

REFERENCE

THE CONTINENTAL ARTILLERY IN WINTER ENCAMPMENT
AT PLUCKEMIN, NEW JERSEY
DECEMBER, 1778-JUNE, 1779



A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
Wagner College



In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in History



by
Clifford Sekel, Jr.

August 1972

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This thesis is a study of the 22 companies of Continental Artillery, and several auxiliary units, and the military installation which they built and occupied at Pluckemin, New Jersey, between December, 1778, and June, 1779. The installation was a part of the Continental Army's main encampment, 7 miles away, at Middle Brook, New Jersey. However, Brigadier General Henry Knox, the commander of the Continental Brigade of Artillery, had a virtually free hand in managing affairs at Pluckemin. Knox found a unique set of circumstances at Pluckemin which allowed him to put into practice some ideas which he had developed earlier in the War. The most important of these was the establishment of an Academy, possibly the forerunner of West Point, for the technical training of artillery officers. The installation was also the site of numerous innovations in winter barracks construction; the standardization and daily practice of firing and maneuvering artillery in the field; the repair and resupply of the artillery's equipment; and a number of administrative reforms which tended to regularize the organization and functional capacity of the artillery. The recruitment and re-enlistment of artillerists were also improved. However, all of these accomplishments had very little lasting effect on the War. In the north, the Campaign of 1779 was not decisive and the disastrous winter (1779-1780) at Jockey Hollow, New Jersey, wiped out most of the positive effects of the Pluckemin encampment.

This study does, however, fill an important gap in historiography. No previous in depth study of Pluckemin has ever been made.

11.19

ERRATA

- Page 3, footnote 10, last line, replace (were) with was.
- Page 19, footnote 17, line 2, replace (sergenat) with sergeant.
- Page 25, footnote 6, paragraph 2, line 5, replace (Church,) with Church:.
- Page 41, paragraph 3, line 4, replace (armouers') with armourers'.
- Page 73, footnote 54, paragraph 2, line 1, replace (and) with an.
- Page 80, footnote 62, lines 9 and 10, delete () around he himself said it.
- Page 135, line 24, replace (,arch) with March.
- Page 136, line 14, replace (Trans.) with trans..

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Foremost, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness and to express my sincerest gratitude to Dr. Francis F. Wayland for his invaluable assistance in every aspect of preparing this thesis. For me, Dr. Wayland has been far more than a mere technical advisor or academic guide. He has given unstintingly and selflessly of his time, his energy, and his vast store of historical knowledge. Dr. Wayland's suggestions and advice have always been forthright, extremely pertinent, and offered in a sincere attempt to achieve a maximum of precision and comprehension. Yet, his gracious and gentlemanly attitude, combined with his unquestionable scholastic ability, created an atmosphere of ease and, I believe, mutual understanding. Working in such an atmosphere has proved both pleasing and edifying to me. However, I am most appreciative of his constant encouragement. There were times, especially during the writing of this thesis, when a number of disappointments and frustrations seemed overpowering. Without Dr. Wayland's enthusiastic support and subtle urging, this thesis might never have been completed.

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I would also like to acknowledge the gracious co-operation of the various owners of the land on which the camp-site is located. They have allowed me unlimited access to the site. At the same time, they have, as far as possible, restricted the access of the public to the site in an attempt to avoid the inevitable damage occasioned by the casually curious.

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A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS FOR FREQUENTLY CITED SOURCES
(For full data on the sources, see the Bibliography.)

Adams Diary	Dr. Samuel Adams's Private Miscellaneous Diary. New York Public Library.
BO	Brigade Orders.
BOBk 1	Orderly Book of the Brigade of Artillery with Washington's Main Army, July 23 to December 31, 1778. NYHS (see below).
BOBk 2	Orderly Book of the Brigade of Artillery, October 24, 1778 to March 1, 1779. NYHS.
DAB	<u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> , Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds.
EAR	<u>Encyclopedia of the American Revolution</u> , Mark M. Boatner, ed.
ES	Ebenezer Stevens.
GO	General Orders.
Greene Papers	The Papers of Nathaniel Greene. The American Philosophical Society.
GW	George Washington.
HK	Henry Knox.
Hodgdon Letters	Letters of Samuel Hodgdon and Richard Frothingham. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
JCC	<u>Journals of the Continental Congress</u> , W. C. Ford <u>et al.</u> , eds.
JL	John Lamb.
Knox Papers	The Papers of Henry Knox. Massachusetts Historical Society.
Lamb Papers	The Papers of John Lamb. NYHS.
NG	Nathaniel Greene.
NYHS	New York Historical Society.
PCC	Papers of the Continental Congress. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

RevWRolls Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783.
National Archives, Washington, D.C.

RevWS Revolutionary War Papers Series.
National Archives, Washington, D.C.

RF Richard Frothingham.

RO Regimental Orders.

ROBk 1 Orderly Book of the 2d Continental
Artillery, September 27 to November 27,
1778. NYHS.

ROBk 2 Orderly Book of the 2d Continental
Artillery, November 30, 1778 to
February 4, 1779. NYHS.

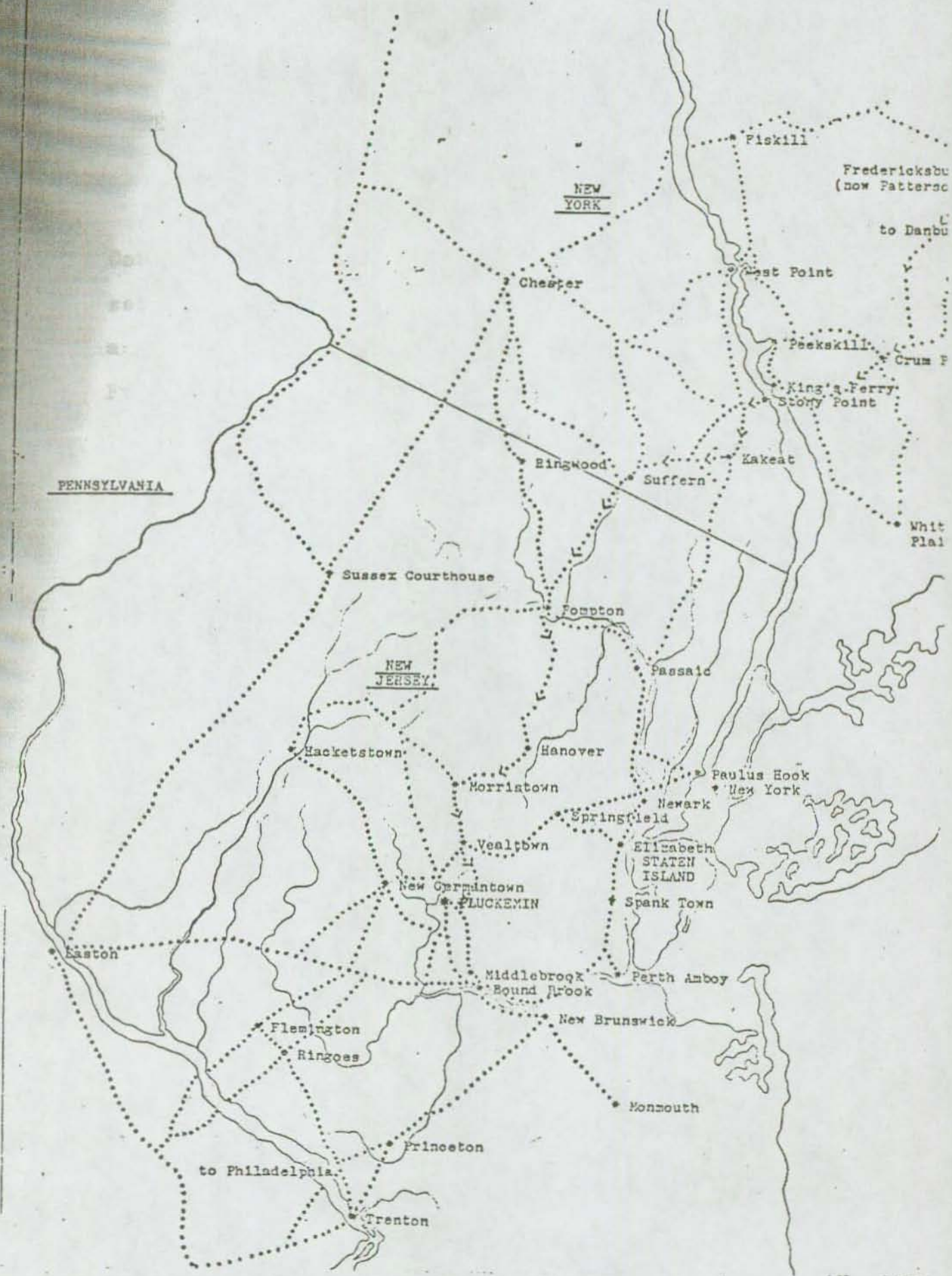
ROBk 3 Orderly Book of the 2d Continental
Artillery, February 5 to May 30, 1779.
NYHS.

Rutgers Rutgers University Library.

SH Samuel Hodgdon.

SS Samuel Shaw.

WGW Writings of George Washington, John C.
Fitzpatrick, ed.



Mett -
I made a
copy. Thanks!
I'll let you
know when I
read it.

CHAPTER I

THE CONTINENTAL ARTILLERY AT FREDERICKSBURG
NOVEMBER, 1778

As the year 1778 slowly drew to a close
Continental Artillery, which had rendered
service at Monmouth, New Jersey, ¹ in June of that year
and which now lay encamped with the Continental Army at
Fredericksburg, New York, ² found itself in a deplorable
state. It now desperately needed an opportunity to reor-
ganize and revitalize itself. Perhaps more than any
other branch of the Continental service, the Artillery
had been forced to survive on a mixture of half-measures
and improvisation, but now half-measures were no longer
working.

Sue

The rules regulating the promotion and the demotion of men in the enlisted ranks were either unevenly applied, or were totally ignored in some artillery commands. ³ The officer corps was torn by dissension over rank and seniority, with some officers resigning rather than serve under those whose commissions or service they

¹GO, June 29, 1778. WGW, XII, 130-31.
²See Map A, preceding page 1.
³RO, Oct. 14, 1778. ROBK 1.

4

considered inferior to their own. Not even the chain of command was free of problems.

5

Although Brigadier General Henry Knox was George Washington's Chief of Artillery, he did not have direct command of all the artillery units in the Continental service. Officially, Knox commanded the Brigade of Artillery, which consisted of 4 Continental regiments.

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⁴Lieutenant Colonel Eleazer Oswald resigned in December, 1778, after a Board of General Officers had placed him second in seniority among lieutenant colonels in the Continental Artillery. Gershom Mott to JL, Jan. 13, 1779. Lamb Papers.

⁵Knox (1750-1806), a native of Boston and the husband of Lucy Flucker, joined the elite "Boston Grenadier Corps," as second in command, in 1772. Commissioned a colonel, November 17, 1775, he brought the captured guns from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston, where he commanded the American artillery. Fought with distinction in the Battle of New York and at Trenton. Commissioned a brigadier general for Trenton, to date from December 17, 1776. He served conspicuously at Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth, and Yorktown. Commissioned a major general, November 15, 1781. Conceived and organized the Society of the Cincinnati in May, 1783. He resigned from the Army in January, 1784.

After serving as Washington's Secretary of War, Knox retired in 1794 to a life of land development and speculation in Maine. Died suddenly of a "chicken bone in his intestines," on October 25, 1806. DAB, X, 475-77.

⁶The First Continental Artillery, November 30, 1776-June 17, 1783; the Second Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777-June 17, 1783; the Third Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777-June 17, 1783; and the Fourth Continental Artillery, February 5, 1777-April 18, 1781. EAR, p. 46.

However, a Board of General Officers at White Plains, New York, in September, 1778, established the seniority among the regiments as: first, the Third Continental; second, the Fourth Continental; third, the First Continental; and fourth, the Second Continental. GO, Sept. 15, 1778. WGW, XII, 458-59.

Although officially designated by their numbers, one through four, these regiments were generally referred to by the names of their colonels; hence: Harrison's⁷ (the First) Regiment; Lamb's⁸ (the Second) Regiment; Crane's⁹ (the Third) Regiment; and Proctor's¹⁰ (the Fourth)

⁷Charles Harrison, a Virginian, appointed colonel of the Virginia Regiment of Artillery, November 30, 1776; appointed colonel of the First Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777, to rank from November 30, 1776; served until June, 1783. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, XVII, 186.

Harrison did not arrive at Pluckemin, from a furlough in Virginia, until the evening of May 14, 1779. James Giles to JL, May 15, 1779. Lamb Papers.

⁸John Lamb (1735-1800), a native of New York City, was active in the Sons of Liberty. Commissioned captain of an artillery company, July, 1775, he joined Montgomery's Army in the invasion of Canada. Wounded and captured at Quebec, December 31, 1775. Released on a parole, he remained inactive, although appointed a major by Congress. Exchanged and appointed colonel of the Second Continental Artillery, January, 1777. Commanded the artillery at West Point in 1779 and 1780. Brevetted a brigadier general in 1783.

After the War, he was a member of the New York State Legislature, and then Customs Collector for New York. Died in poverty on May 31, 1800. DAB, X, 555-56.

⁹John Crane (1744-1803), a native of Massachusetts, served in the French and Indian War. Commissioned a major in Knox's regiment of artillery, December 10, 1775. Commissioned a colonel, January 1, 1777; he raised and commanded a regiment from Massachusetts, the Third Continental Artillery. Brevetted a brigadier general, September 30, 1783.

After the War, he lived in Maine and was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in 1790. Died on August 21, 1805. DAB, IV, 505-6.

¹⁰Thomas Proctor, colonel of the Fourth Continental Artillery, February 5, 1777-April 18, 1781. The writer has found no evidence that Proctor, or any of his companies, were ever at Pluckemin.

Regiment of Artillery. However, these same units were also referred to by the names of the states in which they had been primarily enlisted; hence: the Virginia (Harrison's) Regiment; the New York (Lamb's) Regiment; the Massachusetts (Crane's) Regiment; and the Pennsylvania (Proctor's) Regiment of Artillery.¹¹

In addition to Knox's Brigade, there also existed a small Continental unit known as the Corps of Artillery¹² for the Northern Department. The Corps, which consisted¹³ of 3 artillery companies, was commanded by Lieutenant¹⁴ Colonel Ebenezer Stevens. The Congress had instructed

¹¹Actually, only the Massachusetts Regiment was enlisted from a single state. The other 3 regiments received enlistments from 7 states. For a listing of each state's contribution, see Appendix A.

¹²Officially created by Congress on February 11, 1778. JCC, X, 150.

¹³On August 27, 1778, the Corps consisted of: Buckland's Company, 43 officers and men; Donnell's Company, 53 officers and men; Winslow's Company, 47 officers and men; 7 staff officers; and 40 artillery artificers. Total strength of the Corps- 190 officers and men. Returns of Personnel of the Corps of Artillery for the Northern Department. RevWS, CXIX.

¹⁴Stevens (1751-1823), a participant in the Boston Tea Party (1773), was in business in Rhode Island at the outbreak of the Revolution. Commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery, May 8, 1775; captain, January 11, 1776; brevetted a major, November 9, 1777; lieutenant colonel, April 30, 1778. Served with Lafayette in Virginia and was at Yorktown, 1781.

After the War, he was a successful business man and active politician in New York City. The National Cyclonaedia of American Biography (New York: James T. White and Co.), XIII, 311-12.

Stevens to consider his command to be "separate and
distinct from General Knox's Brigade." Presumably, this¹⁵
meant that Stevens was to take his orders directly from
Washington, without reference to Knox.

As a practical matter, it was not possible for
Congress to remove the Corps from the influence of Knox.
As his Chief of Artillery, Washington allowed Knox a
free hand in dealing with artillery affairs, whether or
not they pertained directly to the Brigade. In fact,
Washington apparently seldom made a decision concerning
artillery matters without first consulting Knox. Fortu-
nately for the American cause, Knox and Stevens were
able to work together on a direct basis, without the
need for petty, or meaningless distinctions.¹⁶

Although the Artillery faced a number of pressing
problems in November, 1778, none was as critical as the
need for men. Not only had the regiments never been
fully enlisted; but the recruitment and re-enlistment
programs had totally failed to keep pace with deaths,

15JCC, X, 150.

¹⁶Actually, a committee of Congress had visited the
camp at White Plains, New York, on September 15, 1778,
and had apparently agreed with Washington that the Corps
should, "for the promotion of the Service," be joined to
one of the incomplete regiments, and that Stevens be
compensated by a full lieutenant colonelcy in the Con-
tinental Artillery. *GW, XII, 457.

However, Congress had to approve and a vacancy had
to occur, before the change could be made. Congress did
approve the committee's action on November 24, 1778.
JCC, XII, 1158.

injuries, the expiration of short term enlistments, and an increasing number of desertions. The situation had become so critical, that had the entire Brigade been consolidated, there probably would not have been enough officers and men to constitute 2 full-strength regiments, much less the 4 that had been authorized.¹⁷

Although the states were to recruit and organize Continental units, Congress stipulated their size and composition. Congress's "Establishment of the American Army," dated May 27, 1778,¹⁸ stipulated that each full-strength artillery regiment consist of 729 officers and men, as follows:

- 1 Colonel
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel
- 1 Major
- 12 Captains
- 12 Captain Lieutenants
- 12 First Lieutenants
- 36 Second Lieutenants
- Pay Master
- Adjutant 19
- Quartermaster
- 1 Surgeon
- 1 Surgeon's Mate
- 1 Quartermaster Serjeant
- 1 Fife Major
- 1 Drum Major
- 72 Serjeants
- 72 Bombardiers

¹⁷See Appendixes A and B.

¹⁸JCC, XI, 540.

