

At the time Westmoreland county was settled there were several Indian tribes in Northwestern Pennsylvania and among them were Senecas, Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees having the most members. They numbered about 729 warriors. These groups were chiefly ruled by the "Five Nations" who had brought under their domination all the other bands of Indians in the middle part of the continent. The five nations were comprised of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and the Senecas. They were sometimes called the Six nations after they admitted the Tuscaroras. The Tuscaroras were called the Iroquois by the French. The Tuscaroras called themselves the Mingoes. They had brought under their control the strongest tribe known to the early settlers - the Lenni Lenapes, as they called themselves, but were known to the early settlers as the Delewares.

The French were engaged in attempting to gain control of all the land west of the Appalachian Range by building a line of forts from their settlements in Canada all the way down to New Orleans. They erected forts at Presque Isle, in Lake Erie, at LeBoeuf, at Venango. This prompted Virginia Governor Dinwiddie to send a young man named George Washington to investigate. On the 22nd of November 1753, Washington visited Frazer's Trading Post at the mouth of Turtle Creek. He was therefore one of the first white men to tramp through Westmoreland County.

Westmoreland County was named after Westmoreland County England. English counties were also called "Shires." Westmoreland County was eventually divided into other counties - Bucks, Chester, Berks, Cumberland, Lancaster, Northhampton, Northumberland, Somerset, Beaver, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, angco, and Warren. Forest, Greene, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango and Warren.

Westmoreland County is located just east of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which is at the junction of the Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers forming the beginning of the Ohio River. Fort Duquesne (named after the Frenchman Marquis Dusquesne) was built at that intersection and when captured by the Colonial Armies, in 1758, was named Fort Pitt.

At the end of the French and Indian War (1763) and the treaty of 1768 with the Indians opened the door for settlers to move west. Before these two events, William Campbell moved to the area in 1758 with his sons and relatives to form the township of Donegal.

A man said that when the birds fly over Ivan Campbell's house they say Cheap Cheap Cheap.