

JOURNAL
OF
SOLOMON NASH.

A
SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

1776-1777.

Now First Printed from the Original Manuscript.

WITH
AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES,

BY
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INTRODUCTION.



HE original Journal, of which the following is an exact copy, was purchased from a collector of Autographs, about two years ago. Being a daily record of passing events, noted at the time by one who participated in them, it is deemed worthy of publication, not so much from its own intrinsic value, as from the fact of its being cotemporary with the period, and therefore, of use in corroborating other and more minute and extensive authorities.

Of the Author of the Journal, we have been able to ascertain nothing, further than that he was a resident of Abington, Mass., where he had relatives. He was

no doubt descended from Ensign James Nash, of Weymouth, who was one of the earliest settlers of Abington, and who died on the 27th day of August, 1725.

Deeming it altogether improper to alter the manuscript in any way, we accordingly present it as it appears in the original, with all its errors of orthography, and misuse of capital letters. The Author was a plain man, of very limited education, and kept the record no doubt merely for his own amusement. That it would ever appear in print, probably never entered his mind. For these reasons, the reader will be charitable in his criticism, and make every allowance for the Journal and the errors it contains.



A JOURNAL.



EGINNING January the first, 1776—this Day
Joined Cpt. Drury's* Company of artillery in
Roxbuary.

the 2 Day—Nothing Remarkable to Day.

Ye 3—this Day moved to Dorchester.

Nothing Remarkable on these Days—ye 4, 5, 6, 7th.

Monday ye 8—this Night a Party of our men went over towards
Bunker hill and Burnt 10 or 12 houses—they found in one of
them five ragulars, one of which was Killed, four taken Prisonars
—the Enemy fired from Bunker hill for A Considerable time with
cannon and musquets towards the Crosway Expeting Atact But
none of our People was hurt. (1.) †

Nothing Remarkable on these Days—ye 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th,
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th.

* Capt Jotham Drury.

† See Appendix, Note 1.

The 17th this Night there was alarm occasioned By Expecting the ragulers out.

Nothing remarcable on these Days, January 18th, 19, 20, 21st, 22d.

January ye 23—this Night Eight men Derserted from the Admarels Ship (2) which was taken out of one of our Privateers some time Before.*

Wednesday ye 24th--their was Alarm to Day.

Thirsday ye 25th. Nothing Remarkable to Day.

Fryday ye 26th—this Night four men Deserted from one of the Ships.

Nothing Remarkable on these Days—27th, 28th, 29th, 30, 31th.

Nothing Remarkable on this Beginning of february—the first, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d and 9.

february the 10th three men Deserted from Boston.

Nothing Remakable on these Days—11th, 12th, 13th.

Febuary ye 14th this morning about 5 o'clock The Enemy Came Over to Dorchester Point, one Party from the Castle and

* The Admiral's ship which *had been* taken by one of our privateers some time before. The ship referred to was the English ordinance brig Nancy.

A Nother from Boston and set fire to severel houses—We Was Alarmed But Before we got over there they where gone off—they tok six of our men That was on picket guard and one old man that lived on the Point. (3.)

Nothing Remarkable on these Days, 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th.

february the 23d—this Night A party of our men tok three of the Ragulars Sentrys on Boston neck. (4.)

Nothing remarkable on these Days—24th 25th 26th.

february ye 27th to Day there was an Alarm.

Nothing Remarkable on these Days—28 and 29—so Ends this month.

March ye first Day—Nothing Remarkable to Day.

Saterday ye 2d this Night our People hov severel Bombs from Cambridge and Roxbuary and fired severel cannon—they split two mortar Peices at Cambridge and one at Roxbuary—the enemy threw severel Bombs at our People at Leachemor Point to Night—the first of our People's throing Bombs. (5.)

March ye 3—this Night there was sum Bombs and Cannon fired on Both Sids.

Monday ye 4—this Night about 2.000 of our men whent to

fortify on Dorchester Point and begun to fortify on the two highest hills and begun several Redouts—We Carrid Six Twelve Pounders and Six or Eight Feild Peaces over there and about 3 o'clock in the morning two Companys of the artillery went on. Our People kept cannonading of them at Roxbuary Cobble hill and Leachmore Point—the Regulars returned the fire briskly with bombs and Balls. A large Number of teams Employed in carring fasheans, (6) hay and timber to our People.

March ye 5th Tusday. After the Enemy Discovered Our Men on the hills they fired 20 or 30 shot at them, but Did no Damage. We had one Leivetenant Ciled at Roxbuary Last Night and two men kiled at Cambridg one of which was kiled with a Bomb, the first that Ever we have had kiled with a Bomb since the Campaign begun. Our Company whent on the hill about four o'clock this morning—it was Exceeding Bad storm this morning. (7.)

Wednesday, March ye 6. No firing to Day.

Thirsday ye 7. one of Capt. Peirce's men hed one of his arms Shot of Accidently by a feild Peice as they where firing a small Tender.

Transaction on March fryday ye 8. Came a Flag a truce (8) to Roxbuary Line and Brought News that the Minnesterial troops was a going to Leave the town and that the Inhabitents Desired the Gen.* (9) not to Destroy the Town--his answer was

* Gen. Sir Wm. Howe.

that If his troops was Not Molisted in there Imbarkation it was Not his Intention to Destroy the town but if other ways the town would be Exposed To utter Destruction.

Remarks on Saturday March ye 9th—this night a party of our men whent to Entrench on nuke hill But the Enemy fired so smartly on them that they where oblige to Give over Entrenching that Night we had four men killed at one shot on the point (10) our men cept fireing from Roxbnary, Coble hill and Leachemore Pointe there was upwards of a Thousand shot fired over to Dorchester Hill from Boston.

Sunday March ye 10—the first part of this 24 ours several transports and tanders fell Down below the Castle the Admirel Ship Weight Anchor and got under wey She had not wind enough to git Down Canill.

No grate Remarks on these Days 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th Some firing on Both Sids these Days.

Saturday March ye 16th this Night our men whent to fortify on nuke Point--the Enemy Discovered them about 10 o'clock A. M. the ragulars kept a smart fireing till About 8 o'clock Sunday morning we had not one man killed and only one wounded.

March ye 17th Sunday--this morning Betwene 8 and 9 o'clock there was a general Alarm in our Camps and the Enemy made grate hast to get on board the ships and about 10 o'clock the whole Fell Down below The Castle and about 2 o'clock we march-

ed in and took posession of the town the Enemy had Left--Grate many Good Cannou Left Spiked up and one mortar Left. (11)

Monday March ye 18th Clear and pleasant nothing Remarkable to Day.

Tuesday March ye 19th the Enemy Burnt the Lower block house which was on the Castle and in the Night they burnt some other houses the fleet still Laying Down by the Castle.

Wednesday march ye 20th this night the Enemy burnt the Barracks and Blew up the wall at the Castle.

Tuesday march ye 21st This Day All the ships Excep one that Lay by the Castle Got under way and whent Down to Nantasket Road and there came to an Anchor and our people whent and took possession of the Castle there where several Cannou Left And all Excep three where spiked up Com. tupper* with a grate number of men in whale Boats have been Down the Channel two or three Days to watch the motion of the Enemy.

Remarks on march ye 22d 23d 24th 25th 26th and 27th Most of the ships Left Nantasket road And whent out to sea on these Days.

March the 28th Thirsday we had orders to get in Readyness to march.

* Commodore Samuel Tucker.

friday march ye 29th about 1 o'clock P. M. we slung our packs and marched from Dorchester To Roxbury and there Dismist till the Next morning at sunrise.

Saturday march ye 30th about 10 o'clock 4 Companys of artillery with ten Brass feild Peaces set out from Roxbury towards New York this Night we put up at Cherrys In Walpole.

Sunday ye 31--this Day Very Bad Traveling--marched But 10 mils--Put up at rauthem.

monday april ye 1. Sout* In the morning and Dined at attleborough and got to Providence.

tuesday ye 2--this morning Set out from Providence and got 18 mile from thence.

Wensday ye 3th this 24 ours rainy weather--marched thro Cante Borough into Plainfield 14 mils from where we came from in the morning. Now in Conecticut.

thursday ye 4th Sot out from Plainfield and got into Norwich one of our men taken sick with the small Pox.

friday ye 5--marched from Norwich and got to New London.

Saturday ye 6--We Lay to N. London--one takin Sick.

Sunday ye 7.--first Part this 24 ours wet wether Still Lay at

* Set out.

New London--this Evening we Imbarked aboard a Brig and Lay all Night.

monday april ye 8--this morning Caim to Sail with the wind N. E. run up the Sound with the fleet stod of and on this Night.

tuesday ye 9--this day small winds and Calm--run up as far as helgate (12) and anchored.

Wednesday ye 10--this morning hove up and went thro the gate--Lay their till the afternoon and then run up to New York and all went a shore that Night.

Thirsday ye 11--Employed in giting up the Cannon upon the Paraid.

fryday ye 12--Nothing remarkable about this time.

Saterdag, april ye 13.

Sunday ye 14.

monday ye 15.

Tuesday ye 16.

Wednesday ye 17--removed into the Barracks at the Battry.