¹⁹Congress stated that the positions of Pay Master, Adjutant, and Quartermaster were to be held by regimental officers, in addition to their other duties, and that they receive extra pay for their services. For their pay, see Appendix C.

72 Corporals
 72 Gunners
 24 Drummers and Fifers
 336 Matrosses²⁰

The entire Brigade of Artillery should have numbered slightly more than 3,000 officers and men of all ranks.

Internally, each of these artillery regiments was divided into 12 companies and a regimental staff. A full-strength company, of 60 officers and men, commanded²¹ by a captain,²² should have mustered:

1 Captain
 1 Captain Lieutenant
 1 First Lieutenant
 3 Second Lieutenants
 6 Serjeants
 6 Bombardiers
 6 Corporals
 6 Gunners
 2 Drummers and Fifers
 28 Matrosses

However, during late 1778 and early 1779, the average company had only 30 to 45 men of all ranks enlisted on its rolls.²³ The effective strength of these companies

²⁰Matrosses were artillery soldiers who assisted the gunners in loading, firing, sponging, and moving the guns. EAR, p. 686.

²¹Colonel Lamb's companies had been organized on this basis at least 4 months before Congress's directive. HK to JL, Jan. 17, 1778. Lamb Papers.

²²As with the regiments, the companies, although officially designated by numbers (one through twelve), were generally referred to by their captain's name; hence: the manner in which the companies are listed in Appendix A.

²³For the number of men enlisted in each company, add the Present-Effectives to the Absent-Non-effectives in Appendix B.

seldom exceeded eighty per cent of their enlistments. One company had only 12 effectives and was commanded by a second lieutenant.

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Although the entire Continental Army had difficulty in obtaining men, the Artillery was faced with two additional problems. The first problem concerned the status of the Artillery within the Continental establishment. The 4 regiments of the Brigade of Artillery had been taken directly into the Continental service and had not initially been credited to any state. Congress had originally called upon the states in September, 1776, to supply 88 battalions (regiments), for a Continental Army. Each state had been given a quota of troops it was to furnish, based on its population. By December, 1776, Congress had been forced to authorize an additional 22

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27

²⁴One company, Captain William Brown's of Harrison's Regiment, was actually over enlisted, yet it could not steadily maintain its authorized strength of 60. See Appendix B.

²⁵The 11th Company (formerly Mansfield's), Lamb's Regiment, commanded by Second Lieutenant John Throop. See Appendixes B and O.

²⁶On September 3, 1778, Congress passed a resolution crediting Colonel Thomas Proctor's Fourth Regiment of Continental Artillery to Pennsylvania's quota of troops. JCC, XII, 865-66.

Finally, on March 15, 1779, the Congress resolved to credit all past and future commissions and enlistments in the Continental Artillery to the state which supplied them. FCC, March 15, 1779.

²⁷JCC, V, 762.

battalions, to be called into the Continental service and apportioned among the states as Washington saw fit. He soon decided that these new levies would have to include at least 4 battalions of artillery.

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As the states found it increasingly difficult to fulfill their original quotas, state officials became less interested in their new enlistments being sent to the Continental Artillery, where the state received no credit for them. The individual regiments and companies were forced to send out their own recruiters whenever, and wherever, they could. This produced a trickle of new recruits, but not enough to counter normal attrition.

The second distinct problem faced by the Artillery was the manner in which eighteenth-century artillery was employed. The accepted practice was to parcel units of artillery out to individual infantry units. In 1778 and 1779, the Continental Army used the brigade as the basic unit of infantry to which artillery was assigned. Each brigade should have received an entire artillery company and its complement of pieces. Once it had been assigned,

²⁸GW to HK, Feb. 11, 1777. WGW, VII, 138.

²⁹Earlier in the War, the state of Maryland had gone so far as to pass a law forbidding any officer to recruit, within the state, for any Continental unit not credited to Maryland. A Lieutenant McNair, of the Second Continental Artillery, was jailed under this law for trying to enlist 2 men. WGW, IX, 84.

³⁰Frequently, officers and sergeants on furlough performed this duty. RevWRolls, 116-120.

the company, was expected to function as a part of the infantry brigade, camping, marching, fighting, with it, and taking its daily orders from the infantry commander.

The Continental Artillery, however, had neither the pieces, nor the artillerists to assign anything even closely approximating this ideal. Each man and each piece had to be assigned where it would have the maximum effect. To accomplish this, Knox and Washington relied upon minimum strength detachments. Each brigade was assigned a number of field pieces,³¹ and just enough men to serve them.³²

A single artillery company, with a relatively high effective strength, might be called upon to furnish 2 or 3 detachments, to as many separate brigades. While some brigades received a single detachment as their entire artillery complement, others received 2 or more detachments. Whatever the number of detachments, the senior artillery officer attached to a given brigade was directly responsible for maintaining the men and equipment assigned to that brigade. Although most of the detachments were not widely separated geographically,

³¹The exact number and weight of the pieces assigned to a particular brigade, depended on the type service it was likely to see during a given campaign.

³²A 3- or 4-pound field piece required a minimum of 1 officer and 12 men to properly maneuver and fire it. A 6-pounder required 1 or 2 officers and 18 men. The heavier pieces required a proportionately larger number of men to handle them.

since most of the infantry brigades served in the same army from one campaign to the next, keeping track of a company's strength, and maintaining it with new enlistments was extremely difficult. Whenever it became necessary to detach an infantry brigade from the army, for some special duty or to winter in a separate camp, its artillery complement went along too. Under these circumstances, keeping abreast of specific needs, such as the need for recruits, was virtually impossible on either the company or regimental level.

The regiments and companies were further dispersed, because of the need to supply units to man such stationary posts as West Point, on the Hudson, and Mud Island, in the Delaware.³³

Also, companies and detachments were needed to man the Park of Artillery. Although its name implies a physical place, the Park was actually a distinct artillery unit, usually attached to the main element of the army, wherever located. The Park's main purpose was to transport and, whenever necessary, serve the army's spare field pieces and a few of the army's meager supply of heavy mortars and siege guns. The amount and type of ordnance in the Park at any given time, and consequently its manned strength, fluctuated with the requirements

³³Mud Island was the site of Fort Mifflin, a part of Philadelphia's river defenses. WGW, XII, 134-35.

of each new campaign.

Although the size of the Park varied, usually some portion of each artillery regiment's staff served with it. Also, it was with the Park that General Knox and his personal staff wintered and campaigned. Because of this, the Park also served as a clearing house for brigade, regimental, and company matters. It was the one place to which the many scattered artillery units could direct their questions and requests, and from which they could receive information.

It was to the Park at Fredericksburg that Washington sent an order on November 4, 1778, requesting Knox to put the Park on alert to be ready to move at a moment's notice. ³⁴ Although the direction and destination of the army were still undetermined, the artillerymen packed their equipment and prepared the pieces to move. Throughout November, the Park maintained a state of readiness, while it waited for Washington to decide what course the army would take.

As early as October, 1778, Washington had been forced to concede the possibility of another winter in the field. The British had not yet made it clear whether they intended to evacuate New York, or leave a garrison for the winter. Washington was convinced that any garrison left by the British would be strong enough to repel

³⁴EO, Nov. 4, 1778. ROBK 1.

any attack he could mount during the winter. ³⁵ Although he could wait a few more weeks in hopes the city would be evacuated, it was becoming imperative that he make provisions for the contingency of field cantonments.

In formulating his winter plans, Washington had a number of factors to consider. As much territory as possible had to be protected from raids, especially the vital posts in the Highlands of New York. However, the army had to be kept consolidated enough to maintain order and discipline among the men, as well as to provide an adequate striking force, should the enemy present an opportunity for an attack. Unfortunately, the American supply system was incapable of providing even the most essential supplies to such a large body of troops if congregated in one spot.

Washington devised a plan which gave maximum consideration to each of these factors. He would split the army into 3 elements; 2 or 3 brigades stationed at Danbury, Connecticut, while the rest of the army was to be divided between the Highlands, and Middle Brook, New ³⁷ Jersey, depending on the number of troops left by the ³⁸ British in New York. Whatever the final disposition,

³⁵GW to NG, Oct. 29, 1778. WGW, XIII, 178-80.

³⁶GW to the President of Congress, Nov. 27, 1778. WGW, XIII, 350-52.

³⁷See Map A, preceding page 1.

³⁸GW to NG, Oct. 29, 1778. WGW, XIII, 178-80.

nothing unusual was planned for the Continental Artillery. Those units assigned to infantry brigades would winter wherever their brigades were assigned. General Knox and the Park would winter with Washington and the main element of the army.

By the fourth week in November, 1778, it was apparent the British intended to leave a sizeable force in New York for the winter. Washington began to issue the necessary orders setting the various elements of the army in motion towards their respective encampments. Major General Israel Putnam would command 3 brigades at Danbury,³⁹ while Major General Alexander McDougall would command 3 more brigades stationed between New York City and Poughkeepsie, New York.⁴⁰ These brigades would have a total of 8 artillery companies with them, under the temporary command of Colonel John Lamb.⁴¹ The remaining 8 army brigades and the Park of Artillery would proceed with Washington to Middle Brook.⁴²⁴³

³⁹The brigades of Poor, Parsons, and Huntington. WGW, XIII, 340-43.

⁴⁰The brigades of Nixon, Patterson, and Learned, and the garrison at West Point. WGW, XIII, 320-22.

⁴¹HK to JL, Nov. 25, 1778. Lamb Papers.

⁴²The brigades of Woodford, Muhlenburg, Scott, Smallwood, Hall, Wayne, and Irwin, with Clark's at Smith's Clove, New York. WGW, XIII, 346-47.

⁴³Knox considered the advantage of this disposition to be that the largest number of troops would be much closer to their main source of supply. HK to William Knox, Nov. 16, 1778. Knox Papers.

CHAPTER II

THE MARCH OF THE CONTINENTAL PARK OF ARTILLERY TO PLUCKEMIN, NEW JERSEY NOVEMBER 26-DECEMBER 7, 1778

Although the Park of Artillery had been alerted on November 4, 1778, to be ready to move as soon as orders and the necessary horses arrived,¹ when those orders did arrive, three weeks later,² some of the men were still unprepared to march.

About November 20, it had been quietly decided to assign the Park a separate encampment at Pluckemin, New Jersey,³ "a little village about fifteen miles to the southward of Morristown,⁴ at no great distance from the main body of the Army."

On November 25, General Knox sent his wife Lucy and their daughter off to Pluckemin,⁵ and ordered:
. . . the March to begin Precisely at 7 o'Clock.

¹BO, Nov. 4, 1778. ROBK 1.

²Captain Gershom Mott informed Colonel Lamb that he had received orders to march the following day, but 10 of his men were barefoot and could not march. Mott offered to buy the necessary shoes with his own money. Gershom Mott to JL, Nov. 24, 1778. Lamb Papers.

³See Map A, preceding page 1.

⁴Josiah Quincy, The Journals of Major Samuel Shaw (Boston, 1847), p. 52. Hereafter cited as Shaw Journal.

⁵SHK to William Knox, Nov. 25, 1778. Knox Papers.

toMorrow Morning. The Commanding Officers of Regiments will draw arms and Accoutrements Immediately . . . with 24 Rounds. Those Officers who have charge of Heavy Pieces will take care to reserve a sufficient Number of Men to March without small Arms who will be ready with Drag Ropes to Relieve or assist 6 the Drivers in going down and up hills . . .

The same precaution, although to a lesser degree, was urged for the light pieces.⁷

The Park of Artillery which prepared to execute these orders consisted of 10 artillery companies, muster-⁸ing approximately 325 officers and men. There were also the staff members from the various regiments and a number⁹

⁶BO, Nov. 25, 1778. ROBK 1.

⁷Considering the poor roads, the need for these precautions becomes apparent in view of the weights involved: Caliber Light Pieces Heavy Pieces

	cwt.		cwt.
3-pounder	2	← BARREL ONLY	11
6-pounder	4		19
12-pounder	8		29
24-pounder	16		51

John Muller, A Treatise of Artillery (London, 1757), p. 261.

⁸Companies assigned to the Park were: Ragsdale's, Pendleton's, Dandridge's, and Brown's of Harrison's Regiment- 141 effectives; Moodie's, Mott's, Lockwood's, and Mansfield's of Lamb's Regiment- 111 effectives; Donnell's of Stevens' Corps- 46 effectives; and Lillie's of Crane's Regiment (November muster roll unavailable)- December muster roll shows 27 effectives. Total number of effectives- 325 officers and men. RevWRolls, 116-120. Also, see Appendix B.

⁹The only staff muster roll available for November is Harrison's, showing 6 present and 1 absent. RevWRolls, 116.

From various sources, known absences on the other staffs indicate that not more than 10 members were present for the march, bringing the staff total to 16.

of individual officers and men assigned to various
special duties with the Park. Altogether, the artiller-
ists probably numbered between 350 and 375 of all ranks.

Neither the exact number of pieces, nor the number
of wagons needed to haul the baggage and equipment is

¹⁰One special assignment, to which men were assigned from various units, was General Knox's Guard. During this period, the Guard consisted of 7 men. Ledger of Stores Received and Delivered, 1778-1779. RevWS, CXXXI.

Although the sources are too incomplete to establish an exact number, the total of such assignments probably did not exceed 30 officers and men.

¹¹On August 25, 1778, the ordnance in the Park consisted of: 9, 3-pounders; 4, 4-pounders; 3, 6-pounders; 1, 7½-pounder; 2, 12-pounders; 2, 24-pounders; 3, 5½ inch brass howitzers; and 3, 8 inch brass howitzers. Aug. 25, 1778. BOBk 1. 27PIECES

At the time this listing was made, the infantry was well supplied with artillery, in expectation of a move against the British in New York. However, once the decision to winter in Jersey was made and the army began to move, it seems likely that the infantry turned all but the most essential pieces back into the Park. Most of the brigades probably retained 2 light 3-, 4-, or 6-pound field pieces. Washington thought this sufficient artillery for most of the brigades going into the next campaign. WGW, XV, 187.

In addition to the pieces above, the Park also had mortars to transport. Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

¹²The Park apparently brought at least 12 forage wagons, filled with supplies and equipment, with them. Of these, 5 were U.S. property, the remaining 7 were privately owned. A Return of the Waggon &c with the Army at Middle Brook, April 12, 1779, the Artillery Park. Greene Papers.

Also, apparently each of the 10 companies attached to the Park had its own wagon for baggage and equipment, making the minimum number of wagons on the march, 22. Gershom Mott to JL, Nov. 24, 1778. Lamb Papers.

certain. However, the number of animals employed would indicate that both pieces and wagons were numerous. At least 22 oxen were used to haul the 12- and 24-pound siege guns, the brass howitzers, and the mortars. The 3-, 4-, and 6-pound field pieces were light enough to be horse drawn, with little difficulty.

There were probably between 75 and 100 civilians present, to serve as drivers for the wagons and pieces. Together with wives, servants, slaves, sutlers, and camp followers, the entire column must have numbered about 525 individuals. 14

¹³On December 13, 1778, the Artillery was drawing forage for 51 wagon horses, 22 oxen, 2 Phaeton horses, 48 forage wagon horses, 49 riding horses, and 21 additional horses (at the Horse Yard in Washington Valley), at Pluckemin. Since forage was an extreme problem for the army, it seems likely that some of the horses had already been sent elsewhere. A Return of the Waggon & Riding Horses belonging to Genl Knoxes Brigade of Artillery, December 13, 1778, at Pluckemin. Greene Papers.

¹⁴The writer's estimate of the number of men needed to handle the animals, wagons, and pieces which made the march; based on 4 horses and 2 men per wagon, 1 horse and 1 man per light field piece, and 1 or 2 oxen, and 2 men per siege gun, howitzer, or mortar.

Although it had become the practice for the Artillery to hire civilian wagoners, and drivers for the pieces, sometimes with their own teams and equipment, there was usually a sizeable number of enlisted men who were detached for duty as wagoners and drivers. However, the muster rolls for November, 1778, although not complete, show not a single artillerist detached for this type duty.

The muster rolls for June and July, 1779, show at least 19 wagoners and 13 drivers detached from their companies. RevWRolls, 116-120.

While all the regimental staff officers and most
15
of the company commanders had horses, the remaining
officers and enlisted men had to either walk or, when-
ever possible, ride the pieces and wagons.

With so much valuable material and relatively few
men, the column must have presented a tempting target
16
to roving Tory bands, or even a sortie by the British
in New York. Before the column left Fredericksburg,
Knox took the precaution of creating a strong Captain's
Guard for protection at night. The Guard, commanded by
a captain, consisted of 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 5
17
corporals, and 60 matrosses. Each evening the captain
set the Guard out and it was not relieved until an hour
18
before the column marched the next morning.

Washington had assigned the Park to march with the

15A Return of the Waggon & Riding Horses belonging
to Genl Knoxes Brigade of Artillery, December 13, 1778,
at Pluckemin. Greene Papers.

16 There were roving Tory bands between Fredericks-
burg and King's Ferry, New York. Sometime in late
November, 1778, a James Bradford, who was waiting for a
commission in Lamb's Regiment, and a Colonel Ward left
Fredericksburg and stopped for the night about 10 miles
from King's Ferry. They were taken prisoner by a band
of 14 Tories. James Bradford to JL, Jan. 21, 1779.
Lamb Papers.

17 Detail: the first captain, Nathaniel Donnell;
Harrison, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergenat, 2 corporals, and 17
matrosses; Lamb, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal,
and 23 matrosses; Stevens, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and
13 matrosses; and Crane, 7 matrosses. BO, Nov. 25, 1778.
ROBk 1.

18 Nov. 28, 1778. BOBk 1.

stores and baggage of the Flying Hospital, together with the baggage of the General Staff. Their place in the line of march was directly behind the Pennsylvania
18
Line.

