

JOHN SKIDMORE AND HIS COMPANIES AT THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT IN 1774, AND AT FORT HINCKEL IN JUNE 1775.

The Romans had a term for it: *Nil desperandum*. “Do not despair” should be a motto always kept in mind by the family historian. For years the Hinkle family had a largely hearsay account about a “Fort Hinckel” in the Germany Valley near Riverton in what became Pendleton County, [West] Virginia in 1787. The story was widely believed and the family put up a monument in 1936 about the fort near its presumptive site.¹ However despite an intensive search of the written record by a highly qualified researcher no real proof of the tale could be found.² Two earlier forts on the South Branch, Fort Upper Tract on 27 April 1758 and Fort Seybert on the next day, were destroyed and their occupants either killed or carried away by Shawnee Indians. Hinkle’s Fort was said to have been built in 1761-and 1762 at the expense of John Justus [Jost] Hinkle (1706-1778) to protect his family and retainers from the Shawnee. It offered the only defense for the settlers in what was then a very thinly populated and densely forested community. The recent discovery of a muster roll of the men who were actually at Fort Hinckel under Captain Skidmore from June to September of 1775 supplies, at long last, a definitive piece of evidence about the fort.³ The militia list turned up in private hands in a most unlikely place, written on a blank page of a French Bible belonging to Joseph Chevront who was one of Skidmore’s men formerly stationed there. This list is printed here as **FIRST PART**,

¹Still standing. It reads (in uppercase type) *Hinkel’s fort. Several hundred yards west of this marker about the year 1761-1762 John Justice Henkel, Sr. built a block house as a home for his family and a protection against the Indians. It became a nucleus for a colonial frontier fort after used by Continental forces during the Revolution and was called Hinkle’s fort.* Later the state put up a historical marker at a “scenic overview” of Germany Valley which also remembers the fort.

²Mary Harter (1911-1992), a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists, and the founder and editor (with a great many other accomplishments) of the *Henckel Genealogical Bulletin*. I know that she would be delighted to learn something definitive has turned up about the fort which would now entitle hundreds of living descendants of Jost Hinkle, styled the Revolutionary “commander” of the fort, eligible to join patriotic societies in his right.

³The date when it was built seems very likely but is still unproven. I have since found that the fort was still offering protection to the neighborhood as late as 1781 when John McGlaughlin stated in his application for a Federal pension that he was then stationed there. The garrison was now under the command of Captain William Smith, presumably the same William Smith who had been a private under Captain Skidmore in 1775.

1775 intended to *precede* what I had published in 1998 about Captain Skidmore's company enrolled a year earlier to fight the Indians at the Battle of Point Pleasant. It was fought in 1774 in the name of George III, but by local initiative, for the advancement of the royal colony in Virginia. It opened up the west for settlement, but in 1775 Lord Dunmore, the colonial governor, had fled and the American Revolution had begun. (WS)

FIRST PART, 1775

At the time of John Skidmore's marriage to Polly Hinkle they settled near Mud Lick on the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac about two miles from the Mouth of the Seneca.⁴ This was not far from Fort Hinkle near Riverton in Pendleton County, Virginia which had been built by his father-in-law "Jost" Hinkle and his family during the French and Indian War. Hinkle's stockade was never attacked but with the coming of the Revolution the British first agitated the Indians, and then armed them, and alarms were numerous all over on the frontier.

The function of the militia in the western counties of Virginia was largely defensive. They were given the job of protecting the frontier from the Indians (now allied with the British) freeing the Continental Army for more important business elsewhere. In 1774 Captain Skidmore had been wounded twice at Point Pleasant which had subdued the Indians for the moment. Recovered, he was the logical choice to protect the fort that had been built by his wife's father in Germany Valley.

Cheuvront was probably appointed by Skidmore as his company clerk on this tour of duty, probably in the expectation that they would eventually be paid by a new government for their service. Elsewhere I have pointed out how these company clerks in 1774 had a problem setting down the names of the men who served with them.⁵ The Germans clerks (lately arrived from up the Rhine in the German Palatine) had trouble setting down the Scotch-Irish names for what was the largest ethnic block of settlers in the Virginia Valley. The reverse was true and the clerk at Fort Hinkle added still another dimension, for Joseph Louis Cheuvront was a *Francophone* born 2 February 1757 in Strasbourg, France.⁶ He was 15 when he and his first cousin Peter Challe went to England to learn the craft of smithery. Cheuvront clearly had difficulties in understanding both the Germans who served in the company, as well as the accent of the Scotch-Irish which would have been noticeably different from English he had heard spoken as a boy in London.

Moses Ellsworth, another son-in-law of Jost Jinkle, is said to have paid the captain of the *Virginia* for the Cheuvront and Challe passages, undoubtedly as indentured servants, to America on his ship which left London late in December 1773 and had arrived in Virginia by February 1774. Their terms of service for an agreed number of years were said to have been purchased by John Bennett representing Ellsworth, and they were taken to the fort to work as blacksmiths. Jacob

⁴Later he built a substantial brick house on the South Branch of the Potomac, unfortunately torn down by a later owner and replaced by a large frame Victorian house which still survives.

⁵*Lord Dunmore's Little War of 1774: His Captains And Their Men Who Opened Up Kentucky & The West To American Settlement* (Heritage Books, 2002), xii.

⁶He is said to have known seven languages, clearly an exaggeration, but he certainly did have a better education than many of the other men in the company.

Challe, reportedly an elder brother of Peter Challe, was also there by 1775 when Chevront recorded the following muster-roll in his huge French Bible.⁷

General Muster of Joseph Louis Chevront
Fort Henckel
Militia presided over by
Johann Justus Henckel, Commander of Fort and
6 June 1775 Militia
Capt. John Skidmore Company

Johann Justus Henckel Jr.
Moses Elsworth
Jacob Henckel
Adam Bievel [Biebel, Bible]
Paul Teeter
George Teeter
Philip Teeter
Andrew Johnston
Abraham Henckel
Isaac Henckel
Paul Henckel
Joseph Skidmore
Martin Peterson
James Cunningham
William Cunningham
Christian Strely [Straley]
Joseph Chevront
Valentine Felty Castle [Cassel]
Peter Challe [Shull]
Jacob Challe
Joseph Bennett
John Bennett
William Bennett

Johan Bievel [Bible]
Wm. Gregg

⁷This was a large lectern Bible: *Le Nouveau Testament de Nostre Seigneur Jesus-Christ* (the Mons edition, dated 1672), where Chevront recorded the muster roll. This edition of the French Bible was printed at Mons in modern Belgium, and five thousand copies are said to have been sold in the six months after its publication. In 1998 I did biographies of the men who were with Captain Skidmore at Point Pleasant in 1774 who could be traced. I can not to do this for the men listed in Chevront's Bible in 1775, but see my notes on Isaac Henkle, William Bennett, and Arthur Johnson elsewhere who had also served earlier under Captain Skidmore in 1774.

Jacob Rule
Robert Mennes [Minnis]
Godfrey Bumgardner
John Phearis [Phares]
Joseph Rule
Thomas Miller
George Miller
Dan House
Jacob House
Mathias House
George Dunkel
Jon Dunkel
Zach Weese
Jon Weese
Jacob Weese
John Lambert
Arthur Johnston
John Smith
Daniel Little
Alex Robbins”

After what was seemingly a peaceful tour of duty at the fort in 1775 Chevront married his first wife Elizabeth Elsworth in January 1777.⁸ He enrolled as a private in the Virginia line in April 1780, and was present at Yorktown on 17 October 1781 when the war ended with the surrender of Cornwallis. Chevront never applied for a Federal pension for his service but he did leave a memo that said: “In the year 1781 at the siege of Yorktown God delivered me from all tormenting fear, and gave me two seals to my ministry.”

In 1813 Isaac Robbins wrote to Francis Asbury, the famous Methodist bishop, that he dated his turning to God in the fall of the year that Cornwallis was taken “through the instrumentality of Brother Joseph Chevront who used to carry a Bible in his pocket and read to him and converse with him pertaining to the kingdom of God.”⁹ Chevront was ordained into the Methodist ministry at the Conference held Uniontown, Pennsylvania in 1790. He had joined the Baltimore Conference by 1800 and is recorded there as serving two parishes in northern Virginia and Ohio. He died testate on 5 March 1832 and was buried in the New Bethel Church Cemetery at Good Hope in Harrison County, West Virginia.

As for Captain Skidmore, several of the men who served still later under him during the Revolution applied for Federal pensions in their old age. Elsewhere in the Appendix I have noticed two further engagements in 1777 and 1779 when Captain Skidmore was called out. The statements made by the men on these expeditions to support their claims are our best source of information on the action that he saw during the rest of the war. While no muster roll survives, the paymaster at the new capital at Richmond lists a sum of over £350 as having been sent to Captain Skidmore in 1777

⁸He married a second wife Sarah Bollen on January 26, 1802 at Good Hope, Harrison County.

⁹This was clearly another smaller Bible (or New Testament) in English.

to pay his men.¹⁰

Let us end these notes with the cautionary *Nil Desparendum*, and then look, for example, at the shabby, dusty old foreign language Bibles long forgotten in local historical societies.