Thirsday ye 18.

fryday ye 19.

Saturday ye 20--this morning two Levitenants and about 30 of us went over to Long Island after a slop of kings that got a shore abov 25 mils from the fare ways got their this Night.

Sunday ye 21--this morning got the slop about 2 o'clock--Sot out for home and travled 12 mils.

monday ye 22--this Day got to N. York again.

Tuesday ye 23--	about this time employed in fixing
Wednesday ye 24--	our Cannon and Plasing them.
thursday ye 25.	Seveal Limbs and heads of men ware
friday ye 26.	found at the Holy ground which was
Saturday ye 27.	suposed to Be Ciled by the hoars
Sunday ye 28--	the rifed men tore Down a hous
monday ye 29.	No man is Sufferd to Be there
tuesday ye 30.	after Nine o'clock at Night on
Wednesday may ye 1	these Days sent two Letters
thursday ye 2--	home.
friday ye 3.	

Saturday ye 4--one in our Rig't whipt 39 Lashes.

Sunday ye 5--this Day Employd in Planting Canon.

monday ye 6--this Day Employd in fixing the Congress at the grand Battree.

Tuesday ye 7--this Day wet weather.

Wednesday ye 8--thick misty weather--Employd to Day in Draging Cannon from the End of Chery Street fort Down to the

Crane and at 6 o'clock P. M. Loaded the Congress twice and sent two Shels out of her to try her and she proved good.

New-York, Thirsday may the 9th this Day 12 men out of our Company Employd In Carring four two and thirty Pounders from the Crane over to Governors Island and Placed them In the fort Likewise four of us went over to Stratens Island after A skow But, when we got there She was Aground—So Ends this 24 hours—Clear and Pleasent weather.

Remarks on Fryday ye 10th Day of may—'This morning at 1 o'clock A. M. Brought the Skow from the morning Star ferry on Stratten Island over to york. This Day Employd in giting Cannon from york to read hook and Plaiicing them this Day Ends Pleasent weather.

Remarks on Saturday may ye 11th Clear and Pleasent weather this 24 hours to Day Carred one Cannon and some shot over to read Hook.

Sunday may ye 12th this morning Col'n. Knox* Recd. A Letter that Give an Account of A fleet that had Arrived In Nantasket Road Belonging to Brittain Some of us Employd in giting down Cannon from the Labartery to the grand Battry—Clear and Plesent.

Monday may ye 13--this morning Nineteen of the train went to montgomery to tak Care of a fort that's their Likewise some men

* Afterwards Gen. Knox.

Employd in placing Cannon at the grand Battrey and Poiling up Shot--fetch'd one 32 Pounder from the fort and Plaiced it to the Eastward of the grand Battry in the afternoon--Employd in piling up Shot to the Labatery So Ends this 24 hours--Pleasant weather.

Tuesday may ye 14--the first part of this 24 hours a small shour of rain the rest Part Verry pleasant to Day--Carred Shot to governers Island--so Ends this 24 hours.

wednesday may ye 15th this Day Pleasant--Some of us Employd in making Carteregs* and some Employd in giting Cannon Down to the North river to Prove them.

Thirsday may ye 16--this Day Verry Pleasant--Some of us employd im making Cartridges in the fore part of the Day and in the afternoon Employd in firing our Cannon with Double Charges in them to Prove them, and they all proved good But two one of them Split at the muzel and other at the grand Battree Burst all in peaces--one peace went 30 or 40 rod and fell upon a house which went through the roof and all the flors to the Loest one which hurt the house verry much But hirt no Body to Day one man was Drowned and Whitmarsh in Capt. Reeds Company Died,

Fryday may ye 17--this day Cept as a fast throughout the Continent--Some of us Employd in Loding and giting powder

* Cartridges.

into the maggazens--so Ends this 24 hours--Clear and pleasant.

Saturday may ye 18--This Day verry wet weather--some Employd in making Carteriges--So Ends 24 hours.

Sunday may ye 19th this Day verry pleasant--Some of us Employd in making Cartredgs and fixing Cannon So Ends 24 hours.

Monday may ye 20th to Day Clouday--Later Part verry rainy--Nothing Remarkable--Employed in giting Cannon on the platform and making Cartregs--Josiah Bradford got a New Pair of Breatches.

Tuesday may ye 21st first Part rainy--Latter part Pleasant--some employd in giting Cannon to Bunker hill (13) in New York and some Employd in making Cartridges So Ends this 24 hours.

Wednesday may ye 22 this Day pleasant weather--Employd in making Cartredgs--we make about 1500 weight of powder into cannon Cartredges and small arms Every Day

Thursday may ye 23--this Day pleasant Some of us Employd in making Cartredgs.

Fryday may ye 24--to Day Pleasant--all the artillary men Employd in making Cartredgs--one of the art'ry men wounded Very Bad By one of the rifel men with a hatchet.

Saturday may ye 25--this Day pleasant None of us upon fe-

tagne a order for all our rigerment to git our Cloths Clean and fix to pass muster to morrow--So Ends this Day.

Sunday may ye 26--this Day plasant--Ten Companys of our Rigerment marched upon the grand Parade to pass muster in the first part of the Day--the after part went to meating and then went and took our Larrim post.

monday may ye 27th first part of this 24 hours rainny Some of us Employd in making Cartredgs and some in fixing the Cannon and feild peaces upon the grand Parade--So End this Day--Later part plasant.

Tuesday may ye 28th this Day plasant--Nothing remarkable --Employd in making Cartredgs.

Wednesday may ye 29th this Day pleasant all the train goes to Larrim Post and Employd in making Cartredgs.

Thursday, may ye 30th this Day Pleasant--Employd in making Cartredges--So Ends this 24 hours.

Fryday may ye 31th this Day pleasant--Biger part of our Rigerment Employd in making Cartredgs--So Ends this month--all well in our Company.

Saturday, June ye 1--this Day windey But pleasant--Some of our men Employd in Boring 6 pr. feild peaces Some in making Cartredgs.

Sunday June ye 2d this Day first part misty--Later part pleast
—first part Employd in making Cartredgs--after noon all of us
marched to meating--So Ends this 24 hours.

monday June ye 3d 1776--this Day Verry rainny--Some Em-
ployd in making Cartredgs--So Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday June ye 4th this Day pleasent Employd in making
Cartredgs this Night 4 of us went to Sippe Can (14) we had
a tuff spell But None Cilled--so Ends this Day.

Wednesday June ye 5--this Day pleasent--Employd in the
Laberterry as useal a Sloop and a schooner from Hispancole which
ware frenchmen had on Board Suger, molases and cotten woll (15)
Received a Letter from home and all.

Thirsday June ye 6th 1776--this Day pleasent--Employd as
befor--So Ends this 24 hours. Some Not well.

Fryday June ye 7th this first part Wet Weather Later part
pleasent--Employed as Befor.

Saturday June the 8th this Day pleasent--first part of the Day
Employd as Before and all at Lasure in the afternoon.

Sunday June ye 9th this Day plasant weather--all our Regt.
went to meting all Day--So Ends this 24 hours. Sent a Letter
home.

Monday June ye 10th This Day pleasent about Eight o'clock our Capt. Leivt. and about 60 men in four flat Bottom Boats Sot out to Kings Bridg for 12 6 pr. and got their and got them on Board the Boats about Sunset—we staid here all night.

Tuesday June ye 11th Clear and pleasent this morning about 5 o'clock we sot out for York and get here about 9 o'clock in The morning and took out some shot we Brought and carrid four Cannon over to the Jersays the other four to read hook—Some Employd in the Larbeterry.

Wednesday June ye 12—this Day pleasent—Employed at the Larberterry—So Ends this 24 hours.

Thirsday June ye 13—this Day pleasent—Some Employed in the Labetery.* So Eds this 24 hours.

Fryday June ye 14—this Day pleasent—Employd as Before. So Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday June ye 15th this Day pleasent—some Employd as Before—orders for Levt. with 20 privat to go to fort gorge—Likewise for 450 men to Be Draughted out of the Battalian to Come into our Companys—to Day our Company moved from the grand Battry to the uper Barraks.

Sunday June ye 16—this Day pleasent—the men that was Draught'd out of the Battalian Joined our Rigerment. So Ends this 24 hours.

† Laboratory.

Monday June ye 17th Clear weather all this 24 hours—at 10 o'clock Capt. Drury and Lient. freman with 30 of us Embareked on Board the philadelphia Stage Boat in order to go to Amboy P's. took two feild Peaces with us.

Tuesday June ye 18th first part of this 24 hours small shours of rain and Cool this morning at 4 o'clock we arived to amboy and Landed at 3 o'Clock P. M. 160 Battalian men arived here from New-York in 4 flat Botem Boats—we all inCamp't here this Night. So Ends this 24 hours.

Amboy wednesday June ye 19th about 11 o'Clock A. M. we set out in a flat Botem Boat with the Battalian in four more. Ditto attended with Comidore Tupper with whale Boats and 18 of his men—we toucht at Middleton Point at sun-set we Embarked and set out towards the Light hous.*

Thirsday June ye 20th Clear and pleasent this morning at 2 o'clock Landed at Sparmccity Cove within 4 mils from the Light house we got our feild peaces ashore and Lay there all Day about 9 o'clock P. M. set out towards the Light and marched Sloyly un-Discovered to the Enemy. We are al well Att Present and in high Spirits.

