TenCrucialDays.org
December 25, 1776 - January 3, 1777

Welcome to the Ten Crucial Days Staff Ride. Our intent is to apply the insights gained in studying the Trenton and Princeton "Christmas" campaigns, December 25, 1776 to January 3. We will focus to understand how the leadership on both sides adapted to changing circumstances and fortunes. At the time of the battles, the morale of the Army was low and close to collapse. Understanding what and how they adapted at the strategic, operational and tactical level in the uncertain and complex environment of 1776 is relevant today as we adapt to our changing environment (geographical, political, structural and personnel).

In your study of the of these campaigns in the attached material focus on going beyond the myths to understand how the leaders were shaped and how they adapted to their situational understanding of their strategic, operational and tactical environment. Review how the plans were shaped by their assumptions and precepts and what insights we can gain on the leadership qualities and processes for recognizing and adapting to change and how we can apply these insights today.

This staff rides provides the opportunity to set conditions for increasing cohesion and teamwork within the units which will enhance your ability to successfully adapt to the changes you may face. The end state of this effort is a more effective and efficient staff focused on supporting its mission requirements. We encourage you to actively participate in the exchange of thoughts and ideas during this staff ride.

Thank you,

Table of Contents

1. Administrative Instructions

2. Agenda

Time	Activity	Action Officer	Location

3. Staff Ride Overview and Role Assignments

"A staff ride consists of systematic preliminary study of a selected campaign, an extensive visit to the actual sites associated with that campaign, and an opportunity to integrate the lessons derived from each. It envisions maximum student involvement before arrival at the site to guarantee thought, analysis, and discussion. A staff ride thus links a historical event, systematic preliminary study, and actual terrain to produce battle analysis in three dimensions. It consists of three distinct phases : preliminary study, field study, and integration."

The key to a successful staff ride is that you are active participants in the educational
process: in the exchange of information, in the stimulation of thought, and in the collective analysis of the military operation. One of the key means to achieve this by having have each participant study to represent a significant historical figure. The role assignments for the Ten Crucial Days Campaigns follow at the end of this section.

The Staff ride will be on conducted in three phases :

1. Introduction – Self Study prior to Staff Ride– Recommend that participants prepare by
   a. Reviewing the bios of for the roles (enclosed) they are assigned
   b. Reading the analysis parameters and battle summary following sections
   c. Reading the book "*Ten Crucial Days: Washington's Vision for Victory Unfolds* "
   d. Reading the suggested articles enclosed
2. Staff Ride
3. Integration Session Discussion on highlights, insights and enduring themes.

Reading Recommendation

Article(s)	**Role Player(s)**
LTG Washington's Instructions to Brigadier-Generals Lord Sterling, Mercer, Stephen and De Fermoy 14 Dec	Washington, Sterling, Mercer, DeFermoy
Letter from COL Rall to Col Donop 22 Dec	Rall, Donop , Leslie

Washington's Orders for the march on Trenton	Washington, Sterling, Mercer, DeFermoy, St Clair, Sullivan, Mercer, Stevens, Knox, Cpt Washington, Glover,
Letter from MG Grant to Col Rall and Col Donop 25 Dec	Grant, Rall, Donop
Washington's Report on Trenton	Washington
LTG Howe's Report to Lord Germaine 29 Dec	Howe
LTG Howe's Report to Lord Germaine 5 Jan	Howe, Cornwallis, Monckton, Mahwood
Colonel Rall to Colonel von Donop. Trenton, 21st of December 1776.	Rall, Donop
Colonel von Donop to General Knyphausen. Quarters at Allentown December 27th 1776.	Donop, Rall
Finding of Hessian Court-Martial. New York, 5th of January 1782 Court Martial.	All
Washington's Report on Princeton. E. Pluckamin, January 5, 1777.	Washington
British Colonel William Harcourt to his father Earl Harcourt	All British role players
From the Journal of Captain Thomas Rodney	All American role players

ROLE	ROLE PLAYER
AMERICAN	
LTG Washington	
MG Greene	
MG Sullivan	
MG Lee	
MG Putnam	
MG Lord Sterling	
BG Knox	
BG Mercer	
BG St Clair	
BG Fermoy	
BG Ewing	
BG Cadwalader	
BG Mifflin	
COL Glover	
COL Hand	
COL Scott	
COL Stark	
COL Reed	
COL Hitchcock	
CPT Washington	
CPT Hamilton	
CPT Forrest	
BRITISH - GERMAN	
LTG Howe	
LTG Clinton	
LTG Cornwallis	
MG Grant	
BG Leslie	

LTC Mahwood	
LTC Monckton	
GERMAN	
COL Rall	
COL Donop	
MAJ Dechow	
LTC Brethauer	
LTC Scheffer	

4. Analysis Parameters

Strategic Analysis

1. Identify the strategic objectives for the British, and American Governments in 1776
2. *State of the war in December 1776 and factors driving General Washington to take the offensive?*
3. What was Washington's campaign objective?
4. Identify the military resources that each government was able to devote to the campaign and their respective commitment to policy objectives.
5. How well trained, armed, and equipped were the forces?
6. How did each side use Information Operations and Strategic Intelligence to shape and set conditions for success?
7. How agile and adaptive were the Strategic leaders?
8. Which side had the strategic initiative and how was it gained and maintained?
9. Which side has the best control of the political situation in New Jersey

Operational Analysis

1. What forces were available for each army?
2. Make-up, distribution, and condition of Washington's army on December 25, 1776
3. Make-up, distribution, and condition of Washington's enemy on December 25, 1776
4. Questions to consider while traversing the three battlefields:
    a. *Mechanics employed to transport the army across the Delaware River to New Jersey*
    b. What role did artillery play in supporting Washington's infantrymen?
    c. Which force had the operational initiative and how was it gained and maintained?
    d. *What effects did fighting in the Trenton civilian urban environment have on both the American and Hessian troops trained to fight on open fields? Compared to fighting on open fields at Princeton?*
    e. What was the order of battle of the competing forces at the start of the Campaign (*each battle*)?
5. Identify the operational/campaign objectives of the competing forces in the Campaign and how did they support their respective political objectives.
6. When and how did the Americans develop and adapt the campaign plan?
7. What were British Army Plans/Objectives for 1776?
8. What type of military operation was each side planning to conduct and what type did they conduct?

9. What were the perceptions/assumptions of the key leaders at the start of the campaign?
10. What were the perceptions/assumptions of the key leaders at the end of Jan 1777 and what caused change?
11. How did the key leaders validate their planning assumptions?
12. What sustainment considerations/actions did each side make or assume?
13. What operational intelligence assets did each side have and how well were they used?
14. What deception plans were used?
15. What leadership adapted best to the situation and why?

Tactical Analysis (for each engagement)

1. What were strength and composition of opposing forces?
2. What was the overall combat effectiveness of the forces before each engagement ?
3. What were the missions of the opposing forces?
4. What intermediate objectives did they select to fulfill these missions?
5. Was the selection of objectives consistent with the political goals?
6. What was the disposition of forces at the beginning of the action?
7. What were the major phases of the battles?
8. What were the losses in personnel and equipment on both sides?
9. What impact, if any, did terrain have on the outcome of battle?
10. What impact, if any, did weather have on the outcome of battle?
11. Were the commanders' intent communicated and understood by those involved. If not, why?
12. What effect, if any, did enemy action have on command and control?
13. Did commanders seek and use intelligence information wisely?
14. How was the reconnaissance and counter reconnaissance effort conducted?
15. Was intelligence information integrated into the operational plans of the opposing forces? If so, how?
16. What was the influence of intelligence upon the way the battle was fought?
17. What were the personality traits of the major commanders? Did one person on either side have a profound influence on the battle?
18. How flexible were the leaders in adjusting to the changing nature of the battle and operations?
19. How was Tactical agility / adaptability demonstrated?
20. How did each commander gain or not gain the tactical initiative?
21. Which side had the advantage in tactical mobility?

Assessing the Campaign

1. What immediate effect did the outcome of the Campaign have for the

British, and the Americans?

2. Did the Campaign help either force achieve strategic objectives? Why?
3. What insights do the engagements and Campaign provide on:
4. The conduct of operations in Stability Operations?
5. The role, decisions, personalities and assumptions of leaders at all levels?
6. *What negative characteristics did British and Hessian commanders display that led to their defeats, even though their soldiers fought bravely and skillfully?*
7. *What positive leadership characteristics did Washington display that resulted in his victories?*
8. What caused the Hessians and British to be completely surprised, even when positioned close to their enemy??
9. Role of intelligence and sustainment operations?
10. What apparently negative developments turned out to be positives?
11. Role of staff functions
12. Speed of adaptation?
13. What are the major political repercussions of the Campaign?
14. What was the connection between economic, political, geographic, military power and personalities in shaping strategy?

5. Summary of Battles -Timeline

Battle of Trenton Summary

Place: Trenton, New Jersey on the Delaware River
Combatants: Americans against Hessians and British troops
Generals: General George Washington against Colonel Rahl.
Size of the armies:
2,400 American troops with 18 guns. 1,400 Hessians with 6 light guns. Only a troop of 16th Light Dragoons who left the town at the onset of the fighting.

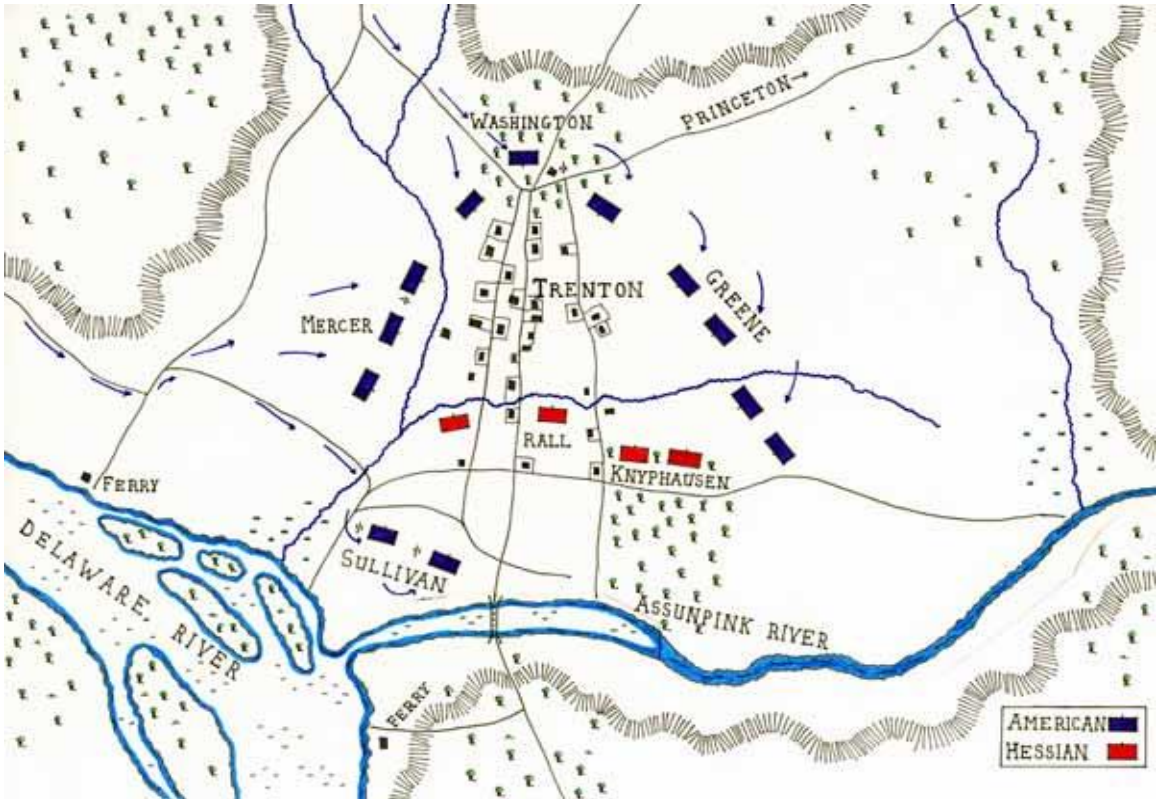
Victor: The battle was only a resounding tactical victory for Washington and his American troops, but it was also a moral victory setting off a chain of military, social, and political evolutions.

Account:
After being driven out of New York by the British and forced to retreat to the West bank of the Delaware during the late summer of 1776, the American cause was at a low ebb. In the harsh winter Washington was faced with the annual crisis of the expiry of the Continental Army's period of enlistment. He resolved to attack the Hessian position at Trenton on the extreme southern end of the over-extended British line along the Delaware, before his army dispersed.

Washington's plan was to cross the Delaware at three points with a force commanded by Lt Col Cadwallader with a Rhode Island regiment, some Pennsylvanians, Delaware militia and two guns, a second force under Brigadier Ewing of militia and the third commanded by himself which would cross the river above Trenton and attack the Hessian garrison in the town. Washington had as his subordinates, Major Generals Nathaniel Greene and John Sullivan.

At McKonky's Ferry Washington had some 2,400 men from Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. The force paraded in the afternoon and set off for the Delaware where they embarked in a flotilla of the Durham river boats. It was a cold dark night and the river was running with flowing ice. At about 2100hrs a heavy snow and sleet storm broke. Washington's force did not reach the east bank until around 0300. His soldiers were badly clothed and many did not have shoes. Washington's men then marched nine miles to Trenton, some of the men leaving traces of blood on the snow.

The German garrison comprised the regiments of Rahl, Knyphausen and Lossberg, with Hessian *Jäger* and a troop of the British 16th Light Dragoons. The Hessian commander Colonel Rahl had been ordered to construct defensive redoubts around the town but had not troubled to do so (Why?). According to legend, on the night before the attack Rahl was at dinner when he was brought information that the Americans were approaching. He ignored the message which was found in his pocket after his death.



The main American force under Washington entered Trenton from the North-West. Sullivan marched around the town and attacked from the South. The remainder took a position to the North East cutting off the Hessian retreat.

One of the American artillery sections was commanded by Captain Alexander Hamilton. Captain William Washington and Lieutenant James Monroe were wounded in the battle, the only American officer casualties.

The Hessians attempted to form in the town but were under artillery fire and attack from front and rear. The Americans swept into the village and quickly

swept through the houses occupied by the Hessians. As Colonel Rahl tried to rally his troops, he was fatally wounded. Rahl's troops retreated to an orchard in the South East of the town where they surrendered.

Ewing and Cadwalader failed to make the river crossing and took no part in the attack.
Casualties: The Americans suffered 4 wounded casualties. It is said that in addition two American soldiers froze to death. The Hessians suffered 20 killed and around 100 wounded. 968 were captured. About 400 escaped.

Follow-up:
The effect of the battle of Trenton was out of all proportion to the numbers involved and the casualties. The American effort across the colonies was galvanized and the psychological dominance achieved by the British in the preceding year overturned. Howe was stunned that a strong German contingent could be surprised in such a manner and put up so little resistance. Washington's constant problem was to maintain the enthusiasm of his army for the war, particularly with the system of one year recruitment and Trenton proved a much needed encouragement.

Tradition:
Washington's army crossing the Delaware in the freezing conditions has become an important national image for the United States as can be seen in Emmanuel Leutze's painting. Present at the battle were: two other future presidents James Madison and James Monroe, the future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall, Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton.

Princeton Campaign Summary

Place: Trenton and Princeton in New Jersey, USA
Combatants: Americans against the British and Hessian
Generals: General George Washington against Major General Lord Cornwallis
Size of the armies: 5,000 Americans against 8,000 British and Hessians

Victor: The campaign was comprised of two actions: Assunpink Creek and Princeton. Assunpink was a Defensive Stalemate, Princeton was a chance encounter that turned into an organic enveloping action resulting in a tactical victory by a superior force.

British at Assunpink Creek:
Hessian Jäger Corps of Foot and Mounted
Hessian Grenadiers
16th Light Dragoons
British Royal Artillery "a number of six-pounders"
British Grenadiers and Guards Brigade, 1st, 2nd Battalions
Hessian Brigade of Grenadiers and Fusiliers, Linsing, Block, Minnigerode and Loos Battalions
Second Brigade, 5th, 28th, 35th, 49th Regiments of Foot

Reserve British at Princeton:
16th Light Dragoons, later the 16th/5th Queen's Royal Lancers and now the Queen's Royal Lancers
17th Foot, later the Royal Leicestershire Regiment and now the Royal Anglian Regiment
40th Foot, the South Lancashire Regiment and now the Queen's Lancashire Regiment
55th Foot, later the Border Regiment and now the King's Own Royal Border Regiment

Account:

Summary:
The Americans delayed the British column to the banks of Trenton's Assunpink Creek where the Americans were in a strong defensive position. After three unsuccessful probing attacks as the sun set, the British cut off the attack surmising to renew the next morning with overwhelming force. At midnight, Washington moved his entire force to the east, outmaneuvering the British escaped Cornwallis' encircling move in Trenton. Washington had planned to encircle Mawhood's smaller 4th Brigade in Princeton. As the Americans approached Princeton, Mawhood and his 17th Reg of Foot

Detail:
Following the surprise of the Hessians under Colonel Rall at Trenton on 26th

December 1776, General Washington withdrew to the west bank of the Delaware River. He intended to return within a few days and attempt a recovery of New Jersey from the British. Meanwhile, hearing of the Trenton success, Brigadier Cadwalader crossed the river to the east bank where he found his force to be unsupported.

Between 29th and 31st December 1776 Washington brought his troops back across the river into Trenton. He there received information that Lord Cornwallis and Major General Grant were at Princeton with 8,000 British troops and artillery and about to advance upon him. Washington force numbered 1,500 soldiers. Cadwalader was south of Trenton with 2,100 men, while at Bordentown General Mifflin waited with 1,600 Pennsylvania militia.

Washington faced the curious crisis that arose on several occasions during the war, that many of his soldiers were about to become "time expired". That is their period of enlistment lapsed at midnight on 31st December 1776. With some frantic bargaining many of these men were persuaded to stay for a further six weeks. Washington's army could be categorized as either recently embodied militia, well dressed and fed, but almost devoid of training or experience, or Continentals, experienced and hardy, but almost destitute and exhausted.

On 2nd January 1777 Cornwallis advanced with his British troops from Princeton towards Trenton, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Mawhood with the 40th, 17th and 55th Foot at Princeton and General Leslie with the 2nd Brigade at Maidenhead on the Trenton road. Cornwallis continued with 5,500 troops and 28 guns up to the size of 12 pounder.
In position to the South West of Maidenhead on the Trenton road were Fermoy's brigade, Colonel Hand's Pennsylvania riflemen, a German battalion, Scott's Virginia Continentals and two guns.

The weather was wet and the roads muddy. Cornwallis advanced, driving the American force back to Trenton. Resisting strongly the American troops were forced back through the town to their positions on the south bank of the Assunpink. Attempts were made that evening by the British to cross the creek and force the American lines, but in the face of stiff resistance were postponed to the morning.

Following a council of war Washington resolved to move before his army was attacked and overwhelmed the next day. In the middle of the night the Americans left fires burning and marched off to the East and then to the North towards Princeton. At the vanguard Washington led the column with the more experienced New England regiments. They were followed by Virginians and the newly joined Pennsylvanian militia regiments. They marched East then north

along farmland then approached Princeton along the more remote Quaker road. As the troops marched a cold wind set in, freezing the muddy roads and aiding movement.

As the Americans approached the Princeton road a rumor passed along the column that the Hessians were attacking. Some of the inexperienced militia turned and fled south. Soon afterwards the column split, with Mercer's and Cadwalader's men turning west towards Trenton in case Cornwallis's regiments came up, the rest continuing towards Princeton.

At dawn that day a British force had set out from Princeton to march to Maidenhead and join General Leslie, comprising the 17th Foot, the 55th Foot and a troop of the 16th Light Dragoons, all commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mawhood. In the early morning mist the British mistook Mercer's Americans for Hessians and then for a small party of Americans they assumed must be fleeing from Cornwallis. Realizing his error Mawhood attempted to position his force in an orchard and a fierce fight developed around the orchard against the Americans that had already occupied it. Each side brought two cannon into action.

After an exchange of volleys Mawhood ordered his men to charge and the Americans, largely lacking bayonets, fell back. Mercer attempted to rally his brigade but was struck down and mortally wounded with a number of his officers.

Seeing Cadwalader's men coming up Mawhood fell back to the support of his guns and with their discharges of grape shot dispersed the advancing Americans. General Washington rode up and attempted to rally the survivors of the two brigades, but without success. That is until support arrived from Sullivan's division: Rhode Island Continentals, Pennsylvania Riflemen and the 7th Virginia Continentals. The Americans renewed the attack on Mawhood's hard pressed troops.

The two guns that had accompanied Mercer had not retreated and were still in action. The new assault came up and the fire on the British foot was redoubled. Assailed by overwhelming numbers Mawhood ordered his men to charge and the 17th and 55th Foot broke through with the bayonet and, covered by the light dragoons, fought their way down the road towards Maidenhead.

Some of the 55th fell back in the other direction, towards Princeton where they joined the 40th. Most of these two regiments hurried away north towards New Brunswick, but a number of soldiers took refuge in the Nassau Hall in Princeton where they later surrendered to Captain Alexander Hamilton; 194 in number.

Washington pursued Mawhood down the Trenton road until he found himself confronted by the returning troops of Cornwallis's main force. Washington turned and marched hurriedly for Princeton, leaving the two British guns that had been taken on the field. Cornwallis's advance was swift and the Americans were forced to march on from Princeton without securing the extensive supplies the British had stored in the town. The American army marched up the New Brunswick road, but turned off to Morristown. The British continued to New Brunswick, now their only position in New Jersey.

Casualties:
Casualties were not heavy. The British lost only 40 dead, 58 wounded and 187 missing. The Americans lost a number of able officers: General Mercer, Colonel Haslet and several others. They also lost 40 soldiers killed and wounded.

Follow-up:
Collectively the "Ten Crucial Days", Trenton and Princeton campaigns were a American strategic victory. The effect of the battles of Trenton and Princeton were to clear most of New Jersey of the British presence. The battles impressed upon the European powers that the Americans were able to confront the British Army and the decisive intervention of France and Spain in the Revolutionary War came a step closer. General Washington showed himself to be a leader of resource and decision.

Anecdotes and traditions:
Hugh Mercer, killed leading his brigade, had served with George Washington at Fort Necessity and then in 1755 in General Braddock's army as a captain of Virginian Carpenters.

6. TIMELINE

1776
November 20:
- Maj. General William Howe occupies Fort Lee, New Jersey.
- General George Washington retreats to Newark, New Jersey.

November 28 - General Washington retreats from Newark, New Jersey.

November 29:
- Lt. General Charles Cornwallis occupies Newark, New Jersey.
- General Washington retreats to Brunswick, New Jersey.

December 1:
- General Washington hastily retreats from Brunswick, New Jersey.
- Lt. General Cornwallis occupies Brunswick, New Jersey.

December 2:
- General Washington retreats through Princeton, New Jersey to Trenton, New Jersey.
- Maj. General Nathanael Greene remains in Princeton to serve as a rear guard.

December 3:
- Aprroximately 2,000 Pennsylvania militia begin to join General Washington's force at Trenton.
- General Washington begins preparations for crossing the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.

December 7:
- Maj. General Greene retreats from Princeton, New Jersey as Lt. General Cornwallis approaches.
- General Washington's army completes its crossing of the Delaware River into Pennsylvania.

December 8 - Lt. General Cornwallis arrives in Trenton, New Jersey.

December 12 - The Continental Congress decides to move from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Baltimore, Maryland.

December 13:
- Maj. General Charles Lee is captured by a British patrol at Basking Ridge, New Jersey.
- Maj. General Howe announces that he is entering winter quarters.

December 20:
- Maj. General John Sullivan arrives with 2,000 men that had been under Maj. General Lee.
- Maj. General Horatio Gates arrives with 800 men from Fort Ticonderoga.

December 25:
2:00 P.M. - General Washington sets out.
After Dark - General Washington begins crossing the Delaware River.
11:00 P.M. - A snowstorm begins.

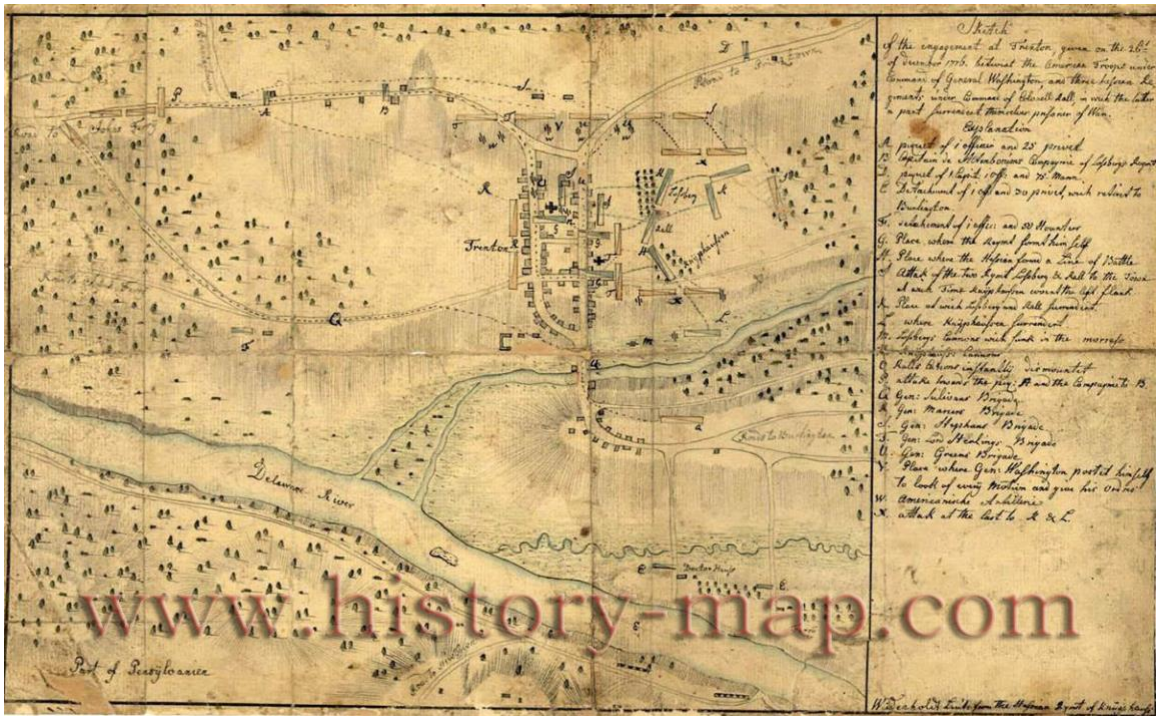
1776
December 26:
3:00 A.M. - General Washington's force completes its crossing of the Delaware River.
4:00 A.M. - General Washington's force is ready to march.
8:00 A.M. - General Washington's force exchanges fire with Hessian sentries north of Trenton.
@8:05 A.M. - The second column under Maj. General Sullivan encounter sentries west of Trenton.
9:30 A.M. - The Hessian garrison at Trenton surrenders.
12:00 P.M. - General Washington's force leaves Trenton.

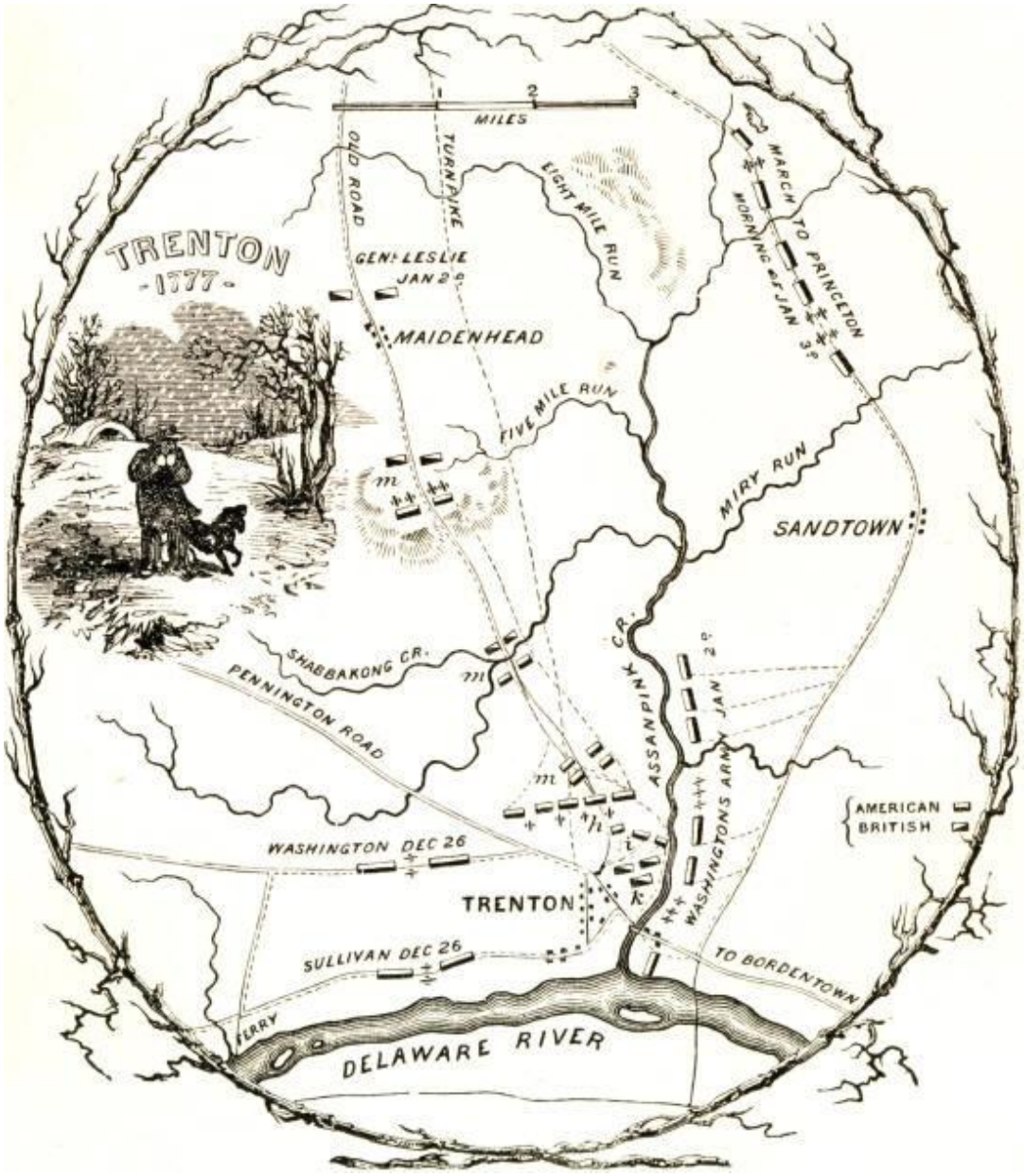
December 27 - General Washington's force is back in their Pennsylvania camp by 12:00 P.M.