APPENDIX, PART 1774¹¹

Captain John Skidmore, the son of Joseph and Agnes (Caldwell) Skidmore, was born on 10 June 1736 in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, and died on 12 October 1809 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia, at the age of 73.¹² He married Mary Magdalena (Polly), the daughter of John Justus and Mary Magdalena (Eschmann) Henckel, on 2 March 1762 at the Peaked Mountain and Cook's Creek Presbyterian Church in Rockingham County. They are buried on a hill overlooking the site of their home about two miles down the South Branch of the Potomac from Ruddle on the east side of Route 220. His grave has been marked with a new stone by the West Virginia Hills Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists, who dedicated it to his memory on 2 August 1969.

After the defeat of Braddock's army in 1755 the militia of Augusta, Frederick, and Hampshire Counties were called out to protect the border. John Skidmore and his two older brothers all served in the French and Indian War, and the expenditures read into the minutes of the House of Delegates show that the Skidmores were paid 7sh each for their service in the company commanded by Captain Abraham Smith. On 19 August 1767 he was appointed as a Captain in the same Augusta County Militia with Peter Veneman as his Lieutenant.

His company was called out in 1774 and served with distinction at the Battle of Point Pleasant, the chief event in what is now called Dunmore's War. The call to arms went out in late July and about five weeks were spent in filling out the companies and in securing provisions. Henry Mauk, one of the first to be recruited by Captain Skidmore, reported that he was put to work making pack saddles to carry the supplies of the army across the mountains. Skidmore's company left what is now Pendleton County on 1 August 1774 and arrived at Camp Union (now Lewisburg, West Virginia) on the 10th where they rendezvoused with other units from Botetourt and Fincastle Counties. On 22 September 1774 the army under Colonel Andrew Lewis had advanced to what is now Charleston where they halted long enough to build canoes to float their supplies down the

¹⁰The inflated sum of £350 must be discounted for this was the period when paper money was "not worth a Continental."

¹¹This Appendix was written in 1998 and first published as "Captain John Skidmore and his company of South Branch Men at the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774" in the *Allegheny Regional Ancestors*, vol. 7, no. 4 (Winter 1998) 92-106. [Jeff Carr, an authority of Pendleton County families, has recently kindly updated a part of what I wrote in 1998.]

¹²This biographical material on Captain John Skidmore is taken from my earlier book *Thomas Skidmore (Scudamore), 1605-1684, of Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, and Fairfield, Connecticut; his ancestors and descendants to the ninth generation*. A completely revised and greatly enlarged third edition will now be found (with several other books and 47 articles) on the *Scudamore/Skidmore Genealogy CD-ROM* (1998). It is available currently from Cary B. Skidmore, 355 Kimberly Lane, Los Alamos, N. M. 87544. More information (not reprinted here) on Captain Skidmore's service during the Revolution, on the bench in Augusta, Rockingham, and Pendleton Counties, and his numerous posterity will also be found on the CD-ROM.

Kanawha River. A return taken of the Augusta companies at a camp on the Elk River on 27 September 1774 shows that Captain Skidmore's company consisting of himself, Lieutenant Robert Davis, Ensign Nicholas Harpole, three Sergeants, and 32 rank and file were all fit for duty.¹³ On the 30th they resumed the march up the Kanawha and arrived on October 6th at a point on the Ohio River, now Point Pleasant, where they camped for the night.

Early in the morning of October 10th two men came running into camp with the intelligence that a large party of Indians was scarcely two miles up the Ohio. The drums beat the sleepy army to arms and 300 of the men were divided into two columns and paraded out to meet the enemy. The two lines marched about 200 yards apart and had only advanced about half a mile when the Indians attacked. The men broke ranks and took shelter behind the trees. Colonel Charles Lewis (in a bright red waistcoat) fell mortally wounded almost at once. Reinforcements were sent from the camp and the engagement wore down to a series of skirmishes that lasted the rest of the day.

Eventually the company of Captain Skidmore was pocketed in between the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers and Crooked Creek with no apparent avenue of escape. Late in life Captain John Skidmore told his young grandson Archibald Taylor (1795-1889) of the considerable gallantry of Captain Mathew Arbuckle which was perhaps the turning point of the battle. Towards sunset Arbuckle with volunteers from the field jumped Crooked Creek and keeping under the high bank of the Kanawha marched single file to the rear of the Indians. Just before Arbuckle was in position Captain Skidmore was shot a second time and his company gave way. He called to them that he was not dead and to stand firm. As his men made a charge to secure him the flanking detail of Arbuckle opened fire and the Indians retreated. Soon afterwards the Indians made a final retreat across the Ohio taking their dead and wounded with them. The Virginians had lost 46 dead and 80 wounded according to the best received estimate.

News of the victory at Point Pleasant did not reach Williamsburg for almost a month. A dispatch from the camp was published in the *Virginia Gazette* on 10 November 1774 and it lists Captain Skidmore among the wounded. He was hit by two bullets that day. The first passed through the calf of his leg and did no great harm. The second, late in the day, hit him in the hip and passed through his body missing any vital organ. It lodged in his clothes on the other side; "caught in the waistband of his pants" as it was later put by Billie Thompson.

According to the pension application of Adam Harpole the company went on from Point Pleasant to a place on the west side of the Scioto River about 15 miles north of Chillicothe, Ohio, where peace was made with the Indians. They were then marched home, after a tour of what he recalled as "something more than three months." He also notes that the company did not receive any written discharges. However a payroll does survive for the company which lists the time (which varies from 91 to 134 days) that each man had served.¹⁴ Captain John Skidmore and Lieutenant

¹³Reuben Gold Thwaites and Louise Phelps Kellogg, *Documentary History of Dunmore's War 1774* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1903), 415-6.

¹⁴State Library of Virginia, *Miscellaneous Reel 78, (Soldiers and Public Service in Dunmore's War)*. I am indebted to Donna Kaminsky of Overland Park, Kansas, for a transcript of Captain Skidmore's company from the microfilm and several useful comments on the participants named there. In addition to the men who went to Point Pleasant there are on the same reel payments made to persons who contributed either supplies or services to the various companies. Among them is a payment of £1.17.2 for a claim for sundry supplies made by his mother Ann Skidmore. The margin

Robert Davis served the longest -- 134 days each. John Skidmore (with most of the other Captains who saw combat) was paid at the rate of 7sh 6d by the day for a total of £50.5sh.0d.

Several of the men who served under Captain John Skidmore at Point Pleasant enlisted soon after in the Revolutionary army. A few of them survived to file for pensions as old men, particularly after the Pension Act of 1832 was passed. Their applications are the best source of information that we have on the action which his company saw during that war. John Mace (who was not at Point Pleasant) lived later in Lewis County and in the state of Ohio. He stated that he was enrolled in May 1777 under Captain Skidmore to go to the relief of the settlers in the Tygart Valley. Isaac Hinkle, who had been at Point Pleasant in the company commanded by his brother-in-law, was now in 1777 his Lieutenant while Samuel Skidmore (a younger brother of the Captain) was the company's Ensign. According to Mace the company was marched to Westfall's Fort in the Tygart Valley where they were based while spying and ranging throughout the West Augusta area. They spent their time there searching for Indians and buying beef for the regular army who were pursuing the British elsewhere. No muster roll survives for this company, although the paymaster at the new capital at Richmond lists a sum of over £350 as having been sent in 1777 to Captain Skidmore to pay his men in the *Greenbrier Militia*.¹⁵ John Hagle, who was living in Lewis County when he applied for a pension in 1832, says that he was enrolled as an Indian spy under Captain Skidmore on 1 March 1779 and was discharged at Christmas, this being "the periods between which experience had taught them to fear visits from the savage foe."¹⁶

During the lull following Burgoyne's surrender the new county of Rockingham was formed out of Augusta. Captain Skidmore lived within the boundaries of the new county, and was appointed by Governor Patrick Henry to serve as one of first Gentlemen Justices for Rockingham County. He was later nominated by the Court as High Sheriff and appointed as Major in the Rockingham Militia. However before his signed commission as Major was returned from Richmond, a formality, he had resigned on 25 May 1778 and William Nalle (who had also served as a Captain at Point Pleasant) was appointed in his place.

The following officers and men served under him at Point Pleasant, and to their names we have appended the number of days they served, their *per diem* rate, and the total payment they received for their service on the expedition:

notes that this sum was "p^d JS," who was presumably to then reimburse his mother. She probably contributed cornmeal for diets for his men from the family mill on Skidmore Mill Run above Ruddle.

¹⁵John Skidmore (almost as great a land speculator as his father) entered a small claim in the Tygart Valley for 200 acres adjoining the land of John Lambert, which he later assigned to Heinrich Carlock who in turn assigned it to Daniel Westfall. It was confirmed to Westfall by the Land Commissioners on 25 March 1780.

¹⁶John Frederick Dorman, *Virginia Revolutionary Pension Applications*, (Dartmouth, Virginia, 1992) volume 49, 34-6. Nothing else is presently known about an expedition by Captain Skidmore's company in 1779 and Hagle may have been confused about the date. Hagle (who was born in 1750 at Schuylkill in Pennsylvania) had been earlier at Point Pleasant under Captain John Lewis and Lieutenant William White. He stated that he "started from the part of Virginia which is now Randolph County under Lt. William White as a drafted militia man, [and] was Marched to Point Pleasant."

