

JOURNALS
OF THE
MILITARY EXPEDITION
of
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN
AGAINST THE
Six Nations of Indians
IN 1779
WITH RECORDS OF
Centennial Celebrations



PREPARED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 361, LAWS
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OF 1885,

BY

FREDERICK COOK,
SECRETARY OF STATE

—•—
AUBURN, N. Y.

• KNAPP, PECK & THOMSON, PRINTERS •

• 1887 •

JOURNAL OF SERG'T MAJOR GEORGE GRANT.

GEORGE GRANT, Sergeant Major in the Third New Jersey Regiment. Journal published in the *Wyoming Republican*, July 16, 1834, from the original furnished by Thomas Gordon, of Trenton, N. J., which has since been destroyed by fire. Republished in Hazard's *Register* (Pa.), Vol. XIV, pp. 72-76.

A journal of the Marches, &c, completed by the 3d Jersey Regiment, and the rest of the Troops under the command of major Sullivan, in the Western Expedition.

MAY 17, 1779. At 8 o'clock the 3d Jersey Regiment Marched for Samptown.

18. To Boundbrook; the weather wet, detained them there until the 23d. In the interim every man received two pair overalls each, and every one that had no blankets, received one—

23d. Marched to Tinbrooks Tavern.

24th. Marched to Pittstown, where they received tents for the Regiment.

25th. Marched to Johnson's Mills.

26th. Marched to Easton where they joined 1st Jersey Regiment, two New Hampshire Regiments, and Colonel Proctor's Artillery. Immediately on their arrival, a man of Col Dayton's Company, being disguised with liquor, unfortunately drowned himself in the Delaware river. A few days after arrived here the 2d Jersey Regiment. One Regiment of New Hampshire Troops marched for Wyoming in order to prepare the roads for the Artillery and wagons, as also did the 1st Jersey Regiment.

EASTON, JUNE 13. Three soldiers belonging to the Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Hubley, were executed for murdering an inhabitant at this place. The whole of the Troops on the ground were present at this melancholy occasion.

14. Was fired a few de joy at evening on account of a victory obtained over the enemy in South Carolina.

About this time were taken two men, one of whom formerly had been a Lieut. in the Militia, and was confined for enticing a number of the Artillery to desert to the enemy. A General Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Maxwell was president, found them guilty and sentenced them to death.

18. The whole of the aforementioned Troops, warned by the firing of a Cannon, marched together with the pack horses, and baggage waggons at 4 o'clock in the morning on their way to Wyoming. The roads for this day's march were good—encamped at Helliard's Tavern, distant 11 miles from Easton.

19th. Marched to Larney's Tavern or Pokanose (Pocano) point.

20th. To Chouder Camp.

21st. To Fatigue Camp.

22. To Sullivan's Camp or Great Meadows.

23rd. To Wyoming, situate on the East Branch of Susquehanna. On the East side has been formerly a place of strength, near 400 families having lived here before these troubles began. The town formerly, has been regularly laid out, and the houses well built, but is now destroyed by the Savages and Tories, when the battle was fought here

between the two Butlers, last fall, when the enemy killed 300 of the inhabitants, burnt the Town and Fort, and left about 230 women widows. The land here is excellent, and comprehends vast mines of Coal, Pewter, Lead, Copperas, &c. The river affords abundance of fish of various kinds, and excellent. Here we joined the German Battalion, one York Regiment, Capt. Shott's Company, Capt. Spalding's Free Corps, composed of the inhabitants, and also the 4th Jersey Regiment.

JULY 1st. This day was executed one of the abovementioned traitors.

12th. Three friendly Indians and three soldiers were despatched from here up the river to reconnoiter—they proceeded as far as Wyalusing, 56 miles distant, and returned without anything material.

17th. Received the agreeable news of Gen. Wayne having surprised and taken 600 of the enemy at Stony Point, with also their baggage and artillery.