1777
January 3 - General Washington scores another victory at Princeton, New Jersey.

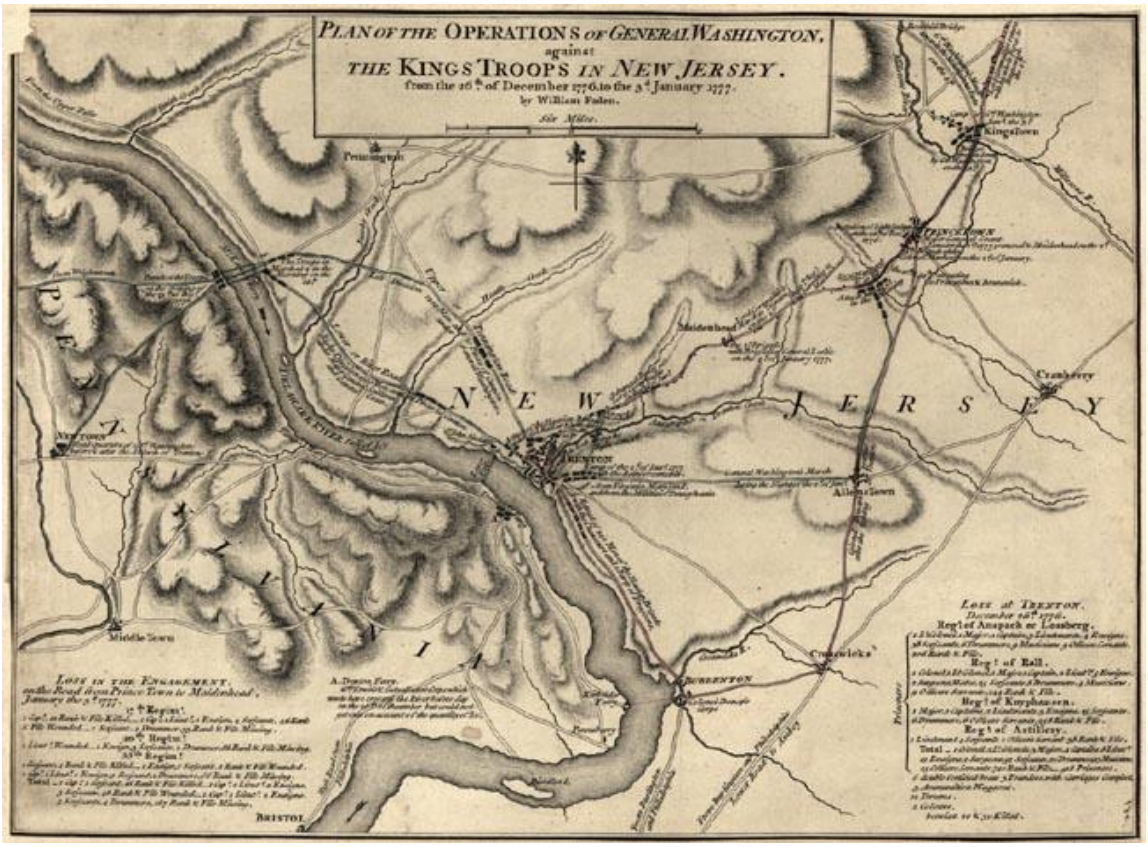
6. MAPS

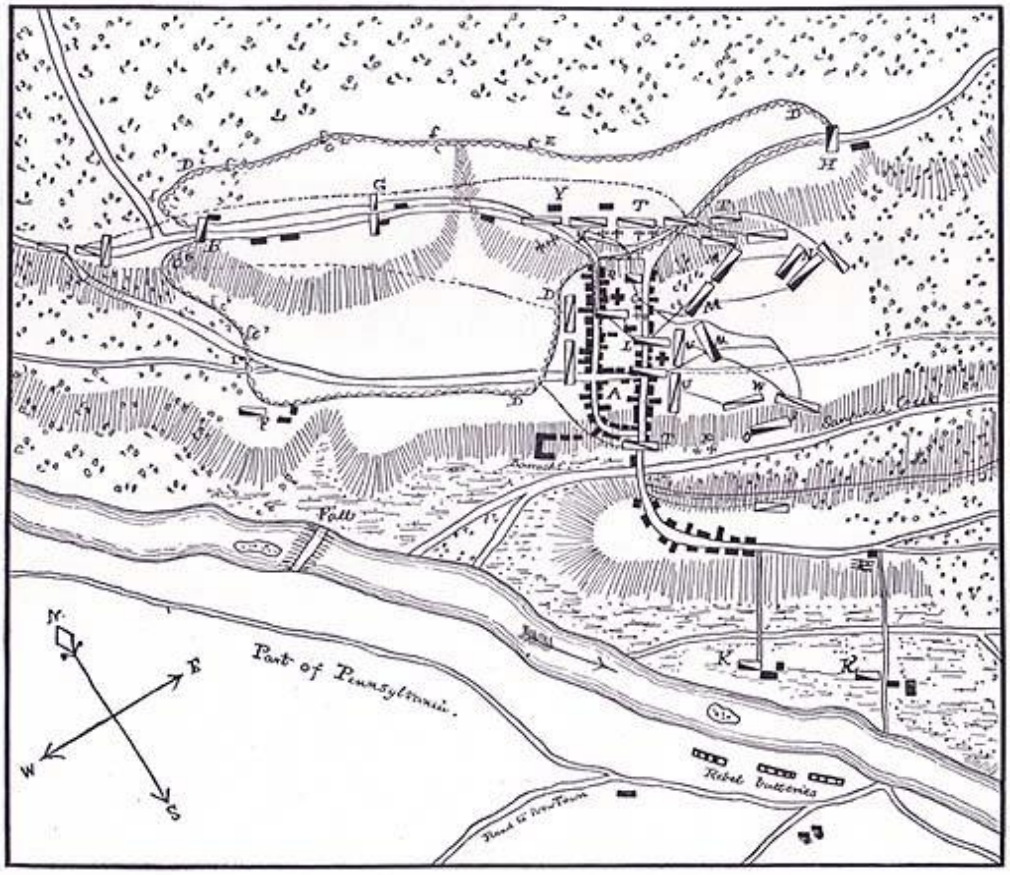
GERMAN Historical Map



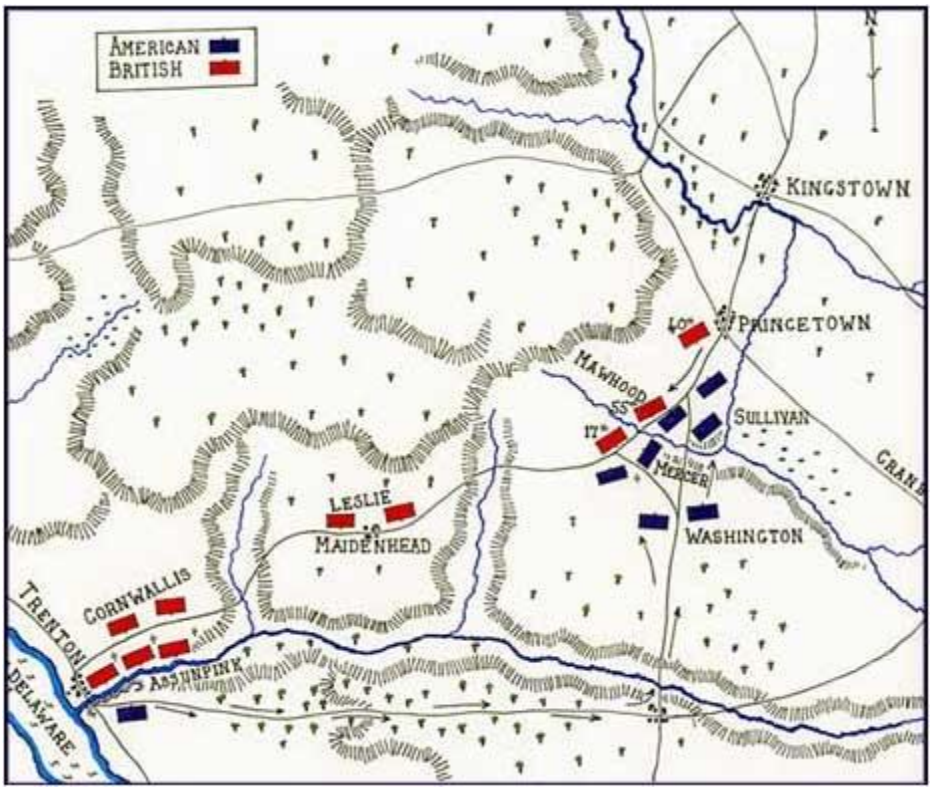

MILES
TRENTON
-1777-
OLD ROAD
TURNPIKE
EIGHT MILE RUN
GEN! LESLIE
JAN 2?
MAIDENHEAD
MARCH TO PRINCETON
MORNING OF JAN 3?
FIVE MILE RUN
MIRY RUN
SANDTOWN
SHABBAKONG CR.
PENNINGTON ROAD
ASSANPINK CR.
JAN 2?
WASHINGTONS ARMY
AMERICAN
BRITISH
WASHINGTON DEC 26
TRENTON
SULLIVAN DEC 26
TO BORDENTOWN
FERRY
DELAWARE RIVER

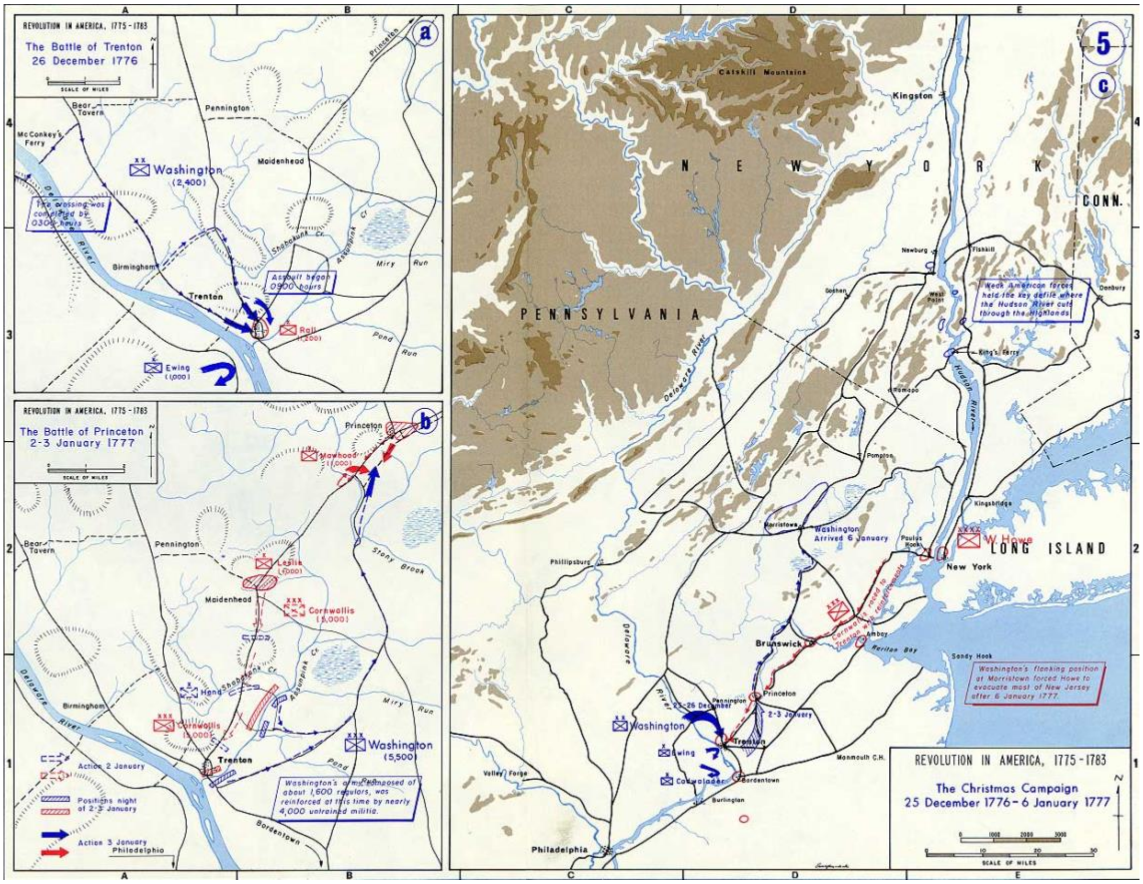

Delaware River
Assunpink bridge
7
6
Old Barracks
5
King Street
4
2
Queen Street
to Princeton
3
1


PLAN OF THE OPERATIONS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON,
against
THE KINGS TROOPS IN NEW JERSEY,
from the 26th of December 1776, to the 3d January 1777.
by William Faden.
Six Miles.
Pennington
Kingstown
Princetown
Maidenhead
Cranbery
NEW JERSEY
Newtown
TRENTON
Allens Town
Middle Town
Crosswicks
BORDENTON
Bristol
PENNSYLVANIA
Loss at Trenton,
December 26th 1776.
Regt of Anspach or Lossberg.
Regt of Rall.
Regt of Knyphausen.
Regt of Artillery.
Total
Prisoners
Loss in the Engagement,
on the Road from Princetown to Maidenhead,
January the 3d 1777.
A Down Fery


Part of Pennsylvania.
Rebel batteries
Potts
N.
E.
W.
S.

THE NIGHT MARCH TO PRINCETON


AMERICAN
BRITISH
N
KINGSTOWN
PRINCETOWN
HAWWOOD
SULLIVAN
MERCER
WASHINGTON
LESLIE
MAIDENHEAD
CORNWALLIS
TRENTON
ASSUNPINK
DELAWARE


REVOLUTION IN AMERICA, 1775-1783
The Battle of Trenton
26 December 1776
The Battle of Princeton
2-3 January 1777
The Christmas Campaign
25 December 1776-6 January 1777
N E W Y O R K
P E N N S Y L V A N I A
CONN.
LONG ISLAND

7. BIOGRAPHIES

LTG George Washington

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732 (February 11, 1731, O.S.), the first son of Augustine Washington and his second wife, Mary Ball Washington, on the family's Pope's Creek Estate near present-day Colonial Beach in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

In his youth, Washington worked as a surveyor of rural lands and acquired what would become invaluable knowledge of the terrain around his native state of Virginia. Washington embarked upon a career as a planter and in 1748 was invited to help survey Baron Fairfax's lands west of the Blue Ridge. In 1749, he was appointed to his first public office, surveyor of newly created Culpeper County, and through his half-brother, Lawrence Washington, he became interested in the Ohio Company, which aimed to exploit Western lands. After Lawrence's death in 1752, George inherited part of his estate and took over some of Lawrence's duties as adjutant of the colony.

As district adjutant, which made him Major Washington at the age of 20 in December 1752, he was charged with training the militia in the quarter assigned him. At age 21, in Fredericksburg, Washington became a Master Mason in the organization of Freemasons, a fraternal organization that was a lifelong influence.

In December 1753, Governor Robert Dinwiddie sent Washington to assess French military strength and intentions, and to deliver a message to the French at Fort Le Boeuf in present day Waterford, Pennsylvania. The message, which went unheeded, called for the French to abandon their development of the Ohio country, setting in motion two colonial powers toward worldwide conflict. Washington's report on the affair was widely read on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1754, Dinwiddie sent Washington to drive out the French. With his American Indian allies led by Tanacharison, Washington and his troops ambushed a French scouting party of some 30 men, led by Joseph Coulon de Jumonville. Washington and his troops were overwhelmed at Fort Necessity by a larger and better positioned French and Indian force. The terms of surrender included a statement that Washington had assassinated the scouts and their leader at the Battle of Jumonville Glen. Released by the French, Washington returned to Virginia, where he resigned rather than accept demotion.

In 1755, Washington joined British General Edward Braddock in a major effort to

retake the Ohio Country. While Braddock was killed and the expedition ended in disaster, Washington distinguished himself as the Hero of the Monongahela. While Washington's role during the battle has been debated, biographer Joseph Ellis asserts that Washington rode back and forth across the battlefield, rallying the remnant of the British and Virginian forces to a retreat.

In fall 1755, Washington was given a difficult frontier command in the Virginia mountains. In 1758, he took part in the Forbes Expedition, which successfully drove the French from Fort Duquesne. Later that year, Washington resigned from active military service and spent the next sixteen years as a Virginia planter and politician.

George Washington was introduced to Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow who was living at White House Plantation on the south shore of the Pamunkey River in New Kent County, Virginia, by friends of Martha when George was on leave from the French and Indian War. George only visited her home twice before proposing marriage to her 3 weeks after they met. George and Martha were each 27 years old when they married on January 6, 1759 at her home, known as The White House, which shared its name with the future presidential mansion. The newlywed couple moved to Mount Vernon, where he took up the tuckahoe life of a genteel planter and political figure. They had a good marriage, and together, they raised her two children by her previous marriage to Daniel Parke Custis, John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis, affectionately called "Jackie" and "Patsy". George and Martha never had any children together—an earlier bout with smallpox followed, possibly, by tuberculosis may have left him sterile. Later the Washingtons raised two of Mrs. Washington's grandchildren, Eleanor Parke Custis ("Nelly") and George Washington Parke Custis ("Washy") after their father died in 1781.

Washington's marriage to a wealthy widow greatly increased his property holdings and social standing. He acquired one-third of the 18,000 acre Custis estate upon his marriage, and managed the remainder on behalf of Martha's children. He frequently purchased additional land in his own name, and was granted land in what is now West Virginia as a bounty for his service in the French and Indian War. By 1775, Washington had doubled the size of Mount Vernon to 6,500 acres (26 km^2), with over 100 slaves. As a respected military hero and large landowner, he held local office and was elected to the Virginia provincial legislature, the House of Burgesses, beginning in 1758.

Washington first took a leading role in the growing colonial resistance in 1769, when he introduced a proposal drafted by his friend George Mason which called for Virginia to boycott imported English goods until the Townshend Acts were repealed. Parliament repealed the Acts in 1770. Washington also took an active

interest in helping his fellow citizens. On September 21, 1771 Washington wrote a letter to Neil Jameson on behalf of Jonathan Plowman Jr., a merchant from Baltimore whose ship had been seized for exporting non-permitted items by the Boston Frigate, and requested his help toward recovery of Plowman's ship. Washington regarded the passage of the Intolerable Acts in 1774 as "an Invasion of our Rights and Privileges". In July 1774, he chaired the meeting at which the Fairfax Resolves were adopted, which called for, among other things, the convening of a Continental Congress. In August, he attended the First Virginia Convention, where he was selected as a delegate to the First Continental Congress.

After fighting broke out in April 1775, Washington appeared at the Second Continental Congress in military uniform, signaling that he was prepared for war. Washington had the prestige, the military experience, the charisma and military bearing, the reputation of being a strong patriot, and he was supported by the South, especially Virginia. Although he did not explicitly seek the office of commander and even claimed that he was not equal to it, there was no serious competition. Congress created the Continental Army on June 14; the next day, on the nomination of John Adams of Massachusetts, it selected Washington as commander-in-chief. Washington assumed command of the American forces in Massachusetts in July 1775, during the ongoing siege of Boston. Realizing his army's desperate shortage of gunpowder, Washington asked for new sources. British arsenals were raided (including some in the West Indies) and some manufacturing was attempted; a barely adequate supply (about 2.5 million pounds) was obtained by the end of 1776, mostly from France. Washington reorganized the army during the long standoff, and forced the British to withdraw by putting artillery on Dorchester Heights overlooking the city. The British evacuated Boston and Washington moved his army to New York City. Although negative toward the patriots in the Continental Congress, British newspapers routinely praised Washington's personal character and qualities as a military commander. Moreover, both sides of the aisle in Parliament found the American general's courage, endurance, and attentiveness to the welfare of his troops worthy of approbation and examples of the virtues they and most other Britons found wanting in their own commanders. Washington's refusal to become involved in politics buttressed his reputation as a man fully committed to the military mission at hand and above the factional fray.
In August 1776, British General William Howe launched a massive naval and land campaign designed to seize New York and offer a negotiated settlement. The Continental Army under Washington engaged the enemy for the first time as an army of the newly-declared independent United States at the Battle of Long Island, the largest battle of the entire war. This and several other British victories (despite some American victories at the Battle of Harlem Heights and elsewhere) sent Washington scrambling out of New York and across New Jersey, leaving the

future of the Continental Army in doubt. On the night of December 25, 1776, Washington staged a counterattack, leading the American forces across the Delaware River to capture nearly 1,000 Hessians in Trenton, New Jersey. Washington was defeated at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777. On September 26, Howe outmaneuvered Washington and marched into Philadelphia unopposed. Washington's army unsuccessfully attacked the British garrison at Germantown in early October. Meanwhile Burgoyne, out of reach from help from Howe, was trapped and forced to surrender his entire army at Saratoga, New York. As a result of this battle, France entered the war as an open ally of the Americans, turning the Revolution into a major world-wide war. Washington's loss of Philadelphia prompted some members of Congress to discuss removing Washington from command. This episode failed after Washington's supporters rallied behind him.

Washington's army encamped at Valley Forge in December 1777, where it stayed for the next six months. Over the winter, 2,500 men (out of 10,000) died from disease and exposure. The next spring, however, the army emerged from Valley Forge in good order, thanks in part to a full-scale training program supervised by Baron von Steuben, a veteran of the Prussian general staff. The British evacuated Philadelphia in 1778 and returned to New York City. Meanwhile, Washington remained with his army outside New York. He delivered the final blow in 1781, after a French naval victory allowed American and French forces to trap a British army in Virginia. The surrender at Yorktown on October 17, 1781 marked the end of fighting. Though known for his successes in the war and of his life that followed, Washington only won three of the nine battles that he fought.
In March 1783, Washington used his influence to disperse a group of Army officers who had threatened to confront Congress regarding their back pay. The Treaty of Paris (signed that September) recognized the independence of the United States. Washington disbanded his army and, on November 2, gave an eloquent farewell address to his soldiers. On November 25, the British evacuated New York City, and Washington and the governor took possession. At Fraunces Tavern on December 4, Washington formally bade his officers farewell and on December 23, 1783, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief, emulating the Roman general Cincinnatus, an exemplar of the republican ideal of citizen leadership who rejected power.

Washington's retirement to Mount Vernon was short-lived. He was persuaded to attend the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, and he was unanimously elected president of the Convention. He participated little in the debates involved (though he did vote for or against the various articles), but his high prestige maintained collegiality and kept the delegates at their labors. The delegates designed the presidency with Washington in mind, and allowed him to define the office once elected. After the Convention, his support

convinced many, including the Virginia legislature, to vote for ratification; the new Constitution was ratified by all 13 states.

The Electoral College elected Washington unanimously in 1789, and again in the 1792 election; he remains the only president to receive 100% of electoral votes. John Adams was elected vice president. Washington took the oath of office as the first President under the Constitution for the United States of America on April 30, 1789 at Federal Hall in New York City although, at first, he had not wanted the position.

The First U.S. Congress voted to pay Washington a salary of $25,000 a year—a large sum in 1789. Washington, already wealthy, declined the salary, since he valued his image as a selfless public servant. At the urging of Congress, however, he ultimately accepted the payment. A dangerous precedent could have been set otherwise, as the founding fathers wanted future presidents to come from a large pool of potential candidates - not just those citizens that could afford to do the work for free.

Washington attended carefully to the pomp and ceremony of office, making sure that the titles and trappings were suitably republican and never emulated European royal courts. To that end, he preferred the title "Mr. President" to the more majestic names suggested.

Washington proved an able administrator. An excellent delegator and judge of talent and character, he held regular cabinet meetings to debate issues before making a final decision. In handling routine tasks, he was "systematic, orderly, energetic, solicitous of the opinion of others but decisive, intent upon general goals and the consistency of particular actions with them."

Washington reluctantly served a second term as president. He refused to run for a third, establishing the customary policy of a maximum of two terms for a president which later became law by the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution. Washington's Farewell Address (issued as a public letter in 1796) was one of the most influential statements of American political values. Drafted primarily by Washington himself, with help from Hamilton, it gives advice on the necessity and importance of national union, the value of the Constitution and the rule of law, the evils of political parties, and the proper virtues of a republican people. In the address, he called morality "a necessary spring of popular government." He said, "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle" – making the point that the value of religion is for the benefit of society as a whole.

Washington's public political address warned against foreign influence in

domestic affairs and American meddling in European affairs. He warned against bitter partisanship in domestic politics and called for men to move beyond partisanship and serve the common good. He called for an America wholly free of foreign attachments, saying the United States must concentrate primarily on American interests. He counseled friendship and commerce with all nations, but warned against involvement in European wars and entering into long-term "entangling" alliances. The address quickly set American values regarding religion and foreign affairs.

After retiring from the presidency in March 1797, Washington returned to Mount Vernon with a profound sense of relief. He devoted much time to farming and, in that year, constructed a 2,250 square foot distillery, which was one of the largest in the new republic, housing five copper stills, a boiler and 50 mash tubs, at the site of one of his unprofitable farms. At its peak, two years later, the distillery produced 11,000 gallons of corn and rye whiskey worth $7,500, and fruit brandy. In 1798, Washington was appointed Lieutenant General in the United States Army (then the highest possible rank) by President John Adams. Washington's appointment was to serve as a warning to France, with which war seemed imminent.

On December 12, 1799, Washington spent several hours inspecting his farms on horseback, in snow and later hail and freezing rain. He sat down to dine that evening without changing his wet clothes. The next morning, he awoke with a bad cold, fever and a throat infection called quinsy that turned into acute laryngitis and pneumonia. Washington died on the evening of December 14, 1799, at his home aged 67, while attended by Dr. James Craik, one of his closest friends, and Tobias Lear, Washington's personal secretary. Lear would record the account in his journal, writing that Washington's last words were Tis well. Modern doctors believe that Washington died from either epiglottitis or, since he was bled as part of the treatment, a combination of shock from the loss of five pints of blood, as well as asphyxia and dehydration. Washington's remains were buried at Mount Vernon. To protect their privacy, Martha Washington burned the correspondence between her husband and herself following his death. Only three letters between the couple have survived. After Washington's death, Mount Vernon was inherited by his nephew, Bushrod Washington, a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Congressman Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, a Revolutionary War comrade and father of the Civil War general Robert E. Lee, famously eulogized Washington as:

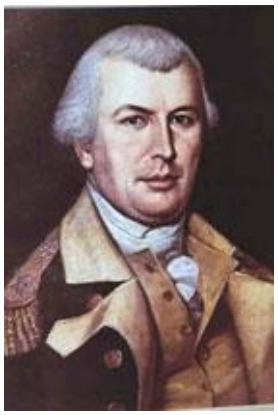
> *First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in humble and enduring scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate, and sincere; uniform, dignified, and commanding; his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example*

> *lasting…Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence and virtue always felt his fostering hand. The purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues…Such was the man for whom our nation mourns.*

Lee's words set the standard by which Washington's overwhelming reputation was impressed upon the American memory. Washington set many precedents for the national government and the presidency in particular. As early as 1778, Washington was lauded as the "Father of His Country"
He was upheld as a shining example in schoolbooks and lessons: as courageous and farsighted, holding the Continental Army together through eight hard years of war and numerous privations, sometimes by sheer force of will; and as restrained: at war's end taking affront at the notion he should be King; and after two terms as President, stepping aside.

Washington manifested himself as the exemplar of republican virtue in America. More than any American he was extolled for his great personal integrity, and a deeply held sense of duty, honor and patriotism. He is seen more as a character model than war hero or founding father. One of Washington's greatest achievements, in terms of republican values, was refraining from taking more power than was due. He was conscientious of maintaining a good reputation by avoiding political intrigue. He rejected nepotism or cronyism. Jefferson observed, "The moderation and virtue of a single character probably prevented this Revolution from being closed, as most others have been, by a subversion of that liberty it was intended to establish."

BG Nathanael Greene



Greene was born the son of a Quaker farmer and smith. He was born at Potowomut, in the township of Warwick, Rhode Island. Though his father's sect discouraged "literary accomplishments", he acquired a large amount of general information, and made a special study of mathematics, history and law. At Coventry, Rhode Island, whither he removed in 1770 to take charge of a forge built by his father and his uncles, he was the first to urge the establishment of a public school; and in the same year he was chosen a member of the legislature of Rhode Island, to which he was re-elected in 1771, 1772 and 1775. He sympathized strongly with the Whig, or Patriot, element among the colonists, and in 1774 joined the local militia. At this time, he began to study the art of war. In December 1774 he was on a committee appointed by the assembly to revise the militia laws. His zeal in attending to military duty led to his expulsion from the Society of Friends.

In 1775, in command of the contingent raised by Rhode Island, Greene joined the American forces at Cambridge, and on June 22, he was appointed a brigadier by Congress. To him, Gen. George Washington assigned the command of the city of Boston after it was evacuated by Gen. Sir William Howe in March 1776. Greene's letters of October 1775 and January 1776 to Samuel Ward, then a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress, favored a declaration of independence.

On August 9, 1776, Greene was promoted to be one of the 4 new major-generals and was put in command of the Continental troops on Long Island. He chose the place for fortifications and built the redoubts and entrenchments of Fort Greene on Brooklyn Heights. Severe illness prevented his taking part in the battle of Long Island. He was prominent among those who advised a retreat from New York and the burning of the city, so that the British might not use it. Greene was

placed in command of Fort Lee, and on October 25, he succeeded Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam in command of Fort Washington. He received orders from Washington to defend Fort Washington to the last extremity, and on October 11, Congress had passed a resolution to the same effect; but later Washington wrote to him to use his own discretion. Greene ordered Col. Magaw, who was in immediate command, to defend the place until he should hear from him again, and reinforced it to meet Howe's attack. Nevertheless, the blame for the losses of Fort Washington and Fort Lee was put upon Greene, but apparently without his losing the confidence of Washington, who indeed himself assumed the responsibility.

At Trenton, Greene commanded one of the 2 American columns, his own, accompanied by Washington, arriving first; and after the victory here he urged Washington to push on immediately to Princeton, but was overruled by a council of war. At the Brandywine Greene commanded the reserve. At Germantown, Greene's command, having a greater distance to march than the right wing under Sullivan, failed to arrive in good time--a failure which Greene himself thought would cost him Washington's regard; on this, with the affair of Fort Washington, Bancroft based his unfavourable estimate of Greene's ability. But on their arrival, Greene and his troops distinguished themselves greatly.
At the urgent request of Washington, on March 2, 1778, at Valley Forge, Greene accepted the office of quartermaster-general, and of his conduct in this difficult work, which Washington heartily approved, a modern critic, Col. H. B. Carrington, has said that it was "as good as was possible under the circumstances of that fluctuating uncertain force." He had become quartermaster-general on the understanding, however, that he should retain the right to command troops in the field; thus we find him at the head of the right wing at Monmouth on June 28. In August, he and Lafayette commanded the land forces sent to Rhode Island to co-operate with the French Adm. d'Estaing, in an expedition which proved abortive.

In June 1780, Greene commanded in a skirmish at Springfield, New Jersey. In August he resigned the office of quartermaster-general, after a long and bitter struggle with Congress over the interference in army administration by the Treasury Board and by commissions appointed by Congress. Before his resignation became effective it fell to his lot to preside over the court which, on September 29, condemned Maj. John Andre to death.

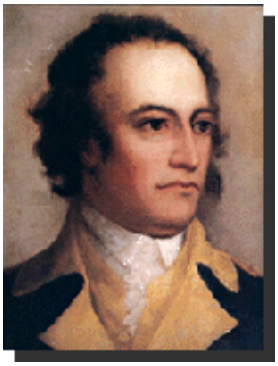
On October 14, Greene succeeded Brig. Gen. Horatio Gates as commander-in chief of the Southern army, and took command at Charlotte, North Carolina on December 2. The army was weak and badly equipped and was opposed by a superior force under Gen. Charles Cornwallis. Greene decided to divide his own troops, thus forcing the division of the British as well, and creating the possibility

of a strategic interplay of forces. This strategy led to General Daniel Morgan's victory of Cowpens (just over the South Carolina line) on January 17, 1781, and to the battle at Guilford Court House on March 15, in which after having weakened the British troops by continual movements, and drawn in reinforcements for his own army, Greene was defeated indeed, but only at such cost to the victor that Gen. Guy Tarleton called it "the pledge of ultimate defeat." Three days after this battle, Cornwallis withdrew toward Wilmington. Greene's generalship and judgment were again conspicuously illustrated in the next few weeks, in which he allowed Cornwallis to march north to Virginia and himself turned swiftly to the reconquest of the inner country of South Carolina. This, in spite of a reverse sustained at Gen. Lord Francis Rawdon's hands at the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill on April 25, he achieved by the end of June, the British retiring to the coast. He then gave his forces a 6 weeks rest on the High Hills of the Santee, and on September 8, with 2,600 men, engaged the British under Lt. Col. James Stuart at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. The battle, although tactically drawn, so weakened the British that they withdrew to Charleston, where, Greene penned them during the remaining months of the war. Greene's Southern Campaign showed remarkable strategic features that remind one of those of Turenne, the commander whom he had taken as his model in his studies before the war. He excelled in dividing, eluding and tiring his opponent by long marches, and in actual conflict forcing him to pay for a temporary advantage a price that he could not afford. He was greatly assisted by able subordinates, including the Polish engineer, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, the brilliant cavalry captains, Henry ("Light-Horse Harry") Lee and William Washington, and the partisan leaders, Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion.

South Carolina and Georgia voted Greene liberal grants of lands and money. The South Carolina estate, Boone's Barony, south of Edisto in Bamberg County, he sold to meet bills for the rations of his Southern army. On the Georgia estate, Mulberry Grove, he settled in 1785, after twice refusing (1781 and 1784) the post of Secretary of War, and there he died of sunstroke.

Greene was a singularly able, and -- like other prominent generals on the American side -- a self-trained soldier, and was second only to Washington among the officers of the American army in military ability. Like Washington he had the great gift of using small means to the utmost advantage. His attitude towards the Tories was humane and even kindly, and he generously defended Gates, who had repeatedly intrigued against him, when Gates's conduct of the campaign in the South was criticized.

MG John Sullivan



Sullivan was the third son of a schoolmaster in Somersworth, New Hampshire, on the 18th of February 1740. He read law with Samuel Livermore of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and began its practice in 1764 when he moved to Durham. He annoyed many neighbors in his early career, when he was the only lawyer in town, with numerous suits over foreclosures. But by 1772, he was firmly established and began work to improve his relations with the community. In 1773 Alexander Scammel joined John Sullivan's law practice.

He was sent by Durham to the colony's general assembly, and built a friendship with the royal governor John Wentworth. As the American Revolution grew nearer, he began to side more with the radicals. In 1774 the first Provincial (or rebel) Congress sent him as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

In 1772, he had been commissioned a major of New Hampshire militia, and on December 15, 1774, he and John Langdon led an expedition which captured Fort William and Mary at New Castle. In 1775 he was returned to the Congress, but when they appointed him a brigadier general in June and a major-general in August 1776, he left to join the army at the siege of Boston. He commanded a brigade in the siege of Boston.

After the British evacuated Boston in the spring of 1776, Washington sent General Sullivan north to replace the fallen John Thomas as commander in Canada. He took command of the sick and faltering invasion force, led an unsuccessful counterattack against the British at Trois-Rivières, and withdrew the survivors to Crown Point. This led to the first of several controversies between Congress and General Sullivan, as they sought a scapegoat for the failed

invasion of Canada. He was exonerated and promoted to major general on August 9, 1776.

Sullivan rejoined Washington and was placed in command of the troops on Long Island to defend against British General Howe's forces about to envelop New York City. But then, on August 23, Washington split the command between Sullivan and General Israel Putnam. Confusion about the distribution of command contributed to the American defeat at the Battle of Long Island four days later. Sullivan's personal bravery was unquestioned, as he engaged the Hessian attackers with a pistol in each hand, however he was captured.
As a prisoner under parole, he carried letters from Admiral Richard Howe to the Congress. When the resulting peace discussions on Staten Island fell apart in September 1776 some in the Congress, particularly John Adams, found fault with Sullivan.

General Sullivan was released in a prisoner exchange in time to rejoin Washington before the Battle of Trenton. There his division secured the important bridge over the Assunpink Creek to the north of the town. This prevented escape and ensured the high number of Hessian prisoners captured. This route is now the main road in Ewing Township, New Jersey called "Sullivans Way". In January 1777. Sullivan also performed well in the Battle of Princeton.

