

*Gideon	1751	Corporal of Artillery & Artificer	Connecticut Continental Line
*Hell	1759		Massachusetts Militia
Jacob	1761	Privateersman & soldier	Connecticut
*Joel	1761		Massachusetts Continental Line
*John	1760		Connecticut Militia
Joseph	1738	Appointed Ensign	Connecticut
Joseph	1754		Connecticut
*Josiah	1735	Captain	Connecticut Militia
*Josiah	1761		Connecticut & Rhode Island Continental Line
Levi	1758		Connecticut Militia
*Luther	1759		Connecticut & Rhode Island Continental Line
Luther	1766		Connecticut Militia
Nathan	1752	Orderly Sergeant	Connecticut & Rhode Island Continental Line
Nathaniel	1745	Privateersman	Connecticut
*Roger	1764		Massachusetts Continental Line
Samuel	1756		Connecticut
Samuel Stow	1743	Captain	Vermont
*Selah	1759	Ensign	Connecticut Continental Line
*Seth	1755	Corporal	Connecticut & Rhode Island Continental Line
Seth	1756	Lieutenant	Vermont
Simeon	1746		Connecticut Continental Line
*Solomon	1740	Surgeon	
Solomon	1762		Connecticut Continental Line
*Stephen	1737	Artificer	Connecticut Continental Line
Thomas	1756		Connecticut
Thomas	1759		Vermont
William	1758		
(Billius, Billeras)			Massachusetts Militia

The same story concerning Joel Savage, above, is told of Josiah<sup>5</sup>. Since they are family stories told by two different sources, there is no way of proving either. The story is therefore related in Josiah's family sketch as well as Joel's adventure above.

## I. Justice & Private Zachariah Sprigg

In 1774, Lord Dunsmore ordered a strong fort built on the bluff north of the mouth of Wheeling Creek. It was called Fort Fincastle. Later the name was changed to Fort Henry in 1776 in honor of Patrick Henry, first Governor of Virginia. Fort Henry was an important military outpost during the Revolution. It was in this area that Zachariah Sprigg served in the effort to gain independence from the Mother Country.

In October 1776 the Fort Henry area and Ohio County, Virginia were in such an exposed position that the justices organized and enrolled the militia with suitable field and company officers duly confirmed by the governor. "At this period" says Mr. McKiernan, of the Panhandle, "Ohio County was to all intents and purposes a military colony." Every able bodied man was enrolled, and kept in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning. The company rolls furnished the list of tithables for county revenue; and Colonel David Shepherd, the commanding officer of the militia, was himself the presiding justice of the county court, and became high sheriff, ex-officio, during the year.

The convention of 1776 directed two companies to be raised in Ohio County as her quota of "six battalions for the Continental army of the United States." Charles Simms, secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in a letter to Colonel John McColloch, dated November 9, 1776, gave directions about raising these companies, and also to carry into effect the act of Assembly requiring "the landholders in the county of Ohio to meet at the house of Ezekial Devitt, on the 8th of December next, to vote for a place to hold courts in that county in future. Before you can hold these elections it is necessary you should take the oath of office. The deimus enclosed empowers Mr. David Shepherd, Mr. David Rogers, and Mr. James McMechan, or any of these to administer the oath." There is a record of the first court being held on the 16th of January 1777. David Shepherd, Silas Hedges, William Scott and James Caldwell, having had the oath of Justices of the Peace administered to them by James McMechan, Esq., "The said Shepherd did then and there administer unto Zachariah Sprigg, Thomas Wallen and David McClain the said oath, who being duly qualified took their seats. The court then averting to the expediency of keeping the militia under the best regulation and discipline, came to the following resolution, to wit: That David Shepherd, Esq., be recommended to His Honor, the Governor, as County Lieutenant; Silas Hedges, Esq., as Colonel, and Mr. David McClure as Major of Militia." These justices ordered the two companies and Captain John Lemmon and Captain Silas Zane appointed to the command.

These military precautions were soon found to be of great value in the protection which a well organized force had for the settlement, now thrown open to the attacks of their old foes under new and competent leaders. During this year, 1777, Fort Henry withstood an onslaught by a large band of Wyandot, Delaware and Shawnee Indians.

Names of those on the militia rolls are not given but Z. Sprigg is listed on Silas Hedges's List as one of the "List of Soldiers who took the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia in Ohio County in 1777." The date noted is 24 September 1777. He then had a list

of his own in which he administered the oath to soldiers.

In 1781, Zachariah was involved in a military operation against the Indians. The following will give the details of this operation:

Letter from Colonel Daniel Brodhead to Colonel David Shepherd.

Head Quarters, Fort Pitt March 8, 1781

Dear Sir:

I have just received letters, by Capt Monture, which inform me, that the Delawares of Coochockung, very few excepte'd, have declare'd in favor of the British, and that some of them are already come against our settlements.

I believe this intelligence to be Authentic, and that we shall now experience, what I have long strove to avoid, a general war with the Savages-

\* \* \* \* \*

I have in contemplation an enterprise, against the deceitful Delawares, at and near Coochockung, but am much at a loss for supplies, therefore have thought it advisable that the County Lieutenants, & such commanding Officers of Battalions, as may be desirous of giving their attendance, do assemble at my Quarters on the 15th Instant at ten OClock in the forenoon, in order to deliberate upon ways and means to obtain supplies for an expedition, and to form some Suitable plan or plans, for the security of the Inhabitants.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to be with great respect Dear Sir your most Obedt Servt

Daniel Brodhead Colo Commanding W. D.

