

Downing, an English lady. They had nine children. (See copy of my father's letter.) I would be glad if you would write to my older brother, Dr. James Dunlavy, (Stiles, Davis County, Iowa). He made himself quite a hero during the war of the rebellion by capturing General Mar-maduke. Congress voted him a medal and thanks. I enclose an old photograph of myself taken twenty years ago (1880).

Your great-grandfather, *Anthony Howard Dunlavy* of Lebanon, O., and my father, *Harvey Dunlavy*, were personal friends. My father was his agent for many years. Your grandfather, John Craig Dunlavy, I think paid us a visit at Bloomfield, Iowa, at one time. I agree with you regarding the Spanish idea of the family, as I do not believe Spain ever produced as good blood as is found in the Dunlavys. I will now write all I know of grandfather, *Daniel Dunlavy's* family, his children and descendants:

I. FRANCIS DUNLAVY,

my uncle, lived to be a very old man and died, I think, at a place called Wheatland, near Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a farmer, also of stone and brick business I think. He was a great church worker and a Methodist exhorter. Several of his grandsons are now Methodist Episcopal preachers in the State of Indiana. He had three sons:

(1) Wesley Dunlavy, (2) Daniel Dunlavy, and (3) William Dunlavy, and also three daughters, I think. Any Methodist Episcopal preacher in the State of Indiana can find some of their grandsons for you. I am not sure as to the next or as to age, but think it was my uncle.

II. DANIEL DUNLAVY, M. D.

Daniel Dunlavy, son of Daniel, was a farmer, though I understand he studied medicine after he was fifty years old and became a practicing physician. Of his family I know nothing; he died in Indiana—a good man.

III. ANTHONY DUNLAVY,

my uncle, was a lawyer, I understand. He died in Indiana, leaving, I think, one daughter (1)—Dunlavy, who married a Mr. Casteel, and I have met her son. They live in Indiana somewhere; I have forgotten just where.

IV. JOHN DUNLAVY,

my uncle, died near Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana, and was a farmer. Some of his family still live in Lawrence County, Indiana. My brother, G. W. Dunlavy of Mitchell, Indiana, will know them.

V. WILLIAM DUNLAVY,

my uncle, was a farmer and Christian preacher, and died many years ago in Davis County, Iowa. His family was:

- (1) Levi Dunlavy, a lawyer, who died unmarried.
- (2) Henry Francis Dunlavy, M. D., now a practicing physician of Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, a splendid man with a nice family.
- (3) William Dunlavy, also a Christian preacher who lives near Bedford, Iowa.

VI. REBECCA DUNLAVY,

my father's sister and a daughter of Daniel Dunlavy and Martha Yocum, married William McCormack. They had a large family of strong men and women, viz:

- (1) James McCormack, who died many years ago and whose family still live in Bloomfield, Iowa.
- (2) Frank McCormack, living near Platt City, Mo.
- (3) Maria McCormack, who lives at Belknap, Iowa. I do not know where the girls are.

VII. MATILDA DUNLAVY,

my aunt, was married twice, I believe, last time to David Jay. Matilda Dunlavy was a good woman that every one loved for her great church work. She was a Methodist of the principal church at Flavis, Iowa. She died many years ago, leaving two daughters and one son. Her youngest child is:

- (1) Dr. De Calb Jay, practicing at Troy, Iowa, when last I knew of him.

VII. HARVEY DUNLAVY, (see sketch and picture), my father, was a son of Daniel Dunlavy and Martha Yocum, and married Martha Armore Rose. Grandfather Rose of Clifty, Indiana, was half Scotch and half Irish, and grandmother was German. She died when Martha Armore Rose (my mother) was a child. (See sketch of descendants of Harvey Dunlavy and Martha A. Rose.)

IX. JAMES D. DUNLAVY,

my uncle, and brother of above, died a few years ago in Davis County, Iowa. He was a farmer and like all the Dunlavys, honest and poor. His children are, viz:

- (1) Thomas Jefferson Dunlavy, a farmer, who married Mary Swift Address, P. O., Bloomfield, Iowa.
- (2) Joseph Dunlavy, a farmer, teacher and stock lawyer; a very large man with great force of character. He never married that I know of.
- (3) Lavina Jane Dunlavy, married W. S. Swift. She has a large family and is a large, fine-looking woman.
- (4) Francis Dunlavy, a farmer, died several years ago.
- (5) Harriet Dunlavy, married Lorenzo Rector.
- (6) John Craig Dunlavy, M. D., a practicing physician, now at Sioux City, Iowa, and married.
- (7) Daniel Fridal Dunlavy, a school teacher, not married; an unusual man. (See letter.) Daniel F. Dunlavy writes: "My name is Daniel F. Dunlavy. My father's name was *James Dunlavy* of North Carolina. The Dunlavys, so far as I know, are all Protestants. The names Anthony, Francis, John, Daniel, Howard, William and Harvey abound abundantly in the Dunlavy family. I know but little about the ancestors, but I have been told they came from *Ireland* and Scotland. My father's father, Daniel Dunlavy, was a Shaker, as were many of the name. Some were Presbyterians. The following are all cousins of mine. Write to these Dunlavys for information: Dr. H. F. Dunlavy,

Beelfine, Iowa; Dr. J. C. Dunlavy, Sioux City, Iowa; Judge Anthony Howard Dunlavy, Murcur, Utah; Prof. George W. Dunlavy, Mitchell, Indiana; Rev. Daniel Smith Dunlavy, Attica, Iowa. Yours truly,
DANIEL F. DUNLAVY."
(Sioux City, Iowa.)

- (8) James Dunlavy, (brother of above), a school teacher and married.
(9) William Dunlavy, a farmer, I think near Bloomfield, Iowa."

JOHN YOCUM DUNLAVY AND DESCENDANTS

(SON OF DANIEL DUNLEVY AND MARTHA YOCUM.)

John Yocum Dunlavy was born in Montgomery County, Ky., on July 15, 1804. He was the second of the ten children of Daniel Dunlavy and Martha Yocum, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Kentucky. John Yocum Dunlavy passed his youth on his father's farm, securing some education, and at the age of twenty-two years went to Henry County, Indiana, and a little later to Wayne County; but soon thereafter came to Lawrence County. On January 8, 1829, he married *Nancy Woolery* and to this union were born twelve children: Emily, Rebecca, Norval, Joseph L., George C., Margaret H., Hannah, Patsy, Matilda, Daniel, Martha and Jacob, the last two dying when small. Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlavy lived on their farm, southeast of Bedford, until their deaths, both of which occurred on Saturday, July 25, 1886.

Children and descendants of John Yocum Dunlavy and Nancy Woolery:

- (1) Emily Dunlavy was born December 7, 1834, and was married to David Johnson on September 2, 1852. No children were born to them.
- (2) Rebecca Dunlavy was born February 5, 1839, and was married to Robert Foster on March 9, 1854. To this union were born four children: 1, Jenkins Foster, who married Jane Green; 2, Lilly Foster, who married David Green, (he is now dead and his widow married to Wm. Lytton); 3, Ida Foster, who married Henry Earl, and 4, Charley Foster, who married Jane Lee. Robert Foster died and Rebecca Dunlavy then married Henry Brooking, and now lives at Tunnelton, Indiana.
- (3) Norval Dunlavy was born August 9, 1843, and was a soldier in the Civil War on the Union side. He was married on November 30, 1876, to Evaline Fish. To them was born one child, Gertrude Dunlavy, who with her mother lives at Bedford, Ind. Norval Dunlavy died on August 4, 1886.
- (4) Joseph L. Dunlavy was born on March 4, 1848, and was married to Flora R. Griffith (who came from Virginia in 1871, on November 21, 1872. To this union were born eight children: 1, Laura Bell Dunlavy, born August 27, 1873, died January 14, 1877; 2, Bessie Lee Dunlavy, born March 14, 1875, died June, 1876; 3, Eva Porter Dunlavy, born March 2, 1877; 4, Lawrence Griffith Dunlavy, born February 13, 1879; 5, Lizzie Rankin Dunlavy, born July 5, 1881; 6, Mary Frances Dunlavy,

born November 11, 1883; 7, Harriet Nancy Dunlavy, born August 27, 1886; 8, Josephine Dove Dunlavy, born January 20, 1889. Joseph L. Dunlavy, his wife and children live on their farm four miles east of Bedford, Ill.

(5) Hannah Dunlavy was born December 5, 1832, and married Joseph Pender on August 31, 1848. To them were born eleven children, three now living: 1, Milton Pender, who married Mollie Reynolds; 2, Mary Pender, who married Wm. E. McKnight, and 3, Phetna Pender, who married John Buchanan. Hannah Dunlavy (Mrs. Pender), died September 20, 1870.

(6) Patsy Dunlavy was born April 14, 1841, and married to Jesse Brown on March 31, 1868. To them were born three children, one now living: Emma, who married Noble Woodall. Patsy Dunlavy died in October, 1874.

(7) Matilda Dunlavy was born October 1, 1854, and married John W. Edwards on January 21, 1869. To them were born seven children: 1, Laura Edwards, deceased; 2, Charley Edwards, deceased; 3, Newland G. Edwards; 4, William L. Edwards, who married Nettie Allen; 5, Lilly E. Edwards, who married D. H. Phillips; 6, Grace Edwards, who married L. M. Whitted, and 7, Wesley Edwards. Matilda Dunlavy (Mrs. Edwards), died June 2, 1882.

(8) Margaret A. Dunlavy was born July 27, 1855, and married Willard Reynolds on May 19, 1880. To this union were born four children, three now living: 1, Hattie Reynolds; 2, Retis N. Reynolds, and 3, Ethel G. Reynolds. Willard Reynolds is dead and Margaret Dunlavy, his widow, and children are living at Ellettsville, Indiana.

(9) Daniel Dunlavy was born December 17, 1836, and married Emily Campbell on March 14, 1858. To them were born four children, two now living: 1, John Franklin Dunlavy and Eliza Ellen Dunlavy, both living in Iowa. Daniel Dunlavy died on November 5, 1864.

