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WHO WAS THIS MAN, GEORGE ADAMS?

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHAEL A. McFARLIN, TC

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WHO WAS THIS MAN, GEORGE ADAMS?

AN INDIVIDUAL STUDY PROJECT

by

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U.S. Army War College
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ABSTRACT

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During the Revolutionary War, the members of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment were recruited mainly from the county of Westmoreland, with one company formed from Bedford county. The regiment spent a majority of the war defending the western frontier, but it did serve with General Washington in the eastern campaign for a limited number of battles. Much of the time, the regiment was widely scattered, serving as individual detachments or companies attached to other commands. This study focuses on George Adams, a distant relative, who as a young boy in 1776, served as a fifer of Captain Samuel Brady's company in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line. The impact of musical instruments as a control element was recognized early on by military leaders. The role of the fifer in the Revolutionary War provides an example of how music has an ability to affect the outcome of a battle or campaign. George Adams was a common person, doing what may have been a simple job, but its contribution in terms of inspiration and the lifting of the spirits would be captured in the popular tune, "Yankee Doodle", which we all have come to associate with this important period in our history's development. The study of the specific role of one simple soldier, George Adams, leads to a more comprehensive appreciation of the Revolutionary War.

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WHO WAS THIS MAN, GEORGE ADAMS?

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In March, 1778, at the request of the Board of War, General Washington ordered two regiments of regulars to Fort Pitt. One of the two regiments was the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, garnered from the headwaters of the Ohio River (see figure 1). So in marching to what was then the far West, the men of this command were simply marching home (see figure 2). Because they were frontiersmen already acquainted with Indian warfare, General Washington believed that they would be the most effective defenders of the border.¹

The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, the first of the Pennsylvania Continental regiments formed without any prior existence as a battalion, had an irregular organizational history. Much of its service was remote from the main Army and the center of revolutionary activity; and because of its location in the western frontier, its company personnel records are virtually nonexistent.²

"Battalion" does not denote an organizational structure different from "regiment." These two terms were used interchangeably to designate units of the Revolutionary War. Also, "corps" was used to represent a detachment, not a major military organization as we know it in the Army of the 1980s.

After obtaining a copy of a DAR application for membership

to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, submitted by my Great Grandmother Carrie Belle (Henry) M^CFarlin (appendix 1), I wanted to better understand just what role my ancestor had in helping the Colonies establish this great Nation through the American Revolution. Just who was this George Adams?

The family genealogy will help establish a clearer line of relationship:

I, Michael A. M^CFarlin, am the son of:

Maurice T. M^CFarlin, born 19 September 1920,
Luella J. (Nelson) M^CFarlin, born 24 June 1925,
married December 1943;

the said Maurice T. M^CFarlin was the son of:

Rolando H. M^CFarlin, born 2 April 1897,
Lula D. (Thorp) M^CFarlin, born 27 August 1898,
married 24 October 1917;

the said Rolando H. M^CFarlin was the son of:

Harvey Melvin M^CFarlin, born 21 July 1874,
Carrie Belle (Henry) M^CFarlin, date of birth
unknown, married 18 September 1895;

the said Carrie Belle (Henry) M^CFarlin was the
daughter of:

Rolla B. Henry, born 15 February 1828,
Elizabeth (Adams) Henry, born 16 October 1832,
married 4 November 1852;

the said Elizabeth (Adams) Henry was the daughter of:

George Adams, born 1794,
Virilinda (Webb) Adams, born 1800,
married 1832;

the said George Adams was the son of:

George Adams, born in Virginia on 26 October
1767,
Elizabeth (Ellis) Adams, born 1773,
married 1792.

The Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line, 1775-1783 (page 655), lists George Adams as a fifer, with the rank of Corporal in Company I of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment (see company roster, dated 1783, in appendix 2). In this chapter, I will explore the historical circumstances of my ancestor's service in the Revolutionary Continental Army.



BACKGROUND

The County of Westmoreland was established by the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania by an act signed by Lieutenant Governor Richard Penn, on February 26, 1773. It was the eleventh county of the Commonwealth--the last created under the

While this map indicates the area of Westmoreland in theory, it was restricted in fact by Virginia's seizure and governance of a large portion of the territory. After the capture of Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758 and the construction of Fort Pitt in the following year, a few settlements were established along the Forbes and Braddocks roads. With permission of the Fort Pitt commandant, tavern keepers along these routes provided shelter and entertainment to persons traveling the roads.

A chronology of Fort Pitt and situational map of Fort Pitt, see appendix 3 and figure 3, provide an insight into historical situation leading up to the time of the Revolution. The explosive settlement of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains did not begin until the Pennsylvania land office was opened; it began granting warrants in the spring of 1769. The population flowed into the new region through two channels. Scots from the Cumberland Valley arrived by way of the Forbes Road and settled in the Ligonier Valley and other parts of the province. From the Valley of Virginia other settlers, mainly Scots, crossed the mountains by way of the Braddocks Road and settled in the rich lands along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. But, this first group of Scots established settlements loyal to Pennsylvania, whereas those from the Valley of Virginia were loyal to the state of Virginia. Thus a lively contest for control of the region began between Pennsylvania and Virginia.⁴

By the beginning of the Revolution, the village of

Pittsburgh was the largest center of population west of the mountains. When Washington visited this place in the autumn of 1770, he found about twenty log houses arranged along the Monongahela river. He wrote in his journal that they were "inhabited by Indian traders."⁵ During the succeeding four years, emigration to the west was so heavy that by 1775 the town of Pittsburgh had probably tripled in size. Then the traders were no longer in the majority.

Settlement of West

The Scottish pioneers of this western region were bold, stout and industrious men, sharp at bargains, fond of religious and political controversy, and not strongly attached to government, either royal or proprietary. Nearly every cabin contained three articles: a Bible, a rifle and a whiskey jug.⁶

During 1774, the pioneers of Westmoreland were so occupied clearing the forest, disputing with Virginia, and nervously observing the war between Virginia and the Shawnee Indians that most of the settlers heard or thought little of the eastern agitation against the oppression of the British Parliament.⁷ Yet scraps of news concerning the struggle in Boston occasionally reached the frontier. A few of the pioneers who had personal and official connections with Philadelphia kept in touch with the momentous contest then beginning with the mother country. Early in 1775 it seemed probable, that an armed conflict would break out between the colonies and the home government. Thus Captain John Connolly tried to organize the pioneers against the American cause and to support the interests

of Great Britain. Captain Connolly was of Irish-English blood. He strongly supported the Church of England and Great Britain but, his effort failed to gain support of the pioneers. Then with the news of Lexington and Concord, the liberty-loving Scots and Irish frontiersmen took it as a signal to unite and organize in defense of their mutual rights as Americans.⁸ At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland, held in the settlement of Hannastown, distinct revolutionary action was taken. Even though the assembled frontiersmen declared their allegiance to King George, they nonetheless voted it to be the duty of every true American "by every means which God has put in his power" to resist the oppression of the British Parliament and ministry. They proceeded to form a military organization called the Association of Westmoreland County.⁹ Its purpose was to provide armed resistance to the power of Great Britain. For a year and a half after the Revolution began, the civil government of Western Pennsylvania was under the control of two committees, one meeting at Hannastown and the other at Pittsburgh. They acted in conjunction with the justices of the peace who espoused the patriot cause. This loose system of government continued until the autumn of 1776, when Pennsylvania adopted what many viewed as a radical state constitution.¹⁰

The men of the border did not feel themselves in danger from British armies landing on the Atlantic coast. But, from the beginning of the Revolution, their homes and families were menaced by a more dreaded foe - the savage tribes of the wilderness. Figures 4 and 5 indicate the Indian populations in

and around Pittsburgh during the 1700s. Westmoreland settlers sensed the gathering storm: the Iroquois were being bribed by the British to war on the settlers. The settlers observed the Indians with whom they came in frequent contact were getting hostile. In February 1776, settlers near Pittsburgh sent a memorandum to Congress complaining that Indian hunters were encroaching on the lands of the white people. Van Swearingen, a pioneer of the Monongahela Valley and one of the Pennsylvania magistrates, although a Virginian, raised a company of young riflemen and established a patrol along the Allegheny river.¹¹

Around this time, nine-year-old George Adams began to fill his role in the developing story of a young Nation's struggle to establish its independence. Since George Adams was born in Virginia, he most likely arrived in Pennsylvania when his parents moved westward via Braddocks Road. Like other settlers, they looked for more space and land because of the expanding population. The Adams family probably did not intend to move to Pennsylvania, but into what was considered the western portion of Virginia. Only after the issue of which state controlled rights to this region did the Adams become members of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Too young to take up a rifle in the cause against the enemy, George then most likely considered another option - musician.