24th. Arrived a fleet consisting of 134 Boats loaded with provisions of all kinds; on the arrival, they fired 13 Cannon, and were saluted by the like number from the Garrison.

30th. A party of 600 men was employed from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening, loading the Boats and Pack horses.

31st. At 9 o'clock the army began their march for Teago (Tioga.) Col. Proctor's Regiment of artillery, and a detachment from the whole army, manned the Boats. Col. Proctor commanded the fleet. The army marched to Lackawanna, distant nine miles from Wyoming, (Wilkes Barre.) This place contains 200 acres of excellent level land, and beautifully situated, having a fine creek bordering on the East side of the river in front, and a large mountain in the rear, which forms this place a triangular form.

AUG. 1st At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, marched for Wylutanunk—on the road passed a fine cataract, as handsome as ever I saw in Europe, the water falling near 300 feet. From this place we had a very bad road for upwards of 3 miles.

It was 10 o'clock at night before the troops arrived here, having to pass the most of the way a very narrow defile, the Pack horses not arriving until next morning, having several of their packs lost, consisting of liquors, ammunition, and provisions.

2d. Lay by—drew provisions—washed our linen. Distant from Lackawanna 7 miles.

3d. Marched for Hunck Hannunk, (Tunkhannock) distant 14 miles, the road in general very good, but exceeding steep and mountainous. Halted in a Valley 4 miles from Hunck Hannunk. Here refreshed, then proceeded to the aforementioned place, and encamped.

4th. Marched for Van De Lyp's farms—for one and a half miles the road bordering on the river, affording a fine landscape, the opposite side being formerly a large farm, extending for several miles, and called Catchakany plains. Then proceeded up a high and steep mountain, the road so narrow that not more than one man at a time could ascend it. One of the Commissaries horses fell down, this mountain and broke his neck, and several packs lost. The Troops halted, after crossing a creek, refreshed themselves. At the mouth of this creek is a cavity in a rock, also a small flat bordering on the creek. Here it is said a man and his family lived two years before these troublesome times began. From here we proceeded for the aforementioned place, which is beautifully situated on the border of the river, also very fine farms, but evacuated and destroyed by the Savages. Here is also a very fine Walnut Bottom, one of those trees being measured was found to be 14 feet through.

5th. Marched for Wyalusing, distant 14 miles, and crossed Tuscarora creek a fine plantation being formerly here. From thence proceeded forward. A soldier falling sick of the Falling sickness, died here, and one of Col. Proctor's artillery was drowned. Proceeding up the river, passed through a very fine Buttonwood bottom, some of them measuring 14½ feet through. Arrived at the aforementioned place about sunset, where a Sergeant of the 2d Jersey Regiment died suddenly.

This place is most beautifully situated, and fine pasture for cattle, also some orchards, and has been inhabited by 50 families, mostly of the people called Dunkards—they have been obliged to fly, and their habitations burnt.

6th. Halted to refresh the cattle, draw provisions, and washed our linen.

7th. Detained here this day on account of rain—in the evening all the troops on board the boats were reviewed, and the command given to Col. Courtland and Maj. Conway. Also orders for deducting $\frac{1}{4}$ per man per day.

8th. Marched for Standing Stone Bottom, a very pleasant place and a large plantation.

9th. Marched for Queen Hester's Plains. Had a very tedious and difficult march—the distance 14 miles. One Defile we passed near one mile and a half in length, where one man had scarce room enough to walk. Three cattle fell from this defile near 120 yards perpendicular, and were Killed. Several pack-horses were lost. This defile bordered close to the river—Towards 6 o'clock in the evening reached the Plains and encamped.

10th. Lay by on account of rain.

