto, Spero per deum vincere.

The Duke of Cumberland, General. Motto, Pro Deo et Georgio Rege.

A soldier on horseback. Motto, Pro libertado patriae.

CHAPTER VI.

THE EARLY ASSOCIATOR ORGANIZATION.

THE officers of the Associated regiment of foot of Philadelphia, on December 28, 1747, were:

Colonel, Abraham Taylor; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Lawrence; Major, Samuel McCall.

Captain, John Inglis; Lieutenant, Lyndford Lardner; Ensign, Thomas Lawrence, Jr.

Captain, John Ross; Lieutenant, Richard Swan; Ensign, Philip Benezet.

Captain, James Polegreen; Lieutenant, William Bradford; Ensign, William Bingham.

Captain, Charles Willing; Lieutenant, Atwood Shute; Ensign, James Claypoole.

Captain, William Cuzzins; Lieutenant, George Spafford; Ensign, Abraham Mason.

Captain, Thomas Bourne; Lieutenant, Robert Owen; Ensign, Peter Etter.

Captain, Peacock Bigger; Lieutenant, Joseph Redmond; Ensign, Joseph Wood.

Captain, Thomas Bond; Lieutenant, Richard Farmer; Ensign, Plunkett Fleeson.

Captain, Septimus Robinson; Lieutenant, William Klemm; Ensign, William Rush.

Captain, Richard Nixon; Lieutenant, Richard Renshaw (a Quaker); Ensign, Francis Garrigues.

Captain, James Coultas; Lieutenant, George Gray, Jr.; Ensign, Abraham Jones.

Captain, John Hughes; Lieutenant, Matthias Holstein; Ensign, Frederick Holstein.

The "List of Officers of Associated Regiment of Bucks County," 1747-8, shows nineteen companies organized there and officered as follows:

Colonel, Alexander Graydon; Lieutenant Colonel, Matthew Hughes; Major, John D'Normandie.

Captain, Alexander Graydon; Lieutenant, Anthony D'Normandie; Ensign, James Barber.

Captain, Joseph Inslee; Lieutenant, Anthony Teate; Ensign, David Lawell.

Captain, Langhorne Byles; Lieutenant, Garrett Vanzant; Ensign, John Severns.

Captain, George Bennett; Lieutenant, Garrett Wynkoop; Ensign, Ralph Dunn.

Captain, Richard Walker; Lieutenant, Robert Walker; Ensign, William Davis.

Captain, Simon Butler; Lieutenant, James Meredith; Ensign, Benjamin Butler.

Captain, James Huston; Lieutenant, Archibald Finley; Ensign, William Walker.

Captain, Henry Corson; Lieutenant, Isaiah Vansant; Ensign, Joseph Hart.

Captain, Griffith Owen; Lieutenant, Thomas Kelley; Ensign, William Williams.

Captain, Alexander Hunter; Lieutenant, James Martin; Ensign, John Miller.

Captain, William Craig; Lieutenant, George Gray; Ensign, Thomas Armstrong.

Captain, George Hughes; Lieutenant, James Bozart; Ensign, Barnett Vanhorn.

Captain, William Ramsey; Lieutenant, Hugh Miller; Ensign, James Adams.

Captain, Charles Stewart; Lieutenant, James Hart; Ensign, William Hart.

Captain, Anthony Wright; Lieutenant, Lewis Rue; Ensign, Richard Vanhorn.

Captain, Robert Jamison; Lieutenant, John Beard; Ensign, Samuel Martin.

Captain, James McLaughlin; Lieutenant, James Davis; Ensign, John Hall.

Captain, John Wilson; Lieutenant, Thomas Blair; Ensign, George Overpeck.

Captain, Bernard Vanhorn, Jr.; Lieutenant, Robert Cummings; Ensign, Ralph Dunn.

The following are the records of "Officers of the two Associate Regiments of Chester County," 1747-8:

Colonels, William Moore and Andrew McDowell; Lieutenant Colonels, Samuel Flower and John Frew; Majors, John Mathers and John Miller.

Captain, David Parry; Lieutenant, Isaac Davy; Ensign, Nathaniel Davies.

Captain, Rogert Hunt; Lieutenant, Guyon Moore; Ensign, William Littles.

Captain, George Ashton; Lieutenant, Robert Morrell; Ensign, Edward Pearce.

Captain, William McKnight; Lieutenant, Robert Anderson; Ensign, Samuel Love.

Captain, Moses Dickey; Lieutenant, John Boyd; Ensign, James Montgomery.

Captain, Richard Richardson; Lieutenant, John Cuthbert; Ensign, John Hambright.

Captain, Andrew McDowell; Lieutenant, John Cunningham; Ensign, George McCullough.

Captain, John McCall; Lieutenant, John Culbertson; Ensign, James Scott.

Captain, George Taylor; Lieutenant, John Vaughn; Ensign, Robert Awl.

Captain, James Graham; Lieutenant, William Darlington; Ensign, Francis Gardner.

Captain, Robert Grace; Lieutenant, John Kent; Ensign, Jacob Free.

Captain, Hugh Kilpatrick; Lieutenant, William Buchanan; Ensign, William Cumming.

Captain, John Williamson; Lieutenant, James McMakin; Ensign, John Johnson.

Captain, John Mathers; Lieutenant, James Mathers; Ensign, Joseph Talbert.

Captain, James Hunter; Lieutenant, Charles Moore; Ensign, Benjamin Weatherby.

Captain, John Miller; Lieutenant, George Bentley; Ensign, Thomas Brown.

Captain, William Clinton; Lieutenant, Morris Thomas; Ensign, William Carr.

Captain, Thomas Hubert, Jr.; Lieutenant, John Rees; Ensign, Anthony Richard.

Captain, George Leggitt; Lieutenant, Thomas Leggitt; Ensign, Archibald Young.

Captain, Job Rushton (Ruston); Lieutenant, Joseph Smith; Ensign, James Dysart.

Captain, William Bell; Lieutenant, Robert McMullen; Ensign, Rowland Parry.

Captain, Joseph Wilson; Lieutenant, James Cochran; Ensign, Joseph Parke.

Captain, Henry Glassford; Lieutenant, Robert Allison; Ensign, John Emmett.

Captain, William Boyd; Lieutenant, John Culbertson; Ensign, John Donald.

Captain, William Reed; Lieutenant, Thomas Hope; Ensign, Thomas Clarke.

Captain, William Porter; Lieutenant, Robert Mackey; Ensign,

The return of "Officers of Associated Regiment of the West End of Lancaster County, on the Susquehanna," 1747-8, shows a regiment of 20 companies, officered as follows:

Colonel, Thomas Cookson; Lieutenant Colonel, James Galbraith; Major, Robert Baker.

Captain, Hugh Patrick; Lieutenant, Thomas McDowell; Ensign, Thomas Grubb.

Captain, James Gillespie, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel, and succeeded in command of company by John Harris, August 4, 1748; Lieutenant, James Gilchrist; Ensign, Samuel Jemison.

Captain, Gabriel Davis; Lieutenant, Robert Ellis; Ensign, Edward Davis, Jr.

Captain, Samuel Crawford; Lieutenant, William Rowland; Ensign, Richard McDonald.

Captain, Samuel Anderson; Lieutenant, John Woodside; Ensign, John Barkley.

Captain, Jedediah Alexander; Lieutenant, Hugh Whiteford; Ensign, James Smith.

Captain, Andrew Gregg; Lieutenant, William Crawford; Ensign, Samuel Simpson.

Captain, James Snodgrass; Lieutenant, John Alexander; Ensign, John Snodgrass.

Captain, James Galbraith (afterwards lieutenant colonel); Lieutenant, James Sample; Ensign, John Harris (afterwards captain).

Captain, John Smith; Lieutenant, William Crum; Ensign, Joseph C_____.

Captain, Adam Reed; Lieutenant, John Crawford; Ensign, John Young.

Captain, John McCuen; Lieutenant, James Anderson; Ensign, James Finney.

Captain, John Galbraith; Lieutenant, William Allison; Ensign, Nathaniel Little.

Captain, David McClure; Lieutenant, Thomas Foster; Ensign, Andrew Boggs.

Captain, James Armstrong; Lieutenant, Alexander Armstrong; Ensign, John Dougherty.

Captain, Thomas McKee; Lieutenant, Robert Smith; Ensign, William Baskins (Baskell).

Captain, James Graham; Lieutenant, John Purrins; Ensign, William McMullin.

Captain, Robert Baker, afterwards Major; Lieutenant, William Mitchell; Ensign, Henry Rennicks.

Captain, James Patterson; Lieutenant, James Smith; Ensign, Thomas Mitchell.

Captain, Thomas Harris; Lieutenant, ———— ————; Ensign, John Wilson.

There is also a record of "Officers of the Regiment of the West End of Lancaster County," of the same date as the above, which shows only the field officers of the regiment, who were Colonel, James Gillespie; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel Anderson, and Major, James Whitehall. As these names appear in the list of officers of the 20 companies just given, it is probable that they were divided into two regiments.

A roster of "Officers of the Associated Regiment of Lancaster County Over the River Susquehanna," 1747-8, shows thirteen companies, officered as follows:

Colonel, Benjamin Chambers; Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Dunning; Major, William Maxwell.

Captain, Richard O'Kane (O'Cain); Lieutenant, William Smith; Ensign, John Mitchell.

Captain, Robert Chambers; Lieutenant, Andrew Finley; Ensign, John Cesna.

Captain, James Carnahan; Lieutenant, James Jack; Ensign, John Thompson.

Captain, John Chambers; Lieutenant, Jonathan Holmes; Ensign, Walter Davis.

Captain, James Silver; Lieutenant, Tobias Hendricks; Ensign, Joseph Irwin (Irvine).

Captain, Charles Morrow; Lieutenant, James Dyssart; Ensign, John Anderson.

Captain, George Brum; Lieutenant, John Potter; Ensign, John Rands (Reynolds).

Captain, James Woods; Lieutenant, John McCormick; Ensign, Samuel Fisher.

Captain, James McAteer; Lieutenant, William Trindle; Ensign, Moses Starr.

Captain, Matthew Dill; Lieutenant, Andrew Miller; Ensign, George Brennan.

Captain, Benjamin Chambers; Lieutenant, Charles McGill; Ensign, Robert Mull.

Captain, William Maxwell; Lieutenant, John Winton; Ensign, James Wilkey.

Captain, Robert Dunning; Lieutenant, John Mitchell; Ensign, Adam Hayes.

The "Officers of the Two Regiments of New Castle County," 1747-8, were:

Colonels, John Gooding, Sr., and William Armstrong; Lieutenant Colonels, Thomas James and William Patterson; Majors, Jacob Van Bibber and William McCrea.

Captain, William McCrea; Lieutenant, Alexander Moody; Ensign, Francis Graham.

Captain, Henry Dyer; Lieutenant, Paul Alfree; Ensign, Jerrard Rothwell.

Captain, David Steward; Lieutenant, Jerome Dusheene; Ensign, Isaac Dusheene.

Captain, George Gans; Lieutenant, James Egbertson; Ensign, Thomas Bennett.

Captain, David Bush; Lieutenant, John McKinley; Ensign, Charles Bush.

Captain, John Vance; Lieutenant, John Van Dyke; Ensign, William Garraway.

Captain, Alexander Porter; Lieutenant, James King; Ensign, Samuel Alricks.

Captain, Edward Fritz Randolph; Lieutenant, Alexander Chance; Ensign, Joseph Hotham.

Captain, William Patterson; Lieutenant, John Read; Ensign, Thomas Montgomery.

Captain, William Danford; Lieutenant, Henry Colesbury; Ensign, Peter Jacquet.

Captain, David Witherpsoon; Lieutenant, Alexander Armstrong; Ensign, Anthony Golden.

Captain, James McMahan; Lieutenant, Abel Armstrong; Ensign, Thomas Ogle.

Captain, William Armstrong; Lieutenant, James Morris; Ensign, Thomas Phillips.

Captain, Jacob Gooding; Lieutenant, Jacob Van Bidder (Van Bibber), Ensign, David Howell.

Captain, David Finney; Lieutenant, Francis Janvier; Ensign, French Battell.

Captain, Evan Rice; Lieutenant, James Walker; Ensign, Charles Bryan, Sr.

Captain, John Almond; Lieutenant, Ruloff Peterson; Ensign, Luke Mounce.

Captain, Timothy Griffith; Lieutenant, William Ferris (Faries); Ensign, David Rowland.

Captain, Archibald Armstrong; Lieutenant, Thomas McCullough; Ensign, Robert Pierce.

Captain, John Edwards; Lieutenant, David John; Ensign, Robert Stewart.

The "Officers of the Associated Companies of Kent County," 1747-8, as shown by the official records, were:

Captain, John Vining; Lieutenant, Thomas Parke; Ensign, Richard Wells.

Captain, John Hume; Lieutenant, William Hirons; Ensign, Mark Hirons.

Captain, Robert Blackshire; Lieutenant, John Rees; Ensign, William Rees.

Captain, George Martin; Lieutenant, Jacob Allee; Ensign, John Van Vinkle.

Captain, John Caton; Lieutenant, Robert Catlin; Ensign, Joseph Hodgson.

Captain, David Marshall; Lieutenant, David Clark; Ensign, William Green.

Captain, James Edwards; Lieutenant, James Lewis; Ensign, James James.

The "Officers of the Associated Regiment in the County of Philadelphia," 1748, were:

Colonel, Edward Jones; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas York; Major, Samuel Shaw.

Captain, Jacob Leech; Lieutenant, John Barry; Ensign, Jacob Naglee.

Captain, Jacob Hall; Lieutenant, Joseph Levis; Ensign, William Finney.

Captain, Edward Jones (Colonel); First Lieutenant, Griffith Griffiths; Second Lieutenant, William Coates; Ensign, James Ritchie.

Captain, Abraham Dehaven; Lieutenant, Roger North; Ensign, John Pauling.

Captain, Christopher Robbins; Lieutenant, Peter Knight; Ensign, Benjamin Davis.

Captain, John Hall; Lieutenant, Joshua Thomas; Ensign, Phillip Wynkoop.

Captain, Samuel Shaw; Lieutenant, Isaac Ashton; Ensign, John Roberts.

Captain, Harry Pauling; Lieutenant, Robert Dunn; Ensign, Hugh Hamilton.

There were, in 1756, eight companies of Associators in York County, officered by:

Captain, Isaiah Sadler; Lieutenant, Archibald McGraw; Ensign, William Duffell.

Captain, Hugh Dunwoody; Lieutenant, Charles McMullen; Ensign, James Smith.

Captain, James Agnew; Lieutenant, John Miller; Ensign, Samuel Witherow.

Captain, David Hunter; Lieutenant, John Corry; Ensign, John Barnes.

Captain, Samuel Gordon; Lieutenant, William Smiley; Ensign, John Little.

Captain, Andrew Findley; Lieutenant, William Garnell; Ensign, Moses Lawson.

Captain, William Gibson; Lieutenant, William Thompson; Ensign, Casper Little.

Captain, Francis Holton; Lieutenant, Joseph Ross; Ensign, John McCall.

A company, 56 strong, known as the "St. Vincent and Puke's Land Association," was officered in 1756 by Captain Adam Heylman, Lieutenant John Hart and Ensign Adam Rontour.

In the same year a regiment known as the Philadelphia regiment had the following officers:

Colonel, Jacob Duche; Lieutenant, Colonel James Coutlas; Major, Daniel Byles.

Captains, Jacob Whitman, Daniel McEanet, Jacob Duffield, Lawrence Carr, George Bartholomew, William Bey, William Allen.

Lieutenants, Jacob Eagle, Simon Thomas, Joseph Rusk, Joseph Leech, John Van Horn, John Stillwagen, Thomas Wills, John Nixon.

Ensigns, John Nayler, Isaac Ashton, William Parr, Jacob Hall, Samuel Swift, James Taylor.

The "Philadelphia Troop of Independent Horse," 48 strong, organized in 1756, was officered by Captain Edward Jones, Lieutenant Lynford Lardner, Cornet John Taylor, Quartermasters Leonard Melchior and George Adam Gaab.

The Independent Company of Foot, organized in Philadelphia at the same time, had for its officers Captain John Kidd, Lieutenant Walter Shea and Ensign Joseph Hamper. There are thirty-nine names on its roll.

The Association battery was officered by Captain Samuel Mifflin, Lieutenant Oswald Eve and Ensign William Moore, and had thirty-three names on its roll.

New Castle county, then a part of Pennsylvania, had two regiments in 1756, twenty companies in all, the "Upper Regiment" commanded by Colonel William Armstrong, Lieutenant Colonel John Finney and Major John McKinley, and the "Lower Regiment" by Colonel Jacob Van Bibber, Lieutenant Colonel David Witherspoon and Major Thomas James. The Kent county regiment was commanded by Colonel John Vining, Lieutenant Colonel John Brinkle and Major Andrew Caldwell, and consisted of twelve companies. The Sussex county regiment, eight companies, was commanded by Colonel Jacob Kollock, Lieutenant Colonel Ryves Holt and Major Jacob Phillips.

There were nine Associated companies in Lancaster county in 1756, officered as follows:

Captain, John Allison; Lieutenant, Samuel Jemison; Ensign, John Gibbony.

Captain, Samuel Anderson; Lieutenant, Joshua Anderson; Ensign, John Barkley.

Captain, Hugh Patrick; Lieutenant, George Clingan; Ensign, Thomas Grubb.

Captain, Moses Irwin; Lieutenant, John Mitchell; Ensign, Samuel Morrison.

Captain, William Steel; Lieutenant, John Evans; Ensign, James McNeely.

Captain, Samuel Simpson; Lieutenant, John Snodgrass; Ensign, Matthew Cunningham.

Captain, Andrew Work; Lieutenant, Samuel Ramsey; Ensign, John McCarter.

Captain, Alexander Scott; Lieutenant, Hugh Pedan; Ensign, Patrick Flays.

Captain, James Anderson; Lieutenant, Samuel Smith; Ensign, William Work.

The Associated companies of Bucks county in 1756 were seven in number, and were officered as follows:

Captain, Alexander Graydon; Lieutenant, Matthew Keene; Ensign, John Priestly.

Captain, William Ramsey; Lieutenant, John Johnson; Ensign, John Adams.

Captain, Henry Kreusen; Lieutenant, John Vansant; Ensign, Andrew Vanboskirk.

Captain, Henry Lott; Lieutenant, Garrett Wynkoop; Ensign, Laffert Lafferdson.

Captain, Anthony Tate; Lieutenant, Robert Cummings; Ensign, James Cummings.

Captain, Jonathan Palmer; Lieutenant, Luther Calvin; Ensign, Thompson Price.

Captain, Charles Stewart.

A company of foot was organized March 7, 1756, at Newtown, Bucks county, under Captain Joseph Tuslee, Lieutenant John Zubers, and Ensign Joseph Tuslee. There are sixty-nine names on the muster roll.

Braddock's defeat created excitement throughout the province. The governor pressed for a militia law, but the assembly delayed and evaded until at last the discontent of the people threatened to break forth in riot. The authorities of Berks and Chester counties reported the people making ready to march to Philadelphia to compel the assembly "to agree to pass laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy."

The assembly found itself finally forced to yield to the clamor for a militia law and passed the act of October 30, 1756, which is outlined in a previous chapter. Under this law eighteen companies were organized in Philadelphia, city and county, as follows:

Middle Ward—Captain, John Sayres; Lieutenant, P. Fleeson; Ensign, A. Bankson.

Dock Ward—Captain, D. Roberdeau; Lieutenant, T. Willing; Ensign, J. Claypole.

Chestnut and Walnut Ward—Captain, W. Bradford; Lieutenant, F Mauny; Ensign, John Rhea.

High Street and Upper Delaware Ward—Captain, George Okill; Lieutenant, Thomas Smith; Ensign, Alexander Moore.

East Mulberry Ward—Captain, Thomas Bourne; Lieutenant, George Brooks; Ensign, W. Clampfer.

West Mulberry Ward—Captain, John Deimer; Lieutenant, M. Clarkson; Ensign, J. Davenport.

Lower Delaware Ward—Captain, William Grant; Lieutenant, John Graves; Ensign, J. Knowles.

North Ward—Captain, J. Lawrence; Lieutenant, H. Keppell; Ensign, Dr. T. Lloyd.

Oxford Township, First company—Captain, James Dysart; Lieutenant, Robert Cogan; Ensign, D. Simpson.

Oxford Township, Second company—Captain, William Hood; Lieutenant, W. Morrison; Ensign, J. Lockridge.

Oxford Township, Third company—Captain, Jacob Hall; Lieutenant, Joseph Leech; Ensign, George Barthol.

Northern Liberties, First company—Captain, James Taylor; Lieutenant, J. Stillwagon; Ensign, William Rice.

Northern Liberties, Second company—Captain, William Parr; Lieutenant, Joseph Rush; Ensign, L. Pass.

Lower Dublin—Captain, Isaac Ashton; Lieutenant, S. Thomas; Ensign, J. Duffield.

Passyunk—Captain, Thomas Wells; Lieutenant, William Allen; Ensign, J. Whitman.

Moreland—Captain, Samuel Swift; Lieutenant, J. Vanhorn; Ensign, William Tillyer.

Douglas, First company—Captain, J. Hockley; Lieutenant, Thomas Rutter; Ensign, W. Implain.

Douglas, Second company—Captain, Benjamin Thomas; Lieutenant, Joseph Griffiths; Ensign, J. Drake.

The Associators had no connection with this new militia, and the law under which it was organized expired within a year.

Scharf and Westcott say that in 1756 there were two regiments of Associators in Philadelphia, one commanded by Colonel Benjamin Franklin, Lieutenant Colonel William Masters and Major John Ross, with Richard Swan as adjutant. The other was commanded by Colonel Jacob Duche, Lieutenant Colonel James Coultas and Major Daniel Biles. The same authority states that Colonel Franklin reviewed his regiment, 1,000 strong, on Society hill in March. The separate companies marched to the ground from the houses of their captains, performing different evolutions en route. There was an artillery company in the regiment comprising 100 men, with four cannon. After the review the regiment paraded past Franklin's house, giving him a salute of cannon and musketry. The

county regiment was reviewed in May by Colonel Duche, assisted by Colonel Franklin.

The aggregate membership of the Associators in 1756 was about six thousand men.

of the trust reposed to you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by the Assembly or Provincial Convention or by this or any succeeding Committee of Safety.

By order of the Committee.

Prior to August 19, 1775, the articles of association in the several counties of the state were drawn independently of each other, and no attempt at uniformity was made. This was remedied by the Committee of Safety which prepared a uniform set of articles which all Associators were required to sign.

These Articles approved by the Committee of Safety, August 19, 1775, were as follows:

We, the officers and soldiers, engaged in the present association for the defense of American liberty, being fully sensible that the strength and security of any body of men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the rules by which we agree and resolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the assembly, or Provincial convention or in their recess by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies.

1st. If any officer make use of any profane oath or execration when on duty, he shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offense, the sum of five shillings. And if a non-commissioned officer or soldier be thus guilty of cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offense, the sum of one shilling.

2nd. Any officer or soldier who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer, may be suspended from doing duty on that day, and shall upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court martial make such concessions as said court martial shall direct.

3rd. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, join in or promote any disturbance in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, shall be censured according to the nature of the offense, by the judgment of a regimental court martial.

4th. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office shall, upon conviction before a regimental court martial be dismissed, and shall be deemed to be thereby disgraced as unworthy the company of freemen.

5th. Any commanding or other officer who shall strike any person when on duty, shall, upon conviction before a general court martial, be in like manner dismissed and disgraced.

6th. Any officer or non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall make use of insolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, shall suffer censure or fine as shall be inflicted by a regimental court martial, according to the nature of the offense.

7th. If any officer or soldier should think himself injured by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the battalion, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the general of the Pennsylvania Associators, or to the colonel of any other battalion, who is to summon a general court martial and see that justice be done.

8th. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself injured by his captain or other superior officer in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice according to the nature of the case.

9th. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier shall fail of repairing with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements upon any regular alarm, or at the time fixed, to the place of parade or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the place of parade without leave from the commanding officer before he shall be regularly dismissed, upon penalty of being fined or censured according to the nature of the offense, by the sentence of a regimental court martial. But no officer or soldier shall be obliged to attend to learn the military exercise more than once in a week.

10th. Any officer or soldier found drunk when under arms shall be suspended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop on that day and be fined or censured, at the discretion of a regimental court martial.

11th. Whatever sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer such penalty or disgrace as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

12th. Whatever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court martial, of behaving in a scandalous or infamous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed from the association with disgrace.

13th. Every commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having sold, carelessly lost, wilfully spoiled or wasted, or having offered for sale any ammunition, arms or accoutrements belonging to this Province, shall be dismissed from such battalion, troop or company as an unworthy member and be prosecuted as the law directs.

14th. All disorders and neglects with which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of the good order and military discipline of the association of this Province, are to be taken cognizance of by a general

or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and be censured at their discretion.

15th. That on the first meeting of every battalion, after subscribing these articles of association, and from thenceforward on the first meeting of every battalion after the third Monday in September, annually, there be chosen two persons, such as are entitled to vote for members of assembly, out of each company in the respective battalions, by the non-commissioned officers and privates whose duty and office shall be for the year following, to set and join with the officers in court martial, which persons so chosen shall be styled court martial men.

16th. Every general court martial shall consist of thirteen members, six of whom shall be commissioned officers under the rank of a field officer, and six court martial men, who shall be drawn by lot out of the whole number, and these twelve are to choose a president, who shall be a field officer and have a casting voice.

17th. Every regimental court martial shall be composed of seven members, three officers, three court martial men and a president, who is to be a captain and to be chosen by the six, and also to have a casting voice.

18th. In all courts martial not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties or for disgracing any associators, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

19th. The president of each and every court martial, whether regimental or general, shall require all witnesses in order to trial of offenders, to declare on their honor that what they give in as evidence is the truth, and the members of all courts martial shall make a declaration to the president, and the president to the next rank, upon their honor, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

20th. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers or others that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops shall subscribe these rules and regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such penalties as a regimental court martial shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

21st. All Associators called as witnesses in any case before a court martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined at the discretion of the court martial.

22nd. No officer or soldier being charged with transgressing these rules, shall be suffered to do duty in the regiment, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court martial; and every person so charged shall be tried as soon as a court martial can be conveniently assembled.

23rd. The officers and soldiers of every company of artillery, or other company, troop or party that is or shall be annexed to any battalion, shall be subject to the command of the colonel or commanding officer of said

battalion, and the officers shall sit as members of courts martial in the same manner as the officers of any other company.

24th. No penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a court martial other than degrading, cashiering or fining, the fines for the officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a non-commissioned officer or soldier not to exceed twelve shillings for one fault.

25th. The field officers of each and every battalion shall appoint a person to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles and shall direct those fines to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of the sick, wounded or necessitous soldiers belonging to that battalion, and such person shall account with the field officers for all fines received and the application thereof.

26th. The general or commander-in-chief of this association, for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of these articles by any general court martial; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or soldier from another.

27th. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or other person who, having subscribed to these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in any other manner refuse to comply with the judgment of any court martial, shall be dismissed from the service and held up to the public as unfriendly to the liberties of America.

28th. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court martial, if the officer or soldier concerned on either side thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court martial; but, if upon second hearing, the appeals appear groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured, at the discretion of the general court martial.

29th. Upon the death, resignation, promotion or other removal of any officer from any battalion, troop or company (except field officers), or any court martial men, such vacancy is to be filled by the person or persons such troop or company shall elect.

30th. No officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offense, except in the case of appeal.

31st. All officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company or party of Associators, who shall be called by the assembly, or Committee of Safety in recess of assembly, into actual service, and be on pay, shall, when acting by themselves or in conjunction with the Continental forces, be subject to all the rules and articles made by the honorable congress for the government of the Continental troops.

32nd. No commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a dis-

charge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

In testimony of our approbation and consent to be governed by the above regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands.

There were, in 1775, fifty-three battalions of Associators of which a record exists, officered as follows:

Philadelphia City.

1. John Dickinson
2. Daniel Roberdeau
3. John Cadwalder
4. Thomas McKean
5. (Rifle Battalion) Timothy Matlack

Philadelphia County.

6. William Hamilton
7. Robert Lewis
8. Thomas Potts
9. (Formerly Samuel Miles, Esq.) J. Bull
10. Tench Francis
11. Colonel Hill

Bucks County.

12. Joseph Kirkbride
13. Joseph Hart
14. Andrew Kachlein
15. Arthur Erwin

Chester County.

16. James Moore
17. Thomas Hockley
18. Hugh Lloyd.
19. William Montgomery
20. Richard Thomas

Lancaster County.

21. George Ross
22. Matthias Slough
23. Curtis Grubb
24. Thomas Porter
25. John Fewee
26. James Burd
27. Peter Grubb
28. Bartram Galbraith

York County.

29. James Smith
30. Robert McPherson
31. Richard McAllister

- 32. William Smith
- 33. Matthew Dill
- Cumberland County.
 - 34. Robert Callendar
 - 35. William Thompson
 - 36. John Montgomery
 - 37. James Wilson
- Berks County.
 - 38. Edward Biddle
 - 39. Mark Bird
 - 40. Daniel Broadhead
 - 41. Balzer Geehr
 - 42. Christian Louder
- Northampton County.
 - 43. George Taylor
 - 44. Henry Geiger
 - 45. Yost Dreisbach
 - 46. Jacob Stroud
- Bedford County.
 - 47. Bernard Dougherty
 - 48. Samuel Davidson
- Northumberland County.
 - 49. Samuel Hunter
 - 50. James Potter
 - 51. William Plunkett
- Westmoreland County.
 - 52. John Proctor
 - 53. John Carnahan

On June 25, 1776, the Committee of Conference issued the following address:

“To the Associators of Pennsylvania:

“Gentlemen:

“The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the Province by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the Assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the Province to join the militia of the neighboring colonies to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that in case of so much consequence your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply all want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

“We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to con-

tend against the power of Great Britain in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant, or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object not the enrollment of one man, or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community.

“We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776—a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one quarter of the globe.

“Remember the honor of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished, and our friends and brethren who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives of America or inhabitants of Pennsylvania. But there are other motives before you—your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear-bought fruits of your own industry and your liberty— now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further—your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords. Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and your posterity.”

In response to the call of the committee the delegates of the Associated Battalions met at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, the day which became the natal day of American liberty, to choose two brigadier generals to command the battalions and forces of the colony. Each battalion was represented by two officers and two privates. The convention organized by electing Colonel George Ross, of the First battalion, Lancaster county, as its president, and Colonel Daniel Roberdeau, of the Second battalion, Philadelphia, secretary.

Colonel Mark Bird, of Berks county, and Captain Sharp Delaney, of Philadelphia, together with the president, were named as judges and the balloting began with the following result:

Daniel Roberdeau	160
James Ewing	85
Samuel Miles	82
James Potter	24
Curtis Grubb	9

George Ross	9
Thomas McKean	8
Mark Bird	7

The president declared Daniel Roberdeau First Brigadier General and James Ewing Second Brigadier General.

The convention then adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the brigadier generals shall have full power and authority to call out any number of Associators of the Province into action—their power to continue until superseded by the convention or by any authority under their appointment.

Resolved, That the president of this board shall have full power to grant commissions to the two brigadier generals until commissions issue from the convention or any authority they shall appoint.

Resolved, That we will march under the direction and command of our brigadier generals to the assistance of all or any of the free, independent States of America.

Resolved, That the Associators to be drafted out of each county by the brigadier generals, shall be in the same proportion as that directed by the late Provincial Conference, in Philadelphia.

During the revolution the Associators were the mainstay and support of Pennsylvania. The aggregate number of men on the rolls was more than 35,000, although not all were constantly under arms.

In 1775 the effective militia of the Province numbered 5,998, of whom 5,000 were Associators, comprising ten battalions.

In 1776 the Associators composed 53 battalions with a total of 25,000 men. In addition to this number Pennsylvania had 6,000 men in the Continental line on one year enlistments; 6,000 men in the flying camp; 1,137 men in privateer service; and 2,190 men in the Pennsylvania navy.

In 1777 the Associators were diffused through various branches of the military service. There were 7,800 of them serving as three years' men in the Pennsylvania line; 2,500 in the militia; 7,500 in the Rangers; 1,500 in the Pennsylvania navy; and 164 in privateer service, or a total in service for the year of 19,814.

In 1778 the total forces comprised 14,514 men, divided substantially as follows: Frontier Rangers, 7,500; Militia, 1,500; Continental line, 1,200; seven-months' men, 1,800; eighteen months' men, 720; Privateers, 1,314; Pennsylvania navy, 480.

In 1779 the total number of militiamen in service was 1,500; Rangers, 3,420; recruits to serve during the war, 1,230; seven-months' men, 375; Continental navy and privateers, 4,665; Pennsylvania navy, 250.

In 1780 the total was 10,699, comprising militiamen enlisted for three years, 1,350; frontier rangers, 4,400; Continental navy and privateers, 2,809; regular militia, 1,260; seven-months' men, 600; Pennsylvania navy, 280.

In 1781 the rangers numbered 3,080, the Pennsylvania militia, 1,375;

re-enlistments, 700; Continental navy and privateer service, 4,322; Pennsylvania navy, 195. Total, 9,672.

In 1782 the total forces were divided as follows: Rangers, 2,640; Militia, 450; recruits for service outside the state, 550; Pennsylvania navy, 217; Continental navy and privateers, 1,956. Total, 5,810.

In 1783 the total was 2,210, viz.: Rangers, 1,760; militia, 450.

The grand total of men in all arms of the service, under various calls to duty, during the period of the revolution, was 120,514. This, however, is an estimated strength, due to the improper manner in which records were kept.

From 1783 to 1802 there is no record in Pennsylvania showing what troops were in existence.

The return of Solomon Bush, deputy adjutant general, dated Wilmington, September 1, 1777, shows eleven battalions of Pennsylvania militia on duty in that command, one from the city of Philadelphia, under Lieutenant Colonel Smith; two from Philadelphia county, under Colonels McVaugh and Moore; one from Bucks county, under Major Folwell; one from Chester county, under Colonel Evans; two from Lancaster county, under Colonels Watson and Lowry; one from York county, under Colonel Thomson; two from Berks county, under Colonels Undree and Hunter. The aggregate strength of this command was 2,496, of whom 1,940 were reported present and fit for duty.

A return of September 6, 1777, shows that the battalions of Moore, McVaugh, Folwell, Watson, Hunter and Thompson, together with Dunlap's battalion, from Cumberland county, were brigaded as Potter's brigade, and the battalions of Smith, Evans, Greenwalt, Lowry and Udree, together with Ballot's battalion, from Northampton county, were brigaded as Irvine's brigade. The aggregate of the two brigades was 2,973, of which 2,133 were reported fit for duty.

On October 13, 1777, the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General James Irvine, was composed of the battalions of Lieutenant Colonel William Will, Colonel Joseph Cowperthwait and Colonel Robert Knox, of the city of Philadelphia; Major Peter Bell, of Chester county; Captain Michael App, of Lancaster county, and Lieutenant Colonel Mois and Major John Cunnius, of Berks county, and numbered 817 officers and enlisted men. A note to this return states that "Lieutenant Colonel Ballot's battalion consisting of about 150 rank and file, were yesterday discharged."

A "Return of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Service of the United States of America," dated Camp White Marsh, Philadelphia county, November 24, 1777, and signed Lod'k Sprogell, M. G. of P., shows on duty six classes from the city of Philadelphia, five from Chester county, four from Bucks county, three from Lancaster county, three from York county, two from Cumberland county, four from Berks county, two from Northampton county, one from Northumberland county, and one artillery battalion from the city of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia city

classes were commanded by William Bradford, Sharp Delaney, Jonathan B. Smith, William Will, Joseph Copperthwait, and Robert Knox, and the artillery by John Eyres. The Philadelphia county classes were commanded by Daniel Heester, John Moore, Benjamin McVaugh, William Dean and Robert Curry. The Chester county commanders were John Hannum, Evan Evans, John Ralston, William Evans and George Pierce. Bucks county's classes were commanded by Hugh Tomb, James McMasters and John Folwell, one name being illegible. Lancaster county had Philip Greenwalt, James Watson and Alexander Lowry. York county, James Thomson and David Jamison, with the third name illegible; Cumberland county, James Dunlap and John Davis; Berks county, Daniel Hunter, Daniel Utterly, Michael Lindemuth, and Joseph Hiester; Northampton county, Stephen Ballot and George Brinigh; Northumberland county, Hugh White. There were 6,848 men accounted for on the return, which also showed 432 desertions since the last return.

A "Return of the Pennsylvania Militia on the East Side of the Schuylkill commanded by Major General John Armstrong," in camp at Montgomery, Philadelphia county, December 22, 1777, showed thirteen battalions on duty in that command, aggregating 2,532 men. Three battalions under Colonels Rogers, Boyd and Stuart were from Lancaster county; one from Philadelphia county under Colonel Frederick Antes; one from Bucks county under Colonel Lacy; two from Chester county under Colonels Gibbens and Bartholomew; one from York county under Colonel Andrews; two from Berks county under Colonels Spyker and Weavour; two from Northampton under Colonels Miller and Kerns; one from Northumberland county under Colonel Murrey.

A return of Brigadier General John Lacey's command of Pennsylvania's Militia, dated February 24, 1778, shows in camp in Bucks county 87 men from York county under Major Lilly and 405 from Cumberland county under Colonel Arthur Buchanan.

CHAPTER VIII.

RECORDS OF REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

THE records of Revolutionary days were not preserved with that care which would now make them invaluable, and the limitations of this work preclude the making use of even all the names of the Pennsylvania militiamen of the day which are available. An outline of the troops of that period can be gained from the following list of organizations and their commanding officers:

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The records in existence, though imperfect, show the county lieutenants of Bedford county, under the old militia act, have been John Piper, March 12, 1777; George Ashman, November 21, 1780; George Woods, September 17, 1784; Hugh Barclay, November 30, 1787.

The sub-lieutenants were Richard Brown, March 2, 1777; Abraham Cable, March 21, 1777; William Holliday, Jr., March 21, 1777; Hugh Davidson, March 21, 1777; Edward Coombs, March 21, 1777; Thomas Urie, Sr., September 12, 1777; James Martin, September 12, 1777; Thomas Holliday, December 3, 1777; James Martin, June 2, 1780; Robert Culbertson, June 2, 1780.

The committee of correspondence, chosen by the Bedford county Associators, May 9, 1775, was composed of George Woods, Samuel Davidson, Thomas Smith, David Espy and George Funk.

Samuel Davidson, on March 22, 1776, was captain of a company in Colonel Smith's battalion of Associators, with William Beatty as his lieutenant.

A return of Captain Thomas Paxton's company of Rangers shows it to have been on duty from September 12, 1776, until November 13, 1776, officered by Captain Paxton and Lieutenants Thomas Edmiston, Isaac Jones and Michael Walleck. It numbered seventy-three rank and file.

The field officers of the Bedford county Associators in 1776-7 were Lieutenant Colonels George Woods, John Piper, Thomas Smith and William McAlvey and Majors John Cessna and Edward Coombs.

The first battalion was, in 1776, commanded by Colonel Piper, with Major Edward Coombs as the junior field officer. Its six companies were commanded by Captains William McAlevy, Daniel Carpenter, William Parker, Francis Cluggage, Phillip Cable and Thomas Paxton. The lieutenants were William Frier, Moses Reed, John Stillwell, Herman Gray, _____ Chaney, and _____ Higgins. Thomas Holliday was ensign of McAlevy's company.

Colonel George Woods commanded the Second battalion with Charles Cessna as Major. Captains Samuel Davidson and Jacob Hendershut commanded companies.

The return of Captain Paxton's company, December 8, 1776, is endorsed: "Wanted 19 pairs of shoes and 19 pairs of stockings." The return shows a total strength of twenty-six.

On December 10, 1777, the First battalion was officered by Colonel William Parker, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cessna and Major Culbertson. The first company by Captain Thomas Buck, First Lieutenant Samuel Moore, Second Lieutenant John Moore and Ensign Joshua Owens. The Second company by Captain Gideon Ritchey, First Lieutenant Edward Roose, Second Lieutenant James Dinsmore, Ensign Henry Williams. The Brothers Valley (third) company by Captain Henry Rhoads, Second Lieutenant Jacob Glessnor and Ensign Phillip Cable. The name of the first lieutenant is illegible. The Turkey Foot (fourth) company by Captain William Black, First Lieutenant Oliver Drake, Second Lieutenant David Jones and Ensign Henry Abrams. The Quemahoming (fifth) company by Captain James Wells, First Lieutenant David Wright, Second Lieutenant Aaron Wright, Ensign Solomon Adams. The Bedford Town (sixth) company by Captain Richard Dunlap, First Lieutenant Cornelius McAuley, Second Lieutenant James Beatty and Ensign Henry Ewalt. A company from this battalion, under Captain Jacob Henderson and Lieutenant Frederick Storts, served from January 9, 1777, to March 10, 1777.

The field officers elected in the Second battalion, December 10, 1777, were: Colonel George Ashman, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Paxton, and Major Martin Langstrath.

The companies were commanded by Captains James Martin, Hugh _____, William Kelly, Thomas Blair, John Hamilton, James Gibson, Abraham Covalt, James Warford and Evan Shelby.

On the same date the field officers of the Third battalion were Colonel William McAlevy, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Jack, Major Andrew Devinny. The companies were commanded by Captains William Simonton, John Thompson, Joshua Davis, John Shaver, Henry Black, William Johnson, John Little and Daniel Carpenter.

In 1781 the First battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cessna, with Andrew McCann as major. The companies were commanded by Captains Henry Rush, Thomas Davie, Evan Cessna, Samuel Paxton, Charles Taggart, George Enslow, Gideon Richey, and James McKenny.

The officers of the Second battalion at this time were Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Davidson and Major John Shaver. The companies were commanded by Captains John Spencer, Edward Rickets, David Walker, John Dean, John Thorlton, George Wilson and Jacob Gonow.

The officers of the Third battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Dougherty and Major John Woods, and the companies were commanded

by Captains Oliver Drake, Christopher Brigely, George Hostadler, Samuel Moore, Peter Angeny, Solomon Adams, William McCall and Philip Cable.

Captain James Boyd commanded a company of Rangers from Bedford county during the years 1781-2 and 3. Its average strength was about 40 men and its services excellent. In February, 1783, Lieutenant Richard Johnston signed the returns and reported Captain Boyd a prisoner on parole.

In 1782 six companies of Rangers were organized under Captains William McCall, Evan Cessna, Thomas Norton, John Fulton, Thomas Davies and George Enslow for the protection of the inhabitants of the county against the Indians from Ohio.

BERKS COUNTY.

The records show that Jacob Morgan, Sr., was county lieutenant for Berks county, May 22, 1777, and was succeeded by Valentine Eckert, January 6, 1781. The sub-lieutenants for Berks county were John Old, March 21, 1777; Abraham Lincoln, March 21, 1777; Henry Shoemaker, March 21, 1777; Valentine Eckert, March 21, 1777; Daniel Udree, April 6, 1780; Jacob Swire, April 6, 1780, and John Mears, January 6, 1781.

On August 5, 1777, Colonel Daniel Hunter's battalion of Berks county militia, 310 strong, was composed of six companies, commanded by Captains Crouse, Whetstone, Geist, McMurry, and Leshner, and Lieutenant Knouse.

Colonel Michael Lindamood's battalion, 246 strong, had for its company commanders, September 27, 1777, Captains Lentz, Rodermel and Detrick and Lieutenants Umbenhaur, Wagner and Womblesdorf.

The company commanders of Colonel Joseph Heister's battalion, 231 strong, were, on September 27, 1777, Captains Emrich, Neigle, Growl and Weiser and Lieutenants Roth and Trieblebess.

On October 25, 1777, the company commanders of Colonel Henry Spicker's battalion, 373 strong, were Captains Hill, Voyge, Shable, Rheim, Rhoad, Bretz, Eckert and Weaver. Captain Hill's company was, at this time, guarding the powder magazine at Windsor, and Lieutenant Talbot was on duty at Reading with a guard of nineteen from this battalion and twenty-four from Colonel Weaver's battalion.

Colonel Jacob Weaver's battalion, on December 13, 1777, was 335 strong, and comprised eight companies commanded by Captains Reiff, Eagnor, Ritter, Miller, Krick, Morgan, Kreamer and Filbert.

Colonel Daniel Undree's battalion, August 11, 1777, 254 strong, was comprised of the companies of Captains Crumrine, Smith, Minnick, Rite-myer and Battorf and Lieutenant Essington.

These six battalions were in the service of the United States from August 5, 1777, to January 5, 1778.

The Berks county Associators on December 5, 1774, chose as their committee of observation, Edward Biddle, Christopher Shultz, Dr. Jona-

than Potts, William Reeser, Baltzer Gheer, Michael Bright, John Patton, Mark Bird, John Jones, John Old, Sebastian Levan, George Nagle, Christopher Whitman, Jacob Shoemaker and James Lewis.

In 1775-1776 the officers of the First Battalion of Associators were Lieutenant Colonel Henry Haller and Major Gabriel Heister.

Captain Daniel DeTurck's company of Berks county Associators was in service in July, 1776, with 3 officers and 69 enlisted men. Pay rolls of this company exist as late in date as October 26, 1778.

Colonel John Patton commanded a battalion January 25, 1776, having John Reiss as lieutenant colonel, Casper Read as paymaster and George Lechner as quartermaster. But two companies, one commanded by Captain Michael Furrer, and the other by Captain Phillip Hetrick, appear in this return.

The "Roster of the Berks county Battalion of Foot, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel John Patton, August 27, 1776," rates Colonel Patton as a lieutenant colonel, and names Majors Joseph Thornburgh and Christian Lower as the other field officers. Henry Spyker was adjutant. The quartermaster and paymaster remained unchanged. The companies were commanded by Captains John Leshner, Michael Furrer, George Miller and Michael Wolf. The muster rolls show that all but Captain Furrer's company were on duty at Smith Amboy on September 5, 1776, when they were made.

Major Gabriel Hiester commanded a battalion in 1775-1776 with John Mears as his adjutant and Isaac Levan as quartermaster. His company commanders were Captains John Witman, John Diehl and George Will. Muster rolls under date of January, 1777, show these companies still in existence.

The return of May 17, 1777, shows the field and staff of the First battalion, Berks county militia to have been composed of Colonel Daniel Hunter, Lieutenant Colonel John Guldin, Major John Cunius, Adjutant Phillip Bartolette, Chaplain Jacob Michael, Quartermaster Isaac Fedder (Feather), Surgeon Daniel Wick. The companies were commanded by Captains Mathias Wick, Stephen Crumrine, Sebastian Lentz, George Focht, Jacob Hill, Peter Wanner, Daniel Reiff and David Straus.

In 1778 Christopher Folk had succeeded to the command of Mathias Wick's company, but the other line officers remained the same. The total number of men enrolled in the battalion in 1778 was 642.

A "Return of the Field, Captains and Subaltern Militia Officers for Berks County, 27 May, 1780," shows the battalion to have been then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Eley, with Abraham Betz as major. The company commanders were Captains Charles Crouse, Jacob Ladich, Jacob Rothermel, Jacob Mouser, George Beaver, Jacob Baldy, Leonard Stone and Jacob Richstein.

A detachment of the First battalion Berks county Militia, under com-

mand of Captain Charles Krause, was on duty guarding prisoners of war, from August 16 to October 16, 1781.

The Second battalion was first officered in 1775 with Mark Bird as lieutenant colonel and John Jones as major. The returns of the battalion for the years 1775-1776 show it to have been officered by Colonel Daniel Udree, Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Boyer, Major John Huy, Adjutant George Reehm, Surgeon John Umstead, Surgeon Mate Thomas Kerlin and Quartermaster Conrad Foose. Its company commanders were Captains Charles Crouse, Peter Smith, Jacob Rodermel, George Kemp, Casper Smeck, Michael Voyge, Abraham Huy and Harry Egner.

On May 27, 1780, the Second battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Spycker, with John Leshar as major. Its company commanders were Captains Henry Shepler, Daniel Grove, John Anspach, Michael Wolf, Philip Heidrick, Philip Philbert, John Sheffer and John Fulmer.

In 1781 the abstracts of returns are made by Captains John Reegel, Daniel Greaff, John Anspach, John Fulmer, Michael Wolf, Conrad Shirman and Philip Filbert. (In the return of 1780 this name is spelled Philbert, in 1781 Filbert, and in 1782 Filpert. Other discrepancies in the spelling of names are due to the same cause.) There were 565 men enrolled in the battalion at this time.

On February 27, 1791, there was a detachment of the Second battalion, under Lieutenant Jacob Rherer, guarding prisoners of war near Reading.

On January 5, 1784, Captain Heinrich Nach commanded a company of militia in Alsace township.

The Third battalion, was in 1775-1776, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Lutz, with John Old as major. On May 17, 1777, its field officers were Colonel Michael Lindermuth, Lieutenant Colonel George May and Major Martin Kergher. Its company commanders were Jacob Wetstein, Conrad Minich, Jacob Shraedel, Sebastian Emrich, John Soder, Jacob Shable, Daniel Will and Ferdinand Ritter. The total number of enlisted men was 772.

The returns of May 10, 1780, show the battalion to have been at that time under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Jones, with Jacob Kerlin as major, and the companies commanded by Captains David Weidner, Thomas Hamilton, Adam Beard, Michael Stophel, George Krawl, George Ax, John Ludwig and David Morgan.

The field officers of the Fourth battalion, May 17, 1777, were Colonel Nicholas Lutz, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Hiester and Major Peter Decker. Its company commanders were Captains Conrad Geist, John Reuthmeyer, Daniel De Turck, Peter Naugle, George Reehm, Conrad Eckert, Sebastian Miller and Philip Creek.

On May 27, 1780, this battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Michael Lindemuth, with Major Martin Kercher as major. Its com-

pany commanders were Captains Jacob Frantz, Jacob Weston, Christian Balty, Daniel Will, Jacob Shortel, Jacob Strabel, Ferdinand Ritter and Francis Umpenhacker.

A return of the Fourth battalion, Joseph Heister, colonel, and Captains Conrad Geist, John Rightmyer, George Ax, Peter Nagle, George Rhiem, Conrad Eckert, Sebastian Miller and Philip Krick, shows a strength of 156 enlisted men.

The Fifth battalion was, on May 17, 1777, officered by Colonel Jacob Weaver, Lieutenant Colonel Matthias Rhoads and Major George Lorah. Its company commanders were Captains James McBurray, William Lewis, John Bishop, Adam Alstatt, Jacob Rhoads, George Boochee, Joseph Davis and David Morgan. On May 10, 1780, Lieutenant Colonel John Currins commanded it and Michael Mullin was its major, its companies being commanded by Captains Abraham Keefer, Henry Knause, Anthony Shreader, Jacob Krismore, Jacob Hill, Henry Strouch, Daniel Leinbach and David Strause.

The battalion was at one time commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Patton, with John Thornbaugh as major, but the return bears no date.

The field officers of the Sixth battalion were, on May 17, 1777, Colonel Henry Spycker, Lieutenant Colonel George Miller and Major Michael Furry. Adjutant Frederick Ernest, Quartermaster George Lechner and Surgeon Philip Finkel appear under date of November 10, 1777. The company commanders were Captains John Leshner, George Battorff, Henry Shepler, Conrad Weiser, Michael Bretz, Henry Weaver, Jacob Kremer and Philip Philbert.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Hiester commanded the Sixth battalion in 1780, and Edward Scull was major. The company commanders were Captain Sebastian Miller, Conrad Geist, Conrad Eckert, Paul Feager, Peter Nagle, Charles Gobin, George Rheim and John Spohn. The adjutant was Benjamin Morgan, the Surgeon Andrew Forrest and the Quartermaster John Witman.

The battalion was in the service of the United States from August 10 to September 9, 1780.