The column began its march to Pluckemin at 7 A.M. on November 26, 1778.¹⁹ The hilly terrain and poor roads of the region evidently slowed the march more than Knox had anticipated. He found it necessary to start the men by sunrise on the 27th.²⁰ However, by that evening things were going much better,²¹ with the column reaching Crum Pond, New York,²² approximately 28 miles from Fredericksburg. November 28 and 29 were spent covering the little more than 12 miles between Crum Pond and the Hudson

¹⁸GW to HK, Nov. 24, 1778. WGW, XIII, 323.

¹⁹BO, Nov. 25, 1778. ROBk 1.

²⁰Knox apparently did not blame the men for the delay. Although he had to warn them against burning fence rails under any pretence, he ordered the Commissary to issue every non-commissioned officer, wagoner, and enlisted man a gill of rum. BO, Nov. 26, 1778. ROBk 1.

A gill is a measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint. Webster's Universal Dictionary (New York, 1936), I, 719.

²¹Knox complimented the men on their conduct in the matter of burning rails and assured them that it gave him "the greatest Pleasure to see so high a sense of Obedience, Discipline & Good order" among the men. He again had the Commissary issue a gill of rum to every man in the column. BO, Nov. 27, 1778. ROBk 1.

²²It is not known which of the 2 possible roads the artillery took between Fredericksburg and Crum Pond. See Map A, preceding page 1.

23

River crossing at King's Ferry, New York. The pace on these 2 days seems intentional, since Knox did not order the march to begin until 9 A.M. on the 29th.²⁴ The entire line of march had apparently fallen behind schedule crossing at the ferry.²⁵

At King's Ferry, the Park was joined by Captain Carter's Company of Harrison's Regiment, with 25 more effectives.²⁷ For whatever reason, Knox evidently felt more secure at the ferry; ordering the Captain's Guard cut in half,²⁸ until further orders. November 30, was spent ferrying the baggage and pieces across to the west bank of the Hudson.²⁹ This difficult task accomplished without mishap,³⁰ the General found it appropriate to

²³See Map A, preceding page 1.

²⁴Nov. 28, 1778. BOBK 1.

²⁵The Pennsylvania Line spent November 29 crossing. Thomas W. Baldwin, ed., The Revolutionary Journal of Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin (Bangor, Maine, 1906), p. 140. Hereafter cited as Baldwin Journal.

²⁶Carter had been ordered to move from the Highlands to King's Ferry and await the Park. Nov. 21, 1778. BOBK 1.

²⁷See Appendix B.

²⁸Reduced to 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 30 matrosses. Nov. 29, 1778. BOBK 1.

²⁹Baldwin Journal, p. 140.

³⁰Probably, each piece had to be dismounted, hoisted with block and tackle, placed in the bottom of the boat, and then ferried across, where the reverse process took place. The wagons were so heavily loaded that they probably had to be partially unloaded before the boats could handle them. Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 1778. BOBK 1.

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reward every man in the column, including the boatmen, with a half-pint of rum for their labors. He also gave explicit orders that everything be ready to start to move at day break on December 1.³¹ However, it took the column 2 days to cover the roughly 11 miles between the ferry and Kakeat, New York.³²

On the evening of December 2, 1778, Knox suddenly ordered the Guard to be increased back to its original strength, without giving any reason.³³ That same evening, the British General Henry Clinton made an unexpected sortie up the Hudson as far as Tarrytown, in hopes of being able to attract deserters and to recapture the British troops captured with Burgoyne at Saratoga.³⁴ Although Clinton found that he was too late and nothing was accomplished by the move, the following evening Knox

³¹BO, Nov. 30, 1778. ROBK 2.

³²They did not arrive until December 2, 1778. See Map A, preceding page 1.

³³Dec. 2, 1778. BOBK 2.

³⁴General Clinton was acting on information which had supposedly been given him by 40 of the Burgoyne prisoners that had escaped (they were being moved south to Virginia), and 1 non-commissioned officer and 12 artillerymen, American deserters, who had arrived in New York on December 1. Clinton was told that the crossings had taken place on November 27, 28 and 29 at Fishkill. He had 2 battalions and the Guards embark at 8 P.M. and sail as far as Tarrytown, where they found that they were too late and the prisoners' guard too strong. Bernard A. Uhlendorf, trans., Revolution in America - Confidential Letters and Journals, 1776-1784, of Adjutant General Major Baurmeister of the Hessian Forces (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1957), pp. 239-40. Hereafter cited as Baurmeister Journal.

added 1 corporal and 10 matrosses to the Guard.

36

Once the column left Kakeat, the roads and terrain apparently improved, for it took only 2 days to cover the 33 miles between Kakeat and Pompton, New Jersey.

37

From Pompton, reached on December 3, the column marched at 8 A.M. and arrived that evening at Hanover, New

38

Jersey. On December 5, it reached Morristown, and the

39

next evening Vealtown, New Jersey. The next day, December 7, it left Vealtown at 8 A.M. and marched the last 7 miles to Pluckemin.

40

The column marched through the village and then south for about a third of a mile along the main road to Middle Brook. After crossing Chamber's Brook, the column turned into the fields of Colonel William McDonald, lined the pieces up facing the road and then pitched their tents.

41

42

43

³⁶Dec. 3, 1778. BOBk 2.

³⁷See Map A, preceding page 1.

³⁸BO, Dec. 4, 1778. ROBk 2.

³⁹BO, Dec. 5, 1778. ROBk 2.

⁴⁰Dec. 7, 1778. BOBk 2.

⁴¹See Map B, following page 23.

⁴²McDonald, a wealthy Pluckemin resident, supplied large quantities of pork, beef, butter, salt, whiskey, and rum to the Continental Army. During the encampment at Pluckemin, he hosted numerous dinners for the artillery officers. Adams Diary; and Azariah Dunham Account Book (Dec., 1778-Feb., 1779), Rutgers.

⁴³Clinton Map #225. The William Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

CHAPTER III

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILITARY INSTALLATION AT PLUCKEMIN NOVEMBER, 1778-MARCH, 1779

The tent encampment, to the southwest of Pluckemin, was only temporary. Even before the Park of Artillery reached the village on December 7, 1778, work had begun on a permanent camp-site, located about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the village crossroads. The site appears to have been chosen by Richard Frothingham, a Deputy Commissary of Military Stores.

Upon reaching Pluckemin sometime in late November,

¹See Map B, following page 23.

²Some of his correspondence is among the letters of Samuel Hodgdon in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

³The Military Stores Department was commanded by a Commissary General of Military Stores, at this time Colonel Benjamin Flower. Those under him were a Deputy Commissary General (Samuel Hodgdon), a number of Commissaries, Deputy Commissaries, and Conductors of Military Stores.

The Department's business was to "receive and deliver all arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, of every species and denomination; to provide and contract for all such articles," and transport and store them. JCC, X, 144.

⁴The exact date Frothingham arrived at Pluckemin is unknown. However, he drew 60 boards from the Store at Bound Brook, New Jersey, on November 28, 1778 (80 more on December 5). A Return of the Lumber Delivered out of the Store at Bound Brook from November 27 to December 5, 1778. Greene Papers.

ahead of the Park of Artillery, Frothingham, first,
had to locate a suitable place in which to deposit the
Military Stores, especially the ammunition, which he
had brought from Danbury, Connecticut. The village's
abandoned St. Paul's Lutheran Church, a stone-walled
structure, seemed to offer a "Very safe store place
secure from the weather and other Accidents," and it
was, in fact, used as a magazine.

⁵The ammunition had been severely damaged due to
bad weather, poor roads, and the constant breakdown of
the wagons. RF to SH, Dec. 16, 1778. Hodgdon Letters.

The reason for the Military Stores wintering with
the Park at Pluckemin was the fact that, as commanding
officer of the artillery with the main army, Knox also
was a subordinate board of ordnance whose responsibility
it was to oversee the ordnance and military stores with
the main army (evidently, the other elements of these
departments were not part of Knox's jurisdiction).
JCC, X, 148.

⁶RF to Benjamin Flower, Dec. 1, 1778. Hodgdon
Letters.

Even though Frothingham does not specifically
mention the Church, it was the only place where the
ammunition could safely have been stored. In fact, on
December 27, 1778, there were 2 ammunition magazines
at the Church, one of these was the army's spare ammu-
nition which had traveled with the Park and, presumably,
the other belonged to the Military Stores Department.
BO, Dec. 27, 1778. ROBk 2.

Later, Samuel Hodgdon had the Church improved as
a magazine and used it as a temporary storage place
for powder and ammunition moving to and from the army
during June, 1779. SH to Captain Austin, June 15, 1779.
Hodgdon Letters.

The Corporation of St. Paul's was finally paid
\$280 with interest, for damage done to the Church.
Somerset N.J. Historical Quarterly, III (1913), 30.

Frothingham's next task was to locate some place suitable for the armourers to work. Because the black-smith shop at Pluckemin was not suitable, he took it upon himself to begin the construction of a proper place.⁷ The site he chose for the armourers' shop was in the northern section of what became the military installation.⁸

Whoever actually chose the camp-site had a keen eye for topography and understood the needs of an artillery installation. The site consists of a flat plateau at the western foot of Second Watchung Mountain. The plateau is approximately 500 yards long, from north to south, and varies from 125 to 175 yards in width, from east to west. To the east, the mountain rises sharply to about 375 feet above the plateau. A single narrow terrace interrupts the steep slope about 40 feet above the camp-site. From the western edge of the plateau the ground slopes downward for a quarter of a mile to the

⁷Under the direction of the Commissary General of Military Stores. JCC, X, 145. Also, see Appendix J.

⁸On December 1, 1778, the shop was only a few days away from completion. RF to Benjamin Flower, Dec. 1, 1778. Hodgdon Letters.

The shop was probably built by the 2 companies of artificers at Pluckemin. See Appendix O.

⁹The site of the shop was evidently discovered by Max Schrabisch in an archeological dig done in 1916 and 1917, and reported by Schrabisch in the Bernardsville N.J. News, in December, 1916, and April and May, 1917.

road from Pluckemin to the Bedminster crossroads. Both the northern and the southern ends of the camp-site are bounded by ravines which cut sharply eastward into the mountain.¹⁰

As it existed in December, 1778, the site provided an abundant supply of timber, mainly oak and maple. In addition to building material, this timber provided a ready source of fuel for heat and cooking, and charcoal for the forge at the armourers' shop. The plateau and the slopes above the site were strewn with angular chunks of basalt. This rock was both easy to gather and was ideal for building chimneys, small structures, and simple foundations. There were lime kilns and clay pits in the immediate area, providing a source of mortar. And, the ravines at either end of the site contained streams which rose from springs near the crest of the mountain, providing ample, uncontaminated water for all the camp's needs.

From a strictly military standpoint, the site possessed two attributes essential to both the Artillery and the Military Stores Department: its proximity to a network of good roads and its relative safety from surprise attack. All the roads through the village and the ones with which they connected were good for military purposes and were considered capable of handling wagons

¹⁰The writer's observations and measurements.

11
 "of any Burthen." Although these roads were excellent for the movement of men and supplies, they did not offer a rapid, concealed approach to the camp. All the roads to the north, west, and south, could be observed for at least a mile and a quarter, from the plateau, and for a minimum of 5 miles, from the ridge above. Sudden attack 12 from the east was precluded by fortified outworks to 13 the north and south of the camp-site. However, most important, anyone actually attacking the camp would have to do so through a quarter of a mile of open fields, which sloped upward right into the mouths of the Park's massed cannon.

Whether or not General Knox was familiar with the actual camp-site before December 7, 1778, is unknown. 14 However, he wasted very little time in taking his bearings and in getting the men settled in their tents.

The morning after arriving, he had the men at work

11British Map, "The Roads from the banks of pissaik R. and of Dead River" The William Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

12This ridge had such a commanding view of the surrounding area that it was designated as one of the alarm posts established to alert the local militia in case of a British attack. GW to HK, March 23, 1779. WGW, XIV, 284.

13Apparently, these were the cause of the erroneous report that "in order to give them something to do the park was fortified" Baurmeister Journal, p. 252. Also, see Map B, following page 23.

14Knox had visited and stayed in the village a number of times, earlier in the War.

on the camp.¹⁵ The work evidently did not go well, due to a lack of organization and proper supervision. Knox remedied this early the next morning when he ordered all the "Carpenters Wheelwrights & joiners to be taken from their companies and Excused from Guard and other Duty to join the Artificers and be constantly employed with them . . ."¹⁶ until the camp was finished. The other men were divided into work squads of 15 men each. A commissioned officer was assigned to each squad to direct the men, and the supervision of the entire project was to be shared jointly by Lieutenant Colonels Edward Carrington and Ebenezer Stevens.¹⁷

The day officially began at Troop Beating,¹⁸ when the men were assembled, the muster rolls called, and the work squads formed. The squads were then marched to the camp-site. The actual work probably began about 8 A.M., and continued until 1 P.M. The men were then released from duty. They reassembled themselves into "messes", each of 12 men, with 1 of the 12 assigned as

¹⁵Gershom Mott to JL, Jan. 13, 1779. Lamb Papers.

¹⁶BO, Dec. 9, 1778. ROBk 2.

Artificers were soldier mechanics who served with the artillery and engineers during the Revolution. EAR, p. 43.

¹⁷Carrington (1749-1810), commissioned lieutenant colonel of the First Continental Artillery, November 30, 1776. See EAR, pp. 184-86.

¹⁸Troop Beating occurred at various times: 6, 7, 7:30, and 8 A.M. At this point, probably at 7 A.M.

the cook. After an hour for their meal, the men formed their squads again and worked until 4:30 P.M. They then marched back to their tent encampment and were released for the day.¹⁹

Once work on the camp had begun in earnest, Knox began to notice shortages of men working on the buildings. He had originally ordered the various commands to supply a daily detail of 150 men, and an appropriate number of officers for the work squads.²⁰ This was in addition to the daily Guard of 1 officer and 33 men,²¹ as well as the carpenters, wheelwrights, and joiners, temporarily transferred to the artificers. By December 15, 1778, the General was forced publicly to reprimand the various adjutants for failing to fill the quotas he had assigned them.²² He urged them to be more strict in carrying out his original orders, but at the same time, he reduced the work-day by half an hour (end at 4 P.M.), and ordered the Commissary to issue each man 2 gills of rum per day. The adjutants still found it impossible to fill their quotas, and the next evening Knox was forced

¹⁹BO, Dec. 9, 1778. ROBK 2.

²⁰Detail: Harrison, 52 men; Stevens, 31 men; Crane, 15 men; and Lamb, 52 men. Dec. 9, 1778. BOBK 2.

²¹Detail: Harrison, 10 men; Stevens, 9 men; Crane, 1 officer and 4 men; and Lamb, 10 men. Dec. 7, 1778. BOBK 2.

²²Dec. 15, 1778. BOBK 2.

to cut the work detail to 7 officers and 120 men.

The following day, December 17, Washington issued an order which substantially altered the plans for the camp at Pluckemin. All the artillery units then with the Main Army at Middle Brook, New Jersey, were "as soon as the weather will permit to join the Park at Pluckemin." This order doubled the number of artillery companies assigned to the Park, and sharply increased the need for quarters. It also brought together a sizeable number of Knox's "Lads" under his direct command.

²³Detail: Harrison, 2 officers and 35 men; Stevens, 1 officer and 28 men; Crane, 1 officer and 8 men; and Lamb, 3 officers and 55 men, Dec. 16, 1778. BOBK 2.

²⁴Camp Middle Brook, GO, Dec. 17, 1778. WGW, XIII, 418.

²⁵During December, 1778, the Park was joined by 11 more companies, bringing the total to 22. They were: Burwell's, Singleton's, Dorsey's, Eddins's, Baytop's (November muster roll), and Coleman's (November muster roll) of Harrison's Regiment- 152 effectives; Bauman's, Lee's, and Doughty's of Lamb's Regiment- 56 effectives; and Frothingham's (July, 1779, muster roll) and Sargent's (September, 1778, muster roll) of Crane's Regiment- 38 effectives. Total effectives- 240. See Appendix B.

On December 22, 1778, Ebenezer Stevens became lieutenant colonel of Lamb's Second Continental Artillery (since Lamb was with McDougall in the Highlands, Stevens became the effective commander of Lamb's 7 companies at Pluckemin). The 3 companies of Stevens's Corps (only Donnell's Company was at Pluckemin), were joined to Crane's Third Continental Artillery. ES to JL, Jan. 17, 1779. Lamb Papers. Also, see Chapter I, page 5, footnote 16.

²⁶Apparently, this was one of the few times during the War that Knox had any large part of his Brigade of Artillery under his immediate command. HK to Alexander McDougall, Jan. 10, 1779. Alexander McDougall Papers, NYHS.

Due to the "advanced season of the year," it was originally intended that the men be quartered in log houses, like those which had proved so effective under similar circumstances the previous winter at Valley Forge.²⁷ These houses were of simple design and were constructed from:

. . . the trunks of trees, cut in various lengths according to the size intended, and are firmly connected by notches cut at their extremities; in the manner of dovetailing. The vacancies between the logs are filled in with plastering, consisting of mud and clay. The roof is formed of similar pieces of timber, and covered with hewn slabs. The chimney, situated at the end of the house, is made of similar but smaller timbers and both the inner and outer sides are covered with clay²⁸ plaster, to defend the wood against the fire.

The only tools required to build the houses were saws and axes. But their great utility for the American army lay in the fact that they could be built rapidly, with little previous experience, and by the same men who were to occupy them.²⁹

When the Park arrived at the camp-site, the artilleryists found themselves in a far more advantageous position than they had been in at Valley Forge. The camp-site, the availability of raw materials, and the

²⁷Shaw Journal, p. 52.

²⁸The army huts at Middle Brook were built according to this plan. James Thacher, Military Journal of the American Revolution (Hartford, 1862), pp. 254-55. Hereafter cited as Thacher Journal.