Fryday June ye 21d Clear and warm this morning—at Day Light Got within 20 rods of the Light hous and formed us at the

* House.

Pitch of a hill—Comidore Tupper marched towards the Enemy and ordered them to surrender which they refused and fired on him—Comadore tupper Retreated back To our Field Pieces and ordered them to fire which we did one and twenty rounds at the Light house they continued firing with muskets on Both Sids the Light hous Being so strong that we could make no impresian upon it—they fired upon us from the men of ware But they did not hirt But Two ware slitly wounded after a Ingagement $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour we retretd to our Boats again and about 4 o'clock P. M. we set out for Amboy and about 10 o'clock we arived at Amboy.

Saturday June ye 22—pleasent—we set out for New York about 10 o'clock and at 6 o'clock P. M. we arived at New York after a tiresome Jorney—we Landed our feild peaces at the grand Battree so Ends this 24 hours Clear and pleasent—Yesterday severel Tories was taken up and confined that was contriving a Plot to Kill general Warshington.* (16)

New York Sunday June ye 23d--this Day Clear and Pleasent --Some men went to Kings Bridg and got Back again with some Cannon.

Monday June ye 24th Clear and Pleasent--Some Employd in making Cartredgs.

Tusday June ye 25th this Day Clear and pleasent--Some Employd in making Cartregs --So Ends this 24 hours.

* Washington.

Wednesday ye 26th of June--this Day pleasant--Some Employd in the Labeterry.

Thursday June ye 27th this Day Clear and pleasant--Conll. Masin, two Leivts. and 15 metrows* (17) Employd in fixing to make fire rafts--Som Employd in the Labeterry.

Fryday June ye 28--this Day Clear and pleasant--Cleard frome work at 11 o'clock--all the army Except those upon Duty paraded out at Genrl. Starling Brigade to see a man hung which Belong to Genl. Warshington's Life Guarde for turning a 'Torie (18) so Ends 24 hours.

Saturday June ye 29th this Day pleasant verry warm in this after part of the Day some Employd as Before--so End this 24 hours.

Sunday June ye 30th to Day Verry warm--Last Night there was taken a Boat and 26 man of wars men--we here there is 120 sail of ships got in at Sandy hook--one of our men this Day is gon priveterin.

Monday July ye 1st this Day Verry warm--Employd as Befor --this night orders to Be in radiness--So Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday July ye 2nd first part misty and rany--their was about 50 or 60 sail of the fleet at Sandy hook got under way and Came through the narrows and anchored of against Stratlin Island--we ware all in preparation for a Battle Expecting them here to town

* Matrosses.

Wednesday July ye 3d the first part Smart Showers of rain-- the Ships Drawd themselves in a Line Close by Straten Island-- some of the troops went ashore on Straten Island.

Thirsday July ye 4--Last Night Capt. Dancy's Company went towards Elizebath town with 2 12 pounders to Ingage a tender and fired on her Verry Briskly and hirt her so much that they ware oblige to run on shore at Straten Island--our people took posesion of hur--one of Capt. Drury's Sargent was Cilled--By an Exedent*--ther was a Capt. of a ship taken By one of our Boats --So Ends this 24 hours--Clear and pleasent.

Fryday July ye 5. Clear and pleasent--there was a sentry shot--he Blead to Death--it was suposed to Be Dun By a torey out of a window But they Could not find him--one man was Cild with a Britch of a gun.

Saturday July ye 6th Clear and pleasent--Som fireing--the ministerials troops pitcht their tents on Straten* Island--So End this 24 hours.

Sunday July ye 7th Clear and pleasent--a prisoner in goal this Day Insuled the goal and several others--A file of men was orderd to Quell the mob in goal--they was oblige to Cill* said prisoners--There was several men run away from the men of ware but no grate Enteligenge from there.

* Accident.

† Staten.

‡ Kill.

Monday July ye 8. Clear and pleasant--our men Employd to work in the Labeterry.

Tuesday July ye 9th pleasant Employd as Befor—at 6 o'clock all ye Rigerment was ordered to parade and have the Declarra-tion of Independence Read and three Cheers given after Read. (19)

Wednesday July ye 10th Clear. Last night King George's Image that was Erectted here was over set and to Day Cut in to peaces. (20)

Thirsday July ye 11—Clear and warm—Nothing Remarkable --tou men run away from the Ships—their was five ships Came into the fleet at Straten Island.

Fryday July ye 12th this Day Clear and pleasant--this after-noon 2 men of ware and 3 Boom sail vesells Came from Straten Island and run up the north river—our people fired smartly upon them and shot them threw sevrel times—we had six men eilled, three wound^d By our Cannons which went off Excedently—they fired at the Citty, But did not much Damage (21) So Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday July ye 13th this Day pleasant—Nothing Remarka-ble—Employd at the Labeterry—So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday July ye 14th wet and showerry—we Took two Barges --So Ends this 24 hours.

Monday July ye 15th this Day pleasent—Nothing remarkable
 --So Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday July ye 16th--this Day pleasent---Employd in the
 Labetery--I received two Letters from home--So End this 24
 hours.

Wednesday July ye 17th this Day warm--a flag of truce came
 from the shiping to our Lines--So Ends this 24 hours.

Thirsday July ye 18th this Day warm--Nothing Remarkable
 --So Ends this 24 hours.

Fryday July ye 19th this Day pleasent--Nothing Remarkable
 --so End this 24 hours.

Saturday July ye 20th this Day pleasent--about 11 o'Clock
 their was a flag a truce Came to town and was atended By the
 generals. (22)

Sunday July ye 21st this Day Clear and pleasent. Nothing
 Remarkable--I sent two Letters home by Lev. Shaw--So Ends
 this 24 hours.

Monday July ye 22d this Day pleasent--a vast maney men up-
 on fatigue makin Brastworks round the park.

Tuesday July ye 23d this Day warm and Clear. Nothing Re-
 markable to Day.

Wednesday July ye 24 to Day warm--Employd as usual. I was taken not Verry Well. So Ends this 24 hours.

Thursday July ye 25th first part showery--Nothing remarkable --so Ends this 24 hours.

Fryday July ye 26th this Day warm--Employd as useuel on these Days --it is Verry sickly in our army here at New York.

Saturday July ye 27th this Day warm--Ton rowe galley Came in here this after Noon--there was one rowe galley Lanched here--So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday July ye 28th Clear and warm this Day two of our row galley went up the north river this Evening one of our Company Departed this Life. Belonged to Norton--his name was Jn. hager.

Monday July ye 29th this forenoon Clear and warm--afternoon we all in our Company atended the funirel of Jn. hager.

Tuesday July ye 30th first part showery--Later part Clear and warm--yesterday arived here some troop from the Bay government.*

Wednesday July ye 31st this Day Clear and warm--this afternoon we attended a funirel of one that Belonged to Burbank's Company. So Ends this Month.

* Col. Sargent's regiment and Col. Hutchinson's regiment, both from Bolton.

thursday August ye 1st this month Begins pleasant--some Sholgers arived here—two more ro galleys went up the North river.

Fryday August ye 2d this Day warm--there was a Larem we Exspectd ye Ships Down that Lay up the north river.

Saturday August ye 3d this Day warm--Nothing remarkable.

Sunday August ye 4th this Day pleasant—all our Rigement Cleard from fateque—we here yesterday one of our galleys Engaged the pheonix and rose men of war—our gallys huld them savelr times and they Did our gallys much hirt—they kiled 3 of our men and wounded 13.

Monday August ye 5th Very warm this 24 hours—it is Verry Sickly in our army.

Tuesday August ye 6th Nothing remarkable—so Ends this 24 hours--Verry warm.

Wednesday August ye 7th Nothing remarkable—the Enemy still Lays at Straten Island—this 24 hours Ends warm.

Thirsday August ye 8th Nothing remarkable—some men arived here from the Bay State—So End this 24 hours with some rain.

Fryday August ye 9th Clear and warm--orders for the four partys of the artilarry men that Belong to the feild peices to Join four Brigads.

Saturday August ye 10th Clear and warm—Capt. Rool with 30 men from Abington arived here.

Sunday August ye 11th to Day Somthing Showerry—I recived two Letters from home and one from James Gloyd.

Monday August ye 12th to Day somthing Cool—it is still Verry Sickly in our army I Being Verry Porley myself.

Tuesday August ye 13--to Day Verry warm---there was about 20 sail came in Below But where they came from we Cant tell yet.

Wednesday August ye 14. To Day pleasent--this afternoon we hear that the regulars are Landing on Long Island, But no sartinty of it.

Thursday August ye 15th this Day first part Showerry Latter part pleasent orders to holde ourselves in radiness for a Battle and to keep three Days provisions to Care with us where we should Be Cald to goe.

Fryday August ye 16th this 24 hours pleasent --this Day part of Genl. Lee's troops arived here from South Carolina and their is more of them Coming.