The companies commanded by Captains John Robinson, Jacob Ladich and George Reihm, of the Berks county Militia, were in the service of the United States in October, 1781, on an expedition to Newtown, Bucks county.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Bucks county was active during the revolutionary days. Its county lieutenants were Colonel Joseph Kirkbride, May 9, 1777; Joseph Hart, March 26, 1780, and Francis Murray, November 17, 1783. Its sub-lieutenants were William Crawford, March 12, 1777; John Lacy, March 12, 1777; Andrew Kichlein, March 12, 1777; Samuel Smith, August 6, 1777; John Gill, August 6, 1777; George Wall, April 1, 1778; George Wall, Jr.,

March 29, 1780; Joshua Anderson, March 29, 1780; William McHenry, October 10, 1781; Joshua Anderson, August 7, 1797.

The Associators were an active organization in Bucks county. The first Battalion of Associators, in August, 1775, had for its officers, Colonel Joseph Kirkbride, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Anderson, First Major Joseph Penrose and Second Major Joseph McIlvain. The First Associated company for the Township of Newtown had for its officers, August 21, 1775, Captain Francis Murray, First Lieutenant Robert Ramsey and Second Lieutenant Joseph Griffith. The Second Associated company for Bensalem Township, August 19, 1775, had for its officers, Colonel John Jarvis, First Lieutenant Nathaniel Vansant, Second Lieutenant Jacob Vandegrift, Sr., and Ensign Jacob Vandegrift, Jr. The officers of the Third Associated company for Lower Wakefield Township, August 19, 1775, were Captain Peter Vansant, First Lieutenant William Harvey, Second Lieutenant Cornelius Vansant and Ensign Richard Stillwell. The Fourth Associated company of Northampton Township had for its officers, August 9, 1775, Captain Henry Lott, First Lieutenant Gerardus Wyncoop, Second Lieutenant John Kroesen and Ensign John Thompson. The officers of the Fifth Associated company of Middletown Township, August 21, 1775, were Captain Augustin Willet, First Lieutenant John Goslin, Second Lieutenant Thomas Miller and Ensign Anthony Rue. The officers of the Sixth Associated company for the Township of Southampton, August 19, 1775, were Captain John Folwell, First Lieutenant Walter Willet, Second Lieutenant Garret Vansant, Ensign Zephaniah Lott. The officers of the Seventh Associated company of Falls Township, August 21, 1775, were Captain Thomas Harvey, First Lieutenant Thomas Janney, Second Lieutenant George Brown, Jr., and Ensign Daniel Bunting.

Light Infantry Associated company in Bristol Borough and Township, October 9, 1775, was officered by Captain William McIlvain, First Lieutenant Abram Britton and Second Lieutenant John Priestly. The Upper Wakefield company of Associators, August 19, 1775, had 46 men on its roll, but the names of its officers are not given. Captain George Wall commanded a company of Associators in Solebury Township, August 19, 1775, and a company of fifty men existed in Warrington township on the same date. The Associated company for the townships of Buckingham and Wrightstown, August 21, 1775, had for its officers, Captain John Lacy, First Lieutenant John Wilson, Second Lieutenant Samuel Smith and Ensign William Bennett. One hundred names appear on the roll of the Associated company of Warwick Township, August 21, 1775, and a second company of Associators in Solebury Township had for its officers, August 21, 1775, Captain John Coryell, First Lieutenant Henry Lott, Second Lieutenant James Ingham and Ensign James McClode. The Plumstead company of Associators, on the same date, was commanded by Captain William McCalla.

The returns of the First Battalion, May 6, 1777, show its officers at

that time to have been Colonel Hugh Trout, Lieutenant Colonel James McMasters and Major John Folwell. Its company commanders were Captains William McConky, Robert Ramsey, Abram DuBois, William Neely, Zephaniah Lott, Josiah Daws, Joseph Hart and Gawn Adams.

The return of May 10, 1780, shows the field officers to have been at that time Lieutenant Colonel James McMasters and Major Abraham DuBois. The company commanders were Captains William Carter, Garvin Adams, Joseph Hart, Ralph Williamson, John Jamison, Lefford Lefordson and William Walker. The sixth company was commanded by Ensign William Reed.

The field officers of the Second Battalion were, May 6, 1777, Colonel Arthur Erwine, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Robinson and Major William Hart. The company commanders were Captains Nicholas Patterson, Matthew Grier, Robert Thorn, Conrad Stiger, William McHenry, William McCalla and Amos Thompson. The officers of the sixth company are not given. Captain William McCalla commanded the seventh company, and Captain Amos Thompson the eighth company.

Lieutenant Colonel John Keller commanded the second battalion, May 10, 1780, with Thomas Long as major. His captains were Philip Stever, Abram Keichleine, Elias Rader, Jacob Shoup, Henry Huber, Christian Winger, David Mellinger and George Hineling.

The field officers of the Third Battalion, May 6, 1776, were Colonel John Keller, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Sevets and Major Thomas Long. The companies were commanded by Captains Philip Steeves, Jacob Shoop, David Mellenger, Jacob Burk, George Wikert, Josiah Bryan, George Heinlein and George Harlocker.

The return of May 10, 1780, shows William Roberts commanding the Third battalion with rank of lieutenant colonel, and William Kennedy as its major. The company commanders were Captains Robert Patterson, Richard Stillwell, Edmund Nutt, Lambert Pitner, Joseph White, John Gregg, Thomas Huston and John Harrison.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Robinson, of Bedminister, was in command of this battalion May 21, 1781.

The field officers of the Fourth battalion were Colonel William Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel John Lacey and Major John Coryel. The company commanders were Captains William Pugh, William Walker, George Wall, Henry Lott, William Ramsey, Henry Darrah and John Robinson.

Archibald Mackelrow was lieutenant colonel commanding, and Augustine Willet was major of this battalion May 10, 1780, and its company commanders were Captains Nicholas Patterson, John Thomas, William McHenry, Paul Kester, Matthew Greer, Robert Gibson, Nathan Evans and Henry Darrah.

The field officers of the Fifth battalion, May 6, 1777, were Colonel Joseph McIlvaine and Major John Jarvis, and the company commanders

were Captains John Thomson, John Woods, Jacob Vandegrift, John Lyne, Abraham Britten, Joshua Anderson, Lambert Pitner and Thomas Miller.

A return of May 24, 1779, shows that John Jarvis had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel since on that date Joshua Anderson became Lieutenant Colonel in place of Lieutenant Colonel John Jarvis, removed, and John Thompson became Major in place of Major William Dean, removed.

The Nockamixon company of Associators was commanded by Captain Jacob Shoope, the articles of association providing "that we will associate for the Purpose of learning the military Exercises and for Defending our Property Liberty and Lives against all attempts to deprive us of them." The company numbered over one hundred, fifteen of whom were under age. There were two companies of Associators in Tinicum township, one commanded by Captain Nicholas Patterson, and the other by Captain Arthur Irwin. The Rockhill company of Associators was, on August 10, 1775, commanded by Captain Andrew Kechline, the Richland company, October 9, 1775, by John Richison, and the Lower Milford company by Captain Henry Huber. The return of the Springfield company, August 21, 1775, gives the names of fifty-six men, but does not give either officers or non-commissioned officers. Captain Henry Van Horne's company of militia existed at Newtown, December 6, 1776.

Captain Henry Darrah's company of militia was in the service of the United States, in Lieutenant Colonel John Lacey's command, December 3, 1777. A roll dated September 21, 1778, shows the company, under the same officers, but with its enlisted men much changed, to be still existence.

Captain Joseph Bennet commanded a troop of light horse in this county June 18, 1781.

Lieutenant Colonel John Keller's battalion was in service in the fall of 1781, with an aggregate of 677 men. The company commanders were Captains Garvin Adams, Manus Yost, Elias Roder, Richard Stillwell, John Thomas, Daniel Hogland, William Erwin and Robert Patterson.

"A return of Militia Officers elected agreeable to the Militia law and now returned to the Supreme Executive Council for Commissions," dated May 12, 1783, gives the officers of four battalions, organized as follows:

First battalion, Lieutenant Colonel, John Kellar; Major, Thomas Long; Captains, David Spinner, John Freese, Abra Kickline, John Barkley, Jacob Shipe, George Hine, Jacob Bishop and Moness Yost.

Second battalion, Lieutenant Colonel, James McMasters; Major, Gayno Edams; Captains, John Hunter, Joseph Hart, William Walker, Simon Venasallon, Daniel Hoagland, Garret Dungan, John Vanpelt and John Jamison.

Third battalion, Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Robinson; Major, William Kennedy; Captains, Nathan Evans, William McHenry, Robert Gibson, Thomas Sebring, William Hines, William Erwin, John Thomas and Mathew Greer.

Fourth battalion, Lieutenant Colonel, Augustine Willet; Major, Jos-

hua Vanhorne; Captains, John Harrison, Amos Shaw, Daniel Thompson, Michael Gregg, Robert Patterson, Abr. Johnson, Richard Stillwell and Joseph White.

A return, without date, of the Bucks county Battalion of the Flying Camp gives the following officers: Colonel, Joseph Hart; Lieutenant Colonel, William Baxter; Adjutant, John Johnson; Surgeon, John Fenton, Jr.; Quartermaster, Alexander Benstead, and Captains, John Folwell, William Roberts, William Hart, Valentine Opp, John Jamison, William Neely and Robert Ramsey. The return states that Lieutenants Matthew Bennett and John Erwin were taken prisoners at Fort Washington.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Robert Smith was appointed county lieutenant for Chester county, March 12, 1777. He was succeeded by Charles Dilworth, March 29, 1786, and Joseph McClellan, April 13, 1787. The county sub-lieutenants were Benjamin Brannon, June 11, 1777; Colonel, Lewis Gronow, June 17, 1777; Andrew Boyd, June 26, 1777; Thomas Cheney, October 16, 1777; Thomas Strawbridge, October 16, 1777; Robert Wilson, March 11, 1778; Thomas Levis, April 2, 1778; Thomas Cheney, March 30, 1780; Lewis Gronow, March 30, 1780; Abraham Boyd, March 30, 1780; Thomas Levis, March 30, 1780; Robert Wilson, March 30, 1780.

Andrew Boyd was wagon master in 1781, and John Beaton was paymaster of the Militia in 1777.

The First battalion of Militia was commanded in 1776 by Colonel James Moore, with Lieutenant Colonel John Hannum and Major John Culbertson as the other field officers. The company commanders were Benjamin Wallace, Thomas Haslep, Matthew Boyd, James Hair and William Withrow.

On July 1, 1777, the field and staff officers of this battalion were Colonel John Hannum, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Taylor, Major John Bell, Adjutant James Johnson, Quartermaster Thomas Pearson.

Muster rolls still in existence show that Colonel Hannum's battalion was in the service of the United States and stationed at Chester in June, 1777. The company commanders at that time were Captains William Price, David Cowpland, Gilbert Gibbs, John Ramsey, William Scott, Mordecai Morgan, Edward Simonson and John Hiester.

A roster of the line officers of this battalion, dated 1777-8, shows the company commanders to be Captains Edward Simonson, John Underwood, James Walters, Samuel Miller, John Craig, William Craig, Robert Cowen and Jacob Buffington.

In 1779 Thomas Bull was lieutenant colonel and Peter Hartman major of the battalion, which then had 672 men on its rolls.

The rolls of 1780 show Lieutenant Colonel John Gardner in command, and John Culbertson its major. The company commanders, on July 4,

1780, were Captains John Graham, Ephriam Allen, James Denny, Isaac Thomas, Robert Elton, John Craig, John Scott, and Robert Lockhart

The earliest return of the Second battalion is a pay roll of Captain Edward Parker's company, Second battalion, Chester county, commanded by Colonel Thomas Hockley. The roll is dated August 5, 1776.

On April 25, 1777, the Elk battalion elected the following officers: Colonel, Evan Evans; Lieutenant Colonel, John McDowell; Major, David Mackey; Adjutant, Andrew Boyd; Quartermaster, Robert Correy. The companies were commanded by Captains John Ramsey, Allen Cunningham, Ephriam Blackburn, John McKee, Joseph Gardner, David Hays, John Kenkaid, and Samuel Evans. A return of May 7, 1777, shows the same officers.

The promotions in the Second battalion under date of May 11, 1778, show that the Elk battalion held that number, and that David Mackey was promoted from major to lieutenant colonel, and that John Bryan succeeded Joseph Gardner as captain of the fifth company on April 26, 1779. David Hays was made major October 6, 1778, and James Fulton succeeded to the command of the sixth company. On May 25, 1778, William Armstrong became captain of the seventh company. Captain Ramsey's company was the Londonderry company, Captain Cunningham's the London Grove, Captain Blackburn's the West Nottingham, Captain Gardner's the East Nottingham, Captain McKee's the New London, Captain Hays the Lower Oxford, and Captain Evans' the London Brittain.

On May 10, 1780, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bull commanded the battalion, and Peter Hartman was its major. On July 4, 1780, the company commanders were Captains Abraham Beaty, David Griffith, Benjamin Brownback, Andrew Snyder, James Barber and George Ery.

The earliest return of the Third battalion shows that its field and staff officers, on June 12, 1777, were Colonel Caleb Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Brannon, Major Sketchley Morton, Adjutant John Mitchell, and Quartermaster Harry Lewis. Its companies were commanded by Captains William Maddock, William Price, Jacob Rudolph, Boas Matthews, William Brookes, Nicholas Diehle and Thomas Lewis.

On May 10, 1780, John Hannum commanded with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and William Harvey was its major. Its company commanders were Captains Thomas Carpenter, Joseph Mendenhall, William Whitesides, Edward Simonson, Peter Strode, John Craig and Joseph Luckey. The companies were known as the West Bradford, Pennsbery, New Garden, Burminham, East Bradford, Kennett and New Lynn, respectively.

Memoranda, without date, show George Pierce to have been lieutenant colonel, and Edward Vernon major of the battalion at one period, and the strength at that time was 510 men. At another period Hugh Lloyd was the colonel and James Hart, Thomas Lewis, Nicholas Deihl, George Pierce, Nathaniel Vernon and John Crosby were its captains.

James McDowell commanded a company in the Fourth battalion of Chester County Militia, September 14, 1776. His commission was dated July 12, 1776. The battalion was at that time commanded by Colonel Montgomery.

On May 17, 1777, Colonel William Evans commanded the Fourth battalion, John Ralston was its lieutenant colonel and Peter Hartman its major. At the close of the year these officers were still in commission, and the company commanders were Captains Henry Barber, John McKee, William ———, John Hiester, George Irish, Thomas Wilson and John Snider.

A return of August 11, 1780, shows John Bartholomew to be lieutenant colonel and William Brodley major, both with commissions dating May 10, 1780, and the company commanders were Captains John Harris, Evan Anderson, Joseph Johnson, William Harris, Israel Moore, Jonathan Rowlands, Sampson Thomas and Mordecai Morgan.

The returns of 1781-1782, show no change among the field officers or company commanders. The returns of May 8, 1783, show Colonel Richard Willing in command. The company commanders were Captains Jonathan Vernon, Alexander Boggs, Hezekiah Camp, John Lindsay, Curtis Lownes, Nath. Smith, Edmund Baxter, and Israel Moore.

There are in existence three memoranda of the field officers of this battalion, without date. One gives the officers as Colonel William Evans, Lieutenant Colonel John Ralston and Major Peter Hartman. Dr. Branson Van Lear was surgeon, his commission being dated November 3, 1779. On a second memorandum William Montgomery was colonel, Thomas Bull lieutenant colonel, John Bartholomew major, and the company commanders were Captains Joseph Gardner, Thomas Millard, James McClure, Jacob Hetherling, William Price, Samuel Culberson and James McDowell. The third memorandum shows Lieutenant Colonel Richard Willing and Major Brooke, and an enlisted strength of 670 men.

The Fifth Battalion had for its field officers, May 17, 1777, Colonel Richard Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel John Bartholomew, and Major Cromwell Pearce. Its adjutant was Abner Davis and its company commanders were Captains Mordecai Morgan, Owen Brooks, Evan Anderson, Jonathan Rowland, William Harris, William Boldy, Samuel Vanleer and Joseph Johnson. An artillery company attached to it was commanded by Captain Alexander McCarangher.

The return of 1779 shows that Bartholomew was commissioned as colonel May 17, 1779, and Cromwell Pearce as lieutenant colonel, and William Bodley as major on the same date. Samuel Thompson succeeded Bodley as captain of the sixth company.

The field officers on May 10, 1780, were Lieutenant Colonel John McDowell and Major John Ramsey. The company commanders were Captains Ephriam Blackburn, John Kinkead, Robert Currey, Francis Williamson, David Carey, David Hays, David Crosby and John Bryan.

The Sixth battalion was commanded on May 17, 1777, by Colonel Thomas Taylor, with Nichol Fairlamb as lieutenant colonel and George Pearce as major. The company commanders were Captains David Cowpland, Daniel McCoy, Robert McAfee, John Hunter, Hugh Reed, James Thompson, John Hunt and Samuel Trimble.

Caleb Davis became lieutenant colonel and William Brooke major on May 10, 1780. The return of August 4, 1780, shows the company commanders to have been at that time Captains John Linday, Hugh Jones, Curtis Lownes, Lewis Trimble, William Smith, Jonathan Vernon, William Price and William Kirk. Endorsed upon this return is the statement that Captain Lewis Trimble, commanding the fourth company, "run to the English in Philadelphia," and that his Ensign, Thomas Bradley, is "A worthless drunken fellow."

In 1781 companies in this battalion were commanded by Captains John Quandrill, John Quin, Jonathan Vernon, John Lyndsay, William Kirk, Curtis Lownes, and William Smith. Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Davis commanded, William Brooke was major and John Gibbons surgeon.

Among the company commanders in 1782 appears but one new name, Captain Hezekiah Camp, whose return of November 25, 1782, shows that he commanded "The Second Company of Six Batt'n of Chester county Millishia."

A memorandum, without date, shows Lieutenant Colonel David McKay in command of the Sixth battalion, with Samuel Evans as major and an enlisted strength of 484 men.

The returns of the Seventh battalion for 1777 show as its field officers Colonel William Gibbons, Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Porter and Major John Culberson. Its adjutant was William Reed, and its company commanders were Captains William Scott, David Philips, Alexander Fleming, Henry Barker, Robert Lockart, John Gardner, Samuel Henderson and David Denny. In 1779 Hugh Reed commanded a company in this battalion.

The return of June 28, 1780, shows Lieutenant Colonel George Peirce to be in command, with Major John Richardson as the other field officer. The company commanders were Captains John Pitt, Middletown; Joseph Black, Edgement; John Flour, Chester; Alexander Lockard, Concord; Hugh Reed, Thornbury; Edward Vernon, Chester; James McCloskey and Thomas Taylor, Jr., Westtown. James Ramage succeeded in 1781 to the command of this latter company.

Colonel Patterson Bell, Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Boyd and Major Joseph Spear were the field officers of the Eighth battalion, with Thomas Boyd as quartermaster, in 1777; the company commanders were Captains Gilbert Gibbs, William Marsh, Bezaleel Bentley, William Withrow, James Dunn, Hector McNeal and Trustram Moore.

The return of 1780 shows the same field officers, but the company commanders were Captains William Henry, Robert Morrell, William

Marsh, Tristram Moore, William Newman, John Smith, Robert Cochran, and David Hayes.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The County Lieutenants of Cumberland county were John Armstrong, March 21, 1777; Ephriam Blaine, vice Armstrong, resigned, April 5, 1777; James Galbraith, vice Blaine, resigned, April 10, 1777; John Carothers, August 20, 1777; James Dunlap, October 2, 1779; Abraham Smith, April 18, 1780; William Sterrett, June 21, 1785; John Wilkins, Jr., October 6, 1785; George Gibson, October 25, 1785.

The sub-lieutenants were Robert McCoy, March 12, 1777; James Gregory, March 12, 1777; George Sharp, March 12, 1777; Benjamin Blythe, March 12, 1777; John Harris, March 12, 1777; George Stewart, November 2, 1777; James McDowell, November 29, 1777; Benjamin Blythe, April 18, 1780; James McDowell, April 18, 1780; Frederick Watts, April 18, 1780; Arthur Buchanan, April 18, 1780; Thomas Buchanan, April 18, 1780; John Trindle, April 18, 1780; Abraham Smith, September 26, 1780.

James Johnson was commissary in 1778 and William Clarke, paymaster.

The existing records show that the following officers from Cumberland county were in actual service during the campaign of 1776; the dates showing when in service and not the date of commission.

Colonels, John Montgomery, October, 1776; James Wilson, August, 1776; Robert Callender, September, 1776; Joseph Armstrong, July, 1776; Robert Pettles, July, 1776; John Allison, July, 1776.

Lieutenant Colonels, Frederick Watts, July, 1776; William Clarke, July, 1776; Ephriam Blaine, January, 1777.

Majors, James McCalmont, July, 1776; John Biggs, January, 1777.

Captains, Thomas Clark, December, 1776; Thomas Turbett, December, 1776; Rubert Culberson, September, 1776; Samuel Irwin, January, 1777; William Huston, September, 1776; John Boggs, September, 1776; Samuel Royal, September, 1776; Samuel Postlethwaite, October, 1776; James McKee, December, 1776; Charles Leiper, December, 1776; John Caruthers, December, 1776; William Blaine, December, 1776; John Andrews, January, 1777; James Gibson, January, 1777; George Robinson, January, 1777; Joseph Martin, January, 1777; ———— McConnell, January, 1777; Alexander Trindle, January, 1777; Samuel Gondy, July, 1776; James Purdy, July, 1776; Thomas Beale, July, 1776; Edward Graham, July, 1777; James Adams, July, 1776; Matthias Sellers, July, 1776; Charles Maclay, July, 1776; Samuel Patton, July, 1776; William Thompson, July, 1776; William Chambers, July, 1776; John Steel, July, 1776; John Caruthers, July, 1776; John Jack, July, 1776; Andrew McFarland, July, 1776; John McClelland, July, 1776; Elias Davidson, July, 1776.

During these stirring days calls for troops were frequent. The First Battalion of Associators of Cumberland county was put in service under an order from the Council dated July 28, 1777. Its return of July 31 shows

that it was commanded by Colonel James Dunlap, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Culbertson and Major James Carnahan. Hugh Torrans was adjutant and John Scott quartermaster. Its company commanders were Captains Thomas Askins, Robert Shannon, Noah Abraham, Alexander Peebles, Patrick Jack, John Campbell, Joseph Brady and Charles Maclay.

The second call was dated September 6, 1777. Under this a battalion was put in the field under Colonel John Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cuthbertson and Major Robert Taylor. Captain Robert Shannon commanded a company in this force.

Another call was made by the council on October 23, 1777; and under this came a battalion commanded by Colonel William Chambers, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Turbit and Major James Carnahan.

Under the same call a battalion was put in the field under Colonel Samuel Lyon, Lieutenant Colonel David Bell and Major John Brooks. Among the company commanders were Captains Alexander Peples, Thomas Askey, John Hamilton.

The call of January, 1778, saw a force take the field under Colonel Arthur Buchanan, Lieutenant Colonel John Work and Major David Mitchell. Captain Patrick Jack's company was in this battalion.

Colonel Samuel Cuthbertson and Major John Johnson were ordered back from Lancaster to command the troops of the sixth class. Alexander Brum was the lieutenant colonel and Captain John Hamilton commanded a company.

The seventh and eighth classes were called into service March 25, 1778. The seventh was commanded by Colonel Frederick Watts, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson and Major ———— McHatten, and the eighth by Colonel Abraham Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Ross and Major James McCannon. This call included the companies of Captains Joseph Brady, Charles Maclay and Isaac Miller.

The return of Colonel Dunlap's battalion of Associators under date of May 14 shows no changes among the field officers since July 31, 1777, the date of the return given on previous pages, and but four in the line. Samuel Fenton had succeeded Robert Shannon in command of the second company, but all others are in the first return.

Under the order of July 14, 1778, Colonel Thomas Gibson, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Culbertson and Major Robert Taylor took the field. Captain Samuel Fenton's company was attached to the battalion.

On July 14, 1778, the Council ordered out "300 men to ye Standing Stone." Colonel Samuel Dunlap and Major Erwin were the field officers, and the companies of Captain Thomas Askey and Samuel Fenton were part of the force.

Captain Noah Abraham's company was in service in April, 1779, in Colonel William Chalmer's battalion, and Captain Thomas Askey's company was in service in May, 1779, in Colonel Dunlap's command. There is in existence "A List of Men of the Fourth class of the First Battalion of

Cumberland County Militia that Was with Captain Alexander Peples at Sunberry, September 1, 1779," showing three officers and fifteen enlisted men on duty.

On May 10, 1780, the First battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson and Major John Jack. Its company commanders were Captains Daniel Clapsider, John Rea, William Berryhill, Conrad Snider, John Stitt, Thomas Johnson, John Woods and James Young.

The returns of 1781 show among the company commanders of Colonel Johnson's battalion Captains William Berryhill, John Woods, John Rea, James Young, John Stitt, Richard McLean, Daniel Clapsider, Conrad Snider, Noah Abraham and Hugh McAlister.

The returns of 1782 show Colonel Johnson still in command of the battalion, and the company commanders Captains Ter. Campbell, Noah Abraham, Richard McLane, Alexander Peebles and John Woods.

The first return of the second battalion shows its roster on July 31, 1777. Its field and staff were Colonel John Davis, Lieutenant Colonel William Clark, Major John Brooks, Adjutant William Blackney and Quartermaster Charles McClure. Its company commanders were Captains Matthew Gregg, Thomas Kennedy, William Donnelson, Andrew McKee, William McClure, John Creigh, Walter Denny and Charles Leiper. A service return of January, 1778, shows that Thomas Gibson had succeeded John Creigh as captain of the sixth company.

On May 14, 1778, the field, staff and company commanders remained as given above. In July, 1778, James Douglas had succeeded Captain Thomas Kennedy, and Asa Hill had succeeded William McClure.

On May 11, 1779, William McFarlane became major, and commissions were issued for Captains James Douglas, First company; Asa Hill, Fourth company; John Jordan, Sixth company; William Moor, Seventh company, and Walter Denny, Eighth company.

On May 10, 1780, Thomas Gibson was lieutenant colonel, and William McFarlane major. The company commanders were Captains William Moore, James McFarlane, James Douglas, John Caruthers, James Irwin, Asa Hill, William Donaldson and John Jordan. In 1781 William Swansey commanded a company in this battalion.

The first record of the Third Battalion shows that on July 31, 1777, its field officers were Colonel William Chambers, Lieutenant Colonel David Bell and Major Samuel Irwin. Its company commanders were Captains John Mateer, John Trindle, James Laird, John Lamb, Samuel Wallace, John Temple, James Wood and Robert Sanderson.

The roster of May 14, 1778, shows no change among the field officers, but James Floyd had succeeded James Laird in command of the third company, and James Hemphill appears as captain of the sixth company. It is possible that James Hemphill and James Sample are one and the same person since the accurate spelling of names is not a feature of the old

rosters. First Lieutenant Samuel Agnew commanded the seventh company.

The roster of May 10, 1780, shows Samuel Irvine to be lieutenant colonel of the Third battalion, and John McDonald its major. Its company commanders were Captains James Bell, John Stewart, John McCormick, John Lamb, Thomas Laird, James McCurdy and John Caruthers.

The fourth battalion, on July 31, 1777, was officered by Colonel Samuel Lynn, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Turbet and Major Robert Taylor. Its company commanders were Captains John Wilhams, John Fouts, John Elliot, Phillip Mathias, John Hamilton, Jonathan Robinson, James McConnell and Robert McTear.

The return of May 14, 1778, shows no change among the field officers. Thomas Turner was at that time adjutant and John Lyon was quartermaster. The name of the captain of the fourth company appears as Philip Matthews, otherwise the names of the company commanders are the same.

On May 10, 1780, the battalion was officered by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Culbertson and Major James McCalmont. The company commanders were Captains James McConnell, Samuel Patton, James Culbertson, John Orbison, William Huston, Patrick Jack, James Patton and Walter McKinley. Robert Dickey succeeded James Patton.

Colonel Joseph Armstrong commanded the Fifth battalion December 2, 1776, and Captain George Matthews commanded one of its companies. On July 31, 1777, its officers were Colonel Arthur Buchanan and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander McIlhatten. Its company commanders were Captains Alexander McCay, William Wilson, Henry Taylor, James Adams, Samuel Holliday, Thomas Thomson, Thomas Alexander and George Bell. William Becky was commissioned adjutant February 5, 1778.

The return of May 14, 1778, shows no change in the field officers or company commanders.

On May 10, 1780, the battalion was officered by Lieutenant Colonel David Mitchel and Major William Sanderson. Its company commanders were Captains James Fisher, Samuel Lennon, David Marshal, Matthew McCoy, Edward Graham, James Gass, William Black and John Nelson.

The field and staff officers of the Sixth battalion on July 31, 1777, were Colonel Samuel Culbertson, Lieutenant Colonel John Work, Major James McCammont, Surgeon Richard Brownson, Adjutant John Wilson and Quartermaster John Findley. Its company commanders were Captains George Crawford, Patrick Jack, Samuel Patton, James Patton, Joseph Culbertson, William Huston, Robert McCoy and John McConnell.

The return of May 14, 1778, shows no changes in field, staff or company commander of the battalion beyond a change in spelling of several names.

The return of May 10, 1780, shows a number of changes. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel James Dunlop and Major Robert Culbertson. The company commanders were Captains Samuel Fenton, Wil-

liam Moorehead, Alexander Peebles, Isaac Miller, William Strain, John Hodge, Noah Abraham and Thomas Askey.

The officers of the Seventh Battalion on July 31, 1777, were Colonel Frederick Watts, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Ross, Major David Mitchell, Adjutant Thomas Bolan and Quartermaster Albert Adam. The company commanders were Captains James Fisher, James Power, William Sanderson, William Blain, Frederick Taylor, Edward Graham, John Buchanan and Thomas Clark.

The return of May 14, 1778, shows but one change in these officers. The name Edward Graham is now Edward Grimes, probably the same man. In 1780 James Purdy commanded the battalion with the rank of lieutenant colonel and John Elliot was its major.

The officers of the Eighth battalion, on July 31, 1777, were Colonel Abraham Smith, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnston, Major John Johnston, Adjutant Thomas Johnston and Quartermaster Terrence Campbell. The company commanders were Captains Samuel Royar, John Jack, James Poe, William Long, James Young, Elias Davis, William Finley and John Ray. There is no change in the above officers on the return of May 14, 1778.

On May 10, 1780, the officers of this battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Brown and Major Alexander McElhatten. The company commanders were Captains Samuel Holiday, Joseph Brown, Robert Samuels, John Fleming, William Lamb, Hugh McClellan, Robert Means and William Wilson.

Captain John Johnston commanded a company of Light Dragoons in 1781.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

The county lieutenants of Lancaster county were Bertram Galbraith, June 3, 1777; Samuel John Atlee, March 31, 1780; Adam Hubley, February 14, 1781, and James Ross, November 17, 1783.

The sub-lieutenants were James Crawford, March 12, 1777; Adam Orth, March 12, 1777; Robert Thompson, March 12, 1777; Joshua Elder, March 12, 1777; Christopher Crawford, March 12, 1777; Curtis Grubb, October 23, 1777; William Ross, October 25, 1777; Simon Snyder, October 25, 1777; Christian Wirtz, October 31, 1777; James Cunningham, April 1, 1780; Christopher Kucher, April 1, 1780; Abraham Dehuff, April 1, 1780; James Hopkins, April 1, 1780; John Huber, April 1, 1780; William Steel, April 1, 1780; Maxwell Chambers, April 1, 1780; Jacob Carpenter, April 1, 1780; James Barber, April 1, 1780; Robert Clark, April 1, 1780; Robert Good, June 21, 1780; William Kelley, February 14, 1781; William Smith, June 29, 1781; Philip Gloninger, May 2, 1781; Adam Orth, November 13, 1782.

The Liberty Company of Londonderry Associators was organized May 17, 1775, with eighty members. Jacob Cook was its captain, William

Hay its first lieutenant, Robert McQueen its second lieutenant and David McQueen its ensign. The articles of association required each member of the company to provide himself with "a good Gun or Musket, in good order and repair, with a Cartouch-Box or Shot Bag, and Powder Horn, a half a Pound of Powder and ten Pounds of Lead." They were to meet every Saturday in the town of Lancaster or at such place in Lancaster county as the officers deemed necessary, but should not be obliged to march out of this Province without the direction of a majority of the officers and consent of a majority of the soldiers.

The "First Company of Hampfield Township," Captain James Barner, was organized in 1775, and in the same year Captain Peter Grubb commanded the Warwick Township Association and Captain George Hudson commanded the Heidelberg company.

A return of July 1, 1776, shows Captain-Lieutenant Christopher Crawford in command of the Standing Guard at Lancaster, a detachment of the First Battalion.

Pennsylvania furnished, apart from the three State Regiments, 4,500 troops for the so-called "Flying Camp." Lancaster county furnished, in 1776, a battalion of nine companies. Its officers were Colonel James Cunningham, Lieutenant Colonel William Hay, Major Thomas Edwards, Adjutant John Davis, Quartermaster James Porter and Surgeon William Smith. Its company commanders were Captains Robert Clark, James Watson, Jacob Klotz, George Graeff, John Reed, Daniel Oldenbruck, Joseph Work, Timothy Green and John McKown.

The officers of the First Battalion of Lancaster county, in 1777, were Colonel Philip Greenawalt, Lieutenant Colonel Philip Marsteller, Major Samuel Jones, Adjutant Adam Fisher and Quartermaster Peter Miller. The company commanders were Captains Casper Stoeber, William Paine, Philip Weiser, George Null, Michael Holderbaum, Leonard Immel, Valentine Shouffler, Henry Sheaffer and Daniel Oldenbruck.

The return of the battalion, August 26, 1780, shows its officers then to be Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, Major William McCausland. Its company commanders were Captains John Slater, Enoch Hastings, Alexander White, William Skyles, William Smith and William Brisbin. The sixth and seventh companies were without officers.

Colonel James Mercer commanded the battalion in 1781, and Captains Enoch Hastings, Matthias Slaymaker, William Skiles, William Brisbin and Martin Huey commanded companies. Captain Skiles' company was on duty at Lancaster guarding British prisoners.

In 1782 the company commanders were Captains William Brisbin, John Sleter, Enoch Hastings, Mathias Slaymaker, William Skiles, Edmond Lintner, Samuel Henry and Martin Huey.

On April 15, 1783, the field officers of the battalion were Lieutenant Colonel John Rogers and Major Abraham Latcha, and the company commanders Captains James Wilson, James McCreight, Ambrose Crane,

Michael Brown, Jr., William Allan, George Lower, Daniel Bradley and Robert McCollen.

The officers of the Second Battalion, in 1777, were Colonel James Watson, Lieutenant Colonel James Porter and Major Dorrington Wilson, and the company commanders were Captains John Scott, Joshua Anderson, John Johnston, Thomas White, James Morrison, Joseph Allison, Patrick Marshall and John Paxton.

In 1779 Colonel Porter still commanded the battalion, and the company commanders were Captains William Arbuckle, Robert Miller, Joseph Walker, Thomas Clark, Robert King, Joseph Allison, John Caldwell and John Paxton. Most of this battalion was on duty in Northumberland county during August, September and October of this year.

The officers of the battalion in 1780 were Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Edwards and Major Valentine Shouffler. The staff was Adjutant Matthias Primer, Quartermaster Robert Patton, Surgeon Daniel Oldenbruck and Chaplain the Rev. Conrad Bucher. The Sergeant Major was John Geoninger and the Quartermaster Sergeant Jacob Shaffner. The company commanders were Captains Baltzer Orth, Michael Holderbaum, Casper Stoever, David Krause, John Moore, John Stone, Wendell Wever and John Gassert.

The return of December 25, 1781, showed no change in the field officers or company commanders except Captain John Henning in command of the eighth company. The return of July, 1782, shows no change in the line officers.

The Third Battalion was officered in 1777 by Colonel Alexander Lowry, Lieutenant Colonel James Cunningham, Major Jacob Cooke, Adjutant William Tate and Quartermaster John Jamison. Its company commanders were Captains Robert McKee, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Work, David McQuown, Robert Craig, Andrew Boggs, Abraham Scott and Hugh Pedan.

In 1778 the new company commanders were Captains Abraham Forey and Martin Orlhart, while in 1779 the name of Captain Hendry Edgar appears.

The officers of the battalion in 1780 were Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Bower and Major Wendle Hipsman, and the company commanders were Captains Philip Dock, Andrew Ream, George Reist, Joseph Gehr, Jacob Vanderslice, Philip Beck and John Smuller. The seventh company was without officers.

In 1781 Colonel George Feather commanded the battalion, and among his company commanders were Captains Michael Oberly, John Ashton and Henry Kuster. In 1782 Captain Philip Dock becomes Philip Duck and Captain Henry Kuster becomes Henry Kushter. Captain Nicholas Lutz appears in command of the third company.

The officers of the battalion in 1783 were Lieutenant Colonel James Ross, Major Stephen Chambers, Adjutant John Snyder, Quartermaster

Andrew Graff, Surgeon Frederick Kuhn. The company commanders were Captains John Miller, John Weidly, Henry Derring, Daniel Newman, Philip Weitzel, George Trisler (or Tripler), Martin Wybright and Daniel Bard.

The nine companies of Associators who constituted the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster county, March 13, 1776, were commanded by Colonel James Burd, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Murray, First Major Cornelius Cox, Second Major Frederick Hummel. The company commanders were Captains James Crouch, James Cowden, Joseph Sheerer, Richard Manning, John Reed, James Murray and Jacob Fridley. Two companies were not returned.

This battalion has a splendid record. Captain Murray's company went into service in November, 1775, and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Captain Reed's company was in service during the Jersey campaign of 1776-1777 and until after the battles in and around Philadelphia.

Captain Deibler's company was in active service for nearly a year, returning home in January, 1777. A portion of the command was captured at the battle of Long Island, and was not released from captivity until the year 1778. During that and the following year, the company was commanded by Captain John Hoffman, and under him they were on the frontiers protecting the defenseless inhabitants from the encroachments of the Indians and Tories who had their headquarters in Southern New York, and against whom General Sullivan's army was successfully sent in 1779.

Captain Sherer's company was in active service during the whole of the Spring and Summer campaign of 1776, and had a number of men wounded in a skirmish with a party of British cavalry near Amboy, N. J.

Captain Fridley's company was raised in the neighborhood of Hummelstown, and served in the campaign of 1776, and were present at Trenton and Princeton.

In 1777 the officers of this battalion were Colonel Robert Elder, Lieutenant Colonel James Cowden, Major Stephen Foster, Adjutant Benjamin McKinzie, Quartermaster George McMillen. The company commanders were Captains James Murray, James Collier, John Rutherford, James Crouch, James Clark, Martin Weaver, Michael Whitley and John Gilchrist.

In 1778 Captains Jonathan McClure and Andrew Stewart commanded companies in this battalion. And in 1779 the name of Captain Henry McKinney appears.

In 1780 the officers of the battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig Meyer and Major Nathan Siegler, and the company commanders were Captains Frederick Rodfong, Jacob Brand, Jacob Metzger, Christian Doman, Alexander Scott, Jr., Joseph Wright, James Patton and James Beard.

In 1781 Major Nathan Siegler becomes Colonel Zeigler, and the name

of Conrad Corr appears among the company commanders. In 1782 Captain Bernard Mann's name appears.

The General Return of Officers in Lancaster County Militia, April 15, 1783, Fourth Battalion, shows the officers still to be the same as given above, but there is also among the archives of the state "A Return of Officers Elected in the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster county Militia Agreeable to Orders Published for that Purpose on the 15th day of April, 1783," showing the following officers: Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Cooke, Major Abraham Cooke, Adjutant Michael Peters and Quartermaster Timothy Conner. The company commanders were Captains James Anderson, Jr., John Bishop, George Gantz, David McQueen, Robert McKee, James Cook, Patrick Hays, Thomas Robinson.

The Fifth Battalion was commanded in 1776 by Colonel James Crawford, First Major William Fullerton, and Second Major George Stewart, and the staff were Adjutant William Scott, Quartermaster John Whitehill, Surgeon Leckey Murray, Chaplain John Woodhill, D. D., and Standard Bearer, James Montgomery. James Wood was sergeant major and James Forsyth was quartermaster sergeant. Captain Robert Buyers commanded the only company of which any record exists for that year. On December 19, 1776, Colonel Crawford, Major Stewart, Standard Bearer Montgomery, Quartermaster Whitehill and Captain Buyers with a lieutenant, one sergeant and six privates, turned out as volunteers and marched to Philadelphia at the request of the Council of Safety, but were ordered back on the twenty-sixth of the same month by General Putnam to bring the rest of the battalion, and returned again to Philadelphia, January 20, 1777. A muster roll of Captain James Mercer, commanding a company in this battalion, exists under date of January 9, 1777.

A "Report of the Commissioned and Staff officers of the Fifth Battalion of Militia of Lancaster County, commanded by Colonel Jacob Clatz, October 25, 1777," gives the names of the following: Colonel Jacob Clatz, Lieutenant Colonel Philip Stouffer, Major Jacob Richard, Adjutant John Seelig, Quartermaster Conrad Swartz, Surgeon D. Huber, Surgeon's Mate Andrew Walter. The company commanders were Captains Michael App, James Krug, John Graff, George Franciscus, Peter Shaffner, Chr. Petrie, William Devis and Adam Wilhelm.

The return of August 26, 1780, shows the following officers of the Fifth Battalion: Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Carpenter and Major Henry Markley. The company commanders were Captains William Crawford, Samuel Elliot, Alexander McIlvain, Joseph Jenkins, John Lutz, Martin Bowman, Rudolph Statler and Martin Holman.

The General Return of the Officers of the Lancaster County Militia, April 15, 1783, show the officers of the battalion to be the same as given above. There is also a return of the same date giving the following officers of the Fifth battalion: Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Murray, Major John Gilchrist, Jr., and as company commanders Captains Jonathan

McClure, William McClure, Jr., William Murray, Martin Weaver, Andrew Stewart, George McMillen, Hugh Robertson and William Johnson.

The first return of the Sixth Battalion is dated August 30, 1777. Its officers then were Colonel John Rogers, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Clark, Major William Brown, Adjutant Anthony McCreigh and Quartermaster James Sullivan. The company commanders were William McCullough, Ambrose Crain, Thomas Copinhaffer, James McCreight, Patrick Hay, Joseph McClure, William Laird and Michael Moyer. The battalion numbered 642 officers and enlisted men.

The Return of August 26, 1780, shows the officers of the battalion to be Lieutenant Colonel James Taylor and Major Robert King. The company commanders were Captains John Caldwell, Robert Campbell, John Duncan, Robert Miller, James Clark, Joseph Walker, John Patton and Thomas Gormley. The return of April 15, 1783, shows the same officers as given above.

Colonel Mathias Slough commanded the Seventh Battalion in 1776, and Captains Frederick Sigler, Jacob Krug, Bernard Zimmerman, Nathaniel Page and James Wright and Lieutenant Christian Petrie commanded companies under him and saw service in New Jersey.

The officers elected in May, 1777, were Colonel John Boyd, Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, Major James Mercer, Adjutant Thomas Boyd, Quartermaster John Turbett, Surgeon John Douglas and Chaplain John Woodwell. The company commanders were Captains James Brown, David Whitehill, John Rowland, Samuel Hearn, John Slaymaker, William Brisbon, Robert McCurdy and Henry Kendrick.

The return of August 26, 1780, shows the officers of the Battalion to be Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Lowry and Major Jacob Cook. The company commanders were Captains Andrew Boggs, Abraham Scott, Thomas Robinson, David McQuown, Noah Keeseey, William Wilson, Robert McKee and Hugh Pedan.

The officers of the Seventh Battalion as shown by the Return of April 15, 1783, were the same as given above.

The Eighth Battalion, commanded by Colonel Peter Grubb, was sent to the defense of Philadelphia in June, 1776. The company commanders whose rolls still exist were Captains David Morgan, John Huber, Alexander Martin, John Jones, Isaac Adams, Joshua Evans, William Parry, Harry Weaver, Christian Hollinger and Robert Good. They saw service in New Jersey.

The next known Return of the Eighth Battalion was that of August 26, 1780, and shows the Battalion to be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Ross and Major Frederick Hubley. The company commanders were Captains John Hubley, John Ewing, Joseph Hubley, William Wirtz, Samuel Boyd, John Miller, James Davis and Jacob Wilhelm.

The General Return of April 15, 1783, shows no change in the above

officers, although there exists a roll of the seventh company dated June 24, 1782, showing Captain Martin Weybright to be in command.

The earliest existing return of the Ninth Battalion is dated November 2, 1777. Its officers were Colonel John Huber, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Jones, Major Adam Bower, Adjutant Stophel Whiteman. The company commanders were Captains John Gingrich, Bernard Gardner, George Feather, Isaac Adams, Joseph Gehr, Christian Hollinger, John Smuller and George Foulke.

The return of August 26, 1780, shows Lieutenant Colonel John Rogers and Major Abraham Latcha in command of the battalion, with the following company commanders: Captains William Allen, Patrick Hays, Ambrose Crin, John Harkenrider, James McCreight, James Wilson, Daniel Bradley and William Lower.

The General Return of April 15, 1783, shows no change in the above officers.

In 1781 the Ninth Battalion presented the following memorial to the Council:

"To His Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"The Representation and Memorial of the Officers and Privates of the 9th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, Humbly sheweth.

"That your Petitioners beg leave to Represent, that under the former and present Militia Laws, the Eight classes of Militia of the County of Lancaster have been called out and performed two full Tours, and the 7th class of the third tour is now upon Duty—we conceive (council however are better acquainted with the details of the Militia of the state) that the County of Lancaster has done considerably more than thire proportion of duty. Several of the Adjecant Counties we are creditably informed are not less than 6th Clas's Short of us.

"This we consider directly contrary to the intent and meaning of the 29th Sect: of the Militia Law, as well as a Grivance as it is imposing an unequal burden not only on those who render there Personal Service, but also on such as pay fines for Delinquency maney of whome we know are well affected, but from particular and unavoidable circumstances cannot give thire Personal Attendance.

"Your Memorialists therefore pray Your Excellency and the Honl. Council will take the Premisses into Concidiration and redress our Grivances."

Colonel John Free commanded the Tenth Battalion in 1775. Captain John Roland commanded a company under him. In 1776 Captains Samuel Boyd and John Wathers commanded companies in this battalion, still under Colonel Free.

The return of December 6, 1777, shows Colonel David Jenkins, Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Karpenter and Major Henry Mercle in command, with Captains John Lutts, James Davies, Martin Bowman, George Rees,

Joseph Jenkins, James Watson, Emanuel Carpenter and William Crawford commanding companies.

The officers shown by the General Return of 1780 were Lieutenant Colonel Robert Elder and Major John Gilchrist, and the company commanders were Captains James Murray, George McMillen, William Johnston, Hugh Robinson, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Cochran, Martin Weaver and Jonathan McClure.

The return of April 15, 1783, shows Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Murray and Major John Gilchrist in command. The company commanders were Captains Jonathan McLure, William McLure, Jr., William Murray, Martin Weaver, Andrew Stewart, George McMillen, Hugh Robertson and William Johnson.

Colonel Timothy Green commanded the Eleventh Battalion in 1776. Peter Hedrick was lieutenant colonel and John Rogers and Abraham Latcher were the majors. Richard Crawford was standard bearer and Dr. John Leidy was surgeon. It was known as Colonel Timothy Green's Hanover Rifle Battalion of the Lancaster County Associators, and saw service in New Jersey. Captains James Rogers, William Brown, Richard McQuown and Thomas Coppenheffer commanded companies. No returns exist for this battalion after 1776.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

The county lieutenants of Northampton county were John Weitzel, March 16, 1777; Peter Kechlein, March 30, 1780; Samuel Rhea, April 14, 1780; Robert Lavers, June 23, 1781; Thomas Craig, July 1, 1783; Henry W. Archer, October 2, 1784; John Craig, July 23, 1786.

The county sub-lieutenants were Jacob Shoemaker, March 21, 1777; David Deshler, March 21, 1777; Arthur Lattimore, March 21, 1777; John Chambers, March 21, 1777; Benjamin Van Campen, September 17, 1777; John Chambers, March 30, 1780; Peter Burkholder, March 30, 1780; Frederick Leinbach, March 30, 1780; Philip Bohl, March 30, 1780; John Hayes, June 10, 1786.

In 1775 there were 26 companies of Associators in Northampton county, known as the Easton company, Captain Peter Kechleen, 87 men; York's company, Captain Jacob Arndt, 126 men; William's company, Captain Melchoir Hay, 104 men; Bethlehem company, Captain Christian Newman, 130 men; Allen company, Captain Neilgal Gray, 120 men; Upper Sancon company, Captain Henry Allise, 105 men; Lower Sancon company, Captain ———— Huebner, 142 men; Macongil company, Captain Peter Trexler, 120 men; Upper Milford company, Captain Christian Fisher, 64 men; White Hall company, Captain Peter Burkhalter, 100 men; Salisbury company, Captain Nicholas Fox, 100 men; Plainfield company, Captain Asher Dull, 88 men; Mount Bethel company, Captain John Neilson, 124 men; Moore company, Captain Adam Bruckhauser, 106 men; Lehigh company, Captain Yost Dreisbach, 70 men; Weisenburg company, Cap-

tain Michael Probst, 32 men; Lynn company, Captain Matthias Probst, 70 men; Heidelberg company, Captain Michael Ohl, 100 men; Lowhill company, Captain Nicholas Michael, 35 men; Towamensing company, Captain Nicholas Kern, 50 men; Penn company, Captain Richard Dodson, 25 men; Chestnut Hill company, Captain Abraham Smith, 82 men; Hamilton company, Captain Abraham Miller, 50 men; Lower Smithfield company, Captain Jacob Stroud, 127 men; Delaware company, Captain John Van Etten, 47 men; Upper Smithfield company, Captain John Van Sickel, 53 men.

The Northampton County Battalion in July, 1776, was officered by Lieutenant Colonel Peter Gechlein and Major Michael Probst. John Spangenberg was sergeant major. The company commanders were Captains John Arndt, Henry Hagenbuch, Nicholas Horn and Timothy Jayne.

At a meeting held at Easton, October 3, 1775, the county was divided into districts or battalions as follows:

First Battalion—Colonel Peter Kachlein, commanding, Easton, Williamstown, Lower Sancon Forks, Bethlehem, Plainfield and Captain Nelson's company from Mount Bethel.

Second Battalion—Colonel Henry Geiger, commanding, Upper Sancon, Upper Milford, Maccongie, Salisbury, Whitehill, Lowhill, Heidelberg, Weisenburg, Lynn and Penn.

Third Battalion—Colonel Yost Dreisbach, commanding, Allentown, Lehigh, Moor, Towamensing and Chestnut Hill.

Fourth Battalion—Colonel Jacob Strood, commanding, the two uppermost companies from Mount Bethel, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware and Upper Smithfield.

A list of "Officers in Service, 1776-78," contains the following names: Colonels George Taylor, Henry Geiger, Yost Dreisbach, Jacob Stroud and _____ Klotz.

Lieutenant Colonels John Sigfried, Michael Probst and Stephen Balliett.

Majors Benjamin Van Camp, John Van Camp and James Boyd.

Adjutants John Ludwig and David Cochran.

Chaplain Rev. John Rosbrough.

Commissary of Issues John Patterson.

Quartermasters Philip Boehm and James Doak.

Captains Alexander Brown, —W— Schoonhaver, _____ Mead, Samuel Drake, John Nelson, Alexander Forsman, Henry Althouse, Jr., William Scott, George Losch, Michael Snyder, _____ Rider, Adam Stahler, Joseph Kooker, George Knappenberger, Francis Rhoads, Alexander Patterson, William Oldham, _____ Myers, William Craig, Samuel Craig.

Lieutenants William Caruthers, Emanuel Gonsoles, John Derr, John Curry, Joseph Lorish and Robert Hooper.