In August, he led a failed attempt to retake Staten Island. Again Congress found fault, but he was exonerated by the court of inquiry. This was followed by American losses at Brandywine and Germantown. Congress was frustrated by the continued British occupation of Philadelphia, but since Washington was the only man holding the army together, they made Sullivan the scapegoat.
In early 1778 he was transferred to the unimportant post of Rhode Island where he commanded the largely unsuccessful Battle of Rhode Island in August 1778. In the summer of 1779, Sullivan led the Sullivan Expedition, a massive campaign against the Iroquois in western New York. During this campaign, troops destroyed a very large Cayuga settlement, called Coreorgonel, on what is now the southwest side of Ithaca, New York.

He pushed his troops so hard that their horses became unusable, and killed them on this campaign, creating the namesake for Horseheads, New York. The lukewarm response of the Congress was more than he could accept. Broke, tired, and again opposed by Congress, he retired from the Army in 1779 and returned to New Hampshire.

In December, he was exchanged, succeeded Maj. Gen. Charles Lee in command of the right wing of Washington's army, in the battle of Trenton led an attack on

the Hessians, and led a night attack against British and Loyalists on Staten Island, on August 22, 1777. In the battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, he again commanded the American right. He took part in the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. In March 1778, he was placed in command in Rhode Island, and in the following summer plans were made for his cooperation with the French fleet under Count d'Estaing in an attack on Newport, which came to nothing. Sullivan after a brief engagement on August 29 at Quaker Hill, at the north end of the island of Rhode Island, was obliged to retreat.

In 1779, Sullivan, with about 4,000 men, defeated the Iroquois and their Loyalist allies at Newtown, New York, on August 29, burned their villages, and destroyed their orchards and crops. Although severely criticised for his conduct of the expedition, he received, in October 1779, the thanks of Congress. In November, he resigned from the army. Sullivan was again a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780-81 and, having accepted a loan from the French minister, Chevalier de la Luzerne, he was charged with being influenced by the French in voting not to make the right to the north-east fisheries a condition of peace.

At home Sullivan was a hero. New Hampshire returned him as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780. But he still had opponents there. In 1781 when he borrowed money from the French minister to Congress, they accused him of being a foreign agent. [citation needed] He resigned from the Congress in August 1781.

Back home again, he was named the state's attorney general in 1782 and served until 1786. During this same time he was elected to the state assembly, and served as speaker of the house. He led the drive in New Hampshire that led to ratification of the United States Constitution on June 21, 1788. He was elected President of New Hampshire (now Governor) in 1786, 1787, and in 1789.
When the new federal government was created, Washington named him federal judge for the District Court in New Hampshire in 1789. While his health prevented his sitting on the bench after 1792, he held the post until he died on January 23, 1795, aged 54, at his home in Durham. He was interred in the family cemetery there.

MG Charles Lee

Lee was born in Cheshire, England, the son of General John Lee and Isabella Bunbury (daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, 3rd Baronet). {Allegedly Charles Lee was a 1st cousin seven times over of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley}. By the age of twelve, he was already commissioned as an ensign in the British Army. Lee served under Major General Edward Braddock in the French and Indian War along with fellow officers George Washington, Thomas Gage, and Horatio Gates. During this time in America, he married the daughter of a Mohawk Indian chief. From the Mohawks he received the bynames "Boiling Waters" and "The Spirit That Never Sleeps." He then went back to Europe to serve as a colonel under Major General John Burgoyne in Portugal and Poland. He moved up quickly: he was next commissioned as an aide-de-camp with the rank of Major General under the Polish king Stanislaus II. Upon returning to Britain, he was not wanted in the army, and so he moved back to the colonies in 1773.

When it started to look like war was inevitable, Lee volunteered his services to the colonies. He expected to be named Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, being the most experienced candidate. On the other hand, he was born in Britain, somewhat eccentric, slovenly in appearance, coarse in language, and perhaps most damning of all, he wanted to be paid: by joining the rebellion, he forfeited all his properties in England, and wanted to be compensated.

Washington, on the other hand, was sober, steady, calm, and best of all, would work without pay, asking only that the Continental Congress should cover his expenses. Washington also was a good political choice: a southern commander to pair with a primarily New England fighting force. Washington received the appointment, and Lee was offered the subordinate rank of major-general. He was often considered second in command of the colonial forces, although Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward, who was not in good health, officially held this position.

Lee also received various other titles: in 1776, he was named Commander of the Canadian Department, although he never got to serve in this capacity. Instead, he was appointed as the first Commander of the Southern Department. He served in this post for 6 months, until he was recalled to the main army.
Toward the end of 1776, Lee's animosity for Washington began to show. During the retreat from Fort Washington and Fort Lee, he dawdled with his army, and intensified a letter campaign to convince various Congress members that he should replace Washington as Commander-in-Chief. Around this time, Washington accidentally opened a letter from Lee to Col. Reed, in which Lee condemned Washington's leadership and abilities, and blames Washington entirely for the dire straits of the army. Although his army was supposed to join that of Washington's in Pennsylvania, Lee set a very slow pace. On the night of December 12, Lee and a dozen of his guard inexplicably stopped for the night at White's Tavern in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, some 3 miles from his main army. The next morning, a British patrol of 2 dozen horse found Lee writing letters in his dressing gown, and captured him. He was eventually regained by colonial forces in exchange for Gen. William Prescott.

Lee is most infamous for his actions during the Battle of Monmouth. Washington ordered him to attack the retreating enemy, but instead Lee ordered a retreat. He retreated directly into Washington and his troops, who were advancing, and Washington dressed him down publicly. Lee responded with "inappropriate language," was arrested, and shortly thereafter court-martialed. Lee was found guilty and relieved of command for a period of one year.
It is not clear that Lee made a bad strategic decision; he believed himself outnumbered (he was: British commander Gen. Sir Henry Clinton had 10,000 troops to Lee's 5,440), and retreat was reasonable. But he disobeyed orders and he publicly expressed disrespect to his commander.

Lee tried to get Congress to overturn the court-martial verdict, and when this failed he resorted to open attacks on Washington's character. Lee's popularity plummeted. Col. John Laurens, an aide to Washington, challenged him to a duel, in which Lee was wounded in the side. He was released from duty on January 10, 1780. He retired to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died on October 2, 1782.

Treachery may have been the reason for Lee's retreat at the Battle of Monmouth. While he was held prisoner by British Gen. Sir William Howe in March 1777, Lee drafted a plan for British military operations against the Americans. At the time, he was under threat of being tried as a deserter from the British Army, because he hadn't resigned his British commision as lieutenent-colonel until several days after he accepted an American commision. The plan in Lee's handwriting was found in the Howe family archives in 1857.

Fort Lee, on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, across from Fort Washington, was named for him.

MG Isreal Putnam

Israel Putnam was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on January 7, 1718, into a family which had been among the earliest settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It is said that Israel's father, Joseph Putnam, was such an outspoken critic of the witchcraft persecutions which shook Salem in the final years of the seventeenth century that he earned the lasting disapproval of both relatives and neighbors. As a precaution against the time when he might be accused of being a witch (or a warlock), they say Joseph Putnam kept his musket loaded and a fast horse saddled at all times, ready for possible flight. Although Israel Putnam was probably born in Danvers, Massachusetts, this legendary association with Salem and a father who fearlessly spoke up for truth in the face of dark powers which sought to destroy him was entirely appropriate for the hero-to-be.

As a boy, it was reported, Israel hated the classroom but loved the great out-of-doors, where he excelled at hiking, hunting, and fishing, and became intimately familiar with all of Nature's ways. At an early age he showed his fighting spirit and defended his way of life, according to an often-recounted tale about an experience one day in Boston, where his father had taken him for a visit. Here, Israel was taunted unmercifully by a big-city boy because of his rustic clothes and rough country manners. The tough rural lad took it for a while, they say, but finally turned on his tormenter and gave him a sound thrashing.

Israel Putnam first came to Connecticut in 1739 and settled on a farm in the "Mortlake" district of the eastern Connecticut town of Pomfret. Although he was only twenty-one years old, he already had a wife and growing family, as well as several slaves to help him clear the land and operate the farm. Despite his well-managed spread and evident wealth, however, Putnam was not popular with his haughty Pomfret neighbors. Since the "rough Mortlake farmer" owned no pew in the meeting house, he sat on a rude bench near the entrance of the church, while the "peers of the parish" occupied slightly elevated pews looking down on him.

Only after the episode with the wolf did his neighbors' attitudes appear to change.

A few years after he began farming in Connecticut -- most agree it was sometime during the winter of 1742-1743 -- young Putnam went to his barnyard one morning only to discover that seventy of his sheep and goats had been slaughtered during the previous night. When he found a number of large wolf tracks, with two toes missing on one paw, he knew that his animals had been the victims of an old she-wolf which had ravaged the area with her whelps each autumn for years. The farmers had usually managed to kill her brood, but the mother wolf had always evaded them. However, she had once left two claws in a trap before making her escape, so her tracks were immediately identifiable. Angered by the slaughter, Putnam called together five of his neighbors who agreed to pursue the wolf until she was dead. The men took turns hunting in pairs, with two tracking ahead while the other four followed behind. All the first day they followed the wolf west until she doubled back toward the scene of the killing. After tracking her all night, the six hunters had reached an area only three miles from Putnam's farm by 10:00 a.m. the next morning. Then, seventeen-year-old John Sharp, who had run ahead of the other trackers, sent word back that he had followed the wolf to her den, where she was presently hiding. Word quickly spread that the old neighborhood nemesis was cornered at last.
All day long, Putnam and his neighbors tried to get the wolf out of the cave. Efforts to smoke her out proved futile. A hound sent into the den quickly came out howling, with such deep lacerations that no one else would risk a good dog in another try. Putnam attempted to order one of his slaves into the den, but the poor man was so paralyzed with fear that he was useless. Finally, Putnam took off his jacket and waistcoat and prepared to take on the wolf himself. After fashioning a torch from birch bark, he ordered a long rope tied around his ankles so he could be pulled back in case of trouble. Then he lighted the torch, entered the cave, and propelling himself forward with his arms and knees, began snaking along the yard-wide passage that ran some twenty-five feet into the side of a hill.

As he reached the end of the narrow tunnel, Putnam heard the ominous snarling of the cornered wolf and, moments later, his torch revealed the animal, fangs bared and eyes glowing in the torchlight. Deciding at this point to return for his gun, Putnam gave the signal to be pulled out of the cave. Mistaking the signal for a trouble call, his friends yanked him out so rapidly that his shirt was stripped from his body and he was painfully cut and bruised. Nevertheless, once he had caught his breath and loaded his musket, Putnam again entered the cave and began inching his way toward the wolf. Finally, he again came eyeball-to-eyeball with the snarling beast. Just as it prepared to attack, Putnam fired. The blast, they say, was deafening, while the cloud of smoke, dust, and dirt which followed,

blotted out everything in sight.

This time his friends answered Putnam's signal for removal much more carefully. After allowing the smoke and dust to settle, he once more returned to the cavern to discover the results of his shot. When he got close enough to touch the wolf's nose with his torch without response from the animal, he knew the old scourge of the farmyards was dead. He grabbed the great head by the ears, kicked the rope and together, Putnam and the wolf were slowly dragged from the den, amid cheers from the crowd at the mouth of the cave. As they watched Putnam emerge grasping the dead animal's ears, a few late-arriving observers concluded that the young farmer had actually wrestled the wolf to her last, fatal fall. Stories to that effect circulated in the area for years.

The whole crowd then carted the carcass up and over the icy hill to Kingsbury Tavern, where it was suspended from a spike driven into an overhead beam for all to admire. They say that by midnight most of the farmers in Windham County had arrived to celebrate the end of the legendary beast and to toast the beginning of a legendary hero. In the years that followed the successful wolf hunt, a whole cycle of folk stories made the rounds which transformed the once-obscure Putnam into a kind of farmer version of Paul Bunyan. As the folk told it, he could plant faster, plow straighter furrows and mow wider swaths than anyone could imagine. He could also break and ride horses so wild that no mere mortal could even get near them, and drive a nail into a tree with a single musket shot, from a distance of a hundred yards or more. When the Connecticut legislature commissioned Putnam a militia lieutenant in 1755, they may have thought they were getting a one-man army!

Between 1755 and 1765 Israel Putnam participated in campaigns against the French and Indians as a member of Rogers' Rangers, as well as with regular British forces. Promoted to captain in 1756 and to major in 1758, the farmer-soldier continued to burnish his legendary reputation with several extraordinary exploits during this initial phase of what was to become a long military career. They told, for example, about the time Captain Putnam single-handedly saved Fort Edwards from being blown up, when it was endangered by a burning magazine packed with three hundred barrels of gunpowder. With the fire apparently burning out of control, everyone in the military installation fled in fear. Putnam alone stuck to his post, eventually put out the fire and saved the fort, though he suffered severe burns in the effort.

A year later, on August 8, 1758, Putnam narrowly escaped another fire in a miraculous way. Captured by the Caughnawega Indians during a New York State campaign, the incredible Major Putnam was stripped and lashed to a tree. Then brush was arranged around his feet, as the warriors prepared to burn him

at the stake. Just after the Putnam-roast began, however, a sudden cloudburst extinguished the flames before they even singed the soles of his feet. Undaunted, the warriors rekindled the fire with dry twigs. Suddenly, an ally of the Indians, a French officer named Molang, burst through the circle of braves, kicked the burning sticks away from the uncomfortable captive and ordered him released from the tree. Proclaiming his undying admiration for the courage of the American, Molang escorted Putnam to a nearby French encampment the next day, and on August 18, under a flag of truce, took him to Fort Ticonderoga. Two months later, under pretense of his being "an old man," Putnam was given his outright release. When details of this episode filtered back to Connecticut, his fellow citizens merely nodded their heads in appreciation. They knew "Old Wolf" was just too tough to burn.

Still another of Putnam's exploits during the French and Indian War illustrated the value of Yankee ingenuity. It seems that one day while campaigning with British General Amherst, the American officer came upon a large force of British troops whose progress had been halted because a French warship of twelve guns was patrolling a large lake they were supposed to cross. With no naval forces at his command, General Amherst admitted his men were blocked. Up spoke Major Putnam: "I'll take her," he vowed. When the British general asked how the American proposed to do the impossible, Putnam replied, "Just give me some wedges, a beetle [hammer] and a few men of my own choice, and those Frenchmen will be ours by dawn tomorrow." Having agreed to the odd request, General Amherst watched dubiously as Putnam and his men, under cover of darkness, rowed silently out under the stern of the troublesome gunboat, drove a few wooden wedges between the rudder and hull, then rowed back ashore. In the morning, all the British had to do was form a welcoming party on the beach as the French ship, sails flapping and out of control, came drifting aground. When the story of the warship captured with beetle and wedges got back to the Kingsbury Tavern in Pomfret, the knee-slapping could be heard for miles.
Of all the legends about "Old Put" that came out of his campaigns against the French and Indians, the one about his victory over an arrogant English officer in a tense war of nerves was probably the favorite back home in Connecticut. The incident reported in the story happened -- if it happened at all -- because of the mutual hostility, jealousy and suspicion which existed, despite their alliance in arms against a common enemy, between the regular British officers and their colonial American counterparts. One day, during an early campaign, they say, a British major fancied that he had been insulted by Captain Putnam in some matter or other, and sent the American a crisp note, challenging him to a duel. Surprised but undisturbed, Putnam ignored the letter. Next, the major appeared in person at Putnam's tent, demanding a reply. Putnam responded cheerfully, "I'm but a poor, miserable Yankee who never fired a pistol in my life, and you must realize that if we fight with pistols, you would hold an unfair advantage

over me." Instead, the colonial militiamen proposed an alternative. "Here are two powder kegs," he said. "I have bored a hole and stuck a slow match [fuse] into each one. If you would be good enough to seat yourself on that one, I will light the matches and then sit on the other. Whoever dares sit the longest without squirming shall be declared the bravest."

The other soldiers hanging around Putnam's tent were so pleased with the idea of this novel "duel," they forced the Englishman to agree. Putnam lighted the slow matches and both officers took their seats on the powder kegs. While the American puffed a cigar and looked cool, the Britisher tried not to watch, as the fuses grew shorter and shorter. The onlookers drew back as the sputtering fire came within inches of the holes in the gunpowder barrels. Finally, the major could stand it no longer. "Putnam," he cried, "this is willful murder; draw out your match. I yield." A smile lit Putnam's face as he took another long drag on his cigar. "Now, now, my dear fellow," said he, "there's no need to hurry. These kegs have nothing in them but onions." Without a word, the British major slid out of the tent, amid the taunts and catcalls of the delighted crowd of soldiers who had just seen the work of one Yankee who "really knew his onions."
With fifteen honorable combat wounds marking his body and memories of a hundred hair-raising adventures, the legend came home to Pomfret in 1765, hoping to find peace in farming the familiar acres, getting to know his eight children and socializing with old friends. While Putnam lost his first wife and a daughter shortly after his return from the wars, he was soon married again -- to a wealthy and socially prominent widow whom he had known for years -- and did manage to spend a relatively quiet ten years, farming in the grand manner and devoting himself to the many local offices with which his fellow townspeople honored him. But for a man like Israel Putnam, it seemed, there could be no permanent retirement from the limelight. So when the figurative powder kegs on which the British and Colonials had been sitting for so long finally blew up in April, 1775, folks might have predicted that "Old Wolf" (or "Old Put" as he came to be called in his later years) would be right in the middle of it.
At 8:00 a.m. on Thursday morning, April 20, 1775, a dispatch rider galloped into Pomfret with news of the attack at Lexington and a call to arms against the British. For years they told the story about what happened when Israel Putnam, then a colonel in the colonial militia, got wind of the "Lexington Alarm." When the word came, they say, he was way down in his back forty, plowing the straightest furrows in Windham County. Without a moment's hesitation, Putnam halted his oxen, mounted his horse standing nearby and blowing a kiss to his wife as he galloped by the house, rode off to summon the patriot militia into active service. The oxen, still yoked to the plow, were left standing in the field. More than two hundred years later, there are people in the Brooklyn-Pomfret area who can point out the very spot where that plow stood rusting in its furrow while the absent plowman made history, battling the "Lobsterbacks" around

Boston.

A lot of Connecticut people thought that General Israel Putnam's heroic leadership at Chelsea Creek and Bunker (Breed's) Hill in the opening rounds of the Revolution had earned him, and not George Washington, the honor of supreme command. It was Putnam, they knew, who at Chelsea Creek had exposed his body to draw the fire of the British schooner Diana and coaxed her in close to shore where she could be raked and destroyed by the hidden Continental cannon. They also heard that it had been the wily old Indian fighter whose, "Don't fire 'til you see the whites of their eyes" had cause his men to shoot the British with such deadly accuracy on Breed's Hill. Although he did for a time exercise supreme command after the Continental Army removed from Boston to New York, he was replaced on April 13, 1776, by General Washington, the newly-named commander-in-chief. For the duration of the Revolutionary War, Putnam's duties were divided between active field commands and inspiring the recruitment of men, arms and provisions in his home state of Connecticut. As anyone who heard the tales of his successes could have predicted, "Old Put" performed in every instance above and beyond the call of duty.

Many were the stories told of General Putnam's incredible daring during the difficult Revolutionary War years. While in command of the Hudson Highlands, for example, he pronounced the death sentence on Nathan Palmer, a Tory spy who also held a British Army commission, after Palmer had been caught and brought to Putnam's headquarters at Peekskill, New York. Soon after learning of Palmer's capture, General Tryon, the ruthless British commander at New York, wrote to Putnam demanding the immediate release of his agent and vowing vengeance on the Americans if the spy were harmed. Putnam's reply to Tryon read: "Sir: Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your service was taken in my camp as a spy: he was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and you may rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a spy. I have the honor to be, etc. . . . . Israel Putnam To His Excellency Governor Tryon. P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged." Everyone heard, too, about how General Putnam narrowly avoided capture by the British when he was nearly trapped by an enemy raiding party at a house in Greenwich, on February 26, 1779. It seems that Putnam had come from his headquarters at White Plains, New York, to inspect some American positions in the Connecticut town. Early one morning, just as he finished lathering up for his shave, he suddenly caught sight of some Red-coats in his shaving mirror. They were sneaking through the door behind him, ready to pounce on the man who, for them, would have been a VIP (Very Important Prisoner). In an instant, Putnam was out the window, into the saddle of his horse and galloping away down a road leading to the edge of a rock cliff. With the British in close pursuit, Putnam had no choice when he reached the top of the precipice: horse and rider leaped over the edge.

As his pursuers watched in astonishment from the heights, the bold American general plunged toward the valley floor below, his horse slipping and stumbling every step of the way. The British marines took a few half-hearted pistol shots at "Old Put" as he descended, but the charmed Putnam merely laughed at the bullets and waved his sword in defiance. Since not a single Red-coat had the nerve to follow Putnam's plunge down the embankment, the daring American easily made good his escape. (Today, a bronze tablet at the top of the incline known as "Put's Hill" marks the spot on "Horseneck Heights," Greenwich, where Putnam took his legendary plunge.)

General Israel Putnam's last hurrah came at Redding, amid the suffering and dying of troops under his command, during the terrible winter of 1778-1779, in the encampment forever after known as "Putnam's Valley Forge." Here a contingent of Connecticut and New Hampshire volunteers somehow survived the hunger, cold and despair of that bitter bivouac only because their commander, suffering fully as much as his men, served as an inspirational model of courage and attention to duty. When a paralytic stroke struck down the heroic old soldier in December of 1779, forcing his permanent retirement from active duty, his troops wept openly as "Old Put" reviewed them for the last time. Then he went home to Windham County to live out his last ten years in a home that was always so full of veterans, friends, neighbors and notables that Mrs. Putnam suggested only half-facetiously that he "open a tavern so he could charge a little something to pay for the wear and tear on the furniture." The old soldier never faded away, but he died, according to the records, on May 29, 1790.
Having died in Brooklyn -- the Putnam farm was located in a section of Pomfret that became part of the new Town of Brooklyn when it was incorporated in 1786 -- Israel Putnam was buried in an above-ground tomb in the Brooklyn town cemetery. Above the grave, the family erected an impressive marble slab, with an epitaph composed by Timothy Dwight of Yale. Within a few years, however, the site became so overrun with hero-worshipping visitors anxious to go home with an Israel Putnam relic, that the badly mutilated marble marker was removed for safe keeping to the Capitol Building in Hartford. There it has been on display ever since, giving rise to the belief by many who have viewed it for the past two hundred years that Putnam's body lies beneath it, perhaps in a basement crypt. As a matter of fact, Putnam's remains can no longer be found at the Brooklyn cemetery where they were first interred. In 1888 they were removed and placed in a sarcophagus built into the foundation of a monument newly erected on a plot of ground near the Brooklyn town green. Atop the monument stands a noble equestrian statue of Connecticut's greatest folk hero. There are some who say that the uncomfortable look on the frozen, bronze face of the mounted figure is the result of Israel Putnam's feeling insecure in body and spirit. For one whose body and spirit have been almost as restless in death as in life, the story has a

valid ring. In any case, after two centuries the legends about his extraordinary life still keep alive the spirit of Israel Putnam in his beloved Connecticut.

MG William Alexander "Lord Stirling"

ALEXANDER, William, called Lord Stirling, soldier, born in New York city in 1726; died in Albany, 15 January 1783. He engaged in the provision business with his mother, the widow of David ProvoStreet In connection with his business young Alexander subsequently joined the British army in the commissariat department, and became aidede-camp to Governor Shirley. In 1757 he prosecuted his claim to the earldom of Stirling before the house of lords, without success. After his return in 1761 he married the daughter of Philip Livingston. He held the office of surveyor-general, and was also a member of the provincial council. The former office had belonged to his father, James Alexander, who, formerly an adherent of the pretender, had come to America, risen to be colonial secretary in New York, and died in 1756, leaving a large fortune. He was an ardent patriot, and entered the revolutionary army as colonel of the battalion of east New Jersey in October 177,5. He distinguished himself by the capture of a British armed transport, for which exploit congress, in March 1776, appointed him a Brigadier-General. At the battle of Long Island, 26 August 1776, his brigade, ordered by General Putnam to attack a greatly superior force, was nearly cut to pieces, and he himself was taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged, and in February 1777, was promoted a Major-General. When Lee marched to succor Philadelphia in December 1776, Stirling was left in command at New York. At Trenton he received the surrender of a Hessian regiment. On 24 June 1777, at Matouchin (now called Metuchin), he awaited an attack, contrary to Washington's orders; his position was turned and his division defeated, losing two guns and 150 men. At the battle of Brandywine and German-town he acted with bravery and discretion. At the battle of Monmouth he displayed tactical judgment in posting his batteries, and repelled with heavy loss an attempt to turn his flank. In 1779, when in command in New Jersey, he surprised a British force at Paulus' Hook. In 1781 he commanded at Albany. He died of gout, five days after the preliminaries of peace were agreed upon. Lord Stirling was one of the founders of Columbia College, called King's College before the revolution, and became its first governor. His journey to England in 1756 was undertaken in order to give testimony in behalf of General Shirley, who was charged with neglect of duty. He wrote "The Conduct of Major-General Shirley, briefly stated,"

a pamphlet published about the time of the investigation; and "An Account of the Comet of June and July 1770." He was proficient in the sciences of mathematics and astronomy. See "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," by his grandson, William Alexander Duet, in the collections of the New Jersey Historical Society(1847) ; and Charles Rogers's "House of Alexander" (1877).

MG HENRY KNOX

Henry Knox (July 25, 1750 – October 25, 1806) was an American bookseller from Boston who became the chief artillery officer of the Continental Army and later the nation's first Secretary of War.

Henry Knox was born in Boston to parents of Scots-Irish origin, William Knox and Mary (*nee* Campbell). His father was a ship's captain who died in 1759 in part due to mental stress arising from financial trouble. Henry left school at the age of 12 and became a clerk in a bookstore to support his mother. He later opened his own bookshop, the *London Book Store*, in Boston. Largely self-educated, he began to concentrate on military subjects, particularly artillery. Knox joined a local military company at eighteen, was present at the Boston Massacre, and joined the Boston Grenadier Corps in 1772.

Henry married Lucy Flucker (1756–1824), the daughter of Boston Loyalists, on June 16, 1774. In spite of separations due to his military service, they remained a devoted couple for the rest of his life, and carried on an extensive correspondence. Since the couple fled Boston in 1775, she remained essentially homeless throughout the Revolutionary War. Her parents left with the British during their withdrawal from Boston after the Continental Army fortified Dorchester Heights, which ironically hinged upon Knox's cannons. She never saw them again.

Knox supported the American rebels, the Sons of Liberty, and was present at the Boston Massacre. He volunteered as a member of the Boston Grenadier Corps in 1772 and served under General Artemas Ward at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. Being a member of the Army of Observation, Knox met and impressed General George Washington when he took command. Knox offered his services to Washington, who had him commissioned a Colonel and gave him command of the Continental Regiment of Artillery.# Washington and Knox soon became good friends.

As the Siege of Boston continued, he suggested that the cannons recently captured at Fort Ticonderoga and at Crown Point could have a decisive impact. Washington put him in charge of an expedition to retrieve them.# His force brought them by ox-drawn sled south along the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Ticonderoga to Albany where he crossed the Hudson, continued east through the Berkshires and finally to Boston. There are 56 plaques on the trail from Fort Ticonderoga to Cambridge, Massachusetts denoting the approximately 56 day length of the journey. Knox and his men averaged approximately 5 ⅜ miles per day, completing the 300-mile (480 km) trip in 56 days, between December 5, 1775, and January 24, 1776. The Cannon Train was composed of fifty-nine cannon and mortars, 29 from Crown Point and 30 from Fort Ticonderoga, and weighed a total of 60 tons. Upon their arrival in Cambridge, when Washington's army took the Heights of Dorchester, the cannons were placed in a heavily fortified position overlooking Boston from which they threatened the British fleet in the harbor. As a result, the British were forced to withdraw to Halifax on March 17, 1776.# After the siege was lifted, Knox undertook the construction and improvement of defenses in Connecticut and Rhode Island to prepare for the British return. He rejoined the main army later during their withdrawal from New York and across New Jersey.

During the Battle of Trenton, Colonel Knox was in charge of Washington's crossing of the Delaware River.[Though hampered by ice and cold, with John Glover's Marbleheaders (14th Continental Regiment) manning the boats, he got the attack force of men, horses and artillery across the river without loss. Following the battle he returned the same force, along with hundreds of prisoners, captured supplies and all the boats back across the river by the afternoon of December 26. Knox was promoted to brigadier general for this accomplishment, and Chief of Artillery.[1]

Knox stayed with the Main Army throughout most of the active war, and saw further action at Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown.[1] In 1777, while the Army was in winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, he returned to Massachusetts to improve the Army's artillery capability. He raised an additional battalion and established the Springfield Armory before his return in the spring. That arsenal remained a valuable source of ammunition and gun carriages for the rest of the war. In early 1780 he was a member of the court-martial of Major John André.[1] Knox made several other trips to the Northern states as Washington's representative to increase the flow of men and supplies to the army.

In Pluckemin (a hamlet of Bedminster, New Jersey), in the winter of 1778-1779, Knox formed the Continental Army's first facility for artillery and officer training

in what has been named the Pluckemin Artillery Cantonment or simply the Pluckemin Artillery Park. The Pluckemin artillery training academy is noted as the precursor to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. While there, through the summer of 1779, General Knox spent most of his time dealing with over 1,000 soldiers in desperate need of formal military training, in the face of low morale and scarce supplies.

After Yorktown, Knox was promoted to major general. In 1782 he was given command of the post at West Point.# In 1783 he was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati,[1] and led the American forces into New York City as the British withdrew. He stood next to Washington during his farewell on December 4 at Fraunces Tavern. After Washington retired, Knox served as the senior officer of the Continental Army from December 1783 until he left it in June 1784.

The Continental Congress made Knox Secretary of War under the Articles of Confederation on March 8, 1785. He held that position without interruption until September 12, 1789, when he assumed the same duties as the Secretary of War in Washington's first Cabinet.

As secretary, Knox urged and presided over the creation of a regular United States Navy and created a series of coastal fortifications. In 1792, Congress, acting on a detailed proposal from Knox, created the short-lived Legion of the United States.

As part of his duties as Secretary of War, Knox attempted the implementation of the Militia Act of 1792. This included his evaluation of the arms and readiness of the militia finding that only 20% of the 450,000 members of the militia were capable of arming themselves at their own expense for militia service as required by the Act. To resolve this arms shortage, Knox recommended to Congress that the federal government increase the purchase of imported weapons, ban the export of domestically produced weapons and establish domestic government run weapons manufacturing (arsenals) and armories, including the Springfield Armory and the Harpers Ferry Armory.

As Secretary of War, Knox was well and responsible for managing the United States' relations with the Native Americans in the United States Indian tribes within its borders, following a 1789 act of United States Congress. For the previous three years he had had similar responsibilities under the Congress of the Confederation, although the previous position had little actual authority.# Knox used his new position to argue that the United States honor the Native Americans' rights. Usual U.S. government policy involved signing treaties with Native American nations that were not intended to be kept, with the goal of

seizing as much Indian land as possible. Knox publicly opposed this policy, the first U.S. government official to do so He believed that the practice violated the republican principles embodied in the American Revolution. Furthermore, Knox feared that a policy of constant provocation would lead to costly frontier wars that would hurt the nation.[

To this end, Knox argued that the United States should treat Native American tribes as sovereign, foreign nations. He envisioned a humane policy of treaties that would not be broken, resulting in a series of Indian enclaves in the West where the United States would forbid its citizens to settle.[6] He urged President Washington to make a priority of reforming the United States' Indian policy. In 1789 Washington had Knox send a bill to congress to purchase Native lands for $25,394. This was a far cheaper price to pay than to once again battle the natives. The bill made it possible for only the federal government to control native lands, rather than the states administering territories. The natives were now considered foreigners, and forced to cooperate or leave.

The first test of the new policy came from the negotiations between Knox, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Alexander McGillivray, leader of the Creek Nation. The resulting Treaty of New York guaranteed the Creeks a vast stretch of territory, which the U.S. pledged to protect from the encroachments of its citizens. Settlers continued to pour into Creek territory, however, and the federal troops that Knox sent could not secure the border. McGillivray abandoned the alliance with the United States in 1791, turning to Spanish protection in the Treaty of New Orleans. The failure of the Treaty of New York marked the end of Knox's attempt to enact a new Indian policy.

On January 2, 1795, Knox left the government and returned to his home at Thomaston, Maine to devote himself to caring for his growing family. He was succeeded as Secretary of War by Timothy Pickering.

Knox settled at Montpelier, the estate he built in Thomaston, Maine. He spent the rest of his life engaged in cattle farming, ship building, brick making, and real estate speculation. He had assembled a vast 1,000,000-acre real estate empire in Maine through graft and corruption, triggering an armed insurrection by local settlers who, at one point, threatened to burn Montpelier to the ground.# Although Knox represented his Thomaston in the Massachusetts General Court (Maine then being part of Massachusetts), he eventually became so unpopular that he lost the seat to a local blacksmith. He also was industrious in lumbering, ship building, stock raising, and brick manufacturing, although all of these businesses failed, building up staggering debts that would ultimately bankrupt his heirs. In 1806, while visiting a friend in Union, Maine, he swallowed a chicken bone which punctured his intestine. He died of an infection (peritonitis)

three days later on October 25, 1806 and was buried in Thomaston. His house was later torn down to make way for the Brunswick-Rockland railroad line. The only surviving structure is an outbuilding that currently houses the Thomaston Historical Society. (The current Montpelier Museum is a mid-20th century cinderblock reconstruction at a different location.)