Saturday August ye 17th--we hare that Last Night one of our fire Ships that was Built up the north river set out to Burn the phenox But mist her But Burnt one of the Tanders. (23) So Ends this 24 hours---Somthing rany.

Sunday August ye 18th to Day rany this morning about Eight o'Clock the phenix and the Rose with their tou Tenders that Lay up the north river run Down By the Town to the fleet we fired Smartly on them and they Lickwise on us But Cild none of us--we split 4 32pr.

Monday August ye 19. to Day Somthing Couler it is Verry Sickly in our army yet and a great many Dies Everry Day--So Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday August ye 20th to Day nothing Remarkable--So Ends this 24 hours--Clear and pleasent.

Wednesday August ye 21st this Day pleasent--there was a flage truce came to towne with a Letter to Genl. Worshington for the Congress.

Thirsday August ye 22d Last Night their was a hard Squall of Thunder and Lightning it Cill'd 10 or 12 men and Struct one gally But Did not Cill any a Board of her--this Day the Enemy Landed upon Long Island our peple Engaged them But Could not Drive them off--two feild peeces went from york and 7 or 8 Thousand Battalan men.

Fryday August ye 23d this morning we her that the Enemy ware oblige to retreet But have no Saringty of it yet--So Ends this 24 hours--I sent tou Letters hom.

Saturday August ye 24th we here that our men made the

Enemy retreat about 2 miles—to Day Conl.* was put under the Provo gard for writing to Genl. how† that he would Poizen the water when he was rady to Com up to Engage our men—he was shure Poizining his owne rigerment and as many more as he Could. (24) So Ends this 24 hours Clear and pleasant.

Sunday August ye 25th Nothing remarkable--the Enemy still are In Campt upon Long Island and our army are In Campt near them So Ends this 24 hours Clear and pleasant.

Monday August ye 26--this Day their was an Engagemet which Did not Last Long--their was 4 or 5 of our men Cilld and somr wounded--we toke some things from them.

Tusday August ye 27--this morning a party of about 200 and 2 feild peaces was surrounded By the Enemy and maid our Peopel retreat and took the Peaces kiled and took some of our men and sone after the Enemy Surrounded another party of our men about 1200 and 2 feild peaces they made our men Leive the peaces with the Loss of Capt. Lev. Carpenter Comander of the feild peaces with the Loss of some of the Battillian men and one Coln.

Wednesday August ye 28th we here that Genl. Suliphant‡ (25) and Lord Starling§ was taken yesterday--Some firing on Both Sides at Long Island.

Thirsday August ye 29th our people and the Enemy Keep

* Lt. Col. Zelwitz.

† A mistake—should be Gen. Tryon.

§ Gen. Sullivan.

∂ Lord Sterling.

their own Lins*---the Considerable firing on Both Sids---it is Verry rancy on these Days.

Fryday August ye 30---Verry rany-- Last Night about 10 o'Clock our men had orders to retreet of Long Island---thay Lik-wise Did and got of all our feild peaces and amunition and the men all got of By Sunrise this morning the Enemy fired som at Last Boats that Left the Island our men Left govners Island the Enemy fired at our Boats when Left govns Island and Cilld and wounded 3 or 4. Gint Suliphent Came to Town upon the porrol of oner til to morrow 7 o'Clock.

Saturday, August ye 31st to Day ye fleet Came up Nearer the Town our people went to Governers Isld and fired at the Shiping Sevrel time with Cannon that our people Left their and they returned the fire and fired savral tims at our rogalys as they went By the grand Battrry to go up ye north river. So Ends this month.

Sunday September ye 1st to Day Part of our Company moved to tirCal Bay† the Shiping Drawd nearer the town.

Monday September ye 2d Last Night our men went to Goveners Island and fachd of 4 or 5 Cannon this afternoon the Regulars tok porseseion of Governers Island and fired all the Cannon of that our people Left their---So Ends this 24 hours---pleasent.

Tuesday September ye 3d this morning Before it was Light a
 * Lines. † Turtle Bay, corrupted from the original name of Deutal Bay.

20 gun Ship Capt. Wallis went up the East river as far as firecul Bay our men went with 2 12pr one hoit and fired one hoit Shell in to her Quarter with other Dameg which made her move her Station.

Wednesday September ye 4th Clear and warm. Nothing Remarkable to Day.

Thirsday September ye 5th this afternoon major Crain with a Party of Artilary men went with 3 18pr and fired at the Ship that Lay up the East river and holed her severall times and they fired at our men But Did not hurt any Except major Crain in one of his feet So Ends this 24 hours Clear and pleasent.

Fryday September ye 6th Nothing remarkable to Day Clear and pleasent.

Saturday September ye 7th this Day Clear and pleasent---this Evening the Shiping Espied our guard Boats and fired at them. So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday September ye 8th Nothing Remarkable to Day--two Belonging to our Company Died at the hospital.

Monday September ye 9th our men fire some to the Enemy at helsgate and they Return the fire.

Tuesday September ye 10th to Day the Ragulars Landed about 6000 on one of the Islands Caled the two Brothers--Luke and rogers went to join their Party.

Wednesday September ye 11th Nothing Remarkable--Clear and pleasant--Some firing at hell Gate on Both Sids.

Thursday September ye 12th the Enemy fired Some Cannons from Long Island to our forts in the City and our men fired some at them orders for all the sick to move out to Kings Bridge Likewise all the Teams* Employd in giting our warlike Stors out of Town So Ends this 24 hours Clear and pleasant.

Fryday September ye 13th to Day four Ships took the advantage of the wind and Tide and run up Betwixt read hok and governors Island as far as horns hook (27) and their anchored--we are still giting in radiness to retreat.

Saturday, September ye 14th to Day Clear and pleasant Nothing remarkable--so Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday September ye 15. this morning the Brigades in ginrel ware ordred to retreat out of town about 8 o'Clock their was 3 ship went up By the town about 4 mils thay fired smartly at the town about 10 o'Clock the Enemy Landed at tireul Bay then we that was Left in the town was ordred to retreat But Bing to Late the Enemy haded us So that we ware oblige to make our escape as well as we Could But they Did not take maney of our men Now they have Prosesion of the town. (28)

Monday September ye 16---this morning the Enemy Came to

* Teams.

force our Lines* where our people had arected about 7 or 8 miles from town--But our men made them retreat and killd some of them and wounded and took a grate many more without Loss of many of our men. (29)

Tuesday September ye 17th Nothing remarkable to Day.

Wednesday September ye 18. Clear and pleasent to Day. So Ends this 24 hours.

Thursday September ye 19--Nothing remarkable to Day--I Being not well Left the Laboratory and Joined our Company--So End this 24 hours.

Fryday September ye 20th Clear and pleasent--Nothing Remarkable--So Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday September ye 21th this morning about 1 or 2 o'Clock their was a Large fire in the City of York But how much was Burnt we have no Sartinty nor how it got a fire.³⁰ So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday September ye 22d--Nothing remarkable to Day. I received 2 Letters from home.

Monday September ye 23d--To Day Their was a mansentenced to Be Shot for Deserting while in the Engagment the weke Before But was reprevd after he kneled Down to Be Shot.

*Lines.

Tuesday September ye 24th Clear and Pleasent this Day--the
got Powels hook* But Did not take any guns or amunission.

Wednesday September ye 25. Nothing remarkable—I sent a
Letter and Somthings home.

Thirsday September ye 26th Verry Cold Last Night and this
morning—So Ends this 24 hours.

Fryday September ye 27. Clear and windey this afternoon
their was two 13 inch morters with iron beds arived here from
Boston and was on Loaded By fort worshington—So Ends this
24 hours.

Saturday September ye 28th to Day their is 400 of our men
that was taken at Queback Cleared from the Enemy upon the
Parol of honour that they will not take up arms against the King
of England again—So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday September ye 29th Nothing remarkable—Clear and
pleasent. So Ends this 24 hours.

Monday September ye 30—to Day Exceding windy—So Ends
this month at fort Worshington.

Tuesday October ye 1st Nothing remarkable to Day—So Be-
gins this month.'

* Paulus Hook, now Jersey City.

Wednesday October ye 2d Nothing remarkable to Day. So Ends this 24 hours—Clear and pleasant.

Thursday October ye 3d to Day their was 5 or 6 Ships up the north river as far as the Enemy's Lins.

Fryday October ye 4th Nothing remarkable. So Ends this 24 hours—Clear and pleasant.

Saturday October ye 5. Somthing misty this morning But Clear in the after Noon—So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday October ye 6th Clear and pleasant to Day their was a Sermon Preached to our rigerment the Text was in Luke ye 12 Chap. 4th and 5th Varses.

Monday October ye 7th Nothing remarkable to Day—Clear and pleasant—So Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday October ye 8th Clear and pleasant.

Wednesday October ye 9th this morning about 7 or 8 o'Clock their was 3 ships and 3 Tenders got under Sail and Came up the North river By fort wors'n and run up about 15 mils and anchored—they took two of our galeys a Sloop and a schooner Loaded with rum. (31)

Thursday October ye 10th—Nothing remarkable to Day.

Fryday October ye 11th—Last Tuesday Lord Starling was re-

demed and took the Comand of a Brigade again this after noon their was a Boat Came Down the north river our men thought that it was the Enemys Boat and fired at the Beat killd 3 wounded one it proved to Be giul worshington Barge.

