Africa

No. 18.

Subject
The Rhodesian War

The Revolutionary War.

A notable war which began in the revolt of the American colonies of Great Britain which soon after constituted the 13 United States of America.

The first skirmish between organized forces of the two parties took place April 19, 1775 at Lexington, Mass. The preliminaries to Peace were signed at Paris, France Nov. 30 1782; So that a state of war existed for 7 yrs. & 7 mos.

Causes. The declaration of Independence issued by the delegates in Congress assembled who came from the thirteen original States of America explicitly sets forth the causes of separation from England. These were subsequently the causes of the War. Two expressions indicate a summary of the views of those who resisted by arms the forces of the Mother Country: the first is "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them (the people) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

The second is, "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries & usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States."

Not only the acts of a tyrannous King but those of the British Parliament sustaining their execution were the grievances detailed in that Declaration, which involved a solemn protest against attempts at taxation without representation. But long before the Declaration the home Government undertook by its

army & navy to enforce its measures and to compel its subjects in America to submit to its exactions. This action was resisted by open force till ~~the entire~~ all the states were united and put an army into the field usually denominated the "Continental troops" and so the primary revolt became a bona fide Revolution. The central authority ~~thereafter~~ at all times was the general Congress before named.

1st Campaign. The people of Boston and vicinity had been forward & persistent in their opposition to the unfriendly acts of the Government of Great Britain when two war measures were set on foot — The first showed itself in the action of General Thomas Gage the royal Governor of Massachusetts who ~~ordered~~ brought from Halifax to Boston two regiments of the line and who promised his king "with five regiments to keep Boston quiet!"

The second was the proclamation & enforcement by Gen Gage of the Boston Port Bill, which went into operation June 1st 1774. Its effect was to blockade the port of Boston. The custom House was removed to Salem and the Bostonians were subjected ~~merely~~ to the hardships & privations of a siege.

About this time large reinforcements were sent from England which ~~were to bring~~ brought up the British army at Boston to upwards of 10,000 men exclusive of the naval establishment, ~~large~~ which was large ~~which~~ ~~six men-of-war~~ enough for the effective blockade. Here first appear the names of Gens Howe, Burgoyne, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Percy & Lord Rawdon, names which became famous as commanders in subsequent ~~struggles~~ campaigns.

Giving & being to express it becomes and remains the
Religion in humanity to submit to its decisions — This is what
was intended by the framers of the ~~nation~~ and the states, and
and yet we every institution that fundamentally alters or modifies the
"contract through" which the human world becomes a bona fide
Revolution. The contract certainly ~~therefore~~ was the European intent
human.

Conclusion: The people of Boston and necessarily had been forced
in their opposition to the unfriendly acts of the government of
Great Britain when they were measures not on foot —
The point showed clearly in the return of General
Thomas says the royal governor of Massachusetts
who ~~[illegible]~~ being left from Halifax to Boston. Five
regiments of the line and the Marines and his being "with
four regiments to keep Boston quiet!"
The second was the proclamation & refusal of
the Boston Port Bill. Which caused such opposition
June 1st 1774. Its effect was to take trade the
port of Boston. The country towns was asked
to assist and the Boston men were indignated deeply
to treat in a spirit of retaliation of a kind.
Among the town, people were so much united ~~[illegible]~~
by the Boston Committee, it amounted to 10,000 men
of the Massachusetts ~~[illegible]~~ men
~~[illegible]~~ men ready for the effective
battle. Now point of time the means of our House, Congress
in Young Britain; Lord Bute & Lord Grenville were taking
measures for subjugating ~~[illegible]~~ Boston.

Gen. Gage began his operations by encamping artillery on Boston common & infantry on Fort Hill while he sent a field battery to control Boston neck the only land entrance to the city. He, in his double capacity of Governor and General directed that munitions of war within his precincts should be brought to Boston. Two of his companies in the night removed a large quantity of powder from Charlestown to Castle Williams. This act spread an alarm among the patriots, and they hastened to arms far & near, in the surrounding country. Apr 19, 1775 A similar alarm set by two soldiers under Col Smith & Major Pitcairn upon militia stores accumulated at Concord sixteen miles from Boston, was resisted at Lexington by about seventy militia under Capt. John Parker. Smith's command fired upon the militia killing eight & wounding nine and dispersing the remainder.

At Concord quite a battle took place and the return march from the incessant flanking & persecution of the minute men now assuming order & organization under Gen Heath became a disorderly retreat. On arrival the losses amounted to 68 killed including Lt. Col Smith 198 wounded & 26 missing. The patriots losses at Lexington & during the retreat in that conflict were 95 killed, wounded & missing. Thus the campaign was opened.

Capt. Benedict Arnold, who had marched to the vicinity of Boston with a company of state troops, just after the affair at Concord proposed to the Massachusetts' Committee of Safety and to a Connecticut committee to lead an expedition to seize the fortress at Ticonderoga, doubtless including the neighboring forts on Lake Champlain. While the subject was under advisement Arnold had received the essential authority & was enlisting his men, when it appears that the Connecticut people taking his plan had arranged another expedition for the same purpose, sending a score troops of their own who uniting with a — Green Mountain Boys, just thus called under the Energetic Col.

Ethan Allen. Arnold's moving of this movement joined Allen at Castleton Vt. and attempted to assume command as he had a regular commission & the right to do so. But the partizan spirit of Allen's followers led them to declare that they would go with their leader or not at all. This time the ambitious Arnold submitted, but went on with the detachment.

On the 10th of May 1775. Allen surprized the fortress, demand the surrender. The British Commander, Capt Delaplace, startled from his sleep found himself already in the hands of the sturdy Green mountain boys — and yielded to the terms proposed. Surrendering besides himself a sergt & 48 men — 182 common, and abundance of public stores. Two days after this surrender several of the new garrison under Col. Seth Warner captured Crown Point at the head of Lake Champlain. This brought 11 prisoners more and 111 pieces of artillery. Some of Col. Arnold's men having now come up & Allen started the day of news two different expeditions to seize fort St John, near the foot of the lake, before it could be reinforced from Canada. Arnold was first there & surprized the fort, took the small garrison prisoners & departed, carrying off a sloop of war with 16 guns & considerable provisions. Ethan Allen arriving a little later near night undertook to hold the fort — but before the next day — he & his men were driven out by some 200 British regulars who had with them a battery of 6 guns, and came up during the night.

Meanwhile off the coast of Maine occurred ~~a little~~ an amateur naval ~~battle~~ encounter.
The Margaretta, a British armed sloop had early in May convoyed two other sloops to the Port of Machias, Me. The news of Lexington & Concord was brought the 9th of May. The next day some patriots undertook to seize the Capt. Moore & his officers at Colonsets. They escaped from the windows & the Margaretta, giving the town a few parting shots, dropped down the bay 4 miles. Monday Joseph Wheaton & several other patriots seized one of the sloops and, with some 20 swivel pieces, a few pitch forks & axes, but ~~with very~~ but little ammunition or provisions, set sail.
The sloop being a fast sailer overtook the Margaretta after she had put to sea. Engaged her at close quarters and after a hard but brief ~~short~~ struggle, in which the Captain & several of his men were slain, captured the vessel ~~entire~~ The Margaretta carried 4, ~~6~~ six pounders, two wall pieces twenty ~~swivels~~ swivels with plenty of small arms - ~~having~~ two commissioned officers, 38 warrant & petty officers & men. This naval fight is called "The Lexington of the Sea".

What is now East Boston was in 1775 known as Noddles Island. and a little to the N. northeast Hogs Island; these with other islands in the Harbor were used for pasturing horses, cattle & sheep. To save the herds from capture, the Committee of Safety sent a small detachment to drive them back. ~~Some~~ 40 British Marines resisted. Killing considerable stock & doing

close the port. The Custom House was removed to Salem.

other damage. The detachment was reinforced by 200 men under Col. Israel Putnam & Dr Joseph Warren. The marines drawn off & finally their armed schooner seized, dismantled & burnt. It is said that this affair caused Putnam's two rapid advances to the rank of major Gen. in the Continental army.

Bunker Hill.

By the second week in June (1775) there were gathered from different States on the outskirts of Boston about 15000 men. Irving says: "It was an army of volunteers subordinate through inclination & dependent for sustenance on supplies sent from their several towns."

Gen. Artemas Ward, the Senior officer, was at Cambridge with 9000 men. Gen. Thomas, the 2nd in Command with 5000 more was stationed at Roxbury & Dorchester. He had three or four batteries of artillery. The left, a thousand strong, covered the ground to the Bay & was composed mainly of N.H. Volunteers. The patriots were attempting a practical siege of Boston. Hearing that Gen. Gage intended to begin a series of operations, beginning with the taking of Dorchester Heights the night of the 18th of June, the patriots determined to anticipate his action. A force about 1000 strong under Col. Prescott, with intrenching tools & two pieces of artillery set out at 9 o'clock the night of the 16th to seize & fortify Bunker's Hill, but Breed's Hill being a little nearer Boston was first taken & intrenched. In the morning of the 17th a small redoubt to seem the line of retreat was constructed on Bunker's Hill. About noon the British troops under the immediate Command of Gen. Howe

The 14th of May, two expeditions against Ft. St. John, near the foot of Lake Champlain. Arnold surprised the fort, took the small garrison prisoners and departed carrying off a sloop of war manned with 16 guns, and many stores. Allen arriving a little later took possession of the fort with his sixty men. During the ensuing night a British commander having 200 men & a battery of 6 guns arrived and Col. Allen with his brave Mountain boys, was driven off.

J.

commenced the assault of Breed's hill from the shore of Mystic River – Howe himself led the right & Gen Pigot the left of the columns of attack – He was supported by Gens. Sir Henry Clinton & by the firing of the Naval Squadron in the Harbor. The operations were eagerly watched by thousands of spectators. After being twice severely repulsed, Howe at last succeeded in carrying Breeds Hill – while Col. Prescott slowly retreated via Bunkers Hill across the Neck to his camp of the day before.

W. (about 4 P.M.)

I.

B. (Boston)

~~Howe's loss~~ The British loss was 226 killed & 828 wounded. The patriots loss was 449 killed wounded & missing. The former appear to have brought into action between two & three thousand men, while Prescott & his officers, after being reinforced during the action did not succeed in bringing upon the disputed field to exceed 1500 ~~men~~.

828
226
1054

General Washington, having been ~~chosen~~ made Commander in Chief, ~~&~~ arrived the 3d of July (1775) and assumed. Estimating the enemy's force to be 11500 men and his own not to exceed 14000, he saw that to carry on effective siege operations on so extended a scale ~~that~~ more men would be needed. 22000 men were asked. ~~The~~ and recruits began to flow in rapidly. Powder was very scarce, there being for a ~~long time~~ months not to exceed 10,000 lbs for all purposes. He immediately organized the Continental Army into Divisions & Brigades: two Brigades ~~Thomas's~~ & Spencer's made the 1st Div.n under Major-Genl Ward; Sullivan's & Greene's under Maj-Gen Lee and a reserve of six regiments under Maj-Gen Putnam. Gradually

Two expeditions

Washington closed in around Boston till land access was cut off. Privateers, receiving the necessary authority, began to worry the British squadron, frequently cutting & capturing supply vessels en route to Boston. The 10th of October Gen. Gage gave up the city to Howe & sailed for England. ~~Howe~~ ~~Howe at last~~ Several skirmishes had occurred but no decisive action. Washington by night enterprises seized heights that commanded the city. Then Gen. Howe planned an assault of Dorchester Heights the night of the 5th March while Washington was ready from the opposite quarter to seize the city the instant the British had left for the assault. But providentially a terrific storm came up & prevented the movement in view of the growing want of powder till it was plain that evacuation humbling ~~as~~ the proud British Commander, was the wisest plan. A tacit understanding between Howe & Washington was arrived at that during the movement Washington would not open fire upon the retiring army. The 17th of March 1776 the entire British army embarked ~~& put~~ and put to sea escorted by its naval squadron only a few armed ships being left behind to retain the Harbor entrance.