Robert Davis [Lieutenant], was paid at the rate of 6sh, for which he eventually received £40.4sh.0d. Davis, who was of Welsh extraction, is said to have come with his family to the Virginia frontier from North Carolina. He settled just north of Brandywine in what is now Pendleton County on land purchased from Mathew Patton.¹⁷ He married Sarah, a daughter of Roger and Hannah (Smith) Dyer and previously the widow of Henry *Horse* [Haas, Hawes] on 8 September 1763.¹⁸ He entered a claim on 18 January 1775 for goods and services supplied for the expedition to Point Pleasant.¹⁹ Davis became one of the area's most useful citizens. He was named a Captain in the militia at the Rockingham Court of 23 March 1779, and was later a Major in the Continental Line. He served Rockingham County as Sheriff, and was one of the eleven original justices as well as the first Sheriff of Pendleton County on its formation in 1788. He later represented Pendleton County in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1793 and again in 1796.²⁰ He had died before 1 December 1818 when his will was proven, and he and his wife are buried in a family cemetery near Brandywine.²¹ The South Branch Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a marker there to his memory in 1982.

Nicholas Harpole [Ensign]. He earned £14.12sh.6d (at 2sh 6d by the day) for 117 days of service. He was born at Epfenbach in Germany about 1735 and arrived at Philadelphia on the *Billander Thistle* in 1738 at the listed age of eight in the family of Anna Barbara Herboldt.²² He and his younger brother Adam settled in what is now Pendleton County. Nicholas was appointed an Ensign in the militia at the Augusta Court on 17 August 1773.²³ He and his first wife Elizabeth (probably the mother of his ten children) lived on North Mill Creek in what is now Hardy County where he farmed 195 acres.²⁴ Nicholas Harpole had been involved about 1768 (during an interval of peace) in the savage murder of three friendly Indians who were traveling down the South Branch Valley on their way north. They were pursued down the valley by a party of white men that included

¹⁷*Pendleton County, West Virginia, Past and Present* (1991), 99.

¹⁸See the "Session Book of Peaked Mountain and Cook's Creek Presbyterian Church" in the *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, vol. 20, no. 2 (Fall 1984), 71, where the bride is called Sarah *Morse*, clearly a misreading of *Horse*. See also Lyman Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, III, 84, where an undated settlement of the estate of Henry *Horse* (sic) notes that his widow was now married to Robert Davis. Sarah and her brother James Dyer had been taken prisoners by the Shawnee after the massacre at Fort Seybert in 1758 (where their father had been killed).

¹⁹Katherine G. Bushman, "The Point Pleasant Claims" in the *Augusta Historical Bulletin*, vol. 9, no. 1 (Spring 1973) 32-41.

²⁰Cynthia Miller Leonard, *The General Assembly of Virginia, a Bicentennial Register of Members* (Richmond, 1978), 192, 205.

²¹Pendleton County Will Book 4, page 32.

²²B. C. and Agnes S. Harpole, *Harpole Cousins, the Harpole-Harpold-Harpool Families in America* (West Point, Mississippi, 1987), 14. Epfenbach (Postal Code 74925) is in the Neckar River Valley, near Heidelberg.

²³Chalkley, I, 173.

²⁴*Ibid*, III, 405.

Henry Judy (1744-1824), Andrew Skidmore (1750-1827), and a man named Cowan.²⁵ They caught up with the Indians on Mill Creek and killed all three of them. The white men who committed the murders were apprehended and jailed, but about 200 of their neighbors raised a party to storm the jail and they were released and never brought to trial.²⁶ Kercheval says that one of the prisoners (who he did not name) was later a Captain in the militia at Point Pleasant -- which may have been a reference to Harpole.²⁷ In happier times he married soon after 15 August 1775 [Anna] Margaret Burgstaller, the young widow of George Dice, Senior, as his second wife.²⁸ He was a patriot during the Revolution that followed soon after as his public service claim shows.²⁹ He is said to have died before 2 September 1806,³⁰ although his estate was not appraised until 7 December 1807. The vendue sale bill is dated 5 April 1808, when the widow was one of the purchasers.³¹

Roger Pattun [Patton] [Ensign]. He was paid £16.7sh.6d (at 2sh 6d) for 131 days. He was born in 1748, a son of Mathew and Esther (Dyer) Patton and a namesake of his grandfather Roger Dyer who had been killed at Fort Seybert. Mathew Patton, his father, is said to have been born in 1730 in Northern Ireland at Newton Limavady, County Derry, and to have died on 3 November 1803 at Sycamore near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. Roger was clearly one of the very first men recruited for Captain Skidmore's company, no doubt by his uncle Lieutenant Robert Davis. He is last noticed in Virginia at Peter Hull's vendue sale on 16 August 1780,³² and signed a petition before 1 June 1782 in Kentucky. He was taxed in 1790 in Jessamine (then Fayette) County, Kentucky, where he lived at or near Steals Landing at the mouth of Stone Lick.³³ He died there

²⁵Nicholas Judy (who we will meet later) was a younger brother of Henry Judy. He and Andrew Skidmore were both later members of Captain Skidmore's company.

²⁶Samuel Kercheval, *A History of the Valley of Virginia* (3rd edition, Woodstock, Virginia, 1902) 104-5, who had his account of the incident from the son of one of the men in the rescue party. Alexander Scott Withers, *Chronicles of Border Warfare* (Revised edition, Baltimore, Maryland, 1980) 135-6, adds a few details. He says that only Judy was apprehended and jailed.

²⁷See Freeman H. Hart, *The Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution, 1763-1789* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1942), 78-9. The colonial government made an effort to control what were called these "villainous bloody minded rascals" after a similar incident in 1765, but the frontier courts could do little or nothing to enforce the law. It is also possible that Kercheval confused Andrew Skidmore (one of the bloody minded rascals) with his older brother Captain John.

²⁸Chalkley, III, 141. *Johann George Theiss* (Dice) and Margaret Burgstaller were married on 7 March 1755 at Tulpehocken in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Margaret Dice, the administratrix of her husband, was still a widow on 15 August 1775 when she settled the will of her late husband. Three days later (on 18 August 1775) Nicholas Harpole was also at court to enter a claim for supplies or services made for the expedition to Point Pleasant.

²⁹Constance Levinson and Louise C. Levinson, *Rockingham County, Virginia, Minute Book 1778-1792* (Part I 1778-1786), 143. On 5 November 1781 Nicholas Harpole entered a claim for two bullocks weighing 843 lbs at 2d per pound.

³⁰*DAR Patriot Index* (Centennial Edition), II, 1317.

³¹Pendleton County Will Book 2, pages 10, 26. The widow Margaret had died before 7 April 1812 when a final settlement was made of his lands and personal property. (*Ibid.*, page 185.)

³²Chalkley, III, 158.

³³James Rood Robertson, *Petitions of the early inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly*

(apparently a widower) before February 1812 when his will (dated 10 November 1811) was brought into the Jessamine court and proved.³⁴

William Bennett. He was paid £9.16sh.6d for 131 days. Jeff Carr, who has made a diligent effort to untangle the Bennett families in Pendleton County, believes that this William may have been the unnamed (and unmarried) *second* tithable living with John Bennett in 1777.³⁵ He appears to have been taxed separately in 1782, and then disappears. If we pick and choose carefully among the later records mentioning William Bennetts he appears to have been the man of his name who drowned during the American Revolution. This William and James Lambert served together in the war, and when Lambert later applied for a pension he stated that William Bennet had drowned with Lambert's discharge in his possession. Lambert's pension application shows that he went with Captain Skidmore to the relief of the settlers in the Tygart Valley in 1777:

“The first of June 1774, he volunteered for three months and served against the Indians under Col. [Andrew] Lewis, Major [Gawin] Hamilton, Capt. [John] Skidmore, Lieu. [Ralph] Stewart, and Ensign William White, First Sergeant James Stewart a brother to Lieu. Col. Stewart, and marched from Wilson's Station which was situated in the Tiger Valley on the Monongehaly River to the mouth of the Kenhawa River where he was in a severe engagement with the Indians. About three hundred of the whites were killed and wounded, but how many of the Indians could not be ascertained as the warriors in order to save the scalps of the fallen, would drag them to the Ohio River and throw them into the stream.”

James Lambert's name does not appear on Captain Skidmore's payroll for Point Pleasant, and this statement can not be explained. It is not likely that he invented service in Dunmore's War, since this did not qualify him for credit under the Pension Act of 1832.³⁶

of Virginia, 1769-1792 (Louisville, 1914), petition no. 16, pages 66-8.

³⁴Jessamine Will Book A, page 387. It remembers (with several other children) his daughter *Easter* named no doubt for his mother. An account of Patton and his nine children can be found in Mary Lee Keister Talbot's *Fort Seybert Massacre*.

³⁵See “*An Early Tithable List [Augusta County, 1777]*” submitted by William H. Rice to the *Allegheny Regional Ancestors*, vol. I, no. 4 (Winter, 1992), 50-1. The position of John Bennett on this list of the tithables in Captain John Skidmore's company is important, for he is surrounded by a good many of the familiar South Branch names that filled out the company at Point Pleasant. See also “Corrected Errors” by Jeff Carr in the *ARA*, vol. 6, no. 4 (Winter 1997) 94.

