



#3 1993

The **JERSEY** And Other Horrors

The JERSEY was a British sea-vessel, originally a sixty-four gun ship, dismantled (with its masts removed), and placed in the "Wallabout", a sheltered bay on the Long Island shore. This floating three-storey structure had a cabin area under the quarter-deck for the British officers and guards and a tent on top the quarter-deck for shade in hot weather for the sailor on guard. Apart from these features and a flag-staff for signals that stood in the center of the main deck and a barricade ten foot high on the quarter-deck, the ship was stripped. This allowed for a large number of men to be held as prisoners upon her. The Jersey was moored in the Wallabout in 1780 and used as a prison there until the end of the war. There were sometimes more than a thousand men at a time crowded into her decks, and the terrible sufferings that they endured made her name notorious.

Although official records do not exist to give an actual number of the American men who died as prisoners of war, an estimate might be set at close to *seven thousand*. We do know that through the course of fighting in the vicinity of New York City about 4,000 Patriots were captured by the British; about 5,000 were taken at Charleston; and American seamen to the number of over 1,000 were captured in naval defeats. These three situations alone would have placed about ten thousand men in British prisons. There were many other confrontations in which substantial numbers of prisoners were taken. Of course, the total number of men *taken in battle* would have included Patriots who were wounded and would not have survived the trip to New York, which the British held throughout the course of the war, and where the British had the most of their prisons and their prison ships located. It also included numbers of men who were able to make their escape enroute to their intended point of incarceration. Depending on the location of the action in which prisoners were taken, it was sometimes more expedient and beneficial to the captors to bargain for an exchange with the other side in order to forego the expense and time required to transport the captives to the nearest prison facility.

Prisoners of the American Revolutionary War were subjected to rather barbaric treatment on both sides. The Americans were especially harsh on any Loyalists and Tories they captured; they felt that any and every man born and reared on American soil should direct his allegiance to the colony (and by 1776, state) of his birth. If the state was in conflict with the mother country, then the residents of that state should be in conflict with the mother country likewise. A general contempt was also held by the Patriots toward the Hessian soldiers who were fighting for the British because they were here on American soil only for mercenary purposes. The British, on the other hand, did not grant their prisoners many conveniences or courtesies because they maintained that Americans taken during the conflict were not prisoners of war at all, but were rather traitors in rebellion against their lawful king. Britain would not recognize the existence of the *United States*, and therefore she was not at war; she was merely attempting to quench a civil uprising of her own subjects. These disparate views translated into horrific existences for the unfortunates who were taken prisoner on either side.

One of the worst things the prisoners of either side had to face was disease. We are living in an age when we at least know what causes most diseases and how to treat and cure them. Even though we still wage war and our men are still captured and confined to prisons by the enemy, they are generally afforded basic medical and sanitary means to prevent death through disease. In the 1770s, adequate medical knowledge was not prevalent and available even outside of the prison system, and

so death and torment by disease was an assumed and acknowledged future for prisoners. Disease epidemics that could have been curtailed, aggravated by near or total starvation, tended to empty the prisons on a regular, ongoing basis. The British needed all the prisoners they could get because *they* were fighting an overseas war. Apart from the Loyalists and Tories they could recruit on these shores, the whole of the British army had to be ferried in across the Atlantic Ocean. And despite what one might think, there was a certain amount of anti-war sentiment in England throughout the war; not every able-bodied male was rushing to join the army. The British needed American prisoners in order to possess bargaining power and leverage. They could not stand to lose too many of their own men to the enemy, and therefore every American taken meant the possibility of exchange for a British soldier. For this reason we might assume that it was not in their best interests to have so many prisoners dying from disease.

One major problem with the whole idea of prisons and prisoners was that despite whatever "good" intentions the British might have had in mind to keep their prisoners alive, once the process of disease and death had entered into the picture, there was no way to stop it. As new prisoners were introduced into the prison environment, they were soon overtaken by the effects of starvation and disease left there by the previously departed victims. British policy demanded that healthy British soldiers could not be exchanged for emaciated, wasted Americans. Therefore the idea that started the process ~ the desire to have bargaining power to exchange American for British soldiers ~ collapsed upon itself.