Saturday October ye 12th to Day the Enemy Landed at Frog Point But our men ware To much for them they Could not march out from under the Covering of their Shipping. So Ends this 24 hours Clear.

Sunday October ye 13th Clear and pleasent.

Monday October ye 14th Clear and pleasent to Day thir is Considerable movement in our Camps--Giul Lee (32) arived here from South Carrolina.

Tuesday October ye 15th Nothing remarkable this 24 hours.

Wensday October ye 16th Clear and pleasent Later Part rany.

Thirsdays October ye 17--this morning Stormy Later Part Pleasent theis afternoon got the Brass mortar to the faryway--to Care it over to the jarsey side three Brigades went over Kings Bridg to the Eastward.

Fryday October ye 18th Clouday day and windy all our Rigerment Employd in giting Cannon and morters over to the jersays Likewise in giting other things of the Island--So Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday October ye 19th Nothing Remarkable to Day.

Sunday, october ye 20th to Day their was orders for about three Companys of artillary under the Comand of Capt Pireans to march from fort wors'n towards White Plains—marched about 4 mils over Kings Bridg and In Campt for this Night.

Monday october ye 21th to Day westill Lay wating for orders so Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday October ye 22—to Day about 10 o'clock we Struck our tents and sot out for White Plains and arived their about 12 o'Clock at Night and in Campt.

Wednesday October ye 23d to Day we picht our tents By the Church Yard—So Ends this 24 hours.

Thirsday October ye 24th Nothing remarkable to Day.

Fryday October ye 25. Verry fine weather for the time of year—so Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday October ye 26th Clear and pleasent—So Ends this week.

Sunday October ye 27th Nothing remarkable to Day.

Monday October ye 28—this morning the Enemy advaned towards white plains about 12 o'Clock the Light horse Came near us we fired and kild three men and 3 horse and toke one of the

Enemy after a smart Engagement—got a hill near our Incampment with Loss of some men on Both Sides—so Ends this 24 hours.

Tuesday October ye 29. we are still Incamp't at white Plains and the Enemy about a mile off—Some firing at the Santreys on Both Sides—so Ends this 24 hours.

Wednesday October ye 30th to Day It Bing rany Luke was takin not well I still Being not well in the afternoon we Both sot out for North Castle hospital (about 15 mils from white Plains) and we got within 4 mils of the hospital and Put up for this night.

Thursday October ye 31st this morning we set out and got to the hospital Luke Being Verry Sick—So Ends this month—Clear and pleasent.

Fryday November ye 1st Verry Chiley—one Died this Evning in the hospitle—so Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday November ye 2d to Day Pleasent we here that our people have Left white Plain, and retretd Back about 3 mils—a man had his arme Cut of that was wounded Last moonday.

Sunday November ye 3d to Day all the Sick moved out of Church hospital into another house the wounded staid in the Church—Luke Still Bing Verry Sick.

Monday November ye 4th Nothing remarkable to Day—Verry fine weather for the time of year.

Tuesday November ye 5th Nothing remarkable to Day.

Wednesday November ye 6th Clear and pleasant.

Thursday November ye 7. Luke groing somthing Better.

Fryday November ye 8th Clear and pleasant.

Saturday November ye 9th Nothing remarkable.

Sunday November ye 10th to Day 7 or 8 sick Came into the hospitle and Luke Brown and I moved out and got into a Private house the Landlord was Mr Peter Totten—So Ends this 24 hours.

Monday November ye 11th Clear and Pleasant.

Tuesday November ye 12th to Day Varry raw Cold.

Wednesday November ye 13th—Luke groing worse.

Thursday November ye 14th we here that the Enemy has Landed at

Fryday November ye 15th Clear and Pleasant.

Saturday November ye 16th Nothing remarkable.

Sunday November ye 17th. Noth'g &c.

Monday November ye 18th I was taken Verry Porley a Pain in my head and Bones.

Tuesday November ye 19th I still grow wors.

Wednesday November ye 20--this Night I trid to Swet But Could not.

Thirsday November ye 21st to Day I Bing in as much Pain as I Could undergo and my feaver Increasing this Night I took a harty Swet.

Fryday November ye 22--this morning I feiling Somthing Better But so week I Could not git up without help.

Saturday November ye 23--I groing Better.

Sunday November ye 24--Verry wet weather I Still groing Somthing Better.

Monday November ye 25th Still Verry well.

Tuesday November ye 26th Nothing remarkable.

Wednesday November ye 27th Still Verry Stormy I now Being Considerable Better So that I Can walk about Some in the house.

Thirsday November ye 28th to Day Clear But Verry wet under foot--So End this 24 hours.

Fryday November ye 29th I now Being Considerable harty again--So Ends this 24 hours Clear and Pleasant.

Saturday November ye 30th To Day Rany first Part Latter Part Clearing up So Ends this month.

Sunday December ye 1--to Day Clear and pleasant--Brown Luke and I Joined Left. Chandlys Party that works at the Laboratory at North Castle.

Monday December ye 2d to Day we sot out for Peaks Keal and marched about 10 mils with 30 wagon Load of artilary stors.

Tuesday December ye 3--to Day we got to Pk-Keal and on Loaded the Stors in a store it Being Verry rainy.

Wednesday December ye 4--we got our Laboratory Stors aboard a Schonar and Sat Sail for fish Keals* about 20 mils and got a had Very Sloly.

Thirsday December ye 5th--to Day we got But Little towards our Port, I Being Verry Porley.

Fryday December ye 6--this Eving we arived at the fish Keals Landing--So Ends this 24 hours.

Saturday December ye 7--to Day Employd in un Loding the

* Fish Kill.

Sloop and Loading the wagons for to go to the fish Kils Town--
So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday December ye 8--to Day we Came to the fish Keels
Town.

Monday December ye 9. Nothing Remarkable.

Tuesday December ye 10. Clear weather.

Wednesday December ye 11th this Evening their Came a Snow
about 6 inches Deep.

Thursday December ye 12th to Day Clouday.

Fryday December ye 13th Clouday to Day.

Saturday December ye 14th--Nothing remarkable.

Sunday December ye 15--to Day we had a Sarmon Preach'd
in the Church where we keep and our Stors.

Monday December ye 16th Clear and Could.

Tuesday December ye 17 Nothing Remarkable.

Wednesday December ye 18th Clear and pleasant.

Thursday December ye 19th Clear and pleasant for the Time of
year.

Fryday December ye 20th Verry Could this morning about

12 o'Clock it Begun to Snow But Verry modrate--So Ends this
24 hours.

Saturday December ye 21st Some Snow to Day, and Thawey
the Snow about 3 inches Deep when it Cleard away in the Even-
ing.

Sunday December ye 22d to Day it is Clear and Pleasent for
the time of year.

Monday December ye 23d Nothing remarkable.

Tuesday December ye 23--Verry Could in ye Night.

Wednesday December ye 25th a fine Day for Christmass--So
Ends this 24 hours.

Thirsday December ye 26 Snowey weather to Day.

Fryday December ye 27th Clear weather to Day--the Snow
about 6 inches Deep.

Saturday December ye 28th Clouday But not Verry Could.

Sunday December ye 29--Clear weather.

Monday December ye 30--nothing remarkable.

Tuesday December ye 31--Nothing Remarkable--So Ends this
Year.

Wednesday January ye 1. 1777---this morning we set out for home it Being So wet we Did not Travel But 20 mils and Put up at a Private house.

Thursday January ye 2d this morning Verry wet under foot about 8 o'Clock we set out and Came over new Milford Bridg about 3 mils--we Traveld about 22 mils.

Fryday January ye 3d this morning we set out and Came Through Lichfield to Day--we Traveld about 24 mils it Being Verry ruff Traveling and Verry Cold--So End this 24 hours.

Saturday January ye 4th--Very Could this Day--we Travld Through hartford and Came about Six mils this Side of the ferrey and Put up at Bejamins--So Ends this 24 hours.

Sunday January ye 5th This morning we sot out Varey Erley and Travlied as far as wendham and put up at an inn--So Ends this 24 hours--Verry Could.

Monday January ye 6--this morning came 5 mils to New Scotland and Eat Brekfast- -then Travled to Cituate, and put up at Greens--about 18 mils from Providence. So Ends this 24 hours--Could.

Tuesday January ye 7---this morning we set out for Providence and arived their about 1 o'Clock and met with John Puffer and Nathen Snow this Evning we had a Campaign and after our fill

of Good Liquor and a good Super we Cald for our Loging and went to Bed--So Ends this 24 hours.

Wednesday January ye 8--this morning we got up and Took Down Som Bitters and then set out and got to Protucket and took Brackfast and Came to Norton and put up for to Night.

Thirsday January ye 9--this morning we sot out and got to Careys By 12 o'Clock and took Diner and som good flip (33) and then Came to Capt Browns and took Down Some more flip and then Came home and found all well--So End this Long Campain in the war,

*This Journal Kept
By
Solomon Nash*

NOTES.