³⁶Little, II, 1999. Lambert (1758-1847) was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, and moved in 1814 to Dearborn County, Indiana, where he applied for a pension in November 1841. I am greatly indebted to Jeff Carr for this extract from his pension file. It seems likely that he was a son of the John Lambert who had made an entry next to John Skidmore in the Tygart Valley noticed earlier. Captain Ralph Stewart also commanded a company of Randolph County men at Point Pleasant in 1774, but James Lambert's name does not appear on the payroll of his company. Lambert says that he lived during the Revolution in Rockingham County, so it is likely that he served under Gawin Hamilton who was not recorded as Major there until 29 May 1781. Hamilton (who had married Margaret Skidmore, a sister of Captain Skidmore) did a tour of duty under General Muhlenberg at

Thomas Norton. He was paid £8.3sh.6d for 109 days. A poor man, he is on the list of Augusta County men (noticed elsewhere) taxed as a tithables in 1777 but with no land.³⁷ He had died before 26 November 1781 when Peter Veneman came to the Rockingham Court and obtained an order that the churchwardens bind out Norton's daughter Sarah (then aged 4 1/2) to him until she came of age. Norton also left an unnamed wife and other children "destitute of the means of subsistence."³⁸

Thomas Herrott [Herold]. He was paid £16.7sh.6d 131 days. Nothing has been learned of this man either before or after the battle. [He was not related to the Harholt family of Pendleton County.]

John Wyat. He was paid £16.7sh.6d for 131 days. John Wyat was a Pendleton County man with probable roots in what is now Greene (then Orange) County, Virginia. In October 1762 "John Wyatt apprenticed himself to James Griffin to learn the mystery of a cooper, from now until he arrives at the age of 21."³⁹ He was probably then about the age of 14, but was another man in Captain Skidmore's company who did not survive to old age. He was dead before January 1790 in Pendleton County when his son John Wyat [Junior], called "a poor boy" was bound to James Patterson by the Overseers of the Poor. Samuel Wyat, John's younger brother, had Thomas Collett appointed as his guardian in September 1794, and their brother Edmond Wyatt later married Collett's daughter Mary. In 1806 Edmond, William, John and Samuel were named as plaintiffs in a land title dispute where they were identified as the sons of John *Wiat*, deceased.⁴⁰

Henry Mauch [Mauk]. Paid £17.7sh.6d for 131 days. He was born (according to his own statement) in 1761 most likely in Shenandoah County, but enlisted in Augusta County in the Indian War of 1774 apparently at the age of 13.⁴¹ According to his pension application he was put by Captain Skidmore to making pack saddles to carry supplies. He went about four or five years after Point Pleasant to what is now Sullivan County, Tennessee (then North Carolina) where he enlisted in 1780 in the North Carolina Line. He lived on the Holston River where he built a fish trap that

Norfolk in 1781, and it seems likely that Lambert was at Norfolk with him.

³⁷Thomas Blizard, Thomas Hicks, George Couger (375 acres), Posley Stone, Andrew Full [misread as *Tule*] (50 acres), Robert Davis (297 acres), Michael Houver, John Smith, George Richard, Henry Make, Nicholas Judy, John Wiet, and Arthur Johnston also appear on the same list as tithables in 1777 without land (except as noted).

³⁸Constance Levinson and Louise C. Levinson, *Rockingham County, Virginia, Minute Book 1778-1792*. (Part I, 1778-1786), 95. Sarah Norton survived to adulthood and was remembered in a deed of gift from Peter Veneman shortly before his death. (Pendleton County Deed Book 5, page 85).

³⁹Orange County Deed Book 14, page 266. Jeff Carr has found that James Griffin, Wyatt's master, lived in western part of Orange County which is now Greene. Griffin was a familiar of Charles and James Walker and of John Warner (who married secondly Anne Walker) all to be noticed later. Peter Ferrell married Jane *Whyatt* in 1783, and was one of the defendants in a later dispute over boundaries where John Wyatt's sons were the plaintiffs.

⁴⁰Pendleton County Minute Book 1805-7, pages 136 and 199.

⁴¹Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck, *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers* (Baltimore, 1988), 211. It seems likely that he was kin of an older Henry Mauk who served in the French and Indian War from Shenandoah (then Frederick) County. This name is frequently read (in error) as Mank.

provided him with a living for a time, but it was demolished after an act of the Tennessee legislature required that thirty feet be left in the current of rivers for the passage of boats. On 2 November 1806 the citizens of Sullivan County petitioned that an exception to the law be made “to bennefit the neighbourhood adjacent unto the same place where the old trap stood which would be of Great utility to that Part of the Community.”⁴² Henry Mauk applied for a pension in Sullivan County on 22 August 1832 at the age of 71, and presumably died there.⁴³

Thomas McCollick [Collett]. Paid £16.7sh.6d for 131 days.⁴⁴ He is said (on no known evidence) to have been born about 1760, but if this is so he was considerably younger than his wife. How he arrived in Pendleton County is unknown, but he may have come from what is now Greene County, Virginia. His Pendleton County neighbors John Warner, Thomas Wilmoth, and Samuel Richards all seemingly came from Greene (then Orange) County.⁴⁵ Thomas is said to have had a brother George Collett who was captured and raised by the Indians, and who was killed while fighting with them at Point Pleasant. Thomas Collett is reported to have recognized his brother’s body when looking at the dead left on the battlefield.⁴⁶ He married Margaret Bartlett, an illegitimate daughter of Mary Conrad. Margaret Collett was an eventual heir to her grandfather Jacob Conrad, a blacksmith at Ruddle.⁴⁷ The Colletts seemingly prospered, and on 30 March 1782 he filed a public

⁴²*Ansearchin’ News*, vol. 32, no. 4 (Winter 1985) 160.

⁴³The probate records of Sullivan County are lost before 1838. A son Henry Mauk, Junior (1793-1870), married Peggy, a daughter of Harmon Latture.

⁴⁴Since these notes were written David Armstrong has published “Thomas Collett Sr. of Pendleton and Randolph County” in the *ARA*, vol. 7, no. 2 (Summer 1998) 45-51.

⁴⁵Thomas Collett is mentioned in the loose papers that survive in a suit *Phares vs. Veneman* adds some genealogical detail about these people: John Walker (who had moved away from Pendleton by 1790) had been a witness to the note given by John Phares to Peter Veneman in 1777 promising to repay a loan. Phares defaulted and this generated a number of depositions. Thomas Wilmoth, Senior, died in 1778 and his widow Margaret married John Phares as his second wife. Phares then moved in with the widow Wilmoth, and Thomas *Colleck* testified that he had gone to Wilmoth’s plantation to see Phares in 1779. Jacob Conrad gave a deposition on 10 August 1790 at his smithery that Phares had promised to repay the loan to Veneman after he sold a grey horse belonging to Margaret, but did not do so. John Smith, apparently the man of his name in Captain Skidmore’s company noticed later, also testified on 17 August 1790 that John Phares had lived in 1777 at the Buffalo Hills on the plantation belonging to Margaret Wilmoth. (Extracted from Envelope No. 3 of loose papers from the Pendleton County Court Records given by H. M. Calhoun to West Virginia University at Morgantown.) See also my article on the Phares family in the *Allegheny Regional Ancestors*, vol. 5, no. 2 (Summer 1996) 2-10.

⁴⁶Thwaites and Kellogg, page 422. This is on the authority of a document in the Draper Mss (Ref: 8ZZ71). Two other young white men, both former captives, also fought with the Indians at Point Pleasant but survived the battle.

⁴⁷Jeff Carr points out that Margaret was old enough to partake of communion in 1767, and that her daughter Mary (wife of Edmond Wyat) was born about 1770-5. This would put the indiscretion of Mary Conrad with Bartlett back in the Berks-Lancaster Counties area of Pennsylvania where the Conrads lived until about 1763. Jacob Conrad’s will was proved on 19 March 1776. (Chalkley, III, 143)

service claim (as Thomas Collick) with the Rockingham Court for driving packhorses.⁴⁸ In 1788 he was taxed on seven horses and was living in the Buffalo Hills.⁴⁹ The Colletts stayed there until 3 October 1804 when they sold four tracts (apparently all their holdings) to Oliver McCoy, and moved to Beverly in Randolph County.⁵⁰ On 28 October 1816 Thomas Collett, *Senior*, having given bond, was licensed to celebrate the rites of matrimony in the county.⁵¹ On 27 August 1818 he gave a deposition for Andrew Skidmore in which he stated:

“that he [Collett] was at pnt Plesant under the command of Connl. Andrew Lewis in the old Indian war and that he the said Andrew Skidmore was there in the Service under him [*i.e.*, Lewis] and that he the said Skidmore was wounded there in the Battel.”

Collett is said to have died on 27 June 1823 according to his D.A.R. marker in the Beverly Cemetery.⁵²

John Akin [Agin]. He was paid £13.7sh.6d. for 131 days. Not certainly identified, but he is probably the John *Akin* taxed in Greenbrier County (that part now Monroe).⁵³ He was taxed as John *Agen* in Monroe County in 1800.