Formation of the Regiment



In July 1776, when it began to appear probable that the Iroquois were going to war against the colonists, the Continental Congress resolved that a battalion for the defense of the western frontiers be raised from the counties of Westmoreland and Bedford: seven companies from Westmoreland, and one company from Bedford. The commissioned officers of the companies would be appointed by the committee of the county in which they are raised. The companies were to garrison the posts of Presque Isle, Le Boeuff, and Kittanning to protect that region from Iroquois and British attacks.¹² On July 20, 1776, the convention of Pennsylvania, recommended for field grade officers Colonel Aeneas Mackey, Lieutenant Colonel George Wilson, and Major Richard Butler, who were elected by Congress.¹³ See appendix 4 for a detailed list of unit officers and company strengths. The nucleus of the regiment was

the company of riflemen formed by Van Swearingen, in May 1776, for defense against the Indians.¹⁴ It was an easy matter to recruit the borderers for the defense of their own homes. So the very best men of Westmoreland and Bedford counties joined the organization. Between August and December 1776, 630 men enlisted. The Continental Congress, on July 20, 1776, authorized \$12,500 to Colonel Mackey for the bounty and expense of raising the battalion. Colonel Mackey's battalion then went into camp at Kittanning, where the men built their own rude cabins for the winter. They had settled in for the cold season, sending out scouting parties up and down the river. But in December 1776, the regiment was surprised to receive orders to join General Washington in New Jersey, or wherever he might be.¹⁵ Lieutenant Colonel George Wilson's letter to the Colonel James Wilson, of the Honorable the Continental Congress, Philadelphia, nicely describes the battalion's morale and willingness to respond to Washington's order:¹⁶

"KETANIAN, Dec^e 5^e, 1776.^d
"D^r Colonall: Last Evening We Rec^d
Marching ordors, Which I must say is not
Disagreeable to me under y^e Sircumstances of
y^e times, for when I enter'd into y^e
Service I Judged that if a necesety appeared
to call us Below, it would be Don, therefore
it Dont come on me By Surprise; But as Both
y^e Officers and Men understood they Ware
Raised for y^e Defence of y^e Westeran
Frontiers, and their fameleys and substance to
be Left in so Defenceless a situation in their
abstence, seems to Give Sensable trouble,
alth^o I Hope We Will Get over it, By Leving
sum of ower trifeling Officers Behind who
Pirtend to Have More Witt then seven men that
can Rendar a Reason. We are ill Provided for a
March at this season, But there is nothing Hard
under sum Sircumstances. We Hope Provision
Will be made for us Below, Blankets, Campe
Kittles, tents, arms, Regementals,&c., that we

may not Cut a Dispisable Figure, But may be Enabled to answer y^e expectation of ower Countre.

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

"I Hope to have y^e Plesure of Seeing you Soon, as we mean to take Philodelphia in ower Rout. In y^e mean time, I am, With Esteem, your Harty Wellwisher and II^{ble} Ser^t,
"G. Wilson.

The Eastward Move

The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was the most distant command summoned to the support of the patriot cause. As Lieutenant Colonel Wilson's letter indicates, the order caused much discontent in the Regiment. Officers and men felt it a hardship to be called away from the duty for which they had enlisted. They were very reluctant to leave their families unprotected in the face of impending Indian warfare. Even so, the command began its desperate journey on January 6, 1777, at the very worst period of the Pennsylvania winter.¹⁷ They endured a trying march across the state along bad roads, amid deep snow, through mountain passes and desolate forests. They marched without tents or sufficient food or clothing. Marching more than 300 miles, by the end of February the regiment reached Quibbletown (now New Market), New Jersey, and went into camp in miserable quarters. You can imagine what must have been going

through the minds of these men as they marched eastward in the snow and cold of January. Especially George, a boy not yet in his teens, leaving home to walk across the Frontier, ill prepared, to participate in a fight against an enemy he most likely could not even recognize. Difficult to comprehend now, possibly then it was almost unbelievable! Six weeks of marching revealed that Lieutenant Colonel Wilson's estimate of difficulties was not underestimated. Indeed, during February, both he and Colonel Mackey died, and the condition of the regiment at that time is best described in letters to Dr. Putnam, a surgeon with the Continental Army:

"March 1, 1777, Saturday.

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

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

'JAMES PIGOTT,
'Capt. of 8 Batt. of Pa.

"'QUIBBLETOWN, Feb. 28, 1777.'

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

A new command structure was established in June 1777. But by then the original strength of 684 men had been greatly

reduced: 36 men had been captured, 14 men were missing, 51 men had died, 15 men were discharged, and 126 men had deserted.¹⁸ The reorganized regiment was placed in the Second Brigade of General Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania Division.

For all practical purposes, both armies had suspended operations except for minor raiding and patrolling until the spring could bring better weather. As the weather improved, the raiding and patrolling on the loosely held front in New Jersey increased in tempo. On April 12 and 13, 1777, the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment located at Bound Brook, New Jersey was surprised by a British attack and was badly battered. During the summer of 1777, three special detachments of riflemen from all companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment were formed. They were commanded respectively by Captain Swearingen, 1st Lieutenant Basil Prather, and 2nd Lieutenant John Hardin. They were assigned to serve with Colonel Daniel Morgan on the northern front.

The rest of the regiment remained with Washington's army in General Wayne's division. Thus the remaining members including our young fifer George, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment fought at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, helping to cover Chace's Ford. But they were then driven back by an enemy force under General Wilhelm Knyphausen.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was part of the force under General Wayne which was surprised at Paoli on September 20, 1777. It fought again at the Battle of Germantown, on October 4, 1777. It was part of the frontal assault directed

against the British center. It was also present in the first line, but not engaged, at Whitemarsh in early December.