(1) Gen. Putnam, on the 8th of January, 1776, detached a party of about 200 men, under command of Major Knowlton, aided by Brigade Majors Henly and Cary, to destroy 14 houses standing along the main street, in Charlestown, which had escaped destruction and were occupied by the British. The party crossed the mill-dam from Cobble Hill, about 9 o'clock in the evening. Major Cary was directed to proceed to the houses furthest from the dam, and set fire to them, while another party under Major Henly was ordered to wait until this was done, and then set fire to those nearest to it. But some of the party set fire to the latter first. The flames gave the alarm to the enemy on Bunker Hill. Guns were immediately discharged from every quarter of the fort, indicating the confusion of the defenders, and affording no little amusement to Gen. Putnam and his staff, who were spectators of the affair from Cobble Hill. Nor was this the only alarm. The attack was made in the midst of a performance in Boston of the British play, entitled "The Blockade of Boston," in which the figure designed to burlesque Washington enters in an uncouth gait, with a large wig and a long sword, attended by

a country servant with a rusty gun. A sergeant suddenly appeared and exclaimed, "The Yankees are attacking our works on Bunker Hill." At first, this was supposed by the audience to be a part of the play, but when Gen. Howe, who was present, called out "Officers, to your alarm posts," the people instantly rushed out, the females shrieking and fainting. Major Knowlton burnt 8 or 10 of the houses, killed one man, who made resistance, and brought off 5 prisoners, without sustaining any damage. Majors Knowlton, Cary, and Henly, were much praised for their good conduct on this occasion, and were thanked in the general orders of the next day.

Frothingham's History of the Siege of Boston. p. 237.

(2) About the first of November, 1775, Capt. Manly, of Marblehead, commander of the American armed schooner *Lee*, one of the six vessels fitted out at Boston, under the direction of Washington, before Congress had yet taken measures to establish a navy, captured off Cape Ann, and brought into that harbor, the British store ship *Nancy*, bound from London to Boston. The vessel was loaded with a complete assortment of military stores, among which were 2,000 muskets, 100,000 flints, 30,000 round shot for one, 6 and 12-pounders, over 30,000 musket shot, 11 mortar beds, and a 13 inch brass mortar of a new construction, that weighed 2,700 pounds. So valuable were these stores, being the very things the Americans most needed at that time, that Washington, supposing that Gen. Howe would make immediate efforts to recover them, sent an armed force to Cape Ann to secure them. Universal joy ran through the whole American camp at the news of this capture, and upon the arrival of these trophies, the mortar was fixed in its bed for the occasion, and Gen. Putnam, with a bottle of rum in his hand, mounted it, as parson to christen it, while godfather Mifflin gave it the name of "Con-

gress." During the severe bombardment and cannonade at the siege of Boston, on the 2d of March following, the "Congress" burst, not having been properly bedded. It was said to have been the noblest piece of ordnance ever landed in America.

Thatcher's Military Journal, p 36.

(3) This party came with the intention of surprising the American guard, and were very nigh effecting their purpose, the guard but just escaping them. There was but one musket fired on the side of the Americans. An old inhabitant and his son were taken prisoners.

Heath's Memoirs, page 37.

(4) This party was commanded by Ensign Lyman, of Huntington's Regiment. They took a corporal and two men who were sentinels at Brown's chimneys on Boston Neck, prisoners, without firing a gun.

Heath, p. 39.

(5) These bombs were thrown by the Americans from their works on Cobble Hill and Leachmere's Point on the Cambridge side, and from Lamb's Dam on the Roxbury side. They were thrown in order to divert the attention of Gen. Howe from the works which the Americans were erecting under Gen. Thomas on Dorchester Heights. These works were nearly completed by morning. Perhaps there never was so much work done in so short a space of time. The orchards were cut down to make the abattis, and a very curious and novel mode of defence was added to the works. The hills on which the fortifications were erected were steep and clear of trees and bushes. Rows of barrels, filled with earth, were placed around. These presented only the appearance of strengthening the works, but the real design

was, in case the enemy made an attack, to have rolled them down the hill. They would have descended with such increasing velocity as must have thrown the assailants into the utmost confusion, and have killed and wounded great numbers. This project was suggested by Mr. Wm. Davis, a merchant of Boston, to Gen. Thomas, who immediately communicated it to Gen. Washington, who highly approved of it, as did all the other officers.

Heath, p. 40.

(6) *Fascines*.—These are bundles of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends, and in the middle, and are used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes they are dipped in melted pitch or tar, and then used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

(7) This storm took place about midnight, and continued for some time. The wind blew almost a hurricane from the south. Many windows were forced in, sheds and fences blown down, and several vessels driven ashore. It was said that about 3,000 British troops had been ordered to make an attack on the American works, but this storm compelled Gen. Howe to abandon the enterprise.

Thatcher, p. 41.

Heath, p. 40.

(8) This flag of truce was sent by the selectmen of Boston. The situation of the inhabitants of that town was at this time peculiarly unhappy. Having failed in their efforts to leave the town in April, on account of the stringent orders of Gen. Gage, who feared they might join their countrymen in an attack then threatened, they were equally unable to do so now, as Gen. Howe,

who succeeded Gage, in Oct., 1775, being apprehensive that they might give intelligence of the situation of the British troops, strictly prohibited any person from leaving the place under pain of military execution. Thus matters continued until the British evacuated the town.

(9) *Gen. Sir William Howe*, was the successor of Gen. Gage in the command of the British troops in America, arriving at Boston, in May, 1775, with Burgoyne. He commanded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in Sept. 1776, he took possession of New York. In July, 1777, he sailed for the Chesapeake, entered Philadelphia Sept. 27, and defeated the Americans at Germantown Oct. 4. In May, 1778, he was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton. He died in 1814. He was the brother of Lord Howe, who commanded the fleet.

(10) This was a strong detachment sent to oppose a work on Nuke Hill in Dorchester. Some of the men imprudently kindled a fire behind the hill previous to the hour for breaking ground. The enemy discovered the light and commenced firing on the party. The four men who were killed were standing around the fire. One of them was Dr. Dow, of Connecticut. The work was thereupon suspended for the night.

Heath, p. 41.

(11) On the morning of March 17, 1776, the British evacuated Boston, their rear guard with some marks of precipitation. Besides a number of cannon which were spiked, they left two large marine mortars which they in vain attempted to burst. The garrison at Bunker Hill practised some deception to cover their retreat. They fixed some images representing men in the place of their sentinels, with muskets placed on their shoulders. Their

immovable position led to the discovery of the deception, and a detachment of Americans marched in and took possession. The troops on the Roxbury side moved over the neck and took possession of Boston, as did others from Cambridge in boats. On the Americans entering the town, the inhabitants discovered joy irrepressible. The town had been much injured in its buildings, and some individuals had been plundered.

Heath, p. 43.

The number of the British who evacuated Boston, exclusive of the staff, was 7,575, and the addition of the marines and sailors is supposed to have rendered Howe 10,000 strong. They left their barracks standing, and a number of pieces of cannon spiked, also four large iron sea mortars and stores to the value of £30,000.

Holmes' Annals, vol. 2, page 242.

On the 25th, Congress, in commemoration of this event, ordered a gold medal to be struck and presented to Gen. Washington, and passed likewise a vote of thanks to him and the officers and soldiers under his command. The medal was $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the dies were cut by B. Duivivier, a noted artist of that day in Paris. It bears upon the obverse, a fine profile of Washington, with the legend "*Georgio Washington supremo duci exercituum adsertorij libertatis comitia Americana.*" On the reverse is a representation of the British embarking: In the foreground Washington appears with his staff, whose attention is upon the departing enemy. The legend is "*Hostibus primo fugatis.*" In the exergue, "*Bostonium recuperatum XVII Martii MDCCXXVI.*"

(12) Hell Gate, or Hurl Gate,—a celebrated strait near the west end of Long Island Sound, opposite Harlem, and about 8 miles N.E. of New York City, remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide.

(13) Bunker Hill was a pleasant eminence, from the top of which was an extensive view of the lower section of the Island of New York. It was, prior to the Revolution, called Mount Pleasant, and was from early times a favorite resort for excursionists and parties from the city. It stood a short distance westerly from the Bowery Lane, the precise locality being on the blocks now within the boundaries of Centre, Grand, Broome and Elizabeth Streets. On the south, it sloped down to the meadows which surrounded the Collect Pond. On the north, it was bounded by a line leading through Mr. Bayard's farm, on the west by the garden of Mr. Bayard, and on the east it gradually descended to the Bowery road. It was a small cone-shaped mount, and was at one time called "Bayard's Mount." In the revolution, a small fort was erected upon it, and the hill was known as "Bunker Hill." After the revolution, the hill was excavated and the earth was used to fill up the Collect Pond.

(14) *Sapokanican*, an Indian name applied to that part of the Island of New York, afterwards known as Greenwich.

(15) These two vessels were rich Jamaicamen, laden with sugar, rum, molasses and plate, which had been captured by two Philadelphia privateers, named the "Congress" and "Chance," at Egg Harbor.