Arthur Johnson, [Junior]. Paid £13.7sh.6d. for 131 days. He was born about 1750, the youngest son of Arthur and Margaret (Phares) Johnson, Senior, who lived near Dayton in Rockingham County.⁵⁴ Johnson married Elizabeth Harrison, and they settled on the North Fork of the South Branch near his older brother Andrew Johnson and the Hinkles, Greggs, and Evermans. He appears on the Personal Property Tax Lists of Rockingham County from 1782 to 1787, but is gone in 1788. The Johnsons immediately appear thereafter in Harrison County, Virginia, where they made their home on the West Fork of the Monongahela east of Clarksburg. He appears on the tax lists there until 1807, by which time they had gone with the Cutlers (who had married two of their children) to what is now Xenia Township, Greene County, Ohio. They went on to Spencer and Monroe Counties in Indiana, and finally to Edgar County, Illinois. Arthur Johnson died there in

⁴⁸Levinson, I, 116.

⁴⁹John W. Wayland, *Virginia Valley Records*, (Reprint edition, Baltimore, Maryland, 1978) 104. His neighbors were Peter *Phenimon* (Veneman), *Sammeywell* Richards, and John Smith of the Buffalo Hills. The last two were presumably his former comrades at Point Pleasant.

⁵⁰Rick Toothman, *Pendleton County (West) Virginia Deedbook Records, 1788-1813*, (Bowie, Maryland, 1995), 124. In 1805 he purchased 181 acres at Beverly from William Briggs (Randolph County Deed Book 2, page 244) and is first noticed there in the tax list of 1805.

⁵¹See Hu Maxwell, *History of Randolph County, West Virginia* (Morgantown, 1898) 313. This may be a confusion with his son, Thomas Collett, *Junior* (1788-1870), who was a clergyman. The son was a founder of the Arnold Hill (Primitive Baptist) Church near the Elkins Airport, where he was a Trustee in 1818.

⁵²His date of birth on the same marker is certainly wrong.

⁵³Larry G. Shuck, *Greenbrier County (West) Virginia Records*, (Athens, Georgia, n. d.) 115.

⁵⁴J. Houston Harrison, *Settlers by the Long Grey Trail* (Dayton, Virginia, 1935) 208-9. Margaret, the posthumous daughter of Arthur Johnson, Senior, was the wife of Andrew Skidmore, who is noticed later.

March 1823. His wife Elizabeth (Harrison) Johnson survived until August or September of 1830 when she died at the reputed age of 88 years. They are buried on a farm belonging to their son east of Grand View in Edgar County.⁵⁵

Adam Mallow. Paid £9.15sh.0d for 130 days. He was born on 6 October 1751, the son of Johann Michael and Anna Margaret (_____) Mallow. They arrived at Philadelphia on the *Phoenix* in 1749 coming from Griesbach in Alsace.⁵⁶ They lived briefly at or near Marion Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and then went about 1753 to Mallow's Run near Upper Tract in Pendleton County. He served there in the French and Indian War.⁵⁷ Mrs. Mallow and two of her children were captured by the Shawnee Indians when they destroyed Fort Upper Tract in 1758, and were marched to the Ohio country. When an infant daughter carried in her mother's arms started to cry the Indians forced her to move on after leaving the child on a rock. The little girl was never seen again. Mrs. Mallow returned home after two or three years, but the young Adam remained with the Indians for about six years until a treaty was arranged for the return of the prisoners.⁵⁸ On his return Adam Mallow married Sarah (born 16 May 1753, died 2 April 1850), a daughter of Lewis and Eva (_____) Bush of Pendleton County.⁵⁹ They had moved before 1810 to Concord Township, Ross County, Ohio, where Adam Mallow (remembered as a ranger and scout in the Virginia militia) died on 27 November 1841 at the age of 90 -- presumably the last survivor of Captain Skidmore's company.⁶⁰

Cornelius Bryant. Paid £9.12sh.0d for 128 days. He was born in 1749, a son of Cornelius and Ann (_____) Bryant.⁶¹ This name is quite uncommon and he may have been related to the Cornelius Briant of Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, whose will was filed on 7 August 1815. His two executors were Sarah Briant (the widow) and John McGilliard. His wife Sarah Moore (who he had married on 30 September 1809 in Butler County, Ohio) was the only beneficiary mentioned in the will.⁶²

⁵⁵Much of this account of the Johnson family has been taken from the the typed notebooks of the late Joseph M. Kellogg of Lawrence, Kansas, now available on microfilm.

⁵⁶This place is included in Niederbronn-les-Bains, Bas-Rhin (Postal Code 67110).

⁵⁷John W. Wayland, *History of Rockingham County, Virginia* (1912) 52.

⁵⁸Annette Kunselman Burgert, *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America* (Camden, Maine, 1992), 354. Michael Mallow's first wife had died by 1769. He married secondly on 3 December 1769 Mary Ingle "of Philadelphia" at St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church at Douglasville, Berks County, Pennsylvania. As unlikely as this may seem the identification is certain since Michael *Mallo* is called "of Augusta County, Virginia" in the parish register. This useful reference was supplied by Glenn Huffman of Harrisonburg, Virginia.

⁵⁹Ludwig [Lewis] Bush was born on 2 July 1723 at Zuzenhausen in Daisbach, Germany (Postal Code 74939), and died after 1799 in Fayette County, Ohio. He came on the Hope to Philadelphia in 1735 at the age of 12.

⁶⁰Ross County Genealogical Society, *Ross County, Ohio, Families* (Bicentennial Edition, 1976), I, 261. The material found here on the Mallow family is based on the research of Dr. Byron Stinson of Clarksburg, Ohio. See also Toothman, page 224.

⁶¹Chalkley, III, 533.

⁶²This area was settled largely by people from New Jersey and New York, and this identification must be taken as very tentative. No other mention has been found in Kentucky, Ohio, or Tennessee

Henry Jordan. He was paid £9.12sh.0d for 128 days. He was born about 1760, and was paid after Point Pleasant for his subsequent service at Pittsburgh. He went next into the Fifth Virginia Continental Line.⁶³ He was probably the son of John Jourdan, Senior, who acquired land on the Bullpasture in 1768, and again it is likely (but unproven) that he was the Henry Jordan (presumably from what is now Highland County, Virginia) who went with his wife Lydia Stone (born 1763) to Williamson County, Tennessee.⁶⁴ He applied for a pension on 13 November 1818, and was enumerated there (over 45) in the 1820 census. He had died by 1823 in Williamson County when his probate was recorded.⁶⁵

Abraham Hornback. Paid £9.12sh.0d for 128 days. He was probably born in 1758 on the South Branch in Hardy County, the son of Daniel Hornbeck. He remained with the army after Point Pleasant, and was later paid at Romney on 25 October 1775 for his service as a ranger under Captain James Parson.⁶⁶ He enlisted in Hampshire County in the Eighth Virginia Continental Line, and later with Captain Zackquill Morgan's Rifleman in Illinois. He went to Nelson County, Kentucky (probably in 1779), where he married Hannah Cleaver (then aged 19), on 3 April 1783 at the home of her father William Cleaver. He applied for a pension on 27 May 1819 in Spencer County, Indiana, where he died on 16 November 1834. After his death the widow applied on 19 September 1842 for a pension in his right. She was then aged 78 and died a few months later on 14 December 1842. For the Cleaver family see my notes on the company of Captain Jonas Friend.

John Smith. Paid £7.4sh.0d for 96 days. He is almost certainly the John Smith (there were two others of the name in the area) who lived in the Buffalo Hills next to Thomas Collett (q.v.), Thomas Wilmoth, and Peter Veneman.⁶⁷ On 9 April 1787 he sold 98 acres of land to Samuel Richards between the land of Thomas Wilmott and Peter Venemon for £15. No wife (or her dower interest) is mentioned and it seems likely that he was then unmarried.⁶⁸ He disappears from the personal property tax lists of Pendleton County about 1803, and presumably died unmarried and without the benefit of probate.

Patrick Sinnett. He was paid £7.4sh.0d for 96 days. He was born on 17 March 1752 in Ireland and came to America in 1773. He was at Point Pleasant and afterwards served in the Virginia Line. He settled after the war at Black Thorn in that part of Rockingham that became Pendleton

of another man with the name.

⁶³Gwathmey, 430.

⁶⁴In the 1810 census of Pendleton County Peter Stone and John Jordan, Junior, were neighbors and enumerated on page 1098 in that area which was later Highland County, Virginia. See Mary Harter, *Pendleton County, Virginia, Marriage Bonds 1791-1853 [and] Complete 1810 Census* (Key West, Florida, 1979), 49.

⁶⁵Williamson County Will Book III, page 653.

⁶⁶Gwathmey, 392. His father Daniel Westfall was paid on the same day for the provisions he had supplied to the militia.

⁶⁷George Mathews produced claims on 18 January 1775 for John Smith, Peter Vaneman, and George Hammer, all neighbors in the Buffalo Hills.

⁶⁸Toothman, page 1. This was one of the first deeds recorded in the new Pendleton County. This John Smith is frequently called "Senior," which does not necessarily prove that he had a son of the same name -- only that he was the eldest of the men of his name in the neighborhood.