There were only two prisons proper in the city of New York in 1776: the *New Jail* and the *New Brigwell*. In order to accommodate the captives taken in the battle near Brooklyn in August and at Fort Mifflin in November of 1776, the British took possession of three large sugar-houses, a couple churches whose members were accused of overly patriotic sentiment, the Columbia College and the city hospital. One of these buildings, the North Dutch Church, held eight hundred prisoners after the pews were all removed and used for fuel. Van Cortlandt's Sugar-house was a five-storey stone building, and being one of the largest in the city was quickly adapted into a prison. The old City Hall was converted into a guard-house for the city's main guards, and a dungeon beneath it was intended specifically for captured civil officers. The New Jail was converted to a provost prison where American officers were confined. Each war has spawned horror stories of the prisons and the prison guards who delighted in creating a living hell for their captive inmates. The American Revolutionary War was no different. The provost prison of New York City gained notoriety as being the worst of the British (land) prisons in regard to the cruelty meted out by provost marshal Cunningham who delighted in making his prisoners' lives as miserable as possible.

The unsanitary conditions inside these stuffy and crowded structures resulted in the spread of diseases. No matter how large a building might have been, there eventually were more prisoners to fit into it than sense and logic would dictate. The resulting crowded conditions made the perfect environment for diseases. It has been estimated that a dozen prisoners died each day, to be carried out in carts and cast into ditches dug just outside the city limits. Vermin and lice, though not diseases in themselves, were constant companions even to the healthiest of the prisoners; their persistent borings into the flesh would have been a steady irritation to remind the prisoner of the situation he was in.

Thomas Stone, a Patriot from Connecticut, was captured in a raid on British post near New York City. In his recollections he noted: *"About the 25th of Jan., 1778 we were taken from the ships to the Sugar House... We left the floating Hell with joy, but alas, our joy was of short duration. Cold and famine were now our destiny. Not a pane of glass, nor even a board to a single window in the house, and no fire but once in three days to cook our small allowance of provision. Old shoes were bought and eaten with as much relish as a pig or a turkey; a beef bone of four or five ounces, after it was picked clean, was sold by the British guard for as many coppers. In the spring our misery increased; frozen feet began to mortify...Death stared the living in the face; we were now attacked by a fever which threatened to clear our walls of its miserable inhabitants."*

The statement was made in Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book Of The Revolution*, that "the sufferings of American captives in British hulks were greater even than those in the prisons on land." The floating prisons were originally intended to house captured sailors, but occasionally soldiers were transported to their rotting depths. The floating prisons were the ideal solution to Britain's need for more prison space. Floating in the Hudson, they did not require the type of guards that land prisons called for. Few prisoners would attempt to swim for shore in their weakened state of health with the threat of drowning as near as the threat of being shot in the attempt. The shorelines surrounding the Hudson River's Wallabout were all controlled by the British, and much of the nearby lands of New Jersey were populated by Loyalists. Any escapee from the prisonships had to contend

with being caught and turned in by those British sympathizers even if he did succeed in swimming to shore. As a result of the difficulties to be faced, few prisoners even attempted to escape.

The ships used for the purpose of housing prisoners were ones that had outlived their usefulness. Used in 1776 to transport cattle and other supplies to support the British forces, the earliest ships to be transformed into prisons were already starting to show signs of decay when the Patriots taken in the battle near Brooklyn were confined in them. The ships thusly transformed included, among six or seven of lesser note, the *Whitby*, the *Good Hope*, the *Scorpion*, the *Prince of Wales*, the *Falmouth*, the *Hunter*, the *Stromboli* and, of course, the *Jersey*.

Thomas Dring was from Rhode Island. By his own account, published in 1829 under the title of *Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ship*, he had been imprisoned on the *Good Hope* in 1779 for the span of four months. He had escaped from it and had also escaped the perils of the *Jersey* Loyalists only to be recaptured in 1782 while on board a privateer's first voyage out of Providence. In his narrative, Dring noted that: *"We had now reached the accomodation-ladder, which led to the gangway on the larboard side of the Jersey, and my station in the boat, as she hauled alongside, was exactly opposite to one of the air-ports in the side of the ship. From this aperture proceeded a strong current of foul vapor, of a kind which I had been before accustomed while confined on board the Good Hope... This was, however, far more foul and loathsome than anything which I had ever met with on board that ship...Here, while waiting for orders to ascend on board, we were addressed by some of the prisoners, from the air-ports... 'Death has no relish for such skeleton carcasses as we are, but he will now have a feast upon you fresh-comers."*

"During the night, in addition to my other sufferings, I had been tormented with what I supposed to be vermin; and on coming upon deck, found that a black silk handkerchief, which I wore around my neck, was completely spotted with them. The next disgusting object which met my sight was a man suffering with the smallpox; and in a few minutes I found myself surrounded by many others laboring under the same disease, in every stage of its progress. As I had never had the smallpox, it became necessary that I should be inoculated...On looking about me, I soon found a man in the proper stage of the disease, and desired him to favor me with some of the matter for the purpose. The only instrument which I could procure, for the purpose of inoculation, was a common pin. With this, having scarified the skin of my hand, between the thumb and forefinger, I applied the matter and bound up my hand. The next morning I found that the wound had begun to fester; a sure symptom that the application had taken effect."