By November 1, 1777, not long before moving to Whitemarsh, the regiment had lost its lieutenant colonel (Lieutenant Colonel James Ross had resigned), and its present-for-duty strength was down to 18 officers and 153 enlisted men. Aside from the colonel, the major, and two staff officers, the regiment had only two captains and six lieutenants. There were seventy-seven men absent or sick, and fifty-nine enlisted men were listed as prisoners of war.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment began the winter encampment at Valley Forge in mid-December 1777. Apparently not all the vacancies were filled at Valley Forge, although the troops who had been with Colonel Morgan did return. But troubles on the frontier were increasing. So on March 8, 1778, before the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment could get any benefit from the training which General Friedrich von Steuben was about to initiate, the regiment was ordered to move back to Fort Pitt.¹⁹ Appendix 5 offers a detailed listing of the battles, dates, and associated Continental units that fought with the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Summary

In both of its marches across the frontier of Pennsylvania, the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment was unfortunate. The first, from Kittanning to Philadelphia, was made in the dead of winter; the second, from Valley Forge to Fort Pitt, was made in the heat of midsummer. It also included a long diversion up the valley of

the Susquehanna.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of Colonel Daniel Brodhead, did not leave Valley Forge until the middle of June. Then it proceeded by way of Lancaster to Carlisle. The Regiment arrived in Carlisle in early July, only to be sent up the Susquehanna Valley to drive out the enemy and help encourage the settlers to return to their plantations and farms. The settlers had been driven out of the Wyoming valley by 400 British and Tories and 700 Iroquois Indians who had come down from Central New York by way of the North Branch of the Susquehanna. Colonel Brodhead had arrived too late to assist the inhabitants, since the British and Indians had already retired from the Wyoming valley.²⁰

The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment left Carlisle on August 13, 1778, and moved slowly westward. It took two weeks to get as far as Bedford, two weeks more to make the journey over the mountains, past the settlements of Ligonier and Hannastown, to Fort Pitt. The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at its destination, footsore and weary, on September 10, 1778 after three months on the road.²¹ After it reached the settlement of Bedford, it was in familiar country. From this point to Pittsburgh, all along the line of march, there were many joyful reunions. Without doubt, the travel-strained soldiers were well served with food and drink as they passed through the region. Yet many tearful women sat at their wayside cabins and sad-faced parents looked in vain for the familiar figures of beloved sons. Nearly three hundred of the stout frontier youths who

marched away to the East to help General Washington did not return to the defense of their own borderland.²² The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment continued in the coming months to defend the borders and provide local security against the almost daily Indian raids. The Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment did participate in what is now called "Brodhead's Expedition," which resulted in a short engagement with the Indians. This limited fight proved to be the only combat of the entire expedition. After returning to Fort Pitt, the regiment's strength was severely reduced because of the expiration of a large number of enlistments. In the summer of 1780, many of the men remaining in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment had to be discharged because their three-year enlistments were expiring. Recruiting was very difficult and the strength continued to decline. As of July 30, 1780, the regiment's enlisted strength present for duty was only 143 men; four men were listed as sick, two on furlough, two on detached service, and three had deserted. Still nominally assigned to Fort Pitt, and therefore not present at Morristown to take part in the mutiny of January 1, 1781, the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment had, to a large extent, ceased to exist. The men were not defecting to the enemy; they wanted the discharges to which they believed themselves entitled. Some of them wanted to go home, but a considerable number merely wanted the opportunity to reenlist under the more liberal current terms. Even with reenlistments, there were no more than 1,150 men remaining to man six regiments. The situation was similar in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment as recruiting was extremely

difficult and its strength had been severely reduced by expiration of a large number of enlistments.²³ The resulting restructuring of the Pennsylvania Line to six regiments, which followed the mutiny, was essentially a formalization of an existing situation rather than a deactivation of the Eighth Pennsylvania, a viable regiment.²⁴

ENDNOTES

1. Edgar W. Hassler, Old Westmoreland: A History of Western Pennsylvania During the Revolution, p. 62.
2. John B. B. Trussell, Jr., The Pennsylvania Line, 1776-1783, p. 102.
3. Hassler, p. 6.
4. Ibid., p. 7.
5. Worthington Chauncey Ford, The Writing of George Washington, p. 290.
6. Hassler, p. 9.
7. Peter Force, American Archives - Fourth Series, volume i, pp. 549, 1270-1275.
8. Hassler, p. 13.
9. Force, volume ii, p. 615.
10. Force, volume iii, pp. 370-376 and 717.
11. Hassler, p. 63.
12. Journal of Congress, p. 411.
13. Ibid., pp. 453 and 475.
14. Hassler, p. 63.
15. John B. Linn and Wm. H. Egle, Pennsylvania Archives - Second Series, volume x, p. 641.
16. John B. Linn and William H. Egle, M.D., Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line, 1775-1783, pp. 641-642.

17. John B. Linn and Wm. H. Egle, Pennsylvania Archives - Second Series, volume x, pp. 641-648.

18. Linn and Egle, p. 643.

19. Trussell, p. 108.

20. Hassler, p. 67.

21. George Dallas Albert, The Frontier Forts of Western Pennsylvania, p. 130.

22. Hassler, p. 72.

23. Trussell, p. 18.

24. Ibid., p. 110.

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORY OF THE FIFE

Background



On the battlefield and in the dreary times of military encampment, music has always spurred soldiers' courage and lifted their spirits. In tribute to the field music of the revolution, it has been said that the appeal of uniforms, arms, and flag would not have been so great without the drum and fife to waken it. The valor of the drummers and fifers, later to be replaced by the bugler, runs like a bright thread through the fabric of United States military history.¹ The fife that accompanied the drum has not survived. Yet its memory endures, since its shrilling soared as valiantly as the drum rolls urged

soldiers to advance into the perils of battle.

History

The forerunner of the fife is known as the cross-flute or transverse flute. Recorded history includes references to a cross-flute in China as early as the 9th Century B.C.. Between the 10th and 11th Centuries A. D. the flute had made its way via Byzantium to Europe, where it became especially prominent in the folk music of many areas east of the Rhine River. With the adoption of the cross-flute by German and Swiss peasants, the names Zwerchpeiffen (cross pipe) and Zwerchpfeiffen (Swiss fife) appeared, marking the beginning of the term "fife." The instrument rapidly spread throughout Europe during the Middle Ages.²

The fife has been associated with military music at least since the early 1500's, when Swiss troops used both fifes and drums for command and control in battle. In 1534, the use of the fife was prescribed by regulation for French troops -- two fifes and two drums for each company of a thousand men. During this same period fifers were brought to England for the King's band.³ The widespread use of the fife and drum throughout the English society and the military attest to its popularity and acceptance.

However, during the reign of James II (1685-1688), the fife was banished from the British Army. Oliver Cromwell referred to the fife as a profane instrument. Shakespeare as well wrote of its "vile squealing," and "ear-piercing" qualities in "The Merchant of Venice" and "Othello."⁴ Even though the British

banned it, it persisted with the Germans and French. Then it was reintroduced to the British Army in the middle 1700's. Because it was one of the best instruments to help keep soldiers in step while marching, the fife again spread to the regiments of the British Army who brought it to America.

The Fife and the Revolution

As early as 1756, Benjamin Franklin, then a militia colonel in Philadelphia, passed his regiment in review with hautboys and fifes in the ranks.⁵ The fife really begins to assume its symbolic role in the history of America with the Boston Tea Party on the night of December 16, 1773. As the participants returned from the historic event, they marched to the spirited sounds of the fife. Then the fifes played at Lexington and Concord in April 1775. At Concord the company fifer and drummer sounded signals and played "The White Cockade," a lively tune popular throughout the countryside.⁶ And at Bunker Hill in 1775, colonial fifers and drummers played "Yankee Doodle" for the first time in battle.

During the Revolutionary War, it was customary for each colony providing militia to include fifers and drummers. Each company would have at least one fifer and drummer. And as early as July 1775, George Washington, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, issued orders concerning the instructions of the fifers and drummers in the Continental Army. The Continental Congress authorized fifes and drums for the Continental Army.⁷ Through this authorization, our young man George Adams found his place as a fifer in the cause that helped

win our independence.



Music regulated the soldier's life. A series of beats and signals performed by fifes and drums governed the soldier's every move. It started the day, announced time for meal servings, time to work, and time to retire for the evening. More importantly, it directed the soldier's movement in battle!