11th. This morning marched for Teauga (Tioga) distant 4 miles—the country level and fine land. Within half a mile of Teauga we crossed the Susquehanna, hanging our cartouch boxes on our bayonets, and wading the river up to our armpits. Previous to the troops crossing, Col. Proctor landed some of his artillery, on the west side of the river, and fired a few shots into the woods on the east side in order to annoy the enemy if any should be there. The army then proceeded to cross and landed on a beautiful meadow—halted for a quarter of an hour, then across the Teauga river and encamped. Capt. Cummings of the 2d Jersey Regiment was despatched towards Chemung with a small party to reconnoitre the enemy, who we were informed were strong at this point. The above party returned, with intelligence of the enemy abandoning Chemung in a very great confusion.

12th. General orders were immediately issued that all the army that were off duty and able, would hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. At 8 o'clock in the evening the army began their march and marched all night at a very slow rate.

13th. At day break found that the Army were 5 miles from Chemung, detained by 2 very narrow defiles they had to pass. The morning being very foggy favoured our design, but on arrival found the town abandoned. Gen Poor's Brigade formed on a flat on the west side of Teauga—Gen. Maxwell's on the east side, set fire to and destroyed the town. Gen. Hand with the light troops marched forward for two miles when a party of the enemy which lay in ambush fired on the advance guard. This was returned so briskly that the enemy retreated with great precipitation, carrying off with them their killed and wounded, so that their loss could not be ascertained. The loss which we sustained was seven killed and nine wounded. Among the wounded are one Captain and one Adjutant. The troops then began to destroy the grain, & c. At 2 o'clock began our march backwards to Teauga. Chemung is pleasantly situated 12 miles from Teauga, on the bank of the aforesaid river, their corn, &c raised on the opposite side on a very rich flat, and produces a very large crop of corn, beans, &c.

14th. Nothing material.

15th. A Corporal and four men being sent to collect cattle, on their return was fired upon by a party of the Savages, who killed and scalped one, wounded another. Though all possible means were used to come up with them, yet they made their escape. A party from each Brigade was ordered to build Block houses on a Peninsula of the Teauga and Susquehanna.

16th. A command of 800 men was despatched up the river Susquehanna to escort Gen. Clinton's Brigade to Head Quarters, whereof Brigadier Gen. Poor had the Command.

17. The like accident happened as did on the 15th.

18. Nothing material.

19. This morning at 5 o'clock 9 men detached from Gen Clinton's Brigade, arrived here. They say they left the Brigade 22 miles distant, making the best of their way down. The remainder of this day and the preceding night has been one continual rain which detained General Clinton's army from joining the main body as soon as was expected.

20 & 21. Nothing Material.

22. This day at 12 o'clock arrived Brigadier General Clinton and his Brigade, also 200 Batteaus. Gen. Poor met them 40 miles from here, and escorted them in, his party being greatly fatigued.

23. A captain of the New Hampshire Troops was killed, and a soldier wounded by accident.

24. and 25. Several Tents cut up to make bags for the more conveniency of carrying Flour.

26. Marched this day on the road to Chemung, and encamped about 3 miles from Teauga, leaving Colonel Shreeve of the 2d Jersey Regiment with 200 men, properly officered, to Garrison the Peninsula; all the spare baggage, the sick, and women, were left at this port, and two 6 pounders.

27. This morning, the roads very bad, the ammunition wagons oversetting, retarded the march very much, also the field pieces and pack horses were a great obstruction; it was 12 o'clock at night before the whole of the army came to the encampment, the distance only 7 miles from the last encampment, and within 2 miles of Chemung.

28. This morning the troops went to destroying the corn with which this encampment abounds. At two o'clock the army marched for Chemung, and arrived there about sunset, and that with difficulty, having to cross the Teauga twice in marching about one mile. Chemung contained about 40 houses well built.