Soon after this event, Gen Benjamin Lincoln with some 1200 men & considerable artillery including a mortar was sent to gain possession of the Harbor. From Long Island & other points he succeeded in bring his guns to bear upon the shipping of the British Commodore in charge. The Commodore's vessel being injured by the shot, he gave the signal

Washington closed his address to the Senate that afternoon and left. Morgan, resuming the measure continuously, began to read the British Spanish Treaty, frequently stopping to read extracts to Mahan. The Vice President then drew up his chair to hear & what seemed for long hours. The Senate sat in Secret Session from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock. Washington by writing a letter had the President Commander the Body. Then Gen. Howe & Lawrence on behalf of Cornelius Keogh the brother of the Secretary of the Navy were ready from the upstairs parlor to step the body. The President the Senate had left for the Capitol. Gen Howe distinctly & tenderly there carried up & presented the President with a pair of pistols. That evening Washington go in one to the Navy Department. Was the Secretary. Was the Secretary. Gen. Howe & Washington were assisting at the Funeral of Lieut. Keogh. The President was ~~at~~ the Funeral. The Senate was adjourned. The 19th of November the Senate met just to see a message to the Senate expulsion of Senator Stanford leaving left to return the Senator and see.

Soon after the event, the Government decided upon 1800 Dress & equipment, actually including a mortar was sent to Greek Possession of the Fire for along distance & other Points be presented in Army Dec. to have after the Funeral of the President in Chicago. The Commander Israel Tenney represented by the Funeral. He gave the Signal

and his fleet weighed anchor & left the Harbor the 17th of June. The news of this ending of the siege spread throughout the Colonies & caused great satisfaction, and praise to Washington & his coadjutors.

Expedition against Canada.

The enterprize of Col. Ethan Allen & Gen. Arnold on & near Lake Champlain led to other northern expeditions. The Actin Governor of Canada, Sir Guy Carleton, remaining an ardent supporter of Great Britain, formed all his plans to get back the captured forts. Gen Schuyler, who was in June 1775 stationed at Albany as a sort of Dept. Commander watching against the British forces, the "tory" bands and the hired indians that might come from Canada & northern New England & northern New York - was sent in command of an offensive expedition to defeat the movements of Carleton & put him on the defensive & if possible secure Canada like New York & thus to the patriots' cause. He led an army of seven to go by the way of N.Y. & Lake Champlain. Schuyler becoming ill, Gen Montgomery replaced him. The latter captured Fort Chambly, St. Johns (which Allen had lost,) and Montreal & pushed on down the St. Lawrence to the vicinity of Quebec. Gen. Arnold with fuller instructions directly from Washington made an extraordinary march thro. the forests of Maine succeeded in forming a junction with Montgomery. After a partial siege, the 31st of Dec. in a winter storm with several attacking columns the works of Quebec were assailed. The patriots were at last repulsed with

and his family. Geographic considerations & lack of the Harbor.
The news of Hon. Seabury & the Judge's speech therefore
the Colonies & country appeal which he obtains, and power
to Massachusetts & the Revolution.

Civil relations against Canada.

The soldiering of Gen. Allen & Ben. Arnold on Lake
Champlain led to other expeditions. The British
power out of Canada. Sir Guy Carleton, successor
on which expulsion of Gen'l Montgomery, forced all his
plans to get back the captured forts. See Abbey.
Who was then stationed at Albany as a test of depth.
Gen. Arnold marching against the Iroquois from Fort Stanwix
and the Mohawk valleys. Gen'l Burgoyne from Canada
& meeting Gen. Gates & Gen. Morgan sent in command
of the expedition to defeat the enemy. He succeeded
Gen'l Carleton who had been in the expedition & if successful
cross Canada to the Hudson & join the British forces
coming down the Lake. Burgoyne to go by the way
of Fort Edwards Champlain. Retreating at the Hudson
defeated twice. The battle fought at Saratoga, Gen'l Gates
taken prisoner, Gen'l Arnold & Morgan cross the St. Lawrence
to the Friendly of Canada. Gen. Arnold finally with Washington
during Gen. Washington's work as aide-de-camp. Gen'l Gates
the work of Gen. Arnold in forcing a passage
with Burgoyne. Albany Convention, the 31st of Dec. as a
New York would assume authority & claim the work of
Gen. Gates was needed. The Patriots were of that opinion with

Arnold badly wounded & the brave Montgomery slain.

The little army held together by Arnold spent the winter not far from Quebec. He was relieved in the spring – his successors were finally forced to let go of Canada by the famous Burgoyne who with large reinforcements put them to flight. The main cause of the disasters in this well planned campaign, was insubordination on the part of the troops – It took time & suffering to allay the sectional jealousies that disgraced this Continental force.

Battle of Great Bridge.

Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia had by his course of proclamations & depredations upon the settlers caused great apprehension for a time. The report that he was to add Indians to his regulars & Tory partisans increased the terror. The Governor's force was assembled at Norfolk. He first proposed the destruction of military stores collected at Suffolk. Col. Wm Woodford led a body of Colonial troops to prevent this course. Hearing of Woodford's purpose the Governor had sent out Capt Fordyce's detachment (19 regulars & 300 others) as far as Great Bridge across the Elizabeth River & there had intrenched and thoroughly manned with artillery.

Woodford succeeded in a ruse in bringing an attack upon his own camp and completely defeated the adversary Dec 9 1775 with a loss of Eighty including Capt Fordyce. He pushed on to Norfolk, which the enemy had evacuated taking shipping & burned.

~~captured~~

2nd Campaign.

To answer a call of the royal Governors in the southern colonies. The British ministry ~~dispatched~~ the 12th of Jan. 1776 dispatched from Cork a fleet with seven six regiments of British troops under Gen. Lord Cornwallis - A large naval force under Admiral Sir Peter Parker accompanied Cornwallis.

The 3d of May the fleet arrived at Cape Fear N. C. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton joined forces to the Command of the land ~~forces~~ troops. He first moved against Charleston. It was there at Sullivans Island that Col. Wm Moultrie with stood ~~them~~ the land & the 28th of June 76 under the Command & direction of Gen. Chas Lee sea & land attack.

The next object of the Gens' Campaign was for Sir Henry Clinton to unite with Gen. Howe who was returning from Halifax. & Admiral Lord Howe with his grand naval fleet. The Howes' had seized Staten Island & had great hopes from the tories who flocked to their standard. The junction of the separate ~~scattered~~ commands was accordingly effected. & Gen. Howe had a command of 35000 men. Gen. Washington, had possession of New York & had with his small army of 17000 been busy fortifying all the approaches to that city.

General ~~Putnam~~ Greene had charge of the troops & the works on the outskirts of Brooklyn Long Island, being made ill by over exertion Gen. Putnam succeeded to his Command ~~just~~ a short time before the battle. His line extended along the Bedford ridge of hills in a crescent shape. His right wing under Gen. Lor Stirling & his left under Gen. Sullivan - ~~Putnam~~ Putnam seems to have withdrawn some mounted patrols that watched his left particularly the Bedford road which led thro. the Bedford Pass.

Gen. Howe first crossed his Command to Long Island & encamped for ~~some~~ three days

in front of Putnam. On the 26th of August (1776) Howe's army formed three columns - the left under General Grant. The centre under Gen. De Heister, and the right under Sir Henry Clinton. Clinton commenced his march around by the Bedford pass at 9 P.M. He captures a small picket en route - the pass being unoccupied. By day break of the 27th he had a battalion there - & his column close behind. After breakfasting he pushed on striving regiments before him till he reached Sullivans left rear.

Grant beginning his march toward Lord Stirling near midnight began to meet his outer lines - probably Putnam believed this the main attack. De Heister began to move about daylight & to attack the instant he heard that Clinton had the pass. A terrific conflict ensued & Putnam was dislodged with great loss. Washington reinforced the Brooklyn redoubts in time to save a greater disaster. Britisher force was about 5000 - & his loss between 11 & 1200. Howes numbers engaged were about 15000 & his loss about 400 men.

Gen. Washington waited for a second attack till the 29 Aug. & then made a safe withdrawal to New York; posted his army at the northern extremity of Manhattan Island for a short time & then withdrew to White Plains. Here much delayed en route by detachments of patriots. Gen. Howe at last again confronted the Continental army - Washington avoided a general engagement - but an important Redoubt lying between the main bodies was contended

[illegible] of Indian. On the 26th of August (1926)
Hunter Lenny, Forrest Hunter Johnson - the Indian under Samuel
Grant. The [illegible] under the Hunter, [illegible] for the Indian
for Henry Ellington. Johnson [illegible] his [illegible]
by the Cowboy from on a fire. He explained [illegible]
in revolt. He [illegible] by [illegible] had a
[illegible] Hunter + his [illegible] Johnson [illegible]. After [illegible]
he [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] left [illegible]
he revolted [illegible] [illegible] room:

Grant began [illegible] his [illegible] from [illegible] Hunter [illegible]
[illegible] began to [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Hunter [illegible]. He [illegible] began to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] + to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for; which affair by the bad behaviour of some militia ~~[illegible]~~ Oct. 28 (1776) the tenacity of other sentimentals, grew into a lively action. Howe remained satisfied with gaining the knoll. During the night Washington again retired to North Castle - ~~which~~ where he put his army in such strong position that ~~[illegible]~~ his adversary deemed it wise not to attack.

Gen. Howe now undertook to manoeuvre Washington away from his good strategic position by attempting one by one the forts on the Hudson.

Divining Howe's intention - Washington left two detachments for purposes of observation + reinforcement of points of attack one under Gen. Lee at North Castle + another under Gen ~~Putnam~~ Heath at Peekskill. ~~He marched~~ and crossed his main body into New Jersey. After he was gone Col. Magaw defending Ft. Washington was attacked by more than double the garrison and ~~[illegible]~~ defeated but with heavy loss to the British. Fort Lee was abandoned on the approach of Lord Cornwallis who had taken the field with Howe's main body. Washington at this time thought it unwise to risk an engagement and so kept retiring as Cornwallis advanced, till the 8th of Dec. he passed the Delaware. There was then much discouragement to the patriots. Congress fled to Baltimore. And Washington ordered as far as possible in his detachments. Gen. Chas. Lee was to come to him directly. But in a careless way while in drunkenness he encamped far away from his troops + was taken prisoner, leaving Gen. Sullivan who succeeded to Lee's command brought the detachment speedily across to the main body.

Then feeling a little stronger. The Fabian policy of Washington quickly

Gen: [illegible] Observation of transit of Venus [illegible] (1769)
Transit of other Equinoctial; gave rise to lively debates
among astronomical men of science, Mr Howell. Lieutenant
The regular Officers being so soon noticed by Mr Howell. Lieutenant
when the Mr Howell is seen as great strength possessing that
his extraordinary talents, in a high degree.

Our Hours were monotonous. We had frequently from
his good strategic qualities, by [illegible] him to see the fruits of
his labours.