Many incidents in Knox's career attest to his character, both good and bad. As one example, when he and Lucy were forced to leave Boston in 1775, his home was used to house British officers who looted his bookstore. In spite of personal financial hardships, he managed to make the last payment of 1,000 pounds to Longman Printers in London to cover the price of a shipment of books that he never received.

BG Hugh Mercer

MERCER, Hugh, soldier, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1720; died near Princeton, New Jersey, 12 January, 1777. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, became a physician, and was assistant surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward in 1745. He emigrated to this country in 1747 and settled near what is now the town of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania He served in the French and Indian war of 1755, and volunteered in Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne, being severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Monongahela, and wandering alone through the wilderness to Fort Cumberland, a distance of 100 miles. He received a medal from the corporation of Philadelphia for his courage on this expedition. In 1758 he became lieutenant -colonel, and accompanied the army under Gen John Forbes to Pittsburg, commanding that post for several months. He then returned to practice, settling in Fredericksburg, Virginia, organized and drilled the Virgina militia in 1775, and the minute-men the next year, and was appointed colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment. At Washington's request, he was chosen by congress brigadier-general in June, 1776, with the command of the flying camp. He accompanied the commander-in-chief in the retreat through New Jersey, led the column of attack at Trenton, and advised the night march on Princeton, in which he commanded the advance. When his men, who were chiefly militia, began to waver before the enemy, he made an energetic attempt to rally them, and was felled to the ground by a blow from the butt end of a musket. Although surrounded by the British, he arose, refused quarter, defended himself with his sword, and after a brief struggle, in which he was repeatedly bayoneted, was left for dead on the field. Ha was removed to a neighboring farmhouse soon after the battle, and, on hearing the news of his condition, Washington despatched a flag of truce to Conwallis, requesting that his aide-de-camp and nephew, Colonel George Lewis, be permitted to remain with Mercer until his death, which occurred after several days of severe suffering. His funeral at Philadelphia was attended by 30,000 people. The St. Andrew's society of Philadelphia erected a monument to his memory in Laurel Hill cemetery, and congress made provision in 1793 for the education of his

youngest son. Mercer county, Kentucky, is named in his honor.

BG Arthur St. Clair

Arthur St. Clair (March 23, 1736 –August 31, 1818) was the ninth President of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation, holding office from February 2, 1787 to October 29, 1787. He was preceded in office by Nathaniel Gorham and succeeded by Cyrus Griffin. He was also a general in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, the highest-ranking officer in the US Army (1791–1792), and the only territorial governor of Ohio.
St. Clair was born Thurso, Caithness, Scotland on March 23, sometime between 1734 and 1736. Reportably he was descended from the Sinclair Earls of Caithness. Among his indirect relatives {by marriage} was Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 1st Earl of Minto and Robert Louis Stevenson the poet. He attended the University of Edinburgh and studied medicine under the renowned anatomist William Hunter. In 1757, St. Clair purchased a commission in the British Army and came to America with Admiral Edward Boscawen's fleet for the French and Indian War. He served under General Jeffrey Amherst at the capture of Louisburg, Nova Scotia on July 26, 1758. On April 17, 1759, he received a lieutenant's commission and was assigned to the command of General James Wolfe, under whom he served at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
On April 16, 1762, he resigned his commission, and, in 1764, he settled in Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he purchased land and erected mills. He was the largest landowner in western Pennsylvania.

In 1770, St. Clair became a justice of the court, of quarter sessions and of common pleas, a member of the proprietary council, a justice, recorder, and clerk of the orphans' court, and prothonotary of Bedford and Westmoreland counties.
In 1774, the colony of Virginia took claim of the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and some residents of western Pennsylvania took up arms to reject them. St. Clair issued an order for the arrest of the officer leading the Virginia troops. Lord Dunmore's War eventually settled the boundary dispute.
By the mid-1770s, St. Clair considered himself more of an American patriot than a British subject. In January 1776, he took a commission in the Continental Army, as a colonel of Pennsylvania militia (3rd Pennsylvania Regiment). He was appointed a brigadier general in August 1776, and was sent by Gen. George

Washington to help organize the New Jersey militia. He took part in Washington's crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night 1776, before the Battle of Trenton. Many biographers credit St. Clair with the strategy which led to Washington's capture of Princeton, New Jersey in the following days.
In April 1777, St. Clair was sent to defend Fort Ticonderoga. Unfortunately, his small garrison could not resist British Gen. John Burgoyne's larger force in the Saratoga Campaign. St. Clair was forced to retreat at the Battle of Ticonderoga on July 5, 1777. He withdrew his forces and played no further part in the Campaign. In 1778 he was court-martialed for the loss of Ticonderoga. The court exonerated him, and he returned to duty. St. Clair was at Yorktown, Virginia when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army.

St. Clair was a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors in 1783, and was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress from November 2, 1785 until November 28, 1787. He was President of the Continental Congress when Shays' Rebellion took place. He was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1790, but despite the support of notable citizens such as James Wilson, Robert Morris and Benjamin Rush, he was soundly defeated by Thomas Mifflin.
Under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which created the Northwest Territory, General St. Clair was appointed governor of what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, along with parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He named Cincinnati, Ohio after the Society of the Cincinnati, and it was there that he established his home. When the territory was divided in 1800, he served as governor of the Ohio Territory.

As Governor, he formulated Maxwell's Code, the first written laws of the territory. He also sought to end Native American claims to Ohio land and clear the way for white settlement. In 1789, he succeeded in getting certain Indians to sign the Treaty of Fort Harmar, but many native leaders had not been invited to participate in the negotiations, or had refused to do so. Rather than settling the Indian's claims, the treaty provoked them to further resistance in what is sometimes known as the "Northwest Indian War" (or "Little Turtle's War"). Mutual hostilities led to a campaign by General Josiah Harmar, whose 1,500 militiamen were defeated by the Indians in October 1790.

In 1791, St. Clair succeeded Harmar as the senior general of the United States Army. He personally led a punitive expedition comprising of two Regular Army regiments and some militia. This force advanced to the location of Indian settlements on the Wabash River, but on November 4 they were routed in battle by a tribal confederation led by Miami Chief Little Turtle and Shawnee chief Blue Jacket. More than 600 soldiers and scores of women and children were killed in the battle, called St. Clair's Defeat, the "Columbia Massacre," or the "Battle of the Wabash." It was the greatest defeat of the American army by Native Americans

in history with some 623 American soldiers killed in action as opposed to about 50 dead braves. After this debacle, he resigned from the Army at the request of President Washington, but continued to serve as Governor of the Northwest Territory.

A Federalist, St. Clair hoped to see two states made of the Ohio Territory in order to increase Federalist power in Congress. However, he was resented by Ohio Democratic-Republicans for what were perceived as his partisanship, high-handededness and arrogance in office. In 1802, his opposition to plans for Ohio statehood led President Thomas Jefferson to remove him from office as territorial governor. He thus played no part in the organizing of the State of Ohio in 1803. The first Ohio Constitution provided for a weak governor and a strong legislature, in part due to a reaction to St. Clair's method of governance.
St. Clair died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania on August 31, 1818 in his eighties and in poverty; his vast wealth dissipated by generous gifts and loans, and by business reverses.

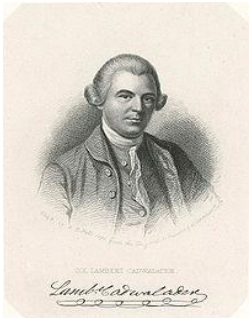
BG Matthias-Alexis Roche de Fermoy

FERMOY, Matthias Alexis Roche de, French soldier, born in the West Indies about 1787; died after 1778. He was 34th on the list of Continental brigadier-generals, his commission dating 5 November, 1776. On coming to this country in that year and offering his services to congress, Fermoy represented him self as a colonel of engineers in the French army. He served under Washington in the Trenton-Princeton campaign. On 1 January, 1777, he was ordered to take his brigade to hold an advanced post at Mile-Run, beyond Maiden-Head (now Lawrence-villa). That same night he returned to Trenton, leaving his command in a somewhat questionable way. The following year (1777) he was placed in command of Fort Independence, opposite Fort Ticonderoga, by orders of congress, and against the protest of Washington. On the retreat of General Arthur St. Clair from Ticonderoga, Fermoy, against the orders or the commanding general, set fire to his quarters on Mount independence at two o'clock on the morning of 6 July, 1777. thus revealing to Burgoyne St. Clair's evaluation of Ticonderoga. Had it not been for this, St. Clair would have made good his retreat in salary. In December, 1777, he applied for promotion to a major-generalship, but congress, on 31 January, 1778, refused his request, and on 16 February, 1778, he was allowed to resign, receiving $800 to enable him to return to the West Indies.

BG James Ewing

EWING, James, soldier, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 3 August 1736; died in Hellam, York County, Pennsylvania, 1 March 1806. He was of Scotch Irish descent, his father having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1734. The son received a good education. During Forbe's expedition to Fort Duquesne he entered the provincial service, and was commissioned lieutenant 10 May 1758. He was a member of the general assembly from 1771 till 1775. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was on the committee of safety for York County, and was chosen one of the two brigadier generals of the Pennsylvania associators, 4 July 1776. He had a part assigned to him at the surprise of Trenton, but was prevented from crossing the Delaware as previously arranged, owing to the ice and high wind. He served as vice president of Pennsylvania from 7 November 1782, till 6 November 1784. In the latter year, and under the constitution of 1789'90, he was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and served as state senator from 1795 till 1799. He was one of the original trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle.

BG Lambert Cadwalader



Lambert was born in Trenton, New Jersey, to Doctor Thomas and Hannah (Lambert) Cadwalader. By 1750, his family had returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended Dr. Allison's Academy. Then, in 1757, he entered the City College (later the University of Pennsylvania), but did not graduate. Instead, he went into business with his brother John.
The brothers' business was a success and they became more active in civic affairs, both in Philadelphia and the wider field of the colony of Pennsylvania. They signed the non-importation agreement in 1765, to support the boycott of English merchants. Lambert became a particularly outspoken opponent of the Stamp Act and later measures. In 1774, he has elected to the Provincial Assembly , and, in Philadelphia, he was appointed to the city's Committee of Correspondence

In 1775, Lambert returned again to the colonial Assembly He also advanced in the militia, and was named captain of one of the companies raised in the city. Then, in the spring of 1776, he played a prominent role in the call for a state Constitutional Convention. He was named as a delegate, but attended only the first few meetings, as military duty called him away.

In January 1776, Cadwalader had been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 3rd Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Army. Late in the summer, he was in New York to aid that city's defense. He began work on building the defenses at Fort Washington in August. After the Battle of Brooklyn, he worked with George Washington to set up defenses on the Brooklyn Heights, but they were forced to withdraw to Manhattan on August 30, because the British had overwhelming numbers.

The 3rd Pennsylvania returned to the defense of Fort Washington. At the beginning of the battle for the Fort, on November 15, Cadwalader was holding the old line on the Harlem Heights. Facing two British regiments, with three more landed to their rear, the Americans were forced to withdraw to the fort.

When Colonel Magaw surrendered the fort on the next day, Cadwalader was among those taken prisoner. He was soon released, after giving his parole to British General Howe. Lambert's quick release was partly due to the consideration that his father, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, had shown to General Richard Prescott as a prisoner of war in Philadelphia in 1776.
Early in 1777, Cadwalader was named colonel and commander of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment. He declined to take up the assignment because he was on parole and could not serve until exchanged. He was carried on the rolls for almost two years, but a suitable exchange was never arranged. Finally, after officer exchanges broke down, Washington accepted his resignation on January 29, 1777.

When the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777, he withdrew to his father's property near Trenton, New Jersey. This home, called "Greenwood", would be his residence for the rest of his life.

In 1784, New Jersey selected him as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He would serve there for the remaining life of that institution, being returned each year until 1787. When the new government was established for the United States, Cadwalader was a Federalist in national politics. He was elected to the U.S. Congress twice, in 1788 and 1792.

Cadwalader married late in life (1793) to Mary McCall, the daughter of Archibald and Judith (Kemble) McCall. They had only one child, Thomas McCall Cadwalader (1795–1873). He died at Greenwood, in Mercer County, New Jersey on September 13, 1823 and is buried in the Friends Burying Ground at Trenton.

BG Thomas Mifflin

Thomas Mifflin, who represented Pennsylvania at the Constitutional Convention, seemed full of contradictions. Although he chose to become a businessman and twice served as the chief logistical officer of the Revolutionary armies, he never mastered his personal finances. A Quaker with strong pacifist beliefs, he helped organize Pennsylvania's military forces at the outset of the Revolution and rose to the rank of major general in the Continental Army. Despite his generally judicious deportment, contemporaries noted his "warm temperament" that led to frequent quarrels, including one with George Washington that had national consequences.

Throughout the twists and turns of a checkered career Mifflin remained true to ideas formulated in his youth. Believing mankind an imperfect species composed of weak and selfish individuals, he placed his trust on the collective judgment of the citizenry. As he noted in his schoolbooks, "There can be no Right to Power, except what is either founded upon, or speedily obtains the hearty Consent of the Body of the People." Mifflin's service during the Revolution, in the Constitutional Convention, and, more importantly, as governor during the time when the federal partnership between the states and the national government was being worked out can only be understood in the context of his commitment to these basic principles and his impatience with those who failed to live up to them.

The Patriot

Mifflin was among the fourth generation of his family to live in Philadelphia, where his Quaker forebears had attained high rank. His father served as a city alderman, on the Governor's Council, and as a trustee of the College of Philadelphia (today's University of Pennsylvania). Mifflin attended local grammar schools and graduated in 1760 from the College. Following in his father's footsteps, he then apprenticed himself to an important local merchant, completing his training with a year-long trip to Europe to gain a better insight into markets and trading patterns. In 1765 he formed a partnership in the import and export business with a younger brother.

Mifflin married a distant cousin, and the young couple—witty, intelligent, and wealthy—soon became an ornament in Philadelphia's highest social circles. In 1768 Mifflin joined the American Philosophical Society, serving for two years as its secretary. Membership in other fraternal and charitable organizations soon followed. Associations formed in this manner quickly brought young Mifflin to the attention of Pennsylvania's most important politicians, and led to his first venture into politics. In 1771 he won election as a city warden, and a year later he began the first of four consecutive terms in the colonial legislature.

Mifflin's business experiences colored his political ideas. He was particularly concerned with Parliament's taxation policy and as early as 1765 was speaking out against London's attempt to levy taxes on the colonies. A summer vacation in New England in 1773 brought him in contact with Samuel Adams and other Patriot leaders in Massachusetts, who channeled his thoughts toward open resistance. Parliament's passage of the Coercive Acts in 1774, designed to punish Boston's merchant community for the Tea Party, provoked a storm of protest in Philadelphia. Merchants as well as the common workers who depended on the port's trade for their jobs recognized that punitive acts against one city could be repeated against another. Mifflin helped to organize the town meetings that led to a call for a conference of all the colonies to prepare a unified position.
In the summer of 1774 Mifflin was elected by the legislature to the First Continental Congress. There, his work in the committee that drafted the Continental Association, an organized boycott of English goods adopted by Congress, spread his reputation across America. It also led to his election to the Second Continental Congress, which convened in Philadelphia in the aftermath of the fighting at Lexington and Concord.

The Soldier

Mifflin was prepared to defend his views under arms, and he played a major role in the creation of Philadelphia's military forces. Since the colony lacked a militia, its Patriots turned to volunteers. John Dickinson and Mifflin resurrected the so-called Associators (a volunteer force in the colonial wars, perpetuated by today's 111th Infantry, Pennsylvania Army National Guard). Despite a lack of previous military experience, Mifflin was elected senior major in the city's 3d Battalion, a commission that led to his expulsion from his Quaker church.

Mifflin's service in the Second Continental Congress proved short-lived. When Congress created the Continental Army as the national armed force on 14 June 1775, he resigned, along with George Washington, Philip Schuyler, and others, to go on active duty with the regulars. Washington, the Commander in Chief, selected Mifflin, now a major, to serve as one of his aides, but Mifflin's talents and mercantile background led almost immediately to a more challenging assignment. In August, Washington appointed him Quartermaster General of the

Continental Army. Washington believed that Mifflin's personal integrity would protect the Army from the fraud and corruption that too often characterized eighteenth-century procurement efforts. Mifflin, in fact, never used his position for personal profit, but rather struggled to eliminate those abuses that did exist in the supply system.

As the Army grew, so did Mifflin's responsibilities. He arranged the transportation required to place heavy artillery on Dorchester Heights, a tactical move that ended the siege of Boston. He also managed the complex logistics of moving troops to meet a British thrust at New York City. Promoted to brigadier general in recognition of his service, Mifflin nevertheless increasingly longed for a field command. In 1776 he persuaded Washington and Congress to transfer him to the infantry. Mifflin led a brigade of Pennsylvania continentals during the early part of the New York City campaign, covering Washington's difficult nighttime evacuation of Brooklyn. Troubles in the Quartermaster's Department demanded his return to his old assignment shortly afterwards, a move which bitterly disappointed him. He also brooded over Nathanael Greene's emergence as Washington's principal adviser, a role which Mifflin coveted.
Mifflin's last military action came during the Trenton-Princeton campaign. As the Army's position in northern New Jersey started to crumble in late November 1776, Washington sent him to Philadelphia to lay the groundwork for a restoration of American fortunes. Mifflin played a vital, though often overlooked, role in mobilizing the Associators to reinforce the continentals and in orchestrating the complex resupply of the tattered American forces once they reached safety on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. These measures gave Washington the resources to counterattack. Mifflin saw action with the Associators at Princeton. His service in the campaign resulted in his promotion to major general.

Mifflin tried to cope with the massive logistical workload caused by Congress' decision in 1777 to expand the Continental Army. Congress also approved a new organization of the Quartermaster's Department, but Mifflin had not fully implemented the reforms and changes before Philadelphia fell. Dispirited by the loss of his home and suffering from poor health, Mifflin now attempted to resign. He also openly criticized Greene's advice to Washington. These ill-timed actions created a perception among the staff at Valley Forge that Mifflin was no longer loyal to Washington.

The feuding among Washington's staff and a debate in Congress over war policy led to the so-called Conway Cabal. A strong faction in Congress insisted that success in the Revolution could come only through heavy reliance on the militia. Washington and most of the Army's leaders believed that victory depended on perfecting the training and organization of the continentals so that they could

best the British at traditional European warfare. This debate came to a head during the winter of 1777-78, and centered around the reorganization of the Board of War, Congress' administrative arm for dealing with the Army. Mifflin was appointed to the Board because of his technical expertise, but his political ties embroiled him in an unsuccessful effort to use the Board to dismiss Washington. This incident ended Mifflin's influence in military affairs and brought about his own resignation in 1779.

The Statesman

Mifflin lost little time in resuming his political career. While still on active duty in late 1778 he won reelection to the state legislature. In 1780 Pennsylvania again sent him to the Continental Congress, and that body elected him its president in 1783. In an ironic moment, "President" Mifflin accepted Washington's formal resignation as Commander in Chief. He also presided over the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolution. Mifflin returned to the state legislature in 1784, where he served as speaker. In 1788 he began the first of two one-year terms as Pennsylvania's president of council, or governor.
Although Mifflin's fundamental view of government changed little during these years of intense political activity, his war experiences made him more sensitive to the need for order and control. As Quartermaster General, he had witnessed firsthand the weakness of Congress in dealing with feuding state governments over vitally needed supplies, and he concluded that it was impractical to try to govern through a loose confederation. Pennsylvania's constitution, adopted in 1776, very narrowly defined the powers conceded to Congress, and during the next decade Mifflin emerged as one of the leaders calling for changes in those limitations in order to strike a balanced apportionment of political power between the states and the national government.

Such a system was clearly impossible under the Articles of Confederation, and Mifflin had the opportunity to press his arguments when he represented Pennsylvania at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Although his dedication to Federalist principles never wavered during the deliberations in Philadelphia, his greatest service to the Constitution came later when, as the nationalists' primary tactician, he helped convince his fellow Pennsylvanians to ratify it. Elected governor under the new state constitution in 1790, Mifflin served for nine years, a period highlighted by his constant effort to minimize partisan politics in order to build a consensus. Although disagreeing with the federal government's position on several issues, Mifflin fully supported Washington's efforts to maintain the national government's primacy. He used militia, for example, to control French privateers who were trying to use Philadelphia as a base in violation of American neutrality. He also commanded Pennsylvania's contingent called out in 1794 to deal with the so-called Whiskey Rebellion, even though he was in sympathy with the economic plight of the aroused western farmers.

In these incidents Mifflin regarded the principle of the common good as more important than transitory issues or local concerns. This same sense of nationalism led him to urge the national government to adopt policies designed to strengthen the country both economically and politically. He led a drive for internal improvements to open the west to eastern ports. He prodded the government to promote "National felicity and opulance ... by encouraging industry, disseminating knowledge, and raising our social compact upon the permanent foundations of liberty and virtue." In his own state he devised a financial system to fund such programs. He also took very seriously his role as commander of the state militia, devoting considerable time to its training so that it would be able to reinforce the Regular Army.

Mifflin retired in 1799, his health debilitated and his personal finances in disarray. In a gesture both apt and kind, the commander of the Philadelphia militia (perpetuated by today's 111th Infantry and 103d Engineer Battalion, Pennsylvania Army National Guard) resigned so that the new governor might commission Mifflin as the major general commanding the states senior contingent. Voters also returned him one more time to the state legislature. He died during the session and was buried at state expense, since his estate was too small to cover funeral costs.

COL John Glover

Brigadier General John Glover is truly the forgotten hero of the American Revolution. On no less then three occasions, he, and he alone, can be credited with saving the Revolution!

John was the son of Jonathan and Tabitha (Bacon) Glover and was born in Salem Village (now Danvers) , Essex County, Massachusetts on November 5th, 1732. His father died when he was only four years old. At an early age his mother took her family to Marblehead, Massachusetts where he apprenticed as a cordwainer (shoemaker), later a common sailor, then a merchant. Like many who come into this life from humble origins, Glover was driven to succeed. Through hard work and good business sense he was able to purchase a fishing schooner and enter into the lucrative fishing business. Marblehead was a major fishing seaport at the time. In short order he acquired several vessels and with the profits propelled himself into a prominent position in Marblehead, both politically and in the local militia. At age 28, in 1760, he entered the political arena, joining the local "*Whig*" party, opposing England's encroachment on the rights of the colonists. After the 1770 "*Boston Massacre*", he and other Whigs got control of the town government from the pro-British loyalists. He had joined the Marblehead militia in 1759 and quickly rose through the ranks to become the Marblehead Regiment's Colonel.

Shortly after the April 19th, 1775 engagement at Lexington and Concord, Glover led his Regiment to Boston to support the siege of that city. It is said that he was one of the best uniformed officers in the Army, carried a pair of silver pistols and a Scottish

broadsword. During the first months of the war he was busy supervising the building of fortifications along the Massachusetts shoreline. He was thusly involved in Marblehead when the action on Breed's Hill took place, missing that

action.
When George Washington arrived in Cambridge, a suitable headquarters was sought for the new Commander-in-Chief. Glover, noted for his good taste, had occupied the mansion owned by Colonel John Vassall, a loyalist who was a refugee in Boston, as his regimental headquarters, newly re-designated as the 14th Continental Regiment. Washington choose the mansion for his headquarters and evicted the 14th. However, he was impressed by the discipline of the Marbleheaders. Being seafaring men, they were accustomed to absolute obedience to their officers, whereas the average Massachusetts soldier was totally devoid of that concept. Washington retained a company of the Marbleheaders to serve as his headquarters guard.

The adjutant of the Regiment, Captain Caleb Gibbs was appointed to serve as their commander. It appears that while the conversion of the mansion was taking place, George Washington, John Glover and Caleb Gibbs became lifelong friends. After the British were forced to evacuate Boston, General Washington established a permanent headquarters guard, officially known as the "*Commander-in-Chief Guards*", unofficially the "*Washington Life Guards*" he again chose Captain Gibbs to serve as the Commandant of said guard.

During the siege of Boston, George Washington was plagued with shortages of every kind of military equipment. He also realized that the British Army, besieged in Boston, was being completely supplied by sea. He decided to establish a naval force to intercept and capture some of these supply ships. He ordered Colonel Glover to take charge, acquire the ships, convert them to war ships and start operations.

Glover donated his own ship, the "*Hannah*", named after his wife, and six other schooners. This fleet was known as the "*Washington Cruisers*". One of these vessels, the "*Lee*", commanded by Captain John Manley, a Marblehead man, probably recommended by Glover, captured the British ordnance brig, the "*H.M.S. Nancy*". This single prize was exactly what was needed by Washington for the Army. The cargo consisted of 2,000 Brown Bess muskets, 100,000 flints, 30,000 of artillery ammunition, 30 tons of musket ammunition, and a 13" brass mortar.
On March 6th, 1776 the British evacuated Boston. With the city securely back in American hands, Washington realized that the British would certainly be back and the most likely target would be the great port of New York City.
General Washington ordered the Continental Army to march to New York to defend that city.

Upon arrival in New York City, Washington immediately ordered the building of defenses. The geography of the area made this an almost impossible task with the resources available to him. With the Royal Navy dominating the ocean, an

invasion could take place anywhere along the extensive coast line.
Washington's prediction that New York would be the target of the British anticipated return to America came true on June 25th, 1776. Lieutenant General Sir William Howe arrived off Sandy Hook, New York with three ships, the vanguard of his fleet. By the 30th, the rest of the fleet arrived, with 130 ships. On July 2nd he landed his 9,300 troops on Staten Island. On the 12th, Sir William's brother, Admiral Lord Richard Howe arrived from England with another 150 ships and reinforcements bringing his total of effective troops, including a substantial force of Hessian mercenaries, to 31,625. This was the largest expeditionary force ever launched by the English. General Washington's troops, opposing the invasion were 19,000, mostly untrained and poorly equipped, scattered all around New York.

On August 27th, General Howe launched his attack on Long Island. The results were predictable. After some heated battles, Washington was forced to retreat to the heavily fortified Brooklyn Heights. His troops, exhausted and demoralized could not have withstood a determined attack, however, it appears that General Howe, having witnessed the carnage endured by the British troops at Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill) the previous year, knew all too well what type of resistance he could expect from a frontal attack on Americans behind fortifications. He stopped the attack and started siege operations.

Washington realized that being outnumbered six-to-one, by regular troops, he could not hold Brooklyn Heights. He called upon Colonel Glover to organize an evacuation. It was masterfully done. 9,000 American troops, their horses, artillery and supplies were transported across the East River to Manhattan. John Glover saved the American Army from certain annihilation. John Glover's save number 1!

General Howe's attempts to cut off and capture Washington's army on Manhattan were not going well. He successfully landed at Kipp's Bay (34th Street on Manhattan's eastern shore) on September 15th. Using the fire power of the Royal Navy he drove the defenders from their defense lines. Owing to fast action on the part of the Americans, Washington's Army retreated north, ahead of the pursuing British. Another landing force landed further north at Throg's Neck on October 12th - - this too failed. An impassable marsh, and a well defended single road stopped the invasion cold! General Howe was determined to prevent the American army from escaping, so he launched yet another amphibious landing, this time at Pell's Point (Pelham), on Long Island Sound on October 18th.
Colonel John Glover and his Marblehead men, plus three other Massachusetts Regiments, numbering 750 men, had been ordered to Eastchester to protect that part of the coast line. On the morning of October 18th, Glover reported seeing "*two-hundred sail*" laying off shore. His first thought was to ask for advice from a

senior officer. Later he recalled "*I would have given a thousand worlds to have had General Lee or some other experienced officer present.*" Glover realized that his position was geographically strong. The only way off the point was a narrow road that passed through small fields, lined with stone walls. He organized his defense by placing each of the Regiments, one behind the other, each behind a wall. He then ordered the men to lay down, and not raise up until the enemy was within range. The first Regiment, the Marbleheaders, did so. They stood, fired volley after volley into the devastated front ranks of the British, then retreated. The British saw the Americans retreating and launched a bayonet charge. When they reached the next wall, another Regiment stood and fired. The effect was devastating. This was tactic was repeated. The British lost more men at Pell's Point then they did on Long Island! His determined defense slowed the British advance to a crawl. That delay allowed Washington to continue his retreat to the safety of the hills behind White Plains, where he consolidated his retreating forces and was ready to make a stand. John Glover's save number 2!

On October 28th, the two armies clashed at White Plains. Although it was another British victory, General Washington was able to retire from the battlefield and move his army across the North (Hudson) River and start the long, humiliating retreat across New Jersey.

When the exhausted army crossed the Delaware River to the relatively safety of Philadelphia, the situation was desperate beyond belief. Almost all of the military supplies and artillery had been lost in the defense of New York. Most of the men's enlistments would expire on December 31st. Washington would be left with a skeleton of his original army. Almost to a man, everyone thought the war had already been lost and morale could not have been lower. It was at this juncture that the greatness of George Washington shone through. Washington realized that an invading army cannot conquer a country by marching through it. It had to be occupied. Every city and town had to have a garrison stationed there in order to maintain control. That was their weakness!

He devised a plan to re-cross the Delaware River and attack one of the garrison towns with what was left of his army. Intelligence told him that the most vulnerable town would be Trenton. Entirely by force of his personality he convinced enough of his army to prolong their leaving the army and with the arrival of fresh troops from New England made the attack possible.

The only problem remaining was would it be possible to cross the Delaware River in the middle of winter? If it could be done at all, the only man capable of pulling it off was John Glover. Colonel Glover was consulted by Washington and his response was typical of him: "*not to be troubled about that, as his boys could manage it.*" At dusk Glover's men started ferrying the army across the ice choked Delaware

River in Durham boats. In addition to the danger of the ice flows at about 11:00 p.m. a snow storm started reducing visibility to near zero.

General Henry Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery, realized that the wet weather would make the soldier's primer powder next to useless, hence the artillery would be all the more important. He supervised the loading of eighteen cannons on the boats. Later he wrote: " *. . . perseverance accomplished what at first seemed impossible*". John Glover's Regiment was worth a dozen Regiments that night. Without them there would not have been a victory at Trenton, a turning point of the Revolution.

Historian George Trevelyan noted: "*It may be doubted whether so small a number of men ever employed so short a space of time with greater or more lasting results upon the history of the world.*" The crossing was successfully made, surprise achieved and Trenton fell into our hands along with 918 prisoners, several much needed brass cannons and a great deal of supplies. John Glover's save Number 3!

After playing an important part in the Battle of Trenton, Glover went home - his wife, Hannah, was ill. John and Hannah were married on October 30th 1754, at Marblehead. They had eleven children: John (1756) who served as Captain in his father's Regiment; Hannah (1757 - died in infancy); Daniel (1759 - died in infancy) ; Hannah (1761), Samuel (1762), Jonas (1764), Tabitha (1765); Susannah (1767); Mary (1769); Sarah "*Sally*" (1771) and Jonathan (1773). With so many young children, and his financial affairs in disorder owing to his absence, it is understandable that his attention turned to his family. Hannah passed away on November 13th, 1778.

George Washington recognized Glover's value and requested that Congress promote him to Brigadier General. They did so February 21st, 1777. Upon learning of the promotion, he wrote to General Washington saying on April 1st, 1777, " *. . . but when I consider my own inabilities & inexperience, I cannot think myself in any degree capable of doing the duty, necessary to be done by an officer of that rank, these are my only objections, which I hope will have weight, with your Excellency as to excuse one from accepting the Commission . . . .*"

General Washington replied:
"Headquarters, Morristown, April 26th, 1777.
Sir: After the conversation I had with you before you left the Army last winter, I was not a little surprised at the contents of yours of the 1st Instant. As I had not the least doubt but you would accept of the Commission of Brigadier, if conferred upon you by Congress. . . . Diffidence in an Officer is a good mark, because it will always endeavour to bring himself up to what he conceives to be the full line of his duty; but I think I may tell you without flattery, that I know of no man better qualified than you to conduct a Brigade, you

have activity and industry, and as you very well know the duty of a Colonel, you know how to exact that duty from others . . .
George Washington"

Glover accepted the promotion and was appointed a Brigade commander and sent to
upstate New York to confront British General John Burgoyne under the command of American Major General Horatio Gates. With the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and the capture of his army, Glover was assigned to escort the prisoners of war (known to history as the convention army) to Boston. He guarded 2,139 British soldiers, 2,022 Hessian and 830 Canadians to Cambridge, Massachusetts. After accomplishing the assignment without incident, General Glover returned to his Marblehead home, because of family concerns.

During the summer of the following year, 1778, he was called back to active service in the failed attempt to dislodge the British force at Newport, Rhode Island. Once again Glover served with distinction.

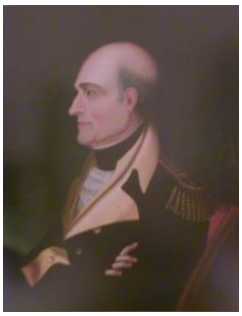
Following that assignment, General Glover took a post in the Hudson Highlands. He served on the board of officers that court martialed British Major John Andre. General Glover spent the rest of the war in the Highlands and did not participate in the southern campaign. While on leave he married to Francis Fosdick, a cousin of Paul Revere. At the end of the war, Brigadier General John Glover was breveted a Major General on September 30th, 1783, very much deserved.

Many leaders of the quest for independence suffered heavily during the Revolutionary War. General Glover was no exception. He lost his first wife, of 24 years; his eldest son, Captain John Glover was captured in 1778 by the British and was lost at sea while being transported to England.