29. At 8 o'clock began the march, and continued for 4 miles, when the Rifle Corps were attacked by the enemy who had built a breast work, thinking to destroy our army at their crossing a narrow defile in front of their works. The left column stood to their arms, while the right column moved forward in order to gain the heights and if possible to cut off their retreat. The cannon began, and the shells were so freely distributed among the Savage and Tory brood that they were obliged to fly, which they did with such precipitation, that Gen Poor had not time to effect his purpose. The enemy then formed on a steep hill close to Newtown. Thither Gen. Poor followed, his men climbing the hill with charged bayonets, regardless of the enemy's fire, which was poured on them like hail; the enemy at last fled, leaving their dead on the ground to the amount of nine Indians; we took two prisoners, one white man and one negro. The army then encamped at Newtown. Newtown is six miles from Chemung. The enemy had rendezvoused here for eight weeks to the amount of 1500, and was put to the allowance of seven ears of corn per day for each man for the last eight days, and no meat. Here had been planted corn &c. for the purpose of carrying on their wanton depredations against our frontiers. About twenty of Gen. Poor's Brigade was wounded in mounting the hill. This town is newly built and pleasantly situated on the Teauga, with a high hill in rear of it, and a beautiful falls on the opposite side of the river.

30. This day was spent in destroying Corn, &c. and sending heavy baggage away, viz. 2 Howitz, one three pounder, and the men who were wounded, with the ammunition waggons, to the garrison at Teauga.

31. Marched for ten miles and encamped near the Caiuga Creek. The left column marched through and set fire to a settlement of eight houses. About two miles from Newtown, passed several defiles and steep hills.

Crossed the Caiuga Creek and halted in a town called Knawaholee, very pleasantly situated on a peninsula of the Teauga and Caiuga. From here the third Jersey Regiment was despatched up the Teauga to destroy what crops of corn, &c they could find, also to look out if the enemy had or might be there as the General was informed by the prisoners that they moved all their sick and wounded in boats up the river. They proceeded up the river for eight miles, destroyed the corn, &c, but could not perceive that any of the enemy had been there since the 29th. The Army proceeded and encamped ten miles from Newtown. Knawaholee contains twenty houses.

SEPT. 1. The army marched from their camp 10 miles from Newtown. The road was mostly through a large swamp abounding with vast quantities of large hemlock, the left hand column had to cross a creek, which empties into the Seneca Lake, near 30 times in the course of three miles. It was dark before the army could reach Catharine's Town, where they encamped, distance 13½ miles. The road in general very bad, several pack horses were lost, 2 horses had their necks broke, and many of the horses and men did not reach camp until next day. This town contains thirty houses, but poorly built, with

orchards—likewise a great quantity of corn, &c, and the creek above mentioned runs through the centre of the town and discharges itself into the Seneca Lake, 5 miles below the town.

2. The remainder of the army, &c. came in this morning, was found also an ancient Squaw of the Caiuga Nation, who gave an account of the precipitate flight of the enemy. The army destroyed the Town, Corn, &c. this day, also cleaned their arms, Linen, &c.

3. Marched from Catharine's Town for 12 miles and encamped, the whole of this day's march having a fine view of the Seneca Lake, the land excellent, and well timbered.

4. Continued the march as above for 12 miles, the land the same as yesterday, and the Lake in view. Four miles from last camp passed by an Indian castle, built on the edge of the lake, here was found several Indian colts, as was also at Catharine's Town. From here we proceeded on our way destroying several small cornfields, beans, &c. and encamped as above.

5. Marched to Kanadia, 5 miles distant from last camp, a very good road, a very fine cataract half way between here and the last camp. Kanadia is a very fine town well built with large orchards, the town bordering on the lake pleasantly situated. Here met with a man who had been captured by the Indians last fall at Wyoming. This town contains 20 houses, and here was lost 27 head of cattle.

6. For the most part of this day was destroying corn and collecting the cattle and horses. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon marched 4 miles and encamped close to the Lake, there being good pasture for cattle, &c.

7. Marched for Canadasago 12 miles from last camp. The march continued for 9 miles along the Lake, then waded the outlet. Gen. Maxwell's Brigade was then despatched through the woods in order to come on the back of the town, which was effected before dark, but found the town abandoned. The town is extremely well built, a good orchard, and an abundance of corn. The town consisted of 50 houses. Here we found a white child about 3 years old.