(16) This person was Thomas Hickie, who was accused of being a party to a plot to assassinate Gen. Washington and his staff, and to blow up the magazines and secure the passes of the town. The chief evidence against him was William Green, the drummer, and Washington's housekeeper, who was the daughter of Sam. Francis, celebrated as the keeper of the tavern corner of Pearl and Broad Streets, New York. Hickie was a dark complexioned Irishman, and had been a deserter from the British

army several years before. He had lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he bore a good character, and was one of those selected for Washington's Life Guard, from Col. Knowlton's Conn. Rangers. He had the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief, and was a favorite at Richmond Hill, where Washington then had his headquarters. Having enlisted in the conspiracy, the chief leaders of which were Gov. Tryon, and David Mathews, Mayor of the city; he was instructed with the work of destroying Gen. Washington. He first corrupted Jas. Johnson, the fifer, and Wm. Green, the drummer of the corps, and having resolved to make way with the Commander-in-chief by poison, he next approached the housekeeper with whom he was on good terms. He made her his confidant, and she pretended to favor his plans. Washington was very fond of green peas, and it was agreed that when a dish of them was ready for the General's table, Hickie was to put the poison into it. In the meantime the housekeeper privately disclosed the plot to the General. The peas were accordingly poisoned and placed upon the table. Washington made some excuse for sending the dish away, and Hickie was soon after arrested. He was tried by a court-martial, and on the testimony of the housekeeper and one of the guard, whom the culprit had unsuccessfully attempted to corrupt, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. On Friday morning, June 28, 1776, about 11 o'clock, the sentence was carried into effect, William Moroney, the Provost Marshal, officiating on the occasion. The event took place in a field between the camps of Cols. McDougal and Huntington, near the Bowery Lane, a little east of the Bowery, not far from the intersection of the present Grand and Chrystie Streets. It is said that nearly 20,000 spectators were present, most of whom, however, belonged to the army.

American Archives. Series 4, Vol. 6, p. 1084.

Marshall's Life of Washington. Vol 2, p. 393.

Lossing's Acc't of Washington's Life Guard.

Gordon's Hist. American War. Vol. 2. p. 276, 277.

(17) **MATROSSES**, are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners, and assist them in loading, firing and spunging the guns. They carry fire-locks, and march with the store wagons as guards and assistants.

(18) See note 16.

(19) On the evening of July 9, 1776, when the American army, under Gen. Washington, occupied the city of New York, a portion occupied the common or park, and here the declaration of Independence was published to the army. The Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of official instructions, issued an order for the several brigades to be drawn up at 6 o'clock to hear it read by their commanders or aids. The brigades were formed in a hollow square, at or about the spot where the Park Fountain now stands. Washington was within the square, on horseback, and one of his aids read the document. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given.

(20) The equestrian statue of King George III., ordered by the Legislature of N. Y., May 17, 1770, was erected on the 21st day of August, 1770, being the anniversary of the birthday of the King's father, Prince Frederick. The statue was erected upon a pedestal in the Bowling Green—a small park deriving its name from its having been used as a bowling place for the officers and garrison of Fort George. The members of his Majesty's council, the different corporations in the city, together with many of the leading citizens, waited upon the Lieut. Gov., C. Colden, Esq., at his request, in the Fort, on which occasion his Majesty's and other loyal healths were drunk, amid a discharge of cannon, accompanied with a band of music. A temporary fence of posts and rails, about five rails high, was at first erected around the green. On the 3d

May, 1771, the General Assembly made an appropriation of £800 to defray the expense of an iron railing in a stone foundation around it. Symptoms of disloyalty betokening revolution soon manifested themselves in the rude treatment of the effigy, for on the 6th day of Feb., 1773, an act was passed to prevent the defacing of the statue, and imposing a penalty of £500 N. Y. currency, or in default, one year's imprisonment in the common jail, without bail or main prize. The statue was made of lead and richly gilded to resemble gold, and was the workmanship of Wilton, a celebrated statuary of London. It stood until July 10, 1776, when it was pulled down by the Liberty boys and converted into bullets. Among those who were conspicuous actors on the occasion, were Col. Peter T. Cortenius, and John Wiley, grandfather to the bookseller of that name. Both of these men were very popular, and were distinguished for their patriotism and intrepidity. A portion of the statue was taken to Litchfield, Conn., as a place of safety. On its arrival there, a shed was erected in an apple orchard, where Gov. Wolcott chopped a part of it up with the wood axe, and the girls had a frolic in running the bullets and making them into cartridges. A piece of the statue, forming the saddle cloth and circingle, was carried to Norwalk, about 45 miles up the Sound. When Gov. Tryon was on his marauding expedition through Conn., it was moved with the military stores to Wilton, some six miles from the coast, and deposited at a place called Raymond's Corner. On the enemy approaching that place, the inhabitants threw this fragment of the statue together with the military stores into a swamp in the woods. There the lead lay until the winter of 1832-33, when it was discovered by a boy named Comstoek, who was crossing the frozen swamp, at other times impassable, and recognized by a Mr. Belden, a Revolutionary pensioner, residing in Wilton, and who had himself borne a conspicuous part in its destruction, as being a portion of the

Equestrian statue of George III, erected in New York.' The relic was in the possession of the uncle of the finder until the year 1844, when it was purchased by a gentleman of New York, who subsequently disposed of it to the late Thomas Riley, Esq., then proprietor of the Fifth Ward Hotel, where it may still be seen. There are still many tracings of the original gilding, and the fringe of the saddle cloth is distinctly perceptible. A large iron bullet mould, capable of casting twelve bullets at a time, and which was used in casting some of the lead of the King's statue into bullets, may be seen among the collections of the New York Historical Society.

The pedestral upon which the statue was erected was removed to Jersey City, and placed over the remains of Major Smith, of the 42d, or Royal Highland Regiment, who died July 25, 1783, and was buried on a hill, near the present site of St. Matthew's church, Sussex street. In the year 1804, the earth was removed from this hill by Andrew Dey, or by the Jersey Associates, but it is not known what became of the remains of Major Smith. John Van Vorst, grandfather of Alderman Van Vorst, took this stone, and laid its inscription downward, in front of the old family mansion, which was a few rods south of the present residence of John Van Vorst.

In the year 1818, the old Van Vorst mansion was demolished, and the late Cornelius Van Vorst placed it as a stepping stone to the kitchen door of his house, on the knoll on the northerly side of Wayne street, near Jersey street. There it remained until that building was demolished, when it was used for the new house on the southerly side of Wayne street, now occupied by the family. In the year 1828, a gentleman from England called upon Mr. Van Vorst, and offered him \$500 for this relic, as he wished to take it to England with him, but Mr. Van Vorst declined the offer, and it still remains in the possession of the family. It

is made of Portland marble, and was imported from England for the purpose of being used as a pedestal for the leaden statue of King George III. It was used for that purpose until the statue was demolished.

It is to be hoped that before long it may be placed in some proper repository, where it will be less liable to be defaced and destroyed.

Woodruff's Hist. Litchfield, Conn. p. 42.
Proceedings of N. Y. Hist. Soc. for 1844, p. 168.

(21) Two British ships of war, the Phenix and Rose, and three tenders, at about 4 o'clock P.M., taking advantage of the tides and a fresh breeze, came up from the fleet, and passed the city up the Hudson. A brisk cannonade took place from Red Hook, Governor's Island, Paulus Hook and all the batteries on the North River side. The ships were several times struck by the shot, but received no material damage. The ships returned the fire as they passed the batteries and the encampment on the bank of the river. The tents were struck and dropped on the ground before the ships came abreast of them. Several shot fell on the encampment, and one entered the embrasure of a small redoubt, on the flank of encampment, and struck in the banquette on the opposite side of the redoubt, between the legs of two soldiers, but did no damage. Several American artillerists were killed and wounded by the bursting of some of our own cannon. The ships ran nearly up to Tappan Bay and came to anchor.

Heath, page 49.

(22) This flag of truce came from Gen. Howe, with Adj.-Gen. Patterson, with a message to Gen. Washington, respecting the recent capitulation in Canada, and insinuating that Gen. Howe was desirous, if possible, to bring about an accommodation.

Heath, p. 50.

(23) An attempt was made by the Americans, by the aid of fire vessels, to destroy the British shipping. The *Phenix* cut loose, but the tender was burnt down to the water's edge, and was towed to shore by the Americans. From the tender was taken 1 iron 6-pounder, 2 3-pounders, 1 2-pounder, 10 swivels, a caboose, some gun barrels, cutlasses, grappling chains, &c. The *Rose* and the other two tenders remained at their moorings, but it was said that one of the tenders was deserted by her crew for a time. The Americans sustained no loss or injury excepting one man, who in firing one of the vessels got considerably burnt in the face, hands, &c.

Heath, p. 53.

(24) *Lieut.-Col. Zedwitz*, of the Continental service, was discovered to have carried on a treasonable correspondence with Gov. Tryon of New York. A most infamous letter from him to Tryon was intercepted and fell into the hands of the Americans. The object of this correspondence was to obtain a large sum of money, to be immediately sent him upon condition of his giving the enemy information of the strength and situation of the Continental army, agreeably to a promise he had made Gov. Tryon previous to entering the American service. He invented this falsehood, that he had lately seen four villains at Gen. Washington's house with fourteen bottles of a mixture as black as ink, with which they were to poison the watering place on Staten Island, and were to receive a recompense of £1,000 each from the General. He also stated that a person always near the General, who was a friend to the King, though an interested one, had offered to furnish him with weekly returns of the strength and detail of the army till December, for the sum of £4,000 sterling, to be paid beforehand, in hard gold—that he had proposed a reward of £2,000 sterling, which was agreed to, and he therefore desired, if the plan be agreeable, that the money might be immediately conveyed to him.