(10) George C. Dunlavy was born January 6, 1851. He is unmarried and is traveling for D. M. Osborne & Company, in Kansas and Oklahoma.

LIFE OF HARVEY DUNLAVY

SON OF DANIEL DUNLAVY AND GRANDSON OF ANTHONY DUNLEVY AND HANNAH WHITE.

(From the "Bloomfield, (Iowa), Town Democrat."

"IN MEMORIAM."

"Harvey Dunlavy, born January 2, 1817, died March 12, 1875, in the fifty-ninth year of his age."

Harvey Dunlavy was born on the 2d of January, 1817, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His parents were of that hardy pioneer stock which braved the perils of the wilderness and shared the dangers of "the dark and bloody ground." His father, *Daniel Dunlavy*, bore arms under General Wayne, in the campaign on the Wabash before the treaty of Greenville. At the age of twelve young Harvey removed with his

mother and the rest of the family to Henry County, Indiana, where he resided until his eighteenth year, when he attended the Academy at Greensburg for three months, which was the only schooling he ever received. In his twenty-fifth year, December, 1842, he married Martha A. Rose in Decatur County, Indiana, and that marriage was indeed a life partnership, for side by side, until the dread messenger came, did this well-mated couple go along life's pathway. Ten children blessed this union, nine sons and one daughter, all of whom, with one exception, are now living (1875). In the same year of his marriage he, in company with his wife, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he continued to the day of his death in active fellowship with this religious denomination. He was tolerant in his religious convictions, although tenacious in his belief. He was also a member of the benevolent order of Odd Fellows, and much of his actions through life was tinged by the lessons taught by that excellent order.

Four years after his marriage he emigrated to this county, and here made the home which all men seek when wife and family come to them. This was in 1846. His first settlement was made upon the farm now owned by W. S. Swift, in Perry Township. Within a few years after his arrival here he was followed by three of his brothers and a sister, two of whom are still living in this county. Two years after his arrival here young Harvey was honored by an election to the responsible office of *School Fund Commissioner*. He held this office two years and was appointed to fill a vacancy in the same office occurring one year later by the death of Harvey Sloan. In 1852 he was re-elected, and held the office for two years, making five in all. In that time he sold nearly all the school lands of this county, and made safe loans of the school funds. It was in this official position that he acquired the sobriquet "Honest Harvey," a term that was State-wide, and which was his by right of official rectitude. While serving the last year of School Fund Commissioner he brought his family to Bloomfield, and formed a law partnership with M. H. Jones, which he continued until 1856. That year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. The year before, 1855, was characterized by the great Know Nothing excitement. In the political contest of that year he was a candidate for County Judge and was overwhelmingly defeated. But the vigorous campaign he made against that dark-lantern party had so shattered it, that it fell to pieces the following year in this county, and his election as County Superintendent showed that the confidence of the people in him had been only temporarily weakened. In 1859 he was sent to Des Moines to represent Davis County in the General Assembly, and was returned again in 1861. This closed his official life with the exception of a two years' service as member of the Board of Supervisors of this county. While in Legislature he was looked upon as a strong *representative* of his party, and a faithful supporter of the interests of his constituents. He was a hard-working conscientious *representative* and gave shape to much of the legislation emanating from the eighth and ninth sessions of the General Assembly. In 1836 he was the nominee of his party in this county for the State Senate, and in 1868 the Democracy of the State placed his name before the people for the

office of Auditor of State. In 1868 he removed with his family to Lick Creek Township, where he resided until the time of his death. He was prominently identified with the Granger movement in this county and held the position of Lecturer in the County Council. If his public life was spotless, his private life was none the less pure. A consistent Christian, an honest man, an accommodating neighbor, a kind husband, a loving father, he set before his children and the world an example worthy of imitation. His was an indomitable will which blanchied at no obstacles, and fought down opposition as though he courted antagonism. The last six years of his life were a constant struggle against death, and it was only when the iron will had been worn away, and the rugged constitution shattered by continued attacks that he succumbed at last. His was a truly temperate life. He was a cold-water disciple from principle and by precept and practice he taught the virtues of abstemiousness. His early education was limited. With scarcely any advantage in his younger days, he began the work before his young manhood with no education beyond the merest primary knowledge. Nor were his habits of life methodical. He could not confine himself to dogged plodding, but must go where his fancy or inclination led. He was, therefore, erratic and general in his knowledge, yet he acquired a vast store of practical information.

His political tendencies were always toward the side of the people. Their cause was his, and this made him always a Democrat. In the political history of the State (Iowa) his name is associated with those of Fisher, Babbitt, Gellaspay, Johnston, Jones, Dodge, Mahoney, Summers and Lefler, and to those of his old political and personal associates who remain, the news of his death will come with saddening force. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia. It was sudden and came simultaneously to his friends with the tidings of his illness. His funeral, which occurred Sunday at the Odd Fellows' cemetery, was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors. The Bloomfield bar took charge of the ceremony. A good man and true friend has gone to his recompense. His upright life had prepared him for death, and when the summons came he was ready."

CHILDREN AND DESCENDANTS OF HARVEY DUNLAVY AND MARTHA ARMOR ROSE.

(From a letter from their son, Judge Anthony Howard Dunlavy, of Mercur, Utah.)

Harvey Dunlavy (son of Daniel Dunlavy and Martha Yocum), and Martha Armor Rose had children as follows:

I. JAMES DUNLAVY, M. D.,

was born in Indiana on February 4, 1844, and married Leutiti Van Achen, a French lady. They have a fine family. James Dunlavy is a practicing physician at Stiles, Davis County, Iowa. He is a very modest man, but made himself quite a hero during the war of the rebellion by capturing General Marmaduke. Congress voted him a medal and thanks.

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II. JOHN WESLEY DUNLAVY

was born November 7, 1845, in Indiana, and married Sarah E. Dunn. They had twelve children, eleven now living, healthy, honest and good-looking. John Dunlavy is a farmer, now in Texas County, Missouri.

III. JUDGE ANTHONY HOWARD DUNLAVY.

(Extract from letter from A. H. D., giving outline of his life.)

"I was born in Davis County, Iowa, on February 17, 1849. I attended school in Bloomfield, Iowa, until I was eleven years old, then moved (with parents) to the farm one and one-half miles out of town. I united with the M. E. Church when fifteen years old. I worked on the farm and attended country school a few weeks each winter until 1868. I worked in a brickyard in Bloomfield for my cousin, James McCormack, all summer, and in the autumn went to Southwest Missouri with Dr. Horton, freighted all winter and spring from Sedalia to Avilla in Jasper County, and also freighted lumber from Arkansas. In summer of 1869 I went into the dry goods firm of W. F. Jones at Avilla, and borrowed law books of W. H. Phelps of Carthage, Mo., and read law. In winter of 1870-71 I taught country school in Jasper County, Mo., and in summer of 1871 returned home to Iowa. My father, Harvey Dunlavy, had sold the old home to pay security debts and bought a small farm out about seven miles from town at Dunville, where I taught school during the winter of 1871-72, boarded at home and read law with my father, worked insurance, taught school and read law with Echelberger & Travis till October 2, 1873, when I was admitted to the bar at Bloomfield. I taught another term of school at West Grove, Iowa, and in 1874 went back to Carthage, Mo., where I was appointed *Deputy Clerk* of the Circuit Court and served one year, when I resigned and went into the law practice, having a good practice for a young man for a short time. Health failed me and in 1876 I returned to Iowa. My father had died the year before so I taught school again at West Grove with my brother Daniel, and in the summer of 1877 looked after my mother's little farm, giving all my time to the family. A long sickness, another term of teaching, and then I married Miss Lillian Dye, near Eldren, Iowa. Her father, Eli Dye, a farmer, was an old settler formerly from Ohio. "Lilly," as we called her, was a beautiful and lovely little lady and to me as near perfection as a woman could be. At her request I entered the M. E. Conference at the Burlington sessions, September, 1879, Bishop Harris presiding, and was sent as pastor of the Montrose, Iowa, circuit, where my dear wife died on December 5th, leaving me a little daughter, who has lived all her life with her grandparents, the Dyes, on the farm, but is now at my brother's school at Mitchell, Ind. *Stella M. Dunlavy* is now a young lady, grown up like a wild flower, beautiful, healthy and happy. In the spring of 1881 I went as a supply to the Crystal City Circuit, south of St. Louis, Mo., and in the fall entered the St. Louis Conference on trial, and was sent back to some work. At the next conference I was assigned to the De Soto Station, and had good success until my health failed again and I resigned. Thence I went to Vichy Springs, a health resort, at the time in Morris County, Mo.; went into the newspaper business as editor;



JUDGE ANTHONY HOWARD DUNLAVY

Born Feb. 16, 1849.

Son of Harvey Dunlavy and Martha A. Rose.
Grandson of Daniel Dunlavy and Martha Yocum and great-grandson
of Anthony Dunlavy and Hannah White.

failed again and went to Cuba, Mo., where I established the "Crawford County Democrat." In the fall of 1884 I married Miss Hester A. McCormack of De Soto, a farmer's daughter. I then sold my paper, returned to De Soto, entered the law practice, but health failed and I went to Iowa and preached for two years in the United Brethren Church. I then went to Western Nebraska for health, settled on government land in Cheyenne County, built a sod house and farmed one year, when we organized a new county, called Banner County, and I was elected the first prosecuting attorney. I moved to the county seat, Harrisburg, and again took up the law practice, and had a very lucrative practice for three years, when I was elected County and Probate Judge. Western Nebraska is in the drought region, only fit for stock range, so everybody that depended on farming had to leave there on account of the dry seasons. My business ran down and I moved to Tumble City, Utah, there being no law business. Then in the fall of 1896 I came to Mercur, Utah, the great gold camp. Soon afterwards I was appointed Police Judge to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same office for two years in November, 1897, and re-elected again in November, 1899, for two years, and am just this month entering on my third term. I am also practicing law, and engaged some in gold mining as a side issue with what I am able to put into it. We have three sons, as follows:

(1) Harvey Howard Dunlavy, fourteen years old; a very bright boy.
 (2) De Witt Talmage Dunlavy, eleven years old, a fine, large boy, who gets much from very little work out of everything; a "chip off the old block."