General Friedrich Von Steuben, Washington's talented helper, standardized beats and signals which were adopted by the Continental Army.⁸ Von Steuben's regulation listed nine beats:

1. The General
2. The Assembly
3. The March
4. The Reveille
5. The Troops
6. The Retreat
7. The Tattoo
8. To Arms, and
9. The Parley

It also prescribed the following additional twelve signals:

1. Adjutants Call
2. First Sergeant's Call
3. Noncommissioned Officers' Call
4. Go for Wood
5. Go for Water
6. Go for Provisions
7. Front Halt
8. Front Advance Quicker
9. Front March Slower
10. Drummers Call
11. Fatigue Call, and
12. Church Call

These beats and signals were augmented by the playing of popular tunes on long marches or festive camp occasions. The fifes were accompanied by the beating of the drum. Such tunes as "Chester", "Washington's March", "Old Continental March", and "On the Road to Boston" were played frequently during the Revolutionary War. A detailed listing of fife tunes is found at appendix 6.

Summary

Fife and drum music had other important military functions. In the days before field telephones, walkie-talkies, or public address systems, fife and drum music provided the principal signal systems in camp and on the battlefield. The sounds of the drum and fife carried further than the human voice. They held the Army together, maintaining schedules and discipline in camp and on parade. They helped coordinate movements in battle where they could be readily distinguished from the multitude of shoot-outs and other noises of the battle.

So a commander could find one of these vital signallers, it became the custom to dress them in distinct, and usually bright

colored, clothing. By the time of the Revolution this usually meant that the musicians would wear the reverse of the uniform of their regiments. If the common soldier's coat was blue faced with red, for instance, the musician would wear a red coat faced with blue. Even in the smoke of battle, this made the fifers and drummers stand out sharply. It also made them feel like a special and elite group - and it gave them other advantages. Francis Grose in his perceptive, if humorous, *Advice to Officers* in 1782, "by your profession you are evidently destined to make a noise in the world; and your party colored coat and drum carriage, like the zone of Venus, or halter about the neck of a falcon, makes you appear a pretty fellow in the eyes of the ladies. So you may always, if not overmodest, (which I must own is not often the failing of gentlemen of your calling), be sure of bringing off a girl from every quarter."⁹

As the bugle replaced the fife, trumpet and bugle signals became standard in all branches of the Army. The bugle dominated military life in a way that the drum and fife had never managed. So the soldier had to synchronize his military life with the new sounds!

ENDNOTES

1. Fairfax Downey, Fyfe, Drum & Bugle, p. 7.
2. Donald E. Mattson and Louis D. Walz, Old Fort Snelling Instruction Book for Fife, p. 4.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid., p. 5.

6. Downey, p. 12.
7. Mattson and Waltz, p. 5.
8. Downey, p. 33.
9. Ibid., pp. 2-3.

CHAPTER III

THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

The Revolutionary rank and file, when their uniforms were fresh, were a picture for the eye. Their cocked hats decked with sprigs of green, their hair white with flour, their fringed hunting shirts, and their leather or brown duck breeches made them a bold sight to see. Many were boys; some at the opening of the war were under sixteen, with all the virtues and vices of youth.¹ They were eager for adventure, and every strange sight and custom impressed upon them.

But a more plausible picture of the soldier during his encampment at Valley Forge emerges in great detail from an account of a surgeon in attendance at Valley Forge. His ode was actually sung by the rank and file of the Army:

"See the poor Soldier, when in health--
with what chearfullness he meets his foes and
encounters every hardship--if barefoot--he
labours thro' the Mud & Cold with a Song in his
mouth extolling War & Washington--if his food
be bad--he eats it notwithstanding with seeming
content--blesses God for a good Stomach--and
whistles it into digestion. But harkee
Patience--a moment--There comes a Soldier--His
bare feet are seen thro' his worn Shoes--his
legs nearly naked from the tatter'd remains of
an only pair of stockings--his breeches not
sufficient to cover his Nakedness--his shirt
hanging in Strings--his hair dishevell'd--his
face meagre--his whole appearance pictures a
person a forsaken & discouraged. He comes,
and crys with an air of wretchedness &
despair--I am sick--my feet lame--me legs are
sore--my body cover'd with this tormenting
Itch--my cloaths are worn out--my Constitution
is broken--my former Activity is exhausted by
fatigue--hunger & Cold--I fail fast I shall
soon be no more! and all the reward I shall get
will be--'Poor Will is dead.'"²

Next in value to good food the soldiers of the Continental Army placed their concerns on clothing, upon which depended largely their health. Clothing was also an important morale factor because a high degree of cleanliness impacted on soldierly pride.

Even so, the members of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment received new uniforms prior to departing Valley Forge in June 1778. The Officers were outfitted with the traditional blue of the Continental Line, and the soldiers were clad in hunting shirts, broad-brimmed hats looped up, and long leggings. When organized in the West, the men carried long rifles, but these were replaced, on the advice of General Wayne, by muskets and bayonets. However, a small detachment of sharp shooters, retained their long rifles for scouting and skirmishing work.³

From the available records for soldiers assigned to the Pennsylvania Continental Line, we find that boys as young as ten enlisted, and one man as old as seventy-three joined to fight for the revolution. Available records from the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment reveal:⁴

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number per Age</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Number per Age</u>
11	1	26	3
12	2	28	2
14	2	29	2
15	3	30	2
17	2	32	1
20	3	33	1
21	4	34	1
22	2	35	1
23	2	37	1
25	2	47	1
subtotal -	<u>23</u>	subtotal -	<u>15</u>
		Grand Total -	<u>38</u>

My Great Grand Mother's Daughters of the American Revolution application indicates George was born in 1767. Most likely, he is the one soldier recorded as age eleven when he joined the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. It was the custom during this period for not only the British Army, but the Continental Line, to use boys between the ages of ten and fourteen as fifers and drummers. So it was not unusual to find a large number of boys in the Continental Line. Generally speaking, the soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line appear to be predominantly of British extraction, although there was a considerable mixture of men with a German background.

To the extent that the limited records available can be relied upon, we are able to determine that a typical Pennsylvania soldier was a young man, about halfway between his twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth birthday when he joined the Army. He was more likely than not to have been born outside America, primarily in the United Kingdom; and based on muster rolls, he was slightly more prone to be a Scotch-Irish Protestant than a Catholic coming from the southern counties of Pennsylvania. Limited information is available on height, but we can assume that a fifer would be approximately four feet, three inches. The average size of a soldier would be five feet, five and three-fourths inches. He was frequently a farmer, but more probably he had been engaged in a skilled or semiskilled trade before becoming a soldier.⁵

The Recruiting Process

The most challenging problem facing the Congress of the

Revolution was calling up soldiers to meet the requirements of the revolution. The feeling throughout the colonies was that they had done enough, and the legislatures were unable or unwilling to urge them to further sacrifice. The Army's pressing need for greater strength and size was dramatically revealed by the disaster at Long Island. In September 16, 1776 Congress voted that eighty-eight battalions should be enlisted to serve during the war. The Congress also established a bounty schedule (similar to an enlistment bonus) and a land grant process that provided land to those who engaged in the service and continued therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress. Likewise representative of such officers and soldiers as should be slain by the enemy would receive land grants. This same Congress decreed that such lands would be provided by the United States at whatever expense was necessary to procure such land. This expense was to be paid and borne by the States in the same proportion as the other expenses of war.⁶ From this resolution then, each noncommissioned officer and private was promised a bounty of twenty dollars and one hundred acres of land. Thus the statement concerning George Adam's services on Mrs. Belle (Henry) M^CFarlin's Daughters of American Revolution application (see appendix 1) makes reference to a deed of land for 100 acres south of Hamilton, Ohio. This land was granted by the September 16, 1776 resolution of Congress. In addition, the States were to provide arms, clothing, and necessities--the cost of clothing to be deducted from the pay of the men. At a later time, however, Congress

voted a suit of clothes (or twenty dollars if soldier owned the clothes) to be given annually as a further inducement.⁷

Pay is a topic that always seems to cause a certain amount of friction, even in 1776. In June 14, 1775, Congress initially established pay for the rank and file as follows:⁸ a Captain 20 dollars per month; a Sergeant eight dollars per month; a Corporal seven and one-third dollars per month; a drummer or fifer the same; privates six and two-thirds dollars per month. There was a slight pay increase in 1778 for the infantry private, amounting to a two-thirds of a dollar increase. Not much, but in those days it was considered worthy of the situation.