According to Dring's account, the prisoners divided themselves into messes of six men each. Each mess was numbered, and every morning at nine o'clock a bell was rung and the messes were called in rotation to receive their daily allowance of food. Each prisoner was *supposed* to receive the quantity of two-thirds of the allowance of a seaman in the British navy. A typical day's ration, therefore might consist of 2/3 pound of biscuit, 2/3 pound of pork and 1/3 pint of peas. Each mess received such a quantity per man. Each day a different member of the mess was given the duty of taking his mess's rations to the forecandle, on which was the galley: a large copper kettle enclosed in brickwork about eight feet square. It was divided by a partition; on one side the peas and oatmeal was boiled in fresh water; on the other side the meat was boiled in salt water drawn from alongside the ship. Not only would the salt water corrode the copper to produce a poison which was eaten daily along with the boiled meat, but the water drawn from the bay itself was putrid, carrying with it disease and death. The meat furnished to each mess was tied to a string and hung into the boiler for a certain length of time. The length of time was not intended to be such that the meat would be properly cooked, and often it indeed was not, but the prisoners still greedily ate it because it was not completely raw. Dring noted that: *"many of the different messes had obtained permission from 'His Majesty the cook' to prepare their own rations separate from the general mess in the great boiler. For this purpose, a great number of spikes and hooks had been driven into the brickwork by which the boiler was enclosed, on which to suspend their tin kettles."* The members of the mess who were granted this special privilege would save their rations of fresh drinking water in order to use it to boil their meat in. Through experience, the prisoners discovered that by hammering the bottoms of their small kettles into concave form, the amount of water and fire needed to boil their meat was greatly reduced. Small splinters of wood shavings would be used as kindling underneath these kettles, their flames quenched carefully when the cooking was finished so that they could be used again another day. These shavings of wood were jealously guarded from day to day.

The daily routine of life on board the *Jersey* was to be crowded on the main deck as soon as the sun was high overhead and to remain there until sunset. During that time a "work Party" of about twenty men chosen from among the prisoners, being the most able-bodied, were put to work to clean up the lower decks. Large tubs, used by the men to relieve themselves during the night,

were carried up and pitched over the side of the ship, and then the floors of the lower decks were washed down. The benefit of this loathsome work was that the "work party" was permitted the luxury of going onto the main deck in the early hours of the morning to breathe the fresh cool air prior to the sun's rising.

At the end of the war the remaining prisoners on board the Jersey were liberated, and the Jersey herself was left to rot where she floated. The fear of contagion kept everyone from venturing on board her, and eventually she sank into the harbor.

BEDFORD COUNTY RESIDENTS WHO WERE PRISONERS

(This listing does not include those individuals who were taken prisoner by the Indians at Frankstown in 1781.)

Joshua Burton Joshua served in a number of companies during the war including that of Captain Philip Griffith's Company of the Fourth Regiment of the Maryland Continental Line from 1776 to 1780, during which time he was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in the vicinity of New York City in November of 1776. He was a member of Captain John Boyd's Rangers of the Bedford Militia in 1781 when he was discharged. He later moved to Ohio.

John Holliday John was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in Captain Cluggage's Company of the 1st Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment on 01 January, 1776 and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 25 September, 1776. He was captured at Fort Washington in November of 1776. John was included in the Pennsylvania Archives in a list of paroled officers; he resigned from his commission in 1778, so it might be assumed he was exchanged during that year. He was buried in the Holliday Burial Ground near Hollidaysburg.

David Milligan David was a private in Major Jeremiah Talbott's Company of the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment in June of 1776 when he was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, Canada. Sent to England, he was placed on a prison ship which was then sent to the float along the coast of Africa. The ship was later sent to New York, where David escaped. He made his way to Philadelphia. On 25 May, 1781 David enlisted in Captain Boyd's Rangers of the Bedford County Militia. He later moved to Ohio.