8. A party of 400 men was despatched to destroy a town called Gothsinquee,* situate on the west side of the Lake, consisting of 14 houses. A party of Volunteers made a forced march along the Seneca Lake and destroyed a town called Schoyerre,† consisting of 18 houses, very pleasantly situated, several Fish Ponds abounding opposite the town. The rest of the troops were employed destroying corn at and about Kanadasago.

9. Marched for 7½ miles through a swamp and encamped in the same.

10. Marched to a town called Kanadaque, distant 10 miles. This town consisted of 23 houses, very badly situated for water, the houses in general very large, with a good quantity of corn, &c. This town is situated about 1½ miles N. W. of the Chinesee Lake.

11. Marched for Hanayaya, distant 13 miles from Kanadaque, consisting of 10 houses, situated on the edge of another of the chinesee Lakes, on a fine flat. Here was left Capt. Cummings of the 2d Jersey Regiment with 50 effective men, with all the provision, ammunition, and all other heavy baggage that could be spared, also a three pounder and some of Col. Proctor's Artillery.

12. Marched for Kanaghsaws, distant 11 miles, but a very indifferent road, and was obliged by night coming on to encamp within one mile of the above town.

13. Marched for the above town where the troops were ordered to halt and cook their provisions. The preceding night Lieut Boid of the Rifle corps was sent to reconnoitre. He had with him one Indian for a guide and 24 Volunteers. His orders was for only 5 or 6, and was to proceed to Chinesee, the capitol of their Country. They lost their way and fell in with a little castle on the Chinesee river. Here they surprised a few Indians, two of whom they killed and scalped, and was on their return to Kanaghsaws, when they were surrounded by the enemy who killed 14 of the party, and took Lieut Boid and one man prisoner. The rest of the party made their escape to Camp. The light troops were immediately despatched to their assistance, but was too late, they having effected their

* Kashong—7 miles South of Geneva—G. S. C.

† Skoi-yase—present Waterloo.—G. S. C.

end, and made their escape with a great loss on their side. The Surveyor and a Corporal's Guard was also fired upon by the enemy who wounded the Corporal and one private. The army which was at this time destroying Corn, &c, was immediately ordered to march to the Little Castle, 7 miles distant, which contains 8 houses. Kanaghsaws consisting of 25 houses, is pleasantly situated in a large Valley, a very fine run of water running through the same. Encamped at the Little Castle.

14. Marched for Chinesee, the Capitol of the Indian country, crossed the little Chinesee River and marched through a large vale near 4 miles in length, where the enemy must have seen our whole strength and order of march.

Then crossed the Chinesee river and arrived at the Chinesee castle, here they found the fires fresh and the bodies of Lieut Boyd and the other his fellow sufferer mangled in a most inhuman and barbarous manner having plucked their nails out by the roots, tied them to trees and whipped them with Prickly Ash, whilst the rest threw darts at them, stabbed them with spears, cut out their tongues, and likewise cut off their heads. This town is very large and well built, containing 128 houses. The enemy from all their Nations have been employed here all last spring raising grain, &c. A woman came to us who had been captured at Wyoming by the savages with a child in her arms, about 7 or 8 months old. She says the Indians sent off all their Squaws and baggage to Niagara: The whole of the army now in high Spirits at this our last stage.

15. The whole of the army this morning with the greatest cheerfulness went about destroying the Corn, Beans, &c, which they effected by 12 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the army began their march to Teagoa and encamped in the Valley aforementioned close to the Chinesee river.

16. After finishing the destruction of all the corn at this place by crossing the river passed by the little Castle and encamped at Kanaghsaws. This place it is said was commanded by a negro, who was titled Capt. Sunfish, a very bold enterprising fellow.

17th. This morning began our march to Hanayaya. We found Captain Cummings and his party in perfect health and security, having erected a small fort for their safety, the work consisting of flour, also bags of flour, the latter they completed ambroziers picqueted on the outside with the tops of the Apple Trees sharpened.