Ensigns Thomas Horner, John Fox and Jacob Weaver.

The First Battalion composed a part of the Flying Camp of 10,000 men commanded by Colonel Hart, and the returns of July 27, 1776, show them to be at that time at Brunswick, N. J. There are in existence muster rolls of companies commanded by Captains Timothy Jayne, John Arndt, Nicholas Kern. This company was at Amboy, August 6, 1776. Captain Arndt's company was incorporated into Colonel Baxter's Battalion, and lost nineteen privates and two non-commissioned officers in their battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776. At the battle of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, they lost two lieutenants and thirty-five enlisted men.

Captain John Nelson commanded a company in Colonel George Taylor's Battalion, December 10, 1776.

A Return of May 21, 1777, shows the following officers of the First Battalion: Colonel George Hubner, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Saylor, Major Philip Mixel, Adjutant John Ludwig. The company commanders were Captains Joseph Frey, Christofer Jonsson, George Groff, Edward Sheimer, John Roberts, Friederich Cleinhantz, Francis Rhoads and Jacob Wagner.

On March 31, 1781, Captain Casper Greenamyier commanded a company. Captain Peter Kooken's company was in the service of the United States, under Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Kern, July 4, 1781. Captain Henry Keit's company served under Colonel Steven Balliert, July, August and September, 1781.

The General Return of the First Battalion, November 1, 1781, to January 1, 1782, shows the following officers: Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Balliet, Major Peter Drexter, Adjutant John Snell, Quartermaster George Knouse, Surgeon Frederick Martin, Chaplain Rev. Abraham Blumer, and the company commanders were Captains Adam Zerfass, John Jacoby, Daniel Good, George Drine, Peter Kooken, John Trexter, Casper Greenamyier and Henry Ritze.

A muster roll, dated November 15, 1781, of Captain Casper Greenamyier's company says Lieutenant Colonel Henry Geiger was in command of the First Battalion at that time, and John Dunn was its quartermaster. The company was on duty twelve days burying the dead who had been killed by the Indians.

Jacob Young was major in 1782, and the names of Captains John Jacoby, Daniel Good and George Train appear as company commanders.

The Return of May 24, 1783, shows the officers of the battalion to be Lieutenant Colonel Michael Brobst, Major Andrew Buchman and Adjutant George Ehnes. The company commanders were Captain Samuel Everett, Christian Bauman, Jacob Greenewalt, Christian Gilbert, Conrad Reder, Mathias Probst, Nicholas Miller and Kilian Leiby.

The Second Battalion of Northampton County Militia was also a part of the Flying Camp in 1776. It was commanded by Colonel Hart. The one company of which record exists was commanded by Captain Henry

Hagenbuch, and its muster roll of August 6, 1776, is dated at Amboy. It mustered four officers and 113 enlisted men.

The battalion, under the command of Colonel Henry Geiger, and with Captains John Robert, Peter Bunkholder, Michael Schuyler, Peter Traxler, John Segfriet, Mathias Probst, Frantz Roth, Conrad Roder, Michael Deibert, Peter Reek and William Shaffer commanding its companies, marched to the relief of Philadelphia in January, 1777. By the Return of June 18, 1777, Colonel George Breinig commanded the battalion, Stephen Bolliet was its lieutenant colonel and Frederick Lombach was its major. The adjutant was John Shnell. The company commanders were Captains Wilhelm Sheffer, George Knappenberger, Peter Shuler, John Moritz, Peter Traxler, Jr, Henry Ritz, Christian Fisher and Daniel Snyder.

The field officers, by the Return of May 14, 1778, were unchanged, and Captain Joseph Kooken is the only new company commander.

In 1780 companies were commanded by Captains Jacob Bolliet, Henry Alshouse major. There is no return showing them as being in commission and John Lyle. The latter company was on duty at Easton in November, 1780, guarding British prisoners. One company roll speaks of the battalion as being commanded by Colonel Roapes.

In 1781 the battalion saw service on the frontiers under Lieutenant Colonel George William Roup and Major Christian Shouse. The adjutant was Isaac Berlin and the quartermaster John Spangenberg. The company commanders were Captains Lewis Stachner, George Wolf, Abraham Horn, Jacob Buss, John Lyle, Jacob Heller and Jacob Clater.

In 1782 Christian Shouse was elected lieutenant colonel and Henry Alshouse major. There is no return showing them as being in commission. A return dated October 28, 1782, gives the company commanders, Captains Peter Hay, Jesse Jones, Abraham Rinker, William Bell, Nicholas Marshteller, John Stahl, Martin Ritter and Anthony Lerch.

The Return of September 30, 1783, gives the following officers: Lieutenant colonel W. Roup, Major Christian Shouse and Captains Jacob Buss, John Lyle, George Neff, Jacob Haller, Henry Alshouse, Lewis Stacker, Jacob Balliet and John Santee.

The earliest existing return of the Third Battalion is dated May 21, 1777. Michael Bobst was colonel, Michael Teibert lieutenant colonel, Philip Beninghoff major, and Frederick Schleich adjutant. The company commanders were Captains Adam Statler, William Mayer, Christian Marburg, Jacob Horner, Conrad Reather, Matthias Probst, John Krom and Joseph Sigfriet.

The only change in the field officers in the return of 1778 is in the spelling of the major's name, which now becomes Penninghoff. The name of almost every captain is spelled differently, but apparently, from the phonetics of the names, the same men.

In 1780 Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Kern commanded the battalion.

Its company commanders were Captains Paul Knause, Peter Roth, Adam Clendinen, Jacob Ritter, John Deeter and Frederick Coons.

Upon the "General Class Roll of the 3rd Battalion of Malatia of Northampton County Made for the Year 1782" appears the names of Lieutenant Colonel Nicklass Kerns, Major James Boyd, Adjutant Thomas Boyd, Quartermaster James Allison, Surgeon Matha. McHenry. The company commanders were Captains John Rutter, Jacob Clater, John Gregory, Peter Roath, Adam Clindinen, Frederick Coons, John Dater and Paul Knows.

Dated Macungie, May 22, 1783, is "A Return of the Officers Be Elected of the Third Patalion of Northampton County and Has Cast Lots for Rank as Followed." No field officers are given. The adjutant was Nicklos Schwabbenhieser, and the company commanders were Captains Michael Schafer, Joseph Kookin, Jacob Grim, Godfride Knouse, John Moritz, Daniel Goode, Jacob Worth and John Jacobe.

The Fourth Battalion was commanded on June 18, 1777, by Colonel John Sigfried. The lieutenant colonel was Nicholas Kern and the major James Boyd. Abraham Levan was adjutant. The company commanders were Captains John Gregory, George Edelman, Henry Bowman, William Kromer, Frederick Coons, John Balstone, George Rondebush and Paul Flick.

The General Muster Roll of May 14, 1778, shows all of the above officers to be still in commission.

In 1781 and 1782 the battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Philip Boehm, with Jacob Young as major. Among the company commanders whose names appear at that time, principally as being on duty with companies of this battalion on the frontiers of Northampton county, are Captains George Shriver, John Wagner, Christopher Johnson, Anthony Lerch, Jr., Jesse Jones, Peter Hay and Felix Good.

A return, without date, gives the location of the battalion as "including the Townships of Salisbury, Upper Saccon, Lower Saccon, and Williamstown." The officers remain the same as last given, but in addition are given the names of Adjutant John Deichman and Quartermaster Charles Deshler.

The earliest existing return of the Fifth Battalion is dated May 21, 1777. Its field officers were Colonel Anraham Labar, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Sidman and Major Robert Trail. Christopher Hartzel was its adjutant. The company commanders were Captains William Roup, Jacob Weygant, Henry Lawall, Michael Huber, John Deichman, Adam Sower, George Engle and John Sautee.

The early records of this battalion are very incomplete. A list of forty-three enlisted men, dated May 23, 1780, is given the heading "missing three belts and three sheaths and one gune lost in an ingagement." Among the rolls of 1780 appear those of Captains Johannes Van Etten, Henry Shoemaker, John Long, Patrick Campbell, and Richard Shaw. In

1782 Captains Benjamin Schoonhner, Jacob Balliett, Jacob De Witt, Richard Shaw and Hugh Gaston appear on the rolls.

A return made at Fort Penn, May 27, 1783, and signed by Jacob Stroud, Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Battalion, certifies to his line officers, the company commanders then being Captains Johannes Van Etten, John Brown, John Long, Jr., Benjamin Schoonhoven, Timothy Jayne, Jacob De Witt, Christopher Keller and Peter Medough.

On May 21, 1777, the field officers of the Sixth Battalion were Colonel Jacob Stroud, Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Miller and Major John Gaston. Jacob Winans was adjutant. The company commanders were Anthony Shymer, Alexander Forsman, John Nelson, Johannes Van Etten, Henry Sawitz, Patrick Campbell, Timothy Jayne and Samuel Hoover.

There are no further records of this battalion until 1780 when the General Class Roll of October 26, shows its field officers to be Lieutenant Colonel Henry Giger and Major Frederick Sechler. The staff consisted of Adjutant Frederick Shrick, Quartermaster John Anthony, Sergeant Major Lewis Stine, Quartermaster Sergeant William Rex, Jr., Drum Major Philip Benckoff, and Fife Major Jacob Fryman. The company commanders were Captains Stahler, William Moyer, Jacob Greenewalt, Andrew Dapper, Conrad Reader, Mathias Probst, George Smather and Adam Diehl.

The General Class Roll of 1782 shows no change in the above officers.

Only two rolls exist of the Seventh Battalion. One is that of Captain George Smether's company, July 11, 1781, and that of Captain George Wolff's company, May 21, 1782.

There exist rolls of Northampton county companies of various dates covering this period, but which do not show to what battalion they were assigned. Captain Philip Shrandor raised a company of Rangers, which did duty in 1781 and 1782, and Captain Thomas Anderson commanded a troop of cavalry during the same years.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The County Lieutenants of Northumberland county were Colonel Samuel Hunter, March 21, 1777; William Wilson, May 20, 1784; Bernard Hubley, Jr., December 21, 1789. The County Sub-Lieutenants were William Murray, March 21, 1777; Walter Clark, March 21, 1777; George Wolf, March 21, 1777; William Watson, March 21, 1777.

The organizations of Northumberland county, like those of the other counties already given cross each other frequently, the same names appearing in several battalions. The transfers of companies to other battalions in this county come more closely in point of date than in the other counties.

On February 8, 1776, Samuel Hunter commanded the First Battalion. William Cooke was lieutenant colonel, and Casper Weitzel and John Lee were the majors. The company commanders were Captains Nicholas

Miller, Hugh White, James McMahon, Charles Gillespie, William Scull, William Clarke and John Simpson.

On May 1, 1778, Colonel John Kelly commanded the battalion. The company commanders and the numerical strength of each company were: Captain John Foster, 55 men; Captain James Thompson, 44 men; Captain George Overmeier, 51 men; Captain Samuel Fisher, 55 men; Captain Samuel Young, 51 men; Captain Abraham Piatt, 53 men; Captain William Irvin, 53 men; Captain William Gray, 44 men.

In 1782 Colonel John White commanded the battalion, and the company commanders were Captains Benjamin Patterson, George Dougherty, Paul Bantly, Michael Sheffer, Daniel Broshia, Samuel Auchmuty and Lucass Bross.

The Second Battalion had for its field officers, January 24, 1776, Colonel James Potter, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Moody and Majors John Kelly and John Brady. The company commanders were Captains Arthur Taggart, William Gray, David Berry, Samuel Dale, Cookson Long, Samuel Wallis, James Murray, Henry Antis, John McMillan, David Hayes and Philip Davis.

In 1778 Colonel James Murray commanded the battalion, which then consisted of the companies of Captain Thomas Gaskins, 61 men; Captain John Nelson, 60 men; Captain David Hayes, 63 men; Captain Arthur Taggart, 66 men; Captain James McMahon, 57 men; Captain Robert Reynolds, 43 men; Captain John Chatham, 49 men, and Captain John Clingman, 73 men.

The field officers of the Third Battalion, March 13, 1776, were Colonel William Plunkett; Lieutenant Colonel James Murray, and Majors John Brady and Cookson Long. The company commanders were Captains Henry Antis, Samuel Wallis, John Robb, William McElhatten, William Murray, Simon Cole and David Berry.

In 1778 Colonel Peter Hosterman commanded the battalion. The company commanders and strength of companies were Captain Casper Reed, 34 men; Captain Michael Weaver, 63 men; Captain Samuel Harris, 54 men; Captain John Mill, 55 men; Captain John Black, 49 men; Captain William Wyrick, 56 men; Captain Adam Shaffer, 82 men, and Captain Michael Motze, 46 men.

The field and staff of the Fourth Battalion, October 8, 1776, were Colonel Philip Cole, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sutherland, Majors Foster and Casper Jost, Adjutant James McCoy and Standard Bearer Dewalt Miller. The company commanders were Captains John Clark, Michael Weaver, Jacob Links, William Weirick, George Wolff and George Overmeier. Benjamin Weiser commanded a company in 1777. In 1778 Colonel Cookson was in command of the battalion, and the companies were commanded by Captains Thomas Wilson, Simon Cool, Joseph Newman, Thomas Kemplen, William Hepburn and Alexander Hamilton. The aggregate strength was 265 officers and enlisted men.

In 1779 Captain John McIlhathen commanded a company of Rangers, and in 1780 Captain Thomas Robinson commanded a similar company.

In 1780 Captain John Franklin organized a company at Wyoming, then in Northumberland county. The Connecticut claims had not then been settled, and in the Federal returns the company is credited to Connecticut.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The City Lieutenants of Philadelphia were Jacob Morgan, March 29, 1777; James Reed, vice Morgan, declined, April 10, 1777; William Henry, June 6, 1777; Thomas Proctor, vice Henry, resigned, September 10, 1790.

The City Sub-Lieutenants were Richard Humphreys, March 12, 1777; George Hervey, March 12, 1777; Frederick Hagner, March 12, 1777; Casper Guyer, March 12, 1777; James Reed, April 10, 1777; William Semple, June 6, 1777, and Ephraim Bonham, June 6, 1777.

The First Battalion was officered in 1775 by Colonel John Dickson, Lieutenant Colonel John Chevalier, Majors Jacob Morgan and William Coats, and Quartermaster Matthew Clarkson.

In 1776 the companies of this battalion were commanded by Captains Joseph Coperthwaite, Francis C. Hassenclever, ————— Eyre. ————— Kucher, ————— Wills, John Williams and William Bowers.

A return of the First Battalion in 1777 shows its officers to be Colonel Jacob Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel William Wills and Major William Coats. The companies were commanded by Captains William Tolbert, George Esterly, Elijah Weed, John Kling, Michael Hay and George Reinhard, and First Lieutenant Joseph Carr. One company was entirely without officers.

On a return, dated 1777, Colonel William Bradford commanded the City Battalion, John Keppele was its lieutenant colonel, and Sharp Delaney its major. The company commanders were Captains Thomas Bradford, Alexander Fullerton, James Reed, George Taylor, John Linton, Robert Smith and Ezekiel Leets.

The return of June 23, 1777, shows James Reed promoted to major, and the company commanders to be Captains Ezekiel Leets, Charles Syng, William Smith, John Byrnes, Robert Smith, Thomas Bradford and John Linton, and First Lieutenant William Turnbull.

The return of July 12, 1777, gives a full roster and roll of the battalion. The field and staff were Colonel William Bradford, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Cox, Major Joseph Kerr, Adjutant Christian Shaffer, Surgeon Samuel Duffield, Surgeon's Mate Edward Duffield, Quartermaster Samuel Taylor, Sergeant Major Gerard Irwin, Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph Gray, Drum Major William Wiley, Fife Major Augustine Power. The company commanders were Ezekiel Letts, Robert Duncan, George Esterly, Isaac Austin, George Forepaugh, and John Smith.

During 1777 and 1778 the names of Captains Charles Syng, William

Smith, John Bryn, Robert Smith, Thomas Bradford, John Linton, Samuel McLane, Isaac Casper, Jeremiah Fisher, Joshua Humphreys, James Hood and Lieutenant Henry Meyers appear as commanding companies.

In 1779 John Cornish was quartermaster and George Zeisieger was quartermaster sergeant.

On April 15, 1780, the officers of the battalion were Lieutenant Colonel James Reed and Major Alexander Boyd, and the company commanders were Captains Lazarus Stow, John Davis, John Linton, Richard Humphreys, Ezekiel Letts, Samuel McLane, George Taylor and John Reynolds.

Lieutenant Colonel Reed and Major Boyd were still in commission, May 21, 1782, but the return of May 7, 1783, contains the names of Lieutenant Colonel John Shee and Major David Rees and Captains Benjamin Freeman, Joseph Greenway, Christian Shaffer, John Barker, John McCartney, Adam Foulke, Thomas Willis and Alexander Russell.

On August 3, 1780, John Reynolds, captain of the Eighth company, in notifying the second, third and fourth classes of his company to report for duty, also gave them this information: "It is Requested that every man will come as well equipped as Possible with Blankets, Shoes, Knapsacks, and Canteens, as the 'Long Course' of the war has much Exhausted the Publick. Every man who brings his own Arms will be intituled to a Spanish mill'd Dollar or Sixty Continental Dollars for the use of it During his Tour of Duty."

The Second Battalion, Philadelphia City Militia (Associators) was commanded in 1775 by Colonel Daniel Roberdeau, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Reed and Majors John Cox and John Bayard. In 1777 it was commanded by Colonel John Bayard, Lieutenant Colonel John Cox and Major John Boyd. Its company commanders were Captains Isaac Ashton, Anthony Wilckson, Charles W. Beal, Adam Foulk, Lazarus Pine, Christian Shaffer and Lieutenant Lambert Wilmer.

On July 12, 1777, its officers were Colonel Sharpe Delaney, Lieutenant Colonel William Will, Major Alexander Boyd, Adjutant _____ Lowe, Quartermaster Edward Evans, Quartermaster Sergeant Benjamin January. Companies were commanded by Captains Charles Syng, John Downey, Peter Mehrling, Lazarus Pine, Christian Piercy, Jacob Sink, Robert Duncan and Philip Pancake.

In 1778 Colonel Sharpe Delaney still commanded, but Paul Cox was lieutenant colonel and Elias Boys was major. The company commanders were Captains Robert Duncan, John Downing, John McCulloch, Jonathan Wainwright, George Gooden, William McCulloch, William Young and John Imlay.

In 1779 David Bevan succeeded Downing and Edward Paschall succeeded Duncan. The name of Derrick Peterson also appears as a company commander.

On April 15, 1780, the officers of the battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre and Major Richard Salter, and the company com-

manders were Captains Isaac Casper, George Nice, John Kling, John Hewson, William Bowers, John Bergman, Philip Wagner and George Forepaugh.

The muster rolls of this battalion, dated August 31, 1780, the battalion then being on duty in New Jersey, near Trenton, show the field and staff to be Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Major Alexander Boyd, Adjutant Alexander Boyle, Quartermaster Aaron D. Woodruff, Surgeon Michael Leib and Surgeon's Mate John Weaver. The company commanders were Captains Elijah Weed, John McCalla, John Kling, John Hewson, John Flinn and John Davis.

The officers of the battalion, on May 21, 1782, were Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre and Major William Bower. On May 7, 1783, Lieutenant Colonel James Boyd commanded with Alexander Boyd as major. The company commanders were Captains David Tew, George Engles, John Linton, Andrew Kennedy, John Graff, Samuel McLane, George Taylor and John Reynolds.

The first existing roster of the Third Battalion is dated 1775. Its field officers were Colonel John Cadwalader Lieutenant Colonel John Nixon and Majors Thomas Mifflin and Samuel Meredith. Nineteen companies, one of which was of light horse, four of artillery, and the remainder infantry, are upon this roster. The captain of the company of light horse is given as Peter Markoe, and it is possible that in the inaccuracies of the early copies of names that Abraham Markoe, the first captain of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, is thus recorded, for the roster is not a return, simply a memorandum. Captains James Biddle, Benjamin Loxley, Thomas Proctor and Joseph Moulder commanded the artillery companies, and Captains Joseph Couwperthwaite, Richard Peters, Tench Francis, William Bradford, Lambert Caldwell, John Shee, John Wilcocks, Jacob Morgan, ——— Little, Richard Willing, Richard Humphreys, Moore Furman, Francis Gurney, and James Irvine commanded the infantry companies.

In 1776 Captains Thomas Fitzsimons and ——— McElwaine commanded companies in Colonel Cadwalader's Third battalion of Associators.

The names of Colonel John Nixon and Majors Samuel Meredith and Robert Knox, of the Third battalion, appear on a memorandum of commissions issued in 1777.

A roster bearing date 1777 gives the names of Colonel Jacob Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel William Wills and Major Joseph Kerr as the field officers of the battalion, and Captains George Esterly, Peter Merlin, Conrad Rush, Elijah Weed, William Tolbert, George Reinhard, Jacob Weidman and John Livingston as the company commanders.

In April, 1779, George Esterly, James Pickering, John Peters, Jr., and Jacob Geiger were commissioned as captains in this battalion. These

officers with Captains George Smith, Conrad Rush, Jacob Binder and George Reinhard were the company commanders August 18, 1779.

The return of April 15, 1780, shows the field officers to be Lieutenant Colonel William Will and Major Joseph Ker, and the company commanders to be Captains Alexander Quarrier, Michael Gilbert, George Esterly, Andrew Burkhard, John Geyer, Conrad Rush, James Pickering and John Peters, Jr. Later in the year the names of Captains James Brown, Silas Engle, John Barker and Richard Humphrey appear.

On May 21, 1782, the field officers of the battalion were still as given above.

The Fourth battalion was commanded in 1775 by Colonel Thomas McKean, who had as his quartermaster, Isaac Snowden.

In 1777 Timothy Matlack was colonel and Daniel Clymer lieutenant colonel. The first complete roster is dated 1777. The field officers then were Colonel John Bayard, Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan B. Smith and Major Alexander Boyd. The company commanders were Captains Isaac Austin, Lazarus Pine, Adam Foulk, Charles W. Peale, Lambert Willmore, Christian Shaffer, Samuel Massey and Anthony Wilkinson.

On April 15, 1780, the field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Paul Cox, and Major Philip Pancake. The company commanders were Captains William McDowell, John Flinn, John McCalla, Jr., James Rosbotham, Ed Paschall, James Hood, William Semple and John Cornish.

Joseph Dean was lieutenant colonel of this battalion on May 21, 1782.

The officers of the Fifth battalion, in 1775, were Colonel Timothy Matlack, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Clymer and Majors Lawrence Herbert and George Miller.

On May 1, 1779, John Rice became lieutenant colonel and Benjamin Eyre major. Captains George Forepaugh, George Nice, Anthony Leghner, Richard Salter, Philip Wagner, William Bowers, Andrew Bowers and Isaac Cooper were returned as commanding companies, August 18, 1779.

The return of April 15, 1780, gives the officers of the battalion as Lieutenant Colonel John Shee and Major David Reese. The company commanders were Captains Thomas Willis, Elijah Weed, John Barker, Isaac Austin, Christian Shaffer, Adam Foulk, Nathaniel Twining and John McCarty.

In 1781 Major Richard Salter commanded the battalion, and his staff consisted of Adjutant Edward Evans, Quartermaster Edward Leech, Sergeant Major Martin Miller, Quartermaster Sergeant John Parker, Drum Major John Hart and Fife Major Adam Lechler. The company commanders were not changed.

The Sixth battalion was officered in 1777 by Colonel Robert Knox, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Allison and Major Thomas Casdorp. The commanders were Captains John Smith, Jacob Synk, Ephraim Folkner, Joseph Rhoads, Joseph Mash, Philip Ryan, Christian Grover and Joshua Humphris.

The return of April 15, 1780, gives the field officers as Lieutenant Colonel Robert Knox and Major Thomas Castrop, and the company commanders Captains Thomas Austin, Joseph Falconer, Silas Engles, James Brown, Philip Ryan, Warwick Coats, Jr., Jacob Sinck, and Jont. Grice.

The return of officers elected for the Sixth battalion, dated May 7, 1783, shows the officers of the battalion to have been Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Dean and Major Philip Pancake, and the company commanders Captains William McDowell, Ferguson McElvaine, Robert Ralston, James Rcssbothem, Jacob Martin, Nathan Boys, William Lawrence and Adam Esler.

The Philadelphia Brigade was composed of battalions one to six, and was, in 1777, commanded by Brigadier General John Cadwalader.

On August 2, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith commanded a battalion, with James Reed as its major. Christian Shaffer adjutant and James Finley surgeon.

Colonel John Eyre commanded the Philadelphia Artillery battalion in 1777, with Thomas Nevil as lieutenant colonel and Joseph Masch as major. It was composed of six companies, commanded by Captains Samuel Massey, John McCulloch, Peter Browne, William Prowell, Andrew Summers, and John Ruper. The commissioned officers were Captains, Captain Lieutenants, First Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants, Third Lieutenants, Captain Engineer, Lieutenant Fire Worker and Conductor. The enlisted men were Sergeants, Corporals, Bombardiers, Gunners and Matrosses.

Captain John McGinley commanded the first company, April 28, 1779.

On April 15, 1780, Joseph Marsh was lieutenant colonel and John McCulloch major of the Artillery battalion. The company commanders being Captains Joseph Watkins, John Ogbourn, Andrew Summers, James Pearson, William Leonard, Anthony Cuthbert, James Lang and John Connelly, there now being eight companies in the battalion.

On May 7, 1783, the officers of the Artillery battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Mash and Major John McCulloch. The company commanders were Captains William Linnard, Joseph Watkins, Andrew Summers, James Lang, John Connelly, Derrick Peterson, Thomas Rice and James Pearson.

Major Lewis Nicola's City Guards, 1776, 1777 and 1778, had for its company commanders Captains Jacob Bright, Richard Barrett, William McMullin, Samuel Simpson, George Honey and John Campbell.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The County Lieutenants of Philadelphia county were William Coates, March 12, 1777; Archibald Thompson (to act temporarily), February 18, 1778; Colonel William Coates, March 29, 1780.

The Sub-Lieutenants were Archibald Thompson, March 12, 1777; William Antes, March 12, 1777; Jacob Engle, March 12, 1777; George

Smith, March 12, 1777; Samuel Dewees, May 1, 1779; Peter Richards, October 16, 1779; William Deane, March 29, 1780; Peter Richards, March 29, 1780; Abel Morgan, March 29, 1780; Lewellyn Young, March 29, 1780; Michael Croll, July 5, 1780.

The officers of the First battalion, in 1777, were Colonel Daniel Hiester, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Reed and Major Jacob Malarkey. Captain John Cape commanded the second company, and Captain William Bull the third company. Captain William Smith commanded a company whose number is not given.

In 1778 the names of Captains John Copes, Casper Dull, George Egert, Philip Gables, ————— Shives, Benjamin Weever, John Smith and Andrew Campbell appear.

In 1790 the battalion officers were Lieutenant Colonel George Smith and Major Josiah Hart, and the company commanders were Captains Joseph Folwell, Samuel Hines, Andrew Vanbuskirk, Stephen Bloom, David Marpole, John Shelmire, Joseph McClean and John Man. Walter Evans as adjutant, William Wilson quartermaster, and Archibald McClane surgeon.

The Second battalion of Philadelphia county Associators was officered in 1777 by Colonel John Moore, Lieutenant Colonel Aaron Levering and Major George Miller. Christopher Meng was its quartermaster. The names of Captains Jonathan Waynewright, Jr., John Downey, ————— Duncan and Matthias Gensel appear as company commanders.

In 1778 Captains Caleb Armitage, James Haslet, Baltzer Hydrick, James Irvine, Christian Snyder, Jacob Sommers, and Matthew Hologate appear as company commanders.

Captains Davis Bevan, Caleb Armitage, William Young and James Hood appear as company commanders in 1779.

In 1780 the officers of the battalion were Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin McVaugh and Major John Holmes, and the company commanders were Captains Benjamin Dungan, Thomas Holmes, Jacob Roads, Isaac Worrell, Dennis Worrell, John McGloughlin, Samuel Swift and Joseph Dearman. James Potts was adjutant and Samuel Davis quartermaster.

The Third battalion of Philadelphia county Associators was officered in 1777 by Colonel Benjamin McVeagh, Lieutenant Colonel David Schneider and Major John Holmes. Robert Whittin was its quartermaster.

In 1780 the officers of the battalion were Lieutenant Colonel James Barry and Major Maybury Jolly, and the company commanders Captains Israel Jones, Amos Sturgis, Richard Roberts, John Young, Lewis Knoll, Peter Holstein, Charles Justus and William Rose. Abraham Streeper was adjutant and John Pew quartermaster.

The Fourth battalion was officered in 1777 by Colonel William Dean, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Soller and Major George Right. Captains Christian Dull, Josiah Hart, Stephen Bloom, Samuel Hines, Joseph Folwell, David Marpole and John Mann commanded companies. It will be

noted that several of these company commanders appear on the roster of the First battalion in 1780.

In 1778 the battalion officers were Colonel William Dean, Major George Miller, Adjutant George Beatty, Quartermaster Edmund Pennington and Surgeon Archibald McClean.

Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Bitting and Major Matthias Richards appear as the officers of the battalion in 1780, and Captains Joseph Sigfried, John Missimer, Frederick Biddleman, Benjamin Markley, John Schooler, Henry Boyer, Jacob Witz, and Isaiah Davis as the company commanders. Philip Bartlet was adjutant and Jacob Snider quartermaster.

Colonel John Bull commanded the Fifth battalion in 1776, and Captain John Edwards one of the companies.

In 1777 it was officered by Colonel Robert Curray, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Thompson and Major John Edwards. Among the company commanders were Captains John Hambleton, Anthony Lechler, Isaac Casper, William Bowers and Samuel Baker.

Among the officers of 1780 are again to be found the names of some who appear in the First battalion in 1777. The battalion officers were Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Hiester and Major Jacob Reed, and the company commanders were Captains Daniel Springer, Philip Gable, Bernard Haines, John Cope, John Harple, Philip Reed, Henry Neeble and Andrew Campbell.

In 1783 the company commanders were Captains Ludwig Knoll, Robert Gray, Joshua Levis, Abraham Streeper, Amos Sturgis, Joseph Prue, Peter Holston and Israel Jones.

The Sixth battalion was officered in 1777 by Colonel Frederick Antes, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Weess and Major John Bishop. Captains Ephriam Falkner, Philip Ryan and Nathaniel Childs commanded companies.

In 1780 the battalion was officered by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Curry and Major John Edwards, Jr., and the company commanders were Captains Andrew Norry, Abraham Wentz, John Lowry, Jacob Peterman, John Wentz, William Johnson, William Nelson and Arnold Francis.

Jacob Auld was adjutant and James Sands quartermaster.

Commissions were issued May 6, 1777, for Colonel Jonathan Paschall, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Warner, Major Matthew Jones and Captain John Young, of the Seventh battalion. A memorandum, dated 1777, but without day or month, gives the officers of the battalion as Colonel Isaac Warner, Lieutenant Colonel Algernon Roberts and Major Martin Garrett and the company commanders Captains Llewellyn Young, Israel Jones, John Young, Charles Robinson, Samuel Houlston, Edward Heaton, Benjamin Wastburn and Joseph Jones.

In 1780 Matthew Holgate was lieutenant colonel commanding the battalion, and John Bethel was its major. George Bonsal was adjutant and Charles Bonsil was surgeon.

Its company commanders were Captains James Twine, Andrew Redhiefer, Caleb Armitage, Noah Townsend, Joseph Hall, John Levering, Peter Frailey and Daniel Beck.

Captain David Snyder commanded the Light Dragoons of Philadelphia county in 1781.

CHAPTER IX.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE REVOLUTION.

At the time of the Revolution there existed no organized and equipped regiments in the sense in which the term is understood to-day. The old militia laws were in force, and as they were needed, classes were drawn and ordered into the field. The troops which were raised in Pennsylvania for the American Army were consequently war levies of that character. They came almost entirely from the regiments of Associators which were the direct lineal descendants of the organization of which Franklin was the father. Most of the records of the service of the Pennsylvania Line, as well as those of the other States, were burned in the fire which consumed the records of the War department in 1800, in a temporary building in which they were placed after their removal from Philadelphia.

When the British evacuated Boston, Washington recognized New York as the next objective point. The situation before Quebeck made it necessary to reduce the Continentals under his command, and on June 3, 1776, Congress called for a special reinforcement of 13,800 militia for the defence of New York. On the same day Congress also authorized the organization of a "flying camp" for the middle colonies, to be located in New Jersey, and to consist of 10,000 militia, of which Pennsylvania was to furnish 6,000, Maryland 3,400, and Delaware 600. On July 19 the "flying camp" was further increased by four battalions of militia from Pennsylvania, three from New Jersey and two battalions of Continentals from Virginia. Despite the oft-repeated recommendations of Washington, the terms of service both of this special militia and the men to compose the "flying camp" were to expire December 1.

The Act of September 16, 1776, assigned twelve regiments as the quota of Pennsylvania. Thompson's Rifle Battalion was claimed by the State and counted as the first of the line, De Hass' First battalion as the Second, St. Clair's second battalion as the Third Regiment. Eight companies composed a regiment, each company to have one captain, first and second lieutenants and ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer and seventy-six privates.

As early as October 9, 1776, the records of the war of the Revolution showed Pennsylvania to be engaged in taking measures to re-enlist her officers and men in conformity with the new establishment.

There exists among the archives of Pennsylvania a circular and an order issued in 1776 by the Council of Safety, which speak for themselves of the exigencies which caused them to be issued.

The circular to the officers of the militia reads as follows:

“Sir:—The foregoing resolves of Congress and Letter of this Council has been forwarded the commanding officers of the several Battalions in the more distant Counties:

“The extreme Exigence of our Affairs and the absolute necessity of reinforcing General Washington with the utmost Expedition oblige us to call upon the whole militia of your County immediately, according to the enclosed resolve of Congress. Your readiness to comply and the alacrity of the Militia to turn out on this Occasion, will convince both our friends and enemies that you are determined to be free. The Council will take Care to have them provided with every necessary in their power, & are taking measures accordingly. The Enemy is on their way & nothing will ever save our Country but that Spirit which induced America to resist. We press you therefore to exert yourself forthwith & bring forward your Battalion, whether armed or not, with all expedition. We have only to add that tho’, by the endorsed resolve of Congress the Militia is not to be kept out longer than six weeks, yet, by information from General Miffln. We have reason to believe that, if the Militia will cheerfully turn out, Mr. Howe will be obliged to retire into winter quarters in a very few weeks, when the Militia will have leave to return.”

The order of Council of Safety was as follows:—

“The calamities of war having spread through the neighboring State to our very borders and our metropolis in danger of being reduced, and had it not been for the spirit and virtue of some of our brave Countrymen who, with the blessing of the Almighty God, have checked the progress of our Enemy, it might now be in their possession; but while they can maintain, without interruption, a Port within a day’s march of this city, we ought not to consider ourselves in Safety, nor should any man be allowed to withhold his service from the public, or to indulge himself in a pusillanimous neutrality when we must reap all the advantages that will be derived from the virtuous struggles in the Field; therefore,

“Resolved, that Colonel Cadwalader send an officer from his Brigade belonging to each district in this City, the Liberties and Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, who are hereby authorized to call out all the able bodied men in their districts by a written or printed notice left at each of their respective habitations, and to enroll and form them into proper companies under the officers already chosen; and when so enrol’d they are to be subject to such military duty as the Militia now in service. If any person should be so lost to a sense of their duty as to refuse or decline to obey notification, they shall be considered as Enemies to this State and shall not be intitueled to any protection under this government either for their persons or property. Such Persons whose passive conduct from the commencement of the present contest with G. Britain have manifested Religious scruples against bearing arms, are excepted, as well as those

whose age and bodily infirmity render them unfit for duty or are in public offices and have exemptions from this board."

The preamble of a resolution passed in Assembly, December 12, 1776 reads:—

"Whereas there is a necessity of calling upon the Associators of Pennsylvania, at this inclement season, to assist in defending their Country, threatened with instant invasion." The resolution which follows provides for a special bounty of ten dollars to all who join General Washington before December 20, seven dollars to all who join between December 20 and 25, and five dollars to all who join between December 25 and 30, for a service of six weeks, unless sooner discharged. While the resolution specifically calls upon battalions it also urges that the immediate necessities are such that the individuals are exhorted not to wait at home to be collected into companies, but to march off at once with the utmost speed.

In the emergency which followed the battles of Trenton and Princeton Congress turned to new troops. On July 28, 1777, it recommended the executive council of Pennsylvania "to call out 4,000 Militia in addition to those already called forth." On August 24, about three weeks before the Battle of Brandywine, Congress requested Pennsylvania to strengthen the Army with 4,000 men. But a very small portion of these men were present when the critical time came.

On May 27, 1778, Congress made a second establishment by which the regiments were required to consist of nine companies, one of which was to be light infantry, each of the field officers to command a company; the lieutenant of the colonel's company to have the rank of captain lieutenant; one surgeon and one surgeon's mate were added to the field and staff; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major and one fife major made the non-commissioned staff, and six captains, one captain lieutenant, eight lieutenants, nine ensigns, twenty-seven sergeants, twenty-seven corporals, eighteen drummers and fifers and four hundred and seventeen privates formed the balance of the regiment.

The existing rolls of the Pennsylvania Line fall far short of doing justice to the patriotism of Pennsylvania. They are, in fact, a mere roll of the line as discharged in January, 1781. The hundreds who fell in the battles of the Revolution, from Quebec to Charleston, are not there; the wounded who dragged their torn limbs home to die in their native valleys are not there. The heaths of New Jersey, from Paramus to Freehold, by a line encircling Morristown and Bound Brook, were in the summer of 1777, dotted with the graves of the Eighth and Twelfth Pennsylvania. These regiments, from the frontier counties of the State, Westmoreland and Northumberland, were the first of the line in the field, though they had to come from the banks of the Monongahela and the head waters of the Susquehanna, and it is a peculiar coincidence worth noting that the Twelfth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, now exists in the same territory from which the Twelfth Pennsylvania line was drawn for the war

of the Revolution. At Brandywine the Pennsylvania troops lost heavily, the Eighth and Twelfth and Colonel Hartley's additional regiment in particular, in officers and men, and Colonel Patton's additional regiment, after the battle of Germantown, could not maintain its regimental organization.

On January 17, 1781, these regiments were reduced to six infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers and re-enlisted, but no regimental returns exist. These, with the rest of the records of the Pennsylvania Line, were placed beyond the reach of historical research by the fire before alluded to and the torch of the British in 1814.

The growing discontent of troops without pay, without clothing, and often without food, culminated on January 1, 1781, in a revolt of the Pennsylvania Line. Despite the efforts of their officers, several of whom were killed and wounded in the attempt to restore order, the mutineers, under the command of their sergeants, marched toward Philadelphia with the intention of demanding redress from the Government. A compromise was effected with the mutineers, and as a consequence of the mutiny the six regiments composing the quota of Pennsylvania under the latest resolution of Congress, were dissolved for the time being, and did not again reassemble at the appointed rendezvous before the month of March.

Another consolidation went into effect January 1, 1783, reducing the infantry to three regiments and an arrangement of officers accordingly. Very few records remain of these organizations.

On April 5, 1781, orders were issued detaching nine hundred and sixty men "to hold themselves in readiness to march and assemble at York Town immediately." The detachment consisted of:

First Regiment	200
Second Regiment	120
Third Regiment	80
Fourth Regiment	160
Fifth Regiment	240
Sixth Regiment	160
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Total officers and enlisted men	960

These were formed into three battalions and served under Wayne in the southern campaign. They were later joined by sixty dragoons under Major Fauntleroy More, a detachment of artillery, and also Colonel Thomas Craig with a detachment of his regiment, composed mostly of eighteen months' men.

When Wayne was about leaving York, May 26, 1781, there was some insubordination, which he promptly quelled by shooting down the offenders.

Wayne's command joined Lafayette at Raccoon ford, on the Rappahannock, on June 10, fought at Green Springs July 6, opened the second

parallel at Yorkstown October 11, which General Stuben in his orders of October 21, says he considered the most important part of the siege. After the surrender of Cornwallis these three regiments, under St. Clair and Wayne, participated in the closing engagements of the Revolution, and only when their services were no longer needed, in the summer of 1783, returned from James Island, South Carolina, to Philadelphia.

Of this Pennsylvania brigade General Henry Lee, afterwards Governor of Virginia, says in his "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department," published in 1808, "Wayne had a constitutional attachment to the decision of the sword, and this cast of character had acquired strength from indulgence, as well as from the native temper of the troops he commanded. They were known by the designation of the Line of Pennsylvania, whereas they might have been called with more propriety the Line of Ireland. Bold and daring, they were patient and refractory, and would always prefer an appeal to the bayonet to a toilsome march. Restless, under want of food and whiskey; adverse to absence from their baggage and attached to the pleasures of the table, Wayne and his men were more encumbered with wagons than any equal portion of the Army. The General and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action, hand to hand in the center of the Army."

Matthews, in his journal, says, "they are of the long-legged make, most of them without shoes and stockings and without coats."

It is not within the scope of this work to take up and record either the composition or services of the troops furnished by Pennsylvania during the Revolution, but is worthy of note that four officers of the Pennsylvania Line, Generals Thomas Mifflin, Aurthur St. Clair, Anthony Wayne and Edward Hand became major-generals and objects of historic interest. These four were brigadier generals before their promotion to the rank of major general, and in addition the rank of brigadier general of the Pennsylvania Line was held by Generals John Armstrong, William Thompson, John Philip DeHaas and William Irvine. Generals Richard Humpton and Stephen Maylan were given the rank by brevet.

CHAPTER X.

THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

THE records begin to take shape again and give a little better idea of the records of the condition of the militia, still under the draft laws, in 1792. On January 20 the Governor appointed Clement Biddle quartermaster general of the State, and at the same time issued commissions to William Hoalt and William Wilson as field officers of the Militia of Mifflin County. On February 6 David Walker was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel of militia for the same county. A troop of light horse, in this same county, elected Samuel Montgomery its captain on May 25. On July 11 four battalions in Mifflin County elected officers.

The Kishacoquillis Battalion elected Lieutenant Colonel William Holt and Major Robert Means as field officers, and the companies were commanded by Captains John Wilson, John Uncles, James Burns, Richard Johnston, John Culberson, Thomas Alexander, Thomas Holt and William Lyon.

The Tuscarora Battalion elected Lieutenant Colonel William Wilson and Major James McConnel field officers, and its companies were commanded by Captains Benjamin Wallace, John Shnell, Thomas Dobbs, Joseph McClland, William Graham, John Horrell, Abraham Wilson and John Ross.

The Lost Creek Battalion elected Lieutenant Colonel David Walker and Major Joseph Sharp field officers, and had for its company commanders Captains Andrew Banks, William Martin, Michael McCrumb, John Reed, William Thompson, William Reed, Ebenezer Larrimow, John Riddle and John Wright.

The Penn's Valley Battalion elected Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Gregg and Major Robert McClelland its field officers, and had for its company commanders Captains Joseph Alexander, John Holt, John Barber, John Irvine and James Ramsey.

Lieutenant Colonel William Lynn and Major William Oliphant were commissioned field officers of the Third Battalion of Fayette County on February 20.

On May 7 John Hughes commanded a company of foot in the First Battalion of Chester County.

Commissions were issued March 20 for the officers of a volunteer troop of Light Dragoons of Franklin County, commanded by Captain William Henderson. Franklin County had five battalions of infantry in 1792, commanded as follows:

First Battalion—Colonel Thomas Johnston, Major Samuel Statler, and Captains Samuel Douglas, Jacob Wartz, John Cochran, John Irwin, Nicholas Snyder, Emanuel Statler, Abraham Prather and Cudlep Yeider.

Second Battalion—Colonel John Rea, Major Frederick Rayner, and Captains John Crawford, Archiod Thompson, Joseph Allen, Alexander Speer, Michael Trout, Robert Thompson, William Young and Robert Culbertson.

Third Battalion—Colonel James Chambers, Major Walter McKinley, and Captain John Speer, Charles Campbell, David Kennedy, James Piper, Isaac Bard, James Ramsey and Philip Davis.

Fourth Battalion—Colonel Isaac Miller, Major Andrew Ralston, and Captains Samuel Walker, James Dunn, Theophilus Cisna and James Heron.

Fifth Battalion—Colonel William Elliott, Major William Elder, and Captains John Holliday, James McConnaughey, Thomas Dunn, William McKibbin, John Van Seyoc and John Widney.

There were five battalions in Huntingdon County, March 31, 1792, each comprising eight companies. They were commanded as follows:

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Smith, Major Samuel Kyle, and Captains James Hart, James Stuart, Benjamin Langhead, Alexander Rowan, James Robinson, Thomas Ricketts, Rezin Davis and George Meek.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Davidson, Major David Walker, and Captains Patrick Galbraith, Asaph Moore Calegate, Thomas Clugage, Annis Laughrey, Isaac Sharrah, Patrick Fitzsimmons, James Wachob and Francis Clugage.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Spencer, Major John Shaven and Captains Peter Riley, Peter Swope, Simon Weston, Henry Hanawalt, Arthur Bell, John Beatty, Isaac Armitage and David Lloyd.

There are no returns for the Fourth Battalion, and only the returns of the election of Captains John Karmoni and John Elder for the Fifth Battalion.

The records for Luzerne County are very meager. Lieutenant Colonel John Franklin commanded the Second Battalion, with Justus Gaylord, Jr., as his major, and a record of the issue of a commission to Captain Shubal Bidlack, of the First company of foot, and to Captain Ebenezer Parrish, of the Eighth company of foot, are in existence.

Allegheny County was possessed of four battalions. The field officers of the Third and Fourth Battalions are not known. The commanding officers, as far as the records show the issuing of commissions, were:

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bell Patterson, Major Denny McClure, and Captains Joseph Dawell, William Conner, John Robinson, David Carnahan, Joseph Irwin, Robert Richie and William Miller. The third company refused to elect officers and the return is so endorsed.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mortan, Major

Joseph Hawell, and Captains Joseph Pearn, Jr., Zacheus Wilson, Richard Sparks, William Moore, John Gilmore, Jonathan Smith, Elijah Hart and Samuel Sinclair.

Third Battalion—Captains Thomas McMullin, Henry Noble, George Elliott, Samuel Wilson, William Ewings, Samuel Morgan, Joseph Robenson and Andrew Poe. Samuel Wilson was afterwards elected lieutenant colonel of his battalion.

Fourth Battalion—Captains James Sample, Thomas Grier, Jacob Haymaker, Hugh Ross, Edward Smith, John McMasters, Nathaniel Points and Abdiel McClure. John Irvine became lieutenant colonel of this battalion.

Delaware County was not strong in militia at this period. A troop of horse was commanded by Captain Israel Elliot, and two battalions of infantry was officered as follows

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel David Marshall, Major William Pearce, and Captains George McCall, Charles Afflich, John Odenhamer, Thomas Bullock, Robert Williamson, Samuel Linsey, Edward Russel and Jonathan Vernon.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Richard Willing, Major William Price, and Captains Mordecai Morgan, Isaac Cullin, Moses Wills, Joseph Kirk, Hugh Jones, Richard Britton, Nathaniel Smith and John Linsey.

The city of Philadelphia, in 1792, had a cavalry battalion, an artillery battalion and seven battalions of infantry. On May 11 commissions were issued to Colonel Christian Febiger, of the First City Troop, and Major William Jackson, of the Second City Troop. The artillery battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Proctor, and the batteries by Captains William Linnard, Frederick Hemberger, Joseph Skerrett, Jeremiah Fisher, John Rice, Matthew Sadler, Andrew Boyd and Andrew Bowers. The infantry was commanded as follows:

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William Williams, Major John Patterson, and Captains Daniel Buckhart, Thomas Search, Robert Bickerton, Asa Copeland, Jacob Boyer, Henry Ryal and Jacob Sinck.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William Will, Major Michael Gilbert, and Captains William Sprout, John Wallington, Andrew Bushart, Conrad Rush, Jacob L. Swiler, Daniel Vanderslice, Andrew Ginger, Henry Stroup and Thomas Wills.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Peter Parvis, Major Christian Shutz, and Captains Isaac White, Joseph Robinet, Samuel Brusstar, Jr., Thomas Norton, John Graba, Benony Bates, John Harrison, Samuel McFarran and William Renshaw.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Shee, Major John Barker, and Captains Christian Shaffer, Henry Kammerer, John McCauley, Benjamin Freeman, David Fenton, Philip Hagner, Thomas White and John Smith.

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Francis Gurney, Major Philip Pancake, and Captains Matthew Watson, Benjamin Ashmead, Daniel Smith, David Henderson, William Lawrence, Daniel McKaraher, Thomas Willing, Thomas Mitchell and David Pinkerton.

Sixth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Richard Fullerton, Major Samuel McLean, and Captains Michael Kitts, Richard R. Cusach, George Taylor, Rowland Parry, Samuel Davis, Andrew Kennedy, Jacob Anthony, Jr., Seven Warren and Patrick Duffy. The adjutant was James Rees, the quartermaster John McCree and the surgeon John H. Gibbons.

Seventh Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William Coates, Major Christian Percy, and Captains David Rose, Jr., Henry Schrupp, Samuel Lechman, William Nash, Conrad Bohrman, Silas Wilson, Jacob Mytinger, Thomas W. Britton and John Barron, Jr.

The election of officers for the six battalions in Northumberland County was reported, June 1, 1792, as follows:

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William Hepburn, Major William Hammond, and Captains Ezekiel Brown, James McMicken, William Grier, Samuel Stewart, Seth McCormick, James Hampton and William Brown

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Evans, Major Thomas Price, and Captains Andrew List, Casper Wannamaker, George Marckley, Philip Myer, Simon Snider, Simon Harrold, George Woolrick and Jack Beard.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel James Morrow, Major Alexander Dixon, and Captains Richard Bond, David Hayns, John Wood, Christopher Deming, Joseph Salmon, Robert Taggart, Alexander McMullin and Matthew Curry.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Gobin, Major Nehemiah Newens and Captains Paul Baldy, James Alexander, Peter Ferst, Joseph Lawrence, George Pearson, Daniel Brotius, Isaiah Willis and William Tittsworth.

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Chatham, Major Thomas Foster, and Captains James Mills, James Dunn, Samuel Quin, James Stevenson, John McMichael, James McGibben, David Lusk and George Craine.

Sixth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Kelly, Major John Gray, and Captains Christopher Baldy, William Clarke, John Thompson, Robert Chambers, James Beatty, Adam Laughlen, Joseph Poak and Robert Erwin.

Commissions were issued June 1, 1792, for the officers of four Chester county battalions.

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Boyd, Major David Cochran, and Captains Alexander Sterett, John Skyles, Robert Morrell, Samuel Wilson, Robert Cochran, James McClellan, William McNeal and John Jackson.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Bartholomew, Major

John Harris, and Captains James Morris, Thomas Ross, George Westler, David Wilson, Thomas Bradely, William Harris, Owen Brooks and John Quinn.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William Gibbons, Major John Craig, and Captains James Bell, Joseph Smith, William Taylor, Joseph Geist, James McFadden, Thomas Taylor and Isaac Marshall.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John McDowell, Major David Corry, and Captains Arthur Andrew, John Jones, Robert Armstrong, James Kelton, Ephraim Blackburn, George Corry, Matthew Wilson and Robert Corry.

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Hester, Major Peter Hartman, and Captains John Miller, John Cummings, Joseph Philips, Jonathan Wynn, Harry Hipple, Benjamin Custard, John Smith, Christopher Smith.

Sixth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Culbertson, Major George Dorlan, and Captains Isaac Lewis, Elisha Evans, William Thompson, John Graham, Thomas Dolby, John McCormick, Ephraim Allen and William Henderson.