James Piper James served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen, was captured at Long Island on 27 August, 1775 and was placed on a prison ship. He died on 29 January, 1776 from starvation and exposure aboard the prison ship. James had been a resident of Bedford County prior to his enlistment.

† PATRIOTS BURIED IN BLAIR COUNTY

The following list (which is reproduced here in part, and will be continued in future newsletters) includes the names of Patriots of the American Revolutionary War who have been interred in the soil of Blair County.

The names in bold face denote individuals who were residents of Bedford County prior to the war, served in the Patriot forces, and then continued to reside here until their deaths. The war service records of the majority of these individuals have been properly verified. The names and data enclosed within parentheses denote individuals for which I have not yet found accurate service references. If any compatriot member of the Blair County Chapter can provide verifiable service references for these individuals, or birth/death/marriage information wherever a blank space exists, please submit such information to:

Larry D. Smith, RD #1, Box 704-A, East Freedom, PA 16637.

- {**JOHN ADAMS** Born: 1764 Died: 02 August, 1850 Resided at Gaysport; buried in St. Mary's Old Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain Simon Clar's Company of the York County Militia and Captain Foreman's Company of the York County Militia.}
- HENRY BENNETT** Born: 24 October, 1753 Died: 19 July, 1837 Resided in Greenfield Township; buried in Pressel Cemetery, Greenfield Twp. Served in Captain John Ewing's Company, the 2nd Company of the 8th Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia.
- DANIEL BLOOM** Born: Died: 29 May, 1819 Resided in Bedford County; buried in Fairview Cemetery, Martinsburg, PA. Served as a sergeant in Captain John Brisban's Company of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion in 1776, and subsequently served as a lieutenant in Captain Bloom's Company in 1777.
- JOHN BOYLES** Born: 1751 Died: 1820 Resided in Antis Township; buried in Logan Valley Cemetery, Bellwood, PA. Served in Captain Persifer Frazer's Company of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion in 1776. Subsequently served in Captain William Cross's Company, Captain Thomas Campbell's Company, Captain Benjamin Fishbourne's Company and Captain Benjamin Burd's Company of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

WILLIAM BOYLES Born: Died: Resided in Antis Township; buried in Logan Valley Cemetery, Bellwood, PA. Served in Captain Martin Bowman's Company, the 3rd Company of the 10th Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia.

PATRICK CASSIDY Born: 1738 Died: 17 January, 1828 Resided in Newry; buried in St. Patrick's Church Cemetery, Newry, PA. Served in Captain Jacob Ashmead's Company of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line in 1778. Subsequently served in Captain John Cobe's Company of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

PHILIP CHRISTIAN Born: 23 August, 1761 Died: 13 October, 1822 Buried in Carson Valley Cemetery, Duncansville, PA. Served in Captain John Gregory's Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Northampton County Militia.

JAMES CLARK Born: 1756 Died: 01 July, 1841 Resided in Morris Township; and buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Williamsburg, PA. Served in Captain Mordecai Morgan's Company of the Chester County Militia.

HENERY CLEMENHAAK Born: Died: Resided in Warrior's Mark Township; and buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Tyrone, PA. Henry Clemens served in Captain James Maxwell's Company of Colonel Shreeve's Regiment of the New Jersey Continental Line.

MICHAEL COLEMAN Born: Died: Resided in Logan Township; gravesite is unknown. Served in the Bedford County Militia.

THOMAS COLEMAN Born: 1748 Died: 01 February, 1833 Resided in Logan Township; buried in Grandview Cemetery, Altoona, PA. Served in Captain John Moore's Company of the Bedford County Militia.

JOHN CONRAD Born: Died: 03 June, 1781 Buried near the site of the Engagement of Frankstown. Served in Captain John Boyd's Company of Rangers, Bedford County Militia.

{ANDREW CRAINE Born: Died: Buried in Antis Cemetery, near Bellwood in Antis Township. Service unknown.}

JACOB CRISMAN Born: 1753 Died: 1856 Buried in Fairview Cemetery, Altoona, PA. Served in Captain Nathan Evans' Company, the 7th Company of the 4th Battalion of the Bucks County Militia.

JOHN CRUSE Born: 1761 Died: 28 April, 1837 Resided in Frankstown, PA; gravesite unknown. Served in Major James Grier's Company of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

RICHARD DELAPT Born: Died: 03 June, 1781 Resided in Bedford, PA; and buried near the site of the Engagement of Frankstown. Served as the Captain of the 6th Company of the 1st Battalion of the Bedford County Militia.