Colo David Shepherd Circular

Letter from Colonel Daniel Brodhead to Colonel David Shepherd.

Head Quarters Fort Pitt March 16th 1781

Dear Sir:

You are requested to procure sixty-men including Officers from the Militia, to go upon an Expedition, both Officers & men must be furnished with at least Twenty Days provisions, each a Good Horse, Saddle & Bridle, & they are to be well armed & accoutred & to rendezvous at Fort Henry (Wheeling) on the fifth Day of next month-

\* \* \* \* \*

I am with great respect & esteem Dear Sir your most obedt Servt

Daniel Brodhead Colo commanding W. D.

Colo D. Shepherd.

#### Expedition Against Delawares

(C. W. Butterfield's narrative of Brodhead's Coshocton expedition)

On the seventh of April, 1781, Brodhead left Fort Pitt with over one hundred and fifty regulars, dropping down the Ohio river to Wheeling, where Shepherd had collected one hundred and thirty-four of the militia including officers, into four companies. (Note-The militia force was chiefly from Ohio County, Va., with one small company from Monongalia. It was organized into four companies, commanded respectively by Capt. Joseph Ogle, Capt. William Crawford, Capt. Jacob Lefler, and Capt. Benjamin Royse.) On the tenth, the united force made its way across the Ohio, taking the nearest route for Coshocton. The savages had received no warning of the approach of an enemy. They evidently felt secure in their wilderness home. With Brodhead was a few friendly Indians who evinced a keen desire for the scalps of the hostile Delawares.

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(Summary of letter of Colonel Daniel Brodhead, Philadelphia, May 22, 1781 to Pres. Joseph Reed. Printed in Pa. Archives, IX, 161-62)

Has pleasure to report the expedition carried on against the revolted Delawares. With about 300 men, nearly half volunteers he surprised the towns of Coshocton and Indaochale (Indian name for the abandoned Moravian village of Lichtenau), killed fifteen warriors and took upwards of twenty odd men, women, and children prisoners. About four miles above the former

town he detailed a party against forty drunken warriors who had just crossed the river with prisoners and scalps; river so swollen by rains that crossing was impracticable. Destroyed the towns, took great quantities of peltry and other stores, and killed forty head of cattle. Then marched seven miles up river in order to send to Moravian towns for craft to cross and pursue the enemy's party. Volunteers refused to go farther; determined to return. Then marched to Newcomers town whither about thirty Indians faithful to alliance had withdrawn. Kilbuck and LaLuzerne pursued the party. Killed one of the greatest villains and brought in his scalp. Were treated with great kindness by these and by the Moravian Indians; provisions supplied. Plunder sold at Fort Henry for \$80,000. Montour, Wilson, and three other faithful Indians accompanied expedition. Although considerable firing occurred, no man was killed or injured, and only one horse was lost.

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT  
(Officers of the 9th Virginia)

Colonel Gibson  
Lieut Colo Campbell  
Major Taylor

Rolls of the Coshocton Expedition  
(Ohio County Officers)

Pay Roll of the Field and Staff Officers of Militia belonging to the state of Virginia on ye Expedition to Coshocton in the service of the United States Commanded by Colo David Shepherd Commg ye 10th April & Ending 28th Inclusive 1781 for 19 days

Names	Rank	Days Sv	Pay & permo	Amt pay
David Shepherd	Colo	19	\$575	364.15
Saml MColloch	Major	19	350	221.60
Isaac Meeks	Adjt	19	113	71.51
Wm McIntire	QMaster	19	113	71.51
James Lemon	S. Major	19	20	12.60
Jonathan Zane	Spy	19	"	19."

Pay Roll of Capt Joseph Ogles Companie of Ohio Militia on the Expedition to Coshocton for 19 days Apl 10, 1781

Joseph Ogle	Capt	19	240	152.
Conrod Stroup	Lieut	19	126	79.72
Andw Ramsey	Lieut	19	126	79.72
Hugh McConnell	Ensign	19	120	76.72

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Zac: Spriggs	Private	19	16.60	10.50
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The above is a true copy of Capt Joseph Ogles Pay Roll taken from ye Original.

In 1782, although the Revolutionary War was practically over, Fort Henry was attacked by nearly 300 British and Indians. This has been called the last battle of the Revolution.

From the beginning of hostilities, Zachariah Sprigg served as a Justice of the Peace raising militia units; as a member of the militia both active and on reserve; and as one of those who gave the oath of allegiance to the soldiers.

## 2. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hay

In October 1775 the 6th Battalion was organized at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Colonel William Irvine was named commander and Samuel Hay was named captain to command one of the companies by the Committee of Safety.

The uniform of this battalion was as follows: Regimental suit; Blue turned up with red. Purple hunting shirt, a blue and white mixed cloth jacket under it, buckskin breeches, dark gray stockings, footed.

On the 14th of March 1776, Colonel Irvine was ordered to march his battalion to New York and put himself under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Continental troops there.

On the 22nd of March, Colonel Irvine wrote from Carlisle to John Hancock, President of Congress the following:

Sir:

I am honored with your orders to march my battalion to New York, which shall be completed with all possible expedition. \*\*\* Many of the arms are old, and want bayonets and other repairs. However, I shall not wait for bayonets, as I hope to be supplied at Philadelphia or New York. I have been obliged to purchase many rifles, but they, I presume, may be changed for muskets, should the service require it, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and many other necessaries the commission promised to forward for my battalion are not yet come to hand. Though I do not mean to wait for them, yet I think it proper to acquaint you, as perhaps your