General Glover contracted the dreaded malaria in late 1777 which cost him his health. His personal wealth was greatly diminished by the collapse of the maritime economy. After the war Glover served two terms in the Massachusetts State Legislature, and six terms as a Selectman for Marblehead. In 1789, President George Washington visited Marblehead and was entertained by Glover.

General John Glover died of hepatitis on January 30th, 1787, at age 64, at his home in Marblehead. He was buried in the Old Burial Hill cemetery

COL Edward Hand



Edward Hand was an American military and political leader in the American Revolution and the early years of the new nation.

Hand was born in Ireland on December 31, 1744. He became a doctor before being sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1767, by the British army. He served in the British army until 1774, when he resigned to become a doctor in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1775, he enlisted in the Continental Army and assisted the Americans during the American Revolution. He was present at the struggle for Boston in 1775 and also for New York in 1776. He also fought against the British at Trenton and Princeton. In 1777, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and became the commander of Fort Pitt (modern-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

At Fort Pitt, Hand was to deal with the British soldiers and Indians occupying the Ohio Country. Hand hoped to sway those natives that were neutral in the conflict or loyal to the British over to the American side. This became an almost impossible task after the murder of Cornstalk, a leader of the Shawnee Indians, in September 1777. Cornstalk had visited Fort Randolph in what is now West Virginia to warn the Americans that the Shawnees were planning an attack. Militiamen blamed Cornstalk for several recent attacks on the Americans and killed him.

In 1778, Hand decided to punish the Mingo Indians for siding with the British. He led five hundred militiamen to the Mahoning River. Simon Girty participated in the campaign as both a guide and interpreter for the Americans. Hand's men failed to locate any natives. Seeing that his men were hungry, tired, and cold, Hand ordered a return to Fort Pitt. On the way back, they came across a small village of Delaware Indians. Among the Delawares were family members of Captain Pipe. Although the Delawares were currently at peace with the Americans, the militiamen attacked. The soldiers killed two Indians, including Captain Pipe's brother. Most of the Delawares escaped death because they

informed Hand of a village of Munsee Indians nearby. Hand sent a small detachment to capture the Munsees. The soldiers found only four women and a young boy. The militiamen killed all of the captives except for one woman. Hand disapproved of the murders, since they were of non-combatants. He was not present when the executions took place and, thus, could not stop them. His men returned to Fort Pitt. The campaign against the natives became known as the "Squaw Campaign," because most of the Indians that the Americans killed and captured were women.

In 1778, Hand transferred to New York. He remained in the Continental Army until the war's conclusion in 1783, and he rose to the rank of major general. Following the war, he returned to his medical practice. He was elected to the Confederation Congress in 1784, serving two years. Hand was an assemblyman in the Pennsylvania legislature from 1785 to 1786, and he served in the Pennsylvania convention that ratified the United States Constitution. He was a member of the Federalist Party and strongly opposed Thomas Jefferson in the election in 1800. Edward Hand died on September 3, 1802

COL Charles Scott

Charles Scott was born in April 1739 in Goochland County, Virginia, in the area that became Powhatan County. His father, Samuel Scott, and his grandfather, Captain John Scott, were both vestrymen of St. Peter's Parish. Samuel Scott, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, died in 1755 and left the younger Scott an orphan. Charles Scott was educated by his parents and in the rural schools of Virginia, 1755 he was apprenticed to a carpenter. On February 25, 1762, Scott married Frances Sweeney of Cumberland County, Virginia; the couple settled in Woodford County, Kentucky. With the help of slaves owned by his wife, Scott ran a mill on a large land plot near Muddy Creek and the James River. Scott had eight children, one of whom was a twin believed to have died in infancy.

As a young man, Scott was on his way home from the market with a beef when he heard a sergent recruiting soldiers. Enamored of the uniforms and military music, h e immediately enlisted to serve in the French and Indian War. He was given the rank of corporal and participated in Braddock's Expedition in 1755. In October 1755, he was assigned to George Washington's Virginia Regiment and won acclaim as a scout and woodsman. He was assigned to Colonel William Byrd's command in 1760 During Byrd's expeditions against the Cherokee, Scott rose to the rank of captain.

At the outset of the Revolutionary War, Scott raised a company of Virginia militia and commanded them in the December 9, 1775 Battle of Great Bridge.[Scott's company was the first raised south of the James River for service in the Revolutionary War.[5] On February 13, 1776, Congress commissioned him as a lieutenant colonel in the 2nd Virginia Regiment. On August 12, 1776, he was promoted to colonel of the 5th Virginia Regiment.
In November 1776, Scott's unit joined George Washington in New Jersey. They remained with Washington through 1778, and Scott served as Washington's chief of intelligence toward the end of this period. He was promoted to brigadier general on April 2, 1777, and his unit weathered the winter of 1777–78 at Valley

Forge. Scott's brigade participated in both the first and second battles of Trenton, but their major engagement was the February 1, 1777 Battle of Drake's Farm. Later, they fought in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and were the last unit to leave the field following the Battle of Monmouth.[7][5] Scott also participated in General Wayne's victory at the Battle of Stony Point in 1779. Scott's brigade joined Benjamin Lincoln's army at Charleston, South Carolina on March 30, 1780. Scott was captured by the British at Fall of Charleston later that year, and was held prisoner at Haddrell's Point for two years.[He was paroled in March 1781 and exchanged for Lord Rawdon in July 1782. For his service, he was brevetted to the rank of major general in 1783.[5]

In 1785, Scott visited the area that would become Kentucky with Peyton Short. He moved to Woodford County near Versailles in 1787. His first foray into the political arena came in 1789, when he served one term in the Virginia House of Delegates, representing Woodford County. In 1792, the same year Kentucky became a state, the state legislature created a new county from Woodford County and named it Scott County in honor of General Scott. He was also chosen as a presidential elector in 1793, 1801, and 1809. He dreamed of founding a settlement on his land called "Petersburg" and having it become the state capital In June 1782, Scott's son Samuel had been shot and scalped by Indians while fishing with a friend. In 1790, President Washington appointed Scott to a military board in Kentucky to investigate the need for armed frontier troops to quell Indian attacks. He and James Wilkinson were given charge of the Kentucky militia, and Scott participated in the Harmar Campaign against the Scioto during the Northwest Indian War. During that campaign, Merritt, another of Scott's sons, was killed. Charles Scott commanded the Kentucky forces in St. Clair's campaign in 1791, including the disastrous Battle of the Wabash. On June 25, 1792, he was appointed major general of the Kentucky Militia, 2nd Division. On August 20, 1794, he participated in the American victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.
Scott's wife, Frances, died October 6, 1804, and on July 25, 1807, he married Judith Cary (Bell) Gist, widow of Nathaniel Gist — a cousin of General Mordecai Gist. They moved to her family's plantation in Bourbon and Clark counties.

In 1808, Scott was elected governor of Kentucky by a wide margin over John Allen and Green Clay. He was injured in a fall on the icy steps of the governor's mansion during his first year in office, leaving him on crutches for the rest of his life.[6] His handicap forced him to rely heavily on Secretary of State Jesse Bledsoe throughout his term; Bledsoe often delivered the governor's messages to the legislature.

Scott attempted to improve the state's faltering economy by lowering taxes,

encouraging economic development in the state, and pursuing sound financial policies, but many of his proposed reforms did not pass the General Assembly. He did secure passage of a replevy law that allowed debtors up to a year to repay their creditors if they offered bond and security.

As tensions with Britain increased in the lead-up to the War of 1812, Scott tried to pacify the General Assembly by pointing out that France had also violated American rights. When it became clear that war was inevitable, however, Scott brevetted William Henry Harrison to the rank of major general in the state's militia, and raised an additional 1,400 recruits to serve under him.

Following his term as governor, Scott retired from public life to "Canewood," his farm in Clark County.[6] During his retirement years, he was dogged by rumors that he drank and used profanity excessively. He died October 22, 1813. He was originally buried in a private family cemetery, but was re-interred at Frankfort Cemetery in Frankfort on November 8, 1854. Besides Scott County and Scottsville in Kentucky, Scott County, Indiana and Scottsville, Virginia are named in his honor.

BG John Stark

When Stark was 8 years old, his family moved to Derryfield, where he lived for the rest of his long life. During King George's War, he was captured by Abenaki warriors and brought back to Quebec. While a prisoner of the Abinaki, he and his fellow prisoners were made to run the guantlet of warriors on both sides armed with sticks. John grabbed the stick out of the first warriors hands and proceeded to attack his was thought the guantlet taking the rest of the warriors by surprise. The chief was so impressed by this act that Stark was adopted into the tribe, where he spent the winter. Then next spring, a goverment agent sent from Massachusetts in Quebec to work on the exchange of prisoners paid his ransom and John returned to New Hampshire.

Stark enlisted as a second lieutenant under Maj. Robert Rogers during the French and Indian War. As part of the daring Rogers' Rangers, he gained valuable battle experience and knowledge of the Northern frontier of the American colonies. At the end of the war, he retired as a captain and returned to Derryfield.
The Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 15, 1775 signalled the start of the Revolutionary War, and Stark returned to military service. On April 23, he accepted a colonelcy in the New Hampshire Militia and was given command of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment. As soon as he could muster his men, he ferried and marched them south to Boston to support the blockaded American force there. He made his headquarters in the confiscated Isaac Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts.

On June 16, the Americans, fearing a preemptive British attack on their positions in Cambridge and Roxbury, decided to take and hold the high ground surrounding the city, including Dorchester Heights, Bunker Hill, and Breed's Hill. Holding these positions would allow them to oppose any British landing. The positions could also be used to emplace cannon which could threaten the British ships blockading the harbor.

When the British awoke on June 17 to find hastily constructed fortifications on Breed's Hill, British Gen. Thomas Gage knew that he would have to drive the

Americans out before fortifications were complete. He ordered the HMS Lively, a 38-gun frigate, to begin shelling the American positions immediately and ordered Maj. Gen. William Howe to prepare to land his troops. Thus began the Battle of Bunker Hill. Col. William Prescott held the hill throughout the intense initial bombardment with only a few hundred untrained militia. Prescott knew that he was sorely outgunned and outnumbered. He sent a desperate request for reinforcements.

Stark and his New Hampshire minutemen arrived at the scene soon after Prescott's request. The Lively had begun a rain of accurate artillery fire directed at Charlestown Neck, the narrow strip of land connecting Charlestown to the American positions. On the Charlestown side, several companies from other regiments were milling around in disarray, afraid to march into range of the artillery fire. Stark ordered the men to stand aside and calmly marched his men to Prescott's positions without taking any casualties.

When the New Hampshire militia arrived, the grateful Prescott allowed Stark to deploy his men where he saw fit. Stark surveyed the ground and immediately saw that the British would probably try to flank the Americans by landing on the beach of the Mystic River, below and to the left of Breed's Hill. He led his men to the low ground between Mystic Beach and the hill and ordered them to "fortify" a 2-rail fence by stuffing straw and grass between the rails. They extended the fence by throwing up a crude stone wall.

After this fortification was hastily constructed, Stark deployed his men 3-deep behind the wall. A large contingent of British with the Royal Welch Fusiliers in the lead advanced towards the fortifications. The Americans crouched and waited until the advancing British were almost on top of them, and then stood up and fired as one. They unleashed a fierce and unexpected volley directly into the faces of the fusiliers, killing 90 in an instant and breaking their advance. The fusiliers retreated in panic. A charge of British infantry was next, climbing over their dead comrades to test Stark's line—this charge too was decimated by a withering fusillade by the Americans. A third charge was repulsed in a similar fashion, again with heavy losses to the British. The British officers wisely withdrew their men from that landing point and decided to land elsewhere, with the support of artillery.

Later in the battle, as the Americans were forced from the hill, Stark directed the New Hampshire regiment's fire to provide cover for Prescott's retreating troops. The day's New Hampshire dead were later buried in the central burying ground, Medford, Massachusetts.

While the British did eventually take the hill that day, their losses were so great,

especially among the officers, that they could not hold the positions. This allowed Gen. George Washington, who arrived in Boston 2 weeks after the battle, to place his cannon on Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights. This placement threatened the British fleet in Boston Harbor and forced Gage to withdraw all his forces from the Boston garrison and sail south.
As Washington prepared to return south to fight the British there, he knew that he desperately needed experienced men like Stark to command regiments in the Continental Army. Washington immediately offered him a command in the Continental Army. His New Hampshire regiment agreed to attach themselves temporarily to the Continental Army. Stark and his men traveled to the New Jersey colony with Washington and fought bravely in the Battle of Princeton and Battle of Trenton.

After Trenton, Washington asked Stark to return to New Hampshire to recruit more men for the Continental Army. He agreed, but upon returning home, he learned that while he was fighting in New Jersey, a fellow New Hampshire, Col. Enoch Poor, had been promoted to Brigadier General in the Continental Army. In Stark's opinion, Poor had refused to march his militia regiment to Bunker Hill to join the battle, instead choosing to keep his regiment at home. Stark, an experienced woodsman and a fighting commander, had been passed over by someone with no experience and apparently no will to fight. On March 23, 1777, Stark resigned his commission in disgust, although he pledged his aid to New Hampshire should it be needed.

Four months later, Stark was offered a commission as brigadier-general of the New Hampshire militia. He accepted on the strict condition that he would not be answerable to Continental Army authority. Soon after receiving his commission, he was ordered by Brig. Gen. Philip Schuyler to depart from Charlestown, New Hampshire to reinforce the Continental army at Saratoga, New York. He refused and instead led his men to meet the British at the Battle of Bennington. Before engaging the British and Hessian troops, he prepared his men to fight to the death, shouting "There are your enemies, the Red Coats and the Tories. They are ours or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow!"

Stark's men, with some help from the Vermont militia, routed the British forces there and prevented British Gen. John Burgoyne from being resupplyed. His action contributed directly to the surrender of Burgoyne's northern army at the Battle of Saratoga some months later. This battle is seen as the turning point in the Revolutionary War, as it was the first major defeat of a British general and it convinced the French that the Americans were worthy of military aid.
Stark became widely known as the "Hero of Bennington." After serving with distinction throughout the rest of the war, he retired to his farm in Derryfield. It has been said that of all the Revolutionary War generals, he was the only true

Cincinnatus, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, because he truly retired from public life at the end of the war. In 1809, a group of Bennington veterans gathered to commemorate the battle. Stark, then aged 81, was not well enough to travel, but he sent a letter to his comrades, which closed "Live free or die. Death is not the worst of evils." The motto "Live Free or Die" became the New Hampshire state motto in 1945.

COL Joseph Reed

Joseph Reed (August 27, 1741 – March 5, 1785) was a Pennsylvania lawyer, military aide, and statesman of the Revolutionary Era. He served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and while in Congress signed the Articles of Confederation. He served as President of Pennsylvania's Supreme Executive Council, a position analogous to the modern office of Governor.

Reed was born in Trenton, New Jersey, the son of Andrew Reed, a shopkeeper and merchant, and Theodosia Bowes. His brother, Bowes Reed (1740–1794), would serve as a colonel in the Revolutionary War and as Secretary of State of New Jersey. The family moved to Philadelphia shortly after his birth. The early education of Joseph was of particular importance to his father, who enrolled the boy at Philadelphia Academy, later to be known as the University of Pennsylvania. He received his bachelor's degree from Princeton University and soon after began his professional education under Richard Stockton. In the summer of 1763 he sailed for England, where for two years he continued his studies in law at Middle Temple in London. During the course of his studies, he became romantically attached to Esther de Berdt, the daughter of the Agent for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Dennis de Berdt. De Berdt, though very fond of Joseph, initially refused his consent for Esther to marry, knowing of Reed's intention to return to Philadelphia. Reed returned to the Colonies with only a tenuous engagement to Esther, with the understanding that he would soon return to settle permanently in Great Britain. After the death of his father, Reed finally returned to London, to find that Esther's father had died during his crossing. They married in May 1770 at Saint Luke's Church in London. Finding the de Berdt family in financial difficulties, Reed remained in London long enough to help in settling Mr. de Berdt's affairs. Esther and Joseph sailed for America in October of that year, along with the widowed Mrs. de Berdt.[1]

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Reed had a successful Philadelphia law practice, which he resigned at the request of George Washington in order to serve the General in the capacity of secretary and aide-de-camp. In 1775, Reed held the rank of Colonel. Colonel Joseph Reed served as aide to General and

Commander in Chief Washington, who had given birth to the Navy with the commissioning of first the ship "Hannah" on September 2, 1775, and then the commissioning of six other cruisers (Hannah, Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, Washington, Lee, Lynch, Warren) that were very important in Washington's "siege" strategy encirclement of the British in Boston.

On October 20, 1775, Reed wrote a famous letter (see it at http://memory.loc.gov/mss/mgw/mgw3b/001/085084.jpg) to Colonel Glover of the "Marblehead Men" Regiment of seamen in the Continental Army setting the design of the First Navy Flag, the Evergreen Tree of Liberty flag. Colonel Glover was the owner of the Hannah (named for his wife) and was the action officer along with Stephen Moylan for commissioning the other first Navy ships, (Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, Lee, Lynch, Warren, and Washington) often called the "Washington Cruisers". Reed wrote: "What do you think of a Flag with a white Ground, a tree in the middle, the motto (Appeal to Heaven.)" That Liberty Tree flag became the "true tree" first Navy flag, not the "fake snake" flag of a snake on its belly crawling over the Sons of Liberty red and white stripes flag. In 1776, Reed served as Adjutant-General of the American army. In 1777, Reed was offered the positions of Brigadier General and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—both of which he declined. In December 1776 Geo. Washington anxious to know the location of General Charles Lee's forces opened a letter from the latter to Reed which indicated they were both questioning Washington's abilities. This was extremely disconcerting to Washington as Reed was one of his most trusted officers. He continued to serve in the army without pay until the close of the war, however with possibly less than 3 years in the Continental Army, Reed is not listed as a Propositi of the Society of the Cincinnati as of late a.d. 2007. Though he took part in many military engagements in the northern and eastern sections of the war, he was never wounded. He was elected to Congress in 1778, while also serving Pennsylvania as President (Governor). When offered a bribe of £10,000 sterling, and the most valuable office in the colonies to promote the cause of colonial reconciliation with the British crown, Reed's reply was, "I am not worth purchasing; but, such as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it."

Reed's loyalty is contrasted to the treason of Benedict Arnold. Reed was credited with being the first to detect the treason of Benedict Arnold. As a delegate to the Continental Congress, Reed tried Arnold for malpractices of his military duties while in command at Philadelphia, though the trial was strongly opposed by other members of Congress.

In 1778, Reed was one of the five delegates from Pennsylvania to sign the Articles of Confederation. On 1 December 1778, he was elected President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, a position analogous to the modern

office of Governor. Reed received sixty one of the sixty three votes cast and took office immediately. George Bryan, Acting President since the death of Thomas Wharton on 23 May, received only one vote for President but was re-elected to the Vice-Presidency in similarly one-sided voting. Reed was reelected to the Presidency twice—on 11 November 1779 and 14 November 1780—each time defeating William Moore, the second time by a vote of fifty-nine to one. Reed's third and final term came to a close 15 November 1781, when he was succeeded by William Moore.

Reed's antipathy to Pennsylvania's Loyalist residents has been well attested by historic sources. While in Congress, he advocated seizure of Loyalist properties and trying those aligned with Great Britain for treason. Reed and his family themselves lived in a confiscated Loyalist home. Congress as a whole had a much more tolerant outlook regarding Loyalist citizens. While President of Pennsylvania he oversaw numerous trials of suspected Loyalists.
Note that Reed's term as President of Pennsylvania (Governor) December 1, 1778 to November 15, 1781 corresponds to the time where America's fortunes during the War went from near desolation at Valley Forge in December 1777 to May 1778, to victory at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. As former Aide to General Washington in Cambridge, such positive reversal of fortune was not coincidence. Working with James Madison in the Continental Congress, a bill was passed that allowed General Anthony Wayne to gather the resources in Pennsylvania that were necessary for his army to march to Yorktown to help seal the fate of the defeat of the British Army under Cornwallis. Washington showed leadership, friendship, and humility by directing the British to surrender to his second in command, Benjamin Lincoln, who had been poorly treated by the British when he had to surrender to Clinton in Charleston. As was proper military protocol, Cornwallis sent out his second in command, General Charles O'Hara, not for the 'sore loser' excuses most historians repeat.

In 1784, he visited England for the sake of his health. His voyage was attended with little good effect. He died on the 5th of March, 1785, in his forty-third year.

Col Daniel Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK, Daniel, soldier, born in Rhode Island in 1741; died in Morristown, New Jersey, in January, 1777. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, practiced law in Providence, Rhode Island, and was lieutenant colonel of militia.

Daniel Hitchcock that was a co-conspiritor to the Gaspee Affair and quite possibly was directly involved in the burning of the Gaspee itself, was born in Springfield, MA c1740, educated at Yale, and practiced law in Providence. He had strong revolutionary leanings that contributed to his contempt of the Gaspee Commission subpoena, and he was among the first to organize an Army battalion from Providence to fight for independence from the British. He fought nobly for this cause and was wounded in the Battle of Trenton in 1777, succumbing to the combination of his wounds, exposure, and chronic disease. He was personally recognized by George Washington as a hero of the American Revolution.

In the beginning of the Revolution he enlisted in the Continental army, and commanded a Rhode Island regiment at the siege of Boston, and a brigade at Princeton, although he was far advanced in the disease from which he afterward died. On the battle-field of the latter engagement General Washington took him by the hand, and in the presence of the army thanked him for his gallant service.

CPT William Washington

William Washington was one of a small, loyal cadre of key field officers who served with distinction in the Continental Army for duration of the War of the American Revolution. His independent operations and battlefield actions as a cavalry commander in the South were comparable to the exploits of his better-known fellow officers. Unlike William Davie, Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Francis Marion, Daniel Morgan and Thomas "Gamecock" Sumter -- as well as their famous British adversary, Banastre Tarleton -- an extensive, published biography has been missing.

Maj. General Nathanael Greene referred to "Light Horse Harry" Lee as his "eye," but he called Colonel Washington his "arm." Washington was a gallant battlefield commander who personally led his men, and he was wounded on at least two occasions (possibly four). His battlefield dash and personal bravery were balanced by modesty and selflessness, and the mercurial aspects of his military career offer a view of the difficulties in maintaining the cavalry. His story is thus an all the more believable, fascinating example of the war's soldier-cavalrymen.

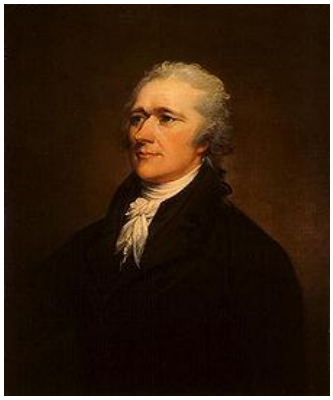
William Washington was born on February 28, 1752. He and George Washington were second cousins, once removed. He was elected a captain of the 3rd Virginia Regiment in 1775. He fought at Harlem Heights. He was one of the few Patriot wounded at the Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776. In January 1777, he was promoted to major in the newly formed 4th Continental Light Dragoons. In late 1778, Congress promoted him to lieutenant colonel of the 3rd Dragoons and told him to take full command of the regiment. In late 1779 the rebuilt 3rd was ordered to South Carolina.

William Washington and Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton frequently faced each other in cavalry skirmishes and full-fledged battles. William encountered Tarleton near Sandy Hill on March 27, 1780, Monck's Corner on April 14th and Lenud's Ferry on May 6th. Washington then retreated to North Carolina until October. On December 4th, he skirmished at Rugeley's Farm. Later that month, he defeated Tories at Hammond Stores. Washington then fought at Cowpens on January 17, 1781, Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781, Hobkirk's Hill on April 25, 1781 and was captured at Eutaw Springs on September 8, 1781. He married Jane Elliott on April 21, 1782. The couple had two children. He was an active member of the South Carolina General Assembly for 17 years. He hosted President George Washington in 1791. He died on March 6, 1810.

William Washington's military career reflected the glory and the desperation of the War of the American Revolution. He was one of a vital core of young officers who often accomplished much with very little resources. His cavalry was essential to Greene's

successful campaign to drive the British from the Carolinas. That Washington embodied the spirit of resistance until the end is certain, and it was the very spirit that was required to defeat the British in North America. British military historian Sir John Fortesque observed: "It is true that Tarleton and, still more conspicuously, the American Colonel Washington had occasionally wrought great results by the charge of a mere handful of sabres."

LTC Alexander Hamilton



Alexander Hamilton
(January 11, 1757 – July 12, 1804)

Born a British subject on the island of Nevis in the West Indies on January 11, 1755. His father was James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant of St. Christopher. Hamilton's mother was Rachael Fawcette Levine, of French Huguenot descent. When Rachael was very young, she had married a Danish proprietor of St. Croix named John Michael Levine. Ms. Levine left her husband and was later divorced from him on June 25, 1759. Under the Danish law which had granted her divorce, she was forbidden from remarrying. Thus, Hamilton's birth was illegitimate. Business failures resulted the bankruptcy of his father and with the death of his mother, Alexander entered the counting house of Nicholas Cruger and David Beekman, serving as a clerk and apprentice at the age of twelve. By the age of fifteen, Alexander was left in charge of the business. Opportunities for regular schooling were very limited. With the aid of funds advanced by friends, Hamilton studied at a grammar school in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. In 1774, he graduated and entered King's College (now Columbia University) in New York City and obtained a bachelor's of arts degree in just one year.
The War of Independence had began and at a mass meeting held in the fields in New York City on July 6, 1774, Hamilton made a sensational speech attacking British policies. Hamilton's military aspirations flowered with a series of early accomplishments. On March 14, 1776, he was commissioned captain of a company of artillery set up by the New York Providential Congress. Hamilton's company participated at the Battle of Long Island in August of 1776. At White Plains, in October of 1776, his battery guarded Chatterton's Hill and protected the withdrawal of William Smallwood's militia. On January 3, 1777, Hamilton's military reputation won the interest of General Nathaniel Greene. General Greene introduced the young Captain to General Washington with a recommendation for advancement. Washington made Hamilton his aide-de-

camp and personal secretary with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served four years as Washington's personal secretary and confidential aide. Longing for active military service, he resigned from Washington's staff after a dispute with the general, but remained in the army. At the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778), Hamilton again proved his bravery and leadership and he also won laurels at Yorktown (Sept. – Oct. 1781), where he led the American column in a final assault in the British works.

Hamilton married Elizabeth, the daughter of General Philip Schuyler on December 14, 1780. The Schuylers were one of the most distinguished families in New York. This connection placed Hamilton in the center of New York society. In 1782, he was admitted to legal practice in New York and became an assistant to Robert Morris who was then superintendent of finance.

Hamilton was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1782. He at once became a leading proponent of a stronger national government than what had been provided for by the Articles of Confederation. As a New York delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he advocated a national government that would have virtually abolished the states and even called for a president for life to provide energetic leadership. Hamilton left the convention at the end of June, but he did approve the Constitution subsequently drafted by his colleagues as preferable to the Articles of Confederation, although it was not as strong as he wished. Hamilton used his talents to secure the adoption of the Constitution and published a letter in the Constitution's defense. This letter was published in the New York Independent Journal on Oct. 2, 1787

Hamilton was one of three authors of The Federalist. This work remains a classic commentary on American constitutional law and the principals of government. Its inception and approximately three-quarters of the work are attributable to Hamilton (the rest belonging to John Jay and James Madison). Hamilton also won the New York ratification convention vote for the Constitution against great odds in July 17-July 26, 1788.

During Washington's presidency, Hamilton became the first secretary of the Treasury. Holding this office from September 11, 1789 to January 31, 1795, he proved himself a brilliant administrator in organizing the Treasury. In 1790 Hamilton submitted to Congress a report on the public credit that provided for the funding of national and foreign debts of the United States, as well as for federal assumption of the states' revolutionary debts. After some controversy, the proposals were adopted, as were his subsequent reports calling for the establishment of a national bank. He is chiefly responsible for establishing the credit of the United States, both at home and abroad. In foreign affairs his role was almost as influential. He persuaded Washington to adopt a policy of

neutrality after the outbreak of war in Europe in 1793, and in 1794 he wrote the instructions for the diplomatic mission to London that resulted in the Anglo-American agreement known as Jay's Treaty. Hamilton also became the esteemed leader of one of the two great political parties of the time.
After the death of George Washington, the leadership of the Federalist Party became divided between John Adams and Hamilton. John Adams had the prestige from his varied and great career and from his great strength with the people. Conversely, Hamilton controlled practically all of the leaders of lesser rank and the greater part of the most distinguished men in the country. Hamilton, by himself, was not a leader for the population. After Adams became President, Hamilton constantly advised the members of the cabinet and endeavored to control Adams's policy. On the eve of the presidential election of 1800, Hamilton wrote a bitter personal attack on the president that contained confidential cabinet information. Although this pamphlet was intended for private circulation, the document was secured and published by Aaron Burr, Hamilton's political and legal rival. Based on his opinion of Burr, Hamilton deemed it his patriotic duty to thwart Burr's ambitions. Burr forced a quarrel and subsequently challenged Hamilton to a duel. The duel was fought at Weehawken on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River opposite New York City. At forty-nine, Hamilton was shot, fell mortally wounded, and died the following day, July 12, 1804. It is unanimously reported that Hamilton himself did not intend to fire, his pistol going off involuntarily as he fell. Hamilton was apparently opposed to dueling following the fatal shooting of his son Philip in a duel in 1801. Further, Hamilton told the minister who attended him as he laid dying, "I have no ill-will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm. I forgive all that happened." His death was very generally deplored as a national calamity.

Apart from his contributions to The Federalist and his reorganization of the United States financial system in the 1790's Hamilton is best remembered for his consistent emphasis on the need for a strong central government. His advocacy of the doctrine of "implied powers" to advance a broad interpretation of the Constitution has been invoked frequently to justify the extension of federal authority and has greatly influence a number of Supreme Court decisions.

CPT Thomas Forrest

Thomas Forrest (1747–1825) was an American politician. He was member of the 16th Session of the United States Congress, and first chairman of the United States House Committee on Agriculture.

Forrest was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the American Revolutionary War was commissioned a captain in Col. Thomas Proctor's Pennsylvania Artillery October 5, 1776, promoted to major March 3, 1777, and lieutenant colonel December 2, 1778. He resigned October 7, 1781.

Forrest was elected as a Federalist to the Sixteenth Congress. He served as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture during the Sixteenth Congress. The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820. The population of the country was about 9 million and there were 213 Representatives in the House. Seven of these Representatives, under the chairmanship of Forrest were assigned to the new committee. Six other States were represented in this group: Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. (The United States Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry was founded December 9, 1825.)

He was again elected as a Federalist to the Seventeenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Milnor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1822.

He died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LTG William Howe

Howe, 5th Viscount Howe, British general, was the younger brother of George Augustus, killed in the Ticonderoga expedition of 1758, and of Richard, 4th Viscount and afterwards Earl Howe, the admiral. He entered the cavalry in 1746, becoming a lieutenant a year later. On the disbanding of his regiment in 1749 he was made captain-lieutenant and shortly afterwards captain by Lord Bury's 20th Regiment, in which Wolfe was then a field officer. Howe became major in 1756 and lieutenant colonel in 1757 of the 58th Regiment, which he commanded at the capture of Louisburg.

In Wolfe's expedition to Quebec, Howe distinguished himself greatly at the head of a composite light battalion. He led the advanced party in the landing at Wolfe's Cove and took part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham which followed. He commanded his own regiment in the defense of Quebec in 1759-60, led a brigade in the advance of Montreal and took part on his return to Europe in the siege of Belleisle in 1761. He was adjutant-general of the force which besieged and took Havana in 1762, and at the close of the war had acquired the reputation of being one of the most brilliant of the junior officers of the army.

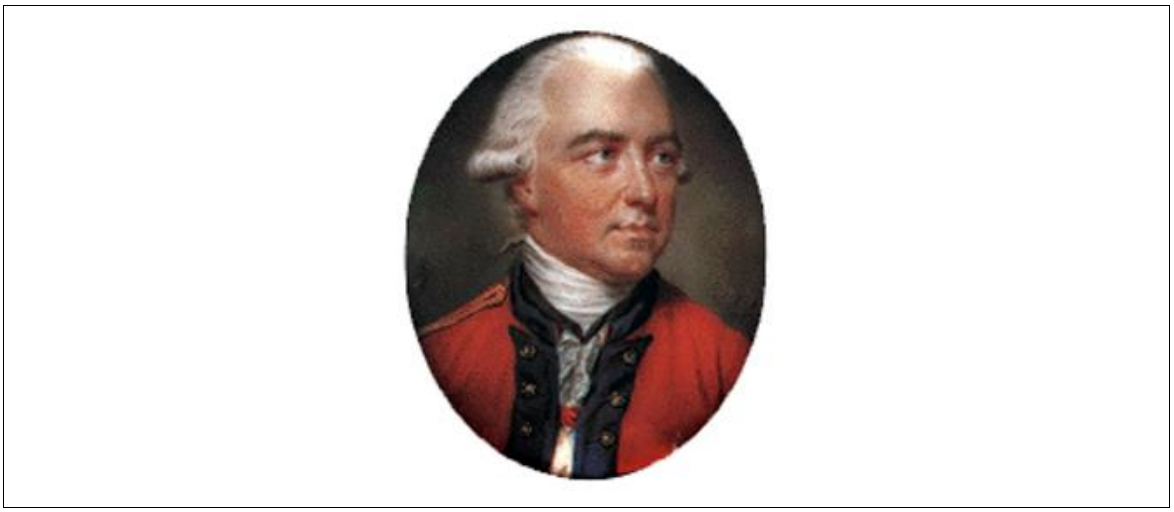
Howe was made colonel of the 46th foot in 1764 and lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight 4 years later. From 1758-80, he was M.P. for Nottingham. In 1772, he became major-general, and in 1774, he was entrusted with the training of light infantry companies on a new system, the training-ground being Salisbury Plain. Shortly after this, Howe was sent out to North America. He did not agree with the policy of the government towards the colonists, and regretted in particular that he was sent to Boston, where the memory of his eldest brother was still cherished by the inhabitants, and Gen. Thomas Gage, in whom he had no confidence, commanded in chief. He was the senior officer after Gage, and led the troops actively engaged in the storming of the Battle of Bunker Hill. He himself was in the thickest of the fighting. In the same year, he was made K.B. and a lieutenant general, and appointed, with the local rank of general, to the chief command in the seat of war. He retained it until May 1778--on the whole with success. The cause of his registration was his feeling that the home

government had not afforded the proper support. After his return to England, he and his brother engaged in a heated but fruitless controversy with the ministers. Howe's own defense is embodied in the "Narrative of Sir William Howe before a Committee of the House of Commons" in London on 1780.