ANDREW DEVINNEY Born: Died: Resided in Frankstown Township; gravesite unknown. Served in Captain Thomas Paxton's Company of Rangers of the Bedford County Militia in 1776, and subsequently as a major of the 3rd Battalion of the Bedford County Militia.

MICHAEL DODSON Born: 06 September, 1751 Died: 09 December, 1830 Resided in Freedom Township; and buried in Dodson Cemetery, Freedom Township. Served in Captain Jacob Good's Company of the Maryland Militia; and subsequently in Captain Lansdale's Company of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, Continental Line.

THOMAS DODSON, Sr Born: 11 May, 1741 Died: 24 May, 1831 Resided in Greenfield Township; and buried in Dodson Cemetery, Freedom Township. Served in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

JOHN DOWNEY, Sr Born: Died: 03 June, 1781 Buried near the site of the Engagement of Frankstown. Served in Captain John Boyd's Company of Rangers, Bedford County Militia.

MICHAEL FINK Born: 1758 Died: 1836 Resided in Tyrone Township; and buried in Antis Cemetery, near Bellwood in Antis Township. Served in Captain Philip Albright's Company of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment; and subsequently in Captain John Bankson's Company of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

GEORGE FLECK Born: Died: 10 June, 1836 Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Sinking Valley. Served in Captain George Honey's Company of the Northern District of the City Guards of Philadelphia.

PETER FLECK Born: Died: 07 May, 1837 Buried in Lutheran Cemetery in Sinking Valley. Served in Captain Thomas Craig's Company of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion in 1776.

CHRISTIAN GAST Born: Died: 25 September, 1843 Buried in Frankstown Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain John Sneider's Company of the Northumberland County Militia.

MICHAEL GORBER Born: Died: Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain John Ehrman's Company, the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion of the York County Militia in 1781.

JAMES GRAY Born: 1754 Died: 06 April, 1837 Resided in Allegheny Township; and buried in Howell Cemetery, Pleasant Valley, Altoona, PA. Served in Captain Joseph Stedman's Company of the Delaware Blues, Pennsylvania Line.

{S. MILES GREEN Born: Died: Buried in Alexandria Cemetery. Service unknown.}

FLORENCE GRIMES Born: Died: 03 June, 1781 Buried near the site of the Engagement of Frankstown. Served as a sergeant in Captain John Boyd's Company of Rangers, Bedford County Militia.

GEORGE GUTHRIE Born: 1746 Died: 1813 Buried in Holliday Burial Ground, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain William Moore's Company, the 1st Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia; and subsequently as a lieutenant in Colonel Stephen Moylan's Regiment of Cavalry.

TOBIAS HANLINE Born: Died: 06 June, 1829 Buried in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery at Shellytown on Clover Creek. Served in Captain Daniel Clapsadler's Company, the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia.

CHRISTIAN HARNISH Born: Died: Buried in Keller Reformed Cemetery on Canoe Creek, near Williamsburg, PA. Served in Captain Joseph Gehr's Company, the 4th Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia in 1782 and the 4th Company of the 6th Battalion in 1783.

JOHN HARPS Born: Died: Buried near the Jaggard Memorial Church on the corner of Pleasant Valley Avenue and 16th Street, Altoona, PA. John Harps is included in a listing of "New Levies" of Revolutionary War soldiers in the published Pennsylvania Archives; that list is given after one devoted to York County Militia, and is possibly from that region of the state.

CONRAD HARTZELL Born: 1748 Died: 17 January, 1831 Buried in Antis Cemetery, near Bellwood in Antis Township. Served in Captain George Shriver's Company, the 3rd Company of the 4th Battalion of the Northampton County Militia in 1781.

{JACOB HENGST Born: 1765 Died: 1835 Buried in Greenfield Township.}

JAMES HENRY Born: Died: 03 Jun, 1781 Buried near the site of the Engagement of Frankstown. Served in Captain John Boyd's Company of Rangers, Bedford County Militia.

JOHN HILE Born: Died: Buried in Keller Reformed Cemetery on Canoe Creek, near Williamsburg, PA. Served in Captain John Ritter's Company, the 1st Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Northampton County Militia.