(3) Don Levi Dunlavy, nine years old; all three in school and doing well.

(4) Stella M. Dunlevy, married November 21, 1900, Prof. Charles S. Bradford of Covington, Ky.

IV. WILLIAM LEE DUNLAVY,

son of Harvey Dunlavy and Martha A. Rose, was born in Davis County, Iowa, April 27, 1851, and married Mattie Hughs. He is a farmer in Iowa. They have one son:

(1) Harvey Dunlavy; a very bright boy.

V. DANIEL SMITH DUNLAVY

was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, May 9, 1854, and is more like his father, Harvey Dunlavy, than any of the others, and benevolent to a fault. He was a teacher, and is pastor of M. E. Church at Attica, Iowa. (Extract from "Iowa Commonwealth," Des Moines, Iowa, of November 2, 1899.) "D. S. Dunlavy is a graduate of General University. He was a leading teacher for five years in Southern Iowa, and is now a member of the Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church, having a charge in Marion County. Mr. Dunlavy is a gentleman of refinement, thoroughly qualified for the position to which he was nominated.

Daniel Smith Dunlavy figured in politics in a small way, was a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Schools, but was defeated with his party. He gave up the study of law to take up theology, and

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was ordained elder in 1878, and is now stationed at Attica, Iowa. He is the fifth son of a family of ten children and has a wife and three children. (See portrait.)

VI. ANDREW JACKMAN DUNLAVY

was born July 30, 1856, and was killed by the kick of a horse October 17, 1860.

VII. FRANCIS MARION DUNLAVY. (See portrait.)

Francis Marion Dunlavy, seventh son of Harvey and Martha A. Rose Dunlavy, was born in Davis County, Iowa, on January 17, 1859, was raised on the farm until twenty years of age, when he began teaching school, which occupation he followed in that State until 1882, when he went to Crawford County, Mo. There he taught for a year and was in business until 1886.

At that time he migrated to Western Kansas, locating at Syracuse, where he began the publication of the "Democratic Principle." He was prominent in local politics, served one term as Probate Judge, and for two years was Secretary and Treasurer of the State Probate Judges' Association of Kansas.

Francis Marion Dunlavy is a member of the Baptist Church, and for two years was Vice-President of the State Sunday School Association of Kansas. He was married on June 9, 1890, to Allie E. Davis, of Athens, Ohio, (a cousin of Bishop McCabe). Four children were born to them: (1) Ruth Frances Dunlavy, born October 3, 1891, (same age as Ruth Cleveland); (2) Mark H. Dunlavy, born December 1, 1894, and (3) Hugh Dunlavy, born January 2, 1898. The last two died at the age of sixteen months. Their fourth child was born on Sunday, July 14, 1901, and was named (4) Gwendolyn Margaret Dunlavy.

In 1894, the subject of this sketch moved to the coast country of Texas, locating at Alvin, where he published the "Alvin Democrat" for a year. He then sold his interest in it, buying a fruit farm, since which time he has cultivated it, making it his business. He is the only one of the name of Francis Marion Dunlavy.

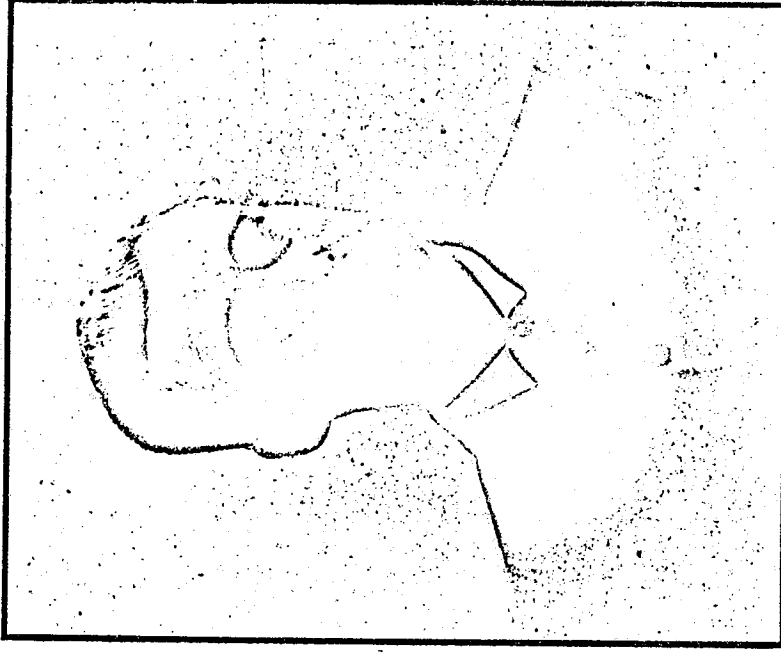
VIII. MARTHA JANE DUNLAVY,

only daughter of Harvey Dunlavy and Martha A. Rose, was born April 17, 1861, and married — James Helmick. They live near Columbus City, Iowa, on a farm—a fine family and good man.

IX. GEORGE WASHINGTON DUNLAVY.

George Washington Dunlavy is a son of Harvey Dunlavy and of Martha Armor Rose. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, on November 13, 1863. His father died in 1875, and his mother in 1878, after which time he made his own way. George Washington Dunlavy was educated, after the public schools, in the Eastern Iowa Normal College and the Western Normal College of Illinois. In 1888 he accepted the position of instructor in history in the Western Normal College of Bushnell, Ill., and held this place for ten years.

He taught one winter in a Normal College in Atlantic, Iowa. In



JUDGE FRANCIS MARION DUNLEVY
Of Alvin, Texas.

Son of Harvey Dunlavy and Martha A. Rose.
Born January 17, 1859.

September, 1899, he accepted the position of President of the "Southern Indiana Normal College," at Mitchell, Indiana, which position he now holds.

On August 16, 1893, George Washington Dunlavy married E. Amanda Pickens, of Augusta, Ill. They lost one child —, and have one living named Henry Ellis Dunlavy. (b. —.)

George Washington Dunlavy served a term as Alderman of Bushnell, Illinois. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

IX. HENRY H. DUNLAVY,

son of Harvey Dunlavy and Martha A. Rose, was born May 9, 1867, in Iowa. He died at Vichy, Mo., on March 23, 1883.

HISTORY AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN DUNLAVY

SON OF.....

Outline of "The Southern Dunlavys," Dr. James Harvey Dunlavy, etc. *John Dunlavy*, son of *Anthony Dunlavy* and *Hannah White*, was born in Virginia on March 27, 1769, and died on September 16, 1826, near Vincennes, Indiana, on the Wabash river, where at that time was located a small Shaker settlement. John Dunlavy married on —, at —, Cassie MacNeima, who was born on October 26, 1768, and died at Pleasant Hill, Ky., on May 6, 1856. John Dunlavy, with his family, united with the society of 'Shakers' at Pleasant Hill, Mercer County, Ky., on July 29, 1805. He was a Presbyterian preacher, and was quite a prominent member of the 'Shaker' Society, and wrote a book in defense, or in advocacy of their belief. The book is entitled "Dunlavy's Manifesto." Benjamin Dunlavy, John's youngest son, was also quite an active member. After attaining his majority his son, James Harvey Dunlavy, left them.

The records of the "Shaker" Society of Pleasant Hill, Ky., beyond above mention of John Dunlavy and his wife Cassie, and their dates, contain following record of John Dunlavy:

(2) "Harvy Dunlavy (son of John), born February 21, 1803; died September 7, 1828.

(1) Davis Dunlavy, born October 14, 1799; died August 23, 1832.

"Benjamin Dunlavy, born January 23, 1805; died August 17, 1896.

(3) "Anthony Dunlavy (perhaps a brother to John Dunlavy), born May 22, 1812, joined the Society here January, 1806. Died March 5,

1856. The record does not give date of marriage of John Dunlavy." "

JAMES HARVEY DUNLAVY, M. D.

James Harvey Dunlavy, (second) son of John Dunlavy and Cassie MacNeima, was born on February 21, 1803, in Ohio. After reaching his majority he left the 'Shakers,' studied medicine under Dr. Rigdon and Craig Dunlavy in Hamilton, Ohio, and came South. He settled in Mississippi in Madison County, and practiced medicine, and there he was married. James Harvey Dunlavy first married Harriet Gill Lee, who was born in South Carolina, October 14, 1816, and died in Madison County, Mississippi, on —.

His second wife was Mary Edwards, who afterwards married a Mr. Nelson of Jackson, Miss., and who is now a widow in said place.

James Harvey Dunlavy was by religion a primitive (Hardshell) Baptist, in politics a Whig and afterwards a Democrat, and by profession a physician and a planter. He died on September 22, 1866, at _____.

Children and descendants of *James Harvey Dunlavy*:

The children of James Harvey Dunlavy and Harriet Gill Lee were as follows:

Elvina Dunlavy, who died quite young. Sarah Ann Dunlavy, also died quite young. Louisianna Dunlavy, born _____, married on _____, to L. D. Walker, born _____, died _____. Maria Louisa Dunlavy, born _____, married on _____, to S. K. Coleman of Canton, Miss. John Benton Dunlavy, born _____, died in infancy on _____. James Harvey Dunlavy, born October 13, 1845, in Madison County, Miss.

By his second wife (Mary Edwards), James Harvey Dunlavy, M. D., had one daughter, Mattie Dunlavy, who married Lafayette Cock, of Jackson, Miss.

JAMES HARVEY DUNLAVY (SECOND).

James Harvey Dunlavy, son of Dr. James Harvey Dunlavy and Harriet Gill Lee, was born on October 13, 1845, in Madison County, Miss., and died _____.

On September 4, 1867, he married Mary Isabelle Durfey, who was born on April 12, 1849, and died _____.