Disinterested Russian relations. Metcalfe left two detachments
for purpose of observation + non-commission of punishment of officers
can number men. In Mr Mr Howell + commission under the [illegible]
in Particular. He [illegible] and secured his men body into
New Zealand. After he was gone out. Officers detached by Mr Howell
were actually sent then detach the question can [illegible] not with
happens then to Mr Howell. Surgeon was abandoned + the opposite
of [illegible] [illegible] Mr Howell [illegible] Metcalfe [illegible].
Metcalfe at his time [illegible] it [illegible] on [illegible]
[illegible] relations on [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
See. He found the Relations. Mr [illegible] [illegible]
to the Patients. Surgeon [illegible] to Relations. [illegible] [illegible]
on his detachment. Lieutenant [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
But in [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the detachment [illegible] to the [illegible].
Then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

changes. A winter's night the 25th of December he recrossed the Delaware, surprised at Trenton a large force of Hessian troops under ~~the Col~~ Gen. Rahl and defeated them badly - Rahl was mortally wounded and a large number of prisoners were taken. His own loss was inconsiderable. ~~and~~ Washington for safety against Cornwallis recrossed the river but having another accession of strength by recruits, he went back again to Trenton, watching for another ~~opposition~~ opportunity for a ~~the~~ coup de main. His enemy was at Princeton. ~~He had~~ Counting in all his reinforcements, Washington had hardly 5000 men. Lord Cornwallis moved at once to Trenton ~~to~~ anticipating a battle & an easy victory. A small stream was running between the two armies. It being near the night of Jan. 2nd 1777 when Cornwallis got into position he postponed any assault till the morning. Washington as was his policy avoided a battle with this main body. Knowing of a British Division left at Princeton he moved cautiously in the night. At the dawn rising he struck the Princeton division already on the ~~march~~ road to Trenton. The Patriot militia again acted badly, but the General with other troops soon checked these victorious enemies ~~enemy~~ & sent them to flight, including Gen. Mercer ~~slain~~ mortally wounded ~~wounded~~ officers wounded. The loss of Washington was about 30 ~~including General Mercer~~ It was during this spring of 1777 that Washington began to receive some help from abroad. ~~Ma~~ Lafayette ~~fitted~~ prepared ~~out a vessel~~ from his private purse a vessel & joined the continental army as a volunteer - Soon after this he was made a General Officer. No American ever forgets his generous

soldierly conduct. Washington being a master of strategy, went straight to Morristown & Middlebrook threatening Gen Howe's communications till the latter weary of his fruitless work withdrew his troops to Staten Island. There were some small expeditions sent into the country to gather supplies & doubtless conceived with the hope of humbling the defenceless inhabitants into submission. For example, that to Danbury Conn. under Gen Tryon. He destroyed a quantity of stores & burnt the ~~city~~ village. The Conn Militia here did wonders. Under Gens. Wooster & Silliman they rendered it difficult for the ~~foragers~~ British column to get to their ships. Tryon lost some 300. Gen Wooster was slain & the militia loss was but little less than that of their foes.

The Patriots made similar attempts to cripple the British. One expedition under Col. Meigs succeeded in destroying the ~~stores~~ ~~ships~~ vessels at Sag Harbor & burning stores.

Third Campaign.

The grand project on the part of British authorities was, for Gen. Howe, cooperating with his brother the admiral, to capture Phila & clear out all obstructing forts & hostile forces. For Gen Sir H. Clinton to use the troops left at New York to hold that base, open up the Hudson & finally form junction with Gen. Burgoyne coming down from Canada.

The admiral & Lord Howe took on board some 18000 men with his brother in command & set sail. As soon as Washington ascertained that their destination was the Chesapeake & that Phila was threatened. He hurried forward his little army to meet Gen. Howe & offered battle. The position was center of the at Chad's ford of the Brandywine Cr.

The army was deployed along the creek. Gen. Sullivan commanded the right, Gen. Wayne at Chad's ford, Gen. Armstrong with the Penn Militia held the left and Gen. Greene kept on Div. in reserve. The British Gen. (Howe) on the 11th of Sept. 1777 turned Washington's front by Gen. Knyphausen's command. While from a fork far to his rear he sent the rest of his army under Cornwallis to make a circuit of 17 miles around his enemy's right. The attack on Sullivan was almost a surprise. There was desperate fighting. Sullivan was defeated, but Gen. Greene got to him in time to cover his retreat. Wayne held his own against Knyphausen as long as he could & then retired as also did the whole left. It was a great disconfiture but the patriots were rallied at Chester 10 miles behind the battle field. Lafayette who served as a staff officer in this battle with Washington & with Sullivan was severely wounded. Congress left that night for Lancaster. As Gen. Howe failed to follow up his advantage in time, Washington on the 12th succeeded in crossing the Schuylkill to Germantown.

Wonderful to tell this defeated army recrossed the Schuylkill the evening 14th of Sept. & again confronted Howe for battle; a fearful storm of 24 hours duration came on which alone prevented a desperate contest. Now with ammunition wet Washington, disappointed, was obliged to draw off. He again crossed the Schuylkill & took a position at Perkiomen ford; sent back Gen. Wayne to join Gen. Smallwood & some Militia with orders to strike for Gen. Howe's trains. The effort brot on

the affair of Paoli the 17 of September when the dare confident Wayne was surprised & defeated.

Gen. Howe now the 21st Sept. pushed on up the river on the right bank for many miles - Washington followed the movements of the 22nd abreast on the other bank. Under cover of the night Howe turned his body troops back, crossed the ford & entered Germantown. This time Gen. Washington was not unprepared. The 26th Howe sent Cornwallis who with much prompt took possession of the Capital City.

Gen. Wm. meanwhile remained at Potts Grove - drawing in his detachments & giving his army much needed repose.

Burgoynes Operations.

Gen. Burgoyne left Canada the middle of June/77 with ten thousand men, a motley force of Canadians, Indians, Germans & British. The American Gen. Schuyler was at Fort Edwards Hdq in General Charge - under him Gen. St. Clair with 2000 men garrisoned Fort Ticonderoga. Gen. Burgoyne drawing near erected his batteries on a height, Mount Defiance, ~~and called for the surrender~~ which completely dominated the fort. St. Clair seeing this immediately retreated, aiming for Fort Edwards Hdq. Burgoyne pursued the column & came upon his rear division at Hubbertoon. This division was defeated & routed, besides, many military stores fell into the hands of Burgoyne.

Schuyler fell back before his advance, watching to defeat his detachments and obstructing his way by felled trees, destroyed bridges & the like.

Burgoyne detached St. Leger with some troops & the Indian allies to lay siege to ~~siege~~ Fort Schuyler. The patriot Gen. Herkimer fell into a ~~snare~~ & was mortally ~~killed~~ wounded in that neighborhood losing heavily, but Arnold's approach

terrified & dispersed the allies & St. Leger abandoned his effort. Again Burgoyne sent out from fort Edwards a detachment under Col Baum to gather supplies which were accumulated at Bennington. His force after the long accession including a reinforcement from the neighborhood amounted to some 1500. Gen. Stark made a brigadier General by Vermont, quickly gathered his brigade & volunteers till he had about 2000 men. He skirmished with Baum till taking a stand he gave him battle near Bennington the 16th of August. Not only was Baum defeated but the reinforcement hastening to his support was also cut to pieces. Starks resolute effort cost him a loss of about 50 men. While the enemy's dead alone amounted to 207. Gen Schuyler had effected his purpose. He had depleted & disouraged his foes. Battle of Bemis Heights He took a position not far from the mouth of the Mohawk. and organized a force of perhaps 6000 At this time Gen. Gates came to relieve Schuyler. Arnold found a good position at Bemis Heights. Kosciusko, the Engineer, aided in fortifying. The army was here located. Gates keeping command of his center and his right of 3 brigades near the Hudson. The left was given to Gen. Arnold composed of Gen Poor's & Gen. Learned's brigades & several unbrigaded regiments. In the center were N.H. & Mass. Regts. Burgoyne now had about 9000 men. Burgoyne ordered three usual columns. The one aiming to pass Arnold's left by a ravine under Gen. Frazer. The left mostly Hessians near the river under Gen. Riedesel. While Burgoyne himself held the center. Early the 19th of Sept. the battle began. It raged for four hours. Gage had stopped his enemy's advance, but yielded the field retiring to a new position but without disorder. The British loss was about 600; the Patriot loss 321.

Having a deformed [illegible] 7 [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible].
Agnes Bourgeois sent word from Fort Gibson, a distant country
made Gen. Brown to position [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible]
a [illegible] [illegible]. His [illegible] after the long [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Brown to Vermont, quickly gathered his brigade. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] he had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
taking a stand for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
only when Gen. [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to his support [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Burgoyne waited for help from Gen. Sir H. Clinton at New York as long as he could. On the 7th of October he began a tentative movement - intended to envelop a foraging train, but so near Gates Camp that it brought on an other severe engagement. This time the patriot loss was about 150 & Arnold was again among the wounded. Burgoynes between 500 & 600. Gen. Frazer died from his wounds. It is called the battle of Saratoga. Burgoyne retired to Saratoga proper & there the 17th of October he surrendered his whole army. Still after his losses over 5000 strong.

~~Battle of Germantown~~

Gen. Clinton had sought to cooperate. He had attacked & captured forts Montgomery & Clinton in the Highlands and had extended his unprincipled efforts by foraging on the country. But after Burgoynes disconfiture ~~& the burning of~~ he burned Kingston & returned to N. York. Ticonderoga & the other forts till now held by the British were abandoned.

Battle of Germantown.

Gen. Washington left his position at Potts grove & moved to Skippack Cr. 14 miles from Germantown. Gen. Howe had detached quite a force to aid operations against the forts below Phila & for supplies & forage. Washington taking advantage of this decided to attack the remainder. He approached the 3d of October and on the 4th attacked. A sharp engagement took place, but Howe reinforced by Cornwallis repulsed the attack. A heavy fog produced confusion in movements so that a well planned effort met with failure & the loss of a thousand men - The British suffered a depletion of about half that number.

Forts Mercer & Mifflin on the Delaware held by the patriots were a source of great annoyance to the British ~~convoys~~ transports. They were both attacked the same day (Oct 22/77). Ft. Mercer on the East bank by 2000 men under Donop & Cowdy - and Fort Mifflin situated on an island by the naval vessels. Donop was mortally wounded & 500 soldiers disabled & two ships dismantled. At a second attempt Nov 10th when a shore battery was used & the ships for five days, the garrison at last fled to Fort Mercer & evacuated. Fort Mercer too had to be abandoned on the approach of greatly increased forces. Col Sam. Smith led the heroic defense of Mifflin & Major Thayer took his place after Smith was disabled by wounds. Colonel Christopher Greene with two men aided by Commodore John Hazelwood with two or three galleys, conducted the defense of Fort Mercer.

Washington kept his army after the Germantown affair at Perkiomen Creek, up to 30 October, till reinforced by Gen Varnum's R.I. Brigade & some 1000 more recruits. He again decided to try his strength in battle - He advanced to Whitemarsh - Gen. Howe marched out from Phila to meet him. But after several skirmishes from Nov 5 to the 8th for position & movements Howe concluded to retire - So by a precipitate retreat he returned to Phila. Then Washington's army moved to Valley Forge & went into ~~Valley~~ winter quarters. Valley Forge has its own terrible history of privations & suffering. Many officers left the service then for want of pay. But the patient Commander kept a few nearly together in spite of all the misrepresentation & malice of his rivals. On the whole the patriots cause had this year made a decided gain. British sentiment was changing - & the French having acknowledged the new government were to send a fleet under Admiral D'Estaing. Gen. Howe resigned & a regular

Sole Nansen + Muffin are 20 the [illegible] [illegible] by the Patriots.
were a source of great comfort to the Invalids ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
They were [illegible] the [illegible] day. Thereon on the [illegible]
Death by 3000 men [illegible] [illegible]. Comfort Muffin [illegible]
[illegible] by the Patriots visits. Thereby was [illegible]
[illegible] + Sam Sublime [illegible] + two [illegible] [illegible]

Thursday. Nov 10. Nansen + Sam's [illegible] were used + the steps for
[illegible]. The [illegible] of land [illegible] to [illegible] + [illegible].
Just [illegible] the land to be [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. But [illegible] results by the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
+ Major Mingo + Jim Slater after [illegible] were [illegible] by [illegible].
[illegible] were [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] results for a [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of Sam's [illegible].