18. Marched for Kanadaque. On the road was met by an Indian Sachem from the Oneida Nation who brought a message from that Nation in behalf of the Caiuga Nation besides some other important despatches.

19. Marched to Kanadasago and was met on the road by an express from Teagoa with an account of Major Lee of the light Dragoons having surprised the Garrison at Powell's Hook, dismantled the enemy's works, and brought the men that composed the Garrison off prisoners.

20. This morning a party of 200 men were despatched to Gothsenquea to effect the total destruction of that place and any other that they might find on that side of the Lake. At 12 o'clock a party of 600 men was despatched with Lieut Col. Dearborne on the south side of the Caiuga Lake to destroy all that remained of that Nation on that side. Col. V. Schoyk* was despatched with 150 men through the Indian country towards Fort Schuyler to forward the baggage of Gen. Clinton's Brigade towards Albany. The army then marched to the ground they occupied on the 6th instant.

21. Marched for 18 miles situate between the two encampments of the 4th and 5th instant.

22. Marched to Catharine's Town and encamped on a meadow 3 miles beyond the town on the bank of the aforesaid Crooked Creek. Here we found the old Squaw before mentioned.

23. Marched to Knawaholee where they were met with provisions, &c. from Teagoa. Here Col. Shreeve had established a post during the absence of the army for the convenience of forwarding Corn, &c, to the Garrison. The Army now received their full allowance of provisions, they having cheerfully submitted, by giving three huzzas, on the 30th of August to live upon half the usual allowance. The army now halted to refresh themselves, wash their Linen, and also to clean their arms, small parties every day fetch-

* Probably refers to Col. Gansevoort.

ing in Corn, &c, to send to the Garrison. Col Smith and his party joined the army at this post on the 25th instant, as did Col. Dearborne on the 27th, having destroyed on the Caiuga, Houses, to the amount of 18, and a town situate on the border of the great Swamp called De Ho Riss Kanadia, containing 25 houses very elegantly built, likewise destroyed a great quantity of Corn, Beans, &c.

I return to the 20th to follow Col. Butler, who left us at Kanadasago, and proceeded along the outlet of the Seneca Lake for 8 miles and halted at Schoyerre,* formerly destroyed by Col. Harper.

21. Early this morning a party of 200 men under the command of Major Scott, was despatched to destroy Corn, &c, the remainder with Col. Butler proceeded on forward. Seven miles of the road was very bad, the land poor and barren and no water. They then entered on an excellent Swamp which produced fine Timber, the soil exceeding rich and fertile. This extended for 4 miles when they reached the Caiuga Lake. This they crossed at a place, wading it to their breasts in water, where they halted, waiting for Major Scott and his party. As soon as they had joined they proceeded along the Lake side, the land excellent, the Timber large, the country level and well watered. Came to a habitation within 1 mile of Caiuga town and encamped 18 miles from Schoyerre.

22. Marched to Caiuga† 1 mile distant. This town is large and commodious, consisting of 50 houses mostly well built. The party went immediately to destroying corn, &c, with which this place abounds, but the water very bad and scarce. Here was found some salt of the Indians making from the Salt Springs‡ which are in this country. Found several muskets here branded with the brand of the United States, also a few Regimental coats, blue, faced with white.

23. The most part of the day taken up in destroying scattering towns, corn, &c within two and three miles all around this town. About 4 o'clock marched for another town distant about 4 miles but could not learn any name for it and here halted for this night.

24. This morning went to destroying corn, beans and Orchards. Destroyed about 1500 Peach Trees, besides Apple Trees and other Fruit Trees. This town consisted of 13 houses; Then marched for 18 miles, the first 12 the land exceedingly good, the other 6 not extraordinary.

25. Marched for 10½ miles, the road mostly bad, having to ascend and descend extremely steep and difficult mountains, then through thick and difficult Swamps, passed the end of the Caiuga Lake and halted at the above distance at De Ho Riss Kanadia which they found burnt and the corn partly destroyed. Here was found the Rev Dr. Kirkland's horse supposed to be left here by the party who destroyed the corn, &c.