On July 3, 1792, commissions were issued for the officers of a troop of horse in Philadelphia county, commanded by Captain Simon Bennett, and for some of the officers of three battalions of infantry. The First Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Noe Tounsend and Major Daniel Beck. In the Second Battalion commissions were issued to Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Worrell, Major Thomas Holmes, and Captains David Allemus, Joshua Jones, Thomas Chappell, John Dyer, Robert Worrell and Jacob Roads. Commissions were issued in the Third Battalion for Major Robert Gray and Captains Isaac Cox, John Peck and Peter Worrell.

On July 28, 1792, commissions were issued for the officers of six battalions in Cumberland county.

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Wray, Major James Lambertson, and Captains David Lamb, John Webber, Nathaniel Wilson, Robert Huston, James Smith, Joseph Young and Joseph Steele. The seventh company refused to elect officers.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel David Mitchell, Major Sebastian Shade, and Captains John McMamarah, Frederick Rinehart, George Fitterman, Peter McNaughton, Joshua North, Samuel Smiley, Andrew Beatty, William Graham and John Murray.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Enoch Anderson, Major William Lynn, and Captains Robert Simmson, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Reed, Joseph McCord, Charles Elliot and Samuel Goudy.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John McDaniel, Major John Walker, and Captains John McMean, Thomas Williamson, John Galbraith, James Whitehill, John Williamson, Henry Quigley, John Orr and Samuel Glendening.

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Crawford, Major Jerman Jacobs, and Captains John Logan, John Goarly, Jared Graham, Robert Mc-

Farland, James Moore, Andrew Caruthers and James Turner. The first company refused to elect officers.

Sixth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Culberton, Major William McFarlane, and Captains James Hammel, Samuel Finton, John Shannon, John Campbell, Robert Quigley, Jesse Kilgore, Alexander Buchanon and David Somarville.

The commissions for the officers of the seven battalions of Lancaster county were issued October 12, 1792.

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hambright, Major Zaccheus Pearsol, and Captains Isaac Ellmaker, Henry Sill, John Sheffer, Philip Duck, Jacob Ferney, Daniel Hahn, Lean Gohen and John Houston.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Pedan, Major Richard Keys, and Captains John Bishop, Matthew Gray, Thomas Robinson, Benjamin Mills, Frederick Kipple, Christian Herghebroad, Arthur Patterson and Andrew Shell.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Ream, Major John Wright, and Captains John Borry, Michael Aberly, Mark Binkley, John Sponhour, Edward Bryan, Martin Shickler, Peter Snyder and Jacob Zinn.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Mosher, Major George Trissler, and Captains John Hambright, John Reitzel, Jacob Stofft, Gottlieb Nauman, George Thomas, John Light, Hugh Workman and Melchor Snyder.

Fifth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Korrer, Major James Cunningham, and Captains Godfrey Klugh, Valentine Rummel, David Hess, Hugh Cunningham, Ludwick Urban, George Folck, John Weller and Joseph Houghentobler.

Sixth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Martin Fouts, Major Thomas Henderson, and Captains John Moyer, Jacob Haines, Abraham Henry, Michael Rutter, Bernard Frazier, John Slater, Abraham Lefever and Griffith Henderson.

Seventh Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel James Morrison, Major Wilder Bevins, and Captains Hugh Long, James Patterson, John Grubb, John Porter, John Caldwell, William Miller, William Guy and John Gardner.

On November 2, 1792, commissions were issued to Captain James Morris, to command a company of light dragoons, and to the officers of five battalions of infantry.

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, Major Samuel Hines, and Captains John Man, David Dowling, Thomas Willson, Demus Whirl, Andrew Buskerk, David White, Boltzer Hedrich, Enoch Wheeler and Jesse Shoemaker.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Conrad, Major William Neelson, and Captains Alexander Crawford, Samuel Roberts, Stephen Porter, George Weidner, James Davis, Henry Cautz, Archibald Darrah and William Fitzwater.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Campbell, Major John

Highs, and Captains David Davis, Valentine Dull, John Cope, Joseph Pawling, John Rawn, Jacob Rudy, Frederick Brant and Jacob Fry.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Markley, Major Isaiah Davis, and Captains Frederick Habner, Adam Hilligas, Jacob Witz, John Smith, Israel Ordlip, Joseph Bitting, Matthew Brooke and John Dangler.

Fifth Battalion—Major Joseph Price, commanding, and Captains John Curwin, Benjamin Tunes, John Elliot, Benjamin Rambow and Morris Lewellen.

The officers for six battalions for Westmoreland county were commissioned December 12, 1792.

First Battalion—Colonel Edward Hafferty, Major James Brady, Jr., and Captains Joseph Ogden, William Clarke, Henry Hise, Daniel Hendericks, George Eagar, Robert Knox, Henry Felger and John Archbold.

Second Battalion—Colonel George Hutcheson, Major Robert Hunter, and Captains David Shaw, Francis McFarland, James McHaffy, Samuel Archer, Robert Robertson, Charles Chambers and Jeremiah Murry.

Third Battalion—Colonel George Baird, Major John Christy, and Captain Frederick Farr, Matthew Besel, John Blackburn, William Hunter, Andrew Findlay, James Maxwell, John Baird, Abner Beavis and George Shilling.

Fourth Battalion—Colonel David Kilgore, Major Hugh Martin, and Captains James McCoy, Peter Title, Martin Bash, Robert Newell, Thomas Fletcher, Joseph Dilworth, Philip Ghost and Christian Ockerman.

Fifth Battalion—Colonel John Pomeroy, Major Alexander Craig, and Captains James Sloan, John Sloan, Abraham Cahill, Andrew Sharp, John Craig, Jr., William McFarland, William Donachoy and John Craig.

Sixth Battalion—Colonel Christopher Truby, Major Jacob Painter, and Captains Gasper Waldor, Jacob Hank, Jacob Macklin, Jacob Cribbs, James McLelland, Christian Trisby, Jr., George Francis, John Stewart and Michael Tritzman.

Commissions were issued for the officers of three battalions of Dauphin county, December 29, 1792. There are no returns for the First Battalion.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Valentine Shouffler, Major William Wray, and Captains Jacob Gettle, Daniel Bradley, John Martin, William Young, Melchoir Behny, John Reighard, Hugh Andrew, Abraham Schbolt and Lewis Kreider.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Andre Hanna, Major Thomas Foster, and Captains John McElhany, William Glass, William Murray, John Brubecker, Samuel Shearer, Robert McClure, Richard Swan and Martin Weaver.

Fourth Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel James Woods, Major George Bowman, and Captains Jacob Tiess, Jacob Embich, John Grum, Peter

Ensminger, Thomas Millard, Christian Ley, Michael Singer, Daniel Hening and Abraham Doebler.

A troop of light horse, commanded by Captain Edward Hand, existed in Lancaster county, March 25, 1793.

Bedford county's three battalions were commanded April 1, 1793, as follows:

First Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Coullir, Major George Smith, and Captains Henry Reigar, John Weisgerber, Jacob Bonnett, Andrew Emerich, William Paxton, Jonathan Cessna and Anthony Smith.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel William Patterson, Major George Wilds, and Captains James Burd, Moses Graham, Peter Morgrett, Wendell Ott, Thomas Bond, Philip Langstretch, Isaac Cowle and William Alexander.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel John Wills, Major John Lamber, and Captains Abraham Nafe, James McMullen, Jacob Cox, Christian Rice, Joseph Buck, Gaspar Stodler, Jr., Philip Smith, Frederick Snap and Henry Stull.

Three defensive companies, to be comprised of active and experienced riflemen of the Militia having been provided for, the Governor, on April 3, 1793, appointed the following officers for them:

John Sloan to be captain and John Craig lieutenant of the Westmoreland County Rangers.

William Crawford to be captain and Robert Stevenson to be lieutenant of the Washington County Rangers.

Thomas B. Patterson to be captain and Samuel Murphy to be lieutenant of the Allegheny County Rangers.

The Act of April 11, 1793, effected a reorganization of the Divisions and Brigades of the Militia of the State, and on the same day upon which he approved that Act the Governor appointed the following officers and commissions were issued them for a term of seven years.

Josiah Harmer, Adjutant General of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Lewis Nicholas, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the City of Philadelphia.

Joseph Kerr, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Philadelphia.

Augustine Willet, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Bucks.

John Harper, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Chester.

John Work, Brigade Inspector of the County of Lancaster.

Alexander Russell, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of York.

Valentine Eckhart, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Berks.

John Craig, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Northampton.

Benjamin Burd, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Bedford.

Bernard Hubley, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Northumberland.

Charles Campbell, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Westmoreland.

Absalom Baird, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Washington, other than the Townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan and East Bethlehem.

Joseph Terrance, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Fayette.

Josiah Crawford, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Franklin.

George Weaver, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Montgomery.

John Gloninger, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Dauphin.

Jesse Fell, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Luzerne.

John Caldwell, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Huntingdon.

Presley Neville, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Allegheny.

Thomas Nesbitt, Brigade Inspector of the Militia of the County of Mifflin.

William Brooke, Brigade Inspector of the County of Delaware.

John Heaton, of Washington County, Brigade Inspector of the Brigade composed of the militia of the Townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan and East Bethlehem, being the Second Brigade of said county.

In compliance with the same Act of Assembly the Governor also made the following appointments, each for the term of seven years:

James Irvine, to be Major General of the First Division, composed of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Thomas Craig, to be Major General of the Second Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Bucks and Montgomery.

Stephen Moylan, to be Major General of the Third Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Chester and Delaware.

Edward Hand, to be Major General of the Fourth Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Lancaster and York.

Daniel Hiestor, to be Major General of the Fifth Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Berks and Dauphin.

William Irvine, to be Major General of the Sixth Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Cumberland and Franklin.

William Montgomery, to be Major General of the Seventh Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne.

John Patton, to be Major General of the Eighth Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin.

John Gibson, to be Major General of the Ninth Division, composed of the Militia of the Counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny.

Thomas Proctor, to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the City of Philadelphia.

John Ross, to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Lancaster.

Henry Miller, to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of York.

Francis Murray, to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Bucks.

William Wilson, to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Northumberland.

Simon Spalding, to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Luzerne.

John Wilkins, Jr., to be Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Allegheny.

Jacob Morgan, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Philadelphia.

James Morris, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Montgomery.

Richard Thomas, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Chester.

Benjamin Brannon, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Delaware.

George Ege, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Berks.

John Andre Hanna, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Dauphin.

Thomas Buchanan, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Cumberland.

Jones Hartzell, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Northampton.

John Piper, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Bedford.

Benjamin Elliott, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Huntingdon.

John Bratton, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Mifflin.

William Jack, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Westmoreland.

Harry Taylor, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Washington, except the townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Moreland and East Bethlehem, being the First Brigade in said county.

John Minor, Brigadier General of the Second Brigade in the County of Washington, composed of the Militia of the townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Moreland and East Bethlehem.

Ephraim Douglas, Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the County of Fayette.

Military commission was evidently not sought after by all of these gentlemen, since on May 24 General Jonas Hartzell resigned, and was succeeded by Robert Brown. On June 1 General Irvine resigned his commission. On June 4 General Richard Thomas resigned, and was succeeded by John Bartholomew.

On May 31, 1793, Adjutant General Hanner made a draft of one company of infantry and twenty men from Captain Fisher's company of artillery, with two pieces, to be subject to the orders of the Mayor of Philadelphia or the Sheriff of Philadelphia County.

Fayette County, in 1793, had four regiments within its borders. The First Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Lynn. The majors were William Oliphant and Basil Brashears, Andrew Oliphant was adjutant, Richard McGuire was quartermaster, and Andrew Lynn paymaster.

The field and staff of the Second Regiment was Lieutenant Colonel Laddock Springer, commanding; Majors Thomas Carr and John McFarland, Adjutant John Minten, Quartermaster Philip Jenkins, Paymaster Thomas Wynn, Surgeon Samuel Sackette, and Surgeon's Mate James Walker.

The field and staff of the Third Regiment were Lieutenant Colonel James Paull, commanding; Majors Adam Dunlap and Dennis Springer, Adjutant David Allen, Quartermaster Hugh Hall, Paymaster James Allen and Surgeon ——— Simeson.

The field and staff of the Fourth Regiment were Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Whealey, Major Caleb Mounts, Adjutant Samuel Black, Quartermaster Presley Carr Lane, and Paymaster Jacob Stewarts.

Two troops of light horse, one commanded by Captain Clement Brooks, and the other by Captain Joseph Thornton, appear among the records as existing in Fayette County in 1793.

Westmoreland County was divided at this time into six regiments, which were commanded on July 20, 1793, by the following officers:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel George Baird and Majors John Pour and John Christy.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Bonnet and Majors John Edgar and Philip Coates.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Craig and Majors James Sloan and Abraham Cahill.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel George Hutcheson and Majors Jeremiah Murray and Robert Hunter.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Edward Halferty and Majors James Brady and William Jamison.

Sixth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Koons and Majors James McClland and Michael Fritchman.

Captain Benjamin Lodge commanded a troop of light horse attached to the First Regiment.

Six regiments were also Chester County's quota on July 3, 1793, and they were commanded as follows:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Harris and Majors Robert Frazer and James Bones.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Heister and Majors Thomas Leaton and Peter Harman.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Craige and Majors John Shippen and James Bell.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Dennis Whelen and Majors John Hughes and John Craige.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel David Correy and Majors Robert Armstrong and George Correy.

Sixth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Boyd and Majors Jacob Humphrey and David Cochran.

A company of light dragoons, commanded by Captain Joseph McCellan, was attached to the Sixth Regiment, and Captain Adam Musgrave commanded an artillery company.

Mifflin County was assigned five regiments, which were officered July 26, 1793, as follows:

The First Kishacoquillis Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel James McFarlane; Upper Battalion, Major John Brown; Lower Battalion, Major Robert Means.

The Second Lost Creek Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Nelson; Upper Battalion, Major Samuel Jackson; Lower Battalion, Major James Riddle.

The Third Tuscarora Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel William Sterret; Upper Battalion, Major Thomas Anderson; Lower Battalion, Major William Beale.

The Fourth Cayuga Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel James Potter; Penn's Valley Battalion, Major Samuel Dunlap; Bald Eagle Battalion, Major John Holt.

The Fifth River Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Moses Williamson; Upper Battalion, Major William Armstrong (merchant); Lower Battalion,

Major William Armstrong. A peculiarity of this regiment is the fact that both majors bore the same name, the one being always on the rolls known as Major William Armstrong (merchant), as distinguishing him from Major William Armstrong.

In the fall of 1793 Bucks County's four regiments were officered as follows:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Smith and Majors Samuel Brackenridge and James Smith.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel James Hanna and Majors William Jackson and John D. Murray.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Hart and Majors John Hough and Thomas Dugan.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Irvin and Majors Joseph Ervin and John Matter.

Captain Joseph Clunn commanded an artillery company, and Augustine Willet a company of light dragoons.

The return for Luzerne county, August 17, 1793, gives the officers of three regiments, commanded as follows:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Franklin and Majors Oliver Dodge and Elisha Satterlee.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Jenkins and Majors Waterman Baldwin and Constant Searls.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Matthias Hollenback and Majors Mason F. Alden and Putnam Cattlin.

The field and staff officers of Allegheny County's four regiments, on August 19, 1793, were:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bell Patterson, Majors Alexander Swan and William Conner, Adjutant Samuel Menaugh, Quartermaster John Finley, Paymaster James Patterson, Surgeon Samuel Adams.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Dunning McNair, Majors Andrew McIntyre and James Sample, Adjutant William McMullin, Quartermaster William Ellicott, Jr., Surgeon Nathaniel Bedford, Surgeon's Mate Peter Mowray.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Wilson, Majors John Sproatt and Henry Noble, Adjutant George Willis, Quartermaster Joseph Sproatt, Paymaster Charles Morgan.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Philip Howell, Majors Moses Devore and Johnathan Smith, Adjutant Allen Putnam, Quartermaster James Howell.

The Pittsburgh Light Artillery, Captain George Robinson, was attached to the Second Regiment. There is also record of a troop of light dragoons commanded by Captain Ebenezer Denny.

The returns of August 28, 1793, give the officers chosen for six regiments in Cumberland county.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William McFarlane and Majors Jesse Kilgore and Joseph McKinney.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Enoch Anderson and Majors John Urie and William Linn.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel David Mitchell and Majors James Sterrett and Thomas Smiley.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Alexander and Majors Michael Ege and George Logue.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Lusk and Majors Jared Graham and Samuel Matthers.

Sixth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John McDannel and Majors Conrad Rupley and John Clindining.

An artillery company was commanded by Captain James Blaine.

A return of August 28, 1793, gives the names of the eight regimental commanders of North Dauphin County as Lieutenant Colonels Andrew Buchman, Jacob Grimm, John Mulhallon, Nicholas Kern, Jr., John Starbird, George Bachman, Abraham Pinker and Joseph Martin.

Three months later, December 13, returns were filed for the officers of four regiments of Dauphin County.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Foster, Majors William Glass and William Murray.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Allen, Majors Frederick Hummel and George Toot.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel James Woods, Majors Jacob Weirich and John Grumm.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Valentine Shouffler, Majors William Wray and Robert Boal.

Captain John Erwin commanded a troop of horse, which was attached to the First Regiment, by order of the Governor.

A return dated August 30, 1793, shows the officers of two regiments of Delaware County's Militia.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Edward Vernon, Majors Joshua Vernon and John Oldenhamer.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lewis and Majors Lewis Lewis and Nathaniel Smith.

Huntingdon County was credited, August 31, 1793, with three regiments.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Smith, Majors James Stewart and Thomas Adams.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Spencer, Majors John Marshall and Nathaniel Gerrard.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Cromwell, Majors Patrick Galbraith and James Ashman.

Montgomery county's four regiments were commanded, October 25,

1793, by Lieutenant Colonels John Wentz, Benjamin Marckley, George Smith and Christopher Stewart.

Franklin county's five regiments, October 31, 1793, were commanded as follows:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Elliot, Majors John Moore and Nehemiah Kilgore.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnston and Majors Samuel Statler and James Spear.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Parker, Majors James Ramsay and Benjamin Chambers.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Rea, Majors Isaac Ferguson and Michael Front.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Miller, Majors Andrew Ralston and James Horron.

Washington county, December 5, 1793, was credited with five regiments:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton, Majors James Munn and James Parker.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Marshall, Majors Aaron Lyle and James Carothers.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel David Williamson, Majors Samuel Urie and Henry Dickerson.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Jenkins, Majors David Sutton and Thomas Hopkins.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Stokely, Majors Dixon Huston and Arthur Scott.

Two troops of light horse are noted upon the same return, one commanded by Captain James McCluny, and the other by Captain James McFarland.

On December 14, 1793, Jacob Bower was appointed brigadier general for Berks county, vice Nicholas Lutz, resigned.

The records of 1794 are very incomplete. On January 9 Richard Hampton was appointed major general of the Third Division, vice Stephen Moylan, resigned.

A troop of horse, commanded by Captain John Galbraith, is returned from Huntingdon county under date of January 22.

On February 20, 1794, there were four regiments of militia in Montgomery county.

First Regiment—No lieutenant colonel returned. The majors were Moses Dehaven and James Davis.

Second Regiment—No lieutenant colonel returned. The majors were Isaiah Davis and Joseph Bitting.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Duffield, Majors Samuel Hines and Thomas Hough.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Pugh, Majors Joseph Price and Cannyday.

To the Second Regiment was attached a troop of light horse, commanded by Captain William Henderson.

York county returned, February 21, 1794, the officers of eight regiments.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Daniel May, Majors John Ernst and Eli Lewis.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel George Dehl, Majors John Schnyder and William Heffer.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John King, Majors Robert Campbell and James Cooper.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Ried, Majors William Miller and James Gettys.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Edie, Majors Conrade Laub and George Williams.

Sixth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Conrade Sherman, Majors Welsh and Henry Kuhn.

Seventh Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Laird, Majors John Kelly and Joseph Mitchell.

Eighth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Campbell, Majors Thomas Black and John Boner.

A troop of light horse, commanded by Captain Samuel Russel, is also reported upon this return.

The Northumberland county Militia was, February 28, 1794, divided into six regiments.

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Kelly, Majors John Gray and Hugh Beatty.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Chatham, Majors Thomas Foster and John Fleming.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Evans, Majors Henry Myer and Simon Snyder.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel James Murrow, Majors Richard Bond and John Tietsworth.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Hepburn, Majors Richard Martin and William Hammond.

Sixth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Lazarus, Majors Samuel Scott and Charles Drum.

On March 1, 1794, under the Act of Assembly, "For more Effectually Securing the Trade, Peace and Safety of the Port of Philadelphia, and Defending the Western Frontiers of the Commonwealth," the Governor commissioned the following officers for three companies of Rangers:

For Washington County—

Captain James Seals, Lieutenant Robert Miller, Ensign Charles Craft, Jr.

For Westmoreland County—

Captain John Sloan, Lieutenant John Craig, Ensign James McComb.

For Allegheny County—

Captain Ebenzer Denny, Lieutenant Thomas Bell Patterson, Ensign Samuel Murphy.

The Governor at the same time commissioned the following officers of the company of artillery, Captain John Rise, Lieutenant John Hazlewood and Ensign John Sallsery.

Thomas Bell Patterson declined to accept his commission, and Samuel Murphy was, on March 28, promoted to lieutenant and Stephen Mehaffey was at the same time appointed ensign in the place of James McComb, who also declined to accept.

Captain Denny was placed in command of a detachment consisting of two ensigns and seventy-eight enlisted men of the infantry, and Lieutenant Hazlewood and twenty-nine artillery men for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act of Assembly for laying out a town at Presque Isle, and protecting and supporting the commissioners.

Commissions were issued, April 1, 1794, for eight regiments of Northampton county Militia:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Buchman, Majors Samuel Everett and Conrad Reder.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Grimm, Majors John Shymer and Peter Haas.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Mulhallon, Majors William Barret and Isaac Hartzell.

Fourth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Kern, Jr., Majors Michael Kryder and Jacob Kuntz.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Starbird, Majors John Coolbach and John Stroud.

Sixth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel George Bachman, Majors Peter Hay and Philip Wind.

Seventh Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Rinker, Majors George Fredericks and Michael Sagar.

Eighth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Martin, Majors William Landers and William McFarren.

Commissions were issued at the same time for the officers of a troop of light horse commanded by Captain William Craig.

In 1794 commissions were issued to the officers of three regiments of Philadelphia City Militia. On May 5, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Geyer, Major James Rees, Adjutant Jacob Wiltberger and Surgeon I. H. Gibbons were commissioned for the Fourth Regiment.

On June 2 the officers of two regiments were commissioned.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Parker, Majors John Smith and Philip Hagner.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Samuel McClean, Majors James McCree and Michael Kitts.

Commissions were issued May 20, 1794, for the officers of three regiments of Bedford county Militia:

First Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel James Wells, Majors James Mitchell and Henry Stall.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Ward, Majors Jacob Bonnett and Peter Morgratt.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel William Patterson, Majors James Agnew and James McKenna.

Commissions for the officers of three regiments of Philadelphia county were issued July 28, 1794.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Franks, Majors Daniel Beck and Henry Brunner, Adjutant William Warner, Quartermaster John Fragley, Paymaster Henry Sayre and Surgeon Charles Bensel, Jr.

Third Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel John Patterson, Majors Asa Copeland and John Grover.

Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Worrell, Majors Joseph Dearman and Clement Penrose.

Commissions were also for the officers of a battalion, Major William Rose, commanding, not attached to any regiment.

On the same date commissions were issued for the officers of a troop of light horse commanded by Captain George Logan.

The records of the remainder of the century are very imperfect, and consist principally of scattered notes showing the issuing of occasional commissions in a somewhat disjointed manner.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

THE so-called Whiskey Insurrection, which affected particularly the southwestern portion of Pennsylvania, had its inception in excise legislation which was deemed obnoxious by the people of that section. The discontent and the occasional acts of violence toward those charged with the execution of the law had been growing for several years, when a circular was issued, without a semblance of authority, requiring the several regiments in the western counties to assemble at the usual place of rendezvous, fully equipped with fire-arms and ammunition and four days' provisions, and from thence to march to Braddock's field, so as to arrive on Friday, August 1, 1794. Strange to say, it was, in many instances, promptly obeyed. Many who despised it at heart did not dare to disobey it.

There were but three days between the date of the orders and the time of assemblage, yet a vast and excited multitude was brought together, many in companies, under arms. The efforts of the hot heads to march upon and burn Pittsburg were frustrated by the strategy of those who were there to, if possible, restrain them.

An account of the turbulent actions reached the State and National authorities, and a conference was immediately held. Governor Mifflin, on August 6, appointed Chief Justice McKean and General William Irvine a commission to proceed immediately to the disaffected territory, ascertain the facts relative to the late riots, and, if practicable, to bring the insurgents to a sense of their duty. The day following President Washington issued a proclamation of warning, commanding "all persons being insurgents, on or before the first day of September, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes," at the same time directing the raising of troops "to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning."

The letter of General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, to Governor Mifflin, gives the details of the call for troops.

War Department, August 7, 1794.

Sir:—

The President of the United States, after a most solemn deliberation, has deemed it incumbent upon him to issue the proclamation herein enclosed, and to take other legal measures for causing the laws of the United States to be duly observed in the western parts of the State of Pennsylvania according to the report of the said proclamation.

In pursuance of this determination he has directed me to request your Excellency forthwith to issue your orders for organizing and holding in

readiness to march at a moment's warning, a Corps of the Militia of Pennsylvania, amounting to five-thousand two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, with a due proportion of commissioned officers, according to my letter of 19 May last, armed and equipped as completely as possible, with the articles in possession of the State of Pennsylvania, or of the individuals who shall compose the Corps.

If however it should be impracticable to arm and equip completely the said Corps, the deficiency will be furnished by the United States, on information thereof being transmitted to this office—as will, also, tents, camp kettles and other articles of Camp Equipage, and Musket Cartridges, Artillery and the Ammunition and apparatus thereunto belonging.

It is desired that the Corps should consist of Four Thousand five hundred Infantry, Five hundred Cavalry and Two hundred Artillery. This is mentioned as a general idea, but your Excellency will regulate its composition according to the facility with which troops of different descriptions may be obtained.

As soon as this Corps shall be in readiness, your Excellency will please notify the same to this office. The time and place of rendezvous will be hereafter designated. The president defers naming them at present, and until the effect of certain measures which he is about trying with the deluded insurgents shall be known.

Arrangements for furnishing rations and other necessary supplies will be hereafter notified.

The force to be called out will be according to the following schedule:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
New Jersey	1,500	500	100
Pennsylvania	4,500	500	200
Maryland	2,000	200	150
Virginia	3,000	300	...
	11,000	1,500	450
			12,950

I have the honor to be with great respect your Excellency's obedient
Servant,

H. KNOX,
Sec'y of War.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin.

On the same day Governor Mifflin issued his proclamation reciting the riotous acts and giving notice that he "deemed it expedient also to issue this proclamation, thereby publicly announcing my determination by all lawful means to cause to be persecuted and punished all persons whomsoever, that have engaged or shall engage in any of the unlawful combinations or proceedings aforesaid," and declaring his determination to fully discharge any requisition which the President of the United States might make.

On the following day Governor Mifflin directed Adjutant Josiah Harmer to issue the necessary orders for placing in the field, to march at a moment's notice, the part of the Militia specified in the call of the President.

General Harmer acted at once, and ordered the several divisions to furnish the men, as follows:

I Division.

1st Brigade, City of Philadelphia	559
2nd Brigade, County of Philadelphia	544

II Division.

1st Brigade, County of Bucks	504
2nd Brigade, County of Montgomery	332

III Division.

1st Brigade, County of Chester	378
2nd Brigade, County of Delaware	36

IV Division.

1st Brigade, County of Lancaster	568
2nd Brigade, County of York.....	550

V Division.

1st Brigade, County of Berks	434
2nd Brigade, County of Dauphin	273

VI Division.

1st Brigade, County of Cumberland	363
2nd Brigade, County of Franklin	281

VII Division.

1st Brigade, County of Northampton	374
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Major General William Irvine was placed in command of the Division, which was constituted as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General Thomas Pricter, commanding.

Philadelphia City	559
Philadelphia County	544
Montgomery	332
Chester	378
Delaware	36
	— 1,849

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigade General Francis Murray, commanding.

Bucks	504
Berks	434
Northampton	374
Dauphin	273
	— 1,585

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier General James Chambers, commanding.	
Lancaster	568
York	550
Cumberland	363
Franklin	281
	— 1,762
Aggregate	5,196

News of that day traveled slowly and the progress of peace negotiations could not be followed closely either by President Washington or Governor Mifflin. In addition to this fact, the state of public feeling in the different parts of the State was such that men hesitated to speak what they believed.

It was September 9 when Alexander Hamilton, for the Secretary of War, notified Governor Mifflin that the last intelligence from Pittsburg was such that the President, with great reluctance, finds himself under the necessity for putting the Militia into the field. He therefore directed that Pennsylvania's quota be assembled immediately, and fixed Carlisle as the rendezvous for all troops not lying west of that point, to which place the New Jersey troops were also directed to repair.

In the meantime the State authorities had experienced much difficulty in securing troops to meet the requisition of the President. Governor Mifflin, on September 10, made the "disgrace that must attend the non-compliance with this requisition" the subject of a special message to the assembly.

He also called the officers of the Philadelphia city and county brigades to meet him at noon that day and addressed them upon that subject, telling them that "from the defects in the Militia system, or some other unfortunate cause, the attempts to obtain our quota of Militia by regular drafts have failed, and unless we can supply the deficiency by voluntary enlistments the honor of the Militia will be tarnished and the peace of the Commonwealth perhaps destroyed." He pleaded strongly that the quota of the city and county be supplied and called upon those not drafted to voluntarily report for duty.

Upon the same day the Senate of Pennsylvania passed a resolution reciting "the disaffection of some of the brigades of the city Militia of Pennsylvania, to the service which they are constitutionally required to perform," and calling upon the secretary of the Commonwealth to lay before the Senate all papers relating to the matter.

Secretary of State A. J. Dallas, complying with this resolution, delivered to the Senate the returns of the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester and Delaware, in which it was stated that the Militia drafted declined to respond. The returns of Dauphin and Montgomery Counties reported their quota ready to march. No returns whatever were made by

the city of Philadelphia or the Counties of Lancaster, York, Berks, Franklin and Northampton.

Through a defect in the Military laws the Militia could not be compelled to respond to the draft, but Governor Mifflin visited all of the counties which failed to respond and by personal exertions cleared up the misunderstandings and secured volunteers sufficient to meet the requisition of the President. He first visited Philadelphia, where Colonel Biddle had been deputed to lay out the camp on the west side of the Schuylkill, near the Lancaster road, and addressed the assembled Militia. Captain Jeremiah Fisher's company of artillery was the first to offer its services. Captain Chandler Price's light infantry was early among the volunteers. Major Macpherson raised a company of about one hundred and fifty, and called it the Macpherson Blues. This was the beginning of a military organization which afterwards became a regiment, having in it companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry. The uniform of the Blues was blue cloth, trousers, round jacket faced with scarlet, and white buttons. Captain Taylor's rifle company adopted the same costume.

On September 19 Captain Dunlap's First City Troop and the troops of Captains Singer and McConnell, about one hundred and sixty strong, started for Carlisle by way of Norristown, Reading and Harrisburg. Scott's light infantry, with the artillery companies of ten six-pounders and five three-pounders followed two days later. The next day Colonel Gurney's regiment, embracing grenadiers and light infantry, numbering about four hundred and fifty, took up the march, followed by Macpherson's Blues, one hundred and forty strong. Afterwards, in camp, the Blues, Taylor's Rifles, Graham's and Clunn's artillery and Dunlap's, McConnell's, and Singer's troop of cavalry were formed into a regiment, of which Macpherson was elected colonel.

The governor visited all of the sections from which the Militia had refused to respond, and in the same manner as in Philadelphia induced sufficient of them to volunteer to fill the State's quota.

About September 15 he placed in the field the following troops:

INFANTRY.

Colonel Gurney's Regiment	361
Colonel Coperthwait's Regiment	367
Colonel Hanna's Regiment	214
Colonel Wentz's Regiment	250
Colonel Foster's Regiment	214
Colonel Stephenson's Regiment	157
Colonel Harris's Regiment	349
Colonel Mosher's Regiment	303
Colonel May's Regiment	336
Colonel McFarland's Regiment	370
Major Fisher's Battalion	159

Colonel Forest's Detachment	329
Colonel McPherson's Regiment	252
Captain Cadwallader's Volunteers	44

ARTILLERY.

Major Fisher's Artillery	143
Captain Clun's Artillery	39
Captain Musgrove's Artillery	41

CAVALRY

Gibbs, Bucks	29
Coleman's, Lancaster	48
Russel's, York	40
Moore's, Berks	38
Irvine's, Dauphin	39
McCroskey's, Cumberland	38
McCellan's, Chester	51
Henderson's, Montgomery	16
Forrest's, Phila. County	26
Dunlap's, Philadelphia City	61
McConnell's, Phila. City	52
Singer's, Phila. City	24

Dunlap's troop, referred to in the above table, is the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, still in existence.

General Harmer issued his orders, September 11, for the Pennsylvania troops to assemble at once and proceed to Carlisle with all possible dispatch.

The army assembled by the President was commanded by Governor Henry Lee, of Virginia. Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey; Governor Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, and General Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, personally commanded the Militia of their respective States.

The President, accompanied by Secretary of War General Henry Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Judge Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, set out for Western Pennsylvania, October 1, and visited the various camps, reaching Bedford on the 19th, where he remained two or three days and then returned to the Capitol.

In the meantime the peace commissioners succeeded in settling matters, and on November 17 general orders were issued for the immediate return of all troops except a small detachment under General Morgan, directed to remain at Pittsburg "for the winter defence."

In the language of Dr. Carnhan "this occurrence was salutary as an example, showing that the Federal Government was not a rope of sand which might be broken at the will of any section of the country, whenever any State or part of a State thought a particular law might be oppressive."

CHAPTER XII.

THE FRIES REBELLION.

THE imposition of the so-called "house tax" by the Federal Government in 1798, led to resistance in Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, and a small portion of Montgomery county. The intention of the United States was to raise a revenue to reduce the heavy debt incurred by the Revolutionary War, and meet the prospective expense of a war with France. Had the participants understood the law they would not have resisted by force the attempt to collect it. The measure was first opposed by the women, and the methods of defence resorted to by them induced the title, "The Hot Water War," to be applied to the disturbances. In Northampton county a number of persons were seized by order of the United States Marshal, but rescued by a force under the leadership of John Fries. This gave the insurrection the title of "Fries Rebellion," and this is the name by which it is most commonly known.

The government became greatly alarmed, and the President issued a proclamation commanding the rioters to disperse. He also called upon the Governor and Militia of Pennsylvania to assist in maintaining order. Governor Mifflin issued a proclamation, March 14, 1799, and on March 20 James McHenry, secretary of war, ordered out troops from Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery and Lancaster counties, under the command of General William Macpherson. They were assembled at Spring House, Montgomery county, and proceeded to Quakertown, scouring the country in search of rioters. Fries and a large number of others were convicted of treason, but he was later pardoned as a piece of political strategy. The appearance of the large military force in the German district and the numerous arrests and trials finally subdued the people.

The force called into service for this insurrection was the cavalry troops commanded by Dunlap, Singer, Morrell and Leiper, from the city of Philadelphia, Leshner's troop, from the county of Philadelphia, and one troop of cavalry each from the counties of Bucks, Chester, Montgomery and Lancaster.

CHAPTER XIII.

BEGINNING TO TAKE SHAPE.

THE defects of the old Militia system with its drafts and its failures in securing the quotas requisitioned for had long been recognized, and repeated efforts had been made to bring about a change in methods. Working upon these lines, the Act of April 6, 1802, was passed, making some changes for the better, but retaining most of the old defects.

One of the changes effected was the numbering of the regiments of the State; consequently instead of having a First Regiment in each county, this act made an entirely new arrangement of regimental numbers. Under it the Militia of the State first began to take shape.

Section 13 of this Act says: "That in order to give respectability and promanency to the Militia arrangements of this State, the regiments shall be numbered and called as follows to wit: In the city of Philadelphia the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pancake shall be No. 24; by Lieutenant Colonel Willis, No. 25; by Lieutenant Colonel Bright, No. 28; by Lieutenant Colonel McLane, No. 50; by Lieutenant Colonel Barker, No. 84. In the county of Philadelphia the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Forepauch shall be No. 42; by Lieutenant Colonel McMullen, No. 67; by Lieutenant Colonel Beck, No. 75; by Lieutenant Colonel Worrell, No. 80; and the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coats, No. 88. In the county of Montgomery the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henderson shall be No. 36; by Lieutenant Colonel Wentz, No. 51; by Lieutenant Colonel Hart, No. 56, and by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, No. 86. In the county of Bucks, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Smith shall be No. 15; by Lieutenant Colonel Piper, No. 31; by Lieutenant Colonel Clunn, No. 32; and by Lieutenant Colonel Vansant, No. 48. In the county of Chester the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Grier shall be No. 27; by Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong, No. 47; by Lieutenant Colonel Tyler, No. 85; by Lieutenant Colonel Cochran, No. 97; by Lieutenant Colonel Harris, No. 44; and by Lieutenant Colonel Ralston, No. 92. In the county of Delaware, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Smith shall be No. 65; and by Lieutenant Colonel Richards, No. 100. In the county of Lancaster, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wright shall be No. 5; by Lieutenant Colonel Ensminger, No. 7; by Lieutenant Colonel Kline, No. 120; by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, No. 121; by Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, No. 34; by Lieutenant Colonel Boal, No. 60; by Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill, No. 98; and by Lieutenant Colonel Long, No. 104. In the

county of York, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Black, shall be No. 40; by Lieutenant Jelly, No. 4; by Lieutenant Colonel Reisinger, No. 61; by Lieutenant Colonel Hendricks, No. 111; by Lieutenant Colonel Spangler, No. 113; and by Lieutenant Colonel Hinckle, No. 124. In the county of Adams, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ruhn, shall be No. 9; by Lieutenant Colonel Getty, No. 20; and by Lieutenant Colonel King, No. 93. In the county of Berks and Dauphin, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Baum, shall be No. 37; by Lieutenant Colonel Frailey, No. 43; by Lieutenant Colonel Schreader, No. 69; by Lieutenant Colonel Epler, No. 79; and by Lieutenant Colonel Kline, No. 114. In the county of Dauphin, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Weinch, shall be No. 3; by Lieutenant Colonel Elder, No. 66; by Lieutenant Colonel Toot, No. 78; by Lieutenant Colonel Anspach, No. 95; and by Lieutenant Colonel Sebold, No. 117. In the county of Cumberland, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bovard, shall be No. 12; by Lieutenant Colonel Ewalt, No. 21; by Lieutenant Colonel Urie, No. 49; by Lieutenant Colonel Roan, No. 59; by Lieutenant Colonel Martin, No. 87; and by Lieutenant Colonel Ruply, No. 116. In the county of Franklin, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Findlay, shall be No. 1; by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, No. 64; by Lieutenant Colonel Statler, No. 68; by Lieutenant Colonel Rhea, No. 73; and by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, No. 96. In the counties of Northampton and Wayne, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wetzel, shall be No. 13; by Lieutenant Colonel Ohl, No. 38; by Lieutenant Colonel Rinker, No. 94; by Lieutenant Colonel Kester, No. 101; by Lieutenant Colonel McKeen, No. 118; by Lieutenant Colonel McFerren, No. 8; by Lieutenant Colonel Horn, No. 71; by Lieutenant Colonel Dingman, No. 103; by Lieutenant Colonel Stanton, No. 110; and by Lieutenant Colonel Shoup, No. 115. In the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming and Luzerne, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, shall be No. 35; by Lieutenant Colonel Falkner, No. 45; by Lieutenant Colonel Spalding, No. 59; by Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, No. 81; by Lieutenant Colonel Rupert, No. 112; by Lieutenant Colonel Griffin, No. 123; by Lieutenant Colonel Hyde, No. 129; by Lieutenant Colonel Cumings, No. 4; by Lieutenant Colonel Abraham McKenny, No. 18; by Lieutenant Colonel Baldy, No. 39; by Lieutenant Colonel Drum, No. 77; by Lieutenant Colonel John McKenny, No. 102; and by Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, No. 116. In the county of Mifflin and parts of Center, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, shall be No. 11; by Lieutenant Colonel Beale, No. 52; by Lieutenant Colonel Bratton, No. 74; by Lieutenant Colonel Banks, No. 83; by Lieutenant Colonel Craig, No. 89; and by Lieutenant Colonel Myers, No. 131. In the county of Huntingdon and part of Center, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel More, shall be No. 14; by Lieutenant Colonel Fee, No. 33; by Lieutenant Colonel Cromwell, No. 46; by Lieutenant Colonel Holli-

day, No. 58; and by Lieutenant Colonel Entricken, No. 119. In the county of Fayette, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Collins, shall be No. 72; by Lieutenant Colonel Oliphant, No. 90; by Lieutenant Colonel Brashiers, No. 91; and by Lieutenant Colonel Whaley, No. 108. In the counties of Bedford and Somerset, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, shall be No. 10; by Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, No. 55; by Lieutenant Colonel Bonnet, No. 105; by Lieutenant Colonel Kimmel, No. 109; by Lieutenant Colonel Moore, No. 127; and by Lieutenant Colonel Boyls, No. 128. In the counties of Washington and Greene, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Atchinson, shall be No. 22; by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, No. 23; by Lieutenant Colonel Hare, No. 53; by Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, No. 82; by Lieutenant Colonel Heaton, No. 6; by Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins, No. 99; by Lieutenant Colonel McClelland, No. 122; and by Lieutenant Colonel Cather, No. 130. In the county of Allegheny and in that part of Butler County which is included in Lieutenant Colonel Gilliland's regiment, and in that part of Beaver County which lies south of the river Ohio, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Martin, shall be No. 16; by Lieutenant Colonel Gilliland, No. 29; by Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, No. 62; by Lieutenant Colonel Noble, No. 76; by Lieutenant Colonel McFarland, No. 125. In the county of Westmoreland, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bonner, shall be No. 2; by Lieutenant Colonel Wagle, No. 19; by Lieutenant Colonel McCombs, No. 30; by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, No. 54; by Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, No. 63; by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, No. 70. In the counties of Armstrong, Erie, Butler, Crawford, Warren, Mercer, Venango and part of Beaver, the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Forster, shall be No. 17; by Lieutenant Colonel Sproat, No. 26; by Lieutenant Colonel Reed, No. 107; and by Lieutenant Colonel Sloan, No. 126; and all regiments hereafter to be formed shall follow these in numeral order."

The first organized Militia of the State came into being under the Act of March 21, 1803, which authorized the forming of volunteer companies, and gave them special privileges.

In 1807 the legislature made the strength of a regiment from 500 to 1,000 men, and made a rearrangement of the divisions.

The Militia at that time consisted of one hundred and forty-one regiments, on paper, but many of the old difficulties had still to be contended with when they were wanted.

The location of each regiment, its number and the name of its commanding officer are shown in the following:

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

- 24—Lieutenant Colonel Pancake.
- 25—Lieutenant Colonel Duane.
- 28—Lieutenant Colonel Bright.

- 50—Lieutenant Colonel Simonds.
- 84—Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

- 42—Lieutenant Colonel Krips.
- 67—Lieutenant Colonel McMullen.
- 75—Lieutenant Colonel Beck.
- 80—Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan.
- 88—Lieutenant Colonel Kessler.
- 140—Lieutenant Colonel Morton.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

- 36—Lieutenant Colonel Henderson.
- 51—Lieutenant Colonel Wentz.
- 56—Lieutenant Colonel Snyder.
- 86—Lieutenant Colonel Davis.

COUNTY OF BUCKS.

- 15—Lieutenant Colonel Smith.
- 31—Lieutenant Colonel Piper.
- 32—Lieutenant Colonel Clunn.
- 48—Lieutenant Colonel Varisant.

COUNTIES OF CHESTER AND DELAWARE.

- 27—Lieutenant Colonel Greer.
- 47—Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong.
- 85—Lieutenant Colonel Pierce.
- 97—Lieutenant Colonel Cochran.
- 44—Lieutenant Colonel Davis.
- 65—Lieutenant Colonel Pearson.
- 92—Lieutenant Colonel Ralston.
- 100—Lieutenant Colonel Richards.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

- 5—Lieutenant Colonel Wright.
- 7—Lieutenant Colonel Ensminger.
- 120—Lieutenant Colonel Ream.
- 121—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas.
- 34—Lieutenant Colonel Strickler.
- 98—Lieutenant Colonel Boyd.
- 60—Lieutenant Colonel Boal.
- 104—Lieutenant Colonel Long.

COUNTIES OF YORK AND ADAMS.

- 41—Lieutenant Colonel Kelly.
- 61—Lieutenant Colonel Reisinger.
- 111—Lieutenant Colonel Lawson.
- 113—Lieutenant Colonel Pennington.
- 124—Lieutenant Colonel Himes.

COUNTY OF ADAMS.

- 9—Lieutenant Colonel Horner.
- 20—Lieutenant Colonel Kerr.
- 40—Lieutenant Colonel Black.
- 93—Lieutenant Colonel Brown.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

- 37—Lieutenant Colonel Baum.
- 43—Lieutenant Colonel Shoemaker.
- 69—Lieutenant Colonel Schrader.
- 79—Lieutenant Colonel Epler.
- 114—Lieutenant Colonel Kline.

COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

- 3—Lieutenant Colonel Bowman.
- 66—Lieutenant Colonel Wayne.
- 78—Lieutenant Colonel Wolfsberger.
- 95—Lieutenant Colonel Lavenguth.
- 117—Lieutenant Colonel Seebolt.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

- 12—Lieutenant Colonel Bovard.
- 21—Lieutenant Colonel Ewalt.
- 49—Lieutenant Colonel Urie.
- 59—Lieutenant Colonel McBeath.
- 87—Lieutenant Colonel Martin.
- 116—Lieutenant Colonel Rupley.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

- 1—Lieutenant Colonel Findley.
- 64—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander.
- 68—Lieutenant Colonel Beatty.
- 73—Lieutenant Colonel Snider.
- 96—Lieutenant Colonel Scott.

COUNTIES OF NORTHAMPTON AND WAYNE.

- 13—Lieutenant Colonel Wetzel.
- 38—Lieutenant Colonel Miller.
- 94—Lieutenant Colonel Keiper.
- 101—Lieutenant Colonel Kestler.
- 118—Lieutenant Colonel McKeen.
- 8—Lieutenant Colonel Jacoby.
- 71—Lieutenant Colonel Horn.
- 110—Lieutenant Colonel Tanner.
- 103—Lieutenant Colonel Dingman.
- 115—Lieutenant Colonel Schnyder.

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND LUZERNE.

- 35—Lieutenant Colonel Inman.
- 81—Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery.

- 112—Lieutenant Colonel Rupert.
- 123—Lieutenant Colonel Giffin.
- 129—Lieutenant Colonel Stevens.
- 18—Lieutenant Colonel McKenny.
- 39—Lieutenant Colonel Baldy.
- 77—Lieutenant Colonel Drum.
- 106—Lieutenant Colonel Moore.
- 45—Lieutenant Colonel Dennison.

COUNTIES OF LYCOMING, TIOGA, POTTER, JEFFERSON, M'KEAN, AND
CLEARFIELD.

- 4—Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.
- 102—Lieutenant Colonel Quigle.
- 57—Lieutenant Colonel Spalding.

COUNTIES OF HUNTINGDON, MIFFLIN, AND CENTER.

- 11—Lieutenant Colonel McDowell.
- 42—Lieutenant Colonel Beale.
- 74—Lieutenant Colonel Bratton.
- 83—Lieutenant Colonel Banks.
- 89—Lieutenant Colonel Benner.
- 131—Lieutenant Colonel Myers.
- 14—Lieutenant Colonel Moore.
- 33—Lieutenant Colonel Henderson.
- 46—Lieutenant Colonel Cromwell.
- 58—Lieutenant Colonel Kellup.
- 119—Lieutenant Colonel Entricken.

COUNTIES OF SOMERSET, BEDFORD, AND COLUMBIA.

- 10—Lieutenant Colonel Jones.
- 109—Lieutenant Colonel Kimmel.
- 128—Lieutenant Colonel Boyls.
- 127—Lieutenant Colonel Moore.
- 105—Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds.
- 55—Lieutenant Colonel Agnew.

COUNTY OF FAYETTE.

- 72—Lieutenant Colonel Collins.
- 90—Lieutenant Colonel Oliphant.
- 91—Lieutenant Colonel Brashear.
- 108—Lieutenant Colonel Whaley.

COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON AND GREENE.

- 22—Lieutenant Colonel Achison.
- 23—Lieutenant Colonel Donaldson.
- 53—Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell.
- 82—Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson.
- 6—Lieutenant Colonel Clark.
- 99—Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins.

122—Lieutenant Colonel Huston.

130—Lieutenant Colonel Cather.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

2—Lieutenant Colonel Bonnet.

19—Lieutenant Colonel Wagle.

54—Lieutenant Colonel Campbell.

63—Lieutenant Colonel McDowell.

70—Lieutenant Colonel Hunter.

COUNTIES OF ALLEGHENY, ARMSTRONG AND INDIANA.

141—Lieutenant Colonel Baird.

76—Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin.

16—Lieutenant Colonel Free.

62—Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham.

30—Lieutenant Colonel McComb.

126—Lieutenant Colonel Mounts.

125—Lieutenant Colonel Elrod.

IN THE COUNTIES OF BEAVER, BUTLER, MERCER, CRAWFORD,
ERIE, VENANGO AND WARREN.

26—Lieutenant Colonel Sproat.

139—Lieutenant Colonel Laurens.

127—Lieutenant Colonel Reed.

137—Lieutenant Colonel Hackney.

136—Lieutenant Colonel Marvin.

135—Lieutenant Colonel Huston.

134—Lieutenant Colonel Stokely.

133—Lieutenant Colonel Stockton.

17—Lieutenant Colonel Forster.

132—Lieutenant Colonel Dale.

29—Lieutenant Colonel Gilliland.

138—Lieutenant Colonel Carothers.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CHESAPEAKE WAR.

ON July 9, 1807, the President called for Militia to meet an emergency which threatened war with Great Britain. The trouble was known as the Chesapeake War, and grew out of the attack of the British frigate Leopard on the American frigate Chesapeake, as a result of the British claim of the right to search vessels.

The requisition made upon Pennsylvania was for 15,635 officers and enlisted men, of which 781 must be artillery and 1,563 cavalry.

The Governor, through Mahlon Dickerson, his Adjutant General, issued his order on Monday, July 13, 1807, placing in the field the following troops:

FROM THE FIRST DIVISION.

Artillery	88
Cavalry	177
Infantry	1,500
	—1,765

FROM THE SECOND DIVISION.

Artillery	60
Cavalry	120
Infantry	1,029
	—1,209

FROM THE THIRD DIVISION.

Artillery	51
Cavalry	102
Infantry	865
	—1,018

FROM THE FOURTH DIVISION.

Artillery	52
Cavalry	105
Infantry	887
	—1,044

FROM THE FIFTH DIVISION.

Artillery	46
Cavalry	92
Infantry	787
	— 925

FROM THE SIXTH DIVISION.

Artillery	72
Cavalry	143
Infantry	1,209
	—1,423

FROM THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

Artillery	66
Cavalry	32
Infantry	1,119
	—1,217

FROM THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

Artillery	40
Cavalry	80
Infantry	673
	— 793

FROM THE NINTH DIVISION.

Artillery	52
Cavalry	104
Infantry	884
	—1,040

FROM THE ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Artillery	45
Cavalry	90
Infantry	772
	— 907

FROM THE TWELFTH DIVISION.

Artillery	32
Cavalry	64
Infantry	546
	— 642

FROM THE THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Artillery	45
Cavalry	89
Infantry	753
	— 887

FROM THE FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Artillery	41
Cavalry	82
Infantry	703
	— 826

FROM THE FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Artillery	34
Cavalry	67
Infantry	573
	— 674

FROM THE SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Artillery	41
Cavalry	83
Infantry	708
	<hr/>
	832

The Chesapeake War only lasted from July 9 to August 5, and the Pennsylvania Militia saw no active service.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR OF 1812.