On [illegible] left his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] by Sir [illegible] R.T. [illegible] + [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. He again decided to try his strength — battle — he [illegible]
to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

21

Gen Sir Henry Clinton took the chief command.

The 4th Campaign

The British Cabinet appeared to have wearied for a time. During the Spring & most of the summer. Gen Clinton planned only to hold what he had. Foraging detachments met with varying success - e.g. at Quinton's Bridge & at Hancock's Bridge N.J. and at Crooked-Billet Penn. as late as May 1 1778. Hearing of the movements of the French fleet, the Ministry feared that Clinton & the British fleet might be shut in to the Delaware & Phil^a. So under orders Gen. Clinton prepared to evacuate Phil^a & to return to the vicinity of New York. This movement began the 18th of June - Washington had his army well in hand and marched straight to intercept the British. He came so near to Clinton at Monmouth N.J. that he was forced to give battle. Gen Chas. Lee in charge of the advance, already under some suspicion from his avowed hatred of Washington ordered a retreat in direct contravention of Washington's instructions. Being on hand, Washington was able to save from disaster. He reprimanded Lee severely, who after this behaved well during the battle, but subsequently offensively demanded redress. It resulted in his court martial & dismissal. The battle was not decisive; but Clinton marched off before dawn the next day. At the battle & during the retreat Clinton lost as many as 1500 men - while Washington's loss did not exceed 200. Clinton on arrival near Sandy Hook, found Admiral Howe with his fleet already there - so the 3d of July he crossed his Command in safety to Staten Island.

Gen. Washington on acct. of the great heat halted for some time at Paramus, N.J.

After a sufficient rest he pushed up the Hudson & crossed encamping again at White Plains. This could be made junction with troops still in the highlands - support a projected Boston movement to R.I. or turn Southward should Clinton's hostile plans required.

The R.I. Operation. Begun

D'Estaing came at last. It being too late for the co-operation moved on Phil.a. Washington planned others against Gen. Pigot's command that then held ~~Rhode Island~~ the island of Rhode Island & New Port. Pigot with some nine or ten regiments in August 1778 was guarding a large depot of supplies & supported by a naval squadron: four or five Continental brigades were at Providence. Gen Sullivan was sent to command & soon reinforced by the troops of Gens. Varnum & Glover, besides plenty of New England Militia.

At the solicitation of Washington D'Estaing left Sandy Hook & went to Sullivan's aid - After the fleet had gotten into a concerted movement by Sullivan & D'Estaing as agreed upon - the Militia not "coming to time" Sullivan asked for a post ponement; but suddenly hearing that the enemy had evacuated the point for attack, he pushed forward without first consulting the Admiral. He became offended, and instead of landing men as per agreement he dropped down to where he could meet Admiral Lord Howe's fleet just coming from New York. A storm forced both naval squadrons to sea & greatly disabled them. Instead of returning after the storm D'Estaing made for Boston for repairs. Gen. Sullivan was thus left alone to do what it plainly required a fleet to aid in doing. A battle at Quaker Hill occurred in which the patriots had the advantage; but hearing of Gen. Sir H. Clintons

approach by ships from New York with large reinforcements. Gen. Sullivan crossed to the main land & secretly retreated. The heartburnings that grew out of this affair between the French naval officers & the American officers with Sullivan caused great distress to Washington & Lafayette; and for a time injured the American cause.

Gen. Grey (a British officer) became notorious like the famous tory Gen. Tarleton for merciless depredations & massacres, like that at Tappan in N.J. & elsewhere. But probably the massacres perpetrated by tories & indians at Cherry Valley N.Y. & at Wyoming Pa. exceed all others in atrocity. These took place in July 1778.

The 5th Campaign. Battle of Savannah

Gen. Sir H. Clinton determined to subjugate the Carolinas & Georgia. A large number of tories had taken refuge in East Florida, who for more than two yrs made land made partizan forays into Georgia. Keeping the country in a state of terror. General Robert Howe, a prominent Continental Commander, moved down from Charleston to Savannah with 500 men. He was joined soon after about as many more militia & volunteers. An expedition was planned, & began with much hope but soon was broken up by the Gov. of Georgia & other officers refusing to recognize Gen Robert Howe's Continental authority. Hearing of the success of the tories & Gen Clinton sent Lt. Col. Campbell, who was despatched from New York with an army of 3500 soldiers & a naval accompaniment under Commodore Hyde Parker. Gen. Prevost was at the same time approaching Savannah with another column by land. Campbell's army arrived first & gave battle. Gen. Howe had been again strengthened by a small volunteer & militia force. The battle Dec. 29, 1778 was a severe one but of short duration. Howe retreated with a part of his command, but

approved by Study of the Mass. Gen. Court, small [illegible] over seventy-
seven, he declined reelection. The Newfoundland Court of Appeal
court of this office in Lisbon. He found several officers of the
American office with Sullivan, several points on Tues to Newfoundlanders
& Newfoundlanders for a time in forming the American consul.

Gen. Grey to Prudential Office) Lessons nationwide life the famous
Tory Sen. Tredaler for Massachusetts Representation & Massachusetts, life
Head of Tory Party in N.E. & Lincoln. Dark particularly the
Massachusetts or Colonial Valley Rd. & at Mayor-Mayor in Lewis
all others in Africa. Then left Plum in July 1873.

Mr. S. Sen-Parsing — Health of Lawrence

Sen. Sullivan attempted to subjugate the Executive Department.
Always Mass. for of Tories Hist. Sullivan refuse in Florida & the for more than half
Postage Stamp with Morgan. Helping the Democrats in a state of Tories.
Mass. Senator Hoar, a Democrat, Republican Democrat, Massachusetts
from Charleston — to Summer & Mass. Democrat Democrat Sen. Mass.
Hoar passed Sen. after return to among Mass. Politics &
Politics. Sen. Sullivan was Hoar, & Sullivan, & Sullivan Mass.
Hoar Sen. Sen. Democrat Democrat by the Sen. of Morgan & other
offices refusing to recognize the Hoar Democrat Democrat.
Democrat. Morgan of the Democrat, Democrat Sen. of Democrat.
Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat & Democrat.
a Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat.
Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat.
Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat.
Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat.
Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat Democrat.

the remainder were killed, made prisoners or perished in the swamps. Sunbury & Augusta were & Prevost held the whole of Georgia. He made one effort to make a lodgment in ~~take Beaufort~~ S.C. but General Lincoln Maj. Gen. Moultrie & local militia defeated him Feb. 3d 1779 at the battle of Beaufort. ~~A little before~~ D'Estaing returning with his fleet, he & Lincoln attempted to recover Savannah in an assault but failed Oct 9 ~~Dec 28~~. 1779. Count Pulaski fell. The patriots had a success against a Tory commander Col. Boyd who was ravaging the country at Kettle Cr. Feb. 14/79. Gen. Lincoln taking heart again sent Gen. Ashe to recover Augusta. In this Ashe was foiled, surprised at Brier Creek Mar 3d/79 by Prevost & his command destroyed. Again Lincoln ~~try~~ tries his fortunes at Stono ferry, when the British were menacing Charleston but ~~a few miles from Charleston~~ ten miles distant. Lincoln was repulsed with considerable loss 20th of June 79

(introduce here)

In December 1778. Washington had distributed his troops for Winter quarters. Gen. Putnam at Danbury, Conn. Gen Mc Dougal in the Highlands & his own headqrs habitually at Middlebrook N.J. Early in 1779 but little, except predatory & foraging expeditions were undertaken by Sir Henry Clinton in his own vicinity, and so Washington stood on the defensive; In July he sent Gen. Wayne with 600 soldiers under Lt Col Johnson to recapture Stony point. Wayne attacked at midnight; his soldiers pushing in upon the fort in two columns from different sides never fired a shot till they were fairly in possession. Wayne's loss was 98, & the enemy's 600 in killed & prisoners. It was denominated "the most brilliant assault known".

24.

[illegible]

were killed, wounded, missing or perished in the swamps. [illegible] & dragoons were & [illegible] fell into the hands of [illegible]. He made an effort to take ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] S.C. but [illegible] [illegible] Col. [illegible] & [illegible] defeated him.

~~[illegible]~~ A battle ~~[illegible]~~ Feb. 3. 1779 at the battle of Beaufort. [illegible] [illegible] returning with his fleet, he [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Dec 28. 1779. The patriots had a success against a troop [illegible] Col. Boyd who was surprised & [illegible] at Kettle Cr. Feb. 14/79. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Augusta. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Stono Ferry, ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ten miles distant. [illegible] were repulsed with considerable loss 20th of June 79.

(Fight at [illegible])

In December 1779 Washington had distributed his troops for winter quarters. The centre at [illegible], [illegible] the left at the Highlands & his cavalry Headqrs substantially at Middlebrook NJ. Early in 1779 [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] were [illegible] by Sir Henry Clinton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and so Washington [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Wayne [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Stony Point. Wayne attacked at midnight, [illegible] [illegible] the fort from different sides, never firing a shot till they were ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]. Wayne's loss was 98, & the enemy's loss in killed & prisoners. [illegible] "the most brilliant assault known".

In August (the 19th). Major 2d Henry Lee surprised Paulus Hook, near New York and captured one hundred & fifty of the garrison.

Gen. Sullivan during the same month had extraordinary success in thoroughly defeating a force of Tories & Indians led by the fiery Gen. Brant at the battle of Cherry Valley, some little reprisal for the cruelties at Wyoming & Cherry Valley.

The incipient patriot navy did something. Paul Jones gained his first laurels with a small fleet of American & French vessels by attacking two British frigates on the ~~coast of~~ English coast. The frigates capitulated at Cerd'clocta the night of Sept. 23/79.

Sir Henry Clinton having had thus far more undisputed success in the South, began the year 1780 in that direction. With a goodly fleet under Commodore Arbuthnot, carrying 7500 troops he appeared before Charleston about the first of April & commenced a siege. Gen. Lincoln with some 6000 troops, all he could gather, made a prolonged defense. He had Col. Huger's Detachment at Monk's point to keep communication with the ~~main~~ interior. The ~~famous~~ terrible Tory General routed this corps April 14/80 & held Lincoln's rear. So the gallant but unfortunate Lincoln the 12 of May was forced to surrender his army.

Sir Henry followed up his victory by sending expeditions into the interior. Ft. 96 was captured. Tarleton fell upon Col. Buford's ~~Command~~ Virginians at Waxhaw & cruelly "massacred or mutilated every man."

Dear Sir (Mr. Hughes): Mayor Hylan has asked Gen. Pershing, Admiral Sims, Gen. Wm. Wotherspoon and Colonel Roosevelt to join with the committee of the Sesquicentennial Celebration.

Gen. Sullivan, during the Revolutionary War, had a distinguished career in Rhode Island defeating a force of Hessians at the battle of Princeton, serving with distinction at Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth, and serving as Governor of New Hampshire and Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Revolution in Pennsylvania & Gen. Sullivan's Indian campaigns and adventures. Found Gen. Sullivan's name a small battery, Hamilton & Jacob Varick distinguished in the ~~[illegible]~~ Revolutionary Army.

The Private Projects in the ~~[illegible]~~ Revolutionary Army.

The Private Celebration at Long Island the anniversary of Battle.

23/19.

Sir Henry Clinton having had been [illegible] Washington's army on Long Island, August 1776 in Their direction. With a goodly fleet under Commodore Hotham carrying 9000 — Having the advantage before Commodore Clinton the first of April & with reinforcements of Hessians. Gen. Howe's army with some Hessians, [illegible] in Brooklyn, Gen. Sullivan made a fortunate defense. He had Col. Hugo's ~~[illegible]~~ Rangers at Harlem Heights & had gone in [illegible] with the ~~[illegible]~~ Hessians. The ~~[illegible]~~ Hessians [illegible] Hessians. Two days & half [illegible] night — so the gallant band succeeded in [illegible] the 12 of Hessians [illegible] the coming.

