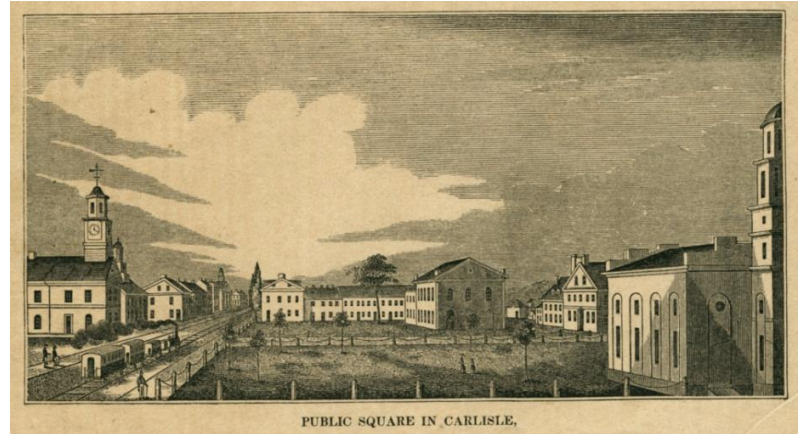


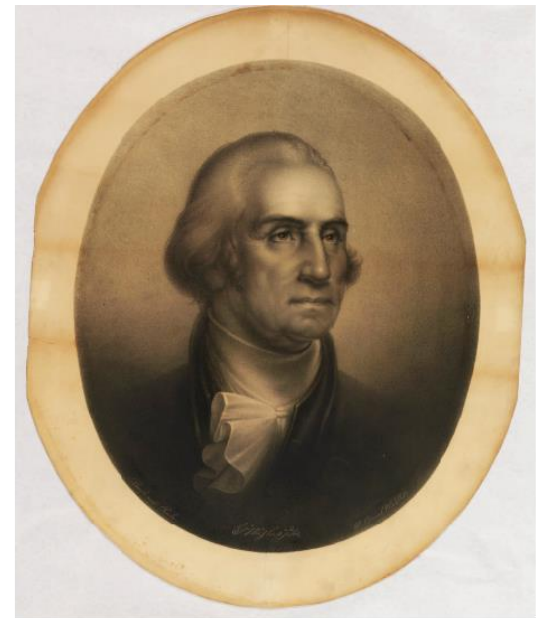
Whiskey Rebellion

After the Revolutionary War, Congress sought to generate revenue by passing a tax on all liquor distilled in the United States. This tax infuriated many small farmers; they often distilled their grain into whiskey, because the longer shelf life made it much easier to sell. In 1794, farmers in western Pennsylvania attacked the tax collectors in protest. In a powerful display of federal authority, President Washington personally led a force of 13,000 troops to put down the rebellion, which dissipated before they arrived.



Primary sources

- ❖ Papers Relating to What is Known as the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, 1794. [Call no. Va .3]
- ❖ United States Army Record of Orders Issued during the Western Insurrection 1794-1795 [Call no. Am.661]
- ❖ Jasper Yeates papers [Collection 0740]
- ❖ Rawle Family Papers [Collection 536]
- ❖ Chester County miscellaneous government papers, 1684-1847 [Collection 0123]
- ❖ MacPherson Family Correspondence (1766-1855) [Collection 1688]
- ❖ John Hugg Clunn Journal [Call no. Am.6618]



Secondary sources

- ❖ History of the western insurrection in western Pennsylvania : commonly called the whiskey insurrection. 1794. [Call no. Vb .452 B797 2]
- ❖ Alfred Creigh. *History of Washington County: From its First Settlement to the Present Time*. Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2001. [Call no. UPA/Wg F 157.W3 C74 1870 2001r]
- ❖ Thomas P. Slaughter. *The Whiskey Rebellion: Frontier Epilogue to the American Revolution*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. [Call no. Vb.457 S1631]