James Harvey Dunlavy was a Baptist, a Democrat, and engaged in merchandising business. He writes as follows: "I served in the Confederate Army during the war of secession, and went into the army at sixteen, serving as a private under Generals A. S. Johnson, Beauregard, Bragg, Jos. E. Johnson, and J. B. Hood successively. I took part in the following battles: Mumfordsville, Ky., in September, 1862; Murfreesboro, or Stone River, Tenn., December, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., in September, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., in November, 1863, and in all of the campaign of 1864 from Dalton, Ga., to and around Atlanta. I was slightly wounded twice; once at Chickamauga and at Jonesborough, just below Atlanta, Ga., on the 31st of August, 1864."

For a time James Harvey Dunlavy resided in Canton, Miss., but later his residence was at Ft. Worth, Tex. He writes as follows concerning the spelling of his name: "You see that I spell my name a little differently from you: an 'a' instead of an 'e' (Dunlavy). Anthony Howard Dunlavy made the change, claiming that Dunlavy would be correct. A few years ago I got hold of a copy of old minutes of a Baptist Association, held on the Miami River, in which (your great-great-grandfather) Judge Francis Dunlavy was clerk of the Association, and he spelled it Dunlavy. My father (Dr. James Harvey Dunlavy), declined to make the change when A. H. Dunlavy proposed it."

Children of *James Harvey Dunlavy*: and *Mary Isabelle Durfey*:

The children of James Harvey Dunlavy and Mary Isabelle Durfey are as follows:

1. Carrie Bell Dunlavy; born September 24, 1868; married on July 24, 1898, to F. F. Haddix of Ft. Worth, Texas.

2. Hattie Lee Dunlavy; born October 26, 1870; married on May 20, 1896, to J. O. Jones of Aberdeen, Miss.

3. James Harvey Dunlavy; born April 19, 1872; died June 21, 1872.

4. Lulu Dunlavy; born December 24, 1873.

5. John Howard Dunlavy; born November 22, 1876.

6. Bessie Dunlavy; born December 13, 1878; died August 29, 1879.

7. Ellen (Nellie) Lavinia Dunlavy; born June 13, 1881.

8. Fontaine Dunlavy; born June 16, 1883.

9. Lena Rivers Dunlavy; born November 13, 1889.

SERVICES OF FRANCIS DUNLEVY IN BRIEF.

(Note: The following record is sufficient to enable any direct descendant to join the "Sons" or "Daughters of the American Revolution.")

Francis Dunlevy was born January 31, 1761, in Winchester, Va. He served in the Revolutionary War, as follows: In 1776, for two months and fifteen days as a private volunteer; in 1777, for fourteen days as a private substitute; in 1778, for two months and fifteen days as a private substitute; in 1779, for eight days, being drafted; in 1779, he served thirty-five days as Sergeant of Volunteers; in 1782, for forty-two days as Sergeant of Volunteers. His residence at the time he entered the service was Carlisle, Pa. *Papers in Washington, D. C., Pension Bureau, No. 2526.*

Francis Dunlevy married Mary Craig at Columbia (Ohio), in the winter (January) of 1793. He died at Lebanon, Ohio, November 6, 1839. (See also Revolutionary record of Mary Craig, and references to services of Francis Dunlevy's father, Anthony, each entitling descendants to an additional 'bar' of "D. A. R." Society)

FRANCIS DUNLEVY.

The subject of these memoirs was born at Winchester, Va., on the 31st of December, 1761. His father, Anthony Dunlevy, was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America about 1745, then quite a youth. Anthony was the youngest of nine sons of his father, one of whom had preceded him in coming to America, and had led him, Anthony, to follow some years after. On arriving at Baltimore, however, he learned that his brother had been killed by the Indians high up the Delaware on the Jersey side. This event changed his course, and staying a while at Baltimore he was afterwards induced to settle at Winchester, where he married about the year 1758, *Hannah White*, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom, four sons and four daughters, lived to maturity, and had families. Francis was the eldest of the sons. The grandfather of Francis (Anthony or Antoine) and the brother of "Antoine" Dunlevy immediately on the repeal of the edict of Nantes, made their escape to Ireland, which they reached a short time before the battle of the Boyne. This battle fought on the first day of July, 1690, they witnessed, but, being strangers in the country, they took no part in it except to carry water to the famishing soldiers on either side.

The mother of Francis Dunlevy was a sister of a numerous family residing at and in the neighborhood of Winchester. Alexander and

Robert White, two of the brothers, were well known in the Revolutionary War; and the former was Judge of the United States Courts of that district many years before his death. Through this family Francis Dunlevy was connected with a large circle of relatives of note at the time. The late Dr. Hoge, so well known as a distinguished preacher, was one of these, and an uncle by marriage. Then there were the Julians, the Morgans, the Classes as well as the Whites and the Hoges, all intimately connected and then living near Winchester. Honorable George W. Julian, so long and so prominent and able a member of Congress from Indiana, was one of those, and the mother of the late Robert I. Walker, once Secretary of the Treasury, was a Julian. I refer to these facts here for the purpose of showing that it was here at this early period that abolition sentiments were first widely promulgated, and that Winchester at that early period, as ever afterwards, was distinguished for the most other.

From Boyd Crumrine's "*History of Washington County, Pa.*" (Phila., 1882), p. 889:

"Anthony Dunleavy came from Ireland about 1745, and settled near Winchester, Virginia. While living there he married Hannah, a daughter of Judge Alexander White, of that State. In 1772 he removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, but which he supposed was Virginia, settling upon a tract of land that is now included in Peters Township. The tract contained 373 acres, and a patent for it was granted to Mr. Dunleavy, May 24, 1787. He made this his home for some years, but in 1790 removed to Kentucky. Previous to this, however, he disposed of some of his land to John Reed and D. Dunleavy. . . . Anthony Dunleavy had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom Francis was the eldest. . . . Upon the removal of his father's family to Kentucky in 1790, he went out with them, and two years afterwards opened a classical school at Columbia, Ohio. . . . He finally removed to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, which he made his permanent home. Died November 6, 1839."

Franklin Ellis, "*History of Fayette County, Pa.*": L. H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, 1882.

"In the year 1772, the father of Francis Dunlevy, with his family, removed from Winchester to the extreme western part of Virginia, and settled near where Washington, Pa., now stands. They were greatly disappointed to find that soon after, by the running of Mason and Dixon's line between Pennsylvania and Virginia at that point, that they were within the limits of Pennsylvania. But having settled, they remained there until after the Revolutionary War. It was here in this then wild and mountainous region that Francis Dunlevy was reared to manhood, and his early exposure to the dangers and hardships of pioneer life contributed much to that strength of constitution, firmness of purpose, and indomitable courage, which characterized him through life. As one instance of this backwoods life in those early days I will here state that when "Frank," as he was familiarly called, was only a little over ten years of age, his father sent him to Baltimore over the mountains, on horseback and alone, for a bag of salt. This journey Frank fearlessly performed, though a great part of the way was through an uninhabited

wilderness, only marked by a track over the mountains formed by the early emigrants. This track crossed the Allegheny range near where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now passes it, and it was thirty miles from a house on the west to one on the east. About the middle of this distance and in the glades near the ridge, two travelers seeing so small a boy alone, so far from any habitation concluded to try his pluck, and stationed themselves by the track as he came up, seized his horse by the bridle, saying at the time, "You are our prisoner." Frank, however, apprehended no danger and the hunters, after inquiring of him his name and where he was going, permitted him to proceed on his journey. More than forty years after this occurrence, as he, then judge of the court, was on the bench at Hamilton, Ohio, the sheriff in calling the names of witnesses in some case pronounced the name of one of these hunters, and such was the memory of Judge Dunlevy, that he at once recognized it and calling on the man inquired whether he remembered meeting a boy in the mountains as referred to above. He remembered hunting often on those mountains with the other individual mentioned by Judge Dunlevy, as his companion, but the fact of stopping a boy on his journey and claiming him as a prisoner, he said, was like a dream to him.

When the Revolutionary War began, Frank Dunlevy was a little more than fourteen years of age, but he was anxious to join the army as he considered our cause a just effort to break the fetters of oppression so long endured from the British Government. Though too young to be regularly received in the service, an opportunity soon offered. A neighbor with a large and dependent family was drafted for a campaign, and through pity for the family as well as a desire to enter the service, with the consent of his parents, he offered himself as this man's substitute and was received. He served in this his first campaign to the satisfaction of the officers and his fellow soldiers, though at the close of the campaign he had barely reached his fifteenth year, during the war. He afterwards served in four campaigns. In one he aided in building Fort McIntosh, the first fort built north of the Ohio river. This was in the year 1778. He was also in a campaign afterwards and assisted in building a new block house at Point Picasant, near the mouth of the Great Kanawa. His last campaign was under General Crawford, wherein he suffered so disastrous a defeat in Sandusky Plains, south of the present city of Sandusky, Ohio. At the time of the retreat of Crawford's army, Frank was on the extreme left flank and had been engaged until dark in a conflict with an Indian, each firing from behind a tree, according to Indian warfare. When darkness separated the combatants he found that the main army had retreated and he and two companions near him were thus cut off from the army by intervening and pursuing Indians. These three thus separated from the troops made their way through the wilderness alone, traveling by night and hiding by day for most of the way to Pittsburgh, a distance of more than two hundred miles.

It is known that for two days before the defeat of Crawford there had been skirmishes between the Indians and Crawford's army, but until the last day no general battle. Frank Dunlevy was in all these engagements and he always insisted that Simon Girty, and not Captain Pipe, the Indian chief, was the commander of the Indian forces. He was

acquainted with Girty at Pittsburgh before he joined the Indians—knew his person, and recognized his voice frequently during the three days that the army of Crawford lay on the Sandusky plains surrounded by the Indians. The history gives the command of this army to Captain Pipe. It is known that Girty was present when Crawford was burned, and if he did not command, he was the principal director and adviser of the Indians. Offended at his failure to obtain the place of chief military agent under Washington, at Pittsburgh, he became the bitter foe of the common cause and did more mischief on our frontier afterwards, instigating and directing predatory warfare, than any other man of the times, not even excepting Jo Brandt.

EARLY EDUCATION AND PURSUITS.