Sir Henry Clinton in writing the expedition made the [illegible] Hessians. It was a fortunate Sullivan fell upon Col. Hugo's ~~[illegible]~~ & greatly [illegible] Hessians.

Now believing S.C. subdued, leaving Lord Cornwallis to keep what had been won & if possible add N.C. to the loyal territory, Sir H. Clinton returned to New York.

The patriots Sumpter, Marion & other partizan warriors, would suddenly gather their clans, & clouds of battle would seem to burst from a clear sky. Rocky mount was held by a Tory Colonel Gt. Fort Granby Col. Gt. Fur a hill with a garrison of N.Y. & S.C. Tory volunteers. Sumter with 800 patriots attacked the works with impetuosity several times but could not carry them. A week later at Hanging Rock Sumter, having had accession to his force assailed another set of works, defended by 500 men under a Col. Brown. This time there was a fierce battle, but Sumter was victorious.

Lord Cornwallis had come out as far as Camden S.C. with 2200 men and Gen. Gates who had been sent there to S.C. after Lincoln's surrender had gathered about 3000 effectives. He & Cornwallis both had determined to attack at daylight Aug 16th. They met near Saunders's Cr. as early as 2.30 a.m. Skirmished till dawn & then began the battle. Gates was completely outgeneraled and his army almost destroyed. Sumter two days after this was surprised by Tarleton and of his seven hundred adherents, he escaped with less than 200, the remainder being killed wounded or prisoners.

But soon a turn came. One of the most active of the Kings officers was Major Ferguson. Patrick 1st regulars he had with him at Kings Mountain the 6th of October, about 900 men — The patriots of Va & N.C. had come together to assist Gen. Gates & 1100 under Cols Sevier, Campbell, Williams & Cleaveland had crossed for a General Officer. Campbell taking charge till he should arrive. The morning of the 7th day they attack Ferguson routed his force, & the Major was slain.

~~About this time~~ Gen. Greene, who relieved Gen. Gates of his command arrived on the borders of N.C. Early in Jan of 1781 He reorganized his troops.

Now returning to Gettysburg, I may mention that
Hugh Nelson had been sent to Possession with M.C. to
the Legal Tribunal, for H. Gilmore returned to Newtown.

Mr. Patterson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Moore & other friends were
invited to dine with their clan. It should be well known that
to travel from a clan's city. Hearty welcome was held by Patterson
& Gov. Gov. Nelson with a gathering of Mr. & Mrs. Tory Nelson.
Minister with Gov. Patterson was accompanied the guests with
informally several times but would welcome them.
Much later at Harrisburg Rev. Dr. Minnis had occasion
to his force occasional conflicts with Martin, supported by
Gov. Nelson under a Gov. Brown. This time there was a force
battle, but Scottish was victorious.
Hard Governor has been out so far as Governor M.C.
Now Mr. Gates which had been sent Mar. 10 M.C. after 3 weeks
suspended Mr. Patterson returned 300 affections. He & Governor
Nelson discussed to attend an dinner for it. They were
Nelson Secretary Gov. so early as 1.30 a.m. Mr. Minnis [illegible]
dinner & then began the battle. Gates was unfairly contemptuously
and his arrival delayed dinner. Minister Nelson stop
after the was surprised by Tribune one of his same Secretary
attempts. In succession with the Nelson 300, the Nelsonite
being Rather Nelson or Minnis.
But lower time comes, one of the most events of the Hay
If was Mr. Hunter Secretary. It appears to have well Gov.
or Hay Nelson from the [illegible] Gates, about 300 men.
The Patent of Mr. M.C. has now [illegible] to [illegible] Gates
& Mr. Nelson Gov. Gov. Nelson [illegible] Tribune [illegible] long [illegible]
for a General Officer. Gov. Nelson [illegible] by Sheriff
[illegible] The numbering of the [illegible] Gates [illegible]
[illegible] the forces of the Hunter [illegible]

very promptly. The patriots now flocked to his standard & he directed the operations of the partizan leaders. He sent a detachment of 900 under Gen. Morgan to ~~watch~~ to ~~Tarleton~~ hinder the ~~pa~~ depredations of so many small parties. Tarleton with over a thousand ~~fell upon~~ were came up with Morgans command at the Cowpens. The engagement was a hard one but resulted in a thorough victory for Morgan. Strange to say: Tarleton lost over 800 while Morgan's was less than 100. Gen. Morgan to get clear of Cornwallis immediate pursuit fled till he had ~~rejoin~~ joined Gen. Greene. The celerity of movement of Greene & the storms coming in quick succession kept Cornwallis at bay till Gen. Greene was sufficiently reinforced to risk a battle.

At Guilford Court House he took position with about 4000 men. Cornwallis attacked the 15th of March & finally dislodged & defeated the patriots, yet he suffered so great a loss himself & was so far from his base that he ~~retreated~~ began his retreat the 18th of March and moved toward Wilmington N.C. Greene drove off to the right & following up this movement he pushed on towards Camden S.C. Another battle, the 25th of April, almost a surprise to Greene, occurred between him & Lord Rawdon at Hobkirk Hill. It was a partial engagement, but Greene was at last forced to retreat.

There was but one more important engagement in S.C. and that was the well known battle of Eutaw Springs, where Gen Greene brought 2000 against 2500 ~~under~~ mostly regulars under

very honorably. The Patriots were provided by the Treasury to
be director the operations of the Partizan Leaders. He sent
a detachment of 400 under Gen. Marion to ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ harass the depredations of so various through
Britons. Tarleton with some of the men, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] on his Government the [illegible] was a lucky one
but recalled is a Miserable working for three years. Always to [illegible]
Tarleton but were Gov. Wade Hampton was [illegible]
Gen. Marion to get clear of Government the resistance
Britons. Tarleton [illegible] to his superior officers. The [illegible]
of Independent of Indians & the Strong [illegible] in general
[illegible] Gen. Greene retiring at Long Cane. Gen.
[illegible] Tarleton with [illegible]
At Rudgeford Court House he took Prisoners with [illegible]
three [illegible] Gen. Greene retreating the N. of Alexander &
hastily [illegible] & defeated the Patriots, but the
[illegible] so great a loss [illegible] & [illegible] for [illegible]
Tired he ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] his [illegible] the [illegible] of Pacolet
following up this Successful [illegible] Gen. Greene
[illegible] S.C. Hostilities [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] Battles Kings Mt. Cowpens & Guilford Court House. [illegible]
[illegible] Tarleton [illegible] Hobkirk Hill. [illegible]
[illegible] a partial engagement, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].

There was but one more important engagement in S.C.
and that was the [illegible] battle of Eutaw Springs. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lt. Col Stewart. This time Gen. Greene gained a signal victory - his own losses were heavy, but he inflicted a greater & caused Stewart's rapid flight to Charleston.

From Wilmington N.C. Lord Cornwallis marched into Va. to form junction with a British force already there under Gen. Phillips. Arnold after his attempt to betray & surrender West Point, had fled to the enemy & been made a Brig. Gen. in the English army. Before his desperate raid into Connecticut; he was sent in charge of an predatory expedition up the peninsula to Richmond Va. His force too joined Cornwallis as the latter reached the lower counties of Va. Washington knowing of the troubles in Va. had sent Gen Lafayette with a small army to watch the raiders & do all he could to hinder them. Early in May the Count de Barras brought information that another French fleet under the Count de Grasse would soon arrive bringing reinforcements. Washington & the Count de Rochambeau had an interview at Weathersfield & arranged for a cooperative movement against New York. But soon learning that de Grass could not stay long & that he was directly going to the Chesapeake, Washington at once changed his plan - and resolved to move against Cornwallis in Va. He executed this movement with wonderful caution, deceiving Gen. Sir Henry Clinton as to his intentions till all his dispositions had reached left to threaten N. York

1815	12	6	18
1812			19
			4

were still across the Delaware. and the French fleet blocking the way to the Sea from Yorktown where Cornwallis then was with his main body. & whom in view of threatening danger he had thoroughly fortified on both banks of the York river.

Washington gathered his army at Williamsburg and on the 28th of Sept. 1781 marched to Yorktown & located his troops - the American forces resting on the rear below held the right - and the French the left. Cornwallis had in aggregate besides his fleet 7.500 men. Washington had gathered besides his naval help, including the French contingent, about 16000.

Sir Henry Clinton ~~[illegible]~~ endeavored to turn Washington back by a diversion: the stab Arnold, recalled from Va. to ~~led~~ a civil & predatory against New London Conn. This failing, he encouraged Lord Cornwallis with the hope of speedy relief by large reinforcements. But at last, after the close investment & and the loss of all hope of succor, the grand Cornwallis (the 19th Oct 1781) surrendered Yorktown & his entire army of over 7000 men to Gen. Washington and his fleet with the seamen to the Comte de Grasse.

Thus the British held New York & other cities still the establishment of peace in their possession, this surrender substantially closed the war. Negotiations were soon begun - a truce entered into - a preliminary treaty being effected & signed the 30th of Nov. 1782.

And the permanent treaty with full specifications was signed at Paris France Sept 3d 1783.

Article

No. 18.

Subject:
The Revolutionary War

The Revolutionary War.

A war which began in a revolt of the American Colonies of Great Britain; which colonies soon after constituted the thirteen United States.
The first skirmish between organized forces took place at Lexington, Mass. April 19, 1775. The preliminaries to peace were signed at Paris, France Nov. 30 1782; so that a state of war existed for seven years and seven months.

The causes.

The Declaration of Independence, issued by a Congress of delegates July 4 1776, explicitly sets forth the grounds of separation from Great Britain, and these were substantially the causes of the war. Two expressions therein appear to summarize the views of those who resisted by arms the forces of the mother-country. First: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them [the people] under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government and to provide new guards for their future security." The second is: "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states."
Not only the claims of the tyrannous King but the Acts of the British Parliament which sustained him were the grievances

detailed in that Declaration. The most vehement protest therein is against attempts at taxation without representation. But long before the Declaration the home-government had undertaken by its army & navy to enforce its measures and to compel its subjects in America to submit to its exactions. This positive action was resisted by open force till all the new States became united and put an army into the field, and so the primary revolt became a bona fide Revolution. The new army ~~was~~ is usually named the American or Continental troops. The central supreme authority was vested in the General Congress. The very existence of this Congress was in the eyes of the British Cabinet & parliament a cause of war and continued so till at its close the independence of the States was acknowledged.

1st Campaign. [~~Executed by Genl. Gen. Howe, Sir Wm Boston, A. Dunn~~]

The people of Boston and vicinity had been forward & persistent in their opposition to the unfriendly acts of the British Government until, to withstand them, several war measures were set on foot. The first showed itself in the action of General Thomas Gage the royal Governor of Massachusetts. He brought from Halifax to Boston two regiments of the line, and promised his King ~~that~~ "with five regiments to keep Boston quiet!" Next came the proclamation and enforcement by Gen. Gage of the Boston Port Bill. It went into operation June 1st 1774. Its effect was to effectually

close the port. The Custom House was removed to Salem, and the Bostonians were subjected to the hardships ~~and privations~~ of a regular blockade.

About this time the British reinforcements called for came, raising the forces to upwards of 10,000 men, exclusive of the naval squadron numerous enough for the work assigned to it. With these troops appear the names of Generals Howe, Burgoine, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Percy and Lord Rawdon, names which, in the war, became famous as able commanders.