²⁹Shaw Journal, p. 52.

armourers' shop made the modification and refinement of this basic structure an easy matter for the artilleryists.

The buildings to house the men at Pluckemin (barracks), were built on raised, dry stone foundations and probably contained some form of wooden flooring. The abundance of stone at the camp-site allowed the men to build their fireplaces and chimneys of stone and mortar. The armourers' shop was a ready source of nails for roofing and flooring, as well as other necessary iron-work. The extra tools necessary for this type of work were to be found either among the company's equipment, or in the Military Stores. And, the artificers, carpenters, wheelwrights, and joiners provided a pool of skilled workers capable of instructing the other men.

The barracks started on December 8, 1778, appear to have been located in the southern section of the camp-site. They consisted of at least 11 log houses,

³⁰From the examination of the remains by the writer.

³¹No nails were used in the buildings at Middle Brook, but when Max Schrabisch dug at the camp in 1917, he turned up numerous nails at every building site. From the Schrabisch articles in the Bernardsville News, especially May, 1917.

³²On February 4, 1779, the artilleryists had in addition to their other equipment; 152 falling axes, 8 spades, 10 shovels, 5 picks, 4 handsaws, 6 grindstones, 4 trows, 4 carpenters adzes, and 11 masons trowels. A Return of the Quarter Master General Stores, February 4, 1779, the Artillery. Greene Papers. Also, see Appendixes D and G.

each measuring approximately 18 feet by 20 feet. These buildings were arranged in a straight line running north and south, roughly parallel to the ridge line. The end of each house was no more than a few feet from the end of the next one in line, and all the chimneys appear to have been at the northern end of the houses.

*Change due to water
Drowned*

Each of these buildings was apparently intended to house the enlisted men of a single artillery company. To the east of these barracks, were at least 11 smaller structures measuring approximately 8 feet square. These were probably intended as storage huts for the company equipment.

This line of barracks, the storage huts, a few huts for officers, baking facilities, and barracks for the artificers and armourers were probably the only buildings under construction when Washington suddenly increased the size of the encampment. Although more than 200 additional men now had to be housed, it appears that only 4 or 5 new houses were started. Knox apparently wanted to re-evaluate the situation. Finally, it was decided that something more than just another winter encampment would be built at Pluckemin. Instead, a

33 Observations and measurements made by the writer at the camp-site.

34 Since the Americans had already learned the art of building bunk-beds, 3 and 4 high, these houses would have provided ample space to quarter the under-strength artillery companies at Pluckemin in December, 1778.

complete military installation would be built at the camp-site, based on an idea which Knox had voiced 2 years earlier.

In October, 1776, Knox had submitted a proposal to Congress entitled "Hints for the improvement of the Artillery." He suggested that Congress establish capital laboratories, filled with large quantities of advance stores. He also suggested that a number of artificers be established in suitable facilities, and they be kept busy working on wagons, gun carriages, and ammunition. In addition to this, Knox urged the establishment of "an academy . . . where the whole theory and practice of fortification and gunnery should be taught." Nothing official was ever done with these proposals, but Knox had unofficially established an "Accademy" housed in one of the tents which travelled with the Park.

Now, in mid-December, 1778, a unique set of circumstances were enabling Knox to convert his ideas into practice. The camp-site was ideal. There was a sufficient number of armourers and artificers, as well as the Mill-

35PCC, Oct. 3, 1776. Also, JCC, V, 844, fn 1.

36Nothing is known about the operation of this academy, only that it existed at least as early as September 27, 1778, when a General Court Martial was ordered to sit the next day "at the Accademy Marquee." BO, Sept. 27, 1778. ROBK 1.

37Unfortunately, Knox failed to make any mention of his intentions in this matter. In fact, his total lack of reference to the installation is suspicious.

tary Stores Department being present. Knox would soon have nearly half the artillery companies in existence under his immediate command. And most important, Knox, although only a brigadier general, was answerable only to Washington, or to the Board of War.

Since most of the buildings for the installation were to be relatively complex, their construction was probably left to the artificers and other skilled men. The construction of the barracks was far simpler, but the artillerists did not do well at it until some of the newly assigned units began to arrive at camp.

Some of Harrison's and Lamb's companies arrived at Pluckemin between December 16 and December 21, 1778. As soon as the men were settled, Knox ordered all these men, not otherwise employed, to be detailed each day for construction work. ³⁸ As the camp-site and the area around it were cleared of trees, the men probably moved their tents from Colonel McDonald's fields to the site.

Sometime during mid-December, General Knox, his wife Lucy and their daughter Julia, the General's Staff, ³⁹ and his Guard moved into the Van Derveer house, about a

38Dec. 21, 1778. BOBk 2.

39Somerset Historical Quarterly, VII (1917), 16.

The move could not have taken place before December 10, since Knox had to wait for furniture which they had borrowed from Captain and Mrs. Bauman. The wagon carrying this did not leave Morristown until December 8. Sebastian Bauman to HK, Dec. 8, 1778. Bauman Papers, NYHS. Also, see Map B, following page 23.

mile and a half northwest of the camp-site.

As Christmas approached and most of the remaining companies arrived in camp, the weather turned bad. It snowed and turned bitterly cold.⁴⁰ The day after Christ-

mas Knox announced the arrival of a belated present. He had obtained 100 pairs of shoes and ordered that

they be distributed to those in greatest need.⁴¹ However, for some of the men this must have been a very unwelcome

present. Once they received decent shoes, they would no longer have a valid excuse to remain in their tents and

avoid the work details.⁴²

With the arrival of colder weather, Knox stressed the urgency of completing the barracks just as soon as possible. He called upon the men to give the work their "greatest Exertions," and then increased the daily work detail to 10 officers and 200 men.⁴³ The work finally began to progress at a better pace. By December 31, the construction had gone so well that Knox had to detail 20 additional men to start cutting shingles for barracks.⁴⁴

⁴⁰Knox wrote that the weather on December 24 was "colder than ever it was in Lapland." HK to Lord Stirling, Dec. 27, 1778. Knox Papers.

⁴¹Dec. 26, 1778. BOBk 2.

⁴²Dec. 31, 1778. BOBk 2.

⁴³Detail: Harrison, 4 officers and 105 men; Crane, 2 officers and 32 men; and Lamb, 4 officers and 63 men. Dec. 26, 1778. BOBk 2.

⁴⁴Dec. 31, 1778. BOBk 2.

However, there were still some men who tried to avoid working. Knox had to publicly announce that, in the future, bombardiers and gunners were not to be assigned to guard and work duty as though they were corporals, as some of them claimed, but as matrosses.⁴⁵

In spite of this and other difficulties, the barracks begun during December were sufficiently complete to be occupied on the evening of January 5, 1779.⁴⁶ All of Harrison's and Crane's units (15 companies),⁴⁷ and many of Lamb's men were housed in these buildings.⁴⁸ Work now began on a "New Line of Barracks," intended for the 7 companies of Lamb's Regiment. Throughout January, 1779, the men finished the original barracks and were then assigned to the General Fatigue to assist the artificers and other skilled workers on the installation buildings. Lamb's companies had to work on their own barracks, as well as supply their proportion of the General Fatigue. On January 27, there were still 150 men assigned to the

⁴⁵Jan. 1, 1779. BOBk 2.

Apparently, sergeants and corporals did very little actual work. Although they must have helped supervise and handle the men at the construction work, it is not certain whether or not they were included in the number of men detailed for the daily work.

⁴⁶Jan. 5, 1779. BOBk 2.

⁴⁷See Appendix B.

⁴⁸Stevens only ordered those men who were actually in the barracks to surrender their tents to the regimental quartermaster. RO, Jan. 12, 1779. ROBk 2.

49

General Fatigue.

On February 2, Lamb's men were released from General Fatigue, so that they could devote all their time to finishing their barracks. They were ordered to pay particular attention to completing their chimneys which were to be "as nearly of a bigness and height as possible." Knox declared that this would "add much to the beauty and uniformity of the Pile of the buildings."⁵⁰ Although not finished, the "New Line of Barracks" was sufficiently complete to be occupied on the evening of February 3, 1779, as follows:

Capt Baumans Company to take the Room on the Right
 Capt Lees on the Left, Capt Doughty on the Right
 next Baumans, Capt Moodies on the Left next Lees,
 Capt Motts and Late Mansfields on the Right of the Center,
 & Late Lockwoods on the Left of the Center-- As the Room
 allotted for Capt Doughtys Compy will be occupied for
 some time as a store room that Compy will divide
 themselves to Capt Baumans & Capt Lees Rooms--⁵¹

The fact that the quarters assigned the 7 companies of Lamb's Regiment were described as "rooms," not huts,

49BO, Jan. 27, 1779. ROBK 2.

50Feb. 2, 1779. BOBK 2.

51RO, Feb. 3, 1779. ROBK 2.

After subtracting the commissioned officers, the muster rolls for January, 1779, prepared during the first week in February, show: Bauman's Company, 17 enlisted men; Lee's Company, 23 enlisted men; and Doughty's Company, 14 enlisted men. This gave a total of 54 enlisted men to be divided between the 2 "rooms" mentioned above. If evenly divided, this placed 27 men in each "room." Rev#Rolls, 119-120.

leads one to believe that the "New Line of Barracks" was actually a single, long rectangular structure, and not a row of 7 separate buildings. Today, the topography and physical remains in one area of the camp-site appear to support this belief. This area measures 136 feet ⁵ by 18 feet. Within this rectangle are at least 7 evenly spaced mounds of stone, each containing the remains of 1 or more fireplaces. This seems to indicate that the "New Line of Barracks" was a succession of 7 rooms, each approximately 18 feet square with 1 or more fireplaces, in a single structure. ⁵²

By early February, 1779, the only part of the installation not yet finished by the artificers and their assistants ⁵³ was the Academy building. This stood on the narrow terrace about 40 feet above the plateau and was easily the most impressive building at the installation. The main room of this building measured 50 feet by 30 feet with plastered walls and an arched ceiling. On top of this section of the building was a cupola. ⁵⁴ At the northern end of the main room was a lean-to, running along the width of the building, measuring approximately 9 feet wide and 20 feet long.

⁵²The personal observations and examination of the site by the writer, partially correlated with the Schrabisch articles in the Bernardsville News (1917).

⁵³Some of the barracks for officers had not yet been started.

⁵⁴Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

At the southern end of the main Academy room was the "long room," measuring approximately 20 feet wide and 40 feet long, with the length running north and south. 55
 Work on the Academy was completed sometime before February 18, 1779.

A civilian visitor to the installation on that day gave the following description:

The huts of the corps are situated on a rising ground, at a small distance from the road, and unfold themselves in a very pretty manner as you approach. A range of field-pieces, mortars, howitzers, and heavy cannon, make the front line of a parallelogram; the other sides are composed of huts for the officers and privates; there is also an academy where lectures are read on tactics and gunnery, and work huts for those employed in the laboratory⁵⁶

There was a great deal at the installation which this observer failed to mention. The northern side of the parallelogram consisted of, in addition to the laboratory, an armourers' shop, a work-shop for the artificers, special storage facilities for the Military Stores Department, as well as a park for the Artillery's wagons. The side opposite the guns, at the base of the mountain, consisted of, first, the line of barracks and then a line of storage huts. Behind the huts, set into the side of the mountain, were various bakehouses, mess-rooms, and some of the officers' huts. The southern end

⁵⁵Measurements and observation by the writer. From the Bernardsville News accounts, Scrabisch never found this site.

⁵⁶Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

of the camp-site probably contained the bullock and the
horse-corral, at or near the mouth of the ravine. ⁵⁷

All of this impressive work, was the accomplish-
ment of a few hundred men and less than 12 weeks of
arduous labor.

⁵⁷Based on personal observations and all of the
previously cited primary sources.

CHAPTER IV

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE ENLISTED MEN AT PLUCKEMIN

The life of the enlisted men at Pluckemin can be divided into two distinct periods. While the men worked on the barracks and other facilities, their life was simple, but physically demanding. In fact, the daily routine was so strenuous and harsh that few restrictions were needed to keep the men in check. However, once the heavy construction was completed and the men were housed in their barracks, life became increasingly complicated. As the daily routine became less strenuous, it was found necessary to re-institute the mass of routines and restrictions, which were considered such an integral part of eighteenth-century camp life.

Throughout December, 1778, and into the first week of January, 1779, the majority of the men spent almost their entire day working on some aspect of the construction. As their uniforms deteriorated and the weather grew steadily worse, many of the men at camp became ill.¹

¹The situation was made worse by the fact that Lamb's Regiment had no surgeon (until March 5) to care for the sick. ES to JL, Jan. 17, 1779. Lamb Papers.

And, the surgeon in Crane's Regiment, Dr. Samuel Adams, did not arrive at Pluckemin until February 21. Adams Diary, Feb. 21, 1779.

2

Each morning, when the men were paraded for Roll Call, the list of men reported as either too sick, or without sufficient clothing to work that day, was probably longer than the day before. For those excused from duty at Roll Call, the day was spent in the tents trying to keep as warm and comfortable as possible. For those who had answered Roll Call, there were at least 7 hours of grueling labor.³

Some men would be detailed to fell, trim, and haul the trees to camp, while others stood ready to cut the logs to length, notch them, and fit them together. The boards and timbers for floors, roofs, and doors had to be cut with handsaws, and then nailed into place. Once the walls and floors were done, the shingles had to be cut and nailed into place. Those skilled in the use of mortar and trowel had to construct the fireplaces and bakehouses, while crews were out gathering and hauling stone for them. Whatever the particular duty, it was hard, tiring, and punishing work. By the time the men were again paraded, for Retreat Beating (4 P.M.),⁴ there were probably still more men not present to answer their names at Roll Call.

²BO, Feb. 27, 1779. ROBK 3.

³For the daily work hours, see page 30 in Chapter III.

⁴Dec. 15, 1778. BOBK 2. And, BO, Feb. 27, 1779. ROBK 3.

After Roll Call, the men were released from duty for the day. This probably left them with just enough daylight to gather their firewood, start or build up their evening fires, and make whatever repairs possible to their uniforms and equipment. As the sun set, they still had to cook and eat their evening meal,⁵ and then clean their utensils.⁶ This done, they could sit around their fires and sip their extra ration of rum while they waited for Tattoo Beating.⁷ After settling into their tents for the night, it seems unlikely that any of them would have had either the energy or inclination

⁵On March 25, 1779, the official daily rations issued to each American soldier were listed as: 21 ounces of beef or 18 ounces of pork; 16 ounces of bread or flour; and 1 gill of "Spirits occasionally," as well as a quantity of soap and candles. Extracts from GO, March 25, 1779. ROBk 3.

However, the artillerists received 1 gill of rum per day from December 10 to December 15, and 2 gills of rum per day from then until the construction was completed. Dec. 10, 15, 1778. BOBk 2.

The artillerists also received quantities of clams, oysters, and some form of poultry or fowl. Today there are literally thousands of clam and oyster shells at the camp-site, especially in the vicinity of the trash pits. There are also hundreds of bone fragments from birds.

⁶The artillerists were well supplied with utensils. They had at least 101 camp kettles, 122 canteens, and 100 bowls. A Return of Quarter Master General Stores, February 4, 1779. Greene Papers.

⁷At Tattoo Beating, the men were supposed to retire to their quarters and the night Guard was set out.

At this particular time, Tattoo probably occurred at 7:30 P.M. On February 27, it was shifted to 8 P.M. until further orders. BO, Feb. 27, 1779. ROBk 3.

for much more than a few minutes' talk and then a full
night's rest.⁸

This same basic routine was followed every day of
the week until the evening of January 5, 1779, when
the first barracks were occupied. By January 7, it was
reported that, although the buildings were not entirely
finished, the men were under cover and the officers
would be in a few days.⁹ This apparently referred to all
of Harrison's and all of Crane's men, and as many of
Lamb's men as could be accommodated. As these men moved
into the barracks, they surrendered their tents and the
"Axes unfit for service" to their regimental quarter-
masters.¹⁰ The remainder of Lamb's men continued to live
in their tents until their "New Line of Barracks" was
ready for them.¹¹

Although the men in the barracks were now much
more comfortable at night, they still had plenty of
hard work during the day. There was a great deal of
finish work to be done on their barracks, and quarters

⁸The absence of either complaints or restrictions
placed on the men in the Orderly Books for this period,
is the best indication that little else was occurring.

⁹SS to Sebastian Bauman, Jan. 7, 1779. Sebastian
Bauman Papers, NYHS.

¹⁰Jan. 12, 1779. BOBK 2.

¹¹On February 8, 1779, after all the enlisted
men's barracks were completed and occupied, the men
(presumably Lamb's) still had 34 common tents which
were expected to be turned in that day. Baxter How(e)
to NG, Feb. 8, 1779. Greene Papers.

for their officers still had to be completed. The vari-
 ous Guards had to be mounted each day, and more and
 more men were needed for General Fatigue to push for-
 ward the work on the other buildings. In addition to
 this, Knox had ordered the men to gather up all the
 atillery ammunition and equipment from the pieces and
 see that it was safely stored in the Brigade Wagons.

Evidently, the pace and the strain of the work
 had slackened enough for some of the men to find the
 time and energy to gamble. By January 9, Knox had been
 informed that the "pernicious practice of gaming, par-
 ticularly at Cards," had broken out among the men. He
 warned that anyone, whether soldier, artificer, or
 wagoner, caught would be punished immediately. He urged
 that the officers be especially careful to use their
 authority and example so as to see that "this most dan-
 gerous of vices" be ended as soon as possible.

In spite of this, work on all of the buildings
 began to progress more rapidly. Now, there was added
 pressure from the officers to finish the camp by the

¹²The Main Guard at the camp, the Magazine Guards,
 and the Guard at the Bullock- 1 officer and 43 men.
 Dec. 27, 1778. BOBk 2.