County.⁶⁹ In 1788 *Patt Sanit* was taxed on seven horses.⁷⁰ He married Catherine, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (_____) Hevener, Senior, of Shaver's Run on 1 May 1783 in Pendleton County.⁷¹ He remained there until 1815 when all of his family except his eldest son moved to what is now Harrisville, Ritchie County. He applied for a pension on 18 March 1833 in Ritchie (then Wood) County, Virginia, where he died on 19 December 1850. His widow was living in Ritchie County on 13 April 1855 aged 86.⁷²

John Abygust [Arbogast]. Paid £7.2sh.6d for 95 days. He is said to have been born about 1762 in what is now Highland County, a son of Michael (1734-1812) and Christina (_____) Arbogast who had come (it is said) from Cologne, Germany, in 1749 on board the *Speedwell*.⁷³ He served under Captain Peter Hull in the 2nd Battalion of Augusta County Militia in 1779 together with several of his former comrades from Point Pleasant.⁷⁴ He and Hannah Davis were married about 1788, and settled in Pendleton County.⁷⁵ He died there near Circleville before 3 April 1821, the date of his probate in Pendleton County.⁷⁶

Robert Moore. Paid £8.15.6d for 117 days. Another very common name, but it seems likely that he is the Robert Moore living close to Roger Patton at Steeles Ferry near the mouth of Stone Lick in Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1787. There was a small colony of families from the South Branch there by this date.

George Cowger. Paid £8.15.6d for 117 days. He is said to have been a younger son of Michael Cowger who had settled on 900 acres in the Shenandoah Valley in 1753.⁷⁷ He married Hannah, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Dyer) Hawes, and entered a claim on 18 August 1775 for goods or services supplied for the Point Pleasant expedition. He died before 6 November 1788 when his estate was appraised near Fort Seybert.⁷⁸ His widow Hannah married Jacob *Trimble* (Trumbo) as

⁶⁹*Pendleton County* (1991), 212.

⁷⁰Wayland, 104. The unknown clerk who set down the military vouchers in 1788 had no doubt many virtues, but spelling was not chief among them.

⁷¹It was Frederick Hevener, *Junior*, a nephew, who married Rachel Peck. Frederick, *Senior* (1745-1817) came from Tulpehocken in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

⁷²Little, III, 3147.

⁷³See Charles J. Eades, *Arbogasts in America, 1749-1991* (Nashville, 1991).

⁷⁴Oren F. Morton, *A History of Highland County, Virginia* (Baltimore, 1979), 194. William Bennett, Thomas Blizzard, Michael Hoover, and Sebastian Stone also served in Captain Hull's company. Peter Hull commanded a troop of cavalry at Yorktown, but it is not known if any of his former company was with him at this late date.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, 257.

⁷⁶Pendleton County Will Book 4, page 49. His will is dated 20 December 1820.

⁷⁷*Pendleton County* (1991), 93. The descent from Michael Cowger is unproven. [Jeff Carr thinks it more likely that George Cowger was the eldest son of Johan Cowger and Anna Barbara (Propst) Cowger who were married on 9 March 1742 on the Cohansey River in Salem or Cumberland Counties, New Jersey. She was a sister of Johan Michael Propst, a pioneer in Pendleton County. When some Moravian missionaries passed up the South Fork in Pendleton County in the late 1740s they noted in their diary that they had known Propst "back on the Cohansie."

⁷⁸Melba Cowger Eitniear, *From Adam through Jacob, the Cowger Trek Across America* (Seminole, Texas, 1986) 144.

her second husband before 7 March 1791 when her dower in Cowger's land was laid off "to include the mansion house, the loom house, and the barn."⁷⁹

Henry Swatley [Swadley]. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was born, probably in Pennsylvania, about 1748, a son of Mark and Catherine (_____) Swadley.⁸⁰ He married Mary, a daughter of Valentine and Maria Catherine (Oberlin) Pence, in Pendleton County.⁸¹ He filed a public service claim for supplies in 1782, and in 1788 was taxed on 13 horses. He died before 2 December 1829, the day his will was proved in Pendleton County.⁸²

James Jones. He was paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He, or another man of the name, also served on the expedition to Point Pleasant with the Captain John Lewis whose company was raised largely in what is now the Tygarts River Valley and the present Highland County.⁸³

Andrew Full. Paid £6.16.6d for 91 days. He was on the South Fork in 1771, and appears to have been kin to an earlier man of his name who served with Michael Mallow in the French and Indian War.⁸⁴ He also seems to have enjoyed the military life and is probably the man of this name later with Captain Zackquill Morgan in Illinois.

Postle [Sebastian] Stone. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was a son of Henry and Julianna (Andre) Stone. Henry *Stein* arrived on the Edinburgh at Philadelphia in 1748 from Hoppstädten in the Rhineland-Palatinate. He settled at Atohoe in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he married his first wife on 4 February 1750.⁸⁵ Their son John Sebastian was born on 28 March 1752. He was assessed after Point Pleasant as *Posley* (a frequent German corruption of Sebastian) Stone in 1777, and served with four of his former comrades from the battle there in Captain Hull's company of Augusta County Militia in 1779. Sebastian married Catherine, a daughter of Sebastian and Catherine (Müller) Hoover about 1787, and was a brother-in-law of Michael Hoover next below. The Stones went to Woodford County, Kentucky, about 1789. He had died in Woodford County by 1809 when his estate was appraised.⁸⁶

Michael Hover [Hoover]. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was born on the South Branch of the Potomac, a son of Sebastian Hoover, *Senior* and his wife Catherine (Müller) Hoover. His father (called *Bossell* Hoover) entered a claim in 1775 for provisions made for six men for eight days, and for £9 due for a horse supplied to the campaign to Point Pleasant. Michael Hoover served in 1779 in the Virginia Continental Line. He married firstly Mary (_____), and secondly Susanna, a daughter of George Simmons, Senior, on 30 November 1830; who was previously the widow of

⁷⁹Toothman, p. 14.

⁸⁰*Ibid.*, p. 25.

⁸¹*Pendleton County* (1991), 222.

⁸²Pendleton County Will Book 4, page 128. His will was dated several weeks earlier on 16 September 1829.

⁸³There were two captains named John Lewis at Point Pleasant, and it can take some effort to distinguish between them.

⁸⁴Bostruck, 203.

⁸⁵Annette Kunselman Burgert, *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from German-Speaking Lands to North America, vol. II, The Western Palatinate* (Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, 1985) 313.

⁸⁶On 1 September 1812 his heirs returned deeds to Pendleton County from Kentucky disposing of their interest in the lands of their grandfather. See Toothman, 170.

George Crumett.⁸⁷ He applied for a pension on 7 November 1832 on the South Branch (after the new act was passed) and was then living about 12 miles from his birthplace.⁸⁸ He died in 1842.

Thomas Blizzard. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was born on 5 December 1747 a son of John and Ruth (_____) Blizzard.⁸⁹ He married Eleanor Rodney (born 1751) and they signed a quitclaim deed with the other children of John Blizzard on 13 November 1799.⁹⁰ They moved to Ohio arriving there in November 1808. They are said to have come from Virginia in a company of ten families and followed the Zane Trace to Irville. From this point on they cut their way through the unbroken wilderness to what is now Jackson Township in Muskingum County. His family consisted at that time of eight children, three of whom were married daughters.⁹¹ He bought the southwest quarter of section 12 of Jackson Township, and the “old Blizzard homestead” descended to his son Colonel William Blizzard.⁹² Thomas Blizzard of [blank] County, Ohio, sold his lands in Pendleton County to Ferdinand Lair of Rockingham County on 2 February 1808 for £500.⁹³ There is an interesting family story about Thomas sending his youngest son William, then about 15, back to Virginia on “the little gray mare” (who remembered the trail) to collect the money due from the sale. Thomas Blizzard died on 22 January 1833 in Muskingum County at the age of 85.

Goodleaf [Gottlieb] Gabbard. Paid £8.15sh.6d. Probably from Frederick County, Virginia, he had a survey as *Cutlip* Gabbard for 50 acres on the South Branch adjoining Henry Swadley on 21 October 1773. On 18 March 1778 he was owed a small debt from the estate of Mark, the father of his neighbor Henry Swadley.⁹⁴ In 1779 Gottlieb acquired Adam Stroud’s preemption of 1400 acres between the Elk and Gauley Rivers, and came to an agreement with Cornelius Riddle of Augusta County to give Riddle half of the 1400 acres if he perfected the title to the whole of the tract. This land (including Gabbert’s 1400 acres) was surveyed on 6 June 1785.⁹⁵ He was living in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1796.⁹⁶ Gabbert died testate soon after leaving his lands to his nephews John and Michael Gabbert who were both enumerated in 1810 in Greenbrier County.

Thomas Hicks. Paid £8.15sh.6d. He was born on 28 December 1744 in Bedford County,

⁸⁷Chalkley, I, 173. A man of this name was naturalized on 17 August 1773.

⁸⁸White, II, 1701. This Michael Hoover lived high up on the South Fork, just over the Highland County line. There was an older man of the same name who lived in Rockingham County, whose relationship, if any, is unknown.

⁸⁹Debbie Anderson, *The Blizzard Family* (Alexandria, Virginia, 1988). Ruth was the first wife of John Blizzard.

⁹⁰Toothman, page 67. *Wasley* Blizzard, a son of Thomas Blizzard, was a witness to this deed. (Wesley Blizzard had married Tirzah Claypool in Hardy County, on 29 December 1801.) Mary (Campbell) Blizzard, the widow, had married John Harless as her second husband before 2 November 1803 when she sold her dower interest in 90 acres on the west side of the South Branch. (*Ibid*, page 112).

⁹¹His four daughters married Nathan Baker, Samuel Smith, Benjamin Richards, and Clark Hollenbeck. Presumably some part of his sons-in-law were from either Hardy or Pendleton Counties.