The oath given the enlisted soldier was most likely the one established by the Congress on June 14, 1775:

I . . . have, this day voluntarily enlisted myself , as a soldier, in the American continental army, for one year, unless sooner discharged: and I do bind myself to conform, in all instances, to such rules and regulations, as are, or shall be, established for the government of the said army.

A key point of this enlistment for those soldiers of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment had to do with period of enlistment and location of service. During the August 23, 1776, Congressional meeting it was resolved that the members of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment would be enlisted for a period longer than one year and that they were liable to serve in any part of the United States, when ordered to do so by Congress. So when they received orders to move East and report to General Washington, it was well within the terms of their service agreement. But it

was still less than acceptable to the members of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. After three years of loyal service, the situation for the soldiers was not going smoothly. Pay was badly in arrears. The men were hungry and ragged. The real reason for resentment centered around the period of enlistment. The soldiers had experienced constant increases in service obligations up to what they thought was three years. With their three years having been completed, Congress ruled that the "duration of the war" provision was the overriding binding obligation. This enlistment situation was further complicated by new recruits being paid bounties, which exceeded anything the men already in the service had received.

This dissatisfaction led to a mutiny of the Pennsylvania Continental Line, but the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment did not participate. After days of haggling to solve the mutiny, the Congress granted discharges. So departed our typical soldier of the Pennsylvania Continental Line, who by and large had endured long-suffering, but remained steadfast in his devotion to the cause.⁹

Summary

Considering the volume of information recorded concerning the Revolutionary War period, it is difficult to find detailed information on the common person who helped win our independence. This was the case for George Adams. We do know his unit. We know he served as a fifer. So we can at least appreciate the sacrifice he and his comrades had to endure to achieve success. We can equate his role to the famous tune

which causes us all to identify with the founding of America, "Yankee Doodle." A tune of an uncertain origin, it was composed sometime before 1767. It is strongly associated with the Revolutionary War. Just as we are proud of the tune, we can as well be proud of the youthful fifers who piped it for their gallant, hard-pressed colleagues.

We can find additional references to George Adams in James M^CBride's Pioneer Biography, (1869). M^CBride discusses his service in the Revolutionary War and deeding of land to him because of this service in the war. The note states: "George Adams was a native of Pennsylvania, and was in the Revolutionary War. He received a deed for one hundred acres of land about a mile and a half south of Hamilton, in the section of land on which Charles Bruce first settled. In his deed, it is stated to be in consideration of services as a drummer in the army of the Revolution. After the treaty of Greenville, when peace was restored with the Indians, he settled in Montgomery county, and built a mill in Greenville creek, six miles below the town of Greenville. He became religious and joined the New Light church. He drew a pension for several years before his death. He was an associate judge of the court of common pleas for Darke county at the time of his death, which was 1839."¹⁰

M^CBride's note brings up two points that require comment. As best as I can determine, George Adams continued in his service as a drummer after returning to Fort Pitt. As late as 1790, we have documentation that George Adams was sent to the western frontier on a messenger detail, where he became involved

in an expedition against the Indians led by General Harmar. It was during this expedition that George Adams was said to have killed five Indians; he as well received four musket-ball wounds. One ball entered his thigh; one broke his arm; another passed under his arm, grazed his body, and lodged under his other arm; and the fourth went through part of his breast, and lodged under his shoulder-blade. He lived through it all and soon recovered.

The other point that requires clarification concerns the position of associate judge of the court of common pleas for Darke county. George Adams's son is most likely the person being referred to in note, since George Adams senior died in 1832. Additional historical information indicates that it was the son, not the father who was the associate judge.

The mill discussed in the note still exists. In fact, the AAA Tour Book for Illinois/Indiana/Ohio lists the mill as BEAR'S MILL and indicates it was built in 1849. Most likely the original mill fell into disrepair and was rebuilt. But the legacy of George Adams lives on today even in the AAA Tour Book.

I am confident that in time I will be able to fill in some of the gaps in this historical study of George Adams with additional source materials. I hope to ascertain with additional research whether George Adams was a fifer or a drummer? The note from my latest source cites George as a drummer, whereas all my other source information states he was a fifer. He may well have served first as a fifer, then later as a drummer. We know that by 1790 he served as a rifleman. So,

hopefully in the near future I can put this issue to rest. Whatever the outcome of this research, I know that George Adams was an active participant in the American Revolution. He is an ancestor I can be proud of!

ENDNOTES

1. Charles Bolton, The Private Soldier Under Washington, p. 219.
2. Ibid., pp. 240-241.
3. Edgar W. Hassler, Old Westmoreland: A History of Western Pennsylvania During the Revolution, p. 67.
4. John B. B. Trussell, Jr., The Pennsylvania Line, 1776-1783, pp. 244-247.
5. Ibid., p. 256.
6. Journal of Congress, p. 476.
7. Ibid., p. 509.
8. Ibid., p. 82.
9. Trussell Jr., p. 256.
10. James M^CBride, Pioneer Biography, p. 173.

APPENDIX 1
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
TO
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

State Miss
City Crookston
Name of Chapter _____

National Number 202779
(~~Miss~~ or Mrs.) Belle Henry McFarlin
Wife or ~~Widow~~ of Harvey M. McFarlin
Residence Crookston Miss

DESCENDANT OF

George Adams 8th. Penn. Regiment

The undersigned have investigated and approved the applicant and her application.

Sept 19, 1924
Alice Page Miller
organizing Chapter Regent.

Chapter Secretary.

Chapter Registrar.

Application and duplicate received by National Society Sept 24, 1924

Fees received by National Society Sept 24, 1924

Application examined and approved Sept 30, 1924

Lore S. Stansfield
Registrar General.

Accepted by the National Board of Management Oct 18, 1924

Alice S. Briggs
Recording Secretary General.

Indorsement for membership at large

Thomas G. Woodledge
Mrs. J. J. W. State Regent.

Nominated and recommended by the undersigned members of the Society. Two names of endorsers required, one of whom at least must live in the same town in which the applicant resides, provided there is a Chapter in that town. If there is no Chapter, at least one of the endorsers must be a resident in that State.

Name Mrs. W. L. Murawinski & Edley Name Mrs. Paul Long Stickney Hope

Residence Colonial Chapter Residence Crookston Miss
Mpls. Miss Mpls Chapter D. C. R.

When filled out and properly endorsed, the application must be forwarded to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with the necessary fee and dues. When approved by the National Board, one copy will be returned to the Registrar of the Chapter or to the individual, if joining At Large, and the other will be filed with the National Society.