The education of Francis Dunlevy was greatly interrupted by the Revolutionary and Indian wars, consequent thereof, being the eldest son and his parents devoted Presbyterians, he was from childhood selected for the ministry, and therefore a liberal education was essential. Precisely at what times, places and under whose direction this was at all times had, cannot now be stated. He was, however, for a time under the care of his uncle, Dr. Hoge, at Winchester, while the parents and family were in Western Pennsylvania, but whether it was here that he was prepared for college or at some place near home cannot be stated. But about 1783 and perhaps immediately after peace, he entered *Dickinson College*, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then under the presidency of Dr. Nesbit. Here he graduated in the shortest period permitted, or, rather he was one of the class enrolled for graduation, but the diploma, though made out and regularly signed by the faculty, he did not accept partly from a want of much respect for all diplomas, and partly because he had been compelled to take so hurried a course as not to be satisfactory to himself. (See letter at back of this sketch.)

Having thus finished his literary course, Mr. Dunlevy, in obedience to the wishes of his parents, entered upon the study of divinity, first with his uncle, Dr. Hoge, who on account of the deficiency of theological schools, in this early day, had for several years a number of young men to whom he gave instruction in divinity. Afterwards he was at Canonsburg, but for what length of time I cannot state. But in the course of his theological studies he at last became convinced of two things: First his views of baptism underwent a change, and he felt himself compelled to embrace Baptist principles. Although this might not have prevented his pursuance of these studies, yet next he was satisfied that no man should attempt to preach unless specially called to the office. This call he believed he had not had, and he did not feel at liberty to undertake an office unless well assured of his proper authority to do so. This decision made it necessary for him to change his intended course of life, and a younger brother John was then selected for the ministry. Francis at once opened a school as a means of earning his living. A part of the time he taught in the neighborhood of his father's residence, and then had as one of his scholars the late Philip Doddridge, so well known in Western Virginia.

It was while a student at Winchester under the direction of Dr.

Hoge that Mr. Dunlevy first avowed that opposition to slavery, as an unlawful and wicked institution, which afterwards marked his whole life and subjected him to much persecution and odium. Dr. Hoge justified slavery, and oftentimes the arguments became warm between them, this being almost the only question on which they differed. Nearly sixty years afterwards Judge Dunlevy was greatly rejoiced on learning that Dr. Hoge had himself become convinced of the unlawfulness of slavery, and provided by his will for the emancipation of all his slaves. I am inclined to believe that the first strong opposition to slavery and avowal of the natural right of every human being to liberty whatever his race or color, originated at Winchester and that vicinity. Winchester then was the Athens of Virginia, if not of the whole South. The formality of the Marshalls, one of whom was our first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court so long, was of that vicinity. Dr. Hoge, one of the most learned and distinguished divines of the whole country, was there, as well as the Whites, Julians and Morgans, to whom I have referred, while Thomas Jefferson was a frequent visitor, and not far off, and many other families of influence and talent had then their homes at or near Winchester. There, too, at an earlier period was the principal schools to be found in the State, and these things tended to render Winchester a desirable place of residence and was sought for that purpose. It is worthy of remark in this connection that Winchester has produced some of the ablest advocates of slavery on the one hand and opponents on the other; among the latter may be mentioned the Julians and the Morgans as well as the subject of these memories,—all early and warm abolitionists and avowing the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence even before its adoption.

EMIGRATION TO THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

In the spring of 1792, Francis Dunlevy determined on emigrating to the Northwestern Territory, where slavery had been forever prohibited by the ordinance adopted by Congress in 1787. His parents, then advanced in years, were so attached to the Old Dominion, that they utterly refused to leave her borders again, but the son prevailed on them to move to Kentucky, which was a part of Virginia, and to this they consented, and settled in Mason County, where the father bought lands. The Kentucky land title soon began to prove uncertain, and like hundreds of others, they lost their lands: after a tedious lawsuit. This so disgusted the old people with Kentucky that they would not stay in the west, and they returned to their old neighborhood near Wheeling. Two of the sons, Francis and Daniel, remained in the West. Daniel is Kentucky, and Francis in the same year, 1799, crossed the Ohio and opened a classical school at Columbia, five miles east of Cincinnati. At this time Columbia had a larger population than Cincinnati. In this school he was united with John Riley so long and so well known at Hamilton, Ohio. This school proved to be so acceptable to the people of Columbia that efforts were about being made to erect first a large academy, when Wayne's victory in August, 1794, removed the danger of Indian depre-

datations which so long kept many from moving in their lands in various parts of the Miami Valley, and enabled them at once to settle on their farms. This fortunate event for the country was fatal to the prosperity of Columbia, and it went down as fast as it had increased. This school was thus almost broken up and the teacher left for other parts. Francis Dunlevy, however, married at Columbia in the winter of 1793 a Mrs. *Mary Carpenter*, whose maiden name was *Craig*.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF MARY CRAIG.

Her life had been one of singular adventure, and her courage and resolution at first attracted his attention, that on better acquaintance won his affections. She had been exposed to the dangers and sufferings of the whole Revolutionary War, a part of the time in New York City, being there when it was captured by the British forces, and part of the time with friends at Elizabeth Town, now Elizabeth City. By this war she had been separated forever from all the rest of her family. Soon after the close of the war she married a Mr. James Carpenter, one of the five companions who accompanied Judge John Cleves Symmes in his first exploration to the Miami country in 1787, immediately before the latter made a contract with Congress for all the lands between the Miami rivers known as the Miami purchase. When Mr. Carpenter returned he was so pleased with the new country that he determined to settle on it, and married Mary Craig in the spring of 1788, immediately before the colony left Jersey for the Miami country. They reached the place where Columbia, above Cincinnati, now stands in November, 1788. Here Mary Carpenter was again exposed to an Indian war almost as long and more dangerous to her than the Revolutionary war. In the spring of 1791 Mr. Carpenter, her husband, died from the rupture of a blood vessel, the result of severe and laborious exertions in building a cabin for himself in the new town of Columbia. Mrs. Carpenter was then left alone in a strange land with two small children. Her cabin was several hundred yards from where, in times of Indian inroads, all the inhabitants repaired for safety, but in her lonely and sad condition, she could not endure the rude society of the fort, and she determined to risk herself and children in the lone cabin rather than take up her temporary abode in fort Miami, as it was called. Her friends remonstrated with her, urging the danger from the Indians in this retired spot, but she was a stranger to ordinary fear and she believed she had adopted means of comparative safety even should the Indians attack her cabin. There she remained, however though at different times the Indians made inroads into the town, stole horses and at one time carried off prisoners.

The life and character of Mary Craig, the maiden name of the lady Mr. Dunlavy married, was some thirty years ago sketched by one of her sons, and as it shows in a few words the dangers and perils of pioneer life in the West, at this early day, I here copy it:

JAMES CARPENTER.

James Carpenter, the first husband of Mary Craig, and whose two children were thus left with their widowed mother, exposed to Indian

hostilities, had purchased before his death a section of land a little east of the present sight of Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, on which he had intended to settle as soon as peace permitted, but he died before that time came, and the two children above referred to, after being raised and educated by their stepfather, enjoyed the benefit of that land. Both of these were daughters. The eldest, Hannah, married Isaac Hunt, by whom she had nine children, some of whom still own part of that section. The second, Rachel, married Isaiah Morris, long clerk of the courts in Clinton County, Ohio, several times a member of the Ohio Legislature, and in 1851 a member of the second Constitutional Convention of Ohio. Rachel left but two children, both daughters. The eldest married Judge Barclay Harlin of Clinton County, and the other, Rebecca, married the Rev. Stephen Halland, now deceased, and whom she survives.

These particulars are here stated, that any of the descendants of Mary Craig who may see this manuscript, may know more fully the family history.

At Columbia, Mr. Dunlevy formed acquaintance with several persons who afterwards acted prominent parts in the history of Ohio. Among these, besides his associate, *John Riley*, before mentioned, was *John Smith*, one of the first Senators in Congress, and who afterwards was implicated in Burr's supposed treasonable scheme. But whatever might have been Burr's object, those who knew Smith best believed him innocent and a grossly persecuted man. This will be more fully explained when I come to Burr's visit to Cincinnati in the spring of 1806. Smith's two eldest sons were pupils in the Columbia schools, and when Mr. Dunlevy removed to the neighborhood where Lebanon, Ohio, is now situated, they were placed under his care in this new and quite distant school. This was in 1798 and 1799, and is mentioned here to show how destitute even Cincinnati then was of good schools. At Columbia, too, he formed the acquaintance of *John S. Gana*, first clerk of the courts in Cincinnati, a place he held for some fourteen years. Also of Dr. *William Gaforth*, one of the first physicians in Cincinnati, and his brother, *Aaron Gaforth*, all of them residents of Columbia. At this time he too became acquainted with Judge *John Cleves Symmons*, and soon after with *William Henry Harrison*, then aid to General Anthony Wayne and afterwards President of the United States. These acquaintances and friendships then formed with these persons lasted during the life of each.

The school at Columbia being greatly reduced by the emigration of so many of the inhabitants soon after Wayne's victory in August, 1794, Mr. Dunlavy determined on a surveyor's life, for a time at least, and moved his family some eight miles up the Miami, where he lived until December, 1797, engaged most of the time in running off the lands of settlers now rapidly increasing in number. Though these lands had been run out in sections and corners made at the east of each mile, as run east and west, north and south, yet the corners were seldom at the crossing of the lines, often eight or ten rods apart, and hence caused much confusion and difficulty and a new survey in order to fix the boundaries of each tract with accuracy. Then, too, in the military lands east of the Little Miami there was much surveying needed, and many were employed in the business at that time. Among these at Cincinnati were

Isreal Ludlow and William Style, so well known in the early history of Ohio.