In 1782, Howe was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance; in 1790, he was placed in command of the forces organized for action against Spain, and in 1793 he was made a full general. He held various home commands in the early part of the French revolutionary war, in particular that of the eastern district at the critical moment when the French established their forces on the Dutch coast. When Earl Howe died in 1799, Sir William succeeded to the Irish viscounty. He had been made governor of Berwick-on-Tweed in 1795, and in 1805, he became governor of Plymouth, where he died. With his death, the Irish peerage became extinct.

Father: Emmanuel Scrope Howe, 2nd Viscount Howe (d. 1735)
Mother: Mary Sophia Charlotte
Brother: George Augustus Howe (d. 1758)
Brother: Richard Howe, 4th Viscount Howe (d. 1799)
Honored with Knighthood in 1775.

Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton



General Sir Henry Clinton KB (16 April 1730-23 December 1795) was a British army officer and politician who is best known for his service as a general during the Revolutionary War, during most of which he was the British Commander-in-Chief in North America. In addition to his military service he was also a Member of Parliament and the Governor of Gibraltar.

Clinton came from a noble family that could trace its lineage to 1066 and had a long history of service to the Crown. The son of an admiral of the fleet, Sir Henry Clinton had two sons who continued the family tradition of high command: General Sir William Henry Clinton (1769-1846), and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton (1771-1829).

Clinton was born in Newfoundland, where his father, George Clinton, was serving as commodore-governor. The younger Clinton grew up mostly in New York, where his father was Royal Governor from 1741 until 1753. Both George and Henry benefited from the patronage of the Dukes of Newcastle, George's promotion to flag rank, and his appointment as Governor of New York were arranged by Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (he was George's brother's brother-in-law), and Henry's career would be furthered by the first Duke's successors.

When he was around 18, Henry Clinton served in the New York militia. In 1751, Henry went to England and began his career in the British Army, rising in rank with commissions purchased by his family. He was commissioned as a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and by 1758 had risen to lieutenant colonel in the 1st Foot Guards. Between 1760 and 1762, late in the Seven Years' War, Clinton distinguished himself as an aide-de-camp to Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and he was promoted to full colonel in 1762. After the peace, he

received the command of a regiment of foot. Clinton was promoted to major general in 1772, and in the same year he obtained a seat in Parliament through the influence of his cousin Henry Pelham-Clinton, the Duke of Newcastle. He remained a Member of Parliament until 1784, first for Boroughbridge and subsequently for Newark-on-Trent.

In March 1775, in response to the American Revolution, George III dispatched reinforcements to the colonies under Clinton and fellow major-generals William Howe and John Burgoyne, to strengthen the British position in Boston. On 17 June, with the British Army having been besieged in Boston since April, Clinton was one of the British field commanders in the Battle of Bunker Hill. This assault to drive the rebels from the heights north of Boston harbor was successful, but only at the heavy cost of over 1,000 British casualties. Fearing that a similar situation would arise to the south of the harbor, upon Dorchester Heights, Clinton strongly advocated that British forces secure them against rebel occupation, but his warnings went unheeded by Howe. In January 1776, Clinton was sent south with a small fleet and 1,500 men to assess military opportunities in the Carolinas. During his absence, in March, his fears were realized when the Dorchester Heights were occupied and fortified by the rebels, causing the British to retreat to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In June 1776, an attack under Clinton's command was made on Fort Sullivan at Charleston, South Carolina. Commodore Sir Peter Parker and Maj. Gen. Charles Lord Cornwallis commanded the force that had left Cork, Ireland on 1 December 1775, while the Loyalist force had been coordinated by North Carolina Royal Governor Josiah Martin. The troops would then march across Cape Fear and approach Charleston, South Carolina by land, while Parker and the naval force would blockade Charleston by sea. Clinton stopped at New York on 4 February to meet with New York Royal Governor William Tryon and left on 12 February. He stopped at Hampton Roads, Virginia on 17 February to meet with Virginia Governor Lord Dunmore. He was delayed in departing until 27 February, because of storms.

General Clinton finally reached Cape Fear on 12 March 1776. Soon, he was joined by North Carolina Royal Governor Josiah Martin and South Carolina Royal Governor William Lord Campbell, who told him that the defeat of a Tory force on 27 February at Moore's Creek Bridge, North Carolina had all but eliminated the probably of colonial Loyalist forces giving any aid. Clinton faced another problem when he arrived at Cape Fear. Commodore Parker was not waiting for him and neither were any Tories. The first ships did not arrive until 18 April and most did not arrive for another two weeks, while the last straggler arrived on 31 May 1776. Because of the delay and the lack of Tory support, Clinton decided to undertake a new mission. He favored moving into the

Chesapeake Bay, but Commodore Parker favored moving against Charleston and Clinton went along with Parker.

Parker had observed an unfinished fort on Sullivan's Island and thought that capturing the fort and controlling the harbor would be a simple task. The fleet left Cape Fear on 31 May and was off the coast of Charleston by the next day, 1 June 1776. It took a week to move the fleet to a position inside Charleston Bay. General Clinton chose to land his troops northeast of Sullivan's Island, on the unguarded Long Island, march across it, and ford at low tide to attack Sullivan's Island.

When General Clinton landed on June 16, he discovered the island was a swamp and the "ford" was seven feet deep at many places. On 18 June he informed Commodore Parker of his difficulties and he would only be able to render limited assistance. Nonetheless, Parker decided to attack on 23 June, but winds delayed him until the 28th, when he launched what has become known as the Battle of Fort Sullivan (1st Battle of Charleston). He was thwarted by the fort's commander, Colonel William Moultrie, and forced to withdraw from the bay. Clinton had been unable to anything more than watch.

It was a humiliating failure, and the campaign in the Carolinas was called off. The attack, made with the co-operation of the Royal Navy, failed because Clinton badly under-estimated the strength of the American forces in Charleston. The naval commander, Sir Peter Parker, engaged in an abortive attack on Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, which, being far more heavily fortified than anticipated, badly damaged the British squadron. Also present at the battle were Charles Cornwallis and Horatio Nelson.

General Clinton retreated to Long Island where he and is men were re-embarked for New York on 21 July. He returned to Sandy Hook, landing on 31 July and joined Maj. Gen. William Howe's camp on Staten Island. On 27 August 1776 at the Battle of Brooklyn Heights (Long Island), Clinton's diversionary flanking march left Gen. George Washington and the American Army trapped in Brooklyn Heights. Tension between Clinton and General Howe arose again and Howe sent Clinton to capture Newport, Rhode Island. Following Newport, Clinton had become frustrated and asked for leave, which was granted and he returned to England in the spring of 1777. While in England, Clinton was made a Knight of the Bath and promoted to lieutenant general for his actions in New York and Rhode Island.

In May 1778, after the British failure at Saratoga, Clinton replaced Howe as commander-in-chief for North America. He assumed command in Philadelphia. France had by this time openly entered the war as an American

ally, and because of this Clinton was ordered by his government to send 5,000 of his troops to the Caribbean, which forced him to withdraw from Philadelphia. He conducted a skillful retreat from there to New York, fighting a rearguard action against Washington's army at Monmouth on 28 June. Having concentrated his forces, for a time he pursued a policy of making forays from New York. Before the year's end he regained the initiative by sending an expedition south to strike at Georgia. This force took Savannah in December, and by early 1779 it had gained control of the hinterland.

This campaign in Georgia presumed strong silent Loyalist support that would appear as soon as the British were present in strength. The notion that the South was more likely to be friendly to British forces had been entertained by the American Secretary, Lord George Germain, for much of the war to date, a notion fed by Loyalist exiles in London. While the South on the whole was less receptive to the concept of independence from Britain, who provided the market for most of their plantation goods, the expected wave of public support for the arrival of the British troops never materialized, leaving Clinton and his subordinates isolated. For much of the rest of the war in the South, British commanders attempted to mobilize Loyalist support, but the results were never as helpful as they had hoped.

By late in 1779, having called in troops from Newport, Clinton had assembled a strong force for the next step in this strategy, an invasion of South Carolina. Clinton took personal command of this campaign. He wanted to take control of the South, hopeful of gaining support and manpower from local Tories. He would take the major port city of Charleston and then fan out and gain control of the four Southern colonies of George, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, thus controlling the Chesapeake Bay region as well as New York.

On 26 December 1779, Clinton sailed south from New York City with 8,700 troops and 5,000 sailors on 100 ships. The voyage south was filled with storms and the fleet was separated. They reformed off Florida's coast and sailed back north. It was decided that about 1,500 infantry would be put ashore north of Savannah as a diversionary force. They were joined by the cavalry who had to find mounts since all their horses had been put overboard due to injuries from the storms.

Clinton and the rest of the fleet then sailed north to within thirty miles of Charleston where he and his army forces were put ashore on James Island on 11 February 1780. Clinton undertook a meticulous approach march. A force commanded by Lieutenant General Lord Cornwallis finally crossed over to the mainland on 11 March. After sending Cornwallis and his cavalry under Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton and Maj. Patrick Ferguson to cut off lines of communication to

Charleston, Clinton personally oversaw the Siege of Charleston (2nd Battle of Charleston) that culminated on 12 May 12, 1780 with the city's surrender by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln.

Even though Clinton had wanted to oversee the rest of the campaign, another French fleet had been reported to be on its way to America, so he decided to return to New York, leaving 8,000 British troops in the southern theater under Cornwallis. Before departing for New York in June, Clinton gave Cornwallis command of the Southern Department. From New York, he oversaw the campaign in the South, and his correspondence to Cornwallis through the War showed an active interest in the affairs of his southern army.

However, as the campaign progressed, he grew further and further away from his subordinate. As the campaign drew to a close, the correspondence became more and more acrimonious. Part of this may be due to George Germain, whose correspondence with Cornwallis may have convinced the junior officer to start disregarding the orders of his superior and consider himself an independent commander.

In 1782, Clinton was replaced as commander-in-chief by Sir Guy Carleton, and he returned to England. His replacement is linked to the fate of the southern army, which was surrounded and forced to surrender by George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau, who commanded a combined French-American Army after the Siege of Yorktown.

In 1783, he attempted to clear his name by publishing a *Narrative of the Campaign of 1781 in North America* which was met with outrage by Lord Cornwallis. In addition to writing his narrative, he resumed his seat in Parliament until 1784. Clinton was re-elected to Parliament in 1790 for Launceston, a pocket borough controlled by his cousin Newcastle. Three years later, in October 1793, Clinton was promoted to full general. The following July he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, but he died at Portland Place before he was able to assume that post. Sir Henry Clinton held the command in America for four years, ending in disaster and defeat; his name was forever to be linked with the downfall of British control of the colonies. Historians have since shifted more blame onto Cornwallis. He was, wrote one observer, "an honourable and respectable officer of the German school; having served under Prince Ferdinand of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick. Vain, open to flattery; and from a great aversion to all business not military, too often misled by aides and favourites." Col. Sir Charles Stuart thought him "fool enough to command an army when he is incapable of commanding a troop of horse." Histporian Piers Mackesy argues that he was "a very capable general in the field." Clinton's interests were narrow and he was crippled by a lack of self-confidence. In a station where

political and administrative questions crowded in on the commander, he was ignorant of the realities of American opinion and exaggerated the value of Loyalists. He was a difficult colleague, for he was jealous, hot tempered, and quick to take dislikes and to notice slights.

LTG Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis

31 December 1738-5 October 1805

A British military commander and colonial governor. In the United States, he is best remembered as one of the leading British generals in the American Revolutionary War. His 1781 defeat by a combined American-French force at the Siege of Yorktown is generally considered the de-facto end of the war, as the bulk of British troops surrendered with Cornwallis. In India, where he served two terms as governor general, he is remembered for promulgating the Permanent Settlement. As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he argued for Catholic emancipation.

Charles Cornwallis was the eldest son of Charles Cornwallis, 5th Baron Cornwallis (later 1st Earl Cornwallis) (March 29, 1700 – June 23, 1762, in the Howells, near Bristol) and was born at Grosvenor Square in London, England, even though his family's estates were in Kent.

The Cornwallis family was established at Brome Hall, near Eye, in Suffolk, in the course of the 14th century, and members of it occasionally represented the county in the House of Commons during the next three hundred years. Frederick Cornwallis, created a Baronet in 1627, fought for King Charles I, and followed King Charles II into exile. He was made Baron Cornwallis, of Eye in the County of Suffolk, in 1661, and his descendants by fortunate marriages increased the importance of the family.

Cornwallis's parents were married on November 28, 1722 in St. James's, Westminster. His mother, Elizabeth Townshend (died December 1, 1785), was the daughter of the 2nd Viscount Townshend and a niece of the Prime Minister,

Sir Robert Walpole. His father was created Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Cornwallis and Viscount Brome in 1753, at which point he was styled Viscount Brome. His brother was Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. An uncle, Frederick, was Archbishop of Canterbury and another uncle, Edward, was a leading colonist in Canada.

Cornwallis's participation in the American Revolution began with his service as second in command to Henry Clinton. Clinton's forces arrived in North America in May 1776 at Cape Fear, North Carolina. These forces then shifted south and participated in the first siege of Charleston in June 1776. After the failure of this siege, Clinton and Cornwallis transported his troops north to serve under William Howe in the campaign for New York City. During this campaign, Cornwallis, who continued to serve under Clinton, fought with distinction in the Battle of Long Island, participated in the Battle of White Plains, and played a supporting role in capture of Fort Washington. At the end of the campaign, Cornwallis was then given an independent command in which he captured Fort Lee and pursued Washington's forces as far as New Brunswick.

After the New York City campaign and the subsequent occupation of New Jersey by the British army, Cornwallis prepared to leave for England as the army moved into winter quarters. However, as Cornwallis was preparing to embark in December 1776, Washington launched his surprise attack on Trenton. In response, Cornwallis's leave was cancelled and he was ordered to take command of the forces stationed in the Trenton area. Since Clinton was in England at this time, Cornwallis served directly under Howe. In response to Washington's initiative, Cornwallis gathered together garrisons scattered across New Jersey and moved them to Trenton. On January 2, 1777, he confronted Washington's army, which was positioned near Assunpink Creek. In the resulting Second Battle of Trenton, Cornwallis unsuccessfully attacked Washington's position late in the afternoon. Cornwallis prepared his troops to continue the assault of Washington's position the next day. During the night, however, Washington's forces escaped to attack the British outpost at Princeton. Though part of the credit for the success of the Continental Army's disengagement from Cornwallis is due to Washington's use of deception, including maintaining blazing campfires and keeping up sounds of camp activity, Cornwallis also contributed by not sending out patrols to monitor the Continental Army's activities.

After the battle of Princeton, Washington's forces moved north toward Morristown and the British Forces took up winter quarters in garrisons centered on New Brunswick and Perth Amboy. During the winter, Cornwallis participated in raids during the forage war in an attempt to deny the Continental forces access to supplies. In early spring, Cornwallis led a successful attack on Benjamin Lincoln's garrison at Bound Brook on April 12, 1777. However, these

engagements had no long-term impact as Howe had decided to withdraw his forces back towards New York City.

While serving directly under Howe, Cornwallis also participated as a field commander in the Philadelphia campaign of 1777. At the Battle of Brandywine Creek on September 11, 1777, Cornwallis was responsible for the flanking movement that ultimately forced the American forces from their position. Cornwallis also played an important role in the Battle of Germantown on October 4 and the capture of Fort Mercer in New Jersey on November 20. With the army in winter quarters in Philadelphia, Cornwallis took his long-delayed leave to England.

Cornwallis returned to Philadelphia to serve as second-in-command to Henry Clinton, who had replaced William Howe. Cornwallis commanded the rearguard during the overland withdrawal from Philadelphia to New York City and played an important role in the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. In November, 1778 Cornwallis once more returned to England to be with his ailing wife, Jemima, who died in February 1779.

Cornwallis returned to America in July 1779, where he was to play a central role as British commander in the Southern Campaign. At the end of 1779, Clinton and Cornwallis transported the bulk of their forces south and initiated the second siege of Charleston during the spring of 1780, which resulted in the surrender of the Continental forces under Benjamin Lincoln. After the siege of Charleston and the destruction of Abraham Buford's Virginia regiments at Waxhaw, Clinton returned to New York, leaving Cornwallis in command in the South. His tactics in America, especially during his Southern Command (1780–81), were excessively criticized by his political enemies in London. However, Cornwallis retained the confidence of George III and the British Government, enabling him to continue his career.

After the war Cornwallis returned to Britain, and in 1786 he was appointed Governor-General and commander in chief in India. He instituted land reforms and reorganized the British army and administration. In 1792 he defeated Tippu Sultan, the powerful sultan of Mysore by capturing his capital Srirangapatna, which concluded the Third Anglo-Mysore War and paved the way towards British dominance in Southern India. Cornwallis was created Marquess Cornwallis in 1792 and returned to England the following year. His time in India did much to restore his reputation which had been tarnished at Yorktown.

Cornwallis was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in June 1798, after the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 between republican United Irishmen and the British

Government. His appointment was greeted unfavorably by the Irish elite who suspected he had liberal sympathies with the predominantly Catholic rebels.

In his combined role as both Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief Cornwallis oversaw the defeat of both the Irish rebels and a French invasion force led by General Humbert that landed in Connaught in August 1798. He was also responsible for ordering the Military Road in Wicklow built, to root out rebels to the south of Dublin.

Cornwallis was reappointed governor-general of India in 1805, but on October 5, shortly after arriving, died of a fever at Ghazipur, near Varanasi. There Cornwallis is buried overlooking the Ganges River, where his memorial continues to be maintained by the Government of India.

Today Cornwallis is remembered primarily as the British commander who surrendered at Yorktown. Because of the enormous impact the siege had on American history he is still fairly well-known in the United States, and is often referenced in popular culture. In Ireland due to the execution of prisoners of war in Ballinalee after the Battle of Ballinamuck, he achieved local notoriety that lasts to this day. In the village, in the north Leinster county of Longford, the site of the executions is known as Bullys Acre. Fort Cornwallis, founded in 1786 in George Town, Prince of Wales Island (now the Malaysian state of Penang), is named after General Cornwallis. He also has a building named after him at the University of Kent, Canterbury campus - one of the largest buildings on campus, with numerous lecture theaters, seminar rooms and housing the University's administration sector. A large statue of Cornwallis can be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

MG James Grant

Grant was born on the family estateand Ballindalloch in Scotland. He began his military career by purchasing a commission as captain in the Royal Scots on October 24, 1744. The regiment was shipped to the Continent and Grant fought with them in the Battle of Fontenoy (1745). Scotland (Alba in Scottish Gaelic) is a country in northwest Europe and a constituent nation of the United Kingdom. ... Categories: Stub | British Army regiments ... October 24 is the 297th day of the year (298th in leap years) in the Gregorian Calendar, with 68 days remaining. ... // Events The third French and Indian War, known as King Georges War, breaks out at Port Royal, Nova Scotia Ongoing events War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748) Births May 19 - Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, queen of George III of Great Britain (d. ... // Size and Composition A regiment is a military unit, larger than a company and smaller than a division. ... Continental Europe refers to the continent of Europe, explicitly excluding European islands and peninsulae. ... The Battle of Fontenoy was fought at Fontenoy in the Austrian Netherlands on May 11, 1745, during the French forces under Hermann Maurice, Count de Saxe (the Maréchal of Saxe, an illegitimate son of King Frederick Augustus I of Poland) were besieging Tournay. ...

By 1757, Grant was a major of the 77th Regiment of Foot ("Montgomerie's Highlanders"), fighting in the French and Indian War. In 1758 he led part of the regiment in an expedition led by General John Forbes. On this expedition, he became acquainted with others who would also play larger parts in the American Revolutionary War: George Washington, Francis Marion, and Hugh Mercer, among others. He also gained a contempt for the colonial or militia troops that would color his later views. 1757 was a common year starting on Saturday (see link for calendar). ... There have been three different regiments numbered as the 77th in the British Army 77th Regiment of Foot (Montgomeries Highlanders) (1758_1763) 77th Regiment of Foot (Atholl Highlanders) (1777-1783) 77th (Hindoostan) Regiment of Foot; later 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment of Foot (1787-1881) This is a disambiguation page — a... The French and Indian War is the American name for the decisive nine-year conflict (1754-1763) in North America between Great Britain and France, which was one of the theatres

of the Seven Years War. ... 1758 was a common year starting on Sunday (see link for calendar). ... John Forbes (5 September 1707 â€“ March 11, 1759) was a British general in the French and Indian War. ... George Washington, (February 22, 1732 â€“ December 14, 1799) is one of the most famous Americans (see Father of the Nation[1]). He was a gentleman farmer who became an American general and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War (1775â€“1783) and later the first... Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox) Francis Marion (circa 1732 - February 26 or February 27, 1795) was an American Brigadier General in the American Revolutionary War. ... Hugh Mercer (circa 1720-January 12, 1777) was an officer in the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War. ... A militia is a group of citizens organized to provide paramilitary service. ...

In September Grant was assigned to lead an advance part of around 800 men to determine the French strength at Fort Duquesne. The force was mainly made up of militia, but he took along a number of officers from the regulars, since he had little respect for the colonial troops. He then decided to split his force hoping to encourage a French attack that he could surprise and overwhelm. Having no wilderness experience, he was ambushed himself by Indians and French on September 21, 1758. Major Grant and 18 junior officers were taken prisoner. In all, his force was repelled with over 300 killed or taken prisoner. Although he was paroled soon after, he blamed his defeat on the failure of the colonial militia to follow orders. An artistâ€™s rendering of Fort Duquesne Fort Duquesne was a fort established by the French in 1754, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in what is now downtown Pittsburgh in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania. ... September 21 is the 264th day of the year (265th in leap years). ... 1758 was a common year starting on Sunday (see link for calendar). ... The Battle of Fort Duquesne was a failed attempt by elements of General John Forbes British-American army to capture French Fort Duquesne during the Seven Years War (French and Indian War in the United States). ...

After being briefly stationed at Fort Ticonderoga, his regiment was moved to the Caribbean Theater of the Seven Years' War. They fought against Spanish forces. When the war was won, the regiment was disbanded in America in 1763. Fort Ticonderoga is a large 18th century fort built at a strategically important narrows in Lake Champlain where a short traverse gives access to the north end of Lake George in the state of New York, USA. The fort controlled both commonly used trade routes between the English-controlled Hudson... ... The Seven Years War (1754 and 1756â€“1763) pitted Great Britain, Prussia, and Hanover against France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony. ... 1763 was a common year starting on Saturday (see link for calendar). ...

With the Treaty of Paris (1763), Britain gained control of Florida from the Spanish. They divided it into two colonies, and James Grant was named governor of East Florida in 1764. He move to his capital at St. Augustine, established the Florida-Georgia border, stopped Indian raids with the Treaty of Fort Picolata, and brought new settlers and industry to his colony. The Treaty of Paris was signed on February 10, 1763, by the Kingdom of Great Britain, France and Spain with Portugal in agreement. ... East Florida was originally a part of the Spanish colony of Florida. ... 1764 was a leap year starting on Sunday (see link for calendar). ... Five flags have flown over St. ...

Grant and the colony prospered. He encouraged new industry, setting up trade in cotton, indigo, timber, and cochineal. He personally gained and developed several plantations as grants. Then in 1771 illness forced him to return to England. Patrick Tonyn replaced him as governor.

Back home in Scotland, he was elected to Parliament as an MP for Banffshire. In the period leading up to the American Revolutionary War, he became one of the most outspoken of the anti-American members. In a speech early in 1775 he remarked that the colonists "...could not fight...", and declared the he could "....march from one end of the continent to the other with five thousand men

Major James Grant was appointed Colonel of the 55th Regiment of Foot in December of 1775 and held that position until 1791. Grant has been dismissed as something of a buffoon by modern historians, but in fact he was quite possibly one of the most capable officers the British had at the time. If Grant had been placed in charge of the British Army in America, the war may have had a very different outcome.

Grant was an excellent soldier and hardened veteran, having received his first commission (Captain of the First Battalion of Royal Scots) on October 24, 1744. Grant had fought at the battle of Fontenoy and was in the colonies during the American phase of the Seven Years' War (known as the French and Indian War) as Major of the 77th or Montgomery's Highlanders. During the Forbes Expedition, Grant served alongside the likes of Andrew Lewis, Lieutenant Francis (later "the Swamp Fox") Marion, Hugh Mercer, and a young, 23 year-old militia Colonel named George Washington.

In addition to being an experienced soldier, Grant was also a shrewd politician. In 1764, he was appointed Governor of East Florida and has been credited with single-handedly turning that territory into a prosperous colony. He helped to

establish Florida's northern boundary and started thriving indigo, cotton, silk, logwood and cochineal industries -- the latter used to make red dye for British officers' uniforms. Grant enjoyed the prosperity that comes with success while in Florida, but was forced to return to England until 1771 due to a recurring illness. By 1772, Grant had recovered and had entered Parliament where his anti-American attitudes first began to be known. He had suffered a humiliating defeat at Fort Duquesne on September 21, 1758, during the Forbes expedition -- largely because the poorly-led Colonial Militia disregarded his orders. This bitter memory was apparently still fresh in his mind when Grant stood up in the English House of Commons on February 2, 1775 and proclaimed that the Americans "*could not fight*" and that he would "*undertake to march from one end of the continent to the other with five thousand men.*"

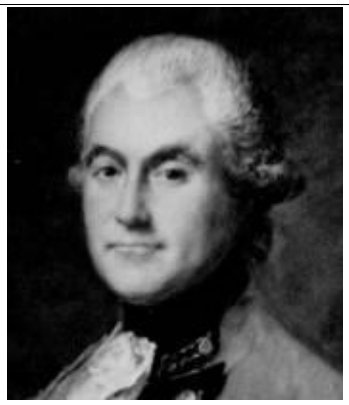
Despite the braggadocios undertones, Grant was probably right. In early 1775 the Continental Congress had not yet approved a standing army, and the local militias were not capable (or willing) of engaging in a large-scale military action. When Grant made this now-infamous statement, there were about 12 British regiments in America -- most of them holed-up in Boston. If these troops (close to the 5,000 mentioned in Grant's speech) had been equally distributed among the major trade centers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the British could have easily put a stranglehold on all of New England -- especially if coupled with a naval blockade as Grant also suggested. This situation would have made it very difficult for the supporters of the Continental Congress to carry out their rebellious activities and prevented them from consolidating their power. It would also have demonstrated that the British meant business, and would probably have had the colonists longing for the good old days when all they had to worry about was the tea tax.

Of course, it was easy to criticize from 2,000 miles away across an ocean, but Grant would soon have firsthand experience with the rebellious colonies. Upon his arrival in Boston on July 30, 1775, Grant, declared that it was "*worst situation imaginable*" and strongly urged General Thomas Gage to move the troops to New York, where the British could conduct military operations with some elbow room. If this would have been done when Grant suggested it, the battle of Breed's Hill would have been averted, and the Rebel Army would not have had the satisfaction of forcing the British to retire to Halifax in March of 1776. In fact, when the decision finally WAS made to evacuate, Grant proposed burning not only Boston, but Portsmouth, Marblehead, and Philadelphia as well. In defense of this hard-line approach, Grant said "*Lenity has had every bad Effect which can be imagined.*" He strongly felt that if the rebels had been dealt a few decisive blows early in the conflict, the independence movement would have lost much of its momentum and war averted. Grant's tyrannical attitude would have probably only served to further agitate the colonists, but what could they have

done with no standing army, their major cities occupied or laid waste, and all trade and commerce halted? It would not been long before the will of the people would have been broken, giving the factions loyal to the King a better chance to organize and gain power.

While in Boston and later at Halifax, Grant became a close friend and trusted military advisor to the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief General William Howe. Grant urged Howe to adopt his plan of burning the major cities, but Howe refused. As the Army sailed towards Staten Island in June of 1776, Grant again grumbled that they should burn all the coastal cities along the way, but Howe was afraid of "losing time" and declined his friend's urgings.
Grant has been credited with devising the master-plan for the battle of Long Island. Ironically, he has been blamed in part for the failure of that battle to bring the Continental's to their knees. Grant commanded the British left, and it has been said that the battle of Long Island would have sealed the fate of Washington's Army for good if Grant had pressed forward as Washington's lines gave way. In fact, Grant's orders were to do nothing more than create a diversion, and by the time his troops had received fresh ammunition, the opportunity to push forward had been lost. If anyone is to blame for allowing a decisive victory to slip away, it would be General Sir William Howe (Howe was knighted for his action at Long Island and only later fell under criticism).
A few months later, Grant quick-marched his battalion to White Plains, hoping to be a part of a final victory there. Unfortunately, once again, his friend General Howe had let the enemy slip away -- this time across the Hudson. In 1777, Grant devised the battle plans for Brandywine creek -- essentially an identical plan to that employed at Long Island. Again, the enemy slipped away.
Finally, Grant was shipped off to the West Indies -- some say because of his bungling at defeating the Continental forces under Lafayette at Barren Hill on 20 May, 1778. Grant did very well in the Caribbean, and must be credited with successfully defending the British possessions there.
Would Grant's more aggressive, hard-line approach have quelled the rebellion? If someone like Grant had been in command would we all be singing "God Save the Queen" before baseball games? Probably not. In view of subsequent British failures to retain her other colonies, I think an American rebellion was bound to happen sooner or later. Even Major-General Grant himself acknowledged that "*They may from Compulsion become dutiful subjects for a time, but they will never be Cordial & affectionate.*"

Maj. Gen. Alexander Leslie



The Honorable Alexander Leslie (1731-1794), son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, was the British general who took command of the southern theater after Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. Leslie joined the army in 1753, as an ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards. In 1768, he was lieutenant colonel of the 64th Regiment, stationed in Boston. By the New York campaign of 1776, he was a brigadier general, and he fought at Long Island, Kip's Bay, and Harlem Heights. His command suffered heavy losses at White Plains (October 1776), and failed to stop Washington's advance towards Princeton (January 1777).

Leslie participated in the siege of Charleston, and initially took command of the city after its capitulation. He held the post for only a couple of weeks, just long enough to organize its administration. After that, he returned to New York, where he assumed command of the light infantry and grenadiers.

In the autumn of 1780, Sir Henry Clinton sent him to the Chesapeake on an expedition intended to make "a powerful diversion in [Earl Cornwallis's] favor by striking at the magazines then collecting by the enemy... for supplying the army they were assemblying to oppose him." The detachment reached Virginia in October, but Leslie soon received orders from Cornwallis (under whose command Clinton had placed him) to continue on to Charleston. His correspondence suggests that he did so only reluctantly, having confirmed with Clinton that he was to follow Cornwallis's mandate rather than his original instructions. Prior to leaving Virginia, he wrote Clinton that he hoped "you will be able to take up this ground; for it certainly is the key to the wealth of Virginia and Maryland."

Reaching Charleston in mid-December, Leslie found orders awaiting him to lead his troops inland to rendezvous with Cornwallis's army. Unfortunately, the Earl chose to wait for them to reach him before proceeding to link up with Tarleton—who was then in pursuit of Daniel Morgan—as had originally been

planned. Delayed by bad weather, Leslie's force reached the main army camp on January 18; one day after the battle of Cowpens had rendered the proposed rendezvous academic.

Leslie's men stayed with Cornwallis's army as it set off in pursuit of Greene. At Guilford Courthouse, he commanded the British right in a style which Cornwallis praised in his follow-up dispatch: "I have been particularly indebted to Major-general Leslie for his gallantry and exertion in the action, as well as his assistance in every other part of the service."

Although he took part in the long slog north from the Carolinas, Leslie managed to miss the siege and surrender of Yorktown. In the summer of 1781, his health deteriorated to a point where Cornwallis transferred him to Charleston, whence Clinton recalled him to New York.

On 27 August 1781, Clinton wrote Cornwallis that he was "much concerned to find [Leslie] in so bad a state of health on his arrival, but it is now much altered for the better; he embarks to-morrow... on his way to Charles-town." On 31 August, Clinton issued him with orders to "proceed in the *Blonde* to Charles Town and assume command." After Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, his mandate expanded to include the whole southern theater.