General Gage began his operations as if to subdue & control a riotous city. He encamped his artillery on Boston Common, crowned Fort Hill with Welsh soldiers, and sent a field battery to hold Boston Neck the only land entrance to the city. Next, in his double capacity of Governor & General, Gage directed that all the munitions of war within his precincts be brought forthwith to Boston. (Affairs of Lexington & Concord.) To make a beginning he sent out two companies which in the night removed a large quantity of powder from Charlestown to the city & deposited it in Castle Williams. This act excited indignation and alarm among the patriots in the surrounding country, and they quickly armed themselves and ran together at their appointed rendezvous. April 19, 1775 Eight hundred "Loyalists" in two detachments commanded by Lt. Colonel Francis Smith and Major Pitcairn were marching toward Concord, sixteen miles from Boston, where they were to seize & destroy sundry military stores which the General's spies had found there. At Lexington the advance was resisted by about seventy militia men under Capt. John Parker. The British

after short parley fired upon the patriots killing eight including Capt. Parker, wounding nine and scattering the remainder. In this encounter but one "Loyalist" was wounded.

The patriots in greater numbers next gathered near Concord; quite a battle took place; and the return march of the British, from the incessant flanking & pursuit of their ever increasing foes, who had put themselves under the able General Warren, became an annoying & finally a disorderly retreat. On arrival in Boston they found that they had lost sixty eight killed including Lt. Col. Smith, one hundred and seventy eight wounded, and twenty six missing. The patriot loss was 101 put hors de combat. Thus the campaign was opened.

Ticonderoga, Crown Point & St. St Johns.

Benedict Arnold, who came to Cambridge from New Haven with a company proposes plans to committees of safety of Mass. & Conn. for seizing Ticonderoga & other forts; having received authority & commission of Colonel he began enlisting men. But the Conn. people, taking his place, arranged another expedition. Some of their own men joined the "Green Mountain boys" making in all about 140 soldiers under Col. Ethan Allen. Arnold, without troops, overtook Allen at Castleton, but not being allowed to command according to his commission, he nevertheless went with the expedition. On the 10th of May (1775) they surprised the Garrison. The startled commander, Capt. Delaplace yielded to the inevitable, surrendering two officers & 48 men, 182 cannon & an abundance of public stores. Col. Seth Warner with a detachment of these patriots captured Crown point May 12th with eleven prisoners & 111 pieces of artillery.

A number of Col. Arnold's men having come, he & Allen put on foot

, the 14th of [illegible], two expeditions against St. John's, situated near the foot of Lake Champlain. Arnold surprized the fort, took the small garrison prisoners, and departed carrying off a sloop of War manned with 16 guns, and many stores. Allen arriving a little later, with his 60 men, took possession of the abandoned fort. But during the ensuing night a British officer, having two hundred men & a six gun battery, arrived, when Col. Allen with his "Green Mountain Boys" was dislodged.

A Naval affair.

Meanwhile on the coast of Maine occurred an amateur Naval encounter. The Margaretta, a British armed sloop, carrying 4 six pounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces and plenty of small arms, early in May convoyed two other sloops to Machias Me for lumber. The war news from Lexington arrived Saturday May 9th. Sunday several patriots undertook to seize the Capt., Moore, & his officers at Church. They escaped by the windows. The Margaretta gave the town some parting shots & dropped down the bay four miles. Monday Joseph Wheaton & several patriots seized one of the sloops and armed with fowling pieces, pitch forks & axes, & small supplies, gave chase. The sloop, a swift sailer, overtook the Margaretta after she had put to sea, engaged her boldly at close quarters, and after a hard but brief struggle, in which Moore himself was slain, captured the vessel and all on board, forty in number. This feat is called "The Lexington of the Sea".

Noddles & Hog's Islands.

East Boston was in 1775 Noddles' Island; & Hog's Island is to the Northeast.

These were used largely for stock. To save the herds from capture the Committee of Safety sent on the 27th of May a detachment to escort them back into the country. Forty British marines resisted, killing horses & cows & doing much other damage. Seeing the situation Col. Israel Putnam & Dr. Joseph Warren brought up reinforcements drove off the marines & finally captured their ~~their~~ armed schooner, which ~~they~~ Putnam dismantled & burned. Putnam's ~~the~~ rapid advance to the rank of Major Gen. in the Continental army is attributed to this fortunate skirmish.

Bunker Hill.

By the second week in June [1775] there were gathered from different states in the outskirts of Boston about 15000 men.

"They were subordinate thro. inclination * * * depending for sustenance on supplies sent from their several towns."

Gen. Artemas Ward, the nominal Senior, was at Cambridge with 6000 men; Gen. Thomas, 2nd in Com mand, with 5000 more & three or four batteries held the right at Roxbury & Dorchester; while the left a thousand strong principally of N. H. Volunteers extended to the Bay. This ~~singular~~ force, odly armed & strangely clad, were making a partial siege of Boston.

Learning that Gen. Gage intended a series of operations, beginning with the taking of Dorchester Heights the night of the 18th of June, these patriots determined to anticipate his action.

So, Col. Prescott with a thousand soldiers, with two pieces of Artillery & intrenching tools, at 9 o'clock the ~~night~~ night of the 16th marched to seize & fortify Bunker's Hill; but Breed's Hill, a little nearer Boston, was first taken and intrenched; and Bunker Hill afterwards crowned with a redoubt. About noon the British troops under the immediate command of Gen. Howe moved up to the

assault of the troops on Breed's Hill. He took the right, Gen. Pigot the left while General Sir Henry Clinton brought up the reserves. Thousands of spectators, on points of observation, eagerly watched the splendid panorama. The British were twice terribly repulsed. At last about 4 P.M. Howe succeeded in gaining the Hill. And Col. Prescott slowly drew off his forces, via Bunkers Hill across the Neck to his camp of the previous day. Howe had in action between 3000 & 4000 men. Prescott had to exceed 1500 after the reinforcements came to him. Howe's loss, killed & wounded, was 1054., Prescott's, including the missing, was 449. Notwithstanding the loss of the field, this battle was to the patriots in its results equivalent to a victory.

The Evacuation of Boston.

Washington, having been made General in Chief, arrived and took command July 3, 1775. Discovering the enemy's disciplined force to be 11500 strong, and his, mostly raw levies, not to exceed 14000, he saw that more men were needed for the siege. He asked for a force of 22.000. Soon recruits flowed in; but there were, on hand, less than 10.000 lbs of Powder. "The Continental Army" was now organized. Two brigades Thomas' & Spencer's made the first Division under Major-Gen. Ward; Sullivan's & Greene's, the Second Division under Major-Gen. Lee; and a Reserve of six regiments under Major-Gen. Putnam. Gradually, awakening a few skirmishes, & bombardments from the British redoubts & warvessels, Washington closed in, till Land access to Boston was cut off. American Cruizers, authorized by Congress, began to worry the British Squadron. They captured supply vessels en route to Boston. The 16th of October [1775] Gen. Gage gave up the city to Gen. Howe & sailed for England. Washington for good reasons threatened but constantly postponed a general attack; but

by night enterprise he seized important heights that commanded the city. In rebuttal Gen. Howe had made ready to assault Dorchester Heights the night of March 5th 1776; and Washington, knowing his intention, planned to enter Boston from the opposite quarter. Providentially a terrific storm prevented the movements; and, in view of growing want and hardshipment humiliating, the proud British General decided to evacuate Boston. By a tacit understanding Washington was not to fire upon the retiring army if the City were spared. So, the 17th of March Howe's forces embarked & put to sea, escorted by the naval squadron, except a small fleet under Commodore Banks left to keep possession of the Harbor entrance. After enduring for some time his ~~[illegible]~~ Gen. Lincoln with 1200 troops including artillery & a mortar equipment was sent to dislodge the fleet. From Longisland & some other convenient points he at least brought his guns to bear upon the shipping; so soon as the commodore's flag ship was reached by the shot he gave the signal of departure. The fleet left the 18th of June. The spreading news caused great rejoicing to the patriots and unstinted praise to Washington & his coadjutors.

Expedition against Canada.

The early enterprize of Allen & Arnold near lake Champlain caused other northern expeditions. Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, inaugurated movements to recover his captured forts. Gen. Schuyler, stationed by Washington at Albany & later at Ticonderoga & Ft. Edwards as a sort of Dept. Commander, was watching Carleton's operations effected largely by "tory" levies & hired indians. In June [1775] he was sent to command in an offensive expedition. He led an army of some 2000 men to go by the way of Vermont & Lake Champlain; but, becoming suddenly ill, Gen. Montgomery replaced him. The latter captured forts Chambly, St. Johns (which Allen had lost) & Montreal, and then pushed on down the St Lawrence to the vicinity of Quebec. General Arnold with fuller instructions directly from General Washington

made an extraordinary march thro. the the forests of Maine and succeeded in forming a junction with Montgomery. After a partial siege, the 31st of December, during a winter storm, the works of Quebec were simultaneously assailed by several attacking columns. The patriots were at last repulsed, Arnold badly wounded & the brave Montgomery slain. The little army, held together by Arnold, spent the winter a short distance above ~~the city~~ Quebec. Arnold's wound opened afresh by an accident caused his relief of command. His successors were finally, by the middle of June 1776, forced from Canada by the famous Burgoyne who, with large reinforcements to Carleton, had appeared on the scene. But the main cause of all disaster in this well planned campaign was a continued insubordination. For the patriots it required time & mutual suffering to allay such sectional jealousies as weakened & at last destroyed this important expedition.

The battle of Great Bridge.

Lord Dunmore the Governor of Virginia ~~by declaring~~ declared martial law*, perpetrated a series of depredations, began to raise tories & indians and spread terror far & near. His forces assembled near the armed vessels at Norfolk. He planned the destruction of military stores at Suffolk. To hinder this, Col Wm Woodford led his ~~colonial~~ troops, about a thousand strong, in that direction. Anticipating patriot Woodford's design the Governor dispatched about 200 regulars & some 400 ~~volunteers~~ other loyalists with artillery to the "Great Bridge" across the Elizabeth river. Here the Tories were intrenched, & covered every approach. But Woodford by a ruse drew an attack upon his men in position & so completely defeated his adversary Dec. 9. 1775. Fordyce, leading the grenadiers, lost 60 men & his own life. Woodford seized Norfolk; but the enemy, taking shipping burned the town.

2. Campaign.

The British ministry planned first to aid their southern colonial governors and then combine all their ~~forces~~ powers military, naval & diplomatic, to get possession of New York & make that city their principal base. Accordingly the 12th of January 1776 Lord Cornwallis set sail from Cork with some six regiments, under escort of admiral Sir Peter Parker with a large naval contingent ~~force~~. The 3d of May the fleet arrived at Cape Fear N.C. Sir Henry Clinton assumed command & moved against Charleston. It was there at Sullivan's Island, the 28th of June [1776] that Col. Wm Moultrie with a few hundred men successfully resisted the combined attack.

Without further effort Sir Henry now joined Gen. Howe at Staten Island, the Admiral Lord Howe having there the naval fleet. The ~~increasing~~ incoming tories gave General Howe hopes of a speedy peace. The royal land troops here amounted to 35000 men well supplied. Gen. Washington had possession of New York with his army, such as it was, of about 17000, and had, after leaving Boston, been busy fortifying all approaches. He put Gen Greene ~~Greene~~ over the works in the outskirts of Brooklyn L.I. giving him between 5000 & 6000 men. Greene on the eve of battle had a violent fever & was replaced by Gen. Putnam. His line stretched along the Bedford ridge in crescent shape. His right wing under Lord Stirling and his left, considerably extended, under General Sullivan. For some unaccountable reason, Putnam immediately withdrew his mounted patrols on the Bedford road which led beyond his left thro. Bedford pass.

General Howe first crossed his command to Long Island, took position in front of Putnam and reconnoitered for three days. He formed ~~Forming~~ three columns for attack, Gen Grant's opposite Stirling, Gen. Heister's opposite Sullivan, & Sir Henry Clinton's to aim for the Bedford pass. Clinton commenced his March at 9 P.M. the

the 26th August [1776]. He captured a scouting party en route. and the pass, being unoccupied, by daylight was held secure. After breakfasting he pushed on thro. Bedford driving detached Patriot regiments before him, till he struck Sullivan's rear.