⁹²*Biographical and Historical Notes of Muskingum County, Ohio* (Chicago, 1892) 391-3.

⁹³Toothman, page 161.

⁹⁴Chalkley, III, 150.

⁹⁵*Ibid.*, II, 199.

⁹⁶*Ibid.*, I, 520.

Virginia, and married Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Morral on 4 January 1781 in Campbell County, Virginia.⁹⁷ Their eldest son John Hicks was born on 17 April 1783 in Hampshire County, and Thomas was taxed in 1787 in Hardy County.⁹⁸ He died after February 1829 in Shelby County, Kentucky.⁹⁹

Samuel Richard. Paid £6.16.6d for 91 days. He was apparently from Greene -- then Orange County, Virginia, where he is first noticed in the court minutes in 1754. He did not own any land there, nor does he appear as a witness to any deeds or wills. In November 1771 Andrew Sheperd & Company sued Samuel Richards, but the county recorder notes that “The deft. being returned no Inhabitant it abates.”¹⁰⁰ This probably dates his removal to what is now Pendleton County where he arrived as an older married man. On 26 May 1783 the Rockingham Court ordered that Samuel Richards be exempted from the county levy on account of his age and infirmity.¹⁰¹ He was living in 1788 in the Buffalo Hills, where he is found as *Sammeywell* Richards with only two horses. His will is dated 1 February 1798 in Pendleton County, and proved there on 1 May of the same year.¹⁰² He left his estate to his wife Rachel, and at her death to John Smith, Senior, “now living with me.” Then at Smith’s death (who was presumably a bachelor) his estate was to go to Mary [formerly Warner], wife of Jeremiah Howell and the heirs of her body. Jeremiah Howell was appointed administrator with the will annexed in 1798. On the 9 April 1804 Jeremiah and Mary Howel, having inherited, sold their interest in Richard’s estate to Aaron Kee for \$100.¹⁰³ Mary Ann Howell was the daughter of John Warner (by his second wife Ann Walker) of Orange County, but her relationship to Richards and Smith (if any) is unknown.¹⁰⁴

George Fults [Junior]. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was born on 17 December 1753, and christened on Christmas day at the Christ [Tulpehocken] Lutheran Church at Stochsburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of George and Catherine Barbara (Jacke) Fults [Foltz, Voltz] who came with the Mallows from Griesbach, Alsace.¹⁰⁵ His father had been a soldier in the

⁹⁷Her sister Rachel Morral married James Skidmore (1764-1828), the eldest son of Captain John Skidmore.

⁹⁸Nettie Schreiner-Yantis and Florence Speakman Love, *The Personal Property Tax Lists for the Year 1787 for Hardy County, Virginia [now West Virginia]*, (Springfield, Virginia, 1987) 819. The assessor for this year in Hardy County did not list the collection in the order in which he made it, so the neighbors of Thomas Hicks are not available.

⁹⁹He was survived by, with others, a youngest son Morral Hicks.

¹⁰⁰Orange County Order Book VIII, 157. In 1762 he entered a suit against James Powell (who lived in what is now Greene County) that was dismissed. I am very grateful to Jeff Carr of Charlottesville, Virginia, for all of these notes (here and elsewhere) on the men from old Orange County.

¹⁰¹Levinson, part I (1778-1786) 197.

¹⁰²Pendleton County Will Book 1, pages 192-3.

¹⁰³Toothman, 118. Smith disappears from the personal property tax lists by 1803.

¹⁰⁴John Warner’s first wife was a Forrester.

¹⁰⁵Frederick S. Weiser, *Records of Pastoral Acts of Christ Lutheran Church, Stouchburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania* (The Pennsylvania German Society, Birdsboro, 1989) 13. He was christened on 25 December 1753, the sponsors being George Mallo and his wife. See also Burgert, 512-3.

French and Indian War,¹⁰⁶ and had settled on South Mill Creek above Little Walnut Bottom where he had died before 3 May 1773 when his estate was appraised by Robert David and Peter Vaneman.¹⁰⁷

Adam Harpoole [Junior]. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was born in 1755, the son of Adam Harpole, Senior, by his first wife Margaret (_____). Adam, Senior married his second wife Sarah Hoogteeling (who was previously the widow of Johannes Bogaert and Henry Thorn).¹⁰⁸ After Point Pleasant he volunteered in 1777 in Captain Skidmore's company again, and was "stationed in the Tiger's Valley to guard against the Indians." He was later enlisted in the Virginia Line in Hampshire County in 1781 and served two months in this tour. He had a written discharge at this time, but it was lost when his house burned. He lived after the war in Pendleton County, but moved in 1792 to Sumner County, Tennessee, and in 1801 to Wilson County, Tennessee.¹⁰⁹ He was enumerated there over 45 in the 1820 census. He applied for a pension on 28 September 1832 when he stated that he had no written record of his birth but thought that he was then aged 77. Adam *Harpale*, "a soldier of the revolutionary war," died a few days before 24 January 1838 according to a brief obituary in the Nashville *Daily Republican Banner*.¹¹⁰

James Dunn. Paid £6.16sh.6d for 91 days. He went out as a young unmarried man in 1775 to Monongalia County where he filed a claim for 400 acres of land.¹¹¹ He served as a Sergeant under Captain Zackquill Morgan, but returned to Monongalia County where he had married Dorothy Prickett, a daughter of Captain Jacob and Dorothy (Springer) Prickett, by 1776.¹¹² His father-in-law Captain Jacob Prickett (1722-1797), was born near Wilmington, Delaware, and is said to have been a spy in the Virginia Militia before he came of age.¹¹³ James Dunn was one of the three appraisers of

¹⁰⁶Wayland, *Rockingham County*, 52.

¹⁰⁷Chalkley, III, 126, 414.

¹⁰⁸*Harpole Cousins*, 17. Henry Thorn did not die until 1756, so Adam, Junior must have been a son of his father's first wife Margaret (_____). She was noted as a communicant by Reverend Carroll of Frederick County, Maryland when he road circuit into the Pendleton area. Adam Harpole, Senior, married thirdly another Margaret (_____), the widow of John Dunkle, Senior, by whom she had three children.

¹⁰⁹White, II, 1525. There was a large colony of Harpoles, Dices, and Caplingers (and perhaps others) in Wilson County from Pendleton County, West Virginia.

¹¹⁰See also the Wilson County Will Book, estate no. 120. His will, dated 21 May 1828, mentions his three sons Daniel and Sampson (his two executors) and Jacob Harpole. It was witnessed by W. A. Peace and Matthew Horn, and was recorded on 16 February 1838. Earlier Adam Harpole had served as executor of Ransom Edwards (died 1825), and had been named the guardian of Elizabeth, the minor heir of John Caplinger, on 31 December 1825. On 29 September 1854 Sampson Harpole appointed Smith & Jones, attorneys of Nashville, to collect any pension payment due to his father.

¹¹¹Earl L. Core, *The Monongalia Story* (Parsons, West Virginia, 1974), I, 302. His land was on Snake Hill Road, an area once called Dunntown.

¹¹²Bostruck, 144.

¹¹³Carl N. Thompson, *Historical Collections of Brown County, Ohio* (Piqua, Ohio, 1969), 845. He served under Washington in Braddock's campaign of 1758, and in 1766 built Prickett's Fort in Monongalia County where he and his wife are buried. Several of his children (including Dorothy Dunn) went soon after his death in 1797 to what is now Franklin Township, Brown (then Adams)

the estate of Zackquill Morgan on 6 December 1795. On 14 September 1801 he and his wife Dorothy sold the 56 acres (where they had formerly lived) on the waters of Buffalo Lick Run (later Sisco Run) to their son-in-law Joseph Kratzer.¹¹⁴ On 2 October 1804 James Dunn “about to remove from Monongalia County” gave a power of attorney to his son Henry to sell his property and collect the debts owing him.¹¹⁵ He settled in Ohio on a farm of 133 acres on the west side of Straight Creek.¹¹⁶ The tract was about one mile below the village of Arnheim in what is now Brown County.¹¹⁷ No probate has been found for him, nor does any gravestone survive to his memory in Brown County. It seems likely that he and his wife were buried in the Straight Creek (Baptist) Churchyard where a part of their posterity are found.¹¹⁸

Nicholas Judy. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 91 days. He is said to have been born in 1747, a son of Martin and Rosanna (Shaffner) Judy, and was about three years younger than his brother Henry Judy noticed earlier. His father Martin (1708-1785) came from Sissach, Canton Basel, Switzerland, in the Snow Enterprise to Philadelphia in 1738, and settled later in what is now Grant County, West Virginia. Nicholas married Mary Fultz, who is presumed to have been a sister of George Fultz, Junior (noticed above), who was also at Point Pleasant.¹¹⁹ He died after 1803 but before 9 November 1810 when his estate was appraised.¹²⁰

John Alguire [Alkire]. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. He was born in 1750 in Pendleton County. He married Christena, probably a daughter of Jacob and Christena (_____) Wolf, by 1770.¹²¹ He owed a debt to the estate of Joseph Skidmore when it was settled on 15 March 1779. The Alkires were living in 1783 near Weston in what is now Lewis (then Harrison) County where they settled on 200 acres on the left hand fork of Hackers Creek.¹²² He was taxed there as a tithable in 1786. On 19 March 1798 John and Christina Alkire sold another 127 acres on the West Fork River to John Coonrod of Hardy County for £200.¹²³ He died in 1828 at Weston.