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

LINEAGE

I Bella Henry McGarlin being of the age of
eighteen years and upwards, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal
descent in the following line from George Adams
who was born in Virginia on the 26th day of Oct, 1767
and died in Greenville, O. on the 28th day of Nov, 1832

His place of residence during the Revolution was

I was born in Illinois County of Clay
State of Illinois

1. I am the daughter of
Pella B. Henry Sr. born 1828 died 1887 and his () wife*
Elizabeth Adams Henry born 1832 died 1918 married 1852

2. The said Elizabeth Adams Henry was the daughter of
George Adams born 1794 died 1853 and his () wife
Iseline Pratt Adams born 1800 died 1838 married 1823

3. The said George Adams was the son of
George Adams born 1767 died 1832 and his () wife
Elizabeth Ellis born 1773 died 1847 married 1792

4. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

5. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

6. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

7. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

8. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

9. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

10. The said _____ was the _____ of
_____ born _____ died _____ and his () wife
_____ born _____ died _____ married _____

And he, the said George Adams
is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the
capacity of Drummer & later 8th Penns. Regiment Revolution-ary War

*Wife in every instance in this paper means legal and lawful wife.

Date of marriage may be substituted for dates of birth and death when such date proves
the soldier to have been living during the Revolution and of a suitable age for service.

Resolution adopted by the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress:

Descendants of polygamous marriage are not acceptable as members of this Society.

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

Any woman not less than eighteen years of age, who is descended from a man or woman who gave unfailing loyal service to the cause of American Independence as a recognized patriot, soldier, sailor, or civil officer, in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, is eligible to membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; *provided* she is personally acceptable.

Official proof of service must be furnished with the application; also references to authorities quoted, to show line of descent. *Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records, the applicant must file duplicate certified copies of same.* Statements based upon tradition alone cannot be considered.

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

My ancestor's services in assisting in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows:

Vol. I Page 173 McBride's "Pioneer Sketches" of early settlers of Butler Co. Ohio has this to say — "George Adams was a native of Penn. and was in the Revolutionary War. He received a deed for 100 A. land about 1 1/2 mi. So. of Hamilton Ohio on the Section of land on which LaCharles Bruce first settled."

Vol. I Page 672 "Penn. in the Revolution" states this — "The name of George Adams is given as a figure on the list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 8th Penn. Regt. Continental line."

Min. Historical Society, Penn.

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

verified by National Number 167272

Give below references, by volume and page, to the documentary or other authorities upon which you found your record.

Bureau of Pensions: Revolutionary War
Section 3 - 1865
George Adams served as drummer and
fifer in the 8th Penn. Regt - war of Rev
and was allowed 100 A. bounty
and one warrant No. 8911 issued Nov. 5, 1788
Penn. in the Rev. Vol. I Page 672
Minn. Historical Society record

Give, if possible, the following data: My Revolutionary ancestor was married

- (1) to Elizabeth Ellis at Linnetone Ky, 1792
(2) to _____ at _____, 1____
(3) to _____ at _____, 1____

CHILDREN

	Names	Dates of Birth	To Whom Married
1	John	1792	died at 3 yr.
2	George	1794	Islands Webb
3	Elizabeth	1796	Isabel Morley
4	Thomas	1798	
5	Isabella	1800	died 1814
6	Mary	1802	
7	Nancy	1804	
8	William	1806	
9	Margaret	1808	died in infancy
10	Isabel		
11	Lyndia	1811	- Fuller
12	Martha	1816	Robert Harper

The following form of acknowledgment is required:

Applicant further says that the said George Adams
(name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived), is the ancestor mentioned in the fore-
going application, and that the statements hereinbefore set forth are true to the best of her
knowledge and belief.

(Signature of Applicant) Belle Henry McGarber

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Cracktown Minn
this 17th day of Sept A. D. 1924

D. A. Haneland [SEAL] copy
Notary Public

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

Appendix 2

Roll of Captain Samuel Brady's Company¹

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

Captains

Brady, Samuel.
Finley, John.

Lieutenants

Mahon, John.
Ward, John.

Quarter-Master Sergeant

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants

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

Fife Major

Evans, Anthony.

Corporals

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

Drummers

Miller, John.
Whitman, John.

Fifer

Adams, George.

Privates

Anderson, George.
Bannon, Jeremiah.
Branon, Michael.

Appendix 2 (continued)

Brothers, Matthew.
Brown, John.
Cain, John.
Callahan, John.
Cavanaugh, Barney.
Coleman, Joseph, died June 11, 1783.
Crowley, Timothy.
Dimsey, Thomas.
Dolphin, James.
Evans, Arnold, deserted June 27, 1783.
Everall, Charles.
Fitz Gibbons, David.
Gibbins, David.
Gollacher, John.
Greenland, James.
Grimes, John.
Hanley, Michael.
Hobach, Philip, deserted June 2, joined June 4, 1783.
Jordan, John, discharged July 1, 1783.
Kelley, Edward.
Lacey, Lawrence.
Lacorn, John.
Martin, George.
McGloughlin, Patrick.
Merryman, W^m.
Miller, John.
Mourey, Christian.
Phillips, Matthew.
Roarik, Patrick, died September 2, 1783.
Robinson, Simon.
Shereden, Martin.
Shuster, Martin.
Simmonds, Henry.
Smith, John.
Steel, Thomas.
Strephan, William.
Stubbs, Robert.
Sutton, David.
Tea, John.
Terman, Henry.
Ward, Matthias.
Wilkinson, Will^m.
Williams, Lewis.
Winn, Webster.
----, (faded out,) Hugh.
----, (faded out,) Obediah.

JOHN FINLEY, Captain

1. James B. Linn and William H. Egle, M.D., Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line - Volume One (1775-1783), pp. 667-669.

Appendix 3

Fort Pitt Chronology¹

- 1753 - The French begin to build a chain of forts to enforce their boundaries.
- December 11, 1753 - Washington visits Fort Le Boeuf.
- February 17, 1754 - Washington lands on Wainwright's Island in Allegheny river - recommends that a fort be built at "Forks of the Ohio."
- February 17, 1754 - A fort is begun at "Forks of the Ohio."
- April 16, 1754 - Ensign Ward, with thirty-three men, surprised by French and surrenders.
- June 1754 - Fort Duquesne completed.
- August 1758 - Fort Bedford built.
- October 1758 - Fort Ligonier built.
- November 24, 1758 - Fort Duquesne destroyed by retreating French.
- August 1759 - Fort Pitt begun by General John Stanwix.
- October 10, 1772 - Fort Pitt abandoned by the British.
- January 1774 - Fort Pitt occupied by Virginia militia and name changed to Fort Dunmore.
- July 1776 - Indian conference at Fort Pitt - Pontiac and GUYASUTA.
- June 1, 1777 - General Edward Hand takes command of the fort.
- 1778 - General Lachlan M^CIntosh succeeds Hand.
- May 19, 1791 - Major Isarc Craig reports Fort Pitt in a ruinous condition - built Fort Lafayette.

1. Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt. Third Edition. Published by Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 1907, pp. 3-4.

Appendix 4

Officers of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment¹

First Field Grade Officers:

Colonel Aeneas Mackey (or Mackay)
Lieutenant Colonel George Wilson
Major Richard Butler

After the death of Colonel Mackey and Lieutenant Colonel Wilson on March 12, 1777, Daniel Brodhead became Colonel, Richard Butler became Lieutenant Colonel, and Stephen Bayard became Major.

When Morgan's rifle command was organized, Lieutenant Colonel Butler was made Colonel of it, and Major James Ross, of the First Pennsylvania became Lieutenant Colonel. According to a return, signed by the latter, dated "Mt. Pleasant, June 1777," the number of men enlisted between the 9th of August and the 16th of December, 1776, was six hundred and thirty; those enlisted since the 16th of December, thirty-four; bringing the total to six hundred and eighty-four. The strengths of the respective companies are:

<u>Commander</u>	<u>Sergeants</u>	<u>Rank on File</u>
Captain David Killgore,	3	55
Captain Samuel Miller,	4	82
Captain Van Swearingen,	3	71
Captain James Pigott,	4	55
Captain Wendal Ourry,	4	54
Captain Andrew Mann,	4	58
Captain James Montgomery,	2	57
Captain Michael Huffnagle,	4	70
Captain Lieutenant John Finley (Samuel Brady),	2	77
Captain Lieutenant Basil Prather,	3	69

1. John B. Linn and William H. Egle M.D., Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalion and Line - Volume One (1775-1783), p. 643.