ON August 3, 1811, the governor commissioned the following named militiamen to be major generals of the Militia of this commonwealth for the term of four years, if they so long behave themselves:

Isaac Worrall, for the First Division, composed of the Militia of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Henry Sheetz, for the Second Division, composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery.

Cromwell Pearce, for the Third Division, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

James Whitehill, for the Fourth Division, composed of Lancaster county.

William Gilliland, for the Fifth Division, composed of York and Adams counties.

Daniel Udree, for the Sixth Division, composed of Berks, Dauphin and Schuylkill counties.

John Rea, for the Seventh Division, composed of Cumberland and Franklin counties.

Thomas Craig, for the Eighth Division, composed of the counties of Northampton and Wayne.

Daniel Montgomery, for the Ninth Division, composed of the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne.

John Burrows, for the Tenth Division, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Jefferson, McKean and Clearfield.

James Banks, for the Eleventh Division, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Center.

Alexander Ogle, for the Twelfth Division, composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria.

David Merchant, for the Thirteenth Division, composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette.

James Stevenson, for the Fourteenth Division, composed of the counties of Washington and Greene.

Adamston Tannehill, for the Fifteenth Division, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana.

David Mead, for the Sixteenth Division, composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

William Reed was at the same time appointed Adjutant General of the Commonwealth.

This was the organization of the Militia of Pennsylvania when the war clouds which had been gathering broke and precipitated the War of 1812, as the second war with Great Britain became known, upon the country. The Federal army amounted then to six thousand seven hundred and forty-four men, but action was taken to at once place a considerable force in the field, and seventy thousand men were at once called for on requisition upon the States. In some States, particularly in New England, where the war was not popular, the requisition was not honored, the legislatures refusing to meet it, but in Pennsylvania there was no hesitation, the feeling being that war was bound to come and it had better be settled at once and not hang over the nation.

The theater of war at first was the Canadian frontier. In 1812 the United States lost Detroit and Chicago, and was checked in attempts to invade Canada by way of Niagara. In 1813 Perry's victory secured Lake Erie and Detroit. In 1814 the abdication of Napoleon left England free to employ more troops in America, and a force was landed in Chesapeake Bay and captured Washington, but was repulsed at Baltimore. Peace was reached by the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, but the battle of New Orleans was fought before the news of this treaty reached the armies in the field. Such, in brief, was the war of 1812.

Simon Snyder was governor of Pennsylvania during the war. His adjutant general was William Reed, of Adams county, who died in office June 15, 1813, and William N. Irvine became acting adjutant general until September 20, 1813, when William Duncan assumed office. He was succeeded by John M. Hyneman, August 1, 1814.

Samuel Wilson, of Erie county, was quartermaster general during the entire war, and Callender Irvine the commissary general. The aides to the commander-in-chief were Nathaniel B. Boileau, John Bannister Gibson, John Binns and William Duane.

During the progress of the war six of the major generals referred to earlier in this chapter died or resigned. James Steel succeeded to the command of the Third Division, Nathaniel Watson to the Fourth Division, William Steel to the Eleventh Division, Thomas Atcheson to the Fourteenth Division, John Wilson to the Fifteenth Division, and John Phillips to the Sixteenth Division.

The brigade commanders of the First Division were Brigadier Generals Michael Bright and William Duncan, both of Philadelphia. General Bright died in 1813, and was succeeded by Robert Wharton, who in turn was succeeded, in 1814, by George Bartram. William Duncan was promoted to adjutant general in 1814, and was succeeded by Thomas Snyder.

Brigadier Generals Isaiah Wells and Samuel Smith commanded the brigades of the Second Division.

The brigade commanders of the Third Division were Brigadier Generals John W. Cunningham and William Harris, both of Chester. General Harris was succeeded by William Brooks, of Delaware, in 1813.

The brigade commanders of the Fourth Division were Brigadier Generals Jacob Hibshman and Robert Miller, both of Lancaster. General Miller was succeeded by John Dicks, in 1814.

The brigade commanders of the Fifth Division were Brigadier Generals Christian Hetrick, of York, and James Getty, of Adams, the latter being succeeded in 1814 by Jacob Eyster.

The First Brigade of the Sixth Division had three commanders during the war—Jacob Bower, in 1812; John Harrison, in 1813, and John Forster, in 1814. All of these gentlemen were from Dauphin. David Hottenstine commanded the Second Brigade until 1814, when he was succeeded by John Addams, both of Berks.

John Boden, of Cumberland, commanded the First Brigade of the Seventh Division, and William Young, of Franklin, the Second Brigade, until 1814, when Thomas Waddell, of Franklin, succeeded him.

Conrad Kreider, Jr., of Northampton, commanded the First Brigade of the Eighth Division at the outbreak of the war, and was succeeded, in 1813, by Henry Mertz, of Lehigh. The Second Brigade was commanded by Henry Sperring, of Northampton.

Adam Light, of Northumberland, and William Ross, of Luzerne, commanded the two brigades of the Ninth Division, and John Cummings, of Lycoming, and Henry Wells, of Bradford, the two brigades of the Tenth Division.

In the Eleventh Division the First Brigade was commanded by Ezra Doty, of Mifflin, until 1814, when he was succeeded by Lewis Evans, also of Mifflin. The Second Brigade was commanded by William Steel, of Huntingdon, until his promotion to major general, in command of the division in 1814, when he was succeeded by Arthur Moore, also of Huntingdon.

Jacob Taylor, of Somerset, commanded the First Brigade of the Eleventh Division, and John Noble, of Bedford, the Second Brigade. Robert Philson succeeded Noble in 1814.

Alexander Craig, of Westmoreland, was succeeded, in 1814, by James Murry, also of Westmoreland, in the command of the First Brigade of the Thirteenth Division. Thomas Mason, of Fayette, commanded the Second Brigade until 1814, when Alexander McClelland succeeded to the command.

When Thomas Atcheson, of Washington, was promoted to major general, in 1813, he was succeeded as commander of the First Brigade, Fourteenth Division, by Thomas Patterson, also of Washington. Richard Crooks, of Greene, commanded the Second Brigade until 1814, when he was succeeded by John Brown, also of Greene.

John Wilson, of Pittsburg, commanded the First Brigade, Fifteenth Division, until promoted to major general, in 1814, when William Marks, Jr., of Allegheny, succeeded to the command. James McComb, of Armstrong, commanded the Second Brigade.

Thomas Kelso, of Erie, commanded the First Brigade, Sixteenth Division, until succeeded by Henry Hurst, of Crawford. Thomas Graham, of Butler, commanded the Second Brigade.

Upon receipt of the draft made by the President of the United States upon the State of Pennsylvania for fourteen thousand men as its quota toward a detachment of one hundred thousand militia, Governor Snyder, on May 12, 1812, issued a ringing proclamation in which he endorsed the war and called upon the patriotism of the people to furnish the troops called for by volunteering. He said: "For nearly thirty years we have been at peace with all other nations of the earth. The gales of prosperity and the full tide of happiness have borne us along; while the storm of war has been desolating the greater part of the civilized world, and inundated it with the bitter waters of affliction. All means, which wisdom and patriotism could devise, have been in vain resorted to, in the hope of preserving peace. The cup of patience, of humiliation and long suffering has been filled to overflowing; and the indignant arm of an injured people must be raised to dash it to the earth, and grasp the avenging sword. * * * If ever a nation had justifiable cause of war, that nation is the United States. If ever a people had motives to fight, we are that people."

The governor closed his proclamation with this order:

"The Adjutant General is charged with the necessary organization of the quota of the State conformably to the following plan:

"1st. There shall forthwith be drafted, in the manner prescribed by law, fourteen thousand Militia officers and privates, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades and twenty-two regiments. The offer of service to the Governor of any flank company or companies attached to any regiment, of a number equal to the number of Militia required to be drafted from such regiment, may be accepted in substitution of such draft from the regiment.

"The corps of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and infantry shall be in the following general proportions, as nearly as practicable:

Artillery	700	Riflemen	1,400
Cavalry	700	Infantry	11,200

"2d. The whole quota shall be apportioned among the several divisions of the State, agreeably to a detail to be furnished by the Adjutant General.

"The quotas of the several divisions of the State shall be formed into two divisions for the present service.

"The quotas of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Divisions of the State, shall form the First Division for service, under the command of Major General Isaac Worrell, a Brigadier General from the First Division and a Brigadier General from the Third Division of the State.

“The quotas of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Divisions of the State shall form the Second Division for service, under the command of Major General Adamson Tannehill, with a Brigadier General from the Second Division and a Brigadier General from the Fourth Division of the State.

“3d. The men shall be mustered and inspected as soon as the drafts are made, and without delay, returns shall be made to the Adjutant General, who shall thereupon transmit copies to the Secretary of War.

“When the organization of the detachment shall be effected the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them—Drafted Militia by their proper officers; volunteers, as prescribed by law. The corps (either drafted Militia or Volunteers) will not remain embodied, nor considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they are directed to take the field.”

Adjutant General Reed, on the following day, issued his order apportioning the troops to be furnished, as follows:

	1st	2d	
	Brigade.	Brigade.	Total.
First Division	888	964	1,852
Second Division	508	513	1,021
Third Division	287	439	726
Fourth Division	390	537	927
Fifth Division	381	434	815
Sixth Division	524	710	1,234
Seventh Division	501	444	945
Eighth Division	428	382	810
Ninth Division	372	613	985
Tenth Division			266
Eleventh Division	255	431	686
Twelfth Division	186	248	434
Thirteenth Division	441	593	1,034
Fourteenth Division	300	424	724
Fifteenth Division	472	237	709
Sixteenth Division	428	403	831

Within forty-eight hours after the call for volunteers had been made by Governor Snyder offers of companies for service began to be received, and later, in General Orders, the Governor acknowledged the patriotism of the Pennsylvania Militia, saying:

“To obey this call, in defense of rights sacred to freemen, to avenge the injuries of the nation, and defend the cause of suffering humanity, the volunteers of Pennsylvania will not hesitate a moment to meet the avowed enemy of those rights, not only within the bounds of the United States, but will, without those limits, with ardor seek, and with determination characteristic of freemen, punish the unprovoked invaders of our rights and property. The Governor with pleasure embraces the present occa-

sion to perpetuate the honorable fame acquired by those gallant sons of Pennsylvania who volunteered their services, by naming the commandants of those patriotic corps and companies, and the division and brigade to which they severally belong."

Then follows this list of organizations volunteering their services in substitution for the draft required of the State:

	Brigade.	Division.
Samuel Agnew, Captain Light Infantry	I	6
Garwin Henry, Captain Paxton Rangers	I	6
Charles Glenn, Captain Light Infantry	I	6
John Hubley, Captain Rifle Company	I	6
Henry Hoppenkefer, Captain Rifle Company	I	6
John B. Moorhead, Captain Light Infantry	I	6
George Taylor, Captain Riflemen	I	6
Benjamin Leasher, Captain Riflemen	I	6
Peter Nungesser, Captain		8
William Mitchell, Captain Independent Blues	I	I
James Humes, Captain Lancaster Phalanx	I	4
Henry Jarrett, Captain Troop of Horse	2	9
Joseph Kleckner, Captain Rifle Company	I	II
John McGerey, Captain Rifle Company	I	II
Daniel Weaver, Captain Light Infantry	I	II
Walter Lithgow, Captain Light Infantry		15
David Alters, Captain Rifle Company		15
James Scott, Captain Rifle Company	I	15
James Turbit, Captain Light Infantry	I	15
John Barrickman, Captain Light Infantry		15
Moses Canan, Captain Light Infantry	2	II
John Vanderbelt, Captain Light Infantry	2	II
Lewis Rush, Commandant Philadelphia Legion		I
David Duncan, Captain Troop of Horse	I	7
Hugh Thompson, Captain Troop of Horse	I	7
Robert Lamberton, Captain Troop of Horse	I	7
William Alexander, Captain Light Infantry	I	7
William Piper, Captain Light Infantry	I	7
George Cover, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
Samuel McKeegan, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
Robert Mitchell, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
Alexander Seawright, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
Daniel Moreland, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
————— Roberts, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
John Reigart, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
John Scroggs, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
George Hendall, Captain Rifle Company	I	7
James McDowell, Captain Rifle Company	2	7

Jeremiah Snyder, Captain Light Infantry	2	7
Michael Harper, Captain Light Infantry	2	7
Andrew Oaks, Captain Rifle Company	2	7
Matthew Patton, Captain Troop of Horse	2	7
Samuel Thomas, Captain Artillery	2	9
John Smith, Commandant Philadelphia Regiment of Cavalry		1
Abraham Rinker, Captain Rifle Company	1	8
Abraham Gerfass, Captain Rifle Company	1	8
William Rush, Captain Troop of Horse	2	8
John Gaston, Captain Rifle Company	1	9
Joseph Dean, Captain Rifle Company	1	9
Isaac Blue, Captain Rifle Company	1	9
George Ely, Captain Light Infantry	1	9
John Lotz, Captain Light Infantry	2	6
William Youse, Captain Rifle Company	2	4
Martin Bucher, Captain Rifle Company	2	4
John Slaymaker, Captain Rifle Company	2	4
James Ralston, Captain Troop of Horse	1	3

Later the Governor acknowledged the tender of services of the following companies:

	Brigade.	Division.
Henry Shippen, Captain Company of Yagers	1	4
William Adams, Captain Troop of Horse	2	6
Jacob U. Snyder, Captain Troop of Horse	2	6
Robert McGuigan, Captain Light Infantry	2	9
Isaac Vandeventer, Captain Rifle Company	2	11

On August 13, 1812, the President of the United States directed that a detachment of two thousand militia, from Pennsylvania's quota, be marched with the least possible delay to Buffalo, N. Y.

Governor Snyder directed the adjutant general to designate for service such of the volunteers as could, with the least possible delay, be marched to the scene of action. The detachment was to constitute a brigade of four regiments and to rendezvous at Meadville.

In compliance with this order the following companies were directed to proceed at once to Meadville under the charge of the several brigade inspectors:

Division	Brigade	Captain's name.	Men.
7	2	James McDowell	72
		Jeremiah Snyder	51
		Michael Harper	32
		Arthur Oaks	60

9	1	John Donaldson	93
		John Aurand	30
		Ner Middlesworth	79
		Jared Irwin	68
		—	270
9	2	John Gaston	79
		Joseph Daine	42
		Isaac Blue	42
		George Eley	67
		—	230
11	1	Joseph Kleckner	42
		Joseph McGarry	59
		—	101
11	2	Jacob Vanderbelt	33
		Moses Canan	33
		—	66
12	1	Jasper Keller	49
		Peter Lane	42
		Jonathan Roads	47
		Richard Maguire	30
		—	168
12	2	William Piper	68
		Hugh Gibson	71
		—	139
14	1	William Sample	62
		Thomas Miller	67
		Edward Thomas	52
		James Warner	42
		David Buchanan	63
		—	286
14	2	Henry Vance	42
		William Peterson	52
		—	94
15	1	James Turbil	45
		David Alters	58
		James Scott	45
		Walter Lithgow	53
		Volunteers	59
		John Barrackman	78
		—	338
15	2	James Alexander	53
		John Lochry	66
		—	119

16	1	Thomas Foster	31
		Samuel Withrow	28
			— 59
16	2	Robert Dougherty	47
		John Stewart	43
		Robert Stoy	67
		Abraham Brinkle	44
		James Thompson	50
			— 251

This directed one thousand three hundred and eighty riflemen and nine hundred and sixty-two infantry to take the field, giving a surplus equal to any probable deficiency.

Adjutant General Reed was directed to proceed to Meadville and take command of the detachment until a brigadier general and other officers should be elected and commissioned. The brigadier general, when elected, was to be ordered to march his command at once to Niagara, and, on his arrival, immediately report himself to the commanding general of the troops at that place.

The fourteen thousand men called for were organized by the adjutant general into two divisions, four brigades and twenty-two regiments. The First Division, from Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State, was commanded by Major General Isaac Worrell, and the Second Division, from the western and northern portion of the State, by Major General Adamson Tannehill. Of this division two thousand men were rendezvoused at Meadville, as before stated, and two thousand at Pittsburg.

The outbreak of the war found the State Militia in a somewhat chaotic condition. Although the State had been trying to establish a Militia system under the provisions of the Act of 1802, there was little real efficiency in the organization, and such arms and equipment as were then on hand were of ancient pattern, while the men themselves were without experience or training in the art of war.

Governor Snyder, December 12, 1812, sent a message to the legislature, and reported what the State had done to aid the war. The government had called upon Pennsylvania for four thousand troops to go into actual service. These troops rendezvoused at Meadville and Pittsburg. The public arms were in a wretched condition, old and rust-eaten, and many which had belonged to the State were scattered and held in private hands. There were not enough cartouch boxes, and other military stores were wanting. Seven hundred and fifty extra muskets and cartouch boxes were made by the governor's orders. In the wooden military arsenal, at Philadelphia, the public ordnance was exposed to injury by dampness. Clothing and blankets were wanted by the militia, which the governor thought ought to be furnished at public expense. The legislature passed a law allowing the governor to supply the State troops in service of the United States with blankets, watch-coats and other clothing.

Throughout the period of the war no enemy set foot on Pennsylvania soil, although close to the northern border of the State there were many severe contests, in some of which the Militia sent from here took an active part. In the western part of New York several battles were fought, and in nearly all of them the brave Pennsylvanians performed their duty and maintained the honor of the State. The two thousand troops rendezvoused at Meadville were ordered to Buffalo where General Dearborn commanded. The northern and western frontiers were frequently threatened during the summer and fall of 1812, and General Kelso's division was constantly on duty in the vicinity of Erie, where an invasion was threatened.

With reference to the situation in 1813 and Pennsylvania's part therein, the Annals of Crawford county say:

Gov. Meigs having despatched two regiments to the assistance of Harrison the latter again, on the 1st of February, advanced to the Rapids, and immediately set about constructing a fort, which, in honor of the Gov. of Ohio, he named Fort Meigs. To this point he ordered all the troops to concentrate as rapidly as possible.

Fortifications were at the same time constructed at Upper Sandusky, by General Crooks, who commanded the Pennsylvania Militia.

So far the military operations of the north-west had certainly been sufficiently discouraging. The capture of Mackinac, the surrender of Hull, the massacre of Chicago and the overwhelming defeat of Frenchtown, are the leading events. The movements of Winchester had entirely deranged the plans of Harrison and made it necessary to organize a new system.

He therefore returned to Ohio, for the purpose of obtaining additional force from that State and Kentucky; but about the 25th of March he received information which hastened his return to Fort Meigs.

The enemy for some time past had been collecting in considerable numbers, for the purpose of laying siege to the place, and as the new levies had not yet arrived, the Pennsylvania brigade, although its term of service had expired, generally volunteered for the defence of the fort.

This is corroborated in the following account, given by General Orr, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, which will at the same time serve to illustrate the character of General Harrison and his power to win the good will of those under his command:

"Our brigade rendezvoused at Pittsburg on the 2nd of October, 1812, under the command of General Crooks, destined to join the North-Western army.

"At Upper Sandusky we were joined by a brigade of militia from Virginia, commanded by General Leftwitch, and while there, our commanding general received orders from Harrison, to send on artillery, munitions, stores, &c., and for our main army to follow in a few days.

"I was ordered to take the charge and command of these, and marched immediately, with about three hundred men.

"On the third or fourth day of our march, we were met by an express from General Harrison, informing us of the disastrous defeat of Winchester, at the river Raisin, and that he, Harrison, after burning the public stores, had retreated to Portage or Carrying river, where he required me to join him, with all possible dispatch, and for the more rapid movements of the troops, I was required to leave the artillery and all other heavy articles in charge of an officer. I set out next morning at three o'clock, and arrived at Portage river that same day, in the evening. There for the first time I saw and was placed under the command of General Harrison.

"Here we remained until joined by the army from Upper Sandusky, and then moved on to the Rapids of Maumee, at which place we continued until the expiration of our term of service.

"General Harrison now applied to those of the militia who were about to return home, for volunteers, to serve for the period of fifteen days, as within that time he expected reinforcements of Kentucky volunteers and others, and the fort would otherwise be left without sufficient men for its defence in case of an attack. Under these considerations, about two hundred of us Pennsylvanians volunteered as desired, all as private soldiers, and when the time had expired, which was on the 19th of April, 1813, the expected reinforcements having arrived, we were discharged, and left the fort.

"At this time, several of the officers who had thus volunteered the fifteen days, addressed a complimentary letter to the general, expressing our good wishes and confidence entertained for him as our commander, to which he replied in the following manner:

"Camp Meigs, 17th April, 1813.

"The detachment of Pennsylvania militia, under command of Major Nelson, which volunteered their services for fifteen days, after the 2d inst., having performed their engagements, are hereby honorably discharged. The general, on behalf of the government gives his thanks to Majors Nelson, Ringland, and Orr, and every other officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of this detachment, for their services and magnanimous conduct upon this occasion. The general is too well convinced of the sacrifices which many of them have made, by a procrastination of their return home, at this critical season of the year, not to believe that their conduct on this occasion was the result of the purest patriotism. The general wishes them all a speedy meeting with their families, and a long continuance of that peace and happiness to which they have so just a claim."

Early in 1813 one thousand men were stationed at Erie to protect the vessels of war which were in course of construction, and were soon to form a part of Perry's fleet. Another thousand men, composed chiefly of volunteers and independent companies, commanded by General Bloomfield, was ordered to the defense of Philadelphia, and a camp was established at Shell Pot, north of Wilmington.

In the summer of 1814 Governor Snyder ordered out troops to serve

for the protection and defense of the lower part of the State of Delaware and the Elk river. A camp was established for the First Brigade in the neighborhood of Wilmington, called Camp Dupont, and was under the command of General Thomas Cadwalader. The infantry regiment was commanded by Clement C. Biddle and the battalion of artillery by Colonel Prevost.

In the same year Camp Gaines, back of Marcus Hook, was established. It was composed of parts of several regiments of the volunteers and militia of the Second Brigade, First Division. This brigade was under the command of General Snyder, with Colonel Thompson at the head of the full regiment. In this camp there was also a force under General Spering, and another under General Shutz. The entire division was under the command of Major General Morrell, while this, as well as the lower camp, was under the command of Major General Gaines, of the United States Army. The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was also part of the force in service at this camp.

The closing scenes of the war were enacted in the regions both north and south of Pennsylvania. On August 21, 1814, Washington, the national capital, fell into the hands of the British, and was pillaged and burned, together with nearly all of the federal buildings. Apprehending similar invasion Governor Snyder issued a general call to arms, urging especially the services of the Militia forces of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, York, Adams and Lancaster counties, and also a part of Chester county, which constituted the Second Brigade of the Third Division, and those corps particularly who, when danger first threatened, patriotically tendered their services in the field.

In accordance with the import of the proclamation, the several military camps previously mentioned were established, and a force of five thousand men was soon rendezvoused at York and was under the command of Major General Watson and Brigadier Generals John Forster and John Adams. When the British under General Ross attempted the capture of Baltimore, these loyal sons of Pennsylvania formed a part of the successful resisting force, and it fell to them in particular to accomplish the repulse of the enemy. In the same year other of the State's military forces rendered excellent services at Chippewa and Bridgewater, and thereby won the gratitude of the people of the entire country.

In writing of the events of the war, a recognized authority says that during the struggle this State at one time had "a greater number of Militia and volunteers in the service of the United States than were at any time in the field from any other State in the Union, and as she furnished more men, so did she furnish more money to carry on the war." The Militia and volunteers during the course of the year were actually engaged in Canada, on Lake Erie, at Baltimore and other important localities, and also were always in readiness to assist in both offensive and defensive operations in New York and New Jersey. That they were ever loyal to the

American cause, even under questionable circumstances, is evidenced in the fact that when General Van Rensselaer's four thousand New York Militia refused to cross the line and carry the warfare into Canadian territory, General Tannehill's brigade of two thousand Pennsylvanians, did not hesitate to fight in the territory of the enemy.

It is beyond the scope of this work to follow, even if it were possible, the movements of all of the companies furnished by Pennsylvania for this war. Among those who can be traced are "The Volunteer Matross," of Kingston, Luzerne county. At the outbreak of the war this company was accepted and left Kingston on a raft, April 13, 1813. They landed at Danville, and marched to Erie, by way of Bedford, through Fayette county, and reported at Erie ninety-five strong. It participated, under the command of Captain Samuel Thomas, in the cannonading of Presque Isle harbor and furnished four volunteers for Perry's fleet. After the battle of Lake Erie the regiment to which it was attached crossed into Canada, and followed the enemy to Detroit. Here Captain Thomas and fourteen men were left, the balance of the company, under Lieutenant Ziba Hoyt, continuing with the troops in the pursuit and participating in the battle of the Thames.

When Baltimore was threatened, in 1814, five companies of the militia of Luzerne county, marched to participate in its defense. They were Captain Joseph Camp's company, of the Forty-fifth Regiment; Captain Frederick Bailey's company, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; Captain George Hidley's company, of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment; Captain Peter Hallock's company, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and a detachment under Captain Jacob Bittenbender.

On September 7, 1812, Jared Irwin's company, recruited up to over three hundred men, left Milton, then in Northumberland county, for Meadville, to join General Dearborn's force. Other Northumberland county companies to march for the war were Captain John Donaldson's company, of Colonel Snyder's regiment, and Captain Ner Middleswarth's company, of Colonel James Irwin's Eighth Riflemen, both of which companies marched to Buffalo to take part in the Niagara campaign.

Captain Milliken's troop of horse, from Lewistown; and Captain John McGarry's company, from Mifflintown, marched for Meadville in September, 1812. The Thompsontown Patriotic Blues accompanied Milliken's cavalry. Captain Matthew Rodgers' company, of Colonel Reese Hill's regiment, marched from Mifflin county May 5, 1813, and was followed by Captain Andrew Bratton's company.

Captain David Moreland's company rendezvoused at Carlisle, in 1814, as did Captain James Piper's company, both from what is now Perry county. From the same territory the Landisburg Infantry, commanded by Captain John Creigh, marched when Washington was burned.

Union county, erected during the war, sent two companies, the Selinsgrove Rifle Volunteers, Captain John Snyder, and the Union Rifle Vol-

unteers, Captain Ner Middesswarth, the latter company having already been mentioned.

Five companies went from the region composed of Northumberland and Union counties, in the autumn of 1814, to assist in resisting the British advance up the Delaware, and were stationed most of the time at Marcus Hook. They were the companies of Captains Henry Miller, Jacob Hummel, Valentine Haas, John Bergstresser and William F. Buyers, the latter company being known as the Northumberland County Blues. These companies constituted a regiment which had for its field and staff Lieutenant Colonel George Weinich, Majors William Taggart and Jacob Lechner, Adjutant George Coryell, Surgeon John Y. Kennedy, Surgeon's Mate Thomas Vanvalzah, Quartermaster George Cluigan, Sergeant Major Daniel Rohrer and Quartermaster Sergeant John Reehl.

From Huntingdon county the Huntingdon Light Infantry, Captain Robert Allison, marched to Buffalo, arriving October 2, 1812. The Juniata Volunteers, Captain Moses Canan, located at Alexandria; Captain Isaac Vandervander's rifle company, located at McConnellstown, and Captain Jacob Vanderbelt's rifle company were accepted and marched for Meadville during August and September. The companies of Captains William Morris and Edmund Tipton were in service in 1813.

When Erie was threatened, in 1813, Colonel Dale's One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, comprising the companies of Captains Henry Neely, Andrew Porter, Daniel McCombs, John Fetterman, Hugh McManigal, John Martin, Abraham Witherup and Isaac Connely, all from Venango county, were sent to Erie to reinforce the troops at that point.

The Danville Blues, Captain Isaac Blue, marched from Danville, then in Columbia county, in 1813, and participated in the Black Rock campaign.

In September, 1812, Washington county sent five companies, the Washington Infantry, Captain William Sample; the Williamsport Rangers, Captain James Warn, and the companies of Captains Edmund Thomas, Thomas Miller and David Buchanan, to Meadville, where they were consolidated with Colonel Piper's Bedford county volunteers, Captain Warn becoming major and Lieutenant William Hunter the new captain of the Rangers. Monongahela city was then known as Williamsport, and the Rangers took their name from the town. A company known as the Ten Mile Rangers, Captain Elijah Rees, from the southern part of the county, also served in General Tannehill's brigade in 1812, serving at Meadville and Buffalo, and also in the Black Rock campaign. During the latter part of August the companies of Captains Buchanan, Thomas and Benjamin Anderson, the cavalry troop of Captain Shouse, of Williamsport, and two other troops of cavalry from the central and western part of the county, joined the command of General Richard Crooks, which rendezvoused at Pittsburg and performed good service in General William Henry Harrison's western campaigns.

The Second Regiment of Infantry, which formed a part of the command of Brigadier General Adamson Tannehill, and saw service at Erie and other parts in northern Pennsylvania, came from Butler county. It was commanded by Colonel John Purviance, and its companies were commanded by Captains Abraham Brinker, Robert Storey, Robert Thompson, Samuel Jordan, James Stewart and Robert Martin.

Although Dauphin county companies offered their services at the beginning of the war none were accepted until the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of Washington when the following companies were mustered into service and hastened to the relief of Baltimore, though some of the companies never marched further than York: Captain John Carothers, Captain Richard M. Crain, Captain Jacob Dietrich, Captain John Elder, Captain Philip Fetterhoff, Captain John Graham, Captain Garwin Henry, Captain Richard Knight, Captain Thomas McElhenny, Captain John B. Moorhead, Captain Isaac Smith, Captain James Todd and Captain Thomas Walker.

From what is now Lebanon county came, at the same time, the companies of Captains Jacob Achey, Nickolaus Derr, Henry Doebler, Philip Fisher, Benjamin Leshner, Jeremiah Rees and Peter Snyder.

York county was the rendezvous for troops called to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, and there gathered at York the militia from Lebanon, Bucks, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Berks, Chester and York counties. The York volunteers, Captain Michael H. Spangler, nearly one hundred strong, moved out of York August 29, 1814, and were attached to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Baltimore troops, and served with undaunted courage. Two companies from Hanover, one commanded by Captain Frederick Metzger, and the other by Captain John Bair, were also attached to a Maryland regiment, and, with the York volunteers, participated in the battle of North Point.

The militia of Chester county was not called into service until the fear of invasion by the British and an attack on Philadelphia called troops into the camps about that city in 1814. The Chester county companies in service were the American Greys, commanded by Captain Titus Taylor, and the companies of Captains John G. Werster, Jacob Campbell, Benjamin Wetherby, James Lackey, George Hartman, Jr., John Beerbower, John Harris, Christopher Wigton, Robert Wilson, William Stuart, William Steele and John Holmes.

Delaware county furnished, when the attack on Philadelphia was feared, two companies of militia, one commanded by Captain William Morgan, and the other by Captain John Hall, and both were on duty at Marcus Hook. The Delaware county Fencibles, numbering eighty-seven men, Captain James Serrill, and the Mifflin Guards, Captain Samuel Anderson, volunteer companies, also served in the camps below Philadelphia.

When Governor Snyder made his first call for volunteers the Lancaster Phalanx, Captain James Humes, and the companies of Captain John

Hublay and Captain Youse, of Elizabethtown, offered their services, but it does not appear that any Lancaster county companies were taken until the threatened attack upon Philadelphia, when the companies of Captains William Hamilton, Adam Diller, John Robinson, George Heitzelberger, George Hambright, Jacob Grosh, Jacob Snyder, Thomas Huston, Thomas R. Buchanan and Henry Good were accepted and saw service at the several camps.

At the outbreak of the war Northumberland county sent Captain Robert McGuigan's company and the Warrior Run Rifle company, Captain William McGuire, to join the troops at Erie and they served in the Black Rock campaign. The companies of Captain William F. Buyers and Lieutenant Joseph Dreibelbies were sent to the defense of Philadelphia.

Center county's one company which saw service was commanded by Captain Joseph Kleckner, and participated in the Black Rock campaign.

It was not until troops were needed for the defense of Baltimore that Northampton county was called upon and furnished Captain Abraham Horn, Jr.'s company. It marched to Camp Dupont, but was never called into action.

Four days after intelligence of war reached Philadelphia, Colonel Robert Wharton's cavalry regiment offered its services to the government, and this precedent was followed immediately by Colonel Lewis Rush's Philadelphia Legion. An organization which was originally called "The Venerable Military Corps," and later changed its name to "The Military Association of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia of Friends of the Government of the United States," was formed.

In March, 1813, the threatened bombardment of Lewes roused fear for the safety of Philadelphia, which was then practically defenseless, the troops having been withdrawn from Fort Mifflin and sent west. The Junior Artillerists, Captain Jacob Fisler, numbering about eighty officers and men, and Captain Mitchell's company of Independent Blues were sent to Fort Mifflin, March 23, and served there until April 7, when they were relieved by United States troops. The Washington Guards were organized on March 26, and some time afterwards a second company of Washington Guards was formed.

It was this emergency which brought into existence the State Fencibles which remained in existence as a militia and National Guard organization until 1898, at the close of the war with Spain; then became an independent organization and still remains such. The State Fencibles were organized May 26, 1813, and its services offered the government, but it was not required during that year. Clement C. Biddle was elected captain and other well known Philadelphia names appear among its original members.

The first detachment of volunteers marched from Philadelphia to the State of Delaware, May 13, under the command of Colonel Lewis Rush. It consisted of the Philadelphia Blues, Captain Henry Myers; the Inde-

pendent Volunteers, Captain Samuel Borden; and the Washington Guards. Each company consisted of fifteen officers, two musicians and one hundred privates. They established camp at Staunton, below Wilmington, under General Bloomfield. When it was rumored that the enemy would attempt to blow up the Dupont powder mills, Colonel Rush was directed to take up a new position on Shellpot hill, three miles north of Wilmington. Later they were moved to Oak Hill, four miles west of Wilmington, and on July 28 were returned to Philadelphia.

When the government made requisition, in July, 1814, for fourteen thousand men, the State Fencibles, Captain Clement C. Biddle, and the Benevolent Blues, Captain Andrew C. Reed, were the first to volunteer.

The news of the capture of Washington reached Philadelphia, August 25, and General Bloomfield resolved to organize a camp at Kennett Square, Chester county, about thirty-six miles southwest of Philadelphia, thirteen miles from Wilmington, and eight or nine miles from Chadd's Ford, and the First City Troop, Captain Charles Ross, was detailed for vidette duty between the Chesapeake and the Delaware. The troop marched, August 28, for Mount Bull, a height on the Chesapeake Bay, five miles from Turkey Point. This situation commanded an extensive view of the bay, and from thence the line of videttes extended to the camp at Kennett Square and to Philadelphia.

The State Fencibles, Captain Clement C. Biddle, marched, August 26, from the city to the place of general rendezvous. The next day the Independent Artillerists, Captain Andrew M. Prevost, the Independent Blues, Captain Peter A. Browne, and the second company of Washington Guards, Captain Joseph R. Ingersoll, followed. On August 28 the Junior Artillerists, Captain Jacob Cash, Jr., left the city. The first company of Washington Guards, Captain Condé Raguet, took up the line of march on the 29th, and on the 30th were followed by the third company of Washington Guards, Captain Thomas F. Pleasants, and a detachment of militia under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Peter L. Berry and Majors Jacob Vodges and William Bozorth, which consisted of the first company city militia, Captain James Perle; the second company, Captain Reuben Gilder; the third company, Captain Justus P. Bullard; the fourth company, Captain Peter Fenton. Between September 1 and 12 these were reinforced by the Independent Volunteers, Captain Daniel Oldenberg; first company Union Guards, Captain William Mitchell; second company Union Guards, Captain Joseph Murray; Second Troop City Cavalry, Captain William Rawle, Jr., and Northern Liberty Artillerists, Captain John Naglee. The camp at Kennett Square was designated as Camp Bloomfield, and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Clemson, of the United States Army.

Scharf and Westcott say the camps must have been lively places to visit. In the middle of September General Thomas Cadwalader relieved Colonel Clemson. The latter, with the regular troops, encamped at Iron Hill. The eight companies of infantry in camp were soon organized into a

regiment, and elected Clement C. Biddle, colonel; Condy Raguet, lieutenant colonel; Joseph R. Ingersoll and Samuel S. Voorhees, majors; Michael W. Ash, adjutant; Francis R. Wharton, quartermaster; Thomas R. Peters, paymaster. In order to fill up the commands of other companies Hartman Kuhn was elected captain of the State Fencibles, John Swift of the Washington Guards, second company, and John R. Mifflin of the Washington Guards, first company. On September 10 the artillery companies were formed into a battalion, and Andrew M. Prevost was elected Major, and James M. Linnard was elected captain of the Independent Artillerists. The staff of General Cadwalader consisted of John Hare Powel, brigade major; Richard McCall and John C. Biddle aides-de-camp; Henry Sergeant, assistant quartermaster general; David Correy, assistant deputy quartermaster. On September 20 the brigade changed its position to Camp Brandywine, near Wilmington. Here they were joined by the State Guards, Captain Henry Myers; Mifflin Guards of Delaware County, Captain Anderson; Frankford Volunteer Artillerists, Captain Thomas W. Duffield; Franklin Flying Artillery, Captain Richard Bache; Washington Artillerists, Captain Cornelius Stevenson.

Camp Brandywine was only maintained for nine days, when Camp Dupont was chosen, about two miles westward. Thither repaired from the city the second company of Independent Artillerists, Captain Samuel Paxson, and the Independent Riflemen, Captain John C. Uhle; also the Reading Washington Blues, Captain Daniel D. B. Keim; the Union Rifles of Union county, Captain Ner Middleswarth; the Selinsgrove Riflemen, Captain John Snyder; the Union Rifles of Montgomery county, Captain John Rawlins; the Delaware County Fencibles, Captain James Serrill; and a regiment of riflemen under Colonel Thomas Humphreys, consisting of Northampton county riflemen, Captains Horne, Shurtz and Dinckley; of Lehigh county troops, under Captains Rinker, Hess and Ott; of Chester county troops, under Captain Christian Wigter; of Montgomery county troops, under Captains Hurst, Robinson, Matthews, Crosscup, Fryer, Sands and Sensitive; of Bucks county troops, under Captains Alexander McClean, William Purdy and William Magill.

In addition to these troops there were nearly ten thousand State militia encamped near Marcus Hook, under the command of General Isaac Worrell.

These camps were broken up during the latter part of November, and the men returned home early in December.

The uniforms of the Pennsylvania troops, at this time, as directed by General Orders, were as follows:

“General Officers—Their coats to be blue, faced and lined with buff. They may embroider the button-holes on the collar. Their epaulettes, sword mounting, buttons, spurs, buckles, and trimmings to be gold or gilt. Buff vests, breeches or pantaloons.

“The General Staff and Field Officers—To wear chapeaux of the fol-

lowing form: The fan not less than six and a half, nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen, nor more than seventeen inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding half an inch wide. The wearing of feathers is dispensed with. The company officers may, with the consent of the field officers of the regiment to which they belong, wear any other uniform hat than the chapeau.

"The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be blue, edged with red. It shall be single breasted, and have ten buttons, the length to reach to the bend of the knee. The standing collar to rise to the tip of the ear. The cuffs shall be plain, of the same color of the coat, and not less than three nor more than three and a half inches wide; the bottom of the breast and two hip buttons to range. Vest, breeches and pantaloons white. Blue pantaloons may be worn in the winter. Vest single breasted, without pocket flaps.

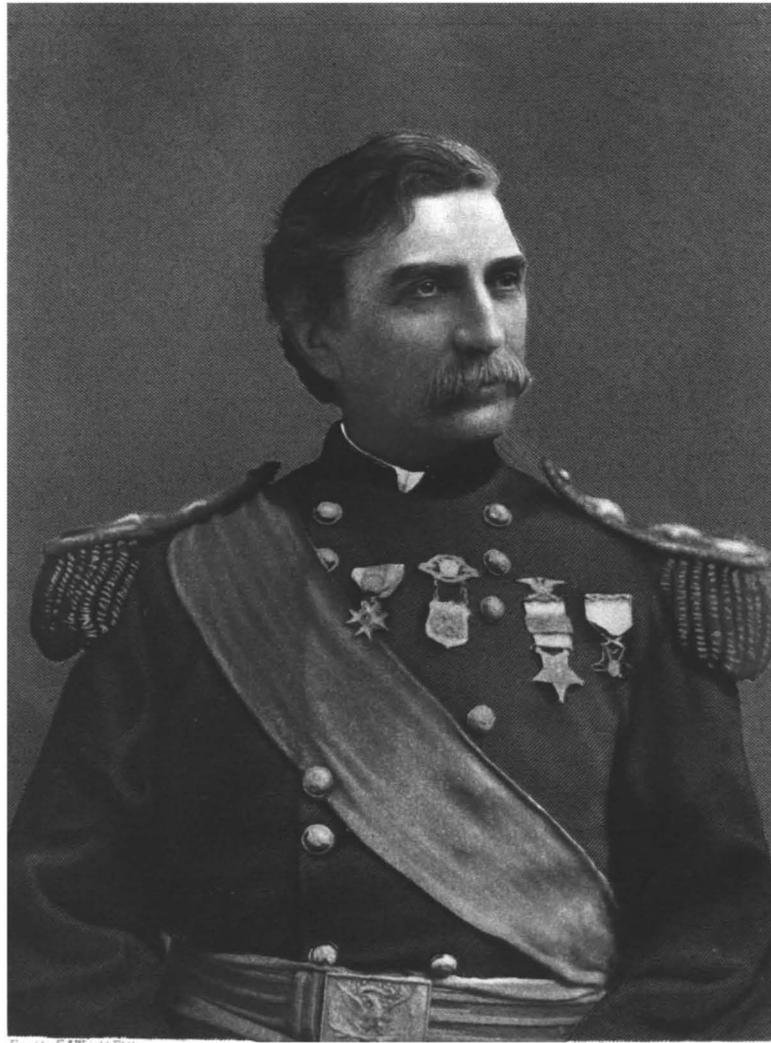
"Epaulettes, sword mounting, buttons, spurs, buckles and trimmings of the artillery, gold or gilt; those of the infantry, silver or plated. The sword to be of the saber form.

"Black stock, of leather or silk; cockade blue and red, of leather or silk. It is recommended that the cockade be always worn on duty, or in service, or when in requisition. Volunteer corps may select their own uniform, but the cockade of the State cannot be dispensed with. It is earnestly recommended to the officers of the militia to use their best exertions in their several commands to induce the non-commissioned officers to wear worsted epaulettes. That the expense may not be an obstacle, it is ordered that their uniform be a gray coat and pantaloons of the same color. In summer, hunting shirts and trousers may be worn. A round black hat, the rim not to exceed three inches. Any particulars not above prescribed may be supplied by reference to the regulations prescribed for the army of the United States.

"As a due proportion of military pride and uniformity of dress is important to form the character of a soldier, it is expected that every man who may be called upon to defend his home, his country and his rights, will exert himself promptly to carry these orders into complete effect. It is judged proper to embrace this occasion to recommend to officers and men to procure all the materials for clothing and equipments of American manufacture."

The United States army uniform of that day was: "Artillery (officers) chapeau-bras bound around the edge with black ribbon; yellow buttons, gold tassels and loop; black cockade, with gold eagle in the center; white feathers, three inches in height; blue coats, scarlet collars and cuffs; white cloth, or cassimere breeches, and single breasted vests. Artillery (soldiers), cocked hats; blue coats, with scarlet cuffs and standing collar; pants, white in summer and blue in winter; vests of white cloth. Infantry (field officers), chapeau-bras. Platoon officers, black caps of cylindrical form; cockade and eagle on the left side, to rise one inch above the cap, oblong

silver plate in front, with the name of the corps, number and regiment; white plume in front; blue coats, scarlet collars and cuffs; white vests and pantaloons. For privates a similar dress."



Engraved by E.A. Weir Photo

J. F. Hartman

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT.

BY CHESTER N. FARR.

Major General John Frederick Hartranft, whose military talents created the present efficient National Guard of Pennsylvania, was born in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pa., December 16, 1830. He was educated at Marshall and Union Colleges, and was graduated from the latter in 1853. He had intended to adopt the profession of a civil engineer, but afterwards took up the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He thus unconsciously prepared himself for his future career, for his knowledge of engineering was of eminent service to him, as we shall see, in his military career, and an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the law invaluable in the high public positions to which he was called.

His first essay in civil life was destined to be a short one. The Civil War broke out in 1861, less than two years after he was admitted to the bar. Without delay after the first gun of Sumter, he raised and went to the front with the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and commanded it during the three months' term of its enlistment which expired on the day before the Battle of Bull Run. As the regiment had been ordered to Harrisburg to be mustered out, he asked and obtained leave to serve as a volunteer on the Staff of General William B. Franklin in that engagement, and for this was subsequently awarded a "medal of honor," conferred by Congress for gallantry outside the line of duty. He then organized the Fifty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned its Colonel, July 27, 1861.

General Hartranft now commenced a long and distinguished military career of which his gallantry at Bull Run was merely a forecast. His regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and with it he took part in all movements and battles in which that corps was engaged. The extent and variety of its operations by sea and land were fittingly symbolized by the crossed anchor and gun adopted as its badge. Under the drill and discipline of its Colonel, the Fifty-first became one of the reliable working and fighting regiments of the Union Armies. Its temper was shown in its first active service in the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina in 1862, where it participated in the charge on the works on Roanoke Island and the minor engagements on the mainland. "Roanoke Island" was the first of the long list of battles enscribed on its flag. Returning, the regiment became part of the Army of the Potomac, and took its part in the disastrous Virginia campaign of Pope. Always under its gallant Colonel, it fought fiercely at

Second Bull Run and Chantilly. In the latter battle it was in the rear-guard of the Army, and was the last to leave the field. The Maryland campaign of McClellan followed, and the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were added to the roll. At Antietam, the Fifty-first, with Hartranft at its head, led the celebrated charge which carried the bridge which decided the fate of the day, as far as it was decided, on the left. The battle of Fredericksburg followed, and it bore its part in the bloody charge on St. Mary's Hill. The losses both at Antietam and Fredericksburg were exceedingly heavy. The Ninth Corps was then ordered to the west to become part of the covering army for Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. Under Sherman it took an active part in the battle at Jackson, Mississippi, after the fall of Vicksburg, and was then sent into East Tennessee to recover that territory and oppose the advance of Longstreth who had been detached from Lee's army to conquer it. In this campaign Colonel Hartranft added to his laurels as an indefatigable soldier, by making with his regiment the cross march at night from Lenoir to Campbell's Station to head off the effort of Longstreth to cut the line of retreat to Knoxville. In this he succeeded, and the repulse of Longstreth at Campbell's Station saved the ammunition and supply trains and the campaign from irreparable disaster. In the siege of Knoxville, Colonel Hartranft's education and training as an engineer were of eminent service in devising means for strengthening the fortifications. On the final repulse and retreat of Longstreth, the corps was returned to the East, and after a period of reorganization, during which for a short time, as ranking officer, Hartranft was in command, was again joined to the Army of the Potomac. Now commenced the last act of the drama, the tremendous and unrelenting campaign of General Grant against the Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee. In the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, South Anna, Coal Harbor and First Petersburg, Colonel Hartranft commanded a brigade, and was always in the front and fighting line of them all. After the battle of the Wilderness, in which his brigade was fought to a "frazzle," the long delayed promotion as Brigadier General came to him on the 12th of May, 1864. In the siege of Petersburg he was always on the firing line, and in "The Crater" was one of the few officers who escaped capture or death.

In the latter part of 1864 he was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps; a division composed of six full Pennsylvania regiments, which he trained to the highest point of efficiency until it was known pre-eminently as "Hartranft's" division. With this division he took part in the battle of Hatcher's Run and others, in the attempt of Grant to cut the communications of Lee. On March 25, 1865, he crowned his military exploits by promptly assembling his division and by skillful movements repulsing the attack of half of Lee's forces, under General Gordon, in a last desperate attempt to cut Grant's communications. Then by a sudden and timely charge he retook Fort Steadman and re-established the

broken lines. For this great service and for his conspicuous skill and gallantry he was commended in general orders, and brevetted Major General upon the recommendations of Generals Meade and Grant from the field. On April 1 and 2, the division, under his leadership, took part in the final assault on the Confederate entrenchments and carried and held a section of the line in front of Petersburg. It was the first organized body to tread the streets of Petersburg, and followed in the pursuit of Lee until the end on April 9, 1865. This ended the active military career of General Hartranft, in the course of which he had been in over thirty pitched battles and innumerable minor engagements, and during the final one hundred days before Petersburg it may be said, he was never off the firing line or beyond range for a single day.

On August 29, 1866, the President offered General Hartranft a colonelcy in the Regular Army, but having in the meantime accepted the nomination and been elected to the Auditor Generalship of Pennsylvania, he considered it his duty to decline, although strongly disposed to continue in the military career for which he had a strong predilection and for which he had proved himself so eminently fitted.

His civil career was destined to be as eminent as his military one. In 1868 he was re-elected Auditor General. In 1872 he was nominated for Governor during the presidential campaign for General Grant's second term, which was one of unexampled bitterness. The result of the national campaign was universally felt to rest upon the outcome of the contest in Pennsylvania, where the gubernatorial election, at that time preceded the presidential. General Hartranft's popularity triumphed. He was elected by the, until then, unprecedented majority of 35,000. He was re-elected in 1875. During his administration as Governor there were riots in the coal regions, and elsewhere, nearly every year, culminating in the great riots of 1877 throughout the state. By these outbreaks his attention was more strongly called to the necessity of a re-organization of the militia whose unmilitary condition would in any event have challenged his soldierly correction. When he attempted it he took no half way measures. In spite of personal ambitions and local influences, he at once threw it into the form whose permanence has proved its correctness. Superfluous generals and general officers and staffs were dropped, independent companies and associations disbanded or incorporated, and the act consolidating the militia of the state into one division of five (now three) brigades, with the proper complement, and no more than the proper complement of officers, which became the guide for all future legislation, was passed. And it is not too much to say that it also laid the foundation of the present National Guard system of the United States.

It is impossible in our space to give an adequate account of all the public measures of General Hartranft's Governorship. It was during his administration that Mollie Maguirism was stamped out. His messages are

remarkable for suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the body politic which have since been carried into effect. The creation of the municipal commission which finally resulted in the Bullitt bill and his recommendation of a Banking Department are cases in point. The germ of a State Constabulary will also be found in his recommendations for some simpler organization to dispense with private police and the constant use of the military.

During General Hartranft's term as Governor, he was one of the prominent men presented to the National Convention of the Republican party in 1876, as a candidate for the Presidency. The nomination, however, went to General Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

On his retirement from the Governorship, General Hartranft was appointed Major General of the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which he held by general assent and acclaim, under all changes of party, until his death. In the last decade of his life he was Postmaster of Philadelphia, and Collector of the Port. He died October 17, 1889.

The National Guard of the State have raised a monument at his grave to commemorate him as its founder, and the State has placed an equestrian statue before the Capitol at Harrisburg in recognition of the most famous and one of the most worthy of its Governors.

In person, General Hartranft was tall and of striking military bearing. He was a superb horseman. In private life quiet and reserved, not talkative, yet not taciturn, but always pleasant, equable and companionable. A man, indeed, so quiet, so reserved and self-contained, that when one met him in the ordinary walks of life, one was not conscious, except by the simple dignity of his bearing, that one stood in the presence of a heroic soul which rose naturally and easily to those emergencies in which common men fail.



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Charles Miller

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES MILLER.

Among the thousands of men who have been connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania there is one who stands out clear and distinct, not only because he was the Division Commander, but that he attained that position through his ability as a soldier, and also that in his administration of his military office he brought to bear those talents which had caused him to be ranked among men of commerce who are justly entitled "Captains of Industry."