Gen. Grant, also moving in the night, began to encounter Stirling's outer lines after midnight. Probably Putnam believed this the main attack. De Heister remained quiet till about daybreak. Hearing that Sir Henry had already taken the Bedford pass, he pushed on and furiously assailed the position of Sullivan in front.

A terrific conflict ensued throughout the field. Putnam was dislodged & badly beaten. Gen. Washington however reinforced the Brooklyn redoubts in time to save a greater disaster. Howe's loss was about 400, while Putnam's was 1200 at least.

Gen. Washington stood on the defensive till the 29th when he made a safe withdrawal and for a time posted his army in the northern part of New York Island. And afterward he withdrew to White Plains. Here Gen. Howe much delayed en route by American detachments, ~~Gen. Howe~~ at last confronted the Continental Army. Washington warily avoided general engagements; but an important knoll, lying between the main bodies, was contended for. This gave rise to a lively action, Oct. 28, 1776.

During the night following Washington again retired to North Castle, taking a strong position. From this Howe undertook to maneuver him away by attempting to carry the forts on the Hudson. Divining Howe's intention Washington, leaving two detachments for observation & reinforcement, one under Lee at North Castle & the other under Heath at Peekskill, crossed the main body into New Jersey. Without delay the patriot Col. Magaw holding Ft. Washington was now attacked,

and defeated, but with heavy loss to the British. Fort Lee on the West of the Hudson was abandoned on the approach of Lord Cornwallis who had taken the field with six thousand men. Washington deeming it unwise, at that epoch, to risk an engagement, retired before Cornwallis, till the 8th of December he passed the Delaware. It was a time of much discouragement to the patriots. Congress fled to Baltimore, which Washington as rapidly as possible gathered in his detachments. Gen. Chas. Lee, under these orders, encamped one night in New Jersey for from his command & suffered captivity, but Gen. Sullivan, his successor, speedily completed the march to Washington's position. ¶ Battles of Trenton & Princeton. Now, feeling a little stronger, the General, choosing a winter's night, the 25th December, recrossed the Delaware, surprized at Trenton a large force of Hessians under Gen. Rahl and defeated them ~~badly~~. Rahl was mortally wounded & a large number of prisoners taken. For precaution Washington again passed the Delaware, but just then getting a moderate accession from recruits he went back again to Trenton. The delighted Cornwallis moved at once to Trenton, anticipating an easy victory. A small stream only was between the two armies as Cornwallis came into position near night, Jan 2 1777. Washington, hearing of a British Division left back at Princeton, cautiously withdrew. At the sun-rising he struck that Division ~~these troops~~ in motion. His militia in advance ~~again~~ acted disgracefully, but the General with other trusted brigades soon checked the hopeful enemies & put them to flight. The patriot Gen. Mercer was fatally wounded & ~~some~~ 30 men only put hors de combat.

It was during this spring of 1777 that the patriot cause began to receive some help from abroad. Lafayette, from his private funds prepared a vessel & joined, as a volunteer, without pay, the Continental army. Soon Congress gave him a commission of Major-General. No American

forgets his generous & soldierly assistance.
Washington, a master of strategy, proceeds to Morristown & Middlebrook & so threatens Howe's communications till, weary of fruitless efforts, he withdraws to Staten Island.

There were several small expeditions on both sides: e.g. that to Danbury, Conn. under Gen. Tryon. He destroyed quantities of stores and burnt the village. The Conn. Militia under Silliman, Arnold & Wooster accomplished wonders, pestering Tryon's return march. He lost some 300 soldiers before he reached his shipping. The Militia suffered considerably, Gen. Wooster being among the slain.
The patriot Colonel, Meigs, about the same time, succeeded in burning the British shipping at Sag Harbor and large quantities of supplies.

Third Campaign.

The next project of the British was, for Gen. Howe, cooperating with Admiral Howe, to capture Philadelphia and clear out there all obstructions and hostile forces; also for Gen. Clinton, left at New York, to hold that base, open up the Hudson, and finally form junction with Burgoyne's army coming down from Canada. The Admiral took on board 18000 men and Gen. Howe in command and set sail. As soon as Washington ascertained their destination to be the Chesapeake and Phila. he hurried forward his little army and offered battle. The position was the Eastern bank of the Brandywine, Chad's Ford being the center.

He deployed along the Creek. Sullivan

Commanded the right wing; Wayne had Chad's-ford, Armstrong (took) the Penn. Militia, the left, while Green held one Division in reserve. The British Commander (the 11 of Sept 77) masked Washington's front by Knyphausen's Command. From a (road) fork to his rear, Howe sent the rest of his army under Cornwallis, seventeen miles around his enemy's right. The attack on Sullivan's right-rear was almost a surprise. There was desperate fighting; Sullivan was defeated, but Gen. Greene got to him in time to cover his retreat. Wayne held his own against Knyphausen till the other operations forced him to retire with the whole left. Washington suffered a great discomfiture but by Howe's delay he reorganized at Chester. Lafayette, of Washington's staff, served by request with Sullivan and was wounded.

Congress left Phil.a that night for Lancaster. Washington on the 12th. succeeded in crossing the Schuylkill to Germantown. Wonderful to tell this defeated army recrossed the Schuylkill the 14th. of Sept. and again confronted Howe for battle; a fearful storm of 24 hours duration alone prevented a desperate conflict. With ammunition wet, Washington, disappointed, drew off.

He crossed the River again at Parker's ford, but sent back Wayne and Smallwood with

about 1500 men to strike Howe's trains.

The effort brought on the affair of Paoli [Sept 20, 1777] where the overconfident Wayne allowed himself to be surprised and defeated. Gen. Howe, next, the 21st Sept., pushed up the right bank of the Schuylkill. Washington followed the movement abreast on the other bank to Potts Grove. Suddenly, the night of the 22d Howe marched back, crossed the ford and entered Germantown. This time Washington was out-manoeuvered. The 26th Howe sent Cornwallis to Phila. who with much pomp took possession of the capital city. Meanwhile Gen. Washington remained in position, drawing in detachments and giving his army a much needed repose.

Burgoyne's Operations.

Gen. Burgoyne left Canada the middle of June 77. with 10000 men including Indians. The American General, Schuyler, at Fort Edwards, N. Y., opposed him. Under Schuyler, Gen St. Clair with 3000 men garrisoned Ft. Ticonderoga. Burgoyne drawing near sieged Mt. Defiance and planted batteries completely dominating the fort. St. Clair, too late apprised, retreated aiming for Fort Edwards.

Burgoyne pursued and struck his rear Div. at Hubbarton and routed it and secured

a large quantity of provisions. Schuyler, alway wary, retired as Burgoyne advanced obstructing his way and defeating his detachments. Burgoyne sent St. Leger with regulars and Indian allies to besiege Fort Schuyler.

The patriot Gen. Herkimer, coming with relief for the garrison was mortally wounded, and his men repulsed; but Arnold's approach dispersed the Indian allies and St Leger abandoned his effort. Again Burgoyne detached Col. Baum with a few hundred men to gather supplies accumulated at Bennington. Gen. Stark, a Vt. Brigadier, quickly gathered his brigade and volunteers 2000 strong.

He gave battle near Bennington the 16th of Aug. Baum was defeated as was also a reinforcement hastening to his support, 1500 in all. Stark's effort cost him 50 men, while Baum's dead alone were 207.

Battle of Bemis' Heights

Gen. Schuyler had effected his purpose. He had depleted his enemy and organized against him more than 6000 men. He took position near the mouth of the Mohawk. Just then Gen. Gates, sent by Congress, replaced Schuyler. Arnold chose for him a good position at Bemis' Heights. Kosciuszko, the Engineer, fortified it and the Army took possession. Gates kept command.

of his center and right near the Hudson River. The left was given to Arnold. Burgoyne still had about 7000 men. He assaulted with the usual three columns. The right one under Gen. Frazer sought a ravine on Arnold's left. Gen. Riedesel led a column on the other flank while Burgoyne, himself pushed forward the center. Early the 19 of Sept (77). the battle began. It raged for 4 hours. Gage had effectually stopped his enemy's advance but yielded the field of battle, retiring a short distance without disorder. The British lost 600. Gage 321. Burgoyne waited for help from New York as long as he could. Receiving none the 7 of Oct he began a tentative movement to cover a forage train but so near Gate's camp that it brought on another battle though not very decisive. The patriots lost 150 with Arnold among the wounded.

The British lost between 500 and 600. Gen. Frazer was fatally injured. This is usually called the battle of Saratoga. Retiring to Saratoga proper Oct 17th 1777, Burgoyne surrendered after his losses an aggregate of 5000. men.

Gen. Clinton had sought to cooperate He had attacked + captured Forts Montgomery

and Clinton and had foraged freely upon the country. After Burgoyne's discomfiture he burned Kingston and returned to New York. Ticonderoga and other northern forts were at once abandoned by the British.

Battle of Germantown.

General Washington left Pott's Grove and moved to Skippack Creek 14 miles from Germantown. Gen Howe had detached from here quite a force to operate against the forts below Phila, and other for supplies. Taking advantage of this, Washington decided to attack the remainder. A sharp engagement took place the 4th. of Oct.; but Howe, reinforced by Cornwallis, repulsed the attack. A heavy fog confused a well planned effort causing the loss of 1000 men. The British suffered a depletion of about half that number. Forts Mercer and Mifflin on the Delaware, held by the patriots, were an annoyance to British transports. They were both attacked the same day, Oct. 22 1777. Fort Mercer, on east bank, was assailed by 2000 men, Count Donop commanding, and fort Mifflin, on an island, by the British vessels. Donop was mortally wounded 500 soldiers disabled and two British ships dismantled. Another combined attempt ~~occurred~~ began Nov. 10th. using shore battery and war-ships for five days. The garrison, driven out, fled to fort Mercer which itself was abandoned on approach of greatly increased British forces. Col. Sam. Smith led the heroic defence of Mifflin, Maj. Thayer replacing him when disabled by wounds. Col. Christopher Green, with 400 men, aided by Commodore Hazelwood with two or three galleys, conducted the defense of Mercer.

Washington kept his army at Perkiomer Creek up to Oct. 30th. when reinforced by Varnum's R.I. brigade and perhaps 1,000 besides, he again decided to give battle advancing to White Marsh. Howe brought his army from Phila. to meet him and from the fifth to the eight of Nov. skirmished for position. He then made a precipitate retreat to Philada. Soon Washington's small army moved away to Valley Forge for Winter quarters. Valley Forge has its own terrible history of privations and suffering, many officers leaving the service for want of pay. The patient Commander held the remnant together in spite of rival malice. On the whole the patriot cause had gained during 1777. British sentiment was changing; the French acknowledged the new government and were sending

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naval help under Admiral D'Estang. Gen.Howe resigned and Sir Henry Clinton took the chief command.

The Fourth Campaign.

The British administration for a time seemed to weaken. During the Spring and part of the Summer Clinton planned merely to hold what he had. Foraging detachments from each army had bloody encounters, e.g. at Quintin's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, N.J. and at Crooked-billet, Penn. Hearing of the movement of the French fleet, the British Ministry feared that Clinton and his fleet might be shut in on the Delaware so, under instructions, Clinton evacuated Phila. and returned to New York. This movement began the 18th of June 1778. Washington marched directly to intercept the British en route. He came so near to Clinton at Monmouth N.J. that Clinton was forced to fight. Gen. Charles Lee, holding the advance and being already suspected of disaffection, ordered a retreat contrary to Washington's instructions. Being on hand, Washington prevented a disaster but repremanded Lee severely, who, after that, behaved well during the battle and subsequently demanded redress. It resulted in his court-martial and dismissal. "The battle of Monmouth" was not decisive; but Clinton marched off before dawn the next day. In this retreat Clinton's total loss was 1500 men and Washington's not to exceed 200. The former, on arrival at Sandy Hook, found Admiral Howe already there, so the third of July he crossed his command in safety to Staten Island. Washington on account of the great heat, halted for some time at Paramus, N.J. He then pushed up the Hudson and crossed, ~~and~~ encamping again at White Plains; thus at will could he make junction with troops in the Highlands, support a projected eastern movement or turn southward should Clinton's hostile plans so require.