Appendix 5

Battles and Engagements¹

The following lists the actions involving the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and those other units that took part in them:

Bound Brook, N.J.,
April 12-13, 1777

8th Pennsylvania Regiment
2d Pennsylvania Regiment
3d Pennsylvania Regiment
4th Pennsylvania Regiment
10th Pennsylvania Regiment
12th Pennsylvania Regiment
Detachment, 4th Artillery

Battle of Bradywine,
September 11, 1777

8th Pennsylvania Regiment
(less 3 Detachments)
1st Pennsylvania Regiment
(less Parr's Company-E)
2d Pennsylvania Regiment
3d Pennsylvania Regiment
4th Pennsylvania Regiment
5th Pennsylvania Regiment
6th Pennsylvania Regiment
7th Pennsylvania Regiment
9th Pennsylvania Regiment
10th Pennsylvania Regiment
"Old" 11th Pennsylvania
Regiment
12th Pennsylvania Regiment
(less Detachment)
Pennsylvania State
Regiment
German Regiment
Hartley's Regiment
Patton's Regiment
4th Artillery
4th Dragoons

Paoli "Massacre,"
September 20, 1777

8th Pennsylvania Regiment
(less 3 Detachments)
1st Pennsylvania Regiment
(less Parr's Company-E)
2d Pennsylvania Regiment
4th Pennsylvania Regiment
5th Pennsylvania Regiment
7th Pennsylvania Regiment
10th Pennsylvania Regiment
"Old" 11th Pennsylvania
Regiment
Hartley's Regiment

Appendix 5 (continued)

Battle of Germantown,
October 4, 1777

8th Pennsylvania Regiment
(less 3 Detachments)
1st Pennsylvania Regiment
(less Parr's Company-E)
2d Pennsylvania Regiment
3d Pennsylvania Regiment
4th Pennsylvania Regiment
5th Pennsylvania Regiment
6th Pennsylvania Regiment
7th Pennsylvania Regiment
9th Pennsylvania Regiment

Whitemarsh,
December 6-10, 1777

8th Pennsylvania Regiment
1st Pennsylvania Regiment
2d Pennsylvania Regiment
3d Pennsylvania Regiment
4th Pennsylvania Regiment
5th Pennsylvania Regiment
6th Pennsylvania Regiment
7th Pennsylvania Regiment
9th Pennsylvania Regiment
10th Pennsylvania Regiment
"Old" 11th Pennsylvania
Regiment
12th Pennsylvania Regiment
13th Pennsylvania Regiment
German Regiment
Hartley's Regiment
Patton's Regiment
4th Artillery
4th Dragoons

Broadhead's Expedition,
September 14, 1779

8th Pennsylvania Regiment

1. John B. B. Trussell, Jr., The Pennsylvania Line, 1776-1783, pp. 257-261.

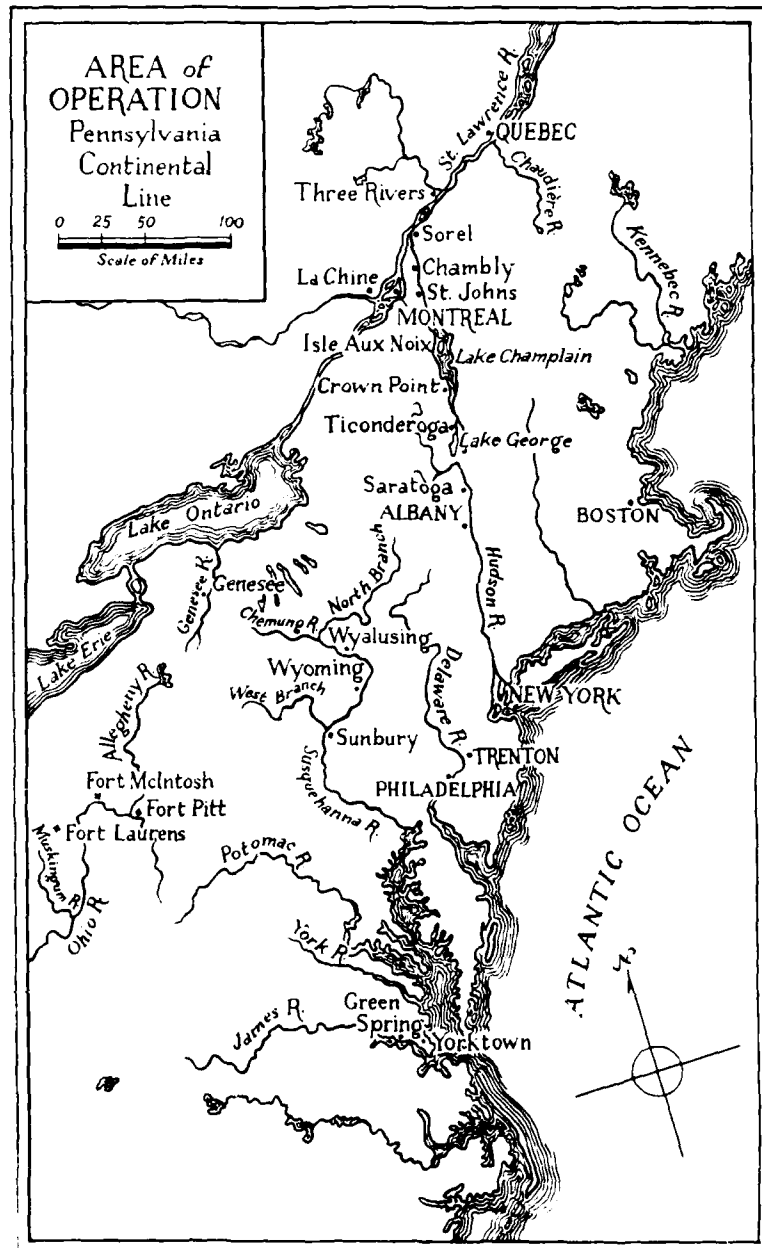
Appendix 6

Tunes for the Fifer

The Austrian.
Call for all Officers, Field Officers Excepted.
Call for Captains, or Officers Commanding Companies, or
Divisions.
Charming Molly.
The Church Call.
Common Time March.
The Dog and the Gun.
Doublings of the Troop.
Drummer's Call
The Dutch.
The Fatigue, or Pioneer's March.
Field Officers Call.
The General.
The Grenadiers March.
The Hessian.
The Lass of Ochram.
The Marquis of Granby's March.
Old Continental March.
The Pretty Maid.
Phillis and Damon.
Polly Oliver.
Quick Step. (Champlain)
The Roast Beef.
The Rogues March.
The Scotch.
Slow March. (General Brown's March)
Slow March. (General Scott's March)
Smiths Hornpipe.
The Three Camps.
To Arms.
The Tobacco Box.
When Wars Alarm.