George Walker. Paid £8.15sh.6d for 117 days. Nothing is known of his ancestry.¹²⁴ He first

County, Ohio.

¹¹⁴Monongalia County Deed Book II, page 384.

¹¹⁵*Ibid.*, III, 377.

¹¹⁶Adams County Deed Book VI, 610.

¹¹⁷Thompson, 739.

¹¹⁸Henry Dunn died 6 May 1866 aged 88 years, 1 month.

¹¹⁹She is not mentioned in the will of George Fultz, Senior, dated 10 February 1772. However Fultz’ will mentions only his three *infant* daughters Hanna, Eve, and Susanna and Mary is likely to have been an older daughter and recently married in 1772.

¹²⁰Pendleton County Will Book 2, page 131. A settlement of his estate was recorded on 1 February 1814 (*Ibid.*, page 256).

¹²¹Her family name is sometimes given as McCann. Lawrence McCann was a neighbor in 1798.

¹²²John David Davis, *Harrison County, (West) Virginia Deed Records, 1785-1810* (Heritage Books, 1993), 76. They sold this tract on 20 April 1795 to Jacob Wolf.

¹²³*Ibid.*, 159.

¹²⁴Jeff Carr suggest that he might be the man of this name who was the sole heir of Elizabeth (Thompson) Walker of Culpeper County. Elizabeth Walker was a daughter of George Thompson, Senior, and his wife Catherine Phillips. A number of Thompson’s descendants migrated to Pendleton County, tended to associate with that area.

appears in Pendleton County not long before Dunmore's War, perhaps coming out from Orange County at about the same time (1771) as Samuel Richards (q. v.). He and his wife Sarah lived on Dry Run, a tributary of the North Fork.¹²⁵ His will is dated 17 April 1810, but does not mention all of his children.¹²⁶

Andrew Skidmore. Paid £9.1sh.6d for 131 days. He was born on 8 November 1750 in Virginia, the youngest child of Joseph and Agnes (Caldwell) Skidmore. In his pension application he stated:

"that when about eighteen years of age he had moved from the South Branch of the Potomac to Tygart's Valley encountering all of the dangers and hardships of a frontier settlement during an active and bloody warfare with the savages."¹²⁷

He was probably in Randolph County this early (1768), but perhaps only on hunting expeditions. However he and his father, his brothers Edward (who went to Kentucky) and Thomas, and their brother-in-law Jonas Friend were among the earliest permanent settlers in the county. Andrew Skidmore had a reputation in his teens as a vicious Indian fighter and was implicated about 1768 with Nicholas Harpole (q.v.) and others in the murder of three peaceful Indians on what is now Mill Creek in Hardy County. There is no doubt that he was one of the party that massacred five families of Indians at Bulltown in what is now Braxton County in June 1772. He was wounded at Point Pleasant in 1774. Late in the day, during the worst of a rain storm, he and several other men took shelter in a hollow log. When the log became crowded he pointed out another close by, and as he did so a chance shot tore off his index finger.¹²⁸ He married Margaret, a daughter of Arthur and Margaret (Phares) Johnson in 1783. His father Joseph Skidmore had been the proprietor of a mill on Skidmore Run in Pendleton County, and he and Andrew Skidmore undertook the construction of a mill on the Tygart's River at Westfall's Ford. After work had progressed they came to the conclusion that the fall would not power a mill, and the project was abandoned. All of his 12 children were all born near this site in what is now South Elkins. He moved late in life with his younger children to what became Sutton in Braxton County where he died on 15 November 1827 and is buried in the

¹²⁵Morton, 491.

¹²⁶They were probably Joseph, Elizabeth, Phoebe, John, Levi, and William Walker according to Jeff Carr who was married to a descendant.

¹²⁷*Virginia Revolutionary War State Pensions*, (Virginia Genealogical Society, Richmond, 1980) 112. The legislature acted favorably, and he was granted a pension on 20 January 1819. It is important to distinguish here between the *state* pensions and the later ones granted by the *Federal* government. Andrew Skidmore had no claim under Federal law, then or later, as a soldier in the colonial army.

¹²⁸This is on the word of his nephew Andrew Pendleton Friend (1780-1865). Thomas Collett, noticed above, also certified at the time of his application that Andrew Skidmore had been wounded in the hand at Point Pleasant. Andrew Skidmore was also paid £1.7sh for only 18 days of service under his brother-in-law Jonas Friend who was the Captain of a company called out earlier in the Tygart Valley and lumped together with Dunmore's War by the paymaster at Williamsburg. See the *ARA*, vol. 5, no. 4 (Winter 1996) 1-7, where I wrongly surmised that Captain Jonas Friend was at Point Pleasant since the payroll for his company was included with the accounts for Dunmore's War.

Skidmore Cemetery.¹²⁹

Isaac Henkle. Paid £9.16sh.6d for 131 days. He was born on 5 December 1754 on Dutchman's Creek in Davidson (then Rowan) County, North Carolina, a son of John Justus and Mary Magdalena (Eschmann) Henckel.¹³⁰ His family removed to the beautiful Germany Valley in what is now Pendleton County in 1760.¹³¹ He became a brother-in-law of his future Captain as a boy of six in 1762 when John Skidmore, then 25, married his older sister Polly. Grown to adulthood Henkle served as an enlisted man under his brother-in-law at Point Pleasant, and as his Lieutenant in the expedition to relieve the settlers in the Tygart Valley in 1777. He was one of the original justices of Rockingham County, and was named a Captain there in the militia on 27 August 1781 (to replace Andrew Johnson, another brother-in-law, who had resigned). He married Mary, a daughter of John Cunningham, deceased, in the same year on 13th December 1781.¹³² When the first court was named for the new county of Pendleton County in 1788 he was a member, an appointment probably due both to his kinship with Skidmore (who was the most powerful political figure in the new county) as well as his own demonstrated abilities. He was elected to represent Pendleton County in the General Assembly in 1807-8.¹³³ He died in October 1824 and is buried in the North Fork Cemetery.¹³⁴ His will, dated 23 October 1824 and probated on 3 November 1824, named all nine of his children.¹³⁵

There are still some mysteries to be solved about this payroll account. Captain Skidmore is said to have had three sergeants in his company, yet not a one of the rank and file with him was paid an extra stipend for the added responsibility that this rank entailed. Equally baffling is the status of Roger Patton who is paid at the same rate (2sh 6d) as Ensign Harpole, and for 131 days as opposed to Harpole's tour of only 117 days.

We still know little about the incidents that provoked the calling out of companies commanded by Captain Jonas Friend and Captain Ralph Stewart for shorter tours of duty, presumably in response to earlier troubles in 1773 with the Indians. Their men were paid at the same time and apparently at the same rate as were the rank and file at Point Pleasant.¹³⁶ There is, however, a discrepancy in the pay

¹²⁹*Heritage of Braxton County, West Virginia, 1995, 235.* See also a longer account of Andrew Skidmore on the *Scudamore/Skidmore Genealogy CD-ROM* (1998).

¹³⁰This account of Captain Henckel is abridged from *The Henckel Genealogy* (1964) 205-7. It has been supplied by Nedra Dickman Brill, C.G., Historian of the *Henckel Family National Association*. Mrs. Brill has very kindly read and made several useful suggestions for this article.

¹³¹*Pendleton County* (1991), 136.

¹³²Isaac Henkle and Peter Vaneman were his bondsmen at his marriage. Mary Cunningham was born in 1758 in an Indian Village in Ohio while her mother was a captive of the Indians, and died on 2 March 1812 on the North Fork of the Potomac.

¹³³Leonard, 249.

¹³⁴They are buried in the North Fork Cemetery in Pendleton County. A marker supplied by the local chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was placed near his grave in 1944 at the instigation of his great granddaughter Elsie Byrd Boggs. It gives his date of death as 1 November 1824.

¹³⁵Pendleton County Will Book IV, 91.

¹³⁶For Captain Friend's company see the *ARA*, V (no. 4) (Winter 1996) 1-7. The rank and file

of the captains. Captain Skidmore and the other captains at Point Pleasant were paid a *per diem* of 7sh 6d. Captain Friend was paid only 6sh for policing the frontier, but Captain Stewart had £16 (for 32 days) which works out to 10sh a day for his pains for what was probably similar service in 1773. Something to answer a part of these questions may be buried somewhere in the journals of the Virginia legislature, but if so I have failed to find it. Virgil Lewis (to whom these payroll accounts were sadly unknown) writing back in 1909 devoted a chapter to the “Pay of the Soldiers in Dunmore’s War.” He gave the following schedule for both officers and men: Major, 12sh.; *Captain*, 10sh.; Lieutenant, 7sh. 6d.; Ensign 7sh.; 1/4Master, 6sh.; Sergeant 6sh.; Corporal, 2sh.; Drummer, 2sh.; Fifer, 2sh.; Scout, 5sh.; Private, 1sh. 6d.

were universally paid 1sh 6d by the day. It would now appear that Elias Barker was an *Ensign* (paid 2sh 6d) under Friend in the pre-Point Pleasant expedition, and was promoted soon after to Lieutenant as I have noted there. For Captain Stewart and his men (largely from the Tygart Valley), see my article in the ARA, VII (no. 3) (Fall 1998) 62-6.