It turned out to be a grueling experience. In January 1782, Leslie mentioned in a report to Clinton that he had had a fall from his horse, and reminded his commander of "his promise that his stay here should not be for a long time." In March, Clinton replied that he regretted Leslie's desire to go home, but would "not withhold his consent when the service permits his absence." That time was not to arrive for many months. Throughout the rest of the year, Leslie sent escalating and increasingly miserable requests to be relieved from a task which was beyond both his deteriorating physical stamina and his ability to handle stress. On 27 March, he poured out his troubles in another letter to Clinton:

> You know, Sir, that my constitution is much impaired from having serv'd the whole war; besides that, the perplexity of civil matters here; independent of military ones, is so much beyond my abilities to arrange, that I declare myself unequal to the task, nor have I constitution to stand it, from morning to night I have memorials and petitions full of distress, &c., &c., before me.
>
> Independent of my public situation, and even state of health, I have an aged mother (82 yrs.) going into her grave, and only wishing to see me.
>
> And I have an only daughter, who I have scarce ever seen from being

> constantly with my regiment, her happiness now depends on my return to Europe. She may form a very good alliance, but is under promise to me to remain single until I see her.
>
> Excuse my troubling you with these family matters, it is to convince you I don't go away because his Majesty has been pleased to provide for me in giving me an old regiment.
>
> Dr. Hayes will inform your Excellency from sickness and accidents, by falls, dislocations, &c., my health is unfit to stand the summer.

A few weeks later, Clinton replied, again expressing his concern that Leslie's "health will not permit him to remain much longer in command of the Southern district." He added that he hoped "to find shortly some General to succeed him."

Leslie, however, was of the opinion that transfer of command would not be a problem. On 17 April, he wrote:

> I am sorry your Excellency don't yet agree to my going to Europe. I assure you, independent of my bad state of health, and ten years constant service, family matters require it more and more by every letter from home. I refer your Excellency to Genl. Robertson on this head.
>
> There's in this Province one Lt. Genl., two M. Genls., and two Brigadiers, besides myself; if it's necessary I will return as soon as ever I get my private concerns settled; and be assured I am uncapable to manage the strange perplexed situations of things in these Provinces at this present time.

Unfortunately for him, Leslie's command in Charleston was to outlast Clinton's stay in New York. Gradually withdrawing the British inland garrisons, he held the city itself until it was finally evacuated in December 1782. Leslie was promoted to major general of the Army in 1782. He married Mary Tullidelph in 1760, but she died in childbirth a year later, leaving him with a daughter. He never remarried.

LTC Charles Mawhood

Lt. Col. **Charles Mawhood** (died 1780) was the British commander at The Battle of Princeton.
Born 23 December 1729 Military service began with purchase of a cornetcy in 1st Dragoon Guards (1 August 1752). Served in the Seven Years War (1756-1763),

initially as a Captain in 15th Light Dragoons, then transferred to 18th Light Dragoons. Subsequently saw action in Germany as aide-de-camp to Lord Granby. Continued to rise during the peace, first to Major in 3rd Foot 17 May 1763, then Lieutenant-Colonel of 19th Foot 17 June 1767. Transferred to 17th Foot 26 October 1775 and served with this regiment during General Howe's initial campaign in America. Highly esteemed in England following the battle of Princeton, he was chosen to raise a new regiment, the Royal Manchester Volunteers (72nd Foot), for service at Gibraltar. Died 29 August 1780 during the siege of Gibraltar, from a gall-stone.

LTC Henry Monckton

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry - killed at Monmouth - 28th June 1778.
Henry Monckton was born in 1740, fourth son of the 1st Viscount Galway.
Grave at Old Tennant Church, Monmouth, New Jersey

COL Johann Rall

Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall (Rahl), commanded the brigade of Hessian Soldiers that garrisoned Trenton, New Jersey. On that fateful Christmas Day, in 1776, when his command was overwhelmed by George Washington's Continental Army. Colonel Rall was mortally wounded in the battle and died the next day. History has held him solely responsible for the defeat, stating he and many in his command were drunk from excessive celebrating on Christmas. We will raise serious doubts that he was drunk or guilty of tactical negligence, and establish that he was a guiltless victim of circumstances. His defeat was simply the result of underestimating the military genius of George Washington.
Rall was an "*Army Brat*", the son of Captain Joachim Rall. He was born ca. 1726 in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. He became a cadet in his father's regiment and was made a Warrant Officer on July 25th, 1741. Four years later he was promoted to Second Lieutenant (August 28th, 1745), Captain on May 10th, 1753, then promoted to Major on May 7th, 1760, under the command of Major General Bischhausen. In January, 1763, he was transferred to the garrison at Stein, where he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. On April 22, 1771 he took command as Colonel of an infantry regiment. Unlike the British army of the era, officers were promoted on a merit basis, and not by purchase of birth right.

He fought in the War of Austrian Succession, seeing action in Bavaria, on the Rhine, and in the Netherlands. He fought in the Seven Years War (Our French and Indian War). From September 1771 until August 1772 he fought for Russia's Catherine the Great in the fourth Russo-Turkish war. With thirty-six years of active military service he was in every sense of the word a professional soldier.
On January 15th, 1776 Frederick II of Hesse-Cassel, signed a treaty with King George, III, providing a division of Hessian soldiers to serve in the war against the American colonies. Fifty year old Colonel Johann Rall was given command of one of the Regiments. In the tradition of the Hessian Army, the regiments were named after their commanders.

The commander of the British Expeditionary Force, Sir William Howe, arrived back in North America, after surrendering Boston to George Washington on June 25th, 1776. He waited for the Hessian reinforcements coming from Germany who

arrived in mid-August, Rall requested two weeks time to get back his troops '*land legs*', but Howe gave him only 6 days before starting offensive operations.
Rall was highly respected, and in fact, liked by the men he commanded. Lieutenant Jakob Piel wrote in his diary: " ….. *considered as a private individual, he merited the highest respect. He was generous, magnanimous, hospitable, and polite to everyone; never groveling before his superiors, but indulgent with his subordinates. To his servants he was more a friend than master. He was an exceptional friend of music and* ***a*** *pleasant companion.*"

He was outspoken with his superiors, most of whom lacked his combat experience, which he often brought to their attention. Colonel Carl von Donop treated Rall with contempt. Captain Johann Ewald of the *Jäger*, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant General, noted in his diary: when it came to fighting, they were not fit to carry Rall's sword.

Colonel William Faucitt, the British commissioner and plenipotentiary to the various German States arranged for the employment of the Hessian Army. He had become familiar with Colonel Rall and described him as " *... one of the best officers of his rank in the Landgrave's Army.*"

On August 27th, Howe launched his attack. He had the Royal Navy ferry his army across the bay and went ashore on Long Island. Three days later Rall's Regiment was landed a little southeast of Howe's force. The combined force of 22,000 men proceeded to push the American army toward Brooklyn Heights. Rall's Regiment participated in several skirmishes, but none serious. For the most part, the Americans fled before them. By the end of what was called the Battle of Long Island, the entire Hessian force of 10,000 had suffered two men killed, three officers and twenty-three men wounded. For some inexplicable reason, General Howe did not assault the American positions on Brooklyn Heights, choosing to wait until the following day. As a result, Washington and his American Army were able to escape across the East River to Manhattan.

The following weeks were spent in a '*cat-and-mouse*' game as both sides maneuvered for positional advantage. General Washington decided to make a stand at White Plains. On October 26th, Howe launched an attack. Although this battle resulted in some fierce fighting, Rall's Regiment suffered only one soldier killed and the Regimental Adjutant Lieutenant Friedrich von Munchhausen wounded in the left arm. These '*easy*'' victories would lead to a general underestimation of the fighting ability of the Americans.

General Howe had bypassed Fort Washington at the northern end of Manhattan. It was on high ground, heavily fortified and manned by 2,500 Americans. William Demont, Adjutant of Colonel Robert Magaw's 5th Pennsylvania Regiment,

deserted on November 2nd and was taken to British General Earl Hugh Percy. He brought with him the plans of Fort Washington and showed Percy a weak point in the fortifications. The fort was not as impregnable as first thought. With this intelligence, General Howe decided to attack.

On November 15th the Fort was attacked from multiple sides. A Hessian force of some 3,000 men attacked from the South. Colonel Rall personally led the final assault. Johann Reuber, a 5' 1" private in Rall's Regiment, recalled the Colonel calling out to his men; "*All that are my grenadiers, march forward*". Rall, at the head of the charge captured their objective. They paid a terrible price for the victory, 58 killed arid 272 wounded, 72 percent of the casualties suffered by the British in the attack. Rall's Regiment lost 177 men.

Washington had moved the majority of his army across the Hudson River. After the fall of Fort Washington, he decided not to defend Fort Lee on the west side of the Hudson, but to march his army across New Jersey to the relative safety of the west side of the Delaware River. The British army pursued, encountering numerous skirmishes and delaying tactics on the part of the Americans. Rall's and von Donop's Regiments were in the vanguard. General Howe put Colonel von Donop in command of the posts along the Delaware River. He moved his command to Bordentown assigning Colonel Rall to Trenton.

Contrary to the image most histories give us regarding the garrison at Trenton, New Jersey at Christmas 1776 - - it was anything but a peaceful winter encampment. Major General of New Jersey Militia, Philemon Dickinson, (1739-1809) evacuated his home town of Trenton and moved up river to Hunterdon. When the Hessians arrived he organized local resistance. He and his Hunterdon men harassed the Hessians at every opportunity. Patrol after patrol was ambushed with casualties. Rall had lost control of the New Jersey countryside. He sent heavily escorted dispatches to British headquarters advising his men were exhausted and desperately in need of reinforcements.

Across the Delaware was American Brigadier General James Ewing (1736-1806) of Pennsylvania with five regiments assigned to keep the British on the New Jersey side. Ewing was a veteran of the French and Indian Wars and a strong leader. He had 600 men and thirty-odd pieces of artillery. He also controlled all the boats on the Delaware near and around Trenton. Patrols sent to the riverfront by Rall often found themselves being shelled by the American artillery. On December 17th, Ewing sent a detachment of 30 men across the Delaware and attacked a Hessian outpost. Rall immediately sent reinforcements. At sunrise Ewing sent an even stronger party across the river attacked the outpost again, inflicting more casualties on Rall's men.

On the 21st Ewing raided Trenton Ferry Landing, driving the outpost back to Trenton, then burned the houses at the landing denying Rall's men shelter from the winter weather.
Because of the frequency of the raids, Rall ordered his entire command to sleep under arms, and be prepared for an attack. Each morning Colonel Rall personally led a strong detachment, including artillery, to the Delaware and in two columns marched up and down the river in hopes of encountering the raiders.
Some of his officers suggested that they construct some redoubts on the heights above Trenton. Colonel von Donop made the same suggestions, to which Rall replied: "*I have not made any redoubts or any kind of fortifications because I have the enemy in all directions.*" Although not recorded, Colonel Rall was probably all too aware that his men were worn out, and building redoubts would fatigue them more. Von Donop forwarded Colonel Rall's request to British area commander General James Grant (1720-1806). Grant had utter contempt for the Americans and wrote back:

> *"Tell the Colonel [Rall] that he is safe. I will undertake to keep peace in Jersey with a corporal's guard"*. In response to another plea from Colonel Rall, Grant wrote: *"I am sorry to hear your brigade has been fatigued or alarmed. You may be assured that the rebel army in Pennsylvania which has been joined by Lee's Corps, Gale's and Arnold's, does not exceed eight thousand men, who have neither shoes nor stockings, are in fact almost naked, starving for cold, without blankets, and very ill-supplied with provisions. On this side of the Delaware they have not three hundred men. These are scattered about in small parties under the command of subaltern officers, none of them above the rank of captain, and their principal object is to pick up some of our light dragoons."*

On the west side of the Delaware, General George Washington was in serious trouble. The majority of his army's enlistments were up on January 1st, the army's morale was extremely low, and many Americans had lost faith in the cause. A counterstroke - - a victory - - was needed. In spite of severe weather, Trenton appeared to be the best target.

At Trenton, Colonel Rall continued his security measures. Early in the evening of Christmas Day, Rall was playing checkers with Stacy Potts, the owner of the house he made his headquarters.He heard musket fire from the northwest. He mounted his horse and rode to the sound of the gun fire. He found the Americans, probably General Ewing's men, had surprised the outpost on the edge of town and inflicted six casualties, then disappeared into the surrounding woods. Rall took care of the wounded and had the outpost re-enforced.

During the night a severe snow storm struck Trenton. The duty officer, Major Friedrich von Dechow, taking advantage of the bad weather, cancelled the the next

morning's pre-dawn patrol. On the outskirts of the town, Lieutenant Andreas von Wiederholdt ordered his guard detail to take shelter in a nearby copper shop. While these orders were being issued, George Washington and the American Army were crossing the Delaware.

A little after sunrise, Wiederholdt stepped outside the copper shop and observed a large number of troops advancing toward his position and Trenton. He called out his twenty-four man guard, and exchanged fire. Being vastly outnumbered, he withdrew toward the safety of the main body of Hessian troops. The sound of musketry and artillery alarmed the garrison and their alarms were sounded. All three regiments turned out in their assigned positions. A few minutes into the battle Colonel Rall rode up to Lieutenant Wiederholdt and asked for a report. Wiederholdt told the Colonel " *... the enemy was strong, that they were not only above the town but were already around it on both the left and the right*". He further reported that he had seen four or five battalions.

Wiederholdt's report was not entirely correct, Washington had not, as yet, blocked the southern route. Had Rall not believed he was completely surrounded, he would have adopted different tactics, saving much of his brigade. Many of the civilians, camp followers, and about 500 men managed to escape via that route. Rall, using traditional Hessian military doctrine, ordered a counterattack which failed. The Americans, at the insistence of Henry Knox, brought eighteen pieces of artillery with them, which proved to be a deciding factor.

During the hour long battle, Colonel Rall was struck twice in the side by musket balls, and was taken into a nearby church. Later he was transferred to Stacy Potts house where he died later that night. Shortly thereafter, the three Hessian Regiments surrendered.

As far as it is known, the Americans suffered none killed, four wounded - - they were Captain William Washington, the General's cousin, Lieutenant James Monroe, future President of the United States, and two privates, it is believed that two more soldiers froze to death. Certainly there were more, but were not recorded. The Hessian losses were 106 killed or wounded, 918 captured.

Prince Frederick Wilhelm, II convened a court martial to determine what had happened to his proud army. The board laid the blame on Colonel Rall, Major Dechow, Captain Ludwig Lowenstein, and Lieutenant Grothausen - - all of them conveniently dead. Colonel Rall was found "*guilty*" of not fortifying Trenton.
Rather than retreat back across the Delaware, Washington stayed on the offensive, fighting another battle at Princeton, driving the British from that location. He outmaneuvered the British at every turn.

Captain Ewald of the Hessian *Jäger* summed it up best. He wrote in his diary:

> *"Thus had the times changed! The Americans had constantly run before us. Four weeks ago we expected to end the war with the capture of Philadelphia, and now we had to render Washington the honor of thinking about our defense. Due to this affair at Trenton, such a fright came over the army that if Washington had used this opportunity we would have flown to our ships and let him have all of America. Since we had thus far underestimated our enemy, from this unhappy day onward we saw everything through the magnifying glass."*

COL Carl von Donop

Count Carl Emilius von Donop (died October 25, 1777) was a Hessian Colonel who fought in the American Revolutionary War. The son of a noble family of Hesse-Kassel (or Hesse-Cassel), Donop was well connected in the European courts and served as personal adjutant to the Landgraf of Hesse-Kassel. When the American Revolution began, Donop asked for leave to serve in America, and the Landgraf appointed him as the commander of the prestigious Jäger Corps. A highly ambitious officer, Donop hoped to remain in America after the war to pursue dreams of power and glory.[1] Wearing a veneer of civility and deferential to his superiors, Donop was an able officer but was not well-liked by his subordinates. To his inferiors he was short and harsh, and he had a take-no-prisoners policy that was enforced by severe beatings.[2]

Donop's troops participated in the initial British landing on Long Island on August 22, 1776, and in the landing at Kip's Bay on Manhattan Island on the night of September 14. Donop distinguished himself at the Battle of Harlem Heights, going to the aid of the British troops involved.

Donop was the senior officer present in southern New Jersey in late 1776, and commanded the garrisons in Trenton, Burlington, and Bordentown, which consisted of several Hessian battalions, the Forty-second Highland Regiment (commanded by Colonel Stirling), and Jäger detachments. He was encamped at Bordentown at the time of the Battle of Trenton, with one battalion occupying the town and the rest billeted along the country roads. His overall commander was Major General James Grant. Donop wanted to absorb Colonel Johann Rall's brigade into his garrison to fortify Trenton, but Sir William Howe was persuaded to let Rall hold command on his own in Trenton.[3] Warned by locals of impending attack, Donop warned Grant, who dismissed these cautions. When the Continental forces attacked Trenton, von Donop withdrew from Bordentown without attempting to march to Rall's aid.

When Howe's forces captured Philadelphia in 1777, he then acted to open the Delaware River to the navy. The effort was directed at the forts on either side of the river. The Royal Navy attacked Fort Mifflin in Pennsylvania. In an attempt to recoup his tarnished reputation from his defeat at Trenton, Donop volunteered to attempt the capture of Fort Mercer at Red Bank in what is now National Park, New Jersey. General Howe agreed, and gave Donop command of 2000 Hessian troops, with which he crossed the Delaware River on October 22. That afternoon, Donop surrounded the fort and demanded surrender from Colonel Christopher Greene with the threat of invasion and no quarter. Greene, in a strong position with four hundred Rhode Islanders and in possession of plentiful cannon,

grapeshot, and powder, rejected the demand. Three attacks and four hundred Hessian casualties ensued, including Donop himself.[4] Fatally wounded in what would be known as the Battle of Red Bank, he died two days later on October 25, 1777.

MAJ Friedrich von Dechow

Major Friedrich Ludwig von Dechow was the son of Hans C, von Dechow of Ratzeburg, Mecklenburg-StreUtz, in which place the Hessian soldier was born. He was a captain in the Prussian army under Frederick the Great. When the Hesse-Cassel regiment named after General von Knyphausen was sent to America, he became its major, and was for some months its commanding officer. He was wounded quite severely at Fort Washington, but soon recovered. He was an experienced officer, and in his command enjoyed a reputation for great personal bravery. The wound which he received at the Trenton battle was in the left hip, and like Colonel Rail he died the next day.

LTC Balthasar Brethauer

Lieutenant-Colonel, Balthasar Brethauer dies as prisoner of war

LTC Francis Scheffer

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Scheffer, 54 years of age, was born at Hermsdorf, had been in service thirty-five years, and was a married man.

8. Letters

The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799. John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor.

A. Instructions to Brigadier-Generals Lord Sterling, Mercer, Stephen and De Fermoy

Head Quarters at Keith's, December 14, 1776.

Dr. Sir: Lest the Enemy should, in some degree avail themselves of the knowledge (for I do not doubt but that they are well inform'd of everything we do) I did not care to be so particular in the General Orders of this day as I mean to be in this Letter to you.

As much Time then would be lost (in case the Enemy should attempt crossing the River at any pass within your guard of it) in first sending you notice, and the

Troops to wait for Orders what to do, I would advise you to examine the whole River from the upper to the lower Guard of your district; and after forming an opinion of the most probable crossing places, have those well watchd and direct the Regiments or Companies most convenient to repair as they can be formed, immediately to the point of Attack, and give the Enemy all the opposition they possibly can, everything in a manner depends upon the defence at the Water edge, in like manner one Brigade is to support another without loss of time, or waiting orders from me.

I would also have You fix upon some Central Spot convenient to your Brigade, but in the rear a little, and on some Road leading into the Back road to Philadelphia for your unnecessary Baggage, Waggons and Stores, that in case your opposition should prove inefectual these things may not fall but be got off and proceed over Neshamony Bridge towards German Town agreeable to the determination of the Board of Officers the other day. Let me entreat you to Cast about to find out some Person who can be engaged to cross the River as a spy, that we may, if possible, obtain some knowledge of the Enemy's Situation, movements, and intention; particular enquiry to be made by the person sent if any preparations are making to cross the River; whether any Boats are Building, and where; whether any are coming across Land from Brunswick; whether any great collection of Horses are made, and for what purpose &c. Expence must not be spared in procuring such Inteligence, and will readily be paid by me. We are in a Neighbourhood of very disaffected People, equal care therefore should be taken that one of these Persons do not undertake the business in order to betray us. As your numbers are rather small endeavour to shew them, now and then to the best advantage, an appearance might be made with those you have as if fresh Troops were coming in, and if you stop all Intercourse but such as is carried on to the other side by your own permit it will take a little time to discover the deception and every hour gained is of service in our present Situation. If possible get some person in to Trenton, and let Him be satisfied if any Boats are building at that place and on Croswicks Creek. I am, etc.

B Camp above the Falls of Trenton, December 22, 1776.[68]
[Note 68: On December 22 Reed wrote to Washington from Bristol, Pa., that Griffin had advanced as far as Mount Holly, N.J., with 600 men and that the main body of troops from Bristol would cross the river December 23 and cooperate with Griffin in an attempt on the British post between Bristol and the Black Horse.

"We are all of Opinion my dear General that something must be attempted to revive our expiring Credit give our Cause some degree of Reputation and prevent a total Depreciation of the Continental Money which is coming on very fast. That even a Failure cannot be more fatal than to remain in our present

Situation in short some Enterprize must be undertaken in our present Circumstances or we must give up the Cause....Will it not be possible My dear Genl. for your Troops or such Part of them as can Act with Advantage to make a Diversion or something more at or about Trenton. The greater the Alarm the more likely Success will attend the Attacks. If we could possess ourselves again of New Jersey or any considerable Part of it the Effect would be greater than if we had never left it. Allow me to hope that you will consult your own good Judgment and Spirit and not let the Goodness of your Heart subject you to the Influence of Opinions from Men in every Respect your Inferiors. Something must be attempted before the 60 Days expires which the Commissioners have allowed; for however many affect to despise it, it is very evident that a very serious Attention is paid to it and I am confident that unless some more favourable Appearance attends our Arms and Cause before that Tune a very great Number of the Militia Officers here will follow the Example of those of Jersey and take Benefit from it. I will not disguise my own Sentiments that our Cause is desperate and hopeless if we do not take the Oppy. of the Collection of Troops at present to strike some Stroke. Our Affairs are hastng. fast to Ruin if we do not retrieve them by some happy Event. Delay with us is now equal to a total Defeat. "Be not deceived my dear General with small flattering Appearances, we must not suffer ourselves to be lull'd into Security and Inaction because the Enemy does not Cross the River. It is but a Reprieve, the Execution is the more certain for I am very clear that they can and will cross the River in spite of any Opposition we can give them. Pardon the Freedom I have used, the Love of my Country, A Wife and 4 Children in the Enemys Hands, the Respect and Attachment I have to you, the Ruin and Poverty that must attend me and thousands of others will plead my Excuse for so much Freedom."

C Washington's Orders for the march on Trenton

Camp above Trenton Falls, December 25, 1776.

"Each brigade to be furnished with two good guides. General Stephen's brigade to form the advance party, and to have with them a detachment of the artillery without cannon, provided with spikes and hammers to spike up the enemies' cannon in case of necessity, or to bring them off it is can be effected, the party to be provided with drag-ropes for the purpose of dragging off the cannon. General Stephen is to attack and force the enemy's guards and seize such posts as may prevent them from forming in the streets, and in case they are annoyed from the houses to set them on fire. The brigades of Mercer and Lord Stirling, under the command of Major General Greene, to support General Stephen. This is the 2d division or left wing of the army and to march by the way of the Pennington road.
"St. Clair's, Glover's, and Sargent's brigades, under Major General Sullivan, to

march by the River Road. This is the first division of the army, and to form the right wing. Lord Stirling's brigade to form the reserve of the left wing, and General St. Clair's brigade the reserve of the right wing. These reserves to form a second line in conjunction, or a second line to each division, as circumstances may require. Each brigadier to make the colonels acquainted with the posts of their respective regiments in the brigade, and the major-generals will inform them of the posts of the brigades in the line. Four pieces of artillery to march at the head of each column; three pieces at the head of the second brigade of each division; and two pieces with each of the reserves. The troops to be assembled one mile back of McKonkey's Ferry, and as soon as it begins to grow dark the troops to be marched to McKonkey's Ferry, and embark on board the boats in following order under the direction of Colonel Knox.

"General Stephen's brigade, with the detachment of artillerymen, to embark first; General Mercer's next; Lord Stirling's next; General Fermoy's next, who will march into the rear of the second division and file off from the Pennington to the Princeton road in such direction that he can with the greatest ease and safety secure the passes between Princeton and Trenton. The guides will be the best judges of this. He is to take two pieces of artillery with him. St. Clair's, Glover's, and Sargent's brigades to embark in order. Immediately upon their debarkation, the whole to form and march in subdivisions from the right. The commanding officers of regiments to observe that the divisions be equal and that proper officers be appointed to each. A profound silence to be enjoined, and no matt to quit his ranks on the pain of death. Each brigadier to appoint flanking parties; the reserve brigades to appoint the rear-guards of the columns; the head of the columns to be appointed to arrive at Trenton at five o'clock.

"Captain Washington and Captain Flahaven, with a party of forty men each, to march before the divisions and post themselves on the road about three miles from Trenton, and make prisoners of all going in or coming out of town.

"General Stephen will appoint a guard to form a chain of sentries round the landing-place at a sufficient distance from the river to permit the troops to form, this guard not to suffer any person to go in or come out, but to detain all persons who attempt either. This guard to join their brigade when the troops are all over."

D. Washington's Report on Trenton

Head Quarters, Newtown
27 December 1776
Sir:

I have the pleasure of congratulating you upon the success of an enterprise which I had formed against a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and which was executed yesterday morning. The evening of the 25th I ordered the

troops intended for this service to parade back of McKonkey's Ferry, that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew dark, imagining we should be able to throw them all over, with the necessary artillery, by twelve o'clock, and that we might easily arrive at Trenton by five in the morning, the distance being about nine miles. But the quantity of ice, made that night, impeded the passage of the boats so much, that it was three o'clock before the artillery could all be got over ; and near four before the troops took up their line of march. This made me despair of surprising the town, as I well knew we could not reach it before the day was fairly broke. But as I was certain there was no making a retreat without being discovered and harassed on_repj^ssing_the river, I determined to push on at all events. I formed my detachment into two "Tlndsions, one to march by the lower or river road the other by the upper or Pennington road. As the divisions had nearly the same distance to march, L ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the out-guards to push directly
into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had-limeio form. The upper division arrived at the enemy's advanced post exactly at eight o'clock ; and in three minutes after, I found, from the fire on the lower road, that the division had also
got up. The out-guards made but small opposition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a constant retreating fire from behind houses. We presently saw their main body formed ; but, from their motions, they seemed
undetermined how to act. Being hard pressed by our troops, who had already got possession of their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road on their right, leading to Princeton. But, perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them. Finding from our disposition, that they were surrounded and that they must inevitably be cut to pieces if they made any further resistance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that submitted in this manner was twenty-three officers and eight hundred and eighty-six men. Colonel Rahl, the commanding officer, and seven others, were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many
were killed ; but I fancy not above twenty„ox tjiirty, asjhey never made any regular stand. Our loss is very trifling indeed, — only two officers and one or two privates wounded.
I find that the detachment of the enemy consisted of the three Hessian regiments of Anspach, Kniphausen and Rahl, amounting to about fifteen hundred men, and a troop of
British light-horse ; but, immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all those, who were not killed or taken, pushed directly down the road towards Bordentown. These would likewise have fallen into our hands, could my plan have been completely carried into execution. General Ewing was to have crossed before day at Trenton Ferry, and taken possession of the bridge leading out of town ; but the quantity of ice was so great, that, though he did every thing in his

power to effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty
also hindered General Cadwalader from crossing with the Pennsylvania militia from Bristol. He got part of his foot over ; but, finding it impossible to embark his artillery, he
was obliged to desist. I am fully confident, that, could the troops under Generals Ewing and Cadwalader have passed the river, I should have been able with their assistance to
drive the enemy from all their posts below Trenton. But the numbers I had with me being inferior to theirs below me and a strong battalion of light infantry being at Princeton
above me, I thought it most prudent to return the same evening with the prisoners and the artillery we had taken. We found no stores of any consequence in the town. In justice to the officers and men, I must add, that their behaviour upon this occasion reflects the highest honor upon them. The difficulty of passing the river in a very severe night, and their march through a violent storm of snow and hail, did not in the least abate their ardor ; but, when they came to the charge, 'each seemed to vie with the other in pressing forward and were I 'to give a preference to any particular^corps, I should do great injustice to^the others. Colonel Baylor, my first aide-de-camp, will have the honor
of delivering this to you ; and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars. His spirited behaviour upon every occasion requires me to recommend him
to your particular notice. I have the honor to be, &c.
Go. Washington.

E. LTG Howe's Report to Lord Germaine 29 Dec

My Lord :
On the 25th instant, in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from the post of Trenton, where Colonel Rail commanded with three battalions of Hessians, fifty
chasseurs and twenty light dragoons, having with them six field-pieces, which party was beaten back.appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the post. Colonel Rail, having received intelligence of their design, had the troops under arms and detached his own regiment to support an advanced picket ; this picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into some disorder, which occasioned them to retire upon the other battalions no advantage being taken of this, they recovered themselves and the whole formed in front of the village. The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them
in this situation and Colonel Rail moved forward to attack them, with the regiments of Lossberg and Rail ; in which attack Colonel Rail was wounded and the regiments were
made prisoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphausen and

also made that corps prisoners. Some few officers and about two hundred men of the brigade,
retreated to Colonel Donop's corps at Bordentown, six miles distant. Several officers were wounded and about forty men killed and wounded. This misfortune seems to have proceeded from Colonel Rail's quitting his post and advancing to the attack, instead of defending the village. The rebels recrossed the river Delaware immediately, with the prisoners and cannon they had taken
I have the honor to be, &c.
W. Howe.

F. **LTG Howe's Report to Lord Germaine 5 Jan**

New York January 5 1777
Mv Lord :
fn consequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton on the 26th of last month and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring
his going to England by this opportunity, went from thence to Jersey on the ist inst. and reached Prince Town that night, to which place General Grant had advanced with a
body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland and from the Militia of
Pennsylvania had repassed the Delaware into Jersey. On the 2d Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel arm)' being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving
the 4th brigade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood at Prince Town and the 2d brigade with Brigadier-General Leslie at Maidenhead. On the approach of the British troops the enemy's forward posts were drawn back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night
of the 2d the enemy quitted this situation and marching up by Allen's Town and from thence to Prince Town fell in on the morning of the 3d with the 17th and 55th Regiments on their march to join Brigadier-General Leslie at Maidenhead. Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themsel\-es to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers lie pushed forward with the 17th Regiment and joined Brigadier-General Lcshe. The 55th Regiment retired by the way of Hillsborough to Brunswick and the enemy proceeding immediately to Prince Town, the 40th Regulars also retired to Brunswick. The loss on this occasion to his Majesty's troops is seventeen killed and
nearly two hundred wounded and missing. Captain Leslie of the i/th was among the few killed and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your

Lordship to the enclosed return.
Captain Phillips of the 35th Grenadiers, returning from hence to join his Company was on this day beset, between Brunswick and Prince Town by some lurking villains who murdered him in a most barbarous manner, which is a mode of war the enemy seem, from several late instances to have adopted with a degree of barbarity that savages could
not exceed. It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded and among the former a General Mercer from Virginia. The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship finding the enemy had made this movement and having heard the fire made by Colonel Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton ; but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Prince Town, retreated by King's Town, breaking down the bridge behind them and crossed the Millstone River at a bridge under Rocky Hill, to throw themselves into a strong country. Lord Cornwallis seeing it would not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elizabeth Town. Major General Vaughn held that command.
I have the honour to be &c.
W. Howe.

G Colonel Rall to Colonel von Donop. Trenton, 21st of December 1776.
Sir :
It is impossible, my brother, to spare a battalion of my brigade as I am liable to be attacked at any moment. I have the enemy before me, behind me and at my right flank. The road from here to Princeton is very unsafe so that I have to send your letters
by an escort of fifty men. The corps of General Lee is at my right flank and the enemy are very bold in front of me at the landings. But this I will stop by troops under cover. I will
attack them as soon as they come near enough to enable me to do it. Be kind enough to send the baggage to the draw-bridge and it will be taken in charge by my command. I fully understand my situation and three battalions are few enough to defend myself here as you can readily judge for yourself. I beg therefore to be relieved of this request and not be placed in certain danger. I have not made any redoubts or any kind of fortifications
because I have the enemy in all directions. It is then, my brother, absolutely impossible. I intended this morning to ask you to relieve me from posting guard at the draw-bridge because I cannot furnish men enough for other duties. If however this is utterly impossible, if it has still to be done, I am ready to obey my brother according to his first order. I send this by one of my mounted men, who

can, in case you still insist, bring the order back immediately and the battalion can march to you instantly. But I will then be compelled to move out with the two battalions and camp outside the city.
Rall.