The perfidy of this man was discovered by the person whom he engaged to deliver his letter. He endeavored to debauch one Steen, who being a German, in but indifferent circumstances, and unemployed in the American service, he imagined would be a proper instrument for his purpose. But Steen, perceiving his intention, and being an honest man and a friend to the country, only amused him with a seeming compliance, until he got his letter into his hands, and then, without delay, laid it before the General.

Zedwitz, on his trial, acknowledged the letter to be his, but pleaded that it was intended merely as a trick upon the enemy, to extract from them £2,000 sterling, in lieu of certain expenses he had put himself to in raising a regiment in Germany, at the request of the Marquis of Granby, for which he had never been reimbursed. The life of Zedwitz was saved by a casting vote, but he was cashiered and declared incapable of holding any military office in the service of the United States. This strange sentence was owing to a militia Brigadier-General and others of a similar judgment, who being members of the court, said it was only an attempt to correspond, and so the fellow escaped.

Penn. Journal, Sept. 4, 1776.

Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1 series, vol. 2, p. 72.

Gordon's American War, vol. 2, p. 325.

(25) *Major-Gen. John Sullivan* was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, by the Hessians, under the immediate command of Count Dunop, and confined in the ship *Eagle*, with Lord Sterling, but he was paroled by Lord Howe, and sent by him to Continental Congress, with a verbal message, desiring a conference with a committee of that body. He remained a prisoner on parole for about three months, when he was exchanged for Gen. Prescott, who had been captured by Colonel Barton.

(26) *Major-General Lord Sterling* was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, by the Hessians, under Gen. DeHeister, and was confined on board the British ship *Eagle* for about a month, when he was exchanged for Governor Brown, of Providence, R. I., who had been captured by Commodore Hopkins.

(27) Hornshook, or Horen's Hook, now Harris' Point. A fort was erected here by the Americans in 1776, and stood until about the year 1794, when Archibald Gracie, who then owned the place, caused the remains of the military works to be levelled, at great expense, and erected upon their rocky base an elegant mansion and appurtenances.

(28) The British landed at Kipp's Bay, on the 15th Sept., 1776, about noon. They met with but small resistance, and pushed towards the city, of which they took possession in the afternoon. Some of the Americans did not behave well. The conduct of Gen. Parson's brigade called out the expression from Washington, "Are these the men with which I am to defend America?" Major Chapman was killed, and Brigade-Major Willis taken prisoner. A few others were killed or captured. The Americans retreated up the island, and some few who could not get out of the city that way, escaped in boats across the river to Paulus Hook.

Heath, p. 60.

(29) This skirmish took place on the heights west of Harlem Plains, and south of Morris' House, between a party of Hessian Yagers, British Light Infantry and Highlanders, and the American riflemen and some other troops, and resulted in favor of the Americans. The troops fought well on both sides, and gave

great proofs of their marksmanship. The Americans had several officers killed and wounded, among the former Lieut-Col. Thomas Knowlton, of the Conn. Line, and Capt. Gleason, of Nixon's Mass. Reg't., two excellent officers, and Major Leitch, of one of the Southern Reg'ts, among the latter. This affair was a brilliant one on the part of the Americans, and was not followed up by them for fear of bringing on a general engagement, to which Washington was opposed, both parties being within supporting distance of the troops engaged.

Heath, p. 61.
Dunlap's N. Y., vol. 2, p. 77.

(30) This fire began on the 21st Sept., 1776, in a small wooden house on the wharf, near the Whitehall Slip, then occupied by women of ill fame. It commenced late at night, and at a time when but few of the inhabitants were left in the city, by reason of the presence of the enemy. The raging element was terrific and sublime—it burned up Broadway on both sides until it was arrested on the easterly side, by Mr. Harrison's brick house, but it continued to rage and destroy all along the western side to St. Paul's Church—thence it inclined towards the North river, (the wind having changed to south-east), until it ran out at the water edge, a little beyond the Bear Market, say at the present Barclay Street. Trinity Church, though standing alone, was fired by the flakes which fell on its steep roof, then so steep that none could stand upon it to put out the falling embers. But St. Paul's Church, though equally exposed, was saved by allowing citizens to stand on its flatter roof, and wet it as occasion required. In this awful conflagration 493 houses were consumed. Generally in that day they were inferior houses to the present and many of them were of wood. Several of the inhabitants were restrained from going out to assist at night, from a fear that they might be arrested as suspicious persons. In fact,

several decent citizens were sent to the Provost Guard for examination, and some had to stay there two or three days until their loyalty could be made out. In one case, a Mr. White, a good loyalist and a decent man, though sometimes inclined 'to take a drop too much,' was, by misapprehension of his character, in the excitement of the moment, hung upon a sign post. A portion of the tract of land over which the fire raged, was afterwards occupied by temporary houses, covered with canvas, instead of roofs. This place was called "*Canvas Town*." The tenants of these houses were generally very lewd and dissolute persons, who gave the spot its notoriety. A topographical map, showing the whole line of the conflagration, is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., having been presented to that institution by the person who made it at the time, the late David Grim, Esq.

Watson's Annals N. Y., p. 295.

A thousand houses, comprising nearly one-fourth of the city, were laid in ashes. Among the public buildings which were consumed, were Trinity Church, the Public Charity School, the Rector's house, and a Lutheran church. The loss sustained by Trinity Church, upon the burning of houses, is said to have been more than £15,600 sterling. The fire broke out at a dram shop, close in with the water side, at Whitehall Slip, about one o'clock in the morning. Everything was very dry, and a brisk southerly wind blew. The flames soon caught the neighboring houses, and spread rapidly, raging with inconceivable violence. There were few citizens in town (it being only a few days before that the British had taken possession of the city), and the fire engines and pumps were out of order. Two regiments went immediately to the place, and many boats full of men were sent from the fleet. To these, under Providence, it was that the whole city was not reduced to ashes. The fire is believed to have originated from accident.

Gordon, vol. 2, p. 330.

Of the many and different reports concerning that melancholy affair, the most authentic, we believe, is as follows, viz :

The fire originated at or near Whitehall, soon extended to the Exchange, took its course up the west side of Broad Street, as far as Verlattenberg Hill, consuming all the blocks from the White Hall up. The flames extended across the Broadway from the house of Mr. David Johnston, to Beaver Lane, or Fincher's Alley, on the west, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the house at the corner of Barclay Street, wherein the late Mr. Adam Vandenberg lived, sweeping all the cross streets in the way. The buildings left standing on the west side of the Broadway are supposed to be Captain Thomas Randall's, Captain Kennedy's, Dr. Mallat's, Mr. John Cortlandt's sugar house and dwelling house, Dr. Jones's, Hull's Tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's, and Mr. Rutherford's. The cause of the fire is not known. We imagine about a sixth part of the whole city is destroyed, and many families have lost their all.

N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1776. No. 1302.

Another authority observes that this fire was "most probably occasioned by the disorderly conduct of some British sailors, who had been permitted to regale themselves on shore."

Ramsay's Am. Rev., vol. 1, p. 393.

(31) These vessels were the Phenix and Roebuck, of 44 guns each, and the Tartar of 28, commanded by the Captains Parker, Hammond and Ominancy. They sailed up the North River, passing through the Chevaux de frise, and by the American batteries. The Americans gave them as heavy a fire of cannon as they dared, but 'tis said, without doing them any material damage. The Phenix's maintop-sail was shattered by some shots from the forts on the Heights. The Pearl and Repulse frigates remained at anchor a little below the Chevaux de frise.

N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury. No. 1303.

(32) *Charles Lee* was a native of Wales, and was the son of John Lee, a Colonel in the British service. He entered the army at an early age, and served under Gen. Abercrombie in America, in the campaign of 1758, and four years after under Gen. Burgoyne, in Portugal, where he held a Coloneley. In 1773 he came to America, and settled in Virginia. On the commencement of the revolution, in 1775, he was appointed Major-General, and repaired with Gen. Washington to the army at Cambridge. He remained there till the following year, when he was despatched to New York, to defend it against the British, and discharged the duty with great promptness and energy. After this he commanded the Southern forces for a while. In October, 1776, he rejoined the army under Washington, and was soon after captured by the British, and remained a prisoner in their hands, suffering the most severe treatment, till the spring of 1778, when he was exchanged. Soon after his release, he was engaged in the battle of Monmouth, and for his conduct and disobedience on that occasion was suspended from command. He died in Philadelphia, Oct. 2d, 1782. The memoirs of his life, with his essays and letters, were published in 1792, in one vol. 12 mo., and were reprinted in London.

(33) *Flip* was a great winter drink in New England at that period. It was made of rum, beer, eggs and sugar, spiced.