In attempting to write a biographical sketch of such a man it is puzzling, where the subject is so equally eminent in many things, to determine just which of the many sides should be given the most prominence. Of course in a history of the military service of a State the martial record and achievements should appeal to the biographer, and yet it is hard for the writer, even though he should be gifted for such work as was that Prince of all Biographers, the immortal Boswell, to skimp the achievements in the warfare and battles of business, which accompany the campaigns of civil life.

A native of France, but an American to the core, it is not strange that the career of General Miller should appeal to every student of our institutions. It is a career which should be put before the youth of this great Federation of States in order that the lesson thereof may be deeply impressed upon their respective minds and the results of never-ending industry, coupled with hardy honor, in all transactions, be shown them as an example of what they may achieve.

Coming to the United States while a lad, he early showed those traits of industry and frugality which always presage the building of the successful merchant and man of affairs. The call to arms at the outbreak of the Civil War met with an ardent response from the budding citizen, who quickly doffed the habiliments of peace and assumed the panoply of war. He had a preliminary training in the duties of a soldier as a member of Company "A," Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guard of New York, and in the ranks of that company he became one of that type of soldier which have become world famous, a United States Volunteer. The dominant force of his character was such that he quickly prepared himself for the examination and was commissioned as first lieutenant, but his father caused him to refuse the commission, owing to his youth.

Returning to the industrial pursuits at the close of the war, he rapidly hewed for himself a place of prominence. His mind was not of that sort which is satisfied with small things. He was a born organizer, his grasp of business propositions and problems being quick, keen-sighted and decisive. The succeeding years but added to that broadness of intellect

which ever marks the man of big affairs. It is not the purpose to here detail his many business enterprises. Sufficient it is to say that he is one of that coterie of men, not only in their own land, but throughout the entire world. They stand for whatever is great in finance, in commerce, in manufacture, in agriculture. The great highways of land and sea are traversed with railroads and ships, conveying the commerce of the world and convoyed by their gigantic intellects. But, with one or two exceptions, there is an additional side to this Captain of Industry, of whom we write, that stands clear and distinct from the majority of his colleagues, and that is his earnest Christian character. His devotion to his church; his effort to further the precepts of Him whom the civilized world worships as a Redeemer, have marked General Miller as a leader in the religious world.

No matter what his business engagements are, he never fails to give full meed of time to his duties as a churchman. If it is physically possible he travels hundreds, yes thousands of miles, in order to be at his home and church duties on the Sabbath. Throughout his entire business and military career this Christian side of his character is prominent. Never offensively, or with bigotry, does he force his ideas upon those with whom he is brought in contact. His talks to the soldiers are those of a manly Christian and his words and phrases are of the homely and forceful character as to appeal to his hearers, and he is always given a respectful and earnest listening to.

Business interests early brought him into Pennsylvania, and in wresting the treasures which nature had hidden deep in the bosom of the Keystone State he met and conquered fortune. It was in the early eighties that he became connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, when he was appointed Ordnance Officer upon the staff of Brigadier General Beaver. Later, after the reorganization of the Guard he cast his fortunes with the Second Brigade, becoming the Assistant Adjutant General, and as such his business training and his powers of organization were quickly apparent in the manner in which the headquarter work was handled. When the War with Spain took all of the soldiers of the line, but did not embrace brigade staff officers Governor Stone selected Major Miller, as he then was, commissioned him a Brigadier General and placed him in command of a new brigade organized to take the place of that which had gone into the United States service. With the muster out of the troops from the National Service and the consequent reorganization of the State's Troops, Brigadier General Miller was appointed Division Commander, with the rank of Major General, ably filling the position created and made famous by his two predecessors, Hartranft and Snowden.

Under Major General Miller's administration the National Guard of Pennsylvania steadily advanced in all that goes toward the making of an efficient body of soldiery. Before he assumed the command of the Division its place in the lead of all troops credited to any State or Territory had long been conceded. To not only hold the Keystone State troops in

their enviable places, but to keep it moving forward in proficiency, was the task that he set himself, and that he succeeded is answered each year, when officers detailed by the War Department spend eight days in the field during the annual encampment, and in their reports to the Secretary of War their astonishment is only equalled by their admiration at what has been accomplished. General Miller was reappointed on July 25, 1905, and served until his retirement in 1906.

The withdrawal of General Miller from active service caused the deepest regret throughout the National Guard. The following general orders, announced at the time, are interesting:

Headquarters National Guard of Penna.
Adjutant General's Office.
Harrisburg, Pa., April 3, 1906.

General Orders No. 6.

1. The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

National Guard of Pennsylvania.
Headquarters of the Division
Franklin, March 21, 1906.

Brigadier Gen. Thomas J. Stewart,

Adjutant General National Guard of Penna.

Sir:—Having served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania for over 20 years continuously, and having so many business interests to look after, my time is limited; therefore, must relieve myself of some of the responsibilities and as the National Guard of Pennsylvania is in first-class condition and second to no National Guard in the United States I feel that the proper time has come for me to tender my resignation as Major General Commanding the Division, to take place upon the appointment of my successor, and wish to be placed upon the retired list, as per section 44, General Orders, No. 13, Adjutant General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., April 29, 1899.

I wish to thank the Commander-in-Chief and yourself, as well as my staff, for the loyal support which I have had during my administration, also wish to thank the officers and men composing the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for the courtesies and loyalty shown me during my services as Major General.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) CHARLES MILLER,
Major General Commanding.

2. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 28, 1899, Section 44, Major General Charles Miller, Commanding Division, National Guard of Penna., is upon his own request, relieved from active service and placed upon the retired list.

3. The Commander-in-Chief hereby expresses his appreciation of the long and distinguished career of Major General Charles Miller as an

officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and with his energy and efficiency while in command of the Division, and regrets that the urgent demands of business life prevent his continuance in active service.

By Order of Samuel W. Pennypacker,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

Major General Charles Miller was just rounding out his first five year term as Division Commander, when he was called upon to present a trophy to one of the artillery units of his command, and that trophy was the statuette of a man whose name is always applied to those who accomplish great things. The appropriateness of, and coincidence in, requesting General Miller to act as spokesman on behalf of the donor of the trophy was marked in that the General was a native of that Sunny France which is proud even to-day to have given rise and opportunity to the greatest soldier and statesman that the world has ever produced. The statuette of Napoleon was a typical gift to a battery of artillery, and General Miller typified in his own personality that he was a true and great "Captain of Industry," a man who from nothing has become something, and that something, in these days, in the world of commerce, of manufacture and administration, means that one must be absolutely a man of great power mentally, of sterling integrity, whose moral worth records high and firm in the barometer of life.

Such a man is Major General Charles Miller, former Division Commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.



John W. Schale

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. SCHALL.

Colonel John W. Schall (now Major General of the National Guard), son of Hon. David and Catharine (Andy) Schall, was born June 22, 1834, in Berks county, Pa. The Schalls are descendants of a prominent French Huguenot family which was driven from France by the religious persecution following the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Members of this family came to America in 1748, and settled in Pennsylvania. Colonel Schall grew to manhood in his native county, and obtained his preliminary education in private schools at Trappe and Norristown, Pa. He then pursued an extended course of advanced studies in the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt. After graduation, he was connected for several years with an engineer corps under John C. Trautwine. Later he embarked in the dry goods business at York, Pa., where he became a member and First Lieutenant of the York Rifles, commanded by Captain George Hay. This company enlisted in a body at the opening of the Civil War, and was one of the first companies to enter the service fully armed and equipped. For this prompt action they were afterwards awarded medals by the State of Pennsylvania, having been mustered into service to date, April 19, 1861. At the expiration of their term of enlistment for three months, Lieutenant Schall returned to York, and organized a company for the three years' service. About this time authority was given, by the Secretary of War, to Dr. Alexander Small, to organize a regiment at York, and at the time appointing John W. Schall colonel. This position Mr. Schall declined, recommending the appointment of George Hay as colonel and accepting the lieutenant colonelcy. He commanded the regiment in part of the campaign in West Virginia in the winter of 1862, and on May 9, 1863, was commissioned colonel, upon the resignation of Colonel Hay. He was in command of all the troops in the engagement at Newtown, June 12, 1863, and while bravely riding at the head of his regiment in a charge on the enemy at Carter's Woods, June 15, had a horse shot under him. He participated with his command, then serving in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, in the engagements at Manassas Gap, Bealton Station, Kelly's Ford and Brandy Station. For several months of the winter of 1863-4, Colonel Schall was at a hospital for medical treatment, returning to his regiment April 7, 1864, shortly after the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, when the Eighty-seventh Regiment was placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. He was in charge of his regiment in the Battle of the Wilderness. On May 9, 1864, when General Morris, standing beside him, was wounded at Spotsylvania, Colonel Schall succeeded that officer in command of the Third Brigade, holding that position for several days during the engagements around Spotsylvania, until Colonel Truex, a senior officer, arrived. When the

general assault of the Army was made on the Confederate works at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, Colonel Schall was corps officer of the day, but after Colonel Truex was wounded in the charge, Colonel Schall again succeeded to the command of the First Brigade. On the afternoon of June 3, being the third day of the Battle of Cold Harbor, he was wounded in the arm, but remained at his post of duty for many hours. His wound disabled him for active service, until the middle of July, when he returned to his regiment just before it joined the Army under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and commanded it in the engagement at Charlestown, and in the great battles of Opequon and Fisher's Hill. The term of three years having expired, Colonel Schall returned with the regiment to York, and was mustered out October 13, 1864. Before leaving the army General James B. Ricketts, commanding the Third Division of the Sixth Corps wrote him the following commendation:

"Your term of service having expired, with that of your gallant regiment, I cannot part with you without some expression of my appreciation of your faithful services. Always zealous and reliable, you have shown the best qualities as a soldier which would bring certain promotion had you determined to remain in the corps, which you have ornamented by your distinguished conduct throughout the arduous campaigns since crossing the Rapidan on May 1.

"I particularly recall your gallantry at Cold Harbor, when commanding a brigade, and wounded, you nobly refused to leave the field, and in the valley when you shared in our glorious victories at Opequon and Fisher's Hill, I part with regret from so good a soldier, and wish you success in your future life."

After the war Colonel Schall engaged in the iron business at Norristown, Pa., where he has since resided. He served as Colonel in the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war with Spain, and was in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, for the five months.

In April, 1865, he was appointed Recorder of Deeds for Montgomery county to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected twice to that position, serving in all for a period of seven years. In 1899 he was appointed Postmaster at Norristown by President Harrison, and served until 1894.

General Schall's connection with the National Guard of Pennsylvania began shortly after the war. He served as Inspector of the National Guard under General John F. Hartranft, and after the latter's election to the Governorship was appointed an aide on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. While General Hartranft was still in command of the Division, in September, 1879, General Schall was elected Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and was re-elected several times. In July, 1894, he was appointed to command the First Brigade by Governor Pattison.

General Schall is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and was its Adjutant General for 1902, and is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Loyal Legion.



Thos Stewart

GENERAL THOMAS J. STEWART.

Adjutant General Thomas Jamison Stewart was born on September 11, 1848. He attended public schools at Norristown, Pennsylvania, until 15 years of age. At 16 years of age he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged, June 23, 1865. In 1867 he graduated from the Quaker City Business College. For the next six years he filled various positions as clerk and bookkeeper, and during the winter months conducted a night school and business college. In 1872 he became secretary and treasurer of the Waterford Glass Company, and engaged in the manufacture of window glass at Waterford, New Jersey, continuing in this business until 1885. In 1880 he was appointed Assistant Inspector General of the Grand Army of the Republic; was reappointed 1898 and 1899, was Adjutant General 1898-1901, and was elected Commander-in-Chief in 1902.

General Stewart has been continuously a Trustee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home since 1886, and the Secretary of the Board during that entire time. He was also a member of the commission appointed to locate and organize the home, and was a member of the Commission in charge of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools from 1889 until 1896.

General Stewart has always been active in political life and identified with the Republican Party, having participated in each campaign as a speaker since 1878, was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1884; was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Montgomery county, and was the author of the "Soldiers' Burial Bill," passed during the session, over the veto of the Governor. He was elected Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1886, and was re-elected in 1890, with a majority of 25,461, when the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by 16,554. He resigned as Secretary of Internal Affairs in January, 1895, to accept appointment as Adjutant General under Governor Daniel H. Hastings; was re-appointed by Governor William A. Stone, in 1899, and re-appointed by Samuel W. Pennypacker in 1903, and by Edwin S. Stuart in 1907.

General Stewart entered the National Guard service on September 29, 1869, at which time the Norris City Rifles of Norristown (a company that had been commanded by General John F. Hartranft prior to the Civil War) was reorganized, and has been continuously in the service since that date. He advanced from the grade of First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant, and on September 5, 1879, to Adjutant, Sixth Regiment Infantry. On August 29, 1890, he was appointed by Brigadier General Robert P. Dechert, Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, and

served in that position until January 15, 1895, when he was appointed Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

General Stewart is the oldest officer in length of service in the National Guard, and in the entire membership his length of service is exceeded but by one man. Under his administration as Adjutant General most important progress has been made, along the lines, particularly of making the reports, in methods of accounting, and in the establishment of a manufacturing department of the State Arsenal. Under his supervision, the quota of troops from Pennsylvania for the Spanish-American War were mustered into the United States service, more promptly and at less cost per capita, than those of any other State. He immediately organized, uniformed and equipped a new National Guard, and when the officers and men from the old National Guard returned from the war and resumed their former places, the newly organized forces were mustered out of service, and all so successfully, promptly and satisfactorily done as to win unstinted commendation from the best military critics and authority.

He was offered a commission as a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Spanish-American War. This he declined to accept unless the other general officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were first appointed. He has a thorough grasp of the affairs of the department of which he is head, and in every instance when the National Guard has been called upon to suppress disorder, the celerity of the movement and the business-like methods of the department have been the subject of praise.

General Stewart is an orator of wide reputation; was one of the famous party of "Generals" that campaigned through the Western States in 1896, when in thirty days they traveled over 9,000 miles, visited thirteen states, and addressed 279 public meetings. This trip was conceded to have been a most powerful factor in the election of William McKinley as President of the United States, and when General Russell A. Alger was appointed Secretary of War, General Stewart was tendered the appointment of Assistant Secretary of War, which he declined.



Miss J. Sullivan

GENERAL WILLIS JAMES HULINGS.

General Willis James Hulings was born in Clarion county, Pa., July 1, 1850, and is the eldest son of Marcus and Margaret Hulings.

Marcus Hulings was a man of fine intellect, of great energy and force of character, and a tireless student. Beneath the gentlest manners were unflinching courage, great buoyancy under reverses and wonderful tenacity of purpose. His ancestor, the Marquis de Hulingues, was a French Huguenot, a kinsman of Henry of Navarre, and an attendant upon the Prince at the nuptials of Henry with the daughter of Catherine de Medicis. Escaping from the Louvre during St. Bartholomew's massacre, A. D. 1572, he with his young bride attempting to reach England, was cast upon the coast of Sweden. A grandson of the Huguenot refugee emigrated with the Swedes to Delaware A. D. 1633.

Throughout the Colonial and Revolutionary periods this family were well known frontiersmen and scouts, intermarrying with the Godfreys, Holstiens, Robesons, Daughertys and Bells. Marcus Hulings, 3rd, was one of Braddock's scouts, afterwards one of the garrison of Fort Pitt, 1762 and 1763. Having his leg broken by a musket ball he sold out his large farm on the "Point" where Pittsburgh now stands for 200 pounds sterling and returned to his former home on what is now Duncan's Island, at the mouth of the Juniata. Afterwards he became the first settler at Milton, Northumberland county, where in February, 1775, he was appointed one of the Committee of Safety. With Lewis Wetzell and other noted Indian scouts he was sent back from the Revolutionary army to protect the Susquehanna Valley from the British and Indians. His son Marcus, 4th, in 1776, was an ensign in a Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolution.

On the mother's side General Hulings descends from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother, Margaret McDermott McElwee, was a direct descendant of Lord McDermott, who conducted the famous defence of Londonderry, and was a woman of remarkable refinement, constancy and firmness.

Educated as a civil engineer he engaged in the oil business and for three years stood his regular tour in the derrick and at the anvil. He spent a year in foreign travel and afterwards prepared for the bar with Frederick A. Ward, of New York City. Returning to Venango county he entered the law office of Gilfillan and Lamberton, was admitted to practice and is at present a member of the Pittsburgh bar.

In 1874 he married Emma, daughter of George W. Simpson, who is descendant from Revolutionary stock on both sides, and settled in Oil City, engaging in petroleum, lumber and mining business.

As a public speaker he has an enviable reputation. During every campaign for 30 years he has been on the Republican stump in his own or neighboring states.

He represented Venango county in the Legislature in 1881-1883 and 1885 and at once took high rank as a debater and parliamentarian. In 1885 he committed the Republican State Convention to the submission to a vote of the people of the question of the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

His most notable work was the passage of a bill to prohibit unfair discrimination in railroad charges, which secured for him the hostility of corporations and closed further political advancement for twenty years.

The doctrines now known as the "Roosevelt policies" were advocated by General Hulings 30 years ago. They have become popular since and are advocated now by everybody, but they were unpopular then and put him upon the black list.

At present he is the Senator from the Forty-eighth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania. He initiated and was a prime mover in the measure to provide State Armories for the National Guard, and framed and secured the passage of the Act to pay the National Guard for attendance at drill, vetoed for lack of funds. In the Legislature his rank, standing, independence and fearlessness were recognized by all parties. Believing that the popular repugnance to a large standing army is well founded and that the preservation of law and order in times of turmoil as well as defence against invasion must depend upon the militia and that it is the duty of young men to support a well-trained National Guard, he entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1876 as a private, serving in the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Major, and in 1887 was elected Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment and was re-elected in 1892, 1897, 1902 and 1907. He served in the field during the railroad riots of 1877, the Homestead riots of 1892, the Jefferson county riots of 1893 and the Anthracite riots of 1902.

On the 10th of May, 1898, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for the Spanish war, every officer and man volunteering; a record made by no other regiment in the United States.

At Chickamauga, May 17, Colonel Hulings was directed to relieve General Lawton, who was ordered to Key West, and assumed command of the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Five regiments were assigned to him to be equipped for field service. Three of the first regiments ready for service in that army corps were in this brigade. Influential friends urged him to permit them to secure the President's appointment to the rank he was then filling so well, but he steadily declined, saying:

"If I can win promotion in the field I shall be rejoiced indeed, but I have no hankering to be a political general."

His regiment was transferred to the First Brigade and was one of

the first three regiments ordered for active service. Asking leave to go with his regiment Colonel Hulings retired from command of the Third Brigade and sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, with his regiment for Porto Rico July 22, arriving at Ponce on the 28th. The regiment was at once put in the advance, established outposts at El Cota that night, where the Spanish rear guard was driven out and prisoners, arms and supplies were captured.

From that time until the close of the campaign the regiment was from 6 to 12 miles in advance of all other troops, constantly in touch with the enemy, requiring continuous reconnoitering and incessant movement in a very difficult and broken country during the rainy season in the tropics.

On the 8th of August when General Wilson's troops came up to make the assault upon Coamo the regiment was again given the post of honor and ordered to make a turning movement to cut the Spanish line of retreat. After a harassing night march in a mountainous country without roads, passable only in single file through the growth of vines and cacti, the enemy was found at daylight strongly posted in a sunken road awaiting attack. The attack was formed in two lines. The first line advancing within 260 yards of the enemy, where further progress was stayed by a deep ravine.

After the action had progressed about 45 minutes, the second line, Major John M. Reed commanding, was moved under fire by a flank, and after crossing two creeks established itself on the right flank of the enemy enflading his position, compelling his surrender after a sharp action of more than an hour, losing 68 killed and wounded, and 201 prisoners.

This achievement by a single Pennsylvania Regiment without supports, after a rapid and distressing march, attacking regular troops scarcely inferior in number, lodged in admirable position, placing over 25 per cent. of them hors du combat and taking almost the entire force of the enemy prisoners, was unequalled for rapidity of execution or in results accomplished by any like number of troops elsewhere during the war.

Major General James H. Wilson, commanding the division, himself a soldier of distinguished renown, in his official report says:

"The entire brunt of the affair had fallen upon the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. In this affair and all the movements leading to it, I desire especially to commend Colonel Hulings. The accomplishment of the plan was due to the energy and skill with which Colonel Hulings and his officers led his regiment in a night march under exceptionally difficult circumstances and to the excellent vigor of his attack. I recommend the promotion of Colonel Hulings to that of Brigade General of Volunteers."

General O. H. Ernst, Brigadier Commander, in his report says: "This result is due to the fortitude on the march and steadiness under fire of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. I invite attention to the names especially mentioned and in addition beg leave to mention Colonel Hulings himself. As

an example and inspiration to his men he made the long mountain march afoot and conducted himself with great coolness while under fire."

The arduousness of the service of the Sixteenth Regiment is but little known.

The Porto Rico campaign is generally considered as a sort of picnic. It is true that the mass of troops assembled near Ponce were feted and feasted by the people of that city, but while this was going on in the rear, the Sixteenth was alone in the advance subjected to as arduous duty as soldiers are often called on to perform, and when, after El Cota, Juana Diez and Descubridoa, the advance was made upon Coamo, the Sixteenth, after a remarkable night march, fought a really brilliant action. But all the reporters were back with headquarters, accounts of the affair were minimized, although in recognition of what the regiment did on this occasion Colonel Hulings, upon the recommendation of such veteran soldiers as General O. E. Ernst, Brigadier Commander; Major General James H. Wilson, Division Commander, and Major General Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the Army, was promoted by the President, without solicitation of any other persons whatever, to be "Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Coamo, August 9, 1898."

After the close of the active campaign the regiment suffered terribly from sickness. At one time 46 per cent. of its strength were in the hospital, where 41 of them died, and men do not die as a picnic diversion. No more cruel return for the services of that gallant regiment could be offered than to call their campaign "a picnic".

General Hulings is persistent, patient, quick and fearless in action; fond of athletics; a fine boxer, horseman and rifleman. Of a naturally fiery temper he has few of the arts by which some achieve popularity, but the intense spirit of fairness which dominates his discipline, his energy and resourcefulness in having the regiment repeatedly singled out for preferment, has made for him a lasting place in the respect and esteem of his command.

After his return from Porto Rico President McKinley offered him command of a brigade for service in the Philippines, but believing the war to be finished (the Philippine Insurrection not having then started), he declined, and was discharged instead.

He was appointed Brigadier General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania August 28, 1909, and now commands the Second Brigade.



Chas. Dougherty

GENERAL CHARLES BOWMAN DOUGHERTY.

General C. B. Dougherty was born in the city of Wilkes-Barre, September 3, 1860, and is descended on the maternal side from one of the oldest families in the Wyoming Valley. His paternal grandfather was born in County Donegal, Ireland. General Dougherty was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and the Emerson Institute of Washington, D. C. He entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company in 1879 as a clerk, and is now assistant to manager of the coal companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

General Dougherty has been identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania for twenty-eight years, having enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment Infantry, August 1, 1881. He has held the ranks of Principal Musician of the regiment, Sergeant Major, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, having been elected to the latter position July 14, 1897, and re-elected on July 14, 1902. He was promoted Brigadier General by Governor Pennypacker on April 10, 1906, and assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, succeeding General J. P. S. Gobin, who was promoted Major General. General Dougherty has been active in forwarding and stimulating an interest in small maneuvers in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and through his efforts the first small maneuvers were held at Mt. Gretna in 1907. This work has now been taken up by the other brigades, and the Guard of the state is intensely interested in the work.

The General commanded the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as its Colonel, and was mustered into the service of the United States May 11, 1898, for the Spanish War, and mustered out at Wilkes-Barre October 28, 1898. During the regiment's services in the Army it was stationed at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., and Lexington, Ky. During the greater portion of the regiment's service in the South, General Dougherty had command of the Third Brigade, Third Division of the First Army Corps.

General Dougherty takes an active interest in the public and social affairs of Wilkes-Barre. He is a Vice President of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade and Chairman of its Transportation Committee; a member of the Board of Directors of the Wilkes-Barre Gas and Electric Company; a director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and a member of the State Armory Board, to which he was appointed by Governor Pennypacker in September, 1905, after the enactment of a law by the Legislature in 1905 creating an Armory Board and making an appropriation for the erection and maintenance of armories throughout the state. He is also a member of the Military Institution of the United States.

General Dougherty is a member of Lodge 61, F. & A. M., and is also a Thirty-second Degree Ancient Scottish Rite Mason. He is President of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, having been elected for three successive terms to the office.

He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Naval and Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, having been the first State Commander of the Order, and was Junior Vice-Commander of the National Order. He is also a member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club and the Scranton Club.



Robert P. Dechert

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.

Prominent among the men who have left the imprint of their individuality upon the period of their lives was Brigadier General Robert Porter Dechert. Both as a soldier and as a lawyer, General Dechert made a name for himself, and in so doing he but followed a long line of ancestors who were also prominent in military and legal life during their respective eras. General Dechert was born in Reading, Pa., August 18, 1842. As a boy he came to Philadelphia and was educated in the public schools. Early in 1861 he entered the law office of his elder brother, Henry M. Dechert, but the call to arms, at the beginning of the great struggle between the North and the South, took him from such peaceful pursuit, and, although barely nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. On July 1, of that year, he was promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major; was advanced to First Lieutenant of Company "C," January 8, 1862; to Captain, April 23, 1863; to Major, November 11, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out July 17, 1865.

He served as aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Colonel George L. Andrews, commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps; also on the staff of Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps; and was Assistant Adjutant General upon the staff of Major General Henry W. Slocum, Army of Georgia, participating in the famous March to the Sea.

At the close of the war he again took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. The soldier spirit was too strong in the young veteran to permit him to divorce himself entirely from the profession of arms and he entered the State service, November 11, 1867, as Captain of Company "F," Gray Reserves (now the First Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania), and served with that company until March 31, 1868, when he resigned. On October 4, 1869, he became a private in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; was promoted to Corporal, in 1870; to Sergeant, 1873; First Sergeant, 1876; Cornet, May 7, 1877. On November 1, 1883, he was elected Colonel of the Second Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania; was re-elected, November 1, 1888, and was appointed Brigadier General and assigned to command the First Brigade, July 25, 1890, serving as such until his death, May 12, 1894.

As a soldier during the Civil War he participated in nearly all the great battles with which the name of the Army of the Potomac will ever be associated, and was also an active participant with Sherman's Army in the wonderful campaign from Atlanta to the Coast. When he was mustered out he held the rank of Major of United States Volunteers, and was

brevetted as a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers "for distinguished and meritorious service during the War."

In the pursuit of his profession as a lawyer he quickly became prominent. When that legal giant, the late Furman Sheppard, was elected District Attorney of Philadelphia, in 1869, he selected the general as assistant and re-appointed him in 1874. He was offered another term under District Attorney Hagert, in 1877, but declined the office, in order to devote himself to his private practice. As a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1870, his legal training was of value in the drawing and passage of the Act on Criminal Evidence. In 1884 he was elected City Controller, and his conduct of that office, which is of a semi-judicial character, was such that although he was a member of and a leader in the minority party, he was honored with a re-election in 1887.

The Second Regiment Infantry, which made such a gallant record during the rebellion, as the Nineteenth and afterwards the Ninetieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was without a colonel in 1883, and was having a struggle for existence. It was but natural that the officers and members of that veteran regiment should desire a veteran as its commander, and the office was tendered to Robert P. Dechert. He accepted, and under his administration the regiment at once moved up and became one of the leading regiments in the Guard. He enforced discipline, weeding out the incompetents, securing good officers for his staff and companies, and put the finances in a healthy condition. As an instructor he had no superior. Clear, crisp and concise were his interpretations of the tactics, and his manner was such that even the dullest officer or enlisted man could not help but grasp what was being given them. He was re-elected in 1888, and in July, 1890, he being the senior colonel in the First Brigade, he was appointed, by Governor Beaver, Brigadier General, to succeed General Snowden, who had been advanced to division commander, vice General Hartranft, deceased.

Pre-eminent as he was in military and legal circles, there was still another side in which he was even better known and loved, and that was as a man and companion. He was a man's man, a delightful conversationalist, and was possessed of a winning personality that attracted to him many steadfast friends. He was an unerring judge of mankind, and had the keenest perception of character. Unfortunately for the Guard, he was not destined to round out a life of the full allotment of years, death claiming him when but fifty-two years of age.



Wendell Phillips Bowman

BRIGADIER GENERAL WENDELL PHILLIPS BOWMAN.

General Wendell Phillips Bowman, a successful member of the Philadelphia Bar and Commander of the First Brigade, N. G. P., is a native of Byberry (Twenty-third Ward), Philadelphia. He is a second son of Henry and Grace Bowman, and represents the fourth generation of the old and well known family in this country.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he attached himself to the Byberry Guards as a drummer boy. But he had neither reached the age nor size which would admit him into the service. However, when the Rebel forces invaded Pennsylvania and were marching to Gettysburg, Captain William Babe, who was recruiting Company "C" of the Forty-fourth regiment, yielded to his importunities and accepted him as a private soldier. With the strength beyond his tender years, he served with the regiment in the field until it was mustered out at the expiration of its term of enlistment. He then applied to Rush's Lancers for admission to their ranks, and endeavored to join other regiments but was rejected on account of his youth. Afterwards, however, Captain Babe was detailed to recruit a company for the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The boy applied to him and was assigned to Company "K." For his soldierly qualities and efficiency and zealous performance of duty he was soon promoted to a corporal and had the honor and distinction of being the youngest soldier and non-commissioned officer in his regiment. The regiment was ordered to and served with the Eighth Army Corps, and was subsequently transferred to the west, and while engaged in arduous and laborious services on the Mississippi river the term of enlistment expired. Young Bowman re-enlisted for the war, but soon afterwards was stricken down with a complication of diseases, and was sent east with other disabled soldiers. In the knocking around incident to the transit his spine was injured. Following this calamity typhus fever set in, and this combination of sickness and injury made such inroads upon his health that he was reduced to a mere shadow, and on reaching his destination he weighed less than eighty pounds and was absolutely helpless from the time he left the army until several years after the war.

Notwithstanding that during the entire period he was under the most skillful surgical treatment, for a number of years thereafter he was compelled to walk with crutches, and through it all suffered bodily pain and mental anguish. In fact, he was not able to walk without artificial support until the year 1874.

Whilst he was on crutches he began to gain strength and applied himself to a course of study with the view of acquiring such information, prac-

tical and scholastic, as would serve him in the future and fit him for professional life. Without strength to take a collegiate course, he had to rely upon private teaching to feed his mind, but he studied with such assiduity and absorbed with such freedom that all barriers to success were overcome, and in the course of a reasonable time he was qualified to enter upon the study of law under Messrs. George H. Earle and Richard P. White, and was admitted to the bar, meeting with marked success from the first, and is now among the most prosperous members of the Philadelphia Bar.

While engaged in the study of law, General Bowman, though on crutches, took an active part in public matters, developed that talent for public speaking which has given him a widespread reputation for oratory. During this period he delivered lectures in this and other states, and as far as his time and health would permit, spoke on political and other current questions.

Though an invalid from the time of his discharge from the army he never lost his interest in military affairs, and when the riots occurred in 1877 he attended a meeting called to take measures for the relief and reinforcement of the Philadelphia troops who had gone to Pittsburgh for the preservation of law and order. The meeting was held in the armory of the First Regiment, and it was resolved to immediately raise a regiment of volunteers. He was selected as one of the officers of what was known as the Twentieth Veteran Regiment which was mustered into the service of the state for the emergency. In a little more than thirty hours after this meeting a regiment was recruited, organized, officered, uniformed and equipped, and despatched to Pittsburgh. This regiment joined Governor Hartranft at Blairsville intersection, and moved on to Pittsburgh. After remaining there until order was restored the command was transferred to Scranton on account of trouble that had developed in the coal regions. Shortly after his arrival there he was detailed as Adjutant of the regiment, and afterward despatched to Philadelphia to enlist one hundred picked men for the command. He enrolled four hundred men from the number and reported to his regiment within forty-eight hours after he was detailed for the work, with every man fully armed and equipped for service in the field. He was then mustered in as Captain of Company "K," composed entirely of men thus recruited, all of whom were honorably discharged soldiers of the war of the rebellion, and some who had held commissions as field officers in that struggle. About this time alarming reports came from other sections in the mining regions. The sheriff and his posse had been attacked and put to rout, and Captain Bowman with a battalion was despatched to assist him. With raw rations for three days' service the command was ordered to the scene of trouble. His command was kept on the move during its service,—going from point to point wherever lawlessness threatened. While engaged in this trying service his physical trouble returned, the exposure and fatigue being too severe for his powers of endurance, but he remained with his men to the end, and only returned to the

regimental camp a few days before the regiment was ordered home in September, 1877.

In 1878 Captain Bowman was strongly urged to take command of the Veteran Company of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., and was commissioned captain of Company "H" of that regiment, June 12, 1878, which was organized from the Corn Exchange Regiment, the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On November 13, 1879, he was promoted to the rank of Major of the Regiment; on October 1, 1885, was advanced to Lieutenant Colonel, and on August 3, 1887, was made colonel commanding, and was continued in command until August 23, 1907, when he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned to command the First Brigade.

In the call for volunteers for the war with Spain the First Regiment, under the command of Colonel Bowman, reported with full ranks at Mt. Gretna, the place of rendezvous for the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers in that war, but most unfortunately was one of the first victims, being seriously injured on May 2, 1898, in the line of duty, and being totally disabled, he was not mustered until August, 1898, when he was still helpless, and was obliged to resign from the Volunteer service by reason of his most serious injuries which disabled him from civil and military duty for nineteen months.

The distinguished Veteran Corps of the First Regiment unanimously adopted the following resolution upon the promotion of General Bowman in recognition of his services:

"At a regular stated meeting of the Veteran Corps, held at the Armory of the First Regiment, N. G. P., the following minute, presented by Major General James W. Latta, was unanimously adopted, and the Adjutant was directed to send a copy of the same to

"Brigadier General Wendell P. Bowman.

"The Veteran Corps, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, desires to record this minute of its appreciation and recognition of the high soldierly attainments of Brigadier General Wendell P. Bowman, that have won for him his recent well-deserved promotion. Of pronounced military capacity, zealous, untiring, thorough, courageous, he has successfully maintained for the First Regiment its ever exceptional record, increased its efficiency, preserved its integrity. His aptitude for detail has made him ever ready to uncover deficiencies, correct delinquencies, reward the meritorious and pursue the slothful. Apt, determined, and forceful in speech, he has never hesitated to assert himself in behalf of those for whom he stood, whenever the occasion demanded action. Few have equalled him in continuous length of service and none have surpassed him in zealous endurance and successful effort. General Bowman brings to his new command and increased rank every purpose and qualification that

the exacting requirements demand from the busy man of affairs when he assumes the patriotic roll of the citizen-soldier."

Of him and his promotion the "Journal of Commerce," of the City of Philadelphia, published the following:

"There is something commanding the admiration of citizens in the man who has devoted the best years of an honest and successful career to the advancement of the National Guard, and who finally reaches the honored position of Brigadier General, which comes to Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, of the First Regiment. Perhaps the announcement of no other promotion in the National Guard for years has been given such a cordial greeting as that extended to Colonel Bowman, and this kindly manifestation of feeling comes not only from the Command of which he has been the commanding officer for more than twenty consecutive years, but it comes from all who have the pleasure of knowing him in private and public life.

"It is well for the State, that it has an officer of the standing of Colonel Bowman to promote to a Brigadier Generalship, for he stands for the fixed impress of long devotion to law and order, for courageous consecration to duty at critical times, and for a citizenship that is honorable to him and his native city. . . . His record in the United States service is in accord with his patriotic and distinguished career in the National Guard."

The splendid Armory of the regiment was built during General Bowman's connection with the command, and he was active in the work that led to the creditable result.

General Bowman is a member of the George G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., but has declined all official honors therein. He has served as Judge Advocate-General of the Department of Pennsylvania, and delivered for his Post the Decoration Day orations for several years. He has also performed the same service for other Posts throughout the State.

He has great executive ability, and is recognized as an able organizer. He has been elected at various times to arrange and manage large public demonstrations, the most noted one being the public reception given to General John A. Logan, October 8, 1884, when there were thirty thousand men in line. He made the tour of Pennsylvania with James G. Blaine in October, 1886, as one of the speakers in the Gubernational contest of that year.

He is a member of the Military Service Institution, the United States Infantry Association, and many other military and civic societies, including the Union League of Philadelphia.



L. A. Water

COLONEL LOUIS A. WATRES.

Colonel Louis A. Watres, for years one of the foremost citizens of the Keystone State, was actively identified with the National Guard for more than three decades. Colonel Watres was born at Mt. Vernon, within ten miles of Scranton, April 21, 1851.

His father, Lewis S. Watres, was one of the first business men who settled in the valley, and one of the widest known men of that locality. His mother was the author of many beautiful poems, and, under the nom-de-plume of "Stella of Lackawanna," wrote the verses which since have been collected and bound in an attractive volume entitled "Cobwebs."

Mr. Watres attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he was compelled to lay aside his books and enter the struggle for life. While yet a young man he became teller of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Scranton, and in 1874 transferred his services to the Scranton Saving Bank and Trust Company, of which he became the cashier. During these employments he burned the midnight oil and was devoted to the study of law, and it was in order to enter the profession that in 1878 he resigned his position with the Trust Company. In three years from the time of his admission to the Lackawanna County bar, he became the county solicitor and continued in that office from 1881 until 1890. In the meantime he secured an extensive practice, and individually became so largely interested in various business enterprises that he virtually relinquished all of his practice except that which related to corporation law and equity cases which now became his specialties. Throughout all the years that have elapsed Mr. Watres retained his connection with the Scranton Saving Bank and Trust Company, now the County Savings Bank, and for years he has stood at its head in the presidential office. He is also president of the Title, Guaranty and Surety Company and the Scranton Trust Company.

Mr. Watres is interested in various enterprises located in Scranton and throughout the Lackawanna and Luzerne Valleys. Besides being president of the companies, just mentioned, he occupies the same official relation toward the Spring Brook Water Supply Company and the Mansfield Water Company. He is a Republican, almost as a matter of course, but was twice elected to the State Senate from an old-time Democratic district, and served in that body from 1883 to 1890. In the latter year he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of over 22,000 votes, at the same time that the Democratic candidate for Governor, Robert E. Pattison, was elected at the same poll. From 1891 to 1895, Mr. Watres was president of the State Senate and ex-officio president

of the Board of Pardons. He also served as vice-president of the Pennsylvania World's Fair Commission and as chairman of its executive committee.

Colonel Watres' career in the service was most brilliant. He enlisted in the National Guard as a private in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, on August 7, 1877, and seven days later was elected Second Lieutenant. He was chosen First Lieutenant on February 8, 1878, and on July 15, 1880, was elected Captain of Company A, of the same regiment. He was re-elected to the Captaincy on July 20, 1885. He was named as General Inspector of Rifle Practice on January 25, 1887, and held this commission on the staff of Governor Beaver until its expiration on January 20, 1891. Colonel Watres re-entered the service on August 28, 1898, when he was called to the command of the Eleventh Regiment Infantry. He became Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, upon the re-organization of the Guard, on August 25, 1899. His commission expired on August 25, 1904, and he declined re-election. He was placed upon the Retired List on September 19, 1904. Colonel Watres was appointed Judge Advocate of the Division on September 30, 1905. His commission expired on April 3, 1906, and he was placed on the Retired List on March 29, immediately preceding. Colonel Watres, while Captain of Company A of the Regiment, was the first officer in the National Guard to insist that every man in his Company should be a marksman, and he would promptly discharge any man who could not qualify as being physically disqualified. As Inspector of Rifle Practice, during the administration of Governor Beaver, he took the same step and raised the marksmanship of the Guard from 1,300 to 6,400 marks in four years. He was one of the early and insistent advocates that the state should provide armories for the Guard, and was active and forceful in its advocacy. He was appointed by Governor Pennypacker a member of the Armory Board of the state, and is now a member of the Board.



Grant N. Ripple

COLONEL EZRA H. RIPPLE.

Colonel Ezra H. Ripple was born February 14, 1842, in Mauch Chunk, Pa. He came to what is now Scranton City with his family, August 1, 1857, and enlisted in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia for emergency during the Antietam Campaign, September, 1862. He again enlisted in Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Troops at time of Gettysburg Campaign, June, 1863, and enlisted, March 24, 1864, in Company "K," Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years or during the war, and was discharged at Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md., June 30, 1865, by reason of termination of war. He was captured in the assault on Fort Johnson, James Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., on July 3, 1864, and was a prisoner of war eight months at Andersonville, Ga., Charleston and Florence, S. C. At the close of the war he attended Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in February, 1866, engaged in the employ of the Susquehanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Co., at Scranton, Hon. William Connell, General Manager. In 1869 he engaged in the wholesale and retail crockery, china and glass business with F. L. Hitchcock & Company. In 1872 he sold out and entered the firm of William Connell & Co., mine operators, of which he is still a member. On August 1, 1877, the riots in Scranton took place. Out of these disturbances was born the present Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. P. The Scranton City Guard, consisting of a battalion of four companies, was organized August 14, 1877, and he was chosen Captain of Company "D." October 10, 1878, the Thirteenth Regiment was organized, the Scranton City Guard becoming part of it and he was elected Major. October 10, 1883, on the retirement of Colonel Boies, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and October 4, 1888, on the retirement of Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, he was elected Colonel. October 4, 1893, he was re-elected for a second term. March 22, 1895, Colonel Ripple was appointed by Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, as Commissary General on his staff, with rank of Colonel. During the term of Governor Hastings the Spanish War occurred, and it fell to Colonel Ripple's duty to provide for the Pennsylvania National Guard during the time of its mobilization at Mount Gretna prior to the transfer to the United States Army. January 30, 1899, the position of Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on staff of Governor William A. Stone, was tendered him and accepted, and he served as such until April 28, 1899, when he was re-appointed by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel, in which position he is still serving. His record of qualification in marksmanship, commencing 1878, has continued without a break until the present time. In civil life he was elected Treasurer of Lackawanna county,

1879, continuing in that office three years; elected Mayor of Scranton City, February, 1886, for four years; appointed Postmaster of Scranton by President William McKinley, July 1, 1897, and re-appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt, January 13, 1901, and January 25, 1906.



Ezra H. Rippey Jr.

LT. COL. EZRA H. RIPPLE, JR.

Lieutenant Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Jr., is the son of Assistant Adjutant General Ezra H. Ripple, of the staff of the Commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and of Sarah Ripple. He was born at Scranton, on January 31, 1879, and attended the public schools of his native city until the spring of 1893. He then entered the University School, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was a student for a year. From 1894 to 1898 he attended the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Civil Engineer. He entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1901 and was graduated in 1904. He has been active as a lawyer in his native city for the past five years. Lieutenant Colonel Ripple's civil career also includes two years spent in mine surveying.

Though a young man, Lieutenant Colonel Ripple is no novice in military affairs. He spent four years at the Pennsylvania Military College, and was graduated with the rank of First Lieutenant. While still a student, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for the Spanish-American War, on May 12, 1898, and was appointed Corporal on the following July 1. He was mustered out with the company on March 11, 1899. In June, 1899, he was mustered into the National Guard, with Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, and in August following was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. He was elected Second Lieutenant November 8, 1899; First Lieutenant May 14, 1900; Captain, September 25, 1903; Major, Thirteenth Regiment, June 28, 1907, and Lieutenant Colonel September 25, 1908.



J. K. Weaver,

COLONEL JOSEPH KERR WEAVER.

Joseph Kerr Weaver, A.M., M.D., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. His grandparents were one of the earliest settlers of that county. His father was a large land owner, extensive dealer in stock and a merchant. The location being of some commercial importance, known then, as now, as "Weaver's Stand," being a prominent point on the road between Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

In 1842 the doctor's parents moved to Indiana county, Pa. His earlier education was in the public schools and academy at Saltsburg, Indiana County, and after spending one year at a private school near Pittsburgh he entered "Bucknell" University, known then as University of Lewisburg. He entered the sophomore class and was graduated in June, 1861, in regular course, receiving the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in course. He then took charge of the schools of Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., the home of his parents.

The call for troops being made by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, he resigned his position as principal and assisted in raising a company and was mustered in in August as First Lieutenant, Company D, 135th Pennsylvania Volunteers, nine months regiment. His three brothers having already gone into service. The regiment spent the winter of 1862 and 1863 in Washington, D. C., on provost and guard duty. Lieutenant Weaver being detailed as officer of the Guard in Old Capital Prison during the winter. The regiment was ordered to the front in February, 1863, and became part of the first corps of the Potomac, commanded by General Reynolds.

After taking part in the Chancellorville campaign under General Hooker, he was mustered out of service; the term of service of the regiment having expired. In July, 1863, he commanded a company in First Battalion, One Hundred Days' Infantry, and served with the battalion in Ohio during the raid of General Morgan, his company being the guard which brought the prisoners of Morgan's command to Pittsburgh, Pa., after his surrender. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded a company of mounted infantry, made up of re-enlisted men, for special provost duty under General Couch and served in that capacity to the end of the war, in 1865.

Immediately after the war, he entered upon the study of medicine at his home in Indiana county and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1867. After pursuing the post-graduate course, he located in Norristown, Pa., where he has since successfully practiced his profession.

Dr. Weaver is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society,

the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Academy of Medicine; also of the Medical Club of Philadelphia; consulting surgeon of the staff at Charity Hospital, also for the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown; one of the inspectors of the Montgomery County Prison; one of the trustees of the State Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, Pa.; trustee also of Bucknell University, his Alma Mater.

Dr. Weaver was also appointed Brigade Surgeon by the President of the United States in the Spanish-American War and served from June 4, 1898, to November 5, 1898, in Second Army Corps, United States Volunteers, serving part of his time as Division Surgeon on the staff of General Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., and as Division Surgeon of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, in Virginia and Camp Meade.

Dr. Weaver has also served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania from August 27, 1874, first as surgeon, Sixth Regiment Infantry, then as Brigade Surgeon, First Brigade, on the staff of General John W. Schall; as Division Surgeon on the staff of General Chas. Miller, and as Surgeon General, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governor Pennypacker and Governor Stuart since June 21, 1904, and still holds this position. He is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons and has been for years, of which organization he is now First Vice-President, and is in succession for Presidency of that organization during the coming year.

Dr. Weaver is also a member of the Union League, Philadelphia, and has some prominence as a business man, being one of the directors in the Penn Trust Company of Norristown, Pa., and President of the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Company.



Norman M. Smith

COLONEL NORMAN MACALESTER SMITH.

Colonel Norman Macalester Smith died at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 28, 1902. He was born in Philadelphia, December 22, 1841, the son of Edward T. and Ann Macalester (Bacon) Smith. Until his sixteenth year he was educated in his native city and in Burlington, N. J. He then entered the Norris Locomotive Works for the purpose of learning practical mechanical engineering. At the opening of the Civil War he volunteered, on April 19, 1861, in the Commonwealth Artillery of Philadelphia, in which he served for three months at Fort Delaware. On being mustered out he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, but declined the position, enlisting instead as private in the Anderson Troop of Pennsylvania Cavalry on October 15, and serving in it until September, 1862, having in the meantime participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. In the former battle he was personal orderly to General Buell, who, in commenting on the events of the day, said: "The conduct of Privates Smith and Hewitt came particularly under my observation, and the gallant manner in which, during the hottest of the fight, they rallied scattered parties of men, and led them back to their regiments, is deserving of the highest commendation."

In June, 1862, Colonel Smith was ordered to Pennsylvania to recruit for the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he was commissioned Captain, October 1, 1862. In this capacity he participated in the battles of Antietam and Williamsport, Maryland, and in Triune, Wilkinson's Cross Roads, Stone River, Lavergne, and Woodbury, Tennessee; Gun Town, Black River, Utica, Fort Gibson and Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Marion, Arkansas; Nashville, Hollow Tree Gap, Franklin and Anthony's Hill, Tennessee; and Sugar Creek, Alabama. During the summer of 1864 he served as Inspector and Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of West Tennessee. In the Nashville campaign he was for the most part in command of his regiment, and by his energy and skill won for it lasting renown. General Hammond, who led the Brigade to which it belonged, says: "The Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was for the greater part of the time commanded by Norman M. Smith, who although only a Captain, was alone able to do anything with the regiment. Under him it was efficient, and at all times ready for work. I strongly urge that he be made Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, a rank belonging to the position which he holds. I now hope that it is not too late to recognize his merit, by the brevet of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, which he richly deserves for his services during the campaign when Hood was defeated at Nashville and pursued across the Tennessee River, even if he had

served nowhere else, and for personal gallantry and attention to duty in the field." To this unqualified commendation, General George H. Thomas added his own approval, particularly calling attention to the request. He was subsequently brevetted Major, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., December 17, 1864," and "Lieut. Colonel, March 13, 1865, for distinguished gallantry in the battles of Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, Tenn."

At the close of the war Colonel Smith entered the service of the State as a Guardsman, being elected Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry, and later was elected Major. In 1883 he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and on September 30, 1884, was elected Colonel of the Regiment. When the regiment was mustered into service during the Spanish-American War he was in command, but retired after the regiment was mustered out. As Colonel of the regiment he was a universal favorite among the members, and was presented with a handsome gold-mounted sabre with his war record inscribed, showing that he participated in fifty engagements during the Civil War. Besides his membership in this society he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Duquesne Club.



J. C. Bamelet

COLONEL JAMES ELDER BARNETT.

Whenever a Pennsylvanian, and in fact a citizen of any of the other States and Territories, talks about the fighting in the Philippines, both against the Spanish and the native insurgents, the prowess of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry comes unbidden into his thoughts. This regiment of the Keystone Commonwealth was known as the "Fighting Tenth," among many other regiments known to fame, and as the second in command, and later as the regimental commandant, Colonel James Elder Barnett, made a reputation as a soldier which is written imperishably among the chronicles of our national forces.

This Pennsylvanian was born August 1, 1856, at Elders Ridge Indiana county, Pa., and is the son of John Morrison Barnett and Martha Robinson Elder. His progenitors were of that strong, Scotch-Irish race which has always left its imprint upon every locality wherein any of them settled. John Barnett, who was Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, in 1685, emigrated to America in 1700, and located at Hanover Pa. The former mayor was the ancestor of a long line of men and women, distinguished among their fellows in many callings.

The present representative of the family, James Elder Barnett, was educated in the public schools, and at Elders Ridge Academy. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College, and graduated in 1882. He later entered the Columbia Law School, graduating in 1890, and began practice. Very quickly he earned a leading place at the bar.

Early in life he entered into the excitement of politics, and in 1893 he was chosen as the representative of his county to meet a like official from Beaver county, to adjust the claims of both counties as to the priority in the State election of a candidate to the State Senate. When General Hastings was elected governor, General Frank Reeder was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the young attorney from Washington county was made the Deputy Secretary, serving with marked ability as such until he resigned October 19, 1897. After the Spanish War, and while he was homeward bound from the Philippine Islands with his regiment, Colonel Barnett was nominated for the office of State Treasurer, and was elected by a great majority, at the election in November, 1899, serving the full term of two years, and then resumed his law practice.

It is as a soldier, however, that Colonel Barnett earns a place in this history. A brief chronology of his military career reads as follows: Enlisted as a private, in Company "H," Tenth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in April, 1884; promoted to corporal, 1885; to sergeant, 1886; to first lieutenant, May 7, 1887; to captain, December 3, 1890; to

major, October 10, 1893; to lieutenant colonel, August 12, 1897; to colonel, June 7, 1900. Was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Regiment Infantry, U. S. V., and served as such until August 22, 1899, when he was mustered out with his regiment at San Francisco.

The Tenth Regiment was mustered in at Mt. Gretna under the call for troops in 1898 and received orders to proceed to Chickamauga. Lt. Col. Barnett, however, had come to the conclusion that the Philippines were going to be the real scene of action and after permission given by Col. Hawkins, took up the matter through Senators Quay and Penrose, State Treasurer Haywood and Deputy Attorney General John P. Elkin, and through their efforts and that of others including Second Assistant Post Master General W. S. Shallenberger, the regiment was ordered to proceed immediately to San Francisco to embark for the Philippines. At San Francisco the Tenth was ordered to recruit 248 men to bring the companies up to the standard and four more companies making the full regiment of twelve companies.