¹³By January 27, the General Fatigue had reached
 150 men and an appropriate number of officers. Jan. 27,
 1779. BOBk 2.

¹⁴Jan. 9, 1779. BOBk 2.

¹⁵Jan. 9, 1779. BOBk 2.

first week in February, 1779, because of the decision of General Knox and his officers to hold a spectacular dinner and dance on February 6, to celebrate the first anniversary of the Franco-American Treaty of Alliance. ¹⁶

Although the affair had to be postponed until February 18, because both Washington and Knox had been called to Philadelphia and would not be back in time, the artillerists seem to have just about met the original deadline. Lamb's 7 companies moved into their "New Line of Barracks" on the evening of February 3, and 2 days later the men on General Fatigue finished most of their work. ¹⁸ The more delicate finish work on the Academy and other installation buildings was left to the artificers and other skilled workers. ¹⁹

Even though most of the men were kept occupied with the less strenuous preparations for the anniversary celebration-- cleaning and mending uniforms, ²⁰ polishing the equipment and pieces, making lights and

16WGW, XIV, 122 fn.

17But the men continued working on the building for several days. RO, Feb. 3, 1779. ROBK 2.

18On February 5, the General Fatigue was reduced from 150 men and an appropriate number of officers to 50 men and 3 officers. Feb. 5, 1779. BOBK 2.

19Such as setting the 177 panes of glass which Knox had ordered for the Academy. The glass left Philadelphia on February 2. John Hall to Robert Forsyth, Feb. 2, 1779. Greene Papers.

20BO, Feb. 15, 1779. ROBK 3.

chairs for the dinner and dance, and cleaning up the camp-- some of the men found time to get themselves into trouble. It was reported to Knox, the same day Lamb's men moved into their quarters, that liquor was being sold to the soldiers in some of the huts behind the various barracks. "Such a pernicious Practice being the source of Riot & Disorder," the General ordered the Brigade Quartermaster to inquire into the matter, and to destroy any liquor found and immediately set fire to the hut in which he found it. There is no indication that any of the huts were burned, but liquor evidently was being sold to the men, and it apparently was having the effects Knox attributed to it.

On February 9, 1779, a General Court Martial at Pluckemin tried and convicted Harrison's Quartermaster (Gervas Adams), for drunkenness, among other things,

21 Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

22BO, Feb. 3, 1779. ROBK 2.

23 There were 2 types of Courts Martial held at Pluckemin, General and Regimental. General Courts were composed of officers representing all of the regiments present. They had jurisdiction over all cases involving any man enrolled in or attached to the units at camp. They had the power to give the death penalty and their decisions were reviewed by Knox for confirmation or denial.

Regimental Courts were composed of officers from a single regiment and could only hear cases against the men in that regiment, not involving the death penalty. Their decisions were reviewed by the commanding regimental officer. See Appendix N.

and dismissed him from the service. It also tried and convicted a bombardier and a matross for being absent without leave. The Court reduced the bombardier to a matross,²⁴ and ordered the matross to be picketed for 10 minutes. The picketing entailed his standing barefoot, for 10 minutes, on a sharpened stake embedded in the ground. The General confirmed the reduction in rank, but refused to agree with the Court on the picketing. He recommended that, in the future, the Court find some form of punishment not so likely to "render a man unfit for service ever afterwards."²⁵

The same Court also convicted 6 men of mutiny: 2 corporals; 2 bombardiers; 1 gunner; and 1 matross. It sentenced the 2 corporals, the 2 bombardiers, and the gunner to be reduced in rank to matrosses, and each to receive 100 lashes. The matross was sentenced to death²⁶ by hanging.

Whether these men had actually committed mutiny, or were really guilty of what would have otherwise been considered insolent and disobedient behavior, is not

²⁴The accepted practice was to substitute a reduction in rank (at Pluckemin it was always to matross), and the consequent loss of privileges, for a portion of a given sentence. If the convicted individual had no rank to forfeit, as with a matross, he simply had to suffer severest penalty allowable for that crime.

²⁵BO, Feb. 9, 1779. ROBk 3.

²⁶See Appendix N.

certain. However, a mutiny had recently occurred among the troops at Danbury, Connecticut, and the rumor had quickly spread that "the pack" at Pluckemin, in concert with the infantry from Middle Brook, had simultaneously seized the guns. Captain Gershom Mott quickly assured Colonel Lamb that these rumors were totally false and that "the utmost peace & good order" prevailed at camp. In fact, he had never "heard of a Murmur" from the men even though they were hard at work every day. However, with such rumors circulating, the condition of the men, and the new demands now being made upon them on account of the preparations for the anniversary celebration, it seems likely that the officers were watching cautiously for the slightest hint of rebellious behavior. Speedy and graphic punishments would serve to dispel any further thoughts the men might have towards mutiny.

General Knox, however, had an almost paternal affection for the men. He apparently felt that his "poor rebels in mourning" had suffered a great deal and should be given a second chance. But, first, he had decided to give the guilty parties a good scare. He confirmed the sentences against the 6 mutineers and began preparations to see the sentences carried out. At the last possible

²⁷Gershom Mott to JL, Jan. 21, 1779. Lamb Papers.

²⁸HK to Alexander McDougall, Jan. 10, 1779. Alexander McDougall Papers, NYHS.

moment, however, he remitted the lashes for the 5 men and announced that Washington had pardoned the matross (Andrew McFarling). All 6 men were released, and Knox expressed the hope that their future conduct would prove they had been worthy of his leniency. However, he promised that, in the future, should any "Flagrant Violations of Duty" occur, he would see the guilty party punished with "the Most exemplary Severity."²⁹

With this threat fresh in their minds, the men set about making the final preparations for the anniversary celebration. Knox ordered that all the men were to be paraded on the day of the celebration in clean uniforms with "their hats cock'd-- coats hooked back and their hair³⁰ braided & turned up behind & Powdered." Had this been possible for all the men, it would have been an impressive sight. The artillery uniform at this time consisted of a black coat with red facings, plain brass buttons, white waistcoat and breeches, white stockings and garters, and a black cocked hat with hair cockades and white tassels.³¹ Unfortunately, many of the men in

²⁹BO, Feb. 13, 1779. ROBK 3. 5

³⁰BO, Feb. 15, 1779. ROBK 3.

³¹Harold L. Peterson, The Book of the Continental Soldier (Harrisburg, 1968), p. 235. Hereafter cited as Book of the Continental Soldier.

Proctor's Fourth Continental Artillery (not at Pluckemin) had uniforms of blue with red facings. WGW, XIV, 341-42.

Lamb's Regiment simply did not have complete or service-
able uniforms. ³² Harrison's men were in much better shape,
since they had been in their barracks for several weeks
and had received supplies with which to repair and com-
plete their uniforms. ³³

On the morning of February 18, 1779, a Guard was
mounted at the camp and at the magazine in St. Paul's
which consisted of 1 captain lieutenant, 2 lieutenants,
2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 60 matrosses, each with
complete arms and equipment. ³⁴ The other men probably
were kept busy with last minute chores until 3 P.M.,
when the important guests began to arrive. At 4 P.M.,
a detachment of men fired 13 cannon to announce the
beginning of the festivities. The guests assembled in
the Academy building for a round of toasts and a dinner
prepared and served by the men. After dark, the guests
went outside to view a massive fireworks display, while

³²As late as March 14, 1779, most of the men were
in need of vests, breeches, stockings, shirts, and shoes
to complete or refurbish their uniforms. William Strachan
to JL, March 14, 1779. Lamb Papers.

³³In October, 1778, 550 pairs of stockings were
sent to them from Philadelphia and on January 30, 1779;
they were sent, among other things, 52 shirts, 71 black
stocks, 39 soldiers' hats, 40 caps, 12 officers' hats,
108 dozen coat- and 138 dozen vest-buttons, a variety
of threads, 149½ yds. of plain cloth, 138 yds. of serge,
86½ yds. of linen, and 132½ yds. of baize. Public Store
Journal, August, 1778-August, 1779. Virginia State
Library, Richmond, Virginia.

³⁴BO, Feb. 17, 1779. ROBK 3.

the Academy building was cleaned and prepared for a
gala dance.³⁵

With the anniversary festivities over, and most of
the installation completed,³⁶ the pace of daily life at
Pluckemin slowed down.

During the last week in February, 1779, the weather
turned amazingly clear and mild and, except for some
snow in March and a sudden freeze in April, remained
mild for the rest of the encampment.³⁷

Probably much to the chagrin of the men, their
cleanliness, appearance, and general health now became
one of the primary concerns of Knox and his regimental
commanders. The General ordered the Brigade Quarter-
master to have a "Suitable Number of Necessarys" dug
behind the barracks of the soldiers, the officers, and

³⁵Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

Throughout the festivities, the enlisted men,
apparently, received no extra food, or rum rations, for
all their hard labor. Except for viewing the fireworks,
they seem to have been totally excluded from the affair.
Those employed at the Academy building, of course, wit-
nessed the proceedings.

³⁶Barracks for some of the company officers still
had to be built and on March 1, Knox detailed 3 non-
commissioned officers and 15 men to build barracks for
the field officers. BO, March 1, 1779. ROBk 3.

³⁷Between February 21 and May 30, 1779, there were
only 19 days of rain. On March 7, it snowed 4 inches,
and on March 14, 2 to 3 inches. It snowed also on March
17, 19, and 24, and on April 17. On April 17, 18, and
19, there was a hard freeze which killed the early
fruit crop in and around Pluckemin. In Dr. Samuel Adams's
Diary (Adams Diary), the day of the month and the day of
the week are followed by the weather.

the artificers. They were to be dug very deep and be covered with a layer of branches. Once finished, anyone found "easing himself" anywhere else in camp was to be immediately arrested.³⁸

The men in Lamb's Regiment were particularly lax about their personal hygiene. Most of the men were afflicted with the "Common Disorder," probably some form of body lice or impetigo.³⁹ Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, commanding the Regiment in Lamb's absence, found it necessary to remind the company officers of their duty to see that the men kept themselves clean and properly dressed, as cleanliness was so absolutely necessary to their good health. He recommended that the officers pay special attention to inspecting the men at Morning Parade (Troop Beating). They were to check to see that each man was clean shaven, his hair combed and tied up, his hat properly cocked, and his shoes blackened.⁴⁰ Such admonitions were regularly repeated to both the officers and the men, but they seem to have had little over-all effect. Stevens finally resorted to

³⁸BO, Feb. 24, 1779. ROBk 3.

³⁹A shipment of shirts (234) was not to be distributed to the men until they were cured. William Strachan to JL, March 14, 1779. Lamb Papers.

⁴⁰Further, the men who were assigned to stand Guard were to be "powdered." For this purpose they could apply to the Regimental Quartermaster (Mr. How) for flour. RO, Feb. 28, 1779. ROBk 3.

withholding new breeches, vests, and stockings until the men had at least cleaned and repaired their coats. He further tried to shame the men into better habits by publicly expressing his sorrow at finding men under his command who were destitute of "that decent pride which every man ought to possess, in order to render him Respected as a Soldier; especially an American Artillerist."⁴¹

By February 27, the inactivity of the men led to a sharp increase in the number of General Court Martial cases, particularly for crimes involving drunkenness and insolent behavior.⁴² Knox apparently decided that the men needed a reminder of what they risked by such conduct. He not only confirmed all the sentences, but saw that they were carried out in front of the entire Bri-⁴³gade at Guard Mounting on the morning of February 28. The Court had meted out a total of 464 lashes to 9 men. That this should have provided a memorable incentive to avoid criminal behavior in the future is evident from an account of a lashing:

the culprit, being securely tied to a tree or post, receives on his naked back the number of lashes assigned him, by a whip formed of several knotted cords, which sometime cut through the skin at every stroke. However strange it

⁴¹RO, April 6, 1779. ROBk 3.

⁴²See Appendix N.

⁴³BO, Feb. 27, 1779. ROBk 3.

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may appear, a soldier will often receive the severest stripes without uttering a groan or once shrinking from the lash. This must be ascribed to stubbornness or pride. They have, however, adopted a method which they say mitigates the anguish in some measure: it is by putting between the teeth a leaden bullet, on which they chew while under the lash till it is made quite flat and jagged.⁴⁴

While the men were drawn up in formation to watch this display, the General announced that, henceforth, the company rolls would be called at Tattoo Beating (8 P.M.) every night, in addition to the regimental rolls, which were called every morning at Troop Beating and again in the evening, at Retreat Beating. The officers were to see that their men were in the barracks by Tattoo Beating. Any man found beyond the Park (camp) limits after this time, without the written permission of a commissioned officer, was to be arrested on the spot. That same day, Knox began establishing a new pattern of routines and duties to replace those which had existed during the construction period.

⁴⁵
Sentinels, properly groomed, attired, and checked regularly, were now stationed at the Academy building,⁴⁶

⁴⁴Thacher Journal, p. 182-83.

This display may have had some short lived effect on the conduct of the men. There was a slight decrease in the number of crimes committed during March, 1779. However, during April and May, 1779, the crime rate rose at an alarming rate. See Appendix N.

⁴⁵BO, Feb. 27, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁴⁶BO, Feb. 28, 1779. ROBK 3.

in the rear of the parked wagons, in front of the line
of artillery pieces, ⁴⁷ and at the Guard House. Detachments
of men and pieces now began to be regularly assigned to
Command Duty at the Middle Brook Headquarters. ⁴⁸ Through
early April, 1779, details of men were assigned to
forage duty, cutting coal, general work squads, and
special duty at Knox's Headquarters. ⁴⁹ By March 28, Knox
had arranged for a Mr. Blair to preach "Divine Services"
every Sunday in the Academy building at 11 A.M. ⁵⁰ The men
were expected to attend, and they were to be clean, ⁵¹
well dressed, and powdered. ⁵²

⁴⁷This is the only direct mention of this building. Its construction, size, and location in camp are unknown. BO, Feb. 28, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁴⁸On February 17, 1779, Knox sent 2, 6-pounders to Middle Brook, in case the enemy used the absence of so many high ranking officers at the festivities in Pluckemin as an invitation to attack the main camp. After that, a varying number of men and pieces were kept at Middle Brook, both for protection and to serve on ceremonial occasions. Starting with March, these detachments were relieved every 2 or 3 weeks.

The largest single detachment sent to Middle Brook was 6, 6-pounders, served by 12 officers and 120 men. BO, April 19, 26, 1779. ROBK 3. Also, see Adams Diary, May 1, 1779.

⁴⁹The number of men assigned to these duties was to be entered on a morning muster roll every day. RO, April 3, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁵⁰Adams Diary, March 28, 1779.

⁵¹BO, April 10, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁵²BO, April 17, 1779. ROBK 3.

Handwritten note:
 The building is located
 in the rear of the
 wagons.

On March 31, Knox ordered 2 sergeants and 30 men
to report for daily work under Richard Frothingham, at
the Laboratory, to repair and manufacture ammunition. ⁵³ ⁵⁴

On April 8, he also assigned men to work under Captain
Noah Nicols, as artificers. ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶

Even General Washington had extra work for the men.
In late March, he sent Knox orders to have a signal
beacon built on the mountain "in the rear of Pluckemin."

This was to be part of a system for "the speedy assem-
bling of the Militia" in emergencies. ⁵⁷ The beacons were
to be log pyramids, from 16 to 18 feet square at the
base and 20 feet high, with their interiors filled with
brush. ⁵⁸ If it became necessary to fire the beacon, Knox
would be given ample notice.

Although these duties and routines kept many of
the men busy throughout March and early April, they did

⁵³Detail: Harrison, 1 sergeant and 14 men; Crane,
6 men; and Lamb, 1 sergeant and 10 men. BO, March 31,
1779. ROBK 3. Also, see Appendix C.

⁵⁴See Appendix H.

⁵⁵See Appendix O.

⁵⁶The commanding officers of regiments were to
see that Nicols was supplied with all the blacksmiths
and carpenters he needed. BO, April 8, 1779. ROBK 3.
Also, see Appendix I.

⁵⁷GW to HK, March 23, 1779. WGW, XIV, 284-85.

⁵⁸Although the accompanying dimensions are not
exactly the same, a contemporarily diagram of 1 of the
beacons is reproduced in Benson J. Lossing, Pictorial
Field Book of the Revolution (New York, 1851), II, 808.

not keep some of the men from getting into trouble. All the men had to stand the same formations and answer the rolls at the same times, but there was no general duty to which they were all subject. Finally, on April 12, the General ordered that, henceforth, every officer and enlisted man in camp, not otherwise employed, was to parade every morning at 9 A.M., on the General Parade Ground. The men would be divided into properly officered divisions and, under the daily supervision of a field officer, practice the field firings and maneuvers necessary to the "service of the Artillery in the Field," until 11 A.M. To make sure that every officer and man attended, the rolls were to be called. Anyone absent without just cause was to be arrested and punished for disobedience of orders.

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As the men exercised each day, Knox evidently noticed a great deal of confusion among the officers, as well as among the men. To rectify this, he issued a complete plan for the maneuvering and the deployment of artillery in the field. In the future, he expected both officers and men to make sure that they made themselves familiar with this plan, and diligently practiced it each day. By the end of April, the days had grown long

61

59BC, April 12, 1779. ROBk 3.

60Most of this practice was probably done without real firing, since powder was never in abundant supply.

61See Appendix M.

enough to move the practice hours from the morning to
between 4 and 6 P.M. This daily exercise was continued
until artillery units began to be assigned to infantry
commands for the coming campaign. The only break in
the daily routine occurred on May 5, when Knox relieved
the men from the afternoon exercise so they could wash
their clothes and otherwise prepare themselves for the
"Day of Fasting, Prayer, & Humiliation" on May 6, 1779,
as directed by the Continental Congress.