- MICHAEL HILEMAN Born: 30 September, 1726 Died: 06 September, 1819 Buried in Frankstown Cemetery Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain Samuel Rogers' Company, the 5th Company of the 1st Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia in 1780.
- ADAM HOLLIDAY Born: Died: 1799 Resided at Hollidaysburg, PA; and buried in the Holliday Burial Ground, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain Thomas Paxton's Company of Rangers, Bedford County Militia.
- JOHN HOLLIDAY Born: 1751 Died: March, 1823 Resided in Frankstown Township; and buried in the Holliday Burial Ground. Served as 1st Lieutenant in Captain Robert Cluggage's Company of Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflement; and later promoted to captain of James Ross' Company of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.
- WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, Jr Born: 1759 Died: November, 1819 Buried in the Holliday Burial Ground, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain Thomas Paxton's Company of Rangers, Bedford County Militia.
- WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, Sr Born: 1730 Died: September, 1796 Resided at Gaysport, PA; and buried in the Holliday Burial Ground, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served as paymaster of the Bedford County Militia and also as a sub-lieutenant for the county in 1777.
- JAMES IRWIN Born: 1738 Died: 1820 Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain Ephriam Allen's Company, the 2nd Company of the 1st Battalion of the Chester County Militia.
- JOHN IRWIN Born: 1751 Died: 10 December, 1835 Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served as a corporal in Captain James Moore's Company of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion in 1776; and subsequently in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.
- GEORGE KAUFFMAN Born: Died: Buried in Smith Cemetery, Freedom Township. Served as a 2nd Lieutenant of the 3rd Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Berks County Militia.
- {JOSEPH KEELY Born: 1757 Died: 12 January, 1838 Buried in Salem Reformed Cemetery on Clover Creek. Served in Captain Jacob Hetherling's Company of the 4th Battalion of the Chester County Militia; and subsequently in Captain George North's Company, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment Continental Line.}
- JOHN KELLER, Sr Born: 24 February, 1732 Died: 01 March, 1831 Buried in Keller Reformed Cemetery on Canoe Creek, near Williamsburg, PA. John Keller, Sr's name is included in a listing of "Miscellaneous Soldiers of the Revolution" in the published Pennsylvania Archives, but the unit in which he served is not noted.
- MICHAEL KELLER Born: 25 September, 1731 Died: 01 April, 1828 Buried in Keller Reformed Cemetery on Canoe Creek, near Williamsburg, PA. Served in Captain Joseph Gehr's Company, the 4th Company of the 3rd Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia.
- ALEXANDER W. KENNEY Born: Died: Buried in Fairview Cemetery, Martinsburg, PA. Served in Captain Matthew McCoy's Company of the Cumberland County Militia.
- SAMUEL KYLE Born: Died: Buried in Arch Spring Presbyterian Cemetery, Sinking Valley. Served in Captain William Huston's Company, the 5th Company of the 4th Battalion of the Cumberland County Militia.
- DAVID LINDSAY Born: 1753 Died: 17 October, 1837 Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain William Rippey's Company of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion.
- ADAM LOWER Born: 1755 Died: 16 April, 1833 Buried in Thompson Cemetery, Williamsburg, PA. Served in Captain William Heyser's Company of the Pennsylvania German Regiment in 1777.
- LAZARUS LOWREY, III Born: 1760 Died: 16 April, 1813 Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, PA. Served in Captain William Wilson's Company, the 6th Company of the 7th Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia.

{This listing will be continued in a future newsletter.}

4th Quarterly Meeting Reminder

Don't forget to attend the 4th Quarterly Meeting of the Blair County Chapter, SAR on October 16, 1993. It will be held at King's Family Restaurant, starting at 12:00noon.

Constitution Day Dinner

The 1993 Constitution Day Dinner will be held on Saturday, September 18, 1993 at the Ramada Inn at Altoona. As host of this annual event, the Blair County Chapter will be pleased to invite members of the Adam Holliday, Bedford County, Colonel John Proctor and Standing Stone Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution to join us in this celebration of our most treasured national document.

Following a luncheon at 12:00noon (consisting of Beef Classic with filling and mushroom sauce, rice pilaf, fruit cup, tossed salad and dessert) we will be treated to some comments on the subject of the Constitution by Mr. Jerry Stern, the Representative of the 80th District of Pennsylvania.

The cost of the dinner will be \$12.00 per person. Those wishing to attend should respond with their reservations by Wednesday, September 15, 1993 to Larry D. Smith, Treasurer, RD #1, Box 704-A, East Freedom, PA 16637. As in previous years, you may pay at the Dinner, but please notify Larry of the number who will be able to attend by the 15th.