26. Marched for 18½ miles through the Great Swamp.

27. Marched for 17 miles, 15 of which was through the above swamp most part of the way they had to steer by the sun, there not being the least resemblance of either road or path. A man of this party died suddenly.

28. Marched for one mile and crossed the outlet of the Caiuga Lake and came upon the ground occupied by the army on the night of the 31st of August, from thence to Knawaholee where they joined the main body of Gen. Sullivan's army.

29. The whole of the army marched 2 miles beyond Chemung.

* Skoi-yase.—G. S. C.

† Goi-o-gouen, of the Jesuit Relations, and site of the Mission of St. Joseph, called also Cayuga Castle, and the same described as three towns by Thomas Grant under the names of Cayuga Castle, fifteen houses; upper Cayuga, containing fourteen houses; and Cayuga, containing thirteen houses. The houses were very much scattered, and on both sides of Great Gully brook on the south line of the town of Springport in Cayuga County. Greenhalgh, an English trader, passed through the Cayuga country in 1677, and found them then occupying "three towns about a mile distant from each other; they are not stockaded. They do consist in all of about one hundred houses and intend next Spring to build all their houses together and stockade them. They have abundance of corn, and lie within two or three miles of lake Tichero."—J. S. C.

‡ These salt springs were located on the opposite side of the river from Choharo, at foot of Cayuga lake. Luke Swetland, a prisoner in 1778, made salt at these springs, which he says was of excellent quality.—J. S. C.

30. Marched to Teaoga. The Garrison saluted the army by a discharge of 13 cannon, which was returned by the Park of Artillery. The army then proceeded to their respective encampments. In the evening Col. Shreeve made as grand an entertainment as the circumstances of the place would admit to which the commander-in-chief and the rest of the General and Field officers were present.

Oct. 1, 2, and 3. Nothing material.

4. The army marched within 4 miles of standing Stone Bottom.

5. The whole of the army embarked on board the Boats except a few who rode the Pack Horses.

7. Arrived at Wyoming and was saluted by the Garrison.

8. The Commander-in-Chief was the first person on shore. A grand entertainment was ordered by Col. Butler, the Commander at this post, at which was present the Commander-in-chief, &c.

10. This afternoon the army began their march to Easton, but on account of the badness of the road they were obliged to encamp within 4 miles of Wyoming.

11. Continued our march to the edge of the Great Swamp and encamped.

12. Continued the march through the swamp the roads being extremely bad. The Pack Horses took a wrong road, and the troops were obliged to lie without their tents or covering during a very stormy night,—Encamped at Chouder Camp.

13. Marched to Brinker's Mills where the Pack Horses came up.

14. Marched to Hilliards Tavern.

15. To Easton.

17. The whole army was mustered, and a Thanksgiving Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Chaplain to Gen Poor's Brigade, at which was present the Commander-in-Chief and the whole of the Army at this post.

27. Crossed Delaware and encamped opposite Easton.

28. Marched to Queensborough Oxford Meeting House.

29. To the Log Goal.

30. To Sussex Court House.

31. To Wallen's Tavern.

Nov. 1. To Warwick.

2. Parted with the Western Army.

3. Marched to Sterling Iron Works and from thence to Pompton.

4. To Moristown.

5. To Springfield.

6. To Scotch Plains and encamped. Remained there in tents for six weeks during the most severe and cold weather.

Dec 16. Marched for Chatham.

17. To Eyre's Forge and encamped and began to build huts.

25. Removed into our huts and ended the Campaign.

Here ends the glorious and Noble Campaign, which gave honor to Sullivan, Clinton and Wayne, That they be always crowned with merit, To lead their men on with an undaunted Spirit.

GEORGE GRANT Serg. Maj.
to the 3d Regiment of N. Jersey.