As May began and the number of men tried by Courts
Martial steadily increased, Knox must have realised
that his previous efforts at making obedient soldiers
of all his men had failed. However, he apparently made
one last effort at scaring the men into obedience. He
ordered every officer and man in camp, even the offi-
cers' waiters, attend Parade on the morning of May 13,
to witness the hanging of Robertson, Baker, and Ford.
But, the executions had to be postponed to May 14, when
5 other men were to receive 100 lashes each. On the

⁶²BO, April 29, 1779. ROBk 3.

⁶³The first assignments were made sometime between
May 20 and 25.

⁶⁴BO, May 5, 6, 1779. ROBk 3. Also, Adams Diary,
May 6, 1779.

⁶⁵A special Guard of 6 officers and 86 armed men
was also to be present. BO, May 12, 1779 ROBk 3.

⁶⁶BO, May 13, 1779. ROBk 3. Also, see Appendix N.

day of execution, at the last moment, Knox announced Washington's pardon of Ford and Baker and his reprieve of Robertson. ⁶⁷ The lashes were administered in the presence of the assembled men, who received, on this special occasion, another sermon from Mr. Blair. ⁶⁸

Yet despite these punishments, the tightening of security, ⁶⁹ and the work of preparing for the coming campaign, 2 General Courts Martial were needed to handle crimes during the last 2 weeks in May, 1779. ⁷⁰ Knox began inspecting the camp and the Guard, himself. He found many of the men so lax and unsoldierly that he decided to resort to summary punishment. In the future, any man

⁶⁷ On May 12, Washington confirmed the sentences against the 3 men for violating Section 6, Article 1 of the Articles of War (desertion and attempting to go to the enemy). On May 13, he sent Knox permission to remit the sentence against Robertson if Knox thought there was any hope of his becoming a good soldier. When Knox extended a full pardon to Robertson is not known. A fourth man, Mace Nevill, was convicted of the same crime by the same Court, but was not sentenced to death until May 15. Washington pardoned him on May 19. GO, May 12, 19, 1779; and GW to HK, May 13, 1779. WGW, XV, 49, 105, and 63-4.

⁶⁸ Adams Diary, May 14, 1779.

⁶⁹ On May 15, a special Guard of 3 officers and 81 men was formed for the camp and magazine. Each post was to be provided with a "drum & fife" and the men were to be fully armed. Also, all enlisted men were restricted to their barracks after Retreat Beating, for the remainder of the encampment. The following day, May 16, Knox issued parole and countersigns to all the Guards, and these were to be used for everyone entering or leaving the installation. BO, May 15, 16, 1779. ROBk 3.

⁷⁰ See Appendix N.

found sitting on Guard could have 12 lashes administered
on the spot as punishment. ⁷¹ But not even this measure,
apparently, had the desired effect. On May 21, General
Knox simply announced that, since his past leniency had
been abused, in the future, he would absolutely refuse
to intervene in favor of any man convicted by a Court
Martial, unless there were some extraordinary circum-
stances. ⁷² The men apparently believed that he was simply
trying to scare them, for their misconduct continued
⁷³ unabated.

⁷¹On May 30, Knox instituted a similar provision
for any man caught wasting or stealing ammunition. BO,
May 16, 30, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁷²BO, May 21, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁷³See Appendix N.

CHAPTER V

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE OFFICERS AT PLUCKEMIN

Although the daily life of the artillery officers at Pluckemin also changed with the completion of the major installation facilities and the gala anniversary celebration, the change was not as drastic as that experienced by the enlisted men. Throughout the period of the encampment, the two patterns of life were in dramatic contrast to one another. Many officers were absent during the hardest part of the encampment, having been furloughed by Knox.¹ For those who were in camp during the construction, life soon proved to be far more pleasant than during the previous winter at Valley Forge. From the beginning, the officers suffered very little discomfort and no real hardship. They did not have to build their own barracks, and most of their personal needs were taken care of by others. And, it seems likely that they were considerably better dressed and fed, since they were often able to supplement what was regularly supplied to them.

¹As early as November 3, 1778, Washington had stated that he was "desirous of affording the officers an opportunity of seeing their friends and families as far as it can be done consistently with the Publick Service." He then established a formula for each of his commanders to follow in granting furloughs. Extracts from GO, Nov. 3, 1778. ROBK 1.

When the column arrived at Pluckemin in December, 1778, most of the officers, like the enlisted men, probably pitched their tents south of the village. In a few days, however, many officers found warmer accommodations in the homes of local residents. By the time the units of artillery ordered detached from the infantry, began to arrive from Middle Brook, New Jersey, all the lodgings afforded by the village and the immediate area had apparently been taken.² Officers from these units had to search far into the surrounding countryside for suitable accommodations, some of them so far from camp that the officers were either late attending Morning Parade, or failed to show up at all.³

Even those officers who remained in their tents at camp were far more comfortable than were the enlisted men. The officers lived in marque tents, instead of the common tents issued to the men. These marques were far more spacious and comfortable,⁴ and provided more warmth than the common tents. Also, some of the officers had

²Knox had originally intended to grant furloughs only in emergency situations. However, the lack of accommodations at Pluckemin seems to have changed his mind. HK to JL, Nov. 25, 1778. Lamb Papers.

³RO, Jan. 12, 1779. ROBK 2.

⁴The officers liked these tents so much that the quartermasters had difficulty getting them to turn the tents in. Baxter How(e) to NG, Feb. 8, 1779. Greene Papers.

Also, Book of the Continental Soldier, pp. 154-56.

brought their slaves,⁵ or servants,⁶ with them to take care of their personal needs. Even those less fortunate probably had little trouble finding an enlisted man who could be excused from construction duty to cook meals, chop firewood, and to do such other menial tasks as might be found necessary.

Although there were probably fewer than 60 officers of all ranks at camp during December, 1778,⁷ some

⁵For example, the Anthony tried in December, 1778, for theft is described as a "Negro belonging to Capt Carter." Dec. 12, 1778. BOBK 2. Also, see Appendix N.

⁶Captain Lillie and a servant were dispatched to meet 2 of Knox's cousins. HK to William Knox, Jan. 10, 1779. Knox Papers.

⁷In December, 1778, the 11 companies of Harrison's Regiment had a total of 37 officers on their rolls. Of these, 5 were sick, or on command, and never came to camp; 7 were on furlough by the end of the month; and 2 were on the regimental staff, leaving 23 company officers present. There were 4 regimental officers present and 1 on furlough. Total effectives for the month, 27; in January and February, 1779, this number dropped to 25.

In December, 1778, the 7 companies of Lamb's Regiment had a total of 32 officers of their rolls. Of these, 4 were prisoners, or on command, and never came to camp; 9 were on furlough by the end of the month; and 2 were on the regimental staff, leaving 17 company officers present. There were 2 regimental officers present, and 3 absent. Total effectives for the month, 19; in January and February, 1779, this number dropped to 17.

Unfortunately, the rolls for Crane's 4 companies are not available for this period. However, their rolls for the general period show a total officer strength of 17. From various sources, 9 of these officers are known to have been at camp at various times.

Assuming that all 9 of Crane's officers were present in December, 1778, there would have been 55 officers in camp and 51 in January and February, 1779.

of them spent a great deal of their time visiting the local residents, or their fellow officers. The duties to which officers were assigned at this time were few in number, and never very strenuous. Each day a senior company officer, a captain or a captain lieutenant, was designated as the O.D., Officer of the Day,⁸ and his assistant, a first or second lieutenant, as Adjutant, for the day.⁹ The O.D. issued whatever specific orders were necessary to see that Knox's commands were carried out, and the Adjutant was to see that the officers and men complied with these orders. During the early weeks of the encampment, the O.D. personally had to see that the lieutenant and the men assigned as Guards for the day were posted properly.¹⁰

The Adjutant was specifically charged with seeing that the regimental adjutants provided their proper quotas of officers and men for the work squads. Any failure on the part of the regimental adjutants was to be reported directly to General Knox.¹¹ The Adjutant also

⁸Each day a different officer was assigned, but the officers were not necessarily from a different command each day.

⁹Each day the Adjutant was selected from a different command: December 16, 1778, from Stevens's; December 17, from Crane's; December 18, from Lamb's; December 19, from Harrison's; and December 20, from Stevens's. BOBK 2.

¹⁰BO, Dec. 24, 1778. ROBK 2.

¹¹Dec. 15, 1778. BOBK 2.

had to see that special details were manned properly
and set to work on schedule.¹²

The most difficult assignment for any of the officers, during the early part of the encampment, was the daily supervision of the construction. However, since never more than 10 officers were regularly assigned to this duty at one time,¹³ enough officers were always available, although probably not very willing. For these officers, there was slightly more discomfort, than for the others. They were expected to spend the day outside, giving the men directions and seeing that they were carried out properly. Even though there were plenty of sergeants and corporals to assist them in this work, the officers were responsible for seeing that the construction went according to plan.

Whatever their specific duty that day, after the men had been released for the day (Retreat Beating), most of the officers were free to take advantage of any comforts and social life they could find.¹⁴ Many of them

¹²Dec. 28, 1778. BOBk 2.

¹³On December 15, 1778, Knox ordered 9 officers, in addition to Carrington or Stevens, who alternated in the over-all supervision, to supervise the men each day. On December 16, the number was cut to 7 and then raised to 8, on December 26. BOBk2.

¹⁴Many of the officers in camp had horses, with which to visit the other army camps, or residents. For those without transportation, the village offered Eoff's Tavern and Inn, and Phenise's and McEowen's Stores, where conversation and alcohol could easily be found.

dined together, and sometimes were fortunate enough to have guests ¹⁵ to enhance the conversation. Once the original barracks were completed in early January, 1779, ¹⁶ the social life at camp became easier. Although a number of officers, particularly Lamb's, ¹⁷ were still living out of camp, most of the other officers had moved into their barracks.

During the last 2 weeks in January, and the first 2 weeks in February, 1779, the officers probably worked harder than ever before. There were hundreds of details to be taken care of, if the anniversary celebration (of the Franco-American Treaty of Alliance of 1778) was to be the stellar event they planned. Invitations had to be sent out, quantities of food and materials had to be gathered, and most important of all, the grand Academy building had to be finished. Knox probably never found it easier to get his officers to work. And the officers were probably never so zealous about seeing

¹⁵Baldwin Journal, pp. 140-41.

¹⁶In early January, 1779, the 2 Winslow girls (Knox's cousins) arrived for a visit. They provided a refreshing addition to the officers' social life. SS to William Knox, May 25, 1779. Knox Papers.

¹⁷While the accommodations remained so poor at camp (just for Lamb's officers), Stevens was willing to indulge the officers in retaining their lodgings elsewhere. However, they would have to be more diligent in getting to camp in time for Morning Parade, so they could receive their orders and do their duty. RO, Jan. 12, 1779. ROBk 2.

the men do their duty.

On the day of the anniversary celebration, February 18, 1779, the officers of the Continental Artillery at Pluckemin proudly greeted between 300 and 400 officers and gentlemen, and about 70 ladies. Among the guests were General and Mrs. Washington; General and Mrs. Greene; the principal officers of the army from Middle Brook; Henry Laurens, the late President of the Continental Congress; William Duer, a prominent New Yorker; and almost every important personage for many miles around Pluckemin.

The festivities were started at 4 P.M. with the firing of 13 cannon-- one for each of the states of the new nation. The guests then went into the Academy building and sat down to a round of patriotic toasts, and a dinner which "would have done honour to the taste and opulence of the most flourishing cities." After dark, the guests went outside and probably lined the terrace on which the Academy building stood. Below them, on the parade ground, was a Greek temple, 100 feet long and proportionately high. The temple consisted of 13 arches

¹⁸HK to William Knox, Feb. 28, 1779. Knox Papers.

¹⁹EAR, pp. 599-601.

²⁰EAR, p. 339.

²¹Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

²²New Jersey Journal, Feb. 23, 1779.

each holding an illuminated painting of a patriotic scene. The arches were topped by a pediment and were supported by a colonnade of the Corinthian orders. Surrounding the temple was a massive fireworks display. ²³

After the fireworks, the guests re-entered the Academy building to find everything cleared away, and the room now set up for a ball. The lecture rostrum had been converted into a stand for an orchestra. The musicians from the artillery, probably under the direction of Lieutenant John Hiwill, Superintendent of Music for the Army, provided the dance music. General Washington and Mrs. Knox opened the ball and, according to Henry Knox, the guests "danced all night." ²⁴
²⁵
²⁶
²⁷
The celebration a great success and a source of ²⁸

²³New Jersey Gazette, March 3, 1779. Also, see Appendixes K and L.

²⁴Pennsylvania Packet, March 6, 1779.

²⁵Hiwill, a first lieutenant in Crane's Regiment, was appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Music for the Army by Washington on August 19, 1778. He retained this position, with the pay and rations of a captain, until June, 1783. WGH, XII, 337.

²⁶Thacher Journal, p. 159.

²⁷HK to William Knox, Feb. 28, 1779. Knox Papers.

²⁸Lieutenant William Strachan reported that some officers had been disappointed by the affair. They felt that too many guests had been invited, and that the fireworks had not been as spectacular as they had been led to expect. However, Strachan did not attend himself, and his letter seems tinged with jealousy towards his new superior, Stevens, who had so much to do with the planning of the affair. William Strachan to JL, March 14, 1779. Lamb Papers.

conversation and enjoyable memories for many months, Knox was eager to see life at Pluckemin assume a more military air. With the installation virtually completed and functional, and discipline becoming a problem among the men, the General began to expect more from his officers. He evidently was not averse to their social life, or to the lodging of some of them away from camp, as long as this did not interfere with their duty.

Sometime after 3 P.M., on February 25, 1779, Knox received word of an emergency, probably news of the surprise attack that morning on the American garrison at Elizabeth, New Jersey, by the British stationed on Staten Island. Thereupon, Knox issued orders that four 3-pounders and two 6-pounders, manned by 9 officers and 84 men, be immediately prepared for action, with Lieutenant Colonel Stevens commanding. The men were to take along their blankets, and whatever provisions they had. At 5:30 P.M., however, these orders had to be completely changed. Now, two 3-pounders and four 6-pounders were to be readied, and a new list of officers was assigned. Everything was to be made ready to move at a moment's notice, at any hour of the night. The detachment waited through the night, but was never called into action.

29WGW, XIV, 153.

30BO. After 3 o'Clock, Feb. 25, 1779. ROBk 3.

31BO. Half after 5 o'Clock, Feb. 25, 1779. ROBk 3.

Although the next morning, February 26, General Knox stated his complete satisfaction with the response of both the officers and men in getting the pieces ready for action, things apparently had not gone that smoothly. There must have been some difficulty in contacting the officers who lived at some distance from camp. "For this and other weighty considerations," Knox "recommended" that, henceforth, the officers live at camp. He would give them a week to give up their lodgings elsewhere. But, after March 4, all officers, with the exception of the field officers, who did not yet have barracks, were expected to be in their quarters at camp.

One of the "other weighty considerations" which Knox must have had in mind was the opening of the Academy, scheduled for March 1, and the commencement of instruction there. Starting then, all officers were to

32BO, Feb. 26, 1779. ROBk 3.

33On March 1, 1779, Knox ordered a special detail to consist of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 15 men, to wait each day on the field officers' barracks. BO, March 1 1779. ROBk 3.

Also, Knox ordered that the officers turn in all their tents to the regimental quartermasters. BO, Mar 2, 1779. ROBk 3.

34BO, Feb. 23, 1779. ROBk 3.

35Even Knox's aide, Major Samuel Shaw, was expected to apply himself "to study" as soon as the Academy was opened and the lectures began. SS to Sebastian Bauman Jan. 7, 1779. Sebastian Bauman Papers, NYHS.

attend lectures at the Academy every day of the week
 except Sunday. The lectures, on "Mathematicks &c,"
 were to be given by the "Preceptor" of the Academy,
 Christopher Colles.³⁷ The General expressed his sincere
 hope that the officers would take advantage of this
 opportunity to gain a more

... particular and expansive Knowledge of
 their Profession and Making themselves better
 qualified to discharge the duties of their
 respective Stations-- . . . that they will
 apply themselves in Good earnest to the Study
 of this so essential & necessary Branch of
 Science-- The Duty they owe themselves-- a
 Regard for their own Reputation and the Just
 expectations of their Country: . . . will
 induce every Officer to pay the closest &
 most diligent Attention.³⁸

In addition to the officers, Knox also made provision
 for some of the men waiting for commissions in the
 Artillery to attend the lectures.³⁹

36BO, Feb. 23, 1779. ROBk 3.

37Colles (1738?-1816), born in Ireland, emigrated
 to America in 1765. He became a prominent inventor and
 lecturer on scientific matters. From 1775 to 1777, he
 was an instructor in the Artillery Department of the
 Continental Army, and taught the principles of projec-
 tiles. After the War, he was interested in roadways
 and canals, publishing several works on these subjects.
 He died, October 4, 1816. DAB, IV, 301-2.

38BO, Feb. 23, 1779. ROBk 3.

39Prior to March 16, 1779, James Giles and a Mr.
 Richards, Military Conductors, arrived at Pluckemin.
 They were waiting for commissions as lieutenants in
 Lamb's Regiment. Knox arranged for them to continue to
 receive their salaries as Conductors, but had them
 relieved of duties so that they could attend Colles's
 lectures. James Giles to JL, March 16, 1779. Lamb
 Papers.

In spite of Knox's high hopes, attendance at the Academy does not seem to have been very good. Colles and the "Gentlemen" who attended his daily lectures apparently had ample space in the "long Room" of the Academy building when they were moved there from the regular lecture room,⁴⁰ to make way for a General Court Martial on March 15. The 14 officers and 3 orderly sergeants,⁴¹ who constituted the Court,⁴² and the men on trial (6-14),⁴³ evidently had found the available space in the "long Room" to be inadequate. This arrangement worked so well that Knox ordered it to prevail every time a General Court Martial was scheduled to sit.⁴⁴

Although the officers were now comfortably housed

⁴⁰Although the "long Room" was almost as large as the lecture room, not all of this space was free for use by either the Court or the lectures. The "long Room" apparently housed facilities for the O.D., the Adjutant, and was the site of a great deal of Brigade business. See Chapter III, pages 40 and 41.