Figure 1

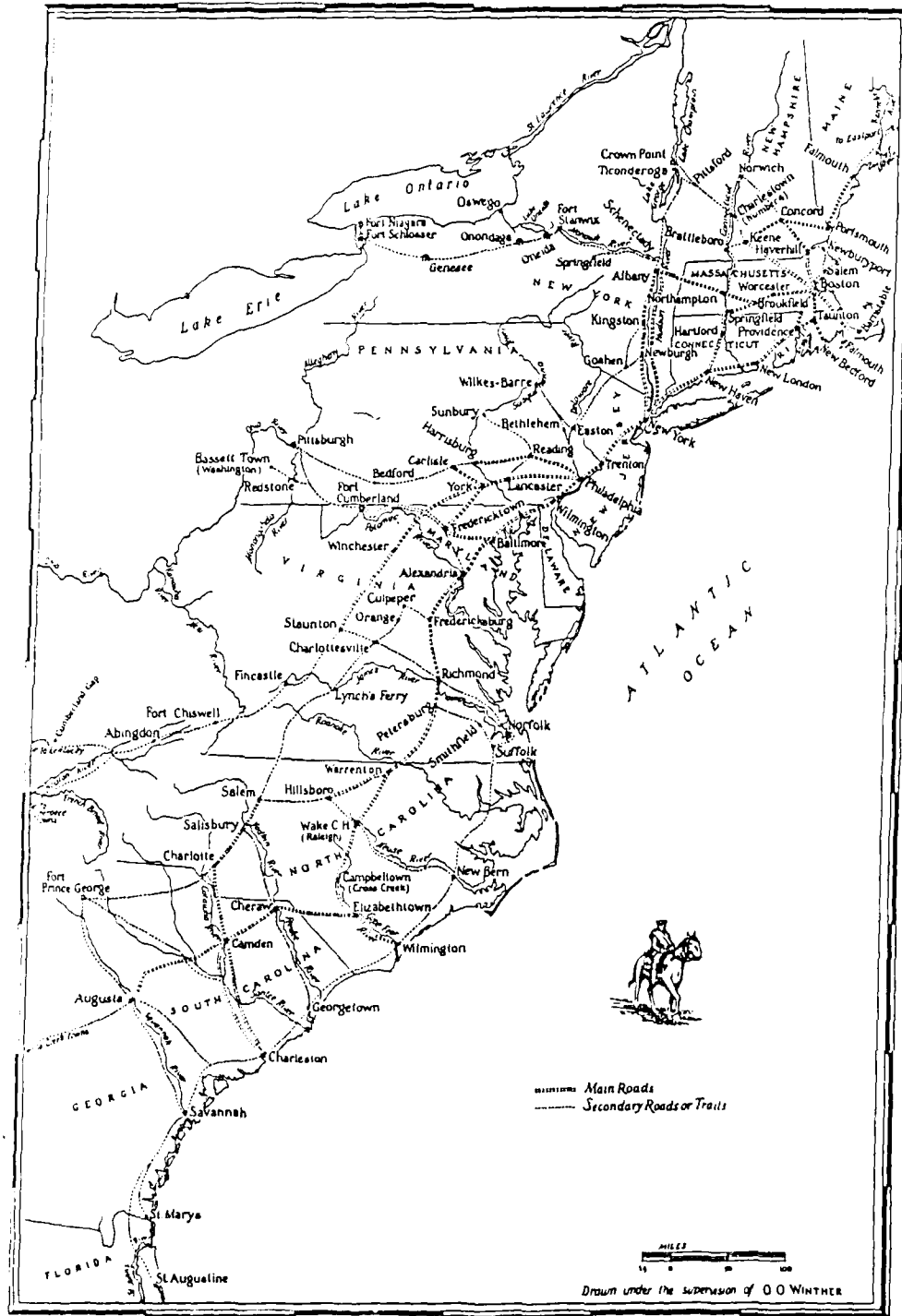
Area of Operation



John B. B. Trussell Jr., The Pennsylvania Line 1776-1783,
p. 232.

Figure 2

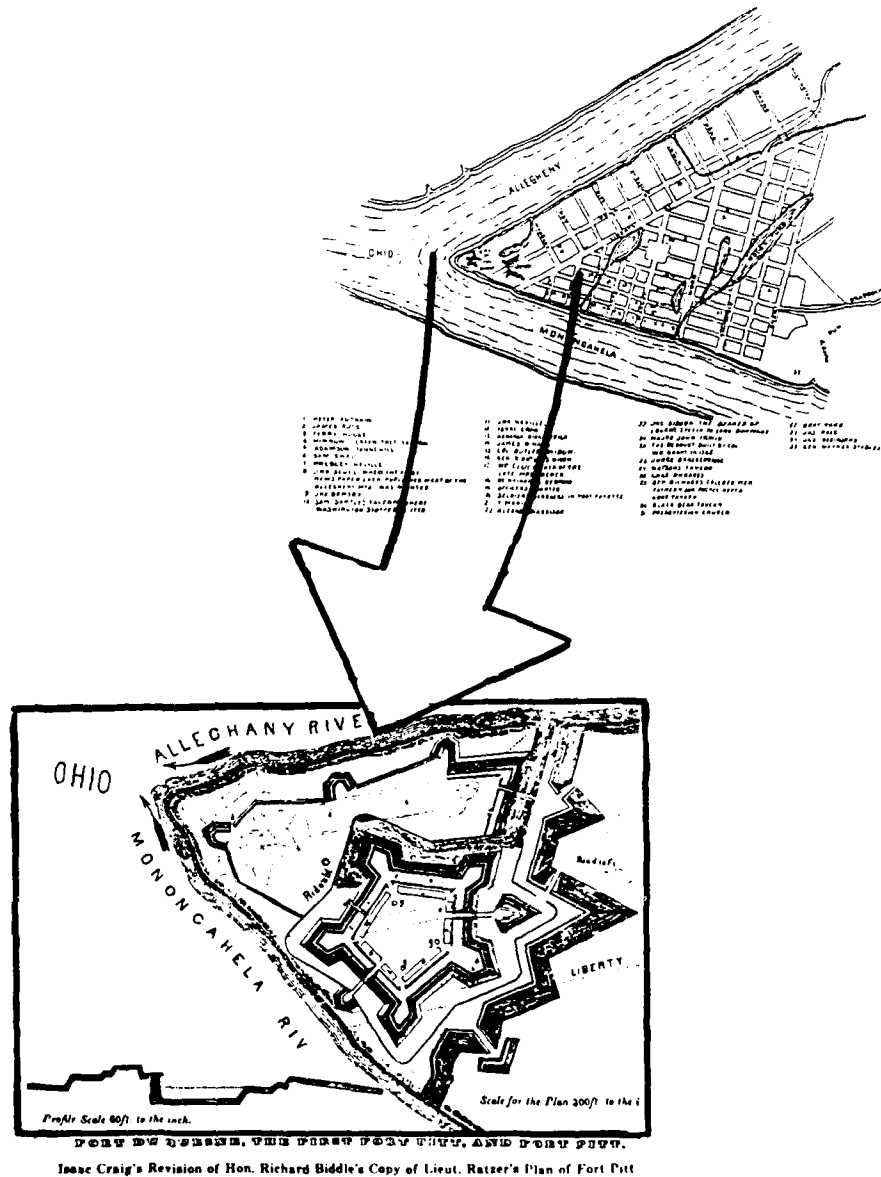
Colonial Roads



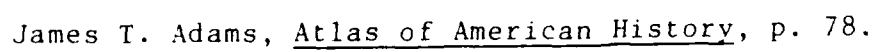
James T. Adams, Atlas of American History, p. 55.

Figure 3

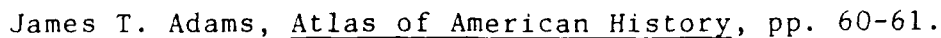
Fort Pitt



George D. Albert, Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania Volume Two, pp. 39 & 99.

Iroquois Frontier 1768-1780

Indian Cessions and The Land Companies



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