Being ordered to recruit the regiment, Lt. Col. Barnett leaving San Francisco on June 13, 1898, arrived at Harrisburg the following Saturday and finding that as the quota of the state was about exhausted it was impossible to get the extra battalion, proceeded to recruit the 248 men from the home stations of the companies then in the regiment. Camp Hawkins was established at Washington, Pa., the recruits brought there, equipped with everything except ordnance, sworn in, travel rations secured and everything put in readiness to leave for San Francisco on June 27th, but on account of failure of railroads to furnish transportation, the start was delayed until July 4th. Arriving at San Francisco July 10th, Lt. Col. Barnett was assigned to the brigade of General Charles King and the recruits of the Second Oregon, First Colorado, First Nebraska and First California placed under his command.

He left on August 23rd for Manila with his own recruits and those of First Nebraska and First Colorado, but at Honolulu the expedition was stopped. Under special orders from the President, he left the recruits here to rejoin his regiment, being during the trip, in command of the transport Arizona now the Hancock. During the Filipino insurrection which commenced February 4, 1899, he participated in the following engagements with his regiment: Attack on Manila, La Loma, Caloocan, San Francisco del Monte, Tuliahan River, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and Malolos. After reaching Malolos, the Tenth remained there about two weeks and on April 14th was ordered to relieve the Fifty-first Iowa at Cavite. Col. Hawkins was detailed to the command of the military district of Cavite and Lt. Col. Barnett assumed command of the regiment on April 15th.

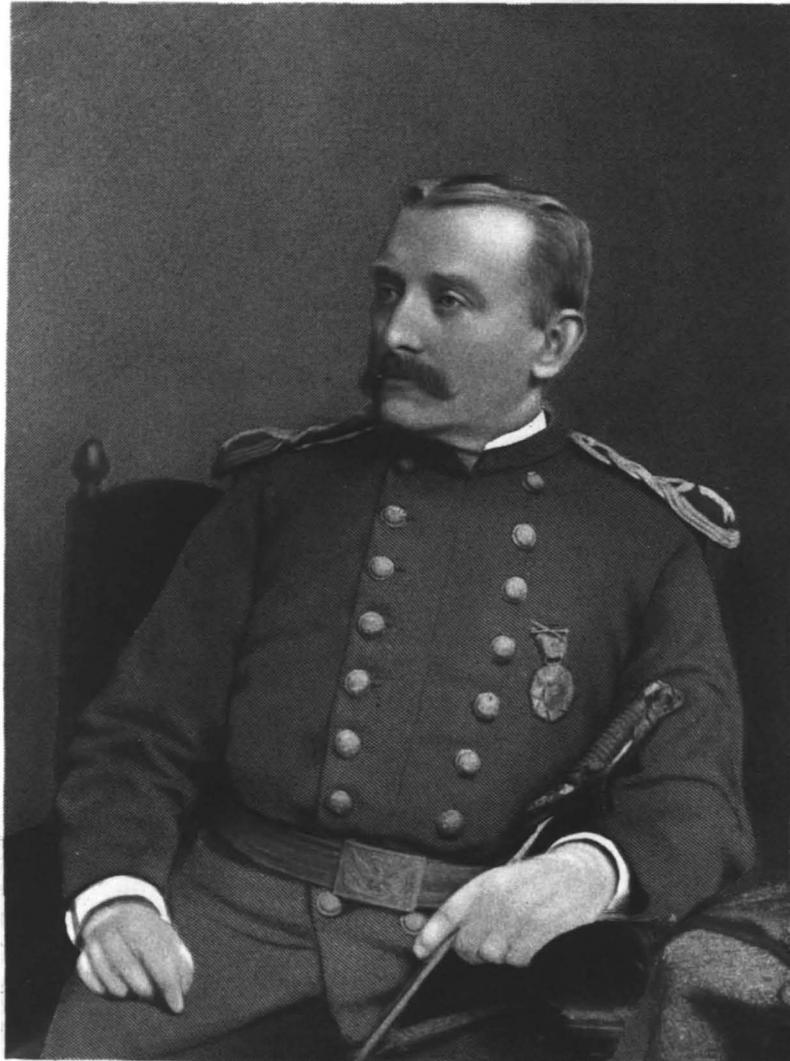
On May 11th Col. Hawkins was forced to retire from active duty owing to illness and Lt. Col. Barnett succeeded him as commandant of the district upon his recommendation and also retained active command of the

regiment by direction from headquarters. Under his command were the First California Heavy Artillery acting as infantry, the Wyoming Light Artillery with four field pieces, Nevada Cavalry and Tenth Pennsylvania.

The regiment sailed for home on July 1, 1899, touching at Nagasaki and Yokohama and on July 18th two days out from Yokohama, Colonel Hawkins died. Through the foresight of Lt. Col. Barnett in directing that embalming fluid and instruments be purchased at Yokohama, his body was preserved and brought home for burial. The Tenth arrived in Harbor at San Francisco August 1st, disembarked August 3rd and was mustered out August 22, 1899, Lt. Col. Barnett having been in command since April 15th.

The rank of Colonel was offered to him in the United States Service before being mustered out, but he refused the promotion, preferring that the regiment should be known throughout its whole tour of duty as that of Colonel Hawkins'.

In 1900 the Tenth regiment was reorganized and Lt. Col. Barnett was unanimously elected Colonel, being unanimously re-elected in 1905 and resigning in 1907. Under his command the regiment maintained an excellent record for efficiency and served a tour of duty during the strike in the Anthracite region in 1902, being stationed at Shamokin.



Engr'd by G. A. Wright. Phil'a

John I. Rogers

COLONEL JOHN I. ROGERS.

Colonel John I. Rogers, prominent in the legal, literary and military circles of Philadelphia, was born in 1844, in the old District of Moyamensing of which his father, M. M. Rogers, Esq., was a Commissioner for several terms and his maternal uncle, Francis Dimond, Esq., the Solicitor. Mr. Rogers, after a four-year course in the Philadelphia High School, was graduated in 1861 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently earned that of Master of Arts.

He studied law in the office of Hon. Charles Ingersoll, and, after a three-years' term and a lecture course at the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in 1865. He early secured a lucrative practice which has been confined almost exclusively to the Civil Courts and has given particular attention to real estate and corporation law. Of the law pertaining to building associations he is considered an expert and his writings and papers on that complicated branch of jurisprudence are regarded as authorities. He is the chief counsel for the Building Association League of Pennsylvania and as such has conducted all its important litigation and initiated all modern legislation upon that important subject. He is an able writer of clear and expressive English undefiled, somewhat of a poet, an eloquent orator and effective dramatic reader. His thorough knowledge of the Latin and Modern Classics, especially of histrionic poetry, is freely conceded.

Colonel Rogers' military experience began in 1873 with his membership of the First City Troop, where his fine literary qualifications led to his selection as the poet of the Corps and his delivery of the original ode in honor of its Centennial Celebration on November 17, 1874, of which the following extract is a specimen:

One Hundred Years! One Hundred years
Are buried in primordial gloom,
Unresurrected by vain tears
Which whet his Scythe, Time fills his tomb
With gold winged morrows, chrysaliss'd
Into worm-eaten yester eves
That flitted by, scarce known or missed,
But told their fate in fallen leaves.
Let's gather these papyrean scrolls,
And, in their mute and pulseless stems,
Translate Death's many muster rolls
From Epitaphs to Apothegms.
Within a Cent'ry's sepulchre

Strange knotted human relics lie;
 The blood stained gemmed Excalibur,
 That carved out states, near pens now dry
 Of galled ambition's ink that made
 New maps, new subjects and new slaves;
 Imperial sceptres peep decayed,
 From grimy Communistic graves;
 Unripe republics, cankering, mock
 Divine ruled kingdom's vulgar dust;
 And dynasties, that strove to rock
 A world's foundations mouldering rust, etc.

The poem has a conspicuous place in the Troop's Historical Memorial and will well repay a perusal in its entirety. He participated with the Troop in the Railroad riots of 1877 at Pittsburgh, Altoona, Nanticoke, etc.

Upon the first inauguration of Governor Pattison in 1883, he was tendered the position of Judge Advocate General of Pennsylvania ranking on the Governor's Staff as Colonel.

He at once proceeded to organize the Bureau of Military Justice for the first time since its creation and to make a complete study of American and European military law. Hampered by a Military State Code consisting of twenty different conflicting and loosely constructed Acts of Assembly he succeeded in having convened a Military Board of which he was a member for the recodification of those Acts. This resulted in the new Military Code known as the Act of April 13, 1887, the formulation of which is almost exclusively in his language and one of the clearest and best constructed pieces of legislative composition that adorns our Statute books, and which has been but slightly modified in the Amendatory Act of April 28, 1899. Colonel Rogers at once prepared a complete set of "Forms of Procedure" under the Act of 1887, which are unique and original and do not follow in any particular the forms in use in the United States Military Tribunals, the latter not being applicable to the Peace Establishment of a State National Guard. He has always been considered the best authority on Military Law in Pennsylvania, his opinions and writings thereon being also received with favor and commendation in all military circles. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Governor Beaver upon his accession to the commandership-in-chief of the Guard in January, 1887, re-appointed Colonel Rogers to the office he had practically created and developed into its present high status. As Colonel Rogers' political views were at that time directly opposed to those of the Governor, the compliment was not only unusual and exceptional but it reflected credit on the recipient as well as on the donor. He was Chief Aid and Adviser to Adjutant General Hastings in the National Guard relief service at Johnstown and in the Conemaugh Valley after the great flood of May 31, 1889, where he organized the "Bureau of Information" as to the missing ones, the identification, where

possible, of the dead and the classification of the survivors, a task which took many weeks of incessant labors amid unpleasant surroundings. Upon Governor Pattison's re-election he re-appointed Colonel Rogers to his third term. Some personal differences having arisen in October, 1893, between the Governor and Colonel the latter resigned his office and was transferred to the Retired Roll, with the legal right to wear both his Military Title and uniform.

Since then, Colonel Rogers has appeared before several important Courts-Martial as Counsel for the accused and on July 2, 1902, read before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association a paper on "Military Law and its Tribunals," which has been pronounced the ablest exposition of the subject yet delivered and published in the United States. Colonel Rogers has held no other position except a membership in the State House of Representatives in 1869, though he has unsuccessfully contested for a seat in the Pennsylvania Senate and declined nominations for various municipal offices. In politics he was, until 1894, a Democrat of pronounced reform tendencies having been one of the founders of the Democratic Committee of Thirty-one, that co-operated so effectively with the famous Committee of One Hundred in the election of Mayor King and Receiver of Taxes John Hunter in 1881.

Colonel Rogers made the speech in the Democratic Convention nominating Mayor King. His letter to the Register of Wills' Convention declining its proffered candidacy in 1882 and designating an independent Republican, Walter E. Rex, as its nominee is a vigorous specimen of the literary culture that guides his pen. A brief extract therefrom follows:

"The Democratic party in Pennsylvania, purged in the crucible of adversity, has thrown off the rusty fetters of precedent, and disenthralled of the errors of the past, has been rejuvenated with the progressive ideas of the living present and the necessities of the embryonic future. Old issues have become mere bric-a-brac and should be stored with our political archives. Modern ones have not yet crystallized, and, while awaiting the evolution of time, each political party preaches the ever seasonable and perennial gospel of reform. The Democratic and Republican platforms are both eloquent in their claims to its exclusive possession, but the people of this great Commonwealth demand practices as well as precepts, and by this test, and after long trial, our political adversaries have been adjudged faithless and will doubtless receive their condemnation on the 7th proximo. The free and independent thinkers of that party, weary of usurped leadership, that has crept into power over broken platforms built of the pledges of good intentions, with which Hell is said to be paved, have rebelled against their feudal lords of misrule and declared their enfranchisement from serfdom, even though their defection insures the triumph of the Democratic party. Their patriotic and unselfish devotion to Municipal Reform has proven, if proof were necessary, that our City's Charter is not to be interpreted and executed under the fiat of party caucus, that Phila-

delphians are members of a Business Corporation, whose office holders are but the factors or servants of the body politic; that the partisan should ever sink in the citizen, and that a National party has no mission in the affairs of a Municipality, unless to direct its drilled organization and concentrate its disciplined forces towards the promotion of the public welfare."

He is

A member and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

A life member of the Lawyer's Club of Philadelphia and one of its Board of Governors.

A life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

A life member of the Catholic Historical Society.

A life member of the Catholic Club of Philadelphia.

And a member of the Clover Club, Art Club, Penn Club, First City Troop, Officers Military Institute and numerous other social and civic associations.

On January 20, 1876, he married Elizabeth H. Henkels at Germantown, Pa. They have five children, John I., Jr.; Frank H., Karl H., Edmund H. and Katharine Rogers.



Theo E. Wiederstein

Commander Veteran Corps First Regt

COLONEL THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.

Theodore E. Wiedersheim enlisted in Company "F," Grey Reserves, in September, 1862. He was advanced to Corporal, June, 1863; participated with the 32d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in the campaigns in the Cumberland Valley, marching from Harrisburg to Hagerstown, and was present at the shelling of Carlisle by General Fitzhugh Lee, July 1, 1863. At the same time his two elder brothers were with the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Sixth Army Corps at the Battle of Gettysburg.

His service was twenty-five continuous years in the National Guard of the State.

He joined Company "D," First Regiment, N. G. P., in 1868, served in all the non-commissioned grades from Corporal to First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant in the riots at Susquehanna Depot in 1874; also Second Lieutenant in command at Eckley, 1875, and as Provost Marshal, during the riots and strike in Luzerne county. He was elected Captain, February, 1876, and was in command of the company at Pittsburgh and Scranton during the riots in those cities in 1877.

He was elected Colonel of the Regiment, September, 1878, and re-elected September, 1883. Upon the reorganization of the Guard in 1878, the First Regiment was the first to adopt the new State service uniform. He was an original member of the First Brigade Board, which under the new law of 1879 examined all the officers then in commission and the officers subsequently elected. He commanded the Regiment at the Inaugural Parades at Washington, D. C., at the inauguration of Presidents Garfield and Cleveland. He was Senior Colonel of the First Brigade for a period of ten years. During his administration as Colonel of the First Regiment, the new armory was projected, the money raised, and the building erected at a cost of \$220,000, without any assistance from the State. He was a member of the committee to form the present Military Code of the State of Pennsylvania, and also chairman of the committee that had the bill passed authorizing cities of the first class to appropriate \$500 annually to each company. He was on the Military Committee of the Bi-Centennial Parade in 1882; secretary of the Citizens' Committee having in charge the management of the Constitution Centennial celebration in 1887, and served on the staff of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., in the parade, and he, with General James W. Latta, mapped out the formation and arrangement of the parade.

He was Adjutant General on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., in the Peace Jubilee parade in 1898, after the close of the Spanish-American war.

He was elected Commander of the First Regiment Veteran Corps, April, 1893, and through his efforts this body is one of the best organized of the kind in the country. In civil life he is second vice-president of the Girard National Bank. He was elected a Director of the Union League in 1880; Vice-President and Chairman of the House Committee from 1889 to 1903.



James B. Conzel

COLONEL JAMES BINGHAM CORYELL.

Colonel James Bingham Coryell was born in Williamsport, Pa., September 4, 1856, and is the son of John B. Coryell, one of the most distinguished business men of that city. He received his military training at the Episcopal Academy of Chesire, Conn. After leaving school Colonel Coryell took at once a leading part in the social and political as well as the National Guard affairs of Lycoming county. He studied law, and after a few years of practice at the bar was selected as the Republican nominee for District Attorney of his county. Colonel Coryell was elected to that office in the fall of 1886, and has the very noble distinction of being the first Republican ever elected District Attorney in Democratic Lycoming county.

In 1896 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Lycoming county, and served during the session of 1897.

After retiring from public office Colonel Coryell became more closely identified with large coal operations in Central Pennsylvania. He is now president of the Cambria Coal Mining Company of Pennsylvania, and also president of the Cook Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia.

Colonel Coryell's military record can be tersely told as follows: Private, Company "G," Twelfth Regiment, N. G. P., May 20, 1880; First Sergeant, Company "G," Twelfth Regiment, July 20, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Company "G," Twelfth Regiment, September 23, 1883; Major and Inspector, Third Brigade, N. G. P., June 20, 1883; Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. P., August 17, 1889; unanimously re-elected August 14, 1894; Colonel, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War; Colonel, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., November 17, 1899; unanimously re-elected November 17, 1904.

Colonel Coryell removed from Williamsport to Philadelphia at the close of the Spanish-American War, and was almost immediately called to the command of the Sixth Regiment. He has continued in the service ever since.

Colonel Coryell is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and is a Past Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans.



L. H. Colley

COLONEL THOMAS POTTER, JR.

Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., has served on the staffs of the several Commanders-in-Chief for practically a score of years. His services have been of a brilliant nature, and he is regarded as one of the most valuable officers in the Pennsylvania National Guard. Colonel Potter was born in Philadelphia on July 12, 1850, and is a worthy son of the distinguished sire of the same name, who established the famous Potter oilcloth works, and for many years was one of Philadelphia's most prominent citizens. Col. Potter first entered the service of the State as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor James A. Beaver, on June 3, 1887. He was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General on December 12, 1887; his commission expiring on January 20, 1891. During this period of his career, the disastrous Johnstown flood took place and caused the great loss of life and general havoc in the Conemaugh valley. The State was prompt to act, and Col. Potter, as Assistant Quartermaster General, rendered services most meritorious. The vast stores of supplies shipped from all parts of the country for distribution to the survivors came directly under his charge. So well did Col. Potter perform the duties of his office that he was highly commended by both National and State authorities, and received a medal of honor in recognition of his services.

On March 7, 1891, Colonel Potter was appointed First Brigade Quartermaster with the rank of Major. He resigned this position on September 12, 1892, but his military ardor would not permit him to stay long out of the Guard and he was prevailed upon to accept the position of Aide-de-Camp on the First Brigade staff on October 4 following. On January 7, 1894, he was appointed as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Robert E. Pattison. Recognizing his abilities as a departmental officer, Governor Daniel H. Hastings appointed him as Assistant Quartermaster General on May 2, 1895. On September 22, 1898, he was promoted to Quartermaster General. He was reappointed by Governor William A. Stone on January 30, 1899. He served on the staff of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker as Assistant Quartermaster General, being appointed on February 24, 1903. He was appointed Colonel and Quartermaster General by Governor Edwin S. Stuart on March 5, 1907.

Colonel Potter is the president of Thomas Potter Sons and Company, Inc., and is a well-known man of affairs. He has been a life long Republican. He is also an active member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Young Republicans, and the Racquet Club.



Comptroller

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HARRY C. TREXLER.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Trexler is one of the most able and most popular officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He has long been identified with the service, is at present Assistant Commissary General, and has served on the staffs of four Commanders-in-Chief—Governors Hastings, Stone, Pennypacker and Stuart. He is an expert inspector on books and papers and is a military enthusiast.

Colonel Trexler was born at Easton in 1854, but has lived in Allentown since he was two years old. He is the son of Edwin W. Trexler and Matilda Sourpeck Trexler, and is the descendant of a family which was among the earliest settlers in eastern Pennsylvania coming from Germany shortly after William Penn laid the foundations of his colony. His ancestors were large landowners in Berks and Lehigh counties, and many of them were prominent in public affairs.

Colonel Trexler has been engaged in the lumber business since 1878, as a member of the firm of E. W. Trexler & Sons, since changed to Trexler Lumber Co., one of the largest concerns in the country in this industry. He is also a member of the firm of Trexler & Turrell Lumber Co., of Ricketts, Pa., and is president of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., which he organized. He is also largely interested in farming and real estate.

Colonel Trexler was married in 1885 to Mary M. Mosser, daughter of William K. and Lucy Fisher Mosser.



Char. S. Greene

COLONEL CHARLES S. GREENE.

Colonel Charles S. Greene, Prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, died on March 25, 1903, at his home, 643 North Fortieth street, of uræmia. Colonel Greene was born in Philadelphia January 17, 1829. He was one of the earliest pupils of the Philadelphia Central High School, obtaining its certificate at the end of three years. In his youth he went to New York city to live, and there began his military service in Company "B," Eighth Regiment, New York State militia, in December, 1852. In February, 1855, he was made first sergeant of Company "C," and then, removing to Philadelphia, he joined the old Independence Grays in 1856 as a private, and was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. In 1858 he moved to Baltimore.

When the Civil War began he entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company "N," Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, August 21, 1861. He was transferred to Company "H," Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, March 1, 1862, and was promoted to Captain of Company I, October 7, 1862. He was advanced to Major of Battalion, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, September 3, 1864; to Major, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 3, 1865, and to Lieutenant Colonel, April 27, 1865. On June 28, 1865, he was mustered out with the regiment.

Colonel Greene served in the Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Army of the Potomac, from October, 1861, to March, 1862; First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, until September, 1862; First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, until February, 1863; Light Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, until May 8, 1863; Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, Armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, to June, 1865. Participated in all the engagements and was wounded in action.

In the Winchester fight, under Sheridan, September 19, 1864, Colonel Greene was wounded by a rifle ball, which destroyed his right eye. As an odd memento of the experience he wore on his watch chain the bullet that had inflicted the injury, bound in gold.

After the close of the Civil War he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the publishing business.

Colonel Greene was appointed Prothonotary in 1880, and held the office until his death.

He re-entered the National Guard as Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to General Hartranft, November 1, 1873, and upon his honorable discharge he was placed upon the roll of retired officers.

Colonel Greene was assigned as the Provost Marshal of the Borough

of Homestead. His firm and fearless course, facing as he did the delicate problems of a "qualified martial law," avoided conflicts that only a courageous, resourceful man could prevent. No life was lost; no injuries inflicted; no property destroyed. This was his last highly responsible duty. It fittingly closed a lengthy military career.

Colonel Greene was a member of Post No. 2, G. A. R., the Union League, the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Masonic Order. When the Supreme Court convened after his death, Justice Mitchell made the following announcement:

"The Court regrets to announce the death of its Prothonotary, Colonel Charles S. Greene. He was appointed in 1880, and had fulfilled the duties of the office from that time to the entire satisfaction of the Court and the community.

"In his earlier years he had been a gallant soldier, and he brought to the administration of this office the punctuality, accuracy and efficiency of military discipline, while at the same time he preserved the uniform courtesy and willingness to oblige due from a public officer to those having business with his office.

"To fit himself for his duties he studied law under the direction of the late Samuel F. Collingsworth, and he could not have had a better instructor, and applied himself intelligently and diligently to master the practice of the Court. He thus became a model officer, who will be remembered and regretted alike by the Court and the Bar.

"It is ordered that this note be entered on the minutes of the Court."



Engr. by E.A. Wright, Phila.

W. G. Rice

COLONEL WILLIAM G. PRICE, JR.

Colonel Wm. G. Price, Jr., is one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons, and for the past 23 years has been identified with the service. Colonel Price is in command of the Third Regiment Infantry, and is considered one of the most efficient officers in the Guard. Colonel Price is a native Pennsylvanian. He was born at Chester, on March 23, 1869, and was educated in the public and private schools of that city. He associated himself with the Delaware County Trust Company, Chester, in 1887, and remained with that institution for six years, when he moved to Philadelphia on March 1, 1893. He there engaged in the coal business, and two years later gave up this occupation, and began the erection of buildings, on a large scale. He continued in this line and met with success, but when the Spanish-American War was declared, in 1898, he temporarily withdrew from his private enterprises and gave up his entire time and thought to the service of his country. Upon his return, in 1899, he re-entered the business, and built largely in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Col. Price began his military career when 17 years old, enlisting as a private in Company B., Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., on May 24, 1886. On February 11, 1889, he was advanced to corporal. His future promotions were rapid. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company B., on April 13, 1891, and on December 20, 1892, was chosen First Lieutenant of Company C., Sixth Regiment. He was appointed Adjutant of the Third Regiment on July 7, 1893, shortly after his removal to Philadelphia, and on March 11, 1895, was appointed Battalion Adjutant of the same regiment. He became Major on May 24, 1895, Lieutenant-Colonel on March 18, 1898, and Colonel on April 23, 1901. He was unanimously re-elected Colonel in 1906. During the Spanish-American War, he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned May 11, 1898, and was mustered out on October 22, 1898, with the Third Regiment. Colonel Price comes of a distinguished ancestry. On his paternal side Peter Alricks, also spelled Alrich and Aldrich, one of his ancestors, served as commissary at New Castle, 1656-57 under the Dutch in the early settlement of Delaware. Alricks was ensign and commissary at the fort near Cape Henlopen, built in 1659. Commander of Towns and Forts, 1660; Councillor, under Duke of York, 1667; Deputy Governor, 1673-74; Member of Assembly 1682-83; Provincial Councillor 1685-89; justice, 1677-78-80-84-89, and May 7, 1690, was commissioned as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which position he held until 1693. After the transfer of the Colony to Penn, he was the first commander of the standing military

force which Penn was compelled to maintain. Alrick's grandson, Peter, married Dorcas Land, granddaughter of Samuel Land, prominent in affairs of the Province and recorded as being one of the nine persons who were in the fort and witnessed the surrender of fort and government at New Castle to Wm. Penn, October 28, 1682, and was a signer of Declaration of Obedience to his government on the same date. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married John Price, who died in 1773. His son, Samuel, was a member of the committee of observation of the Chester Co. Association, December 20, 1774. Also a private in the Company of Captain William Price, First Battalion, of the Chester Co. Militia in the Revolutionary War. He married Ann Richards, a descendant of Jos. Richards, who was one of the first purchasers from Wm. Penn. His son, Samuel Aldrich Price, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Major of the early Pennsylvania militia. Major Price was born in 1796, and died in 1861. Willam Gray Price, father of Colonel Price, was born in 1828, and died in 1906. He was a Lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Colonel Price's paternal grandmother was Sarah Bickham, daughter of Thomas Bickham and Sarah Davis, of Philadelphia.

Colonel Price's maternal grandfather, James Campbell, was born at Stockport, England, in 1805, and died at Chester, Pa., in 1862. He was engaged in the cotton cloth industry, and was the pioneer manufacturer of Chester. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell. Joseph Campbell was born at Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, and belonged to the junior branch of the Lochnell line of the house of Argyle, which traces its descent from Duncan Campbell, second son of John Campbell, Duke of Argyle, who was born in 1596. Two of his brothers were officers in the army of the East India Company, one as a colonel and the other as a captain.

Colonel Price's maternal grandmother was Angeline Garsed, daughter of John and Mary Turner Garsed. Three of her brothers fought for the Union in 1861-65. These were John, a Captain, Joshua, Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Harry.

Colonel Price is an original member of the State Armory Board; having been appointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker on September 20, 1906. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia; the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of other social and patriotic societies. He has always been an active and stalwart Republican, although has never held office. He married, June 1st, 1893, Sallie Pennell Eyre, daughter of Joshua Pusey Eyre and Martha Smith Pennell, a direct descendant of both Robert Eyre and Robert Pennell, both of whom settled in Chester, now Delaware County, in the seventeenth century.



C. D. O'Neill

COLONEL C. T. O'NEILL.

Colonel O'Neill was born in Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales, June 24, 1859. His parents were Christopher and Elizabeth (Jones) O'Neill. The father was a native of Swansea, South Wales, born in December 24, 1831. The mother was a daughter of Edward Jones, and was born in Hereford, England. Young O'Neill was an infant when his parents immigrated, and his training was essentially American. He received a liberal education in the parochial schools of Allentown, Pa., and in a commercial college. From 1879 to 1884 he was telegraph operator and clerk in the office of the Allentown Rolling Mills. For a year following he was bookkeeper for the Vulcan Dynamite Company and made a successful closure of its affairs. He was then for a short time chief clerk for the Hancock Chemical Company in New York City. In 1886 he returned to Allentown to take a position in the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This he soon resigned to become private secretary to Mr. Louis Soleliac at the Adelaide Silk Mills. In 1887 he returned to the Allentown Rolling Mills, where he remained until February 1, 1891, when he was appointed Superintendent of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg by Governor Robert E. Pattison. On the expiration of his commission in 1895 he became identified with the Hanover Silk Company, opening a sales office in New York City, but retaining his residence in Allentown, and in connection therewith inaugurated an independent telephone system connecting the neighboring cities and towns and so engaged until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, when he laid aside all interests to devote his services to his country.

He was excellently prepared for the latter service by reason of his previous long connection with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He had enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment, as a private August 16, 1879, and had been rapidly advanced in rank. He was made Corporal August 11, 1881, Sergeant June 21, 1884, appointed Sergeant-Major August 16, 1884, and Adjutant August 3, 1887. He was elected Major on July 1, 1890, and Lieutenant Colonel on December 11, same year, and was re-elected July 18, 1896.

When the National Guard was being organized for the Spanish-American War he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, the first regiment in the state to be mustered into the service of the United States, and one of the three regiments out of the fifteen furnished by Pennsylvania which saw actual service abroad. Colonel O'Neill was with his regiment in the rendezvous camp at Mount Gretna, and in the United States encampment at Chickamauga, Georgia. The regiment formed a part of the Porto Rico expedition and in active campaign was divided, the Second Battalion being posted at Guayama, and

the Third at Arroyo. The First Battalion under command of Colonel O'Neill was posted on the Cayey road in support of the United States Field Batteries and was about to go into action on the morning of August 13, 1898, when General Miles made announcement of the peace protocol and the impending hostilities were arrested. Although these operations were unattended by actual battle, the services engaged in by Colonel O'Neill and his men were arduous and exhausting, involving great hardships on forced marches, ceaseless vigilance in outpost duty, incessant skirmishing and several privations. His regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States on November 16, 1898, and Colonel O'Neill returned home.

In April following (1899) he was elected highway commissioner, in which capacity he served until July 15, 1901, when he resigned to accept his present responsible situation with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. Colonel O'Neill continued an unabated interest in the National Guard. On November 18, 1899, he was elected Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, succeeding Colonel David B. Case, and was unanimously re-elected November 16, 1904.

As commander of his regiment Colonel O'Neill has participated in ten annual encampments of the state troops and in the parade at Washington City upon the occasion of the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4, 1901. With his regiment he was under arms for forty days restoring law and order at Shenandoah and the Panther Creek Valley, in September and October, 1900. This was a most exacting tour of duty, under conditions the most critical, the Fourth Regiment being left alone to meet the crisis. So determined was the spirit of its commander that the disturbance was quelled and a mob of five thousand men dispersed, on the morning of October 17, without firing a single shot.

In the great strike of 1902, his regiment was called into service and succeeded in restoring order at Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, after which it was sent to Luzerne county and divided in two sections—one posted with headquarters at Nanticoke, and the other at Plymouth—performing a most satisfactory tour of active duty for thirty-eight days.

Colonel O'Neill was among the founders of the Military Order of Spanish-American War Veterans, and in January, 1900, he was appointed by Commander-in-Chief Hulings to the post of provisional commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, with the relative rank of Brigadier General. He devoted himself to the duties of the position with such diligence and enthusiasm that in less than two months he had formed more than twenty camps of the Order.

At the annual department meeting at Harrisburg, in July, 1901, Colonel O'Neill was unanimously elected department commander, despite his earnest wish to be relieved.

Colonel O'Neill is also a member of other leading military societies—the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the United States Service Institution,

the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, and an associate member of Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also connected with various social bodies—Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, and Livingston Club, of Allentown. In addition to the public positions which he has filled, as heretofore noted, he was clerk of the Common Council of Allentown from 1883 to 1885, and was re-elected in 1885 to serve a second two year term.

Colonel O'Neill was married May 30, 1880, to Miss Margaret Cecelia Gorman, a native of Allentown, and a graduate of its public schools.



Daniel B. Slepp.
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LT. COL. DANIEL B. SHEPP, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER
GENERAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel B. Shepp is one of the most popular officers of the National Guard. He was born in 1863 and is a native of Berks county. He was educated in the public and private schools of Reading. He taught school at the age of sixteen. Later he completed a course of commercial instruction and entered the mercantile business in Philadelphia in 1881. Colonel Shepp is the founder and proprietor of the Globe Bible Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1883. He is the author of "Shepp's Photographs of the World;" "Chicago's World's Fair Photographer;" "Shepp's Holy Land Photographed;" "Story of China and Japan;" "Cuba's Fight for Freedom and the War with Spain;" "Shepp's New York City Illustrated;" "History of South Africa and the Boer-British War;" "Story of One Hundred Years;" "Shepp's Giant Library;" "Shepp's Library of Fine Art." The total sales of these various publications exceed one million copies. After twenty-five years of active work he retired from the publishing business in 1908.

Lieutenant Colonel Shepp is extensively interested in street railways; president and principal owner of the "Reading and Southwestern Street Railway Company;" director United Traction Company, Reading, Pa.; director Schuylkill Valley Traction Company, Norristown, Pa., and director in numerous other street railways and manufacturing companies.

Lieutenant Colonel Shepp made his initial bow as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Stone when the Pennsylvania Commission visited the Charlestown Exposition in 1902. He was re-appointed Aide-de-Camp with the same rank on the Staff of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, 1903-1907. He was Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Henry C. Corbin on the occasion of the Dedicatory Ceremonies of the St. Louis Exposition, 1903, and was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General on the Staff of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, 1907.

Lieutenant Colonel Shepp is a great lover of art, and has brought many treasures of art and literature home from abroad. He is a decided globe trotter, and there are but few countries in the world which he has not visited.

Lieutenant Colonel Shepp is a military enthusiast and is particularly interested in rifle and revolver practice. He is an excellent shot himself. He presented to the Guard the "Shepp Rapid Fire Trophy" contested for annually. This trophy consists of a stack of bronze arms with a silver target suspended, on which the names of the winners are inscribed.

Lieutenant Colonel Shepp is a stalwart Republican and was the Chief Marshal of the big Republican parade, with over 30,000 men in line, during the exciting campaign of 1905 in Philadelphia. He had charge of the

Speaker's Bureau of the Republican State Committee in the Governor's fight in 1906.

Lieutenant Colonel Shepp is a member of the Art, Racquet, Manufacturers, Fellowship, Pen and Pencil and Young Republican Clubs of Philadelphia; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Wissahickon Heights; the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, and the Army and Navy Club, New York City.



Henry A. Bourne

COLONEL HENRY A. COURSEN.

Henry A. Coursen was born in Stillwater township, Sussex county, N. J., March 31, 1841, being the youngest child of fourteen children born to Isaac V. and Phoebe Hurd Coursen. His father was a merchant and large farmer until his death in 1855, aged 65 years. His mother died in 1885, aged 85 years. Five brothers and one sister are still living, enjoying a splendid old age; the oldest, Gershom A. Coursen, of San Francisco, is nearly 84 years of age, and still active as a broker. Our subject was educated in the public schools and at Blairstown Academy, N. J. He then engaged in active mercantile life at the age of sixteen; at eighteen purchasing all the goods and conducting a store at Branchville, N. J., for three years. Early in the year of 1861 he went to Milford, Pike county, Pa., with Mr. Pinshot, doing a large general business. Although filling a very lucrative position, the President's call for volunteers could not be resisted, and after enlisting in two companies that failed to go, he returned to Newton, N. J., and recruited all but eight men of Company "I," Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, modestly accepting of a Second Lieutenant's Commission, and became a part of the Army of the Potomac, May, 1862, and taking part in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, where a rebel sharpshooter fired three carefully aimed shots at him, but only succeeded in breaking the left forearm; Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Oak Grove, Seven Days before Richmond, called the Masterly Retreat; having charge of two companies and acting as Regimental Adjutant; Savage Station, Malvern Hills, July 1 and July 5; Brislw Station; Graveton; Second Bull Run, August 30; Chantilly; Centreville, operations of the Bangor and Alexander Railroad; Fredericksburg, December 11 to 15; Burnside Campaign, Fredericksburg Heights; Salem Church, the two latter as Captain Company "E," Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

While the regiment was in camp at Alexandria after the Bull Run battle Lieutenant Coursen almost died of illness, but was cheered by having a First Lieutenant's commission in Company "A," dated September 5, 1862, laid on his sick cot. This was earned by sheer pluck in going into the Bull Run battle in so weakened a condition, being supported by holding to the stirrup strap of Colonel Revere, commanding the regiment. During the winter of 1862 Lieutenant Coursen acted as Assistant Quartermaster, Third Army Corps, having full command under Major General Daniel E. Sickles for nearly three months. Early in the spring of 1863 he was invited by General Judson Kilpatrick to accept the Adjutantcy of his command, and almost the same day was requested by Colonel Ogden Ryonson, commanding the Twenty-third New Jersey, to accept the Captaincy,

of Company "E," a fine large company from Mt. Holly, N. J. Accepting the latter, he was commissioned Captain Company "E," Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, March 28, 1863, of General Sedgewick's Sixth Army Corps, and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg Heights, Salem Church. Captain Coursen volunteered for duty at Harrisburg with the majority of his regiment then being mustered out at Beverly, N. J. During the Gettysburg campaign Colonel Coursen's service in the National Guard dated back to August 14, 1877, when at the organization of the Scranton City Guard, he was elected Captain of Company "C." When the Thirteenth Regiment was formed, October 15, 1878, he continued as Captain until October 4, 1883, when he was commissioned Major, and on October 4, 1888, Lieutenant Colonel; recommissioned Lieutenant Colonel, October 4, 1893, and Colonel, April 9, 1895. The Thirteenth Regiment at this time and for a number of years held the highest rating in the State, and has always been noted for its superb marksmanship. The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania offered its services to the Government in the Spanish-American war, and April 25, 1898, the Thirteenth Regiment received orders to proceed to Mt. Gretna for organization, and May 12 was mustered into the United States service, and with the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments were ordered into camp at Falls Church, Va., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, near Washington, D. C. The regiment was honored in having its commanding officer, Colonel Coursen, placed in command of the Brigade by order of Major General Graham, from May 24 to June 25, when relieved by General J. P. S. Gobin. Typhoid fever becoming very prevalent, camp was broken August 31, and removed to Camp Meade, near Middletown; the change proving most beneficial to the health and betterment of the troops. November 14 camp was again broken, and the regiments that had not been discharged went into camp at Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga. The Thirteenth Regiment, together with a great majority of the army, failed to get out of the States, and were mustered out of service March 11, 1899, with the honor of having served four days more than any regiment of the State except the Tenth at Manila. On returning to Scranton, Colonel Coursen having but a few months of National Guard service to fill out and wishing to travel, resigned in July, and was succeeded by Colonel Louis A. Watres, after nearly twenty-two years of active service, never missing a camp or a duty.



Henry V. Wheeler

DR. JOHN V. SHOEMAKER.

John Veitch Shoemaker, physician, author and publicist, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., March 18, 1852, of an ancestry prominent in Central Pennsylvania since colonial days. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Shoemaker, came to America from Prussia about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling at Chambersburg, where he afterwards married a Miss Michael. She had been born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and her grandson inherited from her a strain of that canny Scotch shrewdness which is proverbially attributed to the race of Bruce and Wallace. Lewis A. (son of Anthony) Shoemaker was born at Chambersburg, and was for many years a merchant in that town. He married Miss Mary M. Greenwalt, also a native of Chambersburg, and a descendant of that sturdy and serene stock that has contributed a great share to making Central Pennsylvania one of the garden spots of America. Their eldest son was Dr. John V. Shoemaker. On both sides of his family there have been prominent representatives in the Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian religious faiths, and several members of it played important roles during the War of the Revolution.

Dr. Shoemaker's boyhood was spent at the paternal home in Chambersburg; he then took the preparatory and academic courses at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which institution he was graduated with honors, receiving the bachelor's degree in 1872. Then followed two years of study at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1874, and so distinguished had been his academic course, that immediately on his graduation the faculty of his alma mater appointed him a demonstrator of anatomy. In the same year he organized the "Jefferson Quiz Association," and soon had the largest quiz class in the college, his subject being *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*. In 1875 he opened a dispensary for the treatment of diseases of the skin, and so successful was the undertaking that five years later the Jefferson Hospital was obliged to provide accommodations for patients suffering from this class of affections. In 1876 he was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1883 he was made Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin at Jefferson Medical College, and had attained international eminence in this department, when, in 1886, he was called to the chair of *Dermatology* and *Genito-Urinary Diseases* at the *Medico-Chirurgical College*. To the upbuilding of this institution Dr. Shoemaker has since given a large measure of his talents and zeal. In 1889 he accepted the chair of *Materia Medica*, *Pharmacology*, *Therapeutics* and *Clinical Medicine*. His work in this broad field has been distinctive, marked by bold and wide investigation

and earnest teaching. He has served the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital not only as a professor, but also as a trustee, treasurer, and finally as president. Chiefly through his instrumentality, the funds were raised for the erection of the new Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and to its work Dr. Shoemaker has also given his services without charge as a physician. As a measure of recognition of his work for the Medico-Chirurgical College and his standing in the medical world, his colleagues in the college faculty gave a banquet to Dr. Shoemaker on the thirtieth anniversary (March 22, 1904) of his entrance upon his professional career. He was on that occasion presented with a massive loving cup and a silver testimonial shield upon which were inscribed the college arms and a brief record of his achievements. His contributions to medical science, his work as a physician and educator, and the constructive energy which had been wrought into the upbuilding of the Medico-Chirurgical College were acknowledged in heartiest encomiums. In the realm of medical literature Dr. Shoemaker has been a prolific and trenchant writer, both in periodicals and books. He was one of the founders, in 1879, of the "Medical Bulletin," and subsequent to the first year he conducted it alone, its columns having unusual literary charm and vivacity, without detracting from its scientific merit. In 1887 Dr. Shoemaker instituted the weekly medical journal called the "Medical Register," which he afterwards merged with the "Medical Times," and under its joint title, the "Medical Times and Register," it has enjoyed a world-wide repute. In the midst of multiform professional duties Dr. Shoemaker has found time to write the following highly esteemed textbooks: "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," "Poisons and their Antidotes," "Hereditry, Health and Beauty," and his standard treatise on "Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics." Upon these works is largely based Dr. Shoemaker's high standing as an expert in the specialities of the medical science to which he has devoted his time and researches; in many notable trials in Philadelphia and elsewhere his testimony has been received as a final authority. His activities as physician and author have resulted in Dr. Shoemaker's election to membership, both honorary and active, in many national, state and county medical societies. He was successively secretary, vice-president and president of the American Medical Editor's Association. He represented the American Medical Association before the British Medical Association, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, reading a paper on the "Oleates," and also was the American representative in the same year before the International Medical Congress, at Copenhagen, Denmark, his subject being, "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin by Novel Means and Methods." At this time he was elected a member of the British Medical Association, and a fellow of the London Medical Society. He was secretary of the committee of the American Medical Association that had charge of the arrangements for the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, in 1887; also a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress, at Berlin, in 1890; to the Pan-

American Medical Congress, at Washington, in 1893, and the Eleventh International Medical Congress, at Rome, in 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Shoemaker by Dickinson College, in the same year, 1894.

An important phase of Dr. Shoemaker's work has been his contribution to the Army Hospital Service. Soon after the beginning of hostilities between this country and Spain, in 1898, he organized a staff of physicians, surgeons and nurses, and at a public meeting of physicians and citizens in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, April 22, 1898, he offered their services to the government. At the request of General J. P. S. Gobin, who appealed to him in August of that year to send a relief train for the sick soldiers at Camp Alger, Dr. Shoemaker raised the necessary funds, and on August 24, 1898, presented to the State of Pennsylvania its first well-equipped hospital train, which the Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart, conducted to Camp Alger. Several hundred invalid soldiers were then quickly brought to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital by General Stewart, and during the months of August and September of that year Dr. Shoemaker, with the co-operation of his fellow trustees, fitted out and manned one relief train after another, bringing to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital from the fever-stricken camps more than five hundred sick and wounded soldiers. It was a direct outcome of this work, and in recognition of its large importance that Governor William A. Stone, on January 30, 1899, appointed Dr. Shoemaker surgeon general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In the four succeeding years (1899-1903) Dr. Shoemaker devoted a vast amount of time and labor to the more complete organization of the Medical Department of the National Guard, and the State Records contain convincing memorials of the scope and permanence of his work. At a meeting of the Society of the Medical Surgeons of the United States, at New York, June 21, 1900, Dr. Shoemaker made an address, summarizing important results of his experience, entitled, "The Sick Soldiers in Philadelphia During the Spanish-American War." He also, for a period of years, contributed much to the public health of the municipality of Philadelphia; appointed president of the Board of Charities and Correction of Philadelphia, in 1901, his organizing methods soon made radical changes in that department. He wrought out the problems of a general hospital, separate from the City Insane Asylum and the City Almshouse, in a form which had not been considered before; he also organized an important work of investigation and treatment of tuberculosis among the sick poor of the city. The results of his labor in this field being recognized not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the country. He was a commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition of 1900 and has represented the State on other important occasions, few men in its history having done so much to emphasize and make clear the public aspects of the medical profession.

Dr. Shoemaker is a member of the American Medical Association,

the American Academy of Medicine, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Minnesota and New Jersey State Medical Societies, the British Medical Association, and a fellow of the Medical Society of London.

In the spring of 1908 Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, appointed Dr. Shoemaker a member of the Committee on Founder's Week. He was subsequently assigned to the Historical Committee of Founder's Week. On motion of Dr. Shoemaker, a committee on Scientific Institutions, Medical Colleges and Hospitals was organized with Dr. Shoemaker as chairman. This committee not only organized and exhibited a fine museum in City Hall during Founder's Week, but likewise held a large representative meeting of the profession in public exercises in the Walnut Street Theatre, November 9, 1908. This same committee under the guidance of Dr. Shoemaker obtained seven thousand five hundred dollars for Founder's Week, which was applied to a public reception and luncheon and the publication of a permanent volume of twelve hundred pages, well illustrated, upon all the scientific institutions, medical colleges and hospitals of Philadelphia from the foundation of the city. At the close of the year 1908 the Surgeon General of the United States Army commissioned Dr. Shoemaker as one of the United States Army Surgeons in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army.



Engr. by E. A. Knight, Phila.

A. S. Rutledge

COLONEL FRANK I. RUTLEDGE.

The career of Colonel Frank I. Rutledge serves as another illustration of the many opportunities to the young men of this country to climb unaided up the ladder of success. Colonel Rutledge owes his triumph in life to his own personality, as he began his way with practically only his brains and pleasant personality as assets. Colonel Rutledge came of an old and well-to-do family, but preferred to wage his own battle.

Colonel Rutledge was born in the townland of Collumbroan, County Tyrone, Ireland, December 16, 1852, on a large farm in the possession of his mother's family for over three centuries, and now owned by his brother, William Rutledge. His parents were Robert and Mary McGonnell Rutledge. Young Rutledge ran away from home when not quite fifteen years old and came to New York in 1867. He came to Pittsburgh, on July 2, 1870, and has resided there ever since. He began his career in the Guard more than 33 years ago, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment (Duquesne Greys), on April 6, 1876. He filled every position from private to Colonel, having been chosen to the command of this famous regiment, on May 8, 1899, after he had served in the Spanish-American War. Owing to his popularity, he has often been solicited to hold public office, but always refused. He was nominated twice for Sheriff of Allegheny County, but declined.

Colonel Rutledge married Clara J. Vetter, daughter of Stephen A. Vetter, whose father, John Jacob Vetter, was one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh, and who established a blacksmith and manufacturing business alongside the old canal basin in what is now Liberty avenue and Cherry alley in 1831, and where his grandson, J. J. Vetter, still conducts the business. The family consists of four children, two boys and two girls: Frank I., Jr., 20 years old, a graduate of Pittsburgh College; James A., 18 years old, also a graduate of Pittsburgh Academy; Marie E., 16 years old, a student at Ursuline Academy, and Clara M., 12 years old. Both boys are members of the Eighteenth Regiment, Frank serving in Company "E," having enlisted by special permission in Company "E" when he was 15 years old, and James, who enlisted in Company "L" when he was 13 years old, and who is at present Battalion Sergeant Major.



Engr. by E.A. Wright, Phila.

Wallace

COLONEL R. DALE BENSON.

Colonel R. Dale Benson was born in Philadelphia, December 1st 1841, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1860, before he was 19 years of age. He soon afterwards became a clerk in a wholesale grocery house in this city, but stirred by the first call of President Lincoln for troops, he entered the military service of the United States as a Pennsylvania volunteer, enlisting April 24, 1861, for three months. He re-entered the service as a private in the Commonwealth Artillery Co. U. S. V., April 24th, 1861; in 1862 as Second Lieutenant, Company "B," 114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant January 1st, 1863; Brevetted Captain and Major March 13, 1865, and was mustered out July, 1865 as brevet Major U. S. Volunteers. Having in the meantime participated with distinction in the famous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and the James. He also served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania for 9 years, from 1868 to 1877 as Adjutant First Regiment Infantry, January 22, 1868, to Major, February 29, 1868; to Lieutenant Colonel, December 9, 1868; resigned February 17, 1873. He re-entered the State service and was commissioned Colonel of the same Regiment June 4, 1873, resigned October 10, 1877. During which time he held with marked credit the position of Colonel of the First Regiment.

His personal bravery and signal abilities as a commanding officer are well remembered in connection with the perilous position occupied by his regiment in the memorable Round-house emergency in the Pittsburgh riots of 1877.

Colonel Benson is Vice Commander of the First Regiment Veteran Corps and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the advancement of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

In 1866 he re-entered mercantile life, engaging in the importation and jobbing of teas and becoming a member of a firm doing business both in this city and New York, his connection in this direction continued until 1881, in the meantime he had become a Director of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and served in that body for a considerable period. In February, 1881, he was elected Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and in August of the same year assumed the active duties of the position, since which time he has devoted his skill and energies with much success to the interests and growth of that corporation, and became its president in August, 1890, which position he still occupies. He was also a director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, holding the position for some time and giving to it much interest and attention.

Colonel Benson is prominently identified with a number of important interests in the city of Philadelphia, being a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, the Real Estate Trust Co., the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Co., the United Railroads of New Jersey and Canal Co., the Catawissa Railroad Co., the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. He is also manager of the Western Saving Fund Society, president of the Merchants Fund of Philadelphia. Besides these distinctions he has always been actively identified with the Union League, having been a member since 1866, and several leading clubs of the city, and is otherwise prominent in social life.



Arthur Miner

COLONEL ASHER MINER.

Asher Miner, the able commander of the Ninth Regiment, Infantry, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on November 14, 1860. His father was the Hon. Charles Abbott Miner, and his mother was Eliza Ross Atherton Miner.

Asher Miner is the great-grandson of Seth Miner, who was an Ensign in Connecticut line, and served on the staff of General Jedediah Huntington in the Revolutionary war. He is the great-grandson of General William Ross, who, as a boy of sixteen, served at the time of the Wyoming Massacre, and afterward held various official positions in the militia, including Major General. A beautiful sword was presented to him bearing the inscription, "Capt. William Ross—the Supreme Executive Council present this mark of their approbation acquired by your firmness in support of the laws of the Commonwealth on the 4th of July, 1788." His great-uncle, Joseph Miner, served in the Mexican War as Lieutenant of the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and his father served in the Civil War as Sergeant in the Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Asher Miner was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and the Wilkes-Barre (now Hillman) Academy, Wilkes-Barre, where he graduated in the class of 1879. He began work in the flour mill at Miner's Mills, Pa., in the fall of 1879 for the firm of Miner and Thomas. In 1885 he became a member of the firm.

In 1894 the Miner-Hillard Milling Co. was incorporated, and Asher Miner became Vice-President and General Manager, which position he held until the death of his father, in July, 1903, when he became President of the company which now operates one flour mill and one hominy mill at Miner's Mills, Pa.; one feed mill at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; one at Pittston, Pa., and one at Plymouth, Pa., and does the largest milling business in Pennsylvania.