⁴¹BO, March 14, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁴²General Courts Martial consisted of a senior officer, colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major, as president; 2 captains, 4 captain lieutenants, and 6 first or second lieutenants as members; and either a captain or a captain lieutenant as the judge advocate. Each Court was also assigned 3 orderly sergeants.

Regimental Courts Martial consisted of a captain or captain lieutenant as president and 4 lieutenants as members. Each Court was assigned an orderly sergeant.

⁴³At least 6 of these men were probably under Guard when the Court was convened. See Appendix N.

⁴⁴BO, March 17, 1779. ROBK 3.

at camp, and more officers were returning from furlough to share in the daily duties. Knox and his regimental commanders found it difficult to get the officers to do their duty towards the enlisted men. Stevens had to remind Lamb's officers repeatedly that they were to attend morning, afternoon, and evening parades, and that they were to take their proper stations at the front of their men. ⁴⁵ Knox had to remind all the officers that it was their duty to see that the men kept their uniforms repaired and clean. When repeated admonitions failed, the General got results by announcing that, in the future, the regimental quartermasters would be held to strict account. ⁴⁶ After this threat, there were no further speeches on repairing uniforms, although cleanliness remained a problem.

Considering the number of officers present during April, ⁴⁷ and the prospect of many more in camp during

⁴⁵RO, Feb. 28, and March 2, 14, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁴⁶BO, April 21, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁴⁷During April, 1779, there were 104 regimental and company officers present at Pluckemin; also 3 surgeons, 2 surgeons' mates, 99 sergeants, 47 drummers and fifers, and 503 rank and file.

There were also: 12 companies: 1 at West Point, 1 at Fort Schuyler, 6 in the Highlands, 3 at Albany, and 1 at Fishkill, "amounting to about 300 Non-commissioned officers & Rank & File omitted in the above." Return of the Army to Regulate the Distribution of Camp Equipage, April, 1779, Strength of the Several Departments, Greene Papers.

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May, 1779, Washington and Knox started to arrange for the settlement of as many of the disputes concerning the seniority of officers, as possible. The seniority of the officers in Lamb's Regiment had already been arranged and Congress had approved it. Now, Lieutenant ⁴⁹ Colonels Carrington, Popkins, ⁵⁰ and Stevens were appointed a Board, to sit each day at the Academy building and receive the claims of officers in Harrison's Regiment. ⁵¹ The seniority between Colonels Crane and Lamb also had to be settled-- by a Board of General Officers. ⁵²

During March, April, and May, the officers also had to see to the enlistment and re-enlistment of their

⁴⁸ During May, no new furloughs were granted to officers and most of the previous furloughs had expired, or were very shortly due to expire. RevWRolls, 116-120.

⁴⁹ The order of seniority was: Bauman, Lee, Wool, Doughty, Moodie, Mott, Bliss, Walker, Lockwood, Porter, Mansfield, and Brown. This had been settled by a Board of General Officers and approved by Congress. PCC, Dec. 11, 1778.

⁵⁰ Lieutenant Colonel John Popkins of Crane's Third Continental Artillery. Appendix O.

⁵¹ The Board was to start sitting on May 11, 1779. BO. May 10, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁵² Washington sent out a circular to Artillery colonels, informing them that as soon as they submitted their claims of rank, he would appoint a Board of General Officers to settle the questions not resolved by the earlier Board (September, 1778). GW to JL, March 4, 1779. Lamb Papers.

Lamb submitted a statement of his claim immediately, and came to Pluckemin at the end of May, to present his claim to the Board. JL to GW, March 12, May 29, 1779. Lamb Papers.

companies.⁵³ This apparently was progressing at a better rate than expected.⁵⁴ Furthermore, they had to see that all the company equipment and ammunition was taken out of storage and checked for damage. The damaged articles had to be delivered to the Military Stores Department.⁵⁵ The companies then had to receive and properly store a full complement of equipment and ammunition for the coming campaign.⁵⁶

During April and May, 1779, the officers were also expected to attend and practice the daily exercises of Knox's plan for maneuvering and deploying the artillery in the field. They were also expected to attend Sunday "Meetings" at the Academy building, but their attendance was even worse than that of the enlisted men. The

⁵³To encourage enlistments the Continental Congress offered bounties in clothing and land, and to encourage re-enlistments for the duration of the war, bounties not only in clothing and land, but also in money up to \$200 per man. Extracts from GO, Feb. 7, 1779. ROBk 3.

⁵⁴By mid-March, 1779, many men in Lamb's Regiment had re-enlisted and many more were expected to. William Strachan to JL, March 14, 1779. Lamb Papers.

Each officer responsible for and enlistment, or re-enlistment, received \$10 for every man who passed muster. Extracts from GO, Feb. 7, 1779. ROBk 3.

⁵⁵Most of the damaged equipment and ammunition was turned in between April 1 and April 20, 1779. RevWS, CXIX. Also, see Appendixes F and G.

⁵⁶Between May 11 and June 4, 1779, the artillery companies received a tremendous amount of equipment and ammunition. RevWS, CXIIX, CXIX. Also, see Appendix G.

General publicly announced that he had noticed the absence of "several Gentlemen of the Corps," and hoped that in the future their "constant & Uniform" attendance would serve as an example to the men. ⁵⁷

In spite of the increase in their duties and routines, ⁵⁸ the officers found more and more time for social activities, which were "pleasing enough to satisfy a reasonable person." At a moment's notice, it was possible to gather "a score or two" of ladies for an afternoon of tea, and a "social hop" in the evening, apparently at the Academy building. ⁵⁹ There was almost a nightly round of dinners at the military installation ⁶⁰ and at the homes of residents in the vicinity.

All of this was taking place, while the men were becoming more disobedient and General Courts Martial were becoming almost a weekly affair. ⁶¹ Since Knox hosted

⁵⁷BO, May 5, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁵⁸In early April, it was ordered that every morning reports were to be issued, showing the disposition of every man in the company. RO, April 3, 1779. ROBK 3.

⁵⁹SS to William Knox, May 27, 1779. Knox Papers.

⁶⁰Beginning in mid-March, 1779, Dr. Samuel Adams and a number of officers made the rounds, visiting Colonel McDonald; Mr. Crane; Mr. Meleck; Mr. Douglas; Mr. Henny; Mr. Blair; Mr. Brewster; Mr. Ross; Mr. Vorheess; Washington's Headquarters; Knox's Headquarters; the Academy; and Dr. Thacher at the Virginia Camp, for dinner and an evening of enjoyment. Adams Diary.

⁶¹See Appendix N.

many of the social events himself, he certainly was not averse to seeing his officers enjoy themselves. However, he was sincerely disappointed in their laxity,⁶² and held them to be at least partially responsible for the trouble among the enlisted men. While he announced that in the future his leniency could not be counted on by the men, he made it clear to his officers that he considered it a reflection on their conduct when so many men had to be arrested and convicted of crimes, which would have been avoided if the officers had done their duty properly.⁶³

Although disappointed with both his officers and men, Knox was aware that vital, and important, changes had taken place at Pluckemin. As he and Washington assigned artillery units to the various infantry commands, Knox felt optimistic about the prospects for the coming campaign.

⁶²On May 19, 1779, Knox found it necessary to lecture his officers on legal procedure. A General Court Martial had acquitted 2 men of allowing a prisoner, under their care, to escape. They had made statements, but the Court called no witnesses. The Court declared that the escape had taken place not through the negligence of the Guard, but because the Guard had been insufficient. Knox replied that this was probably the only instance where "the bare ipse dixit (he himself said it) of a prisoner has been judged sufficient for an acquittal." However, Knox did confirm the judgement of the Court, and released the men. BO, May 19, 1779. ROBK 3. Also, see Appendix N.

⁶³BO, May 21, 1779. ROBK 3.

CHAPTER VI

THE RESULTS OF THE WINTER ENCAMPMENT AT PLUCKEMIN DECEMBER, 1778-JUNE, 1779

During the first week in June, 1779, the Continental Army passed through Pluckemin on its way north for the Campaign of 1779.¹ As each infantry brigade marched through the village, it was joined by its artillery complement. Washington had decided that the army had to "take the field as light as possible" and had ordered Knox to provide each brigade with no more than 2 light field pieces. Even the Park was to be stripped to bare essentials for this campaign with the extra pieces and equipment being sent to some safe storage place, possibly Easton, Pennsylvania.²

As General Knox made the artillery assignments, and watched his men join their infantry brigades, he reported enthusiastically that:

From the high spirits of our troops, their discipline and equipment, I think if we come into contact with the Enemy we shall at least do justice to ourselves and Country whatever the Event.³

¹The route from Middle Brook would be "by way of Pluckemin and Morris Town to Pompton." GW to Lord Stirling, June 2, 1779. WGW, XV, 210-11.

²GW to HK, May 30, 1779. WGW, XV, 187.

³HK to William Knox, June 4, 1779. Knox Papers.

At first glance, Knox's optimism seems strange in light of the discipline problems he had experienced at Pluckemin. He was certainly astute enough a commander of men to realise that the discipline of his men in camp was one thing, while their discipline in the field was quite a different thing. Most of the trouble at Pluckemin could be traced to boredom and the volatile nature of the men, not true criminality. The men simply were not very well adapted to taking orders, unless they were convinced of their necessity or practicality. Even the cases of attempted desertion were probably motivated more from frustration than conviction; otherwise, Knox would never have been so lenient with the offenders. However, in the field, the General evidently felt that the activity and tensions of the campaign would distract and occupy the men and they would do their duty when called upon without question.

Not only were the men in "high spirits," but they were also in fine shape. Physically, the life of the men at Pluckemin had been far less rigorous than at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778, or than it was to be at Jockey Hollow (Morristown, New Jersey) during the winter of 1779-1780. Their quarters had been warm and comfortable, and they were now relatively well dressed. Although they had objected to Knox's strictness concerning health, hygiene, and proper clothing, there had been only 3 (known) deaths at Pluckemin

during the entire encampment. The food supply had been varied and ample, although not exactly abundant.

Knox's confidence in the ability of his men must have been based, also, in large part, upon the fact that they had just received at least 5 weeks of daily drill in every aspect of maneuvering, deploying, and firing their pieces. The enlisted men had the satisfaction of seeing their officers required to practice and drill with them, thereby becoming better qualified to give commands and lead them.

The men also had the gratification of knowing that the rules concerning their promotion and demotion were now being applied on a uniform basis. No longer could a company commander either promote, or demote a man at his pleasure. All promotions were to be made with the written approval of either the regimental commander or the General. Once a man had been promoted, he could only be demoted by the action of a Court Martial. One of the last things which Knox did before the men left Pluckemin was to publicly announce a number of promotions, based strictly on merit and obviously intended to serve as an incentive to the other men. He even promoted one man, Sergeant Major Henry Cunningham, to a lieutenant.⁴

Although nothing could be done about the mode of

⁴RO, May 30, 1779. ROBK 3.

employing the Artillery, during the encampment at Pluckemin, a great deal was done to stimulate enlistment and re-enlistment. The Continental Congress's enactment (March 15, 1779) of a provision to credit, henceforth, all commissions and enlistments in the Artillery to the state supplying them, instead of to no particular state, stimulated action by the states. Furthermore, the increased bounties for enlistments and re-enlistments not only attracted new men, but also kept in the Artillery, for the duration of the war, men already serving there.

As far as assigning the new recruits, and keeping abreast of the status of detachments, companies, and regiments, many new practices were instituted during the winter at Pluckemin. Most important, each detachment or company was to write a report of its status every morning. These reports were to show the actual disposition of every man legally attached to the unit. They were to be filed regularly with an appropriate officer who would see that they were transmitted to the next highest level for inclusion in its report, all the way up to the regiment and then to the Brigade. When these reports were condensed, Knox could get at least some idea of what the effective strength of his various units was, even though they were far removed from him and the Park.

Henry Knox, now, was clearly the commander of all

of the Continental Artillery. Ebenezer Stevens had become the lieutenant colonel of Lamb's Second Continental Artillery, and his 3 companies had been added to Crane's Third Continental Artillery, dissolving the Independent Corps and filling out Crane's authorized strength of 12 companies, so that now there existed only the 4 regiments of artillery, known as the Continental Brigade of Artillery.

By June, 1779, the settlement of the disputes concerning rank and seniority among the officers of the Continental Artillery at Pluckemin was well under way.

Knox could feel a sense of pride at the accomplishments of this winter's encampment. He had seen an idea which he had fostered for more than 2 years come to fruition. The armoury, the laboratory, and the special storage facilities for the Military Stores had been successes. Not only were his artillery units better manned, better clothed, and better trained in June, 1779, than ever before, they were also better equipped. The men at work in the installation facilities had been able to construct or repair a complete set of equipment for each piece, and most of the pieces with spares. Each piece was also embarking on this campaign with a full assortment and supply of fresh ammunition.

Although the rest of the army lacked the skills and experience to make use of them later, Knox could also be proud of the innovations and refinements which

his men had achieved in barracks construction. The original barracks were completed in about the same amount of time as those of the army at Middle Brook, New Jersey. However, the quarters at Pluckemin were far more comfortable and much better built. In fact, they were so well built that they served continuously as a hospital, after the Artillery left in June, 1779, until at least May, 1780.⁵ The "New Line of Barracks," as distinguished from the original barracks, offered even greater potential for those with enough experience to copy it. The "New Line of Barracks" had been built by fewer men and in less time, but obviously was just as comfortable as the original barracks.

But, perhaps Knox could be proudest of his most original creation-- the Academy. The physical building was itself an amazing achievement, considering the time, the number of men, and the materials involved. However, this elegant structure was no more than an appropriate setting for Knox's noble experiment.

Henry Knox should be given a great deal of credit for realising at an early stage of the war just how necessary technical and scientific training was for artillery officers.⁶ It is further to his credit that

⁵SWG, May 22, 1780, XVIII, 401 fn.

⁶See "Hints for the Improvement of the Artillery," Chapter III, page 35.

he persevered in spite of Congress's ignorance and inactivity. He was evidently so convinced of the need for this training that he had started an "Accademy" (before the move to Pluckemin) in one of the Park's marque tents. When he found the unique set of circumstances at Pluckemin, he gave his Academy a more solid foundation. Unfortunately, it is not clear as to how long the Academy endured at Pluckemin after the Artillery left in June, 1779.

The Academy at Pluckemin, for however long it did exist, might very well be considered the forerunner of the Military Academy later established at West Point, New York. In 1794, when Knox, as Secretary of War, conferred with President Washington and Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton on the matter of establishing a military school for the nation, Knox certainly must have drawn upon his experience with the Academy for his artillery officers at Pluckemin. It is significant, furthermore, that the academy at West Point was originally established for the training of artillery and engineering officers. During the 23-year span between the Academy at Pluckemin (opened March 1, 1779) and the final establishment at West Point (1802), there may well have been other attempts or experiments at founding a military school. However, Pluckemin must stand out as at least the first solid attempt at establishing a permanent military academy in the United States.

A number of reasons account for historians' neglect of the winter encampment (1778-1779) of the Continental Army at Middle Brook, New Jersey, and the Continental Artillery at Pluckemin. The training and reorganization which took place at Pluckemin and at Middle Brook bore no immediate or direct fruit, and apparently had no lasting effect upon the course of the war. Unlike the previous winter's encampment at Valley Forge, the encampment of 1778-1779 was not followed by any decisive campaigning by the Main Army under Washington's command. The winter encampment at Pluckemin, furthermore, had none of the hardship and pathos of either Valley Forge or Jockey Hollow, and by this time in the war the British had turned their attention southward for a decisive stroke to end the war.

There is a need today for a thorough excavation, and re-excavation, of the camp-site at Pluckemin, to confirm and enhance our knowledge of the installation and its significance. The excavation made, in 1916 and 1917, by Max Schrabisch, erstwhile State Archaeologist of New Jersey and a specialist in American Indian culture, was incomplete. Schrabisch did not excavate many major sections of the camp-site, including that of the Academy building. Furthermore, he based his interpretations on the erroneous belief that 1607 men were in the encampment at Pluckemin, instead of perhaps no more

than a thousand, and he had no knowledge of the unique nature of any of the buildings.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Return of the Non-commissioned Officers and Matrosses at Present in the Corps of Artillery.*

<u>Battalion</u>	<u>Companies</u>	<u>State Wherein Raised</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wanted to Complete</u>		
Colonel Crane's	- Twelve	- Massachusetts Bay	- <u>480</u>	- <u>168</u>	- <u>648</u>	
Colonel Lamb's	-late Mansfield's		25	- 29	E s t a b l i s h m e n t 5 4 i n a	
	late Lockwood's		45	- 9		
	Captain Brown		34	- 20		
	Captain Walker		53	- 1		
		- Connecticut	- <u>157</u>	- <u>52</u>		- <u>216</u>
	Captain Bauman		31	- 23		
	Captain Doughty		30	- 24		
	Captain Moodie		46	- 8		
	Captain Mott		26	- 28		
	Captain Bliss		23	- 31		
Annexed to Colonel Proctor by the Committee of Arrangement September 12, 1778		- New York	- <u>156</u>	- <u>114</u>	- <u>270</u>	
	Captain Wool		9	- 45		
	-Captain Randall		28	- 26		
	Captain Clark		16	- 38		
		- New Jersey	- <u>53</u>	- <u>109</u>	- <u>162</u>	
Colonel Proctor's	- Eight		184	- 233		
Colonel Lamb's	-Captain Porter		19	- 35		
	Captain Lee		33	- 21		

Annexed to Colonel Proctor by the Committee of Arrangement September 12, 1778	-Captain Jones		16	-	38		C o m p a n y
None	-Captain Coren		78	-	0		
over plus in Coren's Company 24		- Pennsylvania	<u>330</u>	-	<u>318</u>	- <u>648</u>	
Colonel Harrison's	-Captain Brown		78				
	Captain Dorsey	- Maryland	<u>52</u>			- <u>108</u>	
Annexed to Colonel Proctor by the Committee of Arrangement September 12, 1778	The other Ten	- Virginia	<u>266</u>	-	<u>274</u>	- <u>540</u>	
	-Captain Kingsbury	- North Carolina	<u>35</u>	-	<u>19</u>	- <u>54</u>	
			1607	-	1061	- 2646	

H. Knox

April 5, 1779

*This document is to be found in the Papers of the Continental Congress in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

This document is evidently the basis of a long standing, but erroneous, assertion that there were 49 Artillery companies consisting of 1607 men at the winter encampment at Pluckemin.