In the winter of 1795-6, Mr. Dunlevy was employed by the French settlers along the Mississippi about St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau on the west and Kaskaskias on the east side, to survey lands for them. Taking his scant wardrobe and surveying instruments in a light pine box, made for the purpose, he descended the Ohio in a skiff to the mouth of it, and then ascended the Mississippi to St. Genevieve, and on that county spent the whole of the winter months of 1795-6, in surveying; returning home in the spring in his skiff. He made a second trip to the same place the next winter, but after spending some time in surveys, in crossing the Mississippi on one occasion his skiff was upset in a squall in the middle of the river, and his compass and survey instruments were sunk in water some twenty feet deep, as the skiff upset turning himself and the chain carriers into the river. Quick as thought Mr. Dunlevy marked the spot by observing the line made by two trees on the shore, one directly behind the other, and telling his chain carriers to pursue the skiff and bring it back, Mr. Dunlevy not only lived in this turbulent water, but dived to the bottom several times and succeeded in recovering chain, case of instruments, sights and socket, but the compass itself he could not find, though he felt every foot of bottom over quite a large space. Not another compass was to be found nearer than Cincinnati, not even in St. Louis, and he was compelled to return, leaving a part of his work undone. Few men could do this in any stream, but in the Mississippi below the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio, only the best swimmers ever ventured in the disturbed waters. Mr. Dunlevy had the name of being the best swimmer in the West at that early day, when good swimmers were more common than now. Indeed then almost every one was a good swimmer, and many women also swam with great facility. It was an act almost essential in a new country where there was no artificial means of crossing streams. It was no unusual thing for Mr. Dunlevy, in his journeys, at that early day, to swim the Ohio, even at floods, and this he often did with his rifle in one hand and his clothes fastened round the breech, so as to cross the river with all his clothes dry. He did this by swimming on his back, using his legs to propel his body, and thus had the use of his hands to hold his rifle, first in one hand and then in the other, as convenience required.

While living at Columbia the road to Fort Washington along the river bank was much of the time infested with Indians, who concealed in the ravines from the high hills that skirted the road on the right, would shoot down passengers so frequently as to make the route very hazardous. To avoid these, on one occasion Mr. Dunlevy and four others, desiring to visit Fort Washington, crossed the Ohio at Columbia late in the evening and while passing over the hills on the Kentucky side, they were fired upon by the Indians just before descending the hills a little east of Newport. The party had no arms, not apprehending danger on the southern side of the river. One of the five, a large man, had a horse, the rest being on foot. The man on horseback, McCashon, I think, was his name, was wounded by a ball which struck him on the

thigh, and entirely disabled him. The other four at once seized his horse. Two of them held McCashon on his horse while the other two led and hurried the animal to the river as fast as possible at a point a little above the mouth of Deer Creek, on the northern side. Here Mr. Dunlevy took McCashon on his back and swam across the Ohio with him. The Indians plunged in the stream after them, and the wounded man insisted on being left to his fate in the river. But white men who understand the art can swim much faster than Indians, as the latter do not, to use a common but expressive phrase, swim dog fashion, and hence the four men reached the Ohio shore with the wounded man and had time enough to carry him up the bank and hide him in the thick and high weeds which covered the bottoms. Leaving McCashon here and enjoining him not to make a noise, the four others hastened to Fort Washington, a quarter of a mile distant, for a detachment of the soldiers in hopes to overtake the Indians before they escaped. But when they returned they found McCashon scalped and tomahawked and the Indians gone.

I mention these scenes of early pioneer life, not as of importance in this sketch in any other light than as showing to the descendants of Mr. Dunlevy or any others who may read my manuscript, the trials and dangers encountered by our early settlers in the West, at that day, and the bravery and strength of constitution necessary to endure them. Mr. Dunlevy was afterwards presiding judge of the circuit then embracing the whole Miami country, at one time comprising nine counties, each county had its spring, summer and winter term, and for the fourteen years he was judge, he never missed a court, though to reach some of them he often had to swim the Miami and Mud rivers, there being no bridge over either of them for nearly all that period. Sometimes at particular places there would be a ferry, but at most points, where he had to cross the Miami and Mud rivers there were no accommodations, and the stream had to be forded whatever its stage.

In the winter of 1797 Mr. Dunlevy was induced to move farther up the Miami Valley, partly with the view of opening another school and partly to be nearer the lands which required the surveyor to find their boundaries. He therefore chose the settlement of which Lebanon forms the center. The rich lands in the vicinity were then rapidly settling, and though the first was made by Ichabod Corwine in March, 1796, yet by the spring of 1798 there was so large a settlement as to require a school at once. Having built a cabin on the school section in that neighborhood for a temporary residence, and the people having built a school house during the winter of 1797-8, Mr. Dunlevy opened a school in the spring of 1798. This school house was situated about half a mile west of the site of Lebanon, which was laid out nearly four years after. In the winter following, this school was attended by a large number of young men from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. It afforded the first favorable opportunity to many of obtaining even a common education, and hence was embraced with eagerness and improved with diligence. Young men attended that school, daily walking four, five and in some cases six miles through the woods often, as there was as yet few roads of any kind. It was in this school where *Thomas Corwin*, so distinguished afterwards as an orator and statesman, first commenced his

early education. He came to that school in the summer of 1798, when he was four years old, and it was remarked by his relatives that he learned the alphabet the first day of his attendance. Here two of his cousins, Moses B. Corwine, so long a resident of Urbana, Ohio, a lawyer of eminence, and for a time member of Congress, also commenced his education. At least a dozen young men who afterwards became men of influence in various departments of life, here began and some of them completed their limited education.

It was the rude custom of that time to bar out the teacher at the "Holy Days," and to compel him to treat the school, or those engaged in the plot, with some pleasant refreshments, and permit them to enjoy the day as one of pleasure and play. Mr. Dunlevy, however, was not a man to be dictated to on any occasion, much less in such a case of rebellion as this. But one Christmas morning on reaching the school house, he found it barred and filled with nearly all the larger scholars, young men of fifteen and older. Looking around he attempted to enter a long window which was usually found in these early log school houses. But here he was driven back by large clubs or hand-spikes in the hands of the larger scholars. A blow from one of them broke Mr. Dunlevy's collar bone, on the left side, but determined not to yield, and having ascertained by an inspection through this window that there was not much fire in the fireplace, he concluded to climb to the top of the house and descend the chimney. Before the scholars were aware of it and while still shouting for the victory of defeating his entrance at the window, their teacher was among them. Astonished and confounded at this sudden reverse the rebellious scholars all yielded with as good grace as possible. But the intention of successfully barring out their teacher was not abandoned. Deeper and more stronger plans for New Year's were formed and on that morning, reaching the school house, Mr. Dunlevy found that the scholars had been reinforced by a number of young men in the neighborhood, not attendants of the school, and there seemed to be quite an excitement in the neighborhood, as a number were gathered outside to see the result. The fireplace was filled up with logs without fire, the windows well secured, and against the door was a large pile of logs of wood which had been hauled for fuel, reaching to the top and widening at the base so as to present a formidable barrier to any entrance by the door. But Mr. Dunlevy, observing that the wood was piled lengthwise against the door, saw that by a sudden and heavy force against the door on the outside he could displace enough of the top logs to make his entrance, and immediately taking a long log, eight feet, and as heavy as he could shoulder, and running with the end of it as a kind of battering ram against the upper part of the door it was broken into fragments and top logs piled against it were displaced so as to make an opening large enough to admit him. This he accomplished so quickly as to be among the rebel scholars before they had time to think of anything. They stood amazed at their second defeat when they expected, and older men had assured them, of victory. The next winter, 1799-1800, Mr. Dunlevy being absent on public business, this school was left with an assistant, Mathias Ross, so long known afterward at Lebanon,—once treasurer of the county and for several years after the war of 1812, collector of in-

ternal revenue of the Miami District. Mr. Ross had entered the school as a scholar at the beginning, and had now completed his education with the view of teaching as his future business. When Christmas eve came he found himself barred out, and after looking at the preparations of the scholars to prevent his access to the school, he concluded as the safest plan to surrender, treat and give the boys the play time which they demanded. Terms of capitulation were accordingly agreed upon and the barricades removed. For that day at least the young men had a jolly time of it. I witnessed a part of it and speak from knowledge.

I have occupied more space in these details of Mr. Dunlevy's early life than I should, but for the wish to present to his posterity a picture of pioneer life in one or two aspects, not often referred to. This practice of barring out the teacher has long since, and very properly, gone into disuse. It was a rude, sometimes barbarous, practice leading to severe bodily injuries, and often to lifelong quarrels between teacher and his scholars.

Francis Dunlevy died in Lebanon, Ohio, on November 6, 1839."

Pension of Francis Dunlevy, No. 2526, Pension Office. F. Dunlevy's "Declaration for a pension," was of 3d October (3), 1832.

Warren County, Ohio, Probate Court, Lebanon, Ohio.
Robert J. Shawhan, Judge.

"MISS KELLEY:

I am in receipt of a card from J. H. Anderson of your city inquiring whether or not Judge Francis Dunlevy died testate.

From my examination of the records of this office I fail to find any record of a will of Francis Dunlevy. Most respectfully yours,

ROBERT J. SHAWHAN, Probate Judge."

REPORT FROM PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., CONCERNING FRANCIS DUNLEVY.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, O. W. AND N., DIV. REVOLUTIONARY.

February 9, 1897.

"Replying to your personal request for information concerning the military record of Francis Dunlevy, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, you are advised that he made an application for pension on October 3, 1832, at which time he was seventy years of age and residing in Lebanon, Ohio, and his pension was allowed for six months and twenty-two days' actual service as a private and two months and seventeen days' service as a Sergeant in the Pennsylvania troops, Revolutionary War; a part of the time he served under Captain Isaac Cox and Colonel John Gibson. He enlisted near Pittsburgh, Pa. He first enlisted October 1, 1776.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) D. J. MURPHY, Commissioner."

CORROBORATIVE DATA CONCERNING JUDGE FRANCIS DUNLEVY.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JUDGE JAMES M. SMITH.

"Circuit Court, First Judicial District of Ohio. Peter F. Swing, presiding Judge; Joseph Cox, James M. Smith, Judges.
CINCINNATI, O., February 23, 1897.

"I, James M. Smith, now of Cincinnati, Ohio, do hereby certify that I was born at Lebanon, Ohio, January 27, 1825, and have lived there nearly all my life. That from about the year 1830 until his death about the year 1839, I knew the late *Judge Francis Dunlevy*. When I first remember him I was a boy of five or six years of age, and he was then living with his son, Anthony Howard Dunlevy, in the house adjoining that of my father, the late Judge George J. Smith, in Lebanon.