The Rhode Island Operation.

Admiral D'Estang at last arrived, but too late for cooperative movements on Phila. Washington and others against Gen. Pigot's command holding the island of Rhode Island and Newport. He was guarding a fortified depot with eight or nine regiments & a naval squadron. Four or five continental brigades gathered at Providence and were soon reinforced by the brigades of Varnum and Glover. Gen. Sullivan was sent

thither to command them. At the solicitation of Washington D'Estang left Sandy Hook and went to Sullivan's aid. He and the General agreed upon a combined assault of an island. Sullivan's militia not "coming to time" he asked of D'Estang a postponement; after which hearing that the island was vacated, he pushed over & took possession without consulting the Admiral. He D'Estang was greatly offended. and instead of landing men as per agreement he dropped down where he could meet Lord Howe's fleet reported to be coming from Newyork. A heavy storm forced both the squadrons to sea and badly disabled them. Instead of returning after the storm D'Estang put in to Boston for repairs. Gen. Sullivan was left to attempt alone what it plainly required a fleet to aid in doing. A battle at Quaker Hill was the result in which Sullivan had the advantage: but hearing of Sir Henry Clinton's approach by shipping with large reinforcements he hastened over to the main-land & made good his retreat. The hard feeling ~~between allies~~ that grew out of this affair caused great chagrin to Washington & Lafayette: and for a time injured the American cause.

General Grey, a British officer, became as notorious as did the Tory-General, Tarleton, for merciless depredations and massacres, like that at Tappan N.Y.; but probably those massacres perpetrated by tories & indians continued at Cherry Valley N.Y. and at Wyoming, Pa. during July 1778, exceed all others in enormity. Such fearful outrages overleaped their intent and reacted against the British.

The fifth Campaign. Savannah.

Gen. Clinton planned to subjugate Georgia & the Carolinas. Tories in numbers had assembled in East Florida. Gen. Prevost commanded

and made predatory excursions into Georgia keeping the country in alarm. To meet this, General Robert Howe a continental Commander, with five hundred men, moved over from Charleston to Savannah. He was soon joined by abundant volunteers & militia. An expedition toward Florida was organized and its execution hopefully commenced, when it was broken up by the Governor of Georgia & other officers refusing to recognize Gen Robt. Howe's Continental commission. Hearing of this dissension Clinton dispatched Lt. Col. Campbell with 35 or soldiers and a naval accompaniment. General Prevost was at the same time marching against Savannah from the South. Campbell arrived first and Dec 29 1778 gave battle. Robert Howe, receiving some accessions from Georgia & vicinity, made resistance; but the battle was of short duration. Howe escaped with a part of his command. The remainder were killed or prisoners, or perished in the swamps. Sunbury & Augusta were next taken & soon Gen. Prevost held in subjection the whole of Georgia. He made one effort to make a permanent lodgment in S.C. but Gen. Lincoln thro. Col. Maultrie using local Militia at the battle of Beaufort Feb 3d, 1779 thoroughly defeated him. The patriots under Col. Pickens but 300 strong had another success at Kettle Creek the 14th of Feb. against Col Boyd who with 700 men was ravaging this neighborhood. Gen. Lincoln thus encouraged, sent Gen. Ashe to recover Augusta. Prevost surprised him at "Briar Creek" and nearly destroyed his command. Again Lincoln with 800 patriots, June 20 1779 tried his fortune at Stono ferry, where Maitland with a force of 1200 men was threatening Charleston. Lincoln was repulsed with considerable loss.

Admiral D'Estaing returning from the West Indies with his fleet, joined Lincoln in an attempt to recover Savannah. The

assault, made Oct 9. 1779 failed and D'Estaing left for France.

In December [1778] Washington's army was occupying winter quarters: Gen. Putnam commanded a portion at Danbury Conn; Gen. McDougal detachments & forts in the Highlands; and a small army with Headquarters at Middlebrook N.J. Early in 1779 Sir Henry Clinton undertook but little, except the sending from his own vicinity predatory & foraging expeditions: and therefore Washington continued mainly on the defensive. In July, however, he sent Wayne to recapture Stony Point, then garrisoned by 600 soldiers under Lt-Col Johnson. Wayne attacked at midnight, his followers rushing in two columns from different sides without firing a shot till in possession. Wayne secured the entire garrison with a loss of but 8 men. It was denominated "the most brilliant assault known."

In August (the 19th) Major Henry Lee surprized Paulus Hook, near New York, and captured 150 of the Garrison.

Gen. Sullivan during the same month had extraordinary success in almost annihilating a force of Tories and Indians who were led by the fierce Gen. Brant in "the battle of Chemung."

The incipient patriot Navy did something. Paul Jones gained historic renown, commanding a few American & French vessels by boldly attacking two British frigates on the English coast. Both capitulated, Sept 23d, at 10 P. M.

Thus far Sir Henry Clinton had almost undisputed success in the South. He naturally began operations there for 1780. With a goodly naval force under

commodore Arbuthnot escorting 4500 troops of the Gen. Clinton appeared before Charleston about the first of April and commenced a siege. Gen. Lincoln with some 600 patriots, all he could gather, made a prolonged defense. Col. Huger covered his communications at Monk's Corner with about 300 men. The terrible Tory-Gen. Tarleton with 300 men fell upon this guard April 14th dispersed it, & so held Lincoln's rear. At last the 12th of May 1780 the gallant but unfortunate Lincoln surrendered his entire army. Battle of Camden Creek. S.C.

Sir Henry followed up his victory by expeditions into the interior. Fort 96 was captured. Tarleton surprised Col. Buford's 300 Virginians at Waxhaw and "massacred or maimed every man".

Now believing South Carolina subjugated, Clinton, leaving Cornwallis to replace him returned to New York. The patriots like Sumter & Marion were not yet conquered. They would suddenly gather their clans and clouds of battle would seem to burst from a clear sky. Rocky Mount was garrisoned by about 500 N.Y. & S.C. Tory Volunteers commanded by Lieut-Colonel Turnbull. Sumter with 600 patriots assaulted the works with impetuosity several times but could not carry them; yet, a little later, at Hanging Rock he was victorious over Col. Brown & a similar Garrison. Lord Cornwallis had come out as far as Camden S.C. with 2200 men. Gen. Gates, replacing Lincoln, had gathered 3000 effectives. He & Cornwallis had both determined to attack at daylight Aug 16. and each began a night march. They met about 2-30 a.m., skirmished till dawn and then engaged. Gates was completely out-

generaled and his army almost destroyed Sumter. Two days after, was surprised by Tarleton and of his 700 followers, only about 200 escaped death or capture. But already a change had come. One of the most active of the royal officers was Major Patrick Ferguson 71st Regulars. He had with him at Kings Mountain N.C. 900 soldiers. The patriots of Va. & N.C. had run together hoping to assist Gen. Gates. 1100 of them under Cols. Wm Campbell, Cleveland & Williams had asked for a General officer. Col Campbell taking charge till his arrival. The morning of the 7th October they rushed upon Fergusons position, slew him & completely routed his force.

General Greenes operations in the Carolinas.

Early in January 1781 Gen. Greene, who relieved Gen. Gates of his command arrived on the borders of N. C. He at once reorganized. The patriots now flocked to his standard & he began to control the partizan leaders. He, first, sent a detachment of 600 under Gen. Morgan into S.C. to check depredations. The subjectons Tarleton overtook him at Cowpens and the engagement was a sharp one but resulted in a thorough victory for Morgan and a loss to Tarleton of over 800 men.

To get clear of Cornwallis pursuit, Morgan retreated till he had joined Gen. Greene in N.C. The celerity of Greene & heavy storms coming in quick succession kept Cornwallis at bay till the patriot army was sufficiently reinforced to risk a battle. At Guilford Court House Gen. Greene took position with about 4000 men. Cornwallis made his attack the 15th of March and finally, after a close contest, dislodged and defeated the patriots; yet he suffered so great a loss himself

and was so far from his base, that he began to retreat the ensuing 18th of March, and bore away toward Wilmington N.C. leaving Lord Rawdon to command what he left behind in South Carolina, a field force of about 1200.

Taking advantage of the division of forces, Gen. Greene pushed off toward Camden S.C. The 25th of April another battle, almost a surprise to Greene, occurred at Hobirk Hill. It was only a partial engagement, at the end of which Greene was compelled to retreat.

There was but one more important engagement in South Carolina, and that was the well known battle of Eutaw Springs, where Greene brought to bear 2000 patriots against 2800 British, mostly regulars under Lieut. Colonel Stewart. This time General Greene gained a signal victory. His own losses were heavy but he inflicted a greater, and caused Stewart's rapid flight to Charleston.

Siege of Yorktown.

Arnold after his attempt to betray & surrender West Point, had fled to the British and been made a Brigadier General in the English army. Before his desperate raid into Connecticut, he was sent in charge of a predatory expedition up the peninsula as far as Richmond, Va. Another British General, Phillips was also moving to subjugate the belligerent Virginians. To form junction with these forces and keep open their ~~his~~ communications with the sea Lord Cornwallis marched from Wilmington into the lower counties of the State. Washington knowing of the

troubles there he sent General Lafayette with a small army to watch the raiders and do all that he could to hinder them. Early in May the French minister brought the welcome information that another French fleet under command of the Comte de Grasse, bringing reinforcements, would soon arrive. A little later Washington & the Comte de Rochambeau, the field commander, met at Weathersfield and arranged for an allied & combined movement against the City of New York.-

But learning that De Grasse could not stay long and that he was going directly to the Chesapeake Washington at once changed his plan, resolving & arranging to move against Cornwallis in Virginia. He executed this movement with wonderful caution, kept Sir Henry Clinton deceived as to his intentions, till all his divisions except Gen. Heath's which was left to threaten New York, were well across the Delaware, and the French fleet between Yorktown & the sea blocking the way. Lord Cornwallis was already at Yorktown with his main body, where, in view of the threatening dangers, he was thoroughly fortifying on both banks of the York River.

Washington speedily assembled his army at Williamsburg and on the 28th of September 1781 marched it to Yorktown and distributed his troops for a siege. The American forces, resting on the river below the town, deployed so as to occupy the right, the French so as to hold the left, the two meeting at a central morass. On the East or Gloucester side of the river, Count De Choisey with a detachment completed the land investment.

Cornwallis had in the aggregate, besides his fleet, 7500 men. Washington

beyond his naval force, had gathered, including the french contingent, about 16000.

Sir Henry Clinton, first endeavored to turn Washington back by diversions. He sent Arnold, recalled from Virginia to lead a cruel expedition against New London, Conn. This failing, he encouraged Cornwallis with the hope of relief by raising the blockade and introducing troops & supplies. But, at last, after a closer investment was effected and the impossibility of succor became evident, the proud Cornwallis [the 19th of October 1781] surrendered Yorktown & his entire army to Gen. Washington, and his shipping with all the seamen to the Count De Grasse.

Though the British held New York and other cities already in their possession till the establishment of peace, this surrender substantially closed the war. Negotiations were soon begun, — a truce entered into, — and a preliminary treaty effected & signed the 30th of November 1782.

And the permanent Treaty with full specifications was completed & signed at Paris, France, September 3d, 1783.

Article on the
American Revolutionary War
By Major Genl O. O. Howard.