Colonel Miner comes from a family of millers, the original mill at Miner's Mills, Pa., having been established by his great great-grandfather in 1795, and having been in the family ever since.

He was President of the Pennsylvania Millers' Association for nine years, and is now chairman of the Board of Directors of that association; Director of the Millers' National Association; President of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Director of the Wyoming National Bank; The Wilkes-Barre Hotel Co., and of several other institutions. He was also President of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade for several years.

Colonel Miner enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1884, his record being as follows:

Private Company D, Ninth Infantry, April 12, 1884; Corporal, July 22, 1884; Second Lieutenant, January 27, 1885; First Lieutenant, July 1, 1887; Captain, July 21, 1888; resigned October 10, 1890; Colonel and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 2, 1895; Colonel Seventh Regiment Infantry, August 9, 1898; Colonel Ninth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., February 11, 1907. For services see Adjutant General's reports, 1895-96-97-98 and 99.

Colonel Miner served in the State Legislature during the session of 1907.



Lewis St. Brown

COLONEL LEWIS T. BROWN.

Colonel Lewis T. Brown, Chief of Ordnance, is one of the youngest Civil War veterans still in active service. Colonel Brown is a born soldier, and has been identified with the service practically since he was old enough to carry a musket. As a mere youth, he responded to the call of his country, and enlisted as a private in Company M, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, on September 3, 1861. He sustained injuries at the Battle of Fredericksburg which necessitated his muster out in April 1863. After his recovery, his military ardor was again asserted, and he re-enlisted June 1st, 1863, and was assigned to "K" Troop, Second Cavalry, United States service until May, 1866, and was discharged at Fort Keough.

Colonel Brown has been identified with the State service since February 1, 1870, when he enlisted as a private in the Duquesne Grays. His sterling qualities soon became known and in little more than two years, on April 18, 1872, was chosen as First Lieutenant of Company B, Eighteenth Infantry. He was promoted to Captain of this Company on March 28, 1873, and retained this office until January 6, 1876, when he resigned. He was re-elected Captain of Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, on May 22, 1879, and resigned on May 9, 1881.

Colonel Brown entered the artillery branch of the service as First Lieutenant of Battery B on November 26, 1888. He was re-elected December 11, 1893, and resigned on May 11, 1896.

Colonel Brown was appointed ordnance officer of the Second Brigade on April 24, 1899, and was ordered to report to General Wiley, on July 11, 1900. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker on February 24, 1903, and was re-appointed by Governor Edwin S. Stuart on March 5, 1907. He was appointed Colonel and Chief of Ordnance on February 18, 1909. Colonel Brown is peculiarly well-fitted for the office he holds. He is familiar with every branch of the service, and can drill a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, or a battery of artillery with the same degree of efficiency.

Colonel Brown has met with like success in his business career, and is a well-known "captain of industry." He was for many years associated with Andrew Carnegie in the development of the steel industry, and is a recognized expert in all that pertains to that metal. Colonel Brown has big interests in Pittsburgh to-day, and is one of the leading citizens of Western Pennsylvania. Colonel Brown is a gentleman of charming manners, and his pleasing personality has contributed much towards his great success in life.



Fredrick M. VA

CAPTAIN FREDERICK M. OTT.

Captain Frederick M. Ott was born at Harrisburg on April 4, 1850, and is the son of Leander N. and Caroline M. Ott. Nicholas Ott, his great-grandfather, was a private in the Third Company, Fourth Battalion, Northampton County Militia, in 1782. Frederick Heisely, his great-grandfather on his mother's side, was also a private in the Revolution, from Lancaster county. Captain Ott was educated at Harrisburg Academy, 1862-66, and at Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, 1866-70. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county on May 13, 1873. He has been in active practice ever since. Captain Ott was a school director in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, for 21 years, being secretary of the board during the entire period of service. He was also county solicitor of Dauphin county for two successive terms.

Captain Ott was one of the original members of the Governor's Troop, Third Brigade, N. G. P., being chosen Second Lieutenant upon its organization on February 18, 1888. He became First Lieutenant in 1890. In 1891, he was elected captain and is now serving his fourth term at the head of the famous troop. During the Spanish-American War he was Captain of the Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was mustered into U. S. service May 13, 1898, participated in the expedition to Porto Rico, and was mustered out on November 21, 1898, with the command.



James Archbald L.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES ARCHBALD, JR.

Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel James Archbald, Jr., was born in Scranton, Pa., February 19, 1866. He comes from a family well known throughout the Anthracite region, and prominent in its development. Of his grandfathers one, James Archbald, planned, built and managed the Gravity Railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the first railroad to enter the Lackawanna region, and later became Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; while his maternal grandfather, Joseph J. Albright, was General Manager of the Coal Department of the Delaware and Hudson. Colonel Archbald's father, also James, was a Captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1870 succeeded his father as Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Colonel Archbald is a nephew of Judge R. W. Archbald, of the United States District Court.

He was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, and at Yale University, graduating in 1887. His business career was begun with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, varied by engineering work in winter. He also devoted some time to the study of law. After 1890 he was for two years manager of the Grassy Island Coal Company at Peckville, Pa., and then for six years manager of the Albright Coal Company, Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, Pa., until in 1898 he became associated with his father-in-law, Major Heber S. Thompson (of the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry) as a civil and mining engineer at Pottsville.

He is a Director and Vice-President of the Miners' National Bank, and Vice-President of the Royal Wholesale Grocery Company of Pottsville; is a Director and Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association; is a member of the Pottsville Club and President of the Outdoor Club of Pottsville.

Colonel Archbald's military service dates back to 1880 when he was a "Marker" (a regimental guide under Upton's Tactics) detailed for that duty from Company C, of the original Scranton City Guard, then part of the Thirteenth Regiment, under the command of the late Colonel Henry M. Boies. Company C was commanded by Captain H. A. Coursen, afterwards Colonel of the regiment, and the First Lieutenant was L. A. Watres, later Lieutenant Governor of the State and recently commander of the Thirteenth. Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Assistant Adjutant General, was at the time of Colonel Archbald's original service a Major in the regiment. With such officers, young men of talent, who served under them, were

trained along right lines, and the result in the case of the subject of this sketch reflects credit upon his mentors.

As a member of the Thirteenth, Colonel Archbald attended the first Division Encampment at Fairmount Park in 1880. Three years later, upon his going away to school, he was forced to leave the service and received an honorable discharge. He, however, kept himself informed as to the Drill Regulations, and when the Spanish-American War broke out his services were sought as drill master for a battalion organized in Schuylkill county. The services of this battalion were not, however, accepted, and he then, at the request of the state authorities, organized Company M, Eleventh Infantry, of the Provisional National Guard. Upon the reorganization of the National Guard, in 1899, Company M was merged with Company F of the Fourth Infantry, with Archbald as Captain, a position he held until April 1, 1901, when the pressure of business compelled him to give up active participation in the Guard as a company commander. While he commanded Company F he made it a first-class organization and served with distinction during the Anthracite strike of 1900. He has ever since maintained an active and close connection with his old command, and his efforts to advance its interests have been untiring.

Colonel Archbald returned to the service on February 4, 1904, when he was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, being re-appointed on February 14, 1907. He is known throughout the Guard for his intelligence and zeal in its service. He is an earnest student of military matters, and one of the type of men who have made the Pennsylvania National Guard a noted and efficient body of troops.



Frank G. Darle

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANCK G. DARTE.

Lieutenant Colonel Franck G. Darté, retired, has been prominently identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania for some years past. He entered the National Guard as a private in Company D, Ninth Infantry, January 15, 1897, and was promoted to Corporal in May, 1898. It was while holding this rank that war was declared against Spain and he was mustered into the United States service May 11, 1898, as a Corporal in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He served with his company until it was mustered out October 29, 1898.

He returned to the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private in Company B, Ninth Infantry, December 29, 1898, upon the reorganization of the regiment, and was elected Second Lieutenant March 24, 1899. He was appointed First Lieutenant and Commissary on the staff of Colonel Dougherty, commanding the Ninth Infantry, February 21, 1900, and was re-commissioned as Captain and Commissary March 27, 1903.

On March 9, 1904, he was appointed Major and ordnance officer on the staff of General J. P. S. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade, and when General Gobin became division commander Colonel Darté was appointed, April 3, 1906, inspector of rifle practice of the division, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He held this rank until April 30, 1909, when he was, at his own request, transferred to the retired list.

During his connection with the National Guard he took a great interest in rifle practice and shot in the state matches as a member of the Ninth Regiment team during his connection with that regiment, and has also done good work as a member of the Third Brigade rifle team. He has, upon several occasions, appeared with the Pennsylvania State Rifle Team at Sea Girt.

Colonel Darté was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School with the class of 1896. After concluding his college course he read law with Judge Alfred Darté, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 19, 1899. In addition to the practice of law he is actively engaged in several business enterprises. He is a director of the Miners' Savings Bank, of Wilkes-Barre; the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, and the Henry Slate Company, of Slatington, Pa.

He was married February 27, 1906, to Miss Dorothy E. Dickson, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



John R. Wiggins.

COLONEL JOHN R. WIGGINS.

Colonel John R. Wiggins is one of Philadelphia's best known citizens. He is a native of that city and first saw the light on August 10, 1864. His parents were John and Annie Eliza (Robinson) Wiggins. Colonel Wiggins was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at Peirce Business College. He was married immediately after reaching his majority to Miss Jennie G. Daland; the couple have one son, J. Abbott Wiggins. The same year in which he married young Wiggins engaged in business as a contractor and builder, and his career proved one complete success. Throughout Philadelphia to-day numerous structures stand as monuments of his ability. Among these may be cited the splendid office building of the Philadelphia Electric Company, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, and the commodious new Municipal Hospital buildings. At Spring City, Pa., the buildings of the Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptic add much to his well established prestige. Colonel Wiggins is senior member of the firm of John R. Wiggins & Co., and is a director of the Hamilton Trust Company and the Master Builders' Exchange. His favorite recreations are yachting and automobiling, and he has traveled considerably in Europe, Egypt, Mexico, West Indies, and the United States. He has been much interested in the welfare of the National Guard, and particularly in its rifle practice, being a marksman of no mean ability, and is Lieutenant Colonel and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

He has been a stalwart Republican in politics, and in his various activities in this direction has served as treasurer of the National League of Republican Clubs, president of the State League of Republican Clubs, and president of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia. He has also been interested in public educational work, and is a former director of the Twenty-ninth Section School Board.

Colonel Wiggins is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Columbia Club, Lincoln Dining Club, Philadelphia Yacht Club, and Philadelphia Country Club. He resides at the Bartram, Thirty-third and Chestnut streets, and his office address is 1215 Filbert street.

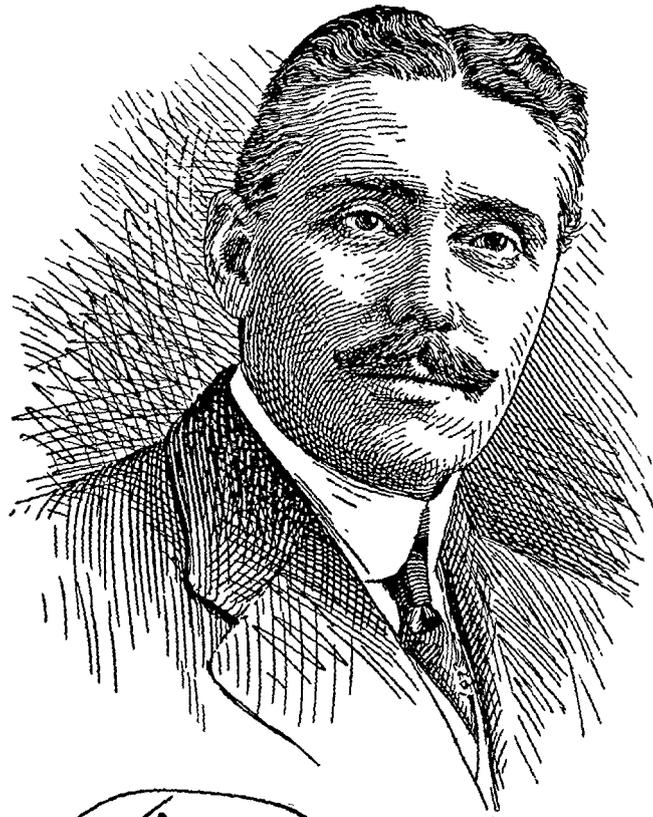


J. Abbott Wiggins

LIEUTENANT J. ABBOTT WIGGINS.

Lieutenant J. Abbott Wiggins, one of the most popular young men in the National Guard, was born in Philadelphia on January 28, 1887, and is a son of Lieutenant Colonel John R. Wiggins, one of the leading citizens of the Pennsylvania metropolis.

His education was received at the Cheltenham Military Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania. He has had an active State military service of several years in the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and as Second Lieutenant of Company "G" of the Third Regiment Infantry, and gives every promise of a distinguished career.



Wm. D. Baker

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT B. BAKER.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Baker, who served on the staff of Governor Hastings, was born in London on January 31, 1867, of American parents, residing abroad. The first two years of his life were spent in Paris, after which his parents returned to their home in Philadelphia, where he resided until about twenty years of age. He then moved to New York, where he has since lived. His education was received at the William Penn Charter School and at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, and after extensive travel he connected himself with the old firm of Robert Hare Powel & Co., coal operators of Philadelphia, and continued with their successors, the Sterling Coal Company, one of the largest coal mining concerns in Pennsylvania. He steadily rose to higher positions, becoming Secretary, and a Director of the company in 1889; Vice-President in 1902, and President in 1906.

The company operates a number of mines, in which they employ about 800 men, and handle approximately one and one-half million tons of coal per year.

Colonel Baker is also President of the Baker Transportation Company, Bakerton Land and Improvement Company, Bakerton Water Company, Bakerton Supply Company, El Mora Coal Mining Company, Vice-President of the Stineman Coal and Coke Company, and also Treasurer and Director of the Powelton Barge Company. He is a member of the New York, New York Athletic and Army and Navy Clubs of New York; also the "Ardsley," Riverside Yacht, Indian Harbor Yacht and Greenwich Country Clubs, being Vice-President of the last. He is unmarried.

Colonel Baker is the son of Robert B. and Annetta Louis (Matlack) Baker, and a descendant of Job Baker, who came from England and settled in Westport, Mas., in the Eighteenth century.

The line of descent is traced through the latter's son Job and his wife Rachel (Weaver) Baker, and their son George W. and his wife Ruth Howland Smith, who was a prominent citizen of New Bedford, Mass., and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Robert B. Baker, senior, was the founder of the Phosphor Bronze Smelting Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Colonel Baker's maternal ancestors were of old French Huguenot stock, and the portrait of his great-uncle, Timothy Matlack, now hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. His paternal ancestors were Orthodox Friends from New England, and his grandfather, George W. Baker, was a man of influence and note there, as well as one of the original founders of the public school system in New England.

Colonel Baker was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Hastings in March, 1895, and served as Lieutenant Colonel during his entire term. The colonel is a man of high culture and refinement, and enjoys universal popularity.



August P. Kunzig,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL AUGUST P. KUNZIG.

Lieutenant Colonel August P. Kunzig is the son of Henry Kunzig, who died several years ago and who was widely known and greatly esteemed. The father established the present large business at 331 Fairmount avenue now conducted by August P. Kunzig. Colonel Kunzig was born in 1871, was a gifted scholar in the public schools and after graduating from the Central High School in 1890, entered the University of Pennsylvania to study medicine. He graduated in 1893, standing high in his class and immediately was named as Resident Physician at Saint Agnes Hospital. He continued with this institution for a year and filled the position with great honor and complete success.

He entered the service as a Private in the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Cadet Corps on June 1st, 1888. In July, 1890, he was advanced to Corporal. On September 19 following, he became a Private in Company "K," Second Regiment, and in November of the same year was promoted to Corporal. He was advanced to 2nd Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant on July 28, 1894, and to Adjutant on June 19, 1896.

During the Spanish-American War the brilliant young guardsman served in the regular service. He was named as Adjutant of the Second Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on May 5, 1898, and on May 13, following, accepted the captaincy of Company "K" of the same regiment. He was honorably discharged with his regiment on October 25, 1898. Following the Spanish-American War he was re-appointed Captain and Adjutant of the Second Regiment on April 28, 1899. On January 25, 1902, he was advanced to Major. He was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. P., on December 4, 1906.

Lieutenant Colonel Kunzig is Past Master of Herman Lodge, No. 125, F. and A. M., Past High Priest of Tristram B., Freeman Chapter No. 243, Eminent Commander of Corinthian Chasseur Commandery No. 53, K. T., Philadelphia Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32 degree, Philadelphia Council No. 11, R. & G. M. M., Philadelphia Conclave No. 8, K. R. C. of C., and Past Grand and Treasurer of Schiller Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F.

He was married in 1895 to Miss Rehfuss, daughter of one of Philadelphia's most prominent German-Americans.



George A. Stevens

MAJOR IRVING A. STEARNS.

Major Irving Ariel Stearns was born at Rushville, Ontario county, N. Y., September 12, 1845, the son of George W. and Miranda (Tufts) Stearns, and a descendant of Charles Stearns, an Englishman, who was admitted a freeman at Watertown, Mass., May 6, 1646. The line of descent runs through his son John, who was married to Judith Lawrence, through their son George, and his wife, Hannah Sanderson, through their son, Johnathan and his wife, Beulah Chadwick, through their son Ebenezer and his wife, Rebecca Lakely, and through their son Ariel and his wife, Analine Mapes, who were Mr. Stearns' grandparents. He was educated at Rushville Academy, Benedict's Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y., and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1868.

He was Assistant Professor of Analytical Chemistry for one year after graduation, and resigned in 1869, to accept a position in the office of R. P. Rothwell, Mining and Civil Engineer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. From August, 1871, to August, 1872, he was Superintendent and Engineer of the McNeal Coal and Iron Co., of Schuylkill county, Pa. He resigned his position to succeed Mr. Rothwell, who went to New York City to take charge of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" as editor and part owner. From August, 1872, to June, 1885, Major Stearns conducted a general engineering business, including the building of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Susquehanna River, at Shickshinny, Pa.; an iron highway bridge across the Susquehanna, at Pittston, Pa.; a wooden highway bridge over the Susquehanna, at Catawissa, Pa.; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Tiff Farm Improvements, at Buffalo, N. Y., consisting of ship canals, docks, coal-stocking plant, etc., etc.; besides various collieries in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. He also made numerous examinations and reports upon mining properties and enterprises in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada, California, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. In 1885 he was appointed manager of the various coal companies owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He held this position until July, 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of President of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad Co., Coxe Brothers & Co., Inc., and other allied companies, which position he held until the properties were sold and leased to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., in 1905, when he retired from active business pursuits. He is a director in the Wyoming National Bank, Phoenix National Bank of New York City, the Manganese Steel Safe Co., of New York City, the Temple Iron Co., the Marine Construction Co., of Staten Island, N. Y., the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and

Railroad Co., President of the Board of Trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Armory Association, and Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vulcan Iron Works. He was a member of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, first as Quartermaster and afterwards as Major, from 1879 to 1885. He is President of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, a member of the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; the Union League of Philadelphia; the University, Union League, Midday, and Engineers' Clubs of New York City; the Garden City (Long Island) Golf Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers; one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was one of the founders; Vice-President of the Alumni Association of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

He was married November 20, 1872, to Clorinda W. Shoemaker, daughter of Hon. Lazarus D. and Esther (Wadhams) Shoemaker, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., who died May 6, 1904.

Major Stearns enjoys the distinction of being one of Wilkes-Barre's foremost and representative citizens. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs, especially in the Ninth Regiment Infantry, in which he served for a number of years, and to the welfare of which he has given great consideration.

As President of the Board of Trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Armory Association he was instrumental in wiping out the last vestige of debt which burdened the Armory.

His son, Lazarus Denison Stearns, rose from a private in the ranks to a Captaincy, and commanded Company "B," Ninth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the war with Spain, dying during the service of the regiment from fever incurred in camp at Chickamauga, Ga.

Major Stearns' distinguished services as an engineer and as the head of great business interests have given him eminence as one of the leading citizens of the Wyoming Valley.

He is the President of the Wilkes-Barre Park Commission, and through his efforts the city of Wilkes-Barre has acquired valuable park additions and added by improvement much to the beauty of Wilkes-Barre's parks and play grounds.



L. Stearns.

The Lewis Publishing Co

CAPTAIN LAZARUS DENISON STEARNS.

Captain L. Denison Stearns, commanding Company "B," Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third Brigade, Third Division, First U. S. Army Corps, died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, Tuesday morning, September 6, 1898, at ten minutes past ten, of typhoid fever, while on sick leave. He was a son of Major and Mrs. Irving A. Stearns; was born in Wilkes-Barre, December 27, 1875, and had spent nearly all of his life in his native city. His early education was gained at the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and he prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating from Sheffield School, Yale University, in the class of 1896. On returning home he began work at once as a coal inspector for the Susquehanna Coal Company, and afterwards was in the Engineer Corps of the same company. He early was imbued with a strong desire to enter the military service, and had received instructions in military tactics at Yale. He enlisted as a private in Company "D," Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, February 4, 1897, and on July 1 of that year was chosen second lieutenant of Company "B." The whole division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania having been ordered into camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., by the Governor, in response to the first call for troops by the President for the war with Spain, Lieutenant Stearns left Wilkes-Barre with his command April 27, 1898. On May 4 he volunteered for the war, on the field at Mount Gretna. The captain of his company, being disqualified for entering the U. S. service on account of age, Second Lieutenant Stearns was unanimously chosen by the men, and was mustered into the service of the United States, with his company, at Mount Gretna, on May 11, 1898. He was the youngest officer of his grade and command in the First Army Corps, to which his regiment was assigned at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., on arriving there May 20, 1898.

Captain Stearns was by nature a soldier; although trained to peaceful pursuits, the science of tactics was instinctive with him. He came from a line of ancestry, some of whom were distinguished for their military capacity. His great-grandfathers, Elijah Shoemaker and Colonel Nathan Denison, were soldiers of the Revolution, and participated in the Wyoming Massacre, the former being killed in that awful struggle. Captain Stearns' paternal grandfather was Judge George W. Stearns, of Ontario county, N. Y., and his maternal grandfather was Hon. Lazarus D. Shoemaker.

Captain Stearns was in camp at Chickamauga, Ga., with his regiment until August 14, when he was called home to attend upon his father, Major Stearns, who was suffering from a pulmonary affection of a serious nature.

Typhoid fever was prevalent in the camp at this time, and no doubt the seeds of this dread disease were in his system at the time of his departure for home. He remained at home a few days, and his father improving, he decided to return to Chickamauga, where his regiment was preparing to remove to Lexington, Ky. His desire to be with his command when changing station, so that he might look after his men, rendered him careless of his own physical condition, and on the 21st of August he departed for the South, arriving at Chickamauga on the 23d. The regiment left Chickamauga Park on the 25th, bivouacking at Rossville, Tenn, that night, arriving at Lexington, Ky., Saturday, August 27. The fever was upon him, no doubt, before he left Glen Summit, where his family was then staying, but he would not yield to what he thought was a temporary indisposition. A rally, after he arrived at camp, was succeeded by almost a prostration, and on Sunday, August 28, he was brought home from Lexington, Ky., by Governor Hastings, on a hospital train which the Governor had provided to bring the sick of the Pennsylvania regiments from the camps at Chickamauga and Lexington. The hospital train arrived at Wilkes-Barre, August 30, and a week later he was dead—one of the precious lives sacrificed that there should be no halt in American devotion to the interests of humanity, of progress, human liberty and righteousness. Death claimed many a shining mark as a result of this war with Spain, but none more lustrous than Captain Lazarus Denison Stearns.

As an officer of the regiment he was universally esteemed by the company, and his own men were devoted to him. During his illness there was a constant train of visitors and a stream of messages asking for news of his condition. His youth, his brilliant future, his fine physical manhood, all seemed to draw sympathy. Lying desperately ill himself, he still thought of some of his stricken companions, and asked after them with much solicitude. That seemed to be a key-note to his character—forgetfulness of self, and thought for others. Universally beloved, it was in the bosom of his own family that he was the devoted son and brother, the thoughtful child, dutiful and sympathetic, and later, as was proved, strong to bear and patient to suffer.

Though just on the threshold of a useful and active manhood, with his college days as a pleasant memory to look back upon, his character was in some respect well matured. He was the soul of honor, and no one ever knew him to do anything mean or small. He had nothing of narrowness in his disposition. He had an innate nobility, which was fostered always by the attrition with men, for he chose good companionship. He had a liberal mind that frowned not on such amusements as the young people enjoy, but he had also a well defined power of knowing himself, and of being careful always to use and not abuse recreation and pleasure. All who came in contact with him were impressed by the unmistakable marks of a fine nature, and a nature full of manliness and nobility. These were

striking traits, and they manifested themselves when he had scarcely entered upon his teens.

He was industrious and faithful in business just because it was his nature to be faithful and true to whatever he undertook, and his business career, had he been spared, would have been a most creditable and no doubt a brilliant one.

In his native town he was a great social favorite, and a leader in many of the affairs that go to make up the sum of relaxation and of pleasure in the hours given to such occupation. He was a member of the Country Club, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society since 1895, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The qualities that distinguished his bearing among friends were always exemplified in his military routine. He was a strict disciplinarian, though always from the sense of duty, and he always had the well-being and the comfort of his men near his heart.

It is remarkable that one so young left behind such a maturity of the best traits, both in social and business life. Memory stands tearful and pitying where so short a time ago radiant hope had seemed to stretch forth her hands. These mysteries of life and death are always present, but always baffling solution.

His was the patriotism of the real kind. He gave up everything that makes life worth living. Others did, of course; but somehow, as Nathan Hale stands out when we recall the Revolution, so does Captain Stearns when we think of the Spanish-American war.



W. West Reynolds

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK REYNOLDS.

Colonel William Frederick Reynolds was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1861. His father was the late Samuel H. Reynolds, a lawyer of that city. Descended from ancestors of military experience and service, he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; and through other connections is entitled to membership in the Huguenot Society. In 1874 Colonel Reynolds moved to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, which he has since made his home. At that time he entered the Bellefonte Academy and finished his education with the class of '84 at Princeton University. Soon after leaving college, he became a member of the banking firm of William F. Reynolds and Company, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and until 1892 was interested therein. In the meantime he engaged extensively in the manufacturing of flour and in farming—personally managing a farm of about 3,000 acres. In addition he is president of the Pennsylvania Match Company of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; a director in the First National Bank of the same place, as well as interested in all the more important industries in that locality. A great lover of horses, his stable is well decorated with ribbons taken at the large horse shows. He is a Republican, a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and always interested in the welfare of his party, but has never been desirous of holding public office, although sent to his home Town Council, nominated by both Republicans and Democrats, and consequently unanimously elected. He was also a Presidential Elector in 1908.

In 1893 Governor Pattison appointed him Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C. on his Staff, and he was re-appointed by the two succeeding Governors. He also served as Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry, N. G. P., and subsequently as Major and Ordnance Officer on the Staff of the Commander of the Second Brigade. During the Spanish War he was detailed by the Governor of the Commonwealth to have charge of certain hospital trains sent to the Southern Camps to bring home Pennsylvania soldiers, ill with fever.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a good churchman, representing his parish and Diocese in all the conventions of the Episcopal Church.



Harry A. Pierce

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HARRY W. PIERCE

Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Pierce, of the Ninth Regiment N. G. P., has long been identified with the State militia, and is regarded as one of its most able officers. He is a native of Plymouth, Luzerne county, and first saw the light on May 5, 1870. His parents were James Burlington Pierce and Lenoraha Pierce. Lieutenant Colonel Pierce comes of a line long active in military affairs. On his father's side, John Pierce, one of his ancestors, was an infantry Commander in the Revolutionary War; another, Phillip Pierce, served in the Pennsylvania Infantry during the War of 1812, and also with the militia from the Keystone State with General Taylor during the Mexican War; while still another ancestor established a splendid record in the Civil War through service with Company G, Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Pierce was educated at the Plymouth public schools, and later was graduated from the Harry Hillman Academy, at Wilkes-Barre. Since his school days, he has been engaged in farming, and has met with great success, being a most practical and progressive agriculturalist. He entered the National Guard when only 18 years old, as a private in Company I, Ninth Regiment, on December 12, 1888. His advancement was gradual. He arose from the ranks to the second office of the regiment, and though strongly endorsed, declined the election to the colonelcy. He was named as corporal of his company on January 12, 1892, and on April 1, 1895, was advanced to Second Lieutenant. He was chosen First Lieutenant on January 25, 1897, and was elected to the captaincy on July 16 following. After four years in charge of his company, he was chosen as Major of the Ninth Regiment on November 8, 1901. He was named as Lieutenant Colonel on April 30, 1906.



E. L. Kearns

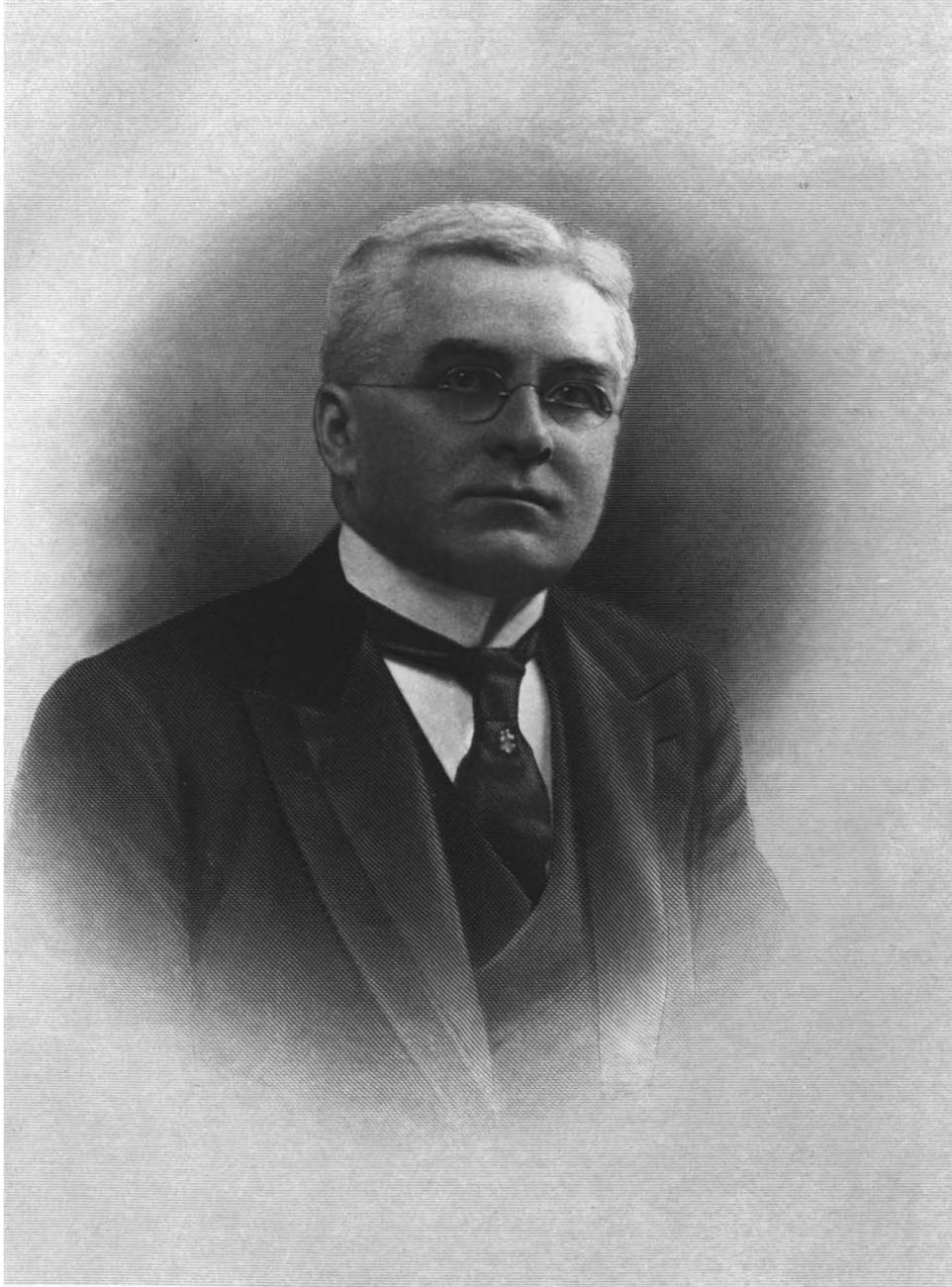
MAJOR EDWARD LEE KEARNS.

Major Edward Lee Kearns is one of the best known Guardsmen in the service. His career in the service has met with the same success which has greeted his activities in the law and other pursuits. Major Kearns is a member of a family long prominent in Allegheny county. He was born March 31, 1873, at Harrisburg, Pa., at the Bolton House.

His father, Edward P. Kearns, was born at Pittsburg, February 23, 1833, and was the son of Edward Kearns, who came to this city from Baltimore in 1807, and married Mary Quinn at Pittsburg on February 23, 1823. Edward P. Kearns was married to Martina Burke on May 28, 1868, at Harrisburg, Pa. She was the daughter of Michael Burke and Mary A. Finley Burke, who were married at Lockport, N. Y., on April 6, 1824. Michael Burke came to Harrisburg in the early part of the last century. Edward Lee Kearns was educated at Harrisburg Academy and Pittsburg College. He read law with David T. Watson, of the Allegheny county bar, and was admitted to practice December 14, 1895.

Major Kearns enlisted as a private in Troop "M," First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), in 1898. The troop was stationed at Tampa, Fla., but was unable to see active service. Major Kearns enlisted as a private in Company "B," Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania (Duquesne Greys), January 19, 1899, and was elected Second Lieutenant on March 29, 1899, and First Lieutenant, January 31, 1900. He was appointed Captain and Regimental Adjutant, November 13, 1902, and was elected Major, March 4, 1904, and assigned to command the Third Battalion, now First Battalion, consisting of Companies "F," "I," "D" and "G." He was in active service with his company during the industrial disturbances at Shenandoah in October, 1902.

Major Kearns is one of the most expert horsemen of the service. He has traveled extensively, and is a pronounced globe-trotter.



R. Silpin Robinson

MAJOR V. GILPIN ROBINSON.

Major V. Gilpin Robinson was born at Wilmington, Del., on August 21, 1851. He entered the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on October 28, 1879, with the rank of Major and Judge Advocate in the Second Brigade, and was reappointed to that rank on April 1, 1880. He was honorably discharged on July 11, 1881. On March 27, 1885, Major Robinson again entered the service of the National Guard and was elected a Second Lieutenant of Company "H," Sixth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., at Media, and on March 26, 1886, was elected First Lieutenant. While First Lieutenant of the company, there being a vacancy in the office of Captain, Lieutenant Robinson was the commanding officer. He however refused the election of Captain when it was tendered to him, and was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of Captain on the Staff of Brigadier General Schall, commanding the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, July 23, 1894, and resigned July 1, 1895.

Major Robinson was an exceedingly faithful and efficient soldier, giving to the service of the National Guard that enthusiasm and great ability which has been displayed by him in all enterprises in which he has taken part. In his civil life, Major Robinson has, since he was twenty-one years of age, pursued the practice of the law. He studied law with Edward A. Price, Esq., of the borough of Media, at the age of eighteen, and after he was admitted to the bar he became a member of the firm of Robinson and Green at Media. He was during that period admitted as a member of the bar of the courts of the city of Philadelphia. After the dissolution of the firm of Robinson and Green later, he connected himself with the firm of Rich, Robinson and Boyer, with offices at Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Afterwards, withdrawing from that firm, he has continued in active practice in the city of Philadelphia, and at Media. His offices in Philadelphia are in the Stephen Girard Building, and at Media along the Lawyers' Row.

Major Robinson has an enviable reputation as a trial lawyer, and is uniformly successful in his pleadings before a jury. He was counsel in the celebrated Robinson will case, which involved a great fortune, and was one of the most hotly contested will cases ever fought in Pennsylvania. This contest was on the will of Letitia Robinson, mother of United States Marshal John B. Robinson. The trial was begun on October 9, 1901, and the verdict was rendered in favor of Mr. Robinson's clients on November 16, 1901.

In his twenty-fourth year Mr. Robinson was elected to and served in the office of District Attorney of Delaware county. He was probably the youngest District Attorney that Delaware county ever had, and so ably and successfully did he fill his position that he received a re-election with

an overwhelming majority for a second term. He was at one time a candidate for nomination for the office of Judge of the County Courts. He was opposed, however, by that able jurist, Hon. Thomas J. Clayton. Thomas J. Clayton always won his political fights in Delaware county, and consequently Mr. Robinson was defeated, although making a good run. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of numerous clubs, and art and scientific societies. He is a great traveler and each year spends a considerable portion of the summer months abroad, making a special study of the habits and customs of various peoples. Mr. Robinson is one of the men whom Company "H" is proud of having had upon its roster, and one whose name it is glad to have written upon a page of its history.



Engr. by E. A. Wright, Phila.

A. A. Hall

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES C. PRATT.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Pratt has long been one of the most prominent citizens of northeastern Pennsylvania. He is a native of Susquehanna county, in which he still resides, at New Milford, and has for years been active as a leader in its business and public affairs. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Governor William A. Stone, on January 30, 1899. He was reappointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker on February 24, 1903, and served until the expiration of his commission on January 15, 1907. While in the Guard, Colonel Pratt displayed the same enthusiasm for the service which has marked his career in other activities. Colonel Pratt was one of the best horsemen in the Guard, and his mount at all times won high praise. In private life, Colonel Pratt is a devotee of that "sport of kings," the rearing and racing of blooded horses. His magnificent residence at New Milford is the Mecca for those who believe with him in the influence of the equine upon the pleasures of existence. He has an extensive stock farm, where his horses are bred and trained for the track, and at many big gatherings of the harness class his colors are often seen finishing under the wire in the lead. Colonel Pratt's popularity in the Guard came from his gentlemanly deportment allied with his earnestness as a soldier. All the duty which fell to him was performed with an intelligence creditable to him and to the service. Personally, the Colonel is a man of most charming manners; he has a keen wit and is one whose friendship is sought by many. Colonel Pratt has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of Congress from his home district, and is one of the party leaders in the Commonwealth.



J. C. Riddle

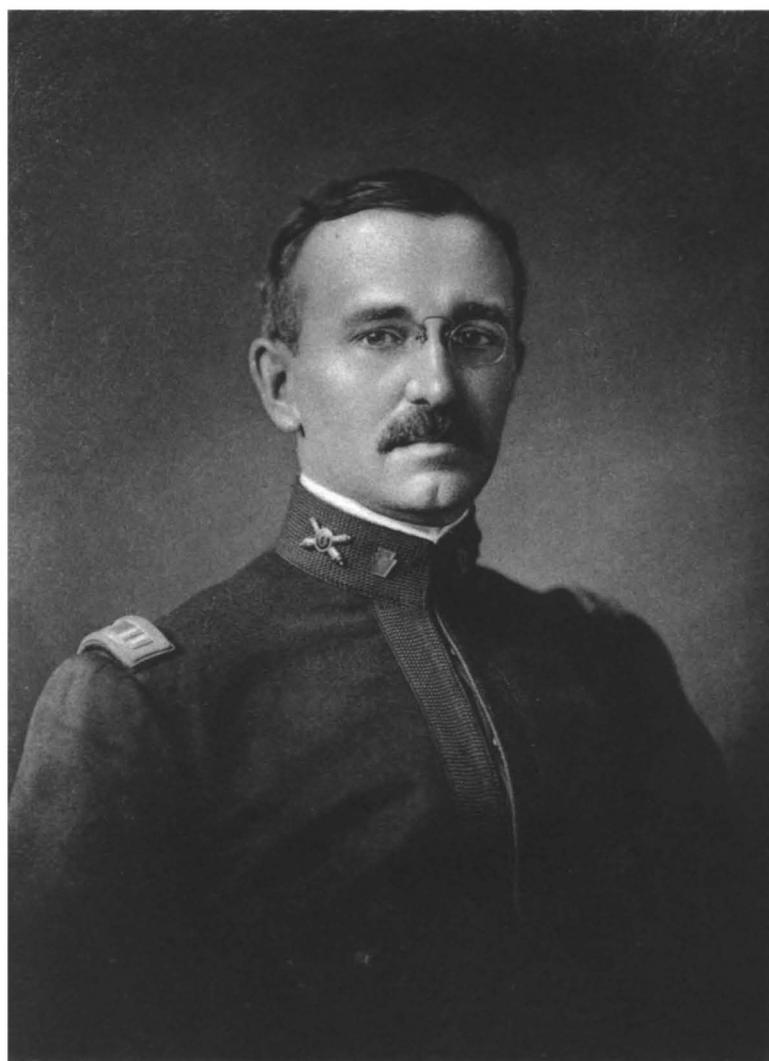
DR. J. C. BIDDLE.

Dr. J. C. Biddle, surgeon-in-chief and superintendent of the State Hospital for injured persons, near Ashland, Pa., is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Biddle, and was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1854.

Dr. Biddle received his education in the public schools and by private teachers at Bedford. After teaching for a few years he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. S. Griffith, of Bedford, where he remained for one year, entering the Jefferson Medical College in 1874, was elected president of the graduating class and received his diploma March 10, 1877. After his graduation he went to Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, where he located and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. His success from the start was almost phenomenal, and his career during the past twenty-five years reflects credit on the profession. He quickly demonstrated his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of medicine and surgery, and the skillful and successful manner in which he performed the most difficult surgical operations soon advanced him to the front rank of his profession and won for him a lucrative practice. In the fall of 1883 the State Hospital at Ashland was opened for the reception and treatment of patients, and Dr. Biddle was appointed by the Board of Trustees as surgeon-in-chief and superintendent of the institution, which position he has since filled with marked ability and success.

Dr. Biddle has three children: Marie, now married to Chas. E. Keelor of Warren, Pa.; John C. and Robert McReynolds Biddle. In politics Dr. Biddle is a Republican, but the exacting duties of his profession and the constant attention required by the patients of the crowded Hospital, leaves him little time, even if he had the inclination, to take an active part in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Shenandoah Lodge, No. 511, Free and Accepted Masons, Prince of Peace Commandery, No. 39, Griscom Chapter, No. 219 of Ashland, Harrisburg Consistory and Rajah Temple of Reading. He also takes an active interest in promoting the success of the various business enterprises projected by the leading business men of the county with whom he is associated. At present he is vice-president of the Schuylkill Railway Company. He was appointed First Lieutenant and assistant surgeon June 20, 1904, by Governor Wm. A. Stone and attached to the Eighth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., and appointed Captain, June 21, 1909, by Governor Edwin S. Stuart.

Dr. Biddle is an active and courteous gentleman, and enjoys the esteem of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the State.



H. D. Williams

CAPTAIN HOWARD S. WILLIAMS.

Captain Howard S. Williams was born at Williams' Corner, Chester county, Pa., on August 22, 1874. He is of Welsh descent, and is the son of B. Franklin Williams, who served three years in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company K, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was acting clerk of Fourth and Fifth Corps. His mother was Josephine Stephens Williams. Captain Williams was mustered into the National Guard as First Lieutenant of Battery F, June 16, 1898, and was transferred to Battery C, as Quartermaster in the following November. He was elected First Lieutenant on April 24, 1903, and Captain October 24, 1904. Captain Williams is regarded as one of the most efficient officers of the Guard, and has made a thorough success as Commander of Battery C. He is an artillery officer of the new school, and his progressive ideas have contributed much to the development of that splendid body of men. The personnel of Battery C is of the very highest, a goodly proportion of the members being engineers and professional men. The fine standing of the Battery is largely due to the personal influence of the popular and able commander. Captain Williams was appointed Justice of the Peace in August, 1896, and succeeded himself by election in 1897. He was elected Burgess of the Borough of Phoenixville in 1904. Captain Williams is Past Master of Phoenix Lodge, No. 75, F. and A. M.; Past High Priest, Phoenix R. A. C., No. 198; Past Eminent Commander Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, K. T.; member of Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masons; of Lulu Temple and Bloomsburg Consistory, Thirty-second Degree. He is also a member of Phoenix Camp, Sons of Veterans. Captain Williams is Real Estate Officer of the American Pipe and Construction Company of Philadelphia. He is also a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, of Phoenixville, and of the Phoenixville Publishing Company.



de laux Powell.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DE VEAUX POWEL.

Lieutenant Colonel de Veaux Powel is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born on December 20, 1861. He is the son of Robert Hare Powel and Amy Smedley Bradley Powel. John Hare Powel, of Powelton, was his grandfather, and his great-grandfather was General de Veaux, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. Colonel Powel was educated at Clifton and Eton Colleges, in England, and at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Colonel Powel has long been identified with the coal industry in Pennsylvania, and has been associated for years with Robert Hare Powel and Company and with its successor, the Sterling Coal Company. He is the secretary and treasurer of the latter company, and is regarded as one of the best authorities in America on all matters pertaining to the subject of fuel supply.

Colonel Powel has long been known as one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons, but has modestly refrained from participating in public life.

Colonel Powel has at all times been deeply interested in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He served as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Hastings during his term of office, and was regarded as a valuable acquisition to the service.



Bostram L. Sisco.

MAJOR BERTRAM L. SUCCOP.

Major Bertram L. Succop, of the Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, has been identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania since 1897. He is a native of Pittsburgh, and is the son of C. E. Succop, a prominent real estate dealer, and of Caroline M. Succop. Major Succop was born on August 1, 1878. He attended the public schools on the South Side, and later was graduated, in 1896, from the Pittsburgh Academy. He then engaged with his father in the real estate and insurance business, and is at present the junior member of the firm of C. E. Succop and Son.

Major Succop enlisted in the National Guard, as a private in Company F, Eighteenth Regiment, on November 1, 1897. He entered the volunteer service of the United States, when his company was mustered in at Mt. Gretna, on May 12, and on July 15, following, was promoted to corporal, at Post Norman M. Smith, named after the colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment, then at Alliance, O. He was discharged from the United States volunteer service, when his company was mustered out at Pittsburgh, on October 11, 1898.

Upon the reorganization of the regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Frank I. Rutledge, he enlisted as a private in Company D, on December 20, 1898, and was advanced to Sergeant, May 11, 1899. He re-enlisted in the company on December 20, 1901, and was elected Second Lieutenant on January 27, 1902. On December 9, 1902, he was chosen First Lieutenant, and on June 23, 1904, succeeded John J. Wilson as Captain. He was elected Major of the Eighteenth Regiment on March 6, 1909.

Major Succop has always taken the greatest interest in the affairs of his regiment, and he was a member of the committee which built its first drill hall. He accompanied the command during the Spanish-American War from Pittsburgh to Mt. Gretna, to Alliance, O., to Middletown, Pa., and then home to Pittsburgh.



John Rose

CAPTAIN JOHN ROSE.

Captain John Rose was an active spirit in the Second Regiment for 17 years, in the days when the command was known as the Infantry Corps, National Guards.

Captain Rose enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Regiment, on May 11, 1869. He was advanced to corporal on April 1, 1870; to sergeant on May 1, 1873, and was elected Second Lieutenant on November 13, 1877. On June 17, 1879, he was chosen first lieutenant, and became captain of Company C on June 1, 1883. He resigned from the service on May 1, 1886.

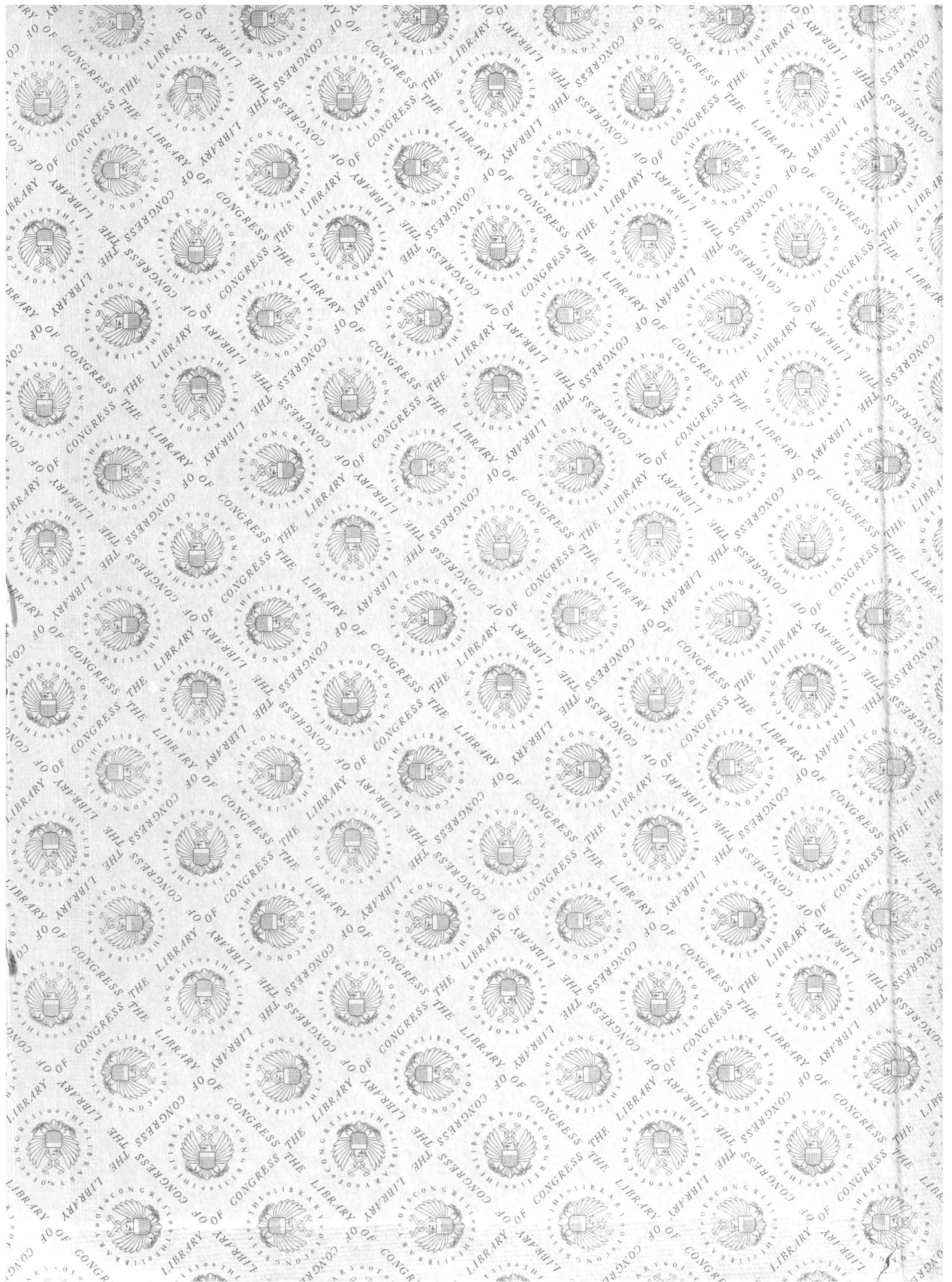
During his period of activity, Captain Rose performed every tour of duty incident to the service. He was actively interested in the reorganization of the Division under Major General John F. Hartranft, and assisted materially in its efficiency. Captain Rose still maintains his love for the service, despite the lapse of more than a score of years since his retirement from active duties.



Ralph E. Flinn

CAPTAIN RALPH E. FLINN.

Captain Ralph E. Flinn has been associated with the National Guard service since 1904, and has already demonstrated that his career will be a brilliant one. Captain Flinn was born at Pittsburgh on October 4, 1878, and is the son of former Senator William Flinn and Nancy Galbraith Flinn. Captain Flinn attended Yale University, and then engaged in the oil and gas industries. He was named as First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment Infantry on March 10, 1904, and was advanced to Captain and Adjutant on November 15 following. He resigned on February 13, 1906, and afterwards re-entered the service as Captain and Aide-de-Camp of the Second Brigade on July 13, 1908.



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