Judge Francis Dunlevy was a member of the convention which framed the first Constitution of Ohio, a member of the first Legislature of the State in 1803, and was then elected by the Legislature as President Judge of the First Circuit, and served two terms of seven years each.

I will quote the following from Howe's "*Historical Collections of Ohio*," Vol. III, page 431, edition of 1891, which also appears in the edition of 1848, page 301. (See account referred to.)

(Signed) JAMES M. SMITH.

Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit of Ohio."

SKETCH OF FRANCIS DUNLEVY AND HIS BROTHER ANTHONY.

"Anthony Dunlevy had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom *Francis* was the eldest. In the spring of 1782 *Francis Dunlevy* entered the Latin School or Academy of Reverend Thaddeus Dood, then in operation in Amity on Ten Mile Creek. While in school a call was made for troops, to which he promptly responded, but was absent only ten days, and when the call for troops for the Sandusky expedition was made he again volunteered and served through that disastrous campaign. After his return and as soon as peace was restored he was sent to Dickinson College. Having completed his studies, he put himself under the care and teaching of Reverend James Hoge of Winchester, Va., and later taught a classical school in that State. Upon the removal of his father to Kentucky in 1790 he went out with him, and two years afterwards opened a classical school at Columbia, Ohio, in which he was associated with John Reily, of Butler County, O., for several years.

Mr. Dunlevy's family removed to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, which he made his permanent home. He was sent to the Legislature two terms to represent the Northwest Territory, and was a member of the convention of 1802, which framed the first Constitution of Ohio. He was also a member of the first Legislature of the State after Ohio was admitted, and he held the office of Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First Circuit for fourteen years. After retiring from the bench Judge Dunlevy continued the practice of law for ten years. He retired from active business some years before his death, which occurred November 6, 1839."

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JUDGE FRANCIS DUNLEVY

(BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.)

October, 1900.
The following personal recollections were given by Mrs. Trimble of Columbus, Ohio, a bright and interesting little lady who at the time was in her eighties. She distinctly remembers Judge *Francis Dunlevy*, whom she saw in Lebanon, O., at the home of his son, Anthony Howard Dunlevy. As no portrait or other personal description of Judge *Francis Dunlevy* is known, it is thought that Mrs. Trimble's reminiscences of him may be of interest as giving a glimpse of his individuality, although, of course, Mrs. Trimble only remembers him during her school days when she was very young. To my questions she answered:

"Yes, I knew Mr. Dunlevy, the old judge, though I knew his son, (A.) Howard, much better. You see I was at school in Cincinnati and so I used to go to Wilmington to spend my vacation with Mrs. Morris. (Mr. Morris was my uncle by marriage and his first wife was a daughter of Mary Craig, Judge Dunlevy's wife. It was through this connection with the Morris and the Dunlevys that I used to be in Lebanon. I was at Lebanon several times and spent a night at the Dunlevy place. They were delightful people. What did the old judge look like? I cannot remember him very much, but the judge was a short man; not very thickset. I don't mean diminutive at all, neither very thin nor fat I should say. He was a quick motioned man in his movements and I think he was quite decided. He was a very pleasant old gentleman. Look like? I think he was bald. My impression is he was light complexioned, rather a round face than a thin one. He was a fire-looking man; his face was expressive, not a common face.

(A.) Howard Dunlevy was a good deal taller than his father. No, I do not remember that he (Judge D.) was much of a talker; that would be my impression, but I was so young at the time."

DICKINSON COLLEGE, 1787-1891.

ALUMNI, 1790.

Adams Co., O.

Clergyman

William Baldrige

James P. Boyd

James B. Brotherton

Francis Dunlevy

Joseph S. Galbreath

Richard Henderson

Thomas G. Peachey

John Purviance

John Shippen

Robert Smith

John P. Thomson

Robert G. Wilson

Robert G. Bradley

John Chew

Francis Holland

James Waddle

Nathl. R. Snowden

Clergyman

Lawyer

Journalist
Clergyman

Frederick, Md.
Ohio

A. M.

Clergyman

PRESIDENTS.

Charles Nisbet, D. D.,

Term.
1785-1804Died.
1804"HISTORICAL SKETCH
Of Dickinson College.

"At the close of the Revolution there were in the United States only eleven colleges, all on tide-water, or within a few miles of it, except Dartmouth and Hampden-Sydney. The former, however, having been established expressly for the education of the Indians, was, for that reason, located in the "back woods."

All of these colleges were feeble in numbers, the largest perhaps not having a hundred students, while the majority of them certainly did not have half that number. But the desire for education was growing, and as the population began to flow into the interior, the necessity of founding colleges farther west began to be felt. The first substantial manifestation of this feeling was the establishment of Dickinson College.

The prime mover in this enterprise was John Dickinson, who had been a brigadier-general in the war just ended, and who was, at the time, Governor of Pennsylvania. Early in September, 1783, the Legislature passed an act chartering the college and on the fifteenth of the same month, the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College was held at Dickinson's house in Philadelphia. The Board was organized by electing him President, a position that he continued to hold until his death in 1808. His public spirit and liberality were recognized by the Legislature in the following terms:

"In memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by His Excellency, John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution, the said College shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of Dickinson College."

The value of John Dickinson's gifts to the College is not definitely known, but we know from other sources than the above that they were very liberal, and at the time probably exceeded in value all previous private contributions to the cause of education in this country. The college was also aided, from time to time, by the State, and for the first fifty years of its history it was an undenominational institution, although frequently regarded as Presbyterian because most of the Presidents belonged to that denomination, as did also many, perhaps a majority, of the Board of Trustees. This was, however, due mainly to the fact that the College was located in a strongly Presbyterian community and not to any intention that it should be conducted in the interests of any particular religious body.

April 6, 1784, the Board of Trustees held its first meeting in Carlisle. Rev. Charles Nisbet, of Montrose, Scotland, was elected Principal and James Ross, Professor of Greek and Latin. In July, 1785, Doctor Nisbet reached Carlisle and found the "Grammar School" already in operation under Professor Ross, assisted by Robert Johnson who, the next year, was appointed Professor of Mathematics. The faculty was now increased by the election of Rev. Robert Davidson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, to the Professorship of History and Belles Lettres.

During the first twenty years the work of the College was carried on in a small brick building in the southeastern part of the town, but in 1804 the present West College was erected and occupied in the following year. The first class, containing nine men, was graduated September 27, 1787. At this time there seems to have been no prescribed course of study for graduation nor were the students classified. In 1796, three classes were formed, called Freshman, Junior, and Senior, and, at the same time, a regular course of study was prescribed. An additional class, the Sophomore, was formed in 1814.

President Nisbet died in 1804, in his sixty-eighth year. Doctor Davidson was appointed President *pro tem.*, a position which he held for five years. He would, doubtless, have been elected President had he desired the office. He resigned in 1809 in order to devote himself entirely to his church. He was succeeded by Jeremiah Atwater, then President of Middlebury College, Vermont, who resigned in 1815 and the Rev. John McKnight was chosen in his stead. Find-

ing the College hopelessly embarrassed, he resigned and the College was closed until 1821, when it was reopened under the Presidency of Doctor John M. Mason, a prominent clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York. Doctor Mason resigned in 1824 and was succeeded by the Rev. William Neill, whose administration fell on troubled times. Charges of political and sectarian influence in the Board of Trustees caused an investigation by the Legislature. The constant interference also of the Board of Trustees with the discipline of the College so increased the difficulty of the situation, that in 1829 the entire Faculty resigned. It was soon reorganized by the election of the Rev. Samuel How as President, who, assisted by an able corps of instructors, made a vigorous effort to impart to the College a new life, but without effect, and in 1832, the College was closed for the second time."

LETTER FROM DICKINSON COLLEGE ABOUT FRANCIS DUNLEVY.
(From Dr. O. B. Super, Secretary of Faculty.)

"MRS. MARY DUNLEVY KELLEY: September, 1898.

"I am sorry that I cannot give you a more satisfactory reply to your esteemed communication of September 20th. I am glad to be able to say that the college is now in a flourishing condition, but its operations were twice suspended since its original opening, and it is owing to this fact, I presume, that our early records are very deficient. Almost the only authentic record, so far at least as students are concerned, of the college prior to 1833 is a list of the graduates. I find by this list that *Francis Dunlavy* (for thus the name is spelled), was a member of the class *graduating September 28, 1790.*

This was probably your great-grandfather, although our record says he was a clergyman. Of course, it is entirely possible that he first studied theology and later turned his attention to the law, in which he afterwards attained distinction. We know of other cases of the kind. I may also state that he joined of one of our literary societies (the "*Belles Lettres*"), show that he records that society in 1788.

You will naturally infer from the above that we know nothing of the lost diploma. It may have been preserved here for a time, but after the address of the owner was lost, it was probably thrown away as being of no value or interest to any one else.

O. B. SUPER,
Secretary of Faculty of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa."

SECOND LETTER FROM DR. SUPER, OF DICKINSON COLLEGE, REFERRING TO FRANCIS DUNLEVY.

March, 1899.
"It may interest you to hear that not long ago I was looking over an old treasurer's book of the college and saw the name *Francis Dunlavy*. I presume the peculiar spelling was an error on the part of the writer. Unfortunately the book gave no information that the gentleman in question was a student in 1789."

MRS. MARY DUNLEVY KELLEY,

Columbus, O.:

September 23, 1898.

Dear Madam:—Your favor of September 20th making inquiry as to the diploma offered your great-grandfather, the *Hon. Francis Dunlavy*,

duly at hand. I have ordered forwarded to you a catalogue of Dickinson College, which will show you that the old college is still in existence and is enjoying at present a more vigorous life than at any period in its honorable history in the past.