H. Colonel von Donop to General Knyphausen. Quarters at Allentown December 27th 1776.
Sir:
Perhaps your excellency has been already informed of the unpleasant affair which happened to the Rail brigade, but I think it my duty to report to you. On the 21st instant I received word from Colonel Block at Black Horse, where his battalion was
posted with the 42""^ Regiment, that a party of rebels had marched into Mount Holly, and that as yet he had been unable to ascertain its real strength, some reporting it two and some four thousand strong. I informed Colonel Rail immediately and advised him to be on his guard because while I believed the enemy would attack me, they might also make a demonstration against him. I arranged my plans so that I felt safe in case of a surprise and the next morning went myself to Black Horse. I found the enemy had all except a few patrols moved out no farther than the meeting house this side of Mount Holly. Immediately on my return to Bordentown the alarm guns which I had ordered, were discharged at three o'clock in the afternoon by the two battalions at the Black Horse and by the battalion von Linsingen lying between Black Horse and Bordentown. I informed
Colonel Rail immediately and returned instantly to Black Horse. I found my men all under arms because as soon as I had left four or five hundred rebels had attacked the picket at Rancocas bridge, but effected nothing but the withdrawal of the twelve
Scotish soldiers and their sergeant Captain von Eshwege who was quartered with his company in a house near came to their assistance and a picket of grenadiers that was stationed just beyond him and the rebels did not move a step further. In order to rid myself of these unpleasant guests I went next morning with the 42"*^ Regiment, the two battalions Block and von Linsengen directly to Mount Holly. I met a few hundred
men at the meeting house but after firing a few shots they ran away and the whole party took the road to Moorestown. They were about a thousand men strong and under the command of Colonel Griffin. It was the fault of one of my patrols that I did not get on them as I wished, for the patrol went against my direction too far in advance. I had no wounded or dead men, but the rebels had three caused by my artillery fire although but a
few shots were fired. At the attack on Rancocas bridge Captain von Eshwege's company had two and the guard of Scotsmen two slightly wounded men. The battalion von Linsengen then marched back again to their former quarters,

Mansfield Square, in order to be near Bordentown, and the other two battalions remained at Mount Holly to gather food and forage for the stores at Bordentown. There was nothing in Colonel Rail's reports, and more especially in the communications from General Grant to fear at Trenton. The following morning I regret to say proved the contrary. Lieutenant Colonel von Minnigerode reported to me that he had heard by a messenger that the rebels had surprised the Rail brigade this morning at Trenton between eight and nine o'clock and that they were ten to twelve thousand strong. Soon after this Lieutenant Colonel von Minnigerode sent an officer to me saying the report of the surprise at Trenton had been confirmed by many who had escaped from there. I went immediately back to Black Horse, reinforced the command at the Crosswicks bridge so as to keep open the way to Princeton. According to all the reports of the men who escaped from Trenton and the statements of patrols I had sent in that direction, the whole Rail brigade has been lost and many thousand rebels are in their quarters. I did not think it advisable for me to remain any longer in so dangerous a situation, surrounded on all sides by the enemy and cut off from all communication with Princeton. I was also assured that a large part of the rebels had turned to Princeton and I had not the slightest word from General Leslie. My ammunition had run low, only about nine cartridges to a cannon and very little indeed for the fire-locks. Even if I had thought proper to face all attacks from the enemy in my dangerous position, to remain in Bordentown and wait for a doubtful success I would not dare to do it on account of the shortage of ammunition. Therefore after due consideration I withdrew to Allentown which is twelve English miles from Princeton and informed General Leslie of this fact. This place is so situated that I can push through from here or in one day if necessary resume my former position. I have brought all my baggage along, but I am sorry I am compelled to leave about twenty sick and wounded at Bordentown, with a stock of provisions and forage. Some of the men were not able to be carried and the wagons were too scarce to carry the rations, which will therefore I fear fall into the hands of the rebels. I have organized all the escaped men from the Rail brigade and made up a force of two hundred and ninety-two men, including the command at the drawbridge of one Captain, three officers and one hundred men.Lieutenant von Grothausen with fifty yagers who had his command at Trenton, with a detachment of light infantry and dragoons, except one yager who was killed and one sick soldier, escaped from the fight. Colonel Rail it is said is mortally wounded and so is Major von Dechow. Lieutenant Colonel Bretthauer and many of the officers have been wounded, some of them killed. I could not find anything more definite than this. All the cannon and flags of the brigade are lost and the prisoners taken amount to seven hundred men.
I am Your Excellency's ser't &c Donop.

I. Finding of Hessian Court-Martial. New York, 5th of January 1782 Court Martial.

Major General von Kospoth, presiding.
The following officers of the regiments von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail heard the reading of the minutes and the testimony and offered no objections : — 1. — Lieutenant Zoll — Lieutenant von Hobe (formerly Ensign) —Lieutenant Hille — all of the regiment von Lossberg. — Captain von Biesenrodt — Captain Baum — Captain Wiederhold (formerly Lieutenant) — Captain Vaupell (formerly Lieutenant) —Lieutenant Sobbe — Lieutenant von Drach (formerly Ensign) — Lieutenant von Romrodt —Lieutenant Zimmermann (formerly Ensign) — all of the regiment von Knyphausen.
2. — Major Boking (formerly Captain) 13. — Captain Salzmann (formerly Lieutenant) — all of the regiment Rail 14. —Corporal Frank Georg Bauer of the Yagers
No. 71. Finding of Hessian Court-Martial.
The President and the members of the Court were then
sworn :—
They gave their decision according to their respective rank after they had been cautioned to keep the same secret :—

The Ensigns. They agree that the disaster at Trenton was due to the neglect of Colonel Rail in not making the necessary preparations in case of retreat. Also that he was to blame for attacking the town instead of retreating, thereby causing the confusion in the Rail and von Lossberg regiments. They think that Lieutenant Colonel Scheffer in the situation in which he was when he took command of the regiments, against a superior force, would have found it impossible to have effected a retreat ; that he and all his officers did all in their power to encourage their men and preserve order and that the testimony shows no censure should be placed on them. In the matter of the pickets there could be nothing said against them as they were too weak in number to resist so strong an enemy and they were not guilty of making a premature retreat. Lieutenant Fischer according to the testimony remained with the von Lossberg regiment and Lieutenant Engelhardt could not save the cannon of the Rail regiment; therefore the Ensigns judge that no blame can be attached to the Artillery detachment of the brigade. The minutes show in the case of the von Knyphausen regiment that the command marched into the low ground on a positive order
; therefore the regiment could not be held responsible for it. They also think that it was impossible for Captain von Biesenrodt, who took command when the von Knyphausen regiment already stood in the low ground, to force the bridge with his small regiment, and there was no way for him to make them cross the creek, and that he had taken the necessary steps in this matter, first to have the creek sounded, second to place an officer and forty men to protect the ford, and third to assume charge himself of the rear guard. Captain von Loewenstein had rtot then shown him where the water was only knee-deep and therefore no lack of resolution or want of bravery can be charged to him. That he

finally surrendered himself and his men he could not be censured for, because first the other regiments were already captured, second the situation of the von Knyphausen regiment was already known to the enemy from Major von Dechow's movements, and
third the enemy put its whole force now against the regiment von Knyphausen, and this regiment could not successfully resist after having the cannon stuck in the swamp and only numbering then but 276 men. We also find that Captain Schimmelpfennig, Lieutenant now Captain Baum, Lieutenant now Captain Vaupell and Lieutenant von Geyso did not go through the creek until the whole regiment had orders from Captain von Biesenrodt, and took the men across according to the statement already made. So the
Ensigns believe Captain von Biesenrodt as well as the officers, the non-commissioned officers and the privates of the von Knyphausen regiment are free from blame and ought to be acquitted.
H. G. D. NoLDE
A. VON Pappenheim
F. KUESTER.

The Lieutenants. The Lieutenants agree in tlie decision of the Ensigns in every particular, and for the same reasons tliey recommend that the three regiments von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail be acquitted.
C. VON Rabenau
R. YUNCK
M. L. VON Helmold.

The Captains. The Captains believe, according to the facts set forth, that no faint-heartedness, premature retreat or any act of insubordination can be charged against the three regiments von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail at the surprise at Trenton. The commanding officers as well as the other officers, the several commands, the pickets, as well as Sergeant Mueller who had command at the bridge, and the detachment of artillery, all did their duty and ought to be acquitted. All the men who were in service at the surprise at Trenton we include in this opinion and we desire it published in the newspapers here as well as at Cassel. That his Serene Highness of Hesse may grant the regiments above named new flags we desire to state these facts in addition to what has already been said :
1.—That Captain von Lowenstein, if he were yet alive, would have the greatest necessity for explaining why he apparently deceived Captain von Biesenrodt in that he did not show him the place where the creek could be crossed after Major von Dechow was wounded.
2. — It would appear that Captain Schimmelpfennig, Lieutenant Baum, Lieutenant Vaupell and Lieutenant von Geyso after crossing the creek should have halted on the bank and collected their men. But owing to the general confusion and especially the fact that von Geyso was wounded, they ought to be

excused.
3. — It was perfectly right that Captain von Biesenrodt should form^the rear guard and that he should take command of it and offer to be the last man to cross.
4. — After Captain von Biesenrodt had given the order to cross the creek it was his duty to give special orders to his subaltern officers that they should cross and to see that the orders were carried out in the proper manner.
5. — It is known to us, especially to Captain Wachs and Captain Hohenstein by personal knowledge that Captain von Biesenrodt is a brave man. He has proven this so often in the face of the enemy, and according to the opinion of others he did his duty at the surprise at Trenton, so that we are convinced that he had not then lost his usual courage.
H. Wachs
G. HOHENSTEIN
MURARIUS.

The Majors. The examination shows nothing more to us than that Colonel Rail neglected to take the necessary precautions which it was his duty to do for the regiments he commanded and he left his officers without any orders in case of attack. Colonel Rail died without an examination which would probably have cleared up many things. We are therefore of the opinion that neither faint-heartedness, premature flight or insubordination is to be charged against the men at the surprise at Trenton and that their commander Lieutenant Colonel Scheffer, Major Matthaus and the other officers of the regiments von Lossberg and Rail, also the pickets and guards as well as Sergeant Mueller who had the watch at the bridge, and the detachment of artillery have all done their duty and we recommend them for acquittal. We think that all the officers still living, who served at the surprise at Trenton, should be fully exonerated from blame a'nd that this. Should be published in the newspapers here and at Cassel. As far as the regiment von Knyphausen is concerned we believe that they obeyed strictly the orders of their commanding officer Major von Dechow and after he retired wounded and Captain von Biesenrodt had taken command of the regiment they had already been placed in a bad position in low ground near the enemy. In this condition Captain von Biesenrodt did all that could be done under the circumstances. He gave orders for the regiment to retire through the creek, ordered the rear guard of forty men and took charge of it himself. The enemy pressed so violently and
closed up on the regiment that no blame can be put on Captain von Biesenrodt and the rest of the officers of the von Knyphausen regiment. In order not to sacrifice the men uselessly they were compelled to surrender. It is to be hoped that His Highness the Count of Hesse will grant new flags to these three regiments, keep them in service and retain his good will toward them.
Friedrich Pfaff

Friedrich von Eschwege
H. Hessenmuller.

The Lieutenant Colonels. We observe from the testimony that the surprise at Trenton was carried out with great force and determination by the enemy. This fact must be taken into consideration in rendering a decision. According to our opinion all the pickets and guards did their duty and did not leave their posts without proper defence and they then only retreated under continual fire, some of them to their regiments and some to Bordentown
in order not to be captured. The Yager company cannot be blamed because they had no bayonets and they all followed their commander Lieutenant von Grothausen now deceased, but how much he was blameworthy cannot now be decided because
he cannot be examined, for he died of his wounds. The detachment of artillery did their duty and defended themselves as long as it was possible to do it. Artillery Lieutenant Engelhardt did wrong by not joining the von Lossberg and Rail regiments after he had lost his cannon, but as it is known to us that he has both before and since the surprise of Trenton conducted himself very bravely, and being a young officer and having testified
on a former examination at Charleston that he was already cut off, he should be acquitted. After a due consideration of all the different perplexing situations in which Lieutenant Colonel Scheffer was placed after the wounding of Colonel Rail, we can neither find a want of courage or irresolution on his part, but rather great bravery because : —
I'. — He formed his regiment in a large open ground under the
direct fire of the enemy.
2. —While marching to attack the enemy, he obeyed according to his rank the order of Colonel Rail and began an attack on the enemy then in his rear in the town, and after the regiments had been beaten and Colonel Rail had been wounded he took command.
3. — After agreeing with Majors von Hanstein and Matthaus to break through the woods he did march against the enemy a certain distance but he was compelled to stop, because his regiments were not in order after leaving the town and because he found himself surrounded on all sides by the enemy. The regiments which can form in a great surprise and under fire of the enemy like the von Lossberg and Rail regiments and by an order'
of their commander attack the foe and defend themselves a considerable time, which the loss of the von Lossberg sufficiently shows, cannot be judged otherwise than that the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates fully did their duty. Captain von Biesenrodt showed no lack of determination or courage in the situation when he took command of the von Knyphausen regiment.
1. — He received the command of the regiment when it was posted in a bad

position, a low swamp, and their cannon were already stuck in the marsh.
2. — It was utterly impossible for a weak regiment, in much confusion and without cannon, to break through the enemy which had already placed a guard on all the high positions on the shore and at the bridge, and the bridge could not be forced.
3. — He had fully considered the crossing of the creek as the only way to save the regiment and had its depth sounded before giving orders to cross the same.
4. — The crossing took considerable time on account of the steep shore on the other side, and it was a good move to order Lieutenant von Ferry with forty men to watch the enemy posted opposite on the heights.
S- —We think that as a brave officer he did not want to be the first to go through the water but was determined to go with the rear guard and is not censurable but rather praiseworthy for this act, although Captain Schimmelpfennig found fault with this action.
6. — The capitulation was not wrong because the crossing of the creek was impossible with the cannon and the howitzers of the enemy posted on the heights.
7- — It is to be supposed that Captain von Biesenrodt's plan would have worked well were it not that Major -s^on Dechow had gone toward the enemy previous to this and revealed the situation of the regiment by having a white pocket handkerchief tied to a staff. This fact worked greatly, toward the discouragement of the men.
We are therefore in favour of acquitting the three regiments von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail, now Angelelli, and the detachment of Artillery, all the guards and the pickets. The names of the surviving officers should be mentioned and the sentence
when confirmed by His Highness should justify the conduct of these men and it should be published in the newspapers here and at Cassel.

We humbly leave all this to the mercy of his Serene Highness,
that he may acquit the three regiments and grant them new flags.
W. VON LiNSINGEN
G. E. VON Lengerke
H. H. ElTEL.
The Colonels. It seems to us according to the testimony read to us that much is due to the bad conduct of Colonel Rail the commander at Trenton at the time of the surprise.
I. —That he had not used prudence enough to put up some fortifications which had been suggested by Colonel von Donop and the plans prepared by Captain Pauli.
2. — Engineer Captain Martin was sent to Colonel Rail shortly before the surprise by Colonel von Donop to see Colonel Rail about the construction of a redoubt and he had disdainfully rejected the idea with the expression that the

rebels were a miserable
band and fortifications against such a party were unnecessary.
3. — Colonel Rail entirely omitted to designate alarm places for the brigade.
4. — When Major von Dechow made the proposition the day before the attack to send away the baggage as it was only an incumbrance in case of an attack Colonel Rail replied ridiculing and belittling the suggestion. Colonel Rail having been mortally wounded and died of the wounds received at the attack on Trenton he cannot be held to answer these charges, and a decision cannot be justly rendered against him. But no blame for want of courage, or because of an unnecessary retreat can be placed on the von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail regiments at the affair at Trenton.
The uncertainty as to why the regiment von Knyphausen remained so long at the place of rendezvous cannot be cleared up because of the death of Major von Dechow, but it is probable that he, as no alarm place had been designated by Colonel Rail, waited there for orders where to march his regiment. Captain von Biesenrodt cannot be blamed for finding the regiment in a bad position and in disorder for it is well understood how difficult
it is to bring out order where once there has been confusion. The testimony shows further that Captain von Biesenrodt had ordered the crossing of the creek with all the care available but the strong opposing forces and the superiority of artillery made the crossing impossible. The detached commands and the pickets, the guards at the bridge under Sergeant Mueller, and the detachment of artillery did their whole duty and should be
acquitted. We also think that every surviving officer of the Rail brigade in the affair at Trenton should be acquitted and their names together with this verdict should be published in public orders and in the newspapers of the country. In reference to
the lost flags of those three regiments we would humbly ask and pray that new flags be granted them.
R. VON BUNAU
H. W. VON KiLZEL
F. VON KOCHENHAUSEN.

The President and the Auditor. We agree with the opinion of the Lieutenant Colonels for the reasons given and we would also state that no blame should be attached to Captain Schimmelpfennig and the Lieutenants Baum, Vaupell and von Geyso because they crossed the creek before they were ordered by Captain von Biesenrodt who also ordered the whole von Knyphausen regiment to cross. Captain Schiramelpfennig states in his testimony that he reassembled about fifty men and retreated with them to Princeton. As the regiments have all been acquitted but are serving without flags according to the Articles of War this matter must be referred to and we would humbly submit to
his Serene Highness to mercifully grant new flags to the Alt von Lossljerg, the

von Knyphausen and the Rail, now the d'Angelelli,
regiments.
VON KOSPOTH
J. J. LOTHEISEN.
Verdict. On the surprise at Trenton of the regiments von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail, now d'Angelelli, and their capture.
The Court Martial resolves after thoroughly examining all the testimony and all the facts that by a unanimous vote they judge that the regiments von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and Rail, now d'Angelelli, cannot be blamed for any want of courage, premature
retreat or insubordination at the surprise at Trenton, and they believe that the commanders of the regiments, the other officers, the regiments themselves, the guards and pickets, the watch at the bridge under Sergeant Mueller and the detachment of artillery all did their duty.
The following is a list of the living officers as far as known : —
Regiment von Lossberg. i. Lieutenant Colonel Scheffer ; 2.…..

We desire to acquit all these officers and if the verdict is confirmed we wish to have it announced in public orders and published in the newspapers here and in Cassel for the justification of the regiments. We also humbly pray that his Highness will grant these regiments new flags.
New York, January nth 1782
VON KOSPOTH
J. J. LOTHEISEN

Head Quarters, Newtown, December 28, 1776.
Dear Sir: I have yours of the 22d. and am sorry that Affairs bore so bad an aspect in your Quarter at that time, but I hope that the late success at Trenton on the 26th. and the consequences of it, will change the Face of Matters not only there but every where else. I crossed over to Jersey the Evening of the 25th. about 9 Miles above Trenton with upwards of 2000 Men and attacked three Regiments of Hessians, consisting of 1500 Men about 8 o'Clock next Morning. Our Men pushed on with such rapidity, that they soon carried four pieces of Cannon out of Six, Surrounded the Enemy, and obliged 30 Officers and 886 privates to lay down their Arms without firing a Shot. Our loss was only two Officers and two or three privates wounded. The Enemy had between 20 and 30 killed. We should have made the whole of them prisoners, could Genl. Ewing have passed the Delaware at Trenton and got in their Rear, but the Ice prevented him. I am informed, that Count Donnop with the remainder of the Army below Trenton, decamped immediately upon this News, and is on his March towards South Amboy. Generals Mifflin, Ewing and Cadwallader have already passed over to Jersey with a Capital Force, and I shall follow with the Continental Regiments, as

soon as they have recovered from their late Fatigue, which was indeed very great. I hope you Sir, Genl. Maxwell to whom I have wrote, Colo. Vose, Colo. Ford and every Gentleman who is well affected, will exert Yourselves, in encouraging the Militia, and assuring them that nothing is wanting but for them to lend a hand, and driving the Enemy from the whole province of Jersey. pray watch the motions of the Enemy, and if they incline to retreat [or advance] harrass their Rear, and Flanks; But at all events endeavour to collect a Body of Men to be ready to join me [or act otherwise, as occasion shall require.]
Your Son was mentioned among the first of our Prisoners that I demanded in Exchange; but Genl. Howe (or Mr. Loring in his absence) sent out others than those I demanded. I have remonstrated to him upon this head, and have assured him that I will send in no more prisoners till he sends out the Paroles of the Officers taken in Canada. I am, etc.[4]
[Note 4: The draft is in the writing of Tench Tilghman. The words in brackets are in Washington's handwriting.]

J . **Washington's Report on Princeton. E. Pluckamin, January 5, 1777.**

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that since the date of my last from Trenton I have remov'd with the Army under my Command to this place. The difficulty of crossing the Delaware on Acct. of the Ice made our passage over it tedeous, and gave the Enemy an oppertunity of drawing in their Several Cantonments, and assembling their whole Force at Princeton. Their large Picquets, advanc'd towards Trenton; their great preparations, and some Intelligence I had received, added to their knowledge that the first of Janry. brought on a dissolution of the best part of our Army, gave me the strongest reasons to conclude that an attack upon us was meditating. Our Situation was most critical and our strength [force] small; to remove immediately, was again destroying every dawn of hope which had begun to revive in the breasts of the Jersey Militia, and to bring those Troops which had firstcross'd the Delaware, and were laying at Crosswixs under Genl. Cadwallader, and those under Genl. Mifflin at Bordenton (amounting in the whole to abt. 3600) to Trenton, was [to] bringing of them to an exposed place; one or the other however, was unavoidable; the latter was prefered, and these Troops [they] orderd to join us at Trenton which they did by a Night March on the first Instt.

On the Second,[36] according to my expectation, the Enemy began to advance upon us, and after some skirmishing, the "On the 2dq Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of lieutenant colonel Mawhood at Princeton, and the 2d. brigade, with brigadier general Leslie at Maidenhead. On the approach of the British troops, the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running

through Trenton. During the night of the 2d. the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allen's Town, and from thence to Princeton, fell in on the morning of the 3d. with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join brigadier general Leslie at Maidenhead. Lieutenant colonel Mawhood, not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined brigadier general Leslie. The 55th regiment retired, by the way of Hillsborough to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Princeton, the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick. The loss upon this occasion to his majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing."] head of their Column reach'd Trenton about 4 O'Clock whilst their rear was as far back as Maidenhead; they attempted to pass Sanpinck Creek[37] (which runs through Trenton) at different places, but finding the Fords guarded, halted, and kindled their Fires. We were drawn up on the other Side of the Creek. In this Situation we remaind till dark canonading the Enemy, and receiving the Fire of their Field pieces, which did us but little damage. Having by this time discoverd that the Enemy were greatly Superior in Numbers, and that their drift [design] was to surround us. I orderd all our Baggage to be removd silently to Burlington soon after dark, and at twelve O'Clock (after renewing our Fires, and leaving Guards at the Bridge in Trenton, and other passes on the same stream above March'd by a round about road to Princeton[38] where I knew they could not have much force left, and might have Stores. One thing I was sure of, that it would avoid the appearance of a Retreat, which (was of Consequence) or to run the hazard of the whole Army's being cut of was unavoidable whilst we might, by a fortunate stroke withdraw Genl. Howe from Trenton, give some reputation to our Arms; happily we succeeded. We found Princeton about Sunrise with only three Regiments of Infantry and three Troops of Light Horse in it, two of which were upon their March for Trenton; these three Regiments (especially the two first) made a gallant resistance and in killed, wounded and Prisoners must have lost near 500 Men upwards of one hundred of them were left dead in the Field, and with what I have with me, and what was taken in the pursuit, and carried across the Delaware, there are near 300 Prisoners, 14 of wch. are Officers, all British. This piece of good fortune, is counter ballanced by the loss of the brave and worthy Genl. Mercer, [Cols Hazlet[39] and Potter,[40] Captn. Neal[41] of the Artillery, Captn. Fleming,[42] who commanded the 1st Virginia Regiment and four and five] and several other valuable Officers who [with 25 or 30 Privates][43] were slain in the Field and have since died of their Wounds. Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who were in pursuit of the Enemy (who were chased three or four Miles) are not yet come in. Our Slain in the Field was about 30.

The rear of the Enemy's army laying at Maidenhead (not more than five or Six Miles from Princeton) were up with us before our pursuit was over, but as I had

the precaution to destroy the Bridge over Stony Brooke (about half a Mile from the Field of Action) they were so long retarded there, as to give us time to move of in good order for this place. We took two Brass Field pieces from them, but for want of Horses could not bring them of. We also took some Blankets, Shoes, and a few other trifling Articles, Burnt the Hay and destroyed such other things as the Shortness of the time would admit of.[44]

My original plan when I set out from Trenton was to have pushed on to Brunswick, but the harrassed State of our own Troops (many of them having had no rest for two Nights and a day) and the danger of loosing the advantage we had gaind by aiming at too much, Induced me, by the advice of my Officers, to relinquish the attempt but in my judgment Six or Eight hundred fresh Troops upon a forcd March would have destroyed all their Stores, and Magazines; taken (as we have since learnt) their Military Chest containing 70,000 £ and put an end to the War. The Enemy from the best Intelligence I have been able to get, were so much alarmed at the apprehension of this, that they March'd immediately to Brunswick without Halting (except at the Bridges, for I also took up those on Millstone on the different routs to Brunswick) and got there before day. From the best Information I have received, Genl. Howe has left no Men either at Trenton or Princeton; the truth of this I am endeavouring to ascertain that I may regulate my movements accordingly. The Militia are taking Spirit, and, I am told, are coming in fast from this State; but I fear those from Philadelphia will scarce Submit to the hardships of a Winter Campaign much longer, especially as they very unluckily sent their Blankets with their Baggage to Burlington; I must do them the justice however to add, that they have undergone more fatigue and hardship than I expected Militia (especially Citizens) would have done at this Inclement Season. I am just moving to Morristown where I shall endeavour to put them under the best cover I can,[45] hitherto we have lain without any, many of our poor Soldiers quite bearfoot and ill clad in other respects.

I am &c.

K. British Colonel William Harcourt to his father Earl Harcourt

Brunswick, March 17th, 1777

The public papers have hitherto given you a fair account enough of our operations; in what light they may state the affairs of Trenton and Prince Town I cannot so easily guess, for, however we may blame the scandalous negligence and cowardice of the Hessian brigade, there certainly was a fault in the original arrangement of the winter quarters, which were much too extensive for an army of our numbers, and the position of Trenton in itself extremely faulty.

...However Government may have been flattered by the representations of a few interested individuals, you may depend upon it, as a fact, that we have not yet met with ten, I believe I have said two, disinterested friends to the supremacy of Great Britain; that from the want of intelligence we frequently, nay generally,

lose the favourable opportunity for striking a decisive stroke, that in general we ought to avoid attacking any considerable body of them (suppose two or three hundred), unless we can pursue our advantage, or at least take post; for though we may carry our point, nevertheless, whenever we attempt to return to our quarters we may be assured of their harassing us upon our retreat; that detached corps should never march without artillery, of which the rebels are extremely apprehensive; lastly, that, though they seem to be ignorant of the precision and order, and even of the principles, by which large bodies are moved, yet they possess some of the requisites for making good troops, such as extreme cunning, great industry in moving ground and felling of wood, activity and a spirit of enterprise upon any advantage.
Having said thus much, I have no occasion to add that, though it was once the fashion of this army to treat them in the most contemptible light, they are now become a formidable enemy. Formidable, as they may be, I flatter myself we are a good deal more so, and I have therefore little doubt that, provided affairs continue quiet in Europe, and the expected reinforcements arrive in good time, we shall soon bring this business to a happy conclusion.

L. From the Journal of Captain Thomas Rodney

January 3d 1777
At two o'clock this morning, the ground having been frozen firm by a keen N. West wind, secret orders were issued to each department and the whole army was at once put in motion, but no one knew what the Gen. meant to do. Some thought that we were going to Princeton: the latter proved to be right. We went by a bye road on the right hand which made it about 16 miles. During this nocturnal march I with the Dover Company and the Red Feather Company of Philadelphia Light Infantry led the van of the army and Capt. Henry with the other three companies of Philadelphia light Infantry brought up the rear. The van moved on all night in the most cool and determined order, but on the march great confusion happening in the rear. There was a cry that they were surrounded by the Hessians and several corps of Militia broke and fled towards Bordentown, but the rest of the column remained firm and pursued their march without disorder, but those who were frightened and fled did not recover from their panic until they reached Burlington. When we had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Princeton and the van had crossed Stony Brook, Gen. Washington ordered our Infantry to file off to one side of the road and halt. Gen. Sullivan was ordered to wheel to the right and flank the town on that side, and two Brigades were ordered to wheel to the right and flank the town on that side, and two Brigades were ordered to wheel to the left, to make a circuit and surround the town on that side and as they went to break down the Bridege and post a party at the mill on the main road, to oppose the enemy's main army if

they should pursue us from Trenton. The third Division was composed of Gen. Mercer's Bridge of Continental troops, about 300 men, and Cadwalader's brigade of Philadelphia Militia to which brigade the whole of our Light Infantry Regiment was again annexed. Mercer's brigade marched in front and another corps of infantry brought up the rear. My company glanced the whole brigade on the right in an Indian file so that my men were very much extended and distant from each other; I marched in front and was followed by Sergeant McKnatt and next to him was Nehemiah Tilton. Mercer's Brigade which was headed by Col. Haslet of Delaware on foot and Gen. Mercer on horseback was to march straight on to Princeton without turning to the right or left. It so happened that two Regiments of British troops that were on their march to Trenton to reinforce their army there, received intelligence of the movements of the American Army (For the sun rose as we passed over Stony Brook) and about a mile from Princeton they turned off from the main road and posted themselves behind a long string of buildings and an orchard on the straight road to Princeton. The two first Divisions of our army therefore passed wide to the right and left, and leaving them undiscovered were in to Princeton. Gen. Mercer's Brigade, owing to some delay in arranging Cadwalader's men, had advanced several hundred yards ahead and never discovered the enemy until he was turning the buildings they were posted behind, and then they were not more than fifty yards off. He immediately formed his men, with great courage, and poured a heavy fire in upon the enemy. But they being greatly superior in number returned the fire and charged bayonets, and their onset was so fierce that Gen. Mercer fell mortally wounded and many of his officers were killed, and the brigades being effectually broken up, began a disorderly flight. Co. Haslet retired some small distance behind the buildings and endeavored to rally them, but receiving a bullet through his head, dropt dead on the spot and the whole brigade fled in confusion. At this instant Gen. Cadwalader's Philadelphia Brigade came up and the enemy checked by their appearance took post behind a fence and a ditch in front of the buildings before mentioned, and so extended themselves that every man could load and fire incessantly; the fence stood on low ground between two hills; on the hill behind the British line they had eight pieces of artillery which played incessantly with round and grape shot on our brigade, and the fire was extremely hot. Yet Gen. Cadwalader led up the head of the column with the greatest bravery to within 50 yards of the enemy, but this was rashly done, for he was obliged to recoil; and leaving one piece of his artillery, he fell back about 40 yards and endeavored to form the brigade, and some companies did form and gave a few vollies, but the fire of the enemy was so hot, that, at the sight of the regular troops running to the rear, the militia gave way and the whole brigade broke and most of them retired to a woods about 150 yards in the rear: But two pieces of artillery stood their ground and were served with great skill and bravery. At this time a field officer was sent to order me to take post on the left of the artillery, until the brigade should form again, and, with the Philadelphia

Infantry keep up a fire from some stacks and buildings, and to assist the artillery in preventing the enemy from advancing. We now crossed the enemy's fire from right to Left and took position behind some stacks just on the left of the artillery; and about 30 of the Philadelphia Infantry were under cover of a house on our left and little in the rear. About 150 of my men came to this post, but I could not keep them all there, for the enemies fire was dreadful and three balls, for they were very thick, had grazed me; one passed within my elbow nicking my great coat and carried away the breech of Sarjeant McKnatts gun, he being close behind me, another carried away the inside edge of one of my shoe soles, another had nicked my had and indeed they seemed as thick as hail. From these stacks and buildings we, with the two pieces of Artillery kept up a continuous fire on the enemy, and in all probability it was this circumstance that prevented the enemy from advancing, for they could not tell the number we had posted behind these covers and were afraid to attempt passing them; but if they had known how few they were they might easily have advanced while the two brigades were in confusion and routed the whole body, for it was a long time before they could be reorganized again, and indeed many, that were panic struck, ran quite off. Gen. Washington had rallied both Gen. Mercer's and Gen. Cadwalader's brigade, they moved forward and when they came to where the Artillery stood began a very heavy platoon fire on the march. This the enemy bore but a few minutes and then threw down their arms and ran. We then pushed forwards towards the town spreading over the fields and through the woods to enclose the enemy and take prisoners. The fields were covered with baggage, which the Gen. ordered to be taken care of. Our whole force met at the Court House and took there about 200 prisoners and about 200others pushed off and were pursued by advanced parties who took about 50 more. In this engagement we lost about 20 killed, the enemy about 100 men killed and lost the field. This is a very pretty little town on the York road 12 miles from Trenton; the houses are build of brick and are very elegant especially the College which has 52 rooms in it; but the whole town has been ravaged and ruined by the enemy. As soon as the enemy's main army heard our cannon at Princeton (and not 'til then) they discovered our manouvre and pushed after us with all speed and we had not been above an hour in possession of the town before the enemy's light horse and advanced parties attacked our party at the bridge, but our people by a very heavy fire kept the pass until our army left the town. Just as our army began our march through Princetown with all their prisoners and spoils the van of the British army we had left at Trenton came in sight, and entered the town about an hour after we left it, but made no stay and pushed on toward Brunswick for fear we should get there before him, which was indeed the course our General intended to pursue had he not been detained too long in collecting the Baggage and Artillery which the enemy had left behind him. Our army marched on to Kingston then wheeled to the left and went down the Millstone, keeping that river on our left; the main body of the British followed, but kept on through Kingston to Brunswick; but one division or

a strong party of horse took the road on the left of the Millstone and arrived on the hill, at the bridge on that road just as the van of the American Army arrived on the opposite side. I was again commanding the van of our army, and General Washington seeing the enemy, rode forward and ordered me to halt and take down a number of carpenters which he had ordered forward and break up the bridge, which was done and the enemy were obliged to return. We then marched on to a little village called Stone Brook or Summerset Court House about 15 miles from Princeton where we arrived just at dusk. About an hour before we arrived here 150 of the enemy from Princeton and 50 which were stationed in this town went off with 20 wagons laden with Clothing and Linen, and 400 of the Jersey militia who surrounded them were afraid to fire on them and let them go off unmolested and there were no troops in our army fresh enough to pursue them, or the whole might have been taken in a few hours. Our army now was extremely fatigued not having had refreshment since yesterday morning, and our baggage had all been sent away the morning of the action at Trenton; yet they are in good health and high spirits.