With respect to the diploma that was offered your great-grandfather, but which he declined for reason mentioned, I have an absolute conviction that it is no longer in existence. I have never seen it among the archives of the college, and I am very sure that a paper of that kind would not be preserved for any length of time. I have quite a stock of diplomas on hand which have not been called for, but do not regard them as of any moment and would not take any particular pains to preserve them. I will, however, make inquiry of the librarian with respect to the matter, and if it can be found, will forward the same. I will ask the Secretary of the Faculty, Dr. Super, to forward to you any information he may be able to gather from the college records with respect to Judge Dunlevy.

I beg to remain, very truly yours,

GEORGE EDWARD REED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1898.

Madam:—Replying to your recent communication you are advised that Francis Dunlevy made an application for pension on October 3, 1832, at which time he was seventy years of age and residing at Lebanon, Ohio, and his pension was allowed for nine months and nine days' actual service as a private and sergeant in the Pennsylvania troops, Revolutionary War; a part of the time he served under Captain Cox and Colonel Gibson. He enlisted at Pittsburgh, Pa. Very respectfully,

J. L. DAVENPORT,

(See letter from D. J. Murphy.) Acting Commissioner.

DECLARATION FOR A PENSION OF FRANCIS DUNLEVY,
OCTOBER 3, 1832. PENSION No. 2526.

State of Ohio, } Common Pleas,
Warren County, ss: } September Term, 1832.

On this third day of October, A. D. 1832, personally appeared in open court before the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at Lebanon, in the county aforesaid, now sitting, Francis Dunlevy, a resident of the Town of Lebanon, in the County of Warren and State aforesaid, aged seventy years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832:

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, for the term of nine months, and served as therein stated; that on or about the first day of October, 1776, he volunteered as a private in the militia of the United States, and in the company of Captain Isaac Cox and David Steele, lieutenant, and that he encamped with said company on the second bank of the Ohio River, at a place then called Hollidge Cove, opposite a large island in the, now County of Brooke

Va.; that the company built a fort or chain of cabins called block-houses, on said ground, and scouted or ranged up and down the river a certain distance every day, two at a time. This was one of a line of stations from Fort Titt to Grave Creek. Saw no field officer but Colonel John Gibson, who passed and called at the stations along the river, as visiting or supervising them. Of Captain Cox's company were John Sappington, Edward King, and some of the name of Greathouse, who became notorious afterwards as having been concerned in the murder of a number of drunken Indians in the month of April, 1776. Remained there until the 20th of December, when he, with the rest were discharged, having served two months and one-half, and upwards.

That in the month of July, 1777, he served in the militia at Fort Pitt fourteen days as substitute for his father, Anthony Dunlevy, who served the first half of a month, for which time he had been drafted. General Hand had just arrived, but brought no troops with him; don't certainly recollect the names of any militia officers, as he with other privates did duty in the garrison under regular officers. Colonel John Gibson and some of the 13th Virginia Regiment in the garrison, Captains Scott, Bell and David Steele, above named, well known about this Pittsburg during and many years both before and after the Revolutionary War.

Simon Girty, a subaltern, was at that time chiefly engaged in intercourse with the Indians, many of whom were in and about that place, and which he thinks was the reason that the militia were called in at that time. On or about the 1st of March, 1778, this deponent volunteered his services for one month, rendezvoused at Cox's Station, waters of Peters creek. Colonels Isaac Cox and John Cannon attended to organizing the men. After remaining about eight days some negotiation took place in which it was agreed that the militia should give up their arms and that certain recruits who were entering in the regular service, but who were not yet provided with arms, should take the place of the militia in stations of defence, and that the latter should return to attend to their crops.

Under this regulation were all (that is, the militia) dismissed. On or about the 15th of August following this deponent was drafted for one month, rendezvoused at Pittsburgh, part under command of John Springer, Lieutenant, who was attached with his militia troops to Captain Ferrol, lately from the seaboard, who had no troops of his own, (but whose company of one year's men shortly after arrived and were enlisted). Captain Farrol with his command marched from those of the 13th Virginia on the frontier line to Wheeling, calling and visiting various stations, or place of resort for the surrounding inhabitants between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. At the latter, relieved and took the place of a company of militia from Hampshire, Virginia, under the command of Captain Daniel Cressap, brother of the celebrated Mike Cressap; remained in the garrison at Wheeling sometime, ranged or scouted the woods up and down the river and around the garrison. Lieutenant Springer and his men returned to Pittsburgh where at the close of the month we were discharged.

About the 5th of October entered the Company of Captain John

Crow as a substitute for Andrew Flood (subaltern not certainly recollect-ed) rendezvoused at mouth of Beaver.

G. McIntosh, Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Stephenson, (thinks Hugh) commanding the battalion or regiment that Captain Crow was in. Colonel Wm. Crawford half brother to Stephenson, the regiment, or larger number of troops also militia Colonel Evans with his troops was under Crawford. Colonel John Gibson of the 13th Virginia and Daniel Broadhead of the 8th Pennsylvania with their respective regiments or parts of them in the army. Daniel Lect Adjutant of the regular troops, (but to which regiment attached, don't recollect.) Laughlin McIntosh, son of the General Aid De Camp or Brigadier Major, great number of militia from Hampshire, Berkeley, Fredrick, Rockingham, Augusta, and even Botetourt Countie in Virginia. Colonels John Morrow, Bowyer, Major Lockhart, (of the staff) and others built a fort of much strength and capacity, and on the 5th of November marched for the interior through the Indian country, as it was then called, crossed into the forks of Muskingum, some distance above the Moravian Towns, built Fort Lawrence, not far from New Philadelphia, left Colonel Gibson and some regulars in the fort, returned to McIntosh and was discharged about the 20th of December. Deponent having served two months and a half and upwards, on the 25th of August, 1779 was drafted and rendezvoused at Fort Pitt and camped three days in the King's orchard, on the bank of the Allegheny River, fourth day in the afternoon marched up the river about 700 men, some light horse and some Indians, perhaps 60.

Colonel Daniel Broadhead commanded part of his regiment along. Colonel Gibson the next in command with part of 18th. Virginia some independent Companies. Colonel Mannegan (thinks Thomas) commanded the militia, this applicant was in the company of Captain Ellis, Joseph Beeler Jr. Lieutenant and Brigadier Major Findley (not Samuel) and Major Varner and Major Campbell of stentorian voice; last three all of the regular troops, John Monteur a half blood (son of Andrew Monteur a Frenchman), a man of information and education, but a great savage, marched up the Allegheny on the East side crossed Kistamenatas at the mouth, crossed Crooked Creek and came to the Kittingen where was a garrison, lay some days at the old town on the river bottom some twelve miles above the Kittingen marched up the river and crossed to the West side, some fifteen miles below the mouth of French Creek, crossed the latter Creek and moved towards the Muncy Towns met some thirty or forty Indian warriors, defeated them killing several and wounded some who escaped, some fled up a steep hill to the West, some took to the river and escaped, to an island. Had none killed but four or five wounded on our side, think Jonathan Lane, a pilot or spy, was one of the latter, went into the towns then abandoned, lay there nearly a week, cut up several hundred acres of corn growing along the river on each side, returned to Pittsburg all the way on the east side. John Ward, a youth and perhaps an ensign, but of what troop don't recollect, had his thigh broken by his horse falling on a rock in a creek, ever since called Slippery Rock; crossed the Allegheny opposite Pittsburg and was discharged about the 29th of September after serving exclusive about thirty-five days. *Nota Bene.*—Lieutenants John Hardin and Samuel

Brady, first of the 13th Virginia, and the other of the 8th Pennsylvania, and who afterwards became in Indian warfare, were in the above expedition. About the 1st of April, 1782, deponent volunteered his service to march against the hostile Indians rendezvoused at Decker's Station on the east bank of the Ohio river, about one mile above the mouth of Cross Creek; lay there some days.

And was dismissed by Colonel James Marshall of Washington County, Pennsylvania, (this when the call was made), not having men enough to undertake anything of importance, returned home after the absence of ten days exclusive. On the 15th of May following, returned to Decker's Station, crossed the Ohio and lay in camp three or four days in the Mingo bottom. Being volunteers, chose our officers, Colonel William Crawford elected Commander-in-Chief, Colonel David Williamson second in command. This applicant was in the company of Captain Craig Richie; John Miller, Joseph Beau, Andrew Hood and others, Captains of companies; Jonathan Lane and John Slover, Pilots; Dr. Knight, Surgeon; Daniel Leet, Brigade Major; whole number of troops about 500, mostly mounted on horseback, marched for the Indians towns about the 20th, crossed the Muskingum below the Moravian town then lately laid waste, up Killbuck and Mohican Forks, crossed to Sandusky Plain, met the Indians on the western verge of the plain on the 4th of June P. M., had a battle, fought till dark; various success; had about twenty men killed and wounded, and both parties lay on their arms all night within sight of each other. Indians lay all around us next day at long shot distance, some skirmishing, but no regular battles; seemed to increase considerably; appeared to be commanded by Simion Girty, above mentioned. Deponent heard him speak often; knew his voice well. At the close of daylight on the 5th, broke through the Indian lines, who appeared very much alarmed. We retreated all night without ever halting, stopped a few minutes in the morning to collect, had about 300 men when collected under Colonel Williamson. About two o'clock the Indians on horseback overtook us and attacked in the front, left flank and rear, formed and repulsed them; had some killed or taken or wounded. Captain Joseph Beau in particular was shot through the body, but recovered, died some twelve years ago in Nelson County, Kentucky, where he had resided nearly thirty years.

Major Harrison, William Crawford, Jr., (nephew to the Colonel), and some others killed or taken, continued the retreat, Indians pursuing and firing on us occasionally, but were repulsed when approaching near shot, a violent rainstorm rendered firearms nearly useless, encamped in the woods some miles east of the plain, the Indians encamped about a mile off! We marched at daybreak! They fired on our rear at the moment of moving; killed or took some; did not pursue us, but betook themselves to the pursuit of straggling parties who from accident or design had been separated. Among these were Colonel Crawford, John Slover, Dr. Knight and others; these three all taken; Crawford burnt and Dr. Knight and Slover made their escape and returned home after some twenty days. This applicant arrived at Mingo Bottom and crossed over about the 12th, and was discharged next day and returned home after a service of twenty-eight days, or thirty-two exclusive! Beside the above-mentioned persons