APPENDIX B

Monthly returns of the artillery and auxiliary units stationed at Pluckemin during the winter encampment of 1778-1779. The strength of these units is indicated in numbers of men PRESENT&EFFECTIVE/ABSENT&NON-EFFECTIVE.

Abbreviations: A.- April; Capt.- Captain; Co.- Company; F.- February; D.- December; J.- January; M.- March; N.- November; S.- September.

	N. '78	D. '78	J. '79	J.&F. '79	M.&A. '79	May '79	June '79
<u>HARRISON'S REGIMENT</u>							
Capt. Burwell's 2d Co.	31/5	30/16		28/13	28/15	33/5	28/10
Capt. Singleton's 3rd Co.	28/7	29/6		23/12	21/11	31/7	32/6
Capt. Ragsdale's 4th Co.	30/7			22/9	15/16	21/8	20/9
Capt. Pendleton's 5th Co.	15/11	17/7		14/8	16/7	19/8	16/9
Capt. Dandridge's 6th Co.	21/9	20/10		19/11	15/12	21/6	16/11
Capt. Brown's 7th Co.	75/8	69/14		46/19	36/28	45/17	40/24
Capt. Dorsey's 8th Co.		43/17		37/21	30/20	35/22	33/25
Capt. Carter's 9th Co.	25/10	26/9		23/12	15/18	17/15	21/11
Capt. Eddins' 10th Co.	18/14	18/13		17/14	14/13	17/15	14/19
Capt. Baytop's 11th Co.	12/13			14/8	14/8	14/8	
Capt. Coleman's 12th Co.	20/3			32/9	23/16	27/13	26/14
REGIMENTAL STAFF & PERSONNEL	6/1	6/1		5/1	6/1	6/1	6/1
<u>LAMB'S REGIMENT</u>							
Capt. Bauman's 1st Co.	25/10	17/19	18/18	14/22	17/19	19/21	6/14
Capt. Lee's 2d Co.	34/5	22/17	17/22	26/13	23/15-	22/14	18/17

Capt. Doughty's 4th Co.	26/7	17/16		18/16	18/17	9/	20/17
Capt. Moodie's 5th Co.	37/13	28/22	29/22	25/26	24/27	44/8	40/13
Capt. Mott's 6th Co.	21/12	15/18	18/16	20/14	17/14	19/10	19/11
Lockwood's late Co. (9th)	30/19	20/29	18/31	20/29	31/18	21/28	23/26
Mansfield's late Co. (11th)	23/6	12/15	19/9	15/12	11/16	14/13	16/10
					5/4	4/2	

REGIMENTAL
STAFF & PERSONNEL
CRANE'S REGIMENT

Capt. Frothingham's 4th Co.							(13/30 July)
Capt. Sargent's 5th Co. (S. '78)	38/?						(19/4 July)
Capt. Donnell's 8th Co.	46/13			54/1			
Capt. Lillie's 12th Co.		27/13					(13/21 July)
Capt. Austin's Armourers		18/7					
Artificers							
Nicols'	41/?	38/?	41/?	36/?	36/?		
Artillery Artificers							
Post's	(S. '78)	14/4					

*These figures were taken from the monthly muster rolls preserved in the Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-83, collection of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

These rolls were prepared on a specified day of the month, if a man was not present, even though only for that day, he was marked as absent for the entire period.

APPENDIX C

Monthly pay, according to rank, for service in the Continental Artillery and related units while stationed at Pluckemin, New Jersey.*

Rank	Pay per Month	Subsistence per Month
<u>Artillery</u>		\$50
Colonel	\$100	\$40
Lieutenant Colonel	\$75	\$30
Surgeon	\$75	\$30
Major	\$62 & 45/90ths	\$20
Pay Master	\$58 & 30/90ths	\$20
Captain	\$50	\$20
Adjutant	\$49 & 30/90ths	\$20
Quartermaster	\$34 & 48/90ths	\$10
Captain Lieutenant	\$33 & 30/90ths	\$10
Lieutenant	\$33 & 30/90ths	none
Quartermaster Sergeant	\$11 & 28/90ths	none
Sergeant Major	\$11 & 28/90ths	none
Drum Major	\$10 & 38/90ths	none
Sergeant	\$10	none
Corporal	\$9	none
Bombardier	\$9	none
Gunner	\$8 & 60/90ths	none
Drummer	\$8 & 60/90ths	none
Fifer	\$8 & 60/90ths	none
Matross	\$8 & 30/90ths	none
<u>Artillery Artificers</u>		none
Privates	\$20	\$20
<u>Armourers</u>		none
Captain	\$40	none
Superintendent	\$30	none
Enlisted Men	\$10 & 60/90ths	none
<u>Laboratory</u>		none
Enlisted Men, regular pay.	& \$5	none
<u>Military Stores Dept.</u>		none
Commissary	\$60	none
Deputy Commissary	\$50	none
Conductor	\$40	none
Clerk	\$40	none

*These figures were taken from the Papers of the Continental Congress, Microfilm Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX D

A partial list of materials handled by the Military Stores Department while at Pluckemin, New Jersey.*

Chemicals & Medicines

acqua fortis
allum
aloes
antimony
asa falida
bac laura
basillium
borax
camphire
gambouge
gum arabic
gum issinglass
lansets
ol lourinum
os sepic
rozins
sal ammonia
salt petre
spirits of wine
sulphur
u. althea
verdigrease
vitriol-blue
 -white

Paints & Pigments

amber
camel hair pencills
chalk
dutch quills
fine black paint
hogs hair brushes
Indian Ink
Indian red
lampblack
prussian blue
red lead
spanish brown
varnish

venetian red
vermillion
white lead
whiting
yellow amber
yellow oker

Tools

anvils
bench vices
blocks
chalk lines
chizzells
files-various types
gauges
gouges
gimblets
grips
hand vices
mallets
oil spikes
pinchers
prickers
punches
rasps-various types
saws-dovetail
 -hand
 -pioneer
 -sash
 -tenent
screwdrivers
splinter locks
stones-small grind
 -turkey oil
stones & mullers
weights

Parts & Materials

books of dutch match
binding wire
brass pipes

(continued)

*These data were taken from the ledgers and account-books of the Military Stores Department, Volumes 118, 119, and 130 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

cartridge paper
 cartridge thread
 cocks
 cock pins
 cotton wick
 double tow thread
 drum-carriages
 -cords
 -heads
 -shells
 duck
 flannel
 firebales
 fuze-cocks
 -cock pins
 -hammers
 -hammer springs
 glass panes
 glue
 gun barrells
 hammers-musket
 -pistol
 lead
 limbs
 lines
 locks & keys
 ropes-marque
 -tent
 scar springs

sett pipes
 sheet-brass
 -copper
 -tin
 sponges
 tacks
 tar buckets
 wrapping paper
 wrapping twine
Military Equipment
 bayonets
 bayonet scabbards
 bayonet belts
 bills
 brushes & wires
 carbines & muskets
 cartridges-cannon
 -musket
 -pistol
 cartridge boxes
 drums & equipment
 fifes & equipment
 flints
 handcuffs
 hatchets
 haversacks
 knapsacks
 pistols & equipment
 powder falsks
 swords & equipment

APPENDIX E

A partial list of military equipment received into, and delivered out of the Military Stores Department at Pluckemin, between December 4, 1778, and June 15, 1779.*

ITEM	QUANTITY RECEIVED		QUANTITY DELIVERED	
	Good	- Damaged	Good	- Damaged
Bayonets	- 4,382	- 179	- 3,996	- 467
Bayonet Belts	- 12,030	- 237	- 4,806	-
Bayonet Scabbards	- 6,125	- 237	- 3,884	- 75
Brushes & Wires	- 7,365	-	- 7,041	-
Cartridges	- 480,771	- 41,680	- 763,608	- 4,420
Cartridge Boxes	- 10,327	- 2,184	- 8,011	- 225
Drums	- 92	-	- 117	-
Drumsticks, pairs	- 409	-	- 186	-
Fifes	- 548	- 8	- 435	-
Flints	- 49,501	-	- 31,496	-
Gun Worms	- 1,298	-	- 2,537	-
Gun Slings	- 440	-	- 249	-
Knapsacks	- 418	-	- 647	-
Muskets	- 3,436	- 1,978	- 2,822	- 2,080
Powder, lbs.	- 4,222½	- 204	- 4,957½	- 1,558
Powder Horns	- 150	-	- 372	-
Screwdrivers	- 3,241	-	- 4,186	-
Swords	- 324	-	- 312	-
Sword Belts	- 277	-	- 285	-

*These figures were compiled from the ledgers and account-books of the Military Stores Department, Volumes 118, 119, and 130 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX F

A partial list of artillery ammunition received into and delivered out of the Military Stores Department while at Pluckemin, December 1, 1778 to June 14, 1779.*

Caliber	R E C E I V E D			D E L I V E R E D		
	Good	-Damaged-	Total	Good	-Damaged-	Total
24-pound						74
case-	58	6	64	56	18	
strap-	50	3	53	54	4	58
round-	29	18	47	31	24	55
18-pound						
round-	17		17			
12-pound						24
case-	24		24	24		
strap-	86		86	84		84
round-	4		4			
6-pound						1309
case-	529	210	739	1130	179	
strap-	1128	190	1318	950	122	1072
round-	14		14	379	23	402
grape-	349	64	413	133	52	185
4-pound						983
case-	445	45	490	709	274	
strap-	715	80	795	389	74	463
round-	88	27	115	153	7	160
grape-	227	49	276	30	132	162
3-pound						1263
case-	304	8	312	1112	151	
strap-	394	5	399	430	46	476
round-	197		197			
grape-	169		169	25	33	58
8" Howitzer						16
case-				14	2	
shell-	6		6		12	12
5½" Howitzer						23
case-	47		47	21	2	
strap-	2		2			
round-	3		3			
grape-	13		13			
shell-	32		32		22	22
	4930	705	5635	5724	1177	6901

*These data were taken from the ledgers and account-books of the Military Stores Department, Volumes 118, 119, and 130 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX H

A partial list of articles supplied to the Laboratory at the installation in Pluckemin and articles manufactured or repaired there.*

DELIVERED

Musket Cartridge Formers 40
 Musket Cartridge Paper 20 reams
 Cannon Cartridge Paper 5 reams
 Twine 35½ lbs.
 Buck Shot 640 lbs.
 Grape Shot 200 lbs.
 Musket Balls 3,930 lbs.
 Powder 4,205 lbs.
 Damaged Musket Cartridges 4,420
 Empty flannel Cartridges 390
 Empty 6-pound Cartridges 60

Damaged Artillery Ammunition							
	24-pd.	12-pd.	6-pd.	4-pd.	3-pd.	8" How.	5½" How.
Strap	4	-	122	74	46	-	-
Case	2	-	179	274	151	2	2
Grape	-	-	52	132	33	-	-
Round	24	-	23	7	-	12	22
Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED

Musket Cartridges 156,036 (filled)
 Musket Cartridges 21,500 (blank)
 Sky Rockets 24

Artillery Ammunition							
	24-pd.	12-pd.	6-pd.	4-pd.	3-pd.	8" How.	5½" How.
Strap	34	28	313	97	34	-	2
Case	6	-	151	223	116	-	13
Grape	-	-	115	83	101	-	13
Round	29	2	12	-	-	6	3
Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	32

*These data were taken from the ledgers and account-books of the Military Stores Department, Volumes 118, 119, and 130 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX I

A partial list of materials supplied to the Artificers at Pluckemin from the Military Stores Department.*

Ammunition Wagons 7
Damaged Cartridge Boxes (tin) 151
Duck 98 yds.
Fine Black Paint 152 lbs.
Lampblack 7 barrels
Linseed Oil 29½ gals.
Paint Brushes 10 large 2 small
Red Lead 87 lbs.
Sheepskins 6
Spanish Brown 66 lbs. & 1 cask
Spunge Tacks 1400
Tin 92 sheets
Twine 12 lbs.
Venetian Red 66 lbs.
White Lead 168 lbs.
Yellow Oker 87 lbs.

*These data were taken from the ledgers and account-books of the Military Stores Department, Volumes 118 and 119 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX J

A partial list of articles delivered to the Armoury at Pluckemin from the Military Stores Department, and items repaired at the Armoury and returned to the Military Stores Department, January 26 to June 15, 1779.*

DELIVERED-	Anvils	-	1
	Bayonets, damaged	-	296
	Binding Wire, lbs.	-	9½
	Borax, ounces	-	40
	Brass Pipes	-	480
	Carbines, damaged	-	44
	Cocks	-	144
	Cock Pins	-	144
	Files, Assorted	-	70
	Flat	-	2
	Handsaw	-	46
	½ Round	-	1
	¾ Round	-	6
	Round Rattail-	-	29
	Fuzee Cocks	-	24
	Fuzee Cock Pins	-	24
	Fuzee Hammer Springs-	-	24
	Hammers, large	-	144
	Hammer Springs	-	144
	Linseed Oil, qts.	-	7
	Locks	-	10
	Muskets, damaged	-	1,448
	Pinchers, pairs	-	2
	Pistol Cocks	-	24
	Pistol Hammers	-	24
	Rasps, Common	-	3
	½ Round	-	31
	Rifles, damaged	-	1
	Sal Amonia, lbs.	-	2
	Sear Springs	-	144
	Sledges	-	1
	Small Grindstones	-	2
	Spelter, lbs.	-	2½
	Sweet Oil, qts.	-	5
	Tenent Saws	-	2
Turkey Oil Stone	-	1	
Vices, Bench	-	1	
Hand	-	12	
<hr/>			
REPAIRED-	Bayonets	-	461
	Bayonet Scabbards	-	126
	Muskets	-	762

*These figures were compiled from the ledgers and account-books of the Military Stores Department, Volumes 118, 119, and 130 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX K

A list of entries showing articles issued out of the Military Stores Department for the fireworks display exhibited at the first anniversary of the Franco-American Treaty of Alliance, celebrated at Pluckemin on February 18, 1779.*

Brigade of Artillery	January 14
To 40 pounds Salt Petre	
Brigade of Artillery	January 15
To 1 Rheam C.C. Cartridges Paper	
Brigade of Artillery	January 17
To 3 Hogs Hair painting Brushes 1 lbs	
6 middling sized Tools	
1 dozen Camel Hair pencills	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound Vermillion	
4 oz Prussian Blue	
6 pounds Yellow Oker	
Brigade of Artillery	January 18
To 2 pounds Red Lead	
2 do Spanish Brown	
Brigade of Artillery	February 28
To 2 Leather Skins	
6 Barrells Lampblack	
10 lbs Meald Powder	
2 weights	
8 lbs Glue	
110 lbs Salt Petre	
17 lbs Twine	
2 Hanks Drum Cord	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Rheams Can ⁿ . Carte. Paper	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do Wrapping do	
2 Chalk Lines	
20 lbs Sulphur	
$6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Kitt	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Galls. Spirits Wine	
2 Rheams M. Carte. Paper	
4 Quires ditto	

(continued)

*These entries are taken from the account-book of the Military Stores Department, Volume 130 of the Revolutionary War Papers Series, Manuscript Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

181 lbs Cannon Powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Carte. Thread
 4 Hammers
 12 lbs M. Ball & Buck Shot
 3 lbs Rozin
 1 Tin Lanthorn
 4 oz Prussian Blue
 5 lbs Antimony
 3 lbs Amber
 12 lbs Whiting
 47 lbs Chalk
 4 Sheets Tin
 700 Spunge Tacks
 706 Tubes of sizes
 1 pint Oil
 1 pint Oil Spike
 1 Marque Rope
 157 Portfires
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Cotton wick
 4 lbs Red Lead
 4 1 lb Brushes
 8 8 inch Fuzes
 7 empty Pap^r. Carte. 6 pi.
 6 do do 3 do
 2 drudging Boxes
 2 Tube Boxes & Belts
 2 lbs Slow Match
 3 Portfire Stocks
 2 Spunges & Rams for Royals
 1 do do for 8 inch How^r.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Spirits Turpentine

APPENDIX L

A description of the thirteen paintings exhibited at the first anniversary of the Franco-American Treaty of Alliance, celebrated at Pluckemin on February 18, 1779.*

The illuminated paintings were disposed in the following order:

The 1st arch on the right represented the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, with this inscription. The scene opened.

2d. British clemency. Represented in the burning of Charlestown, Falmouth, Norfolk and Kingston.

3d. The separation of America from Britain. A magnificent arch broken in the centre, with this motto. By your tyranny to the people of America you have separated the wide arch of an extended empire.

4th. Britain represented as a decaying empire --- by a barren country --- broken arches --- fallen spires --- ships deserting its shores --- birds of prey hovering over its mouldering cities --- and a gloomy setting sun.--

Motto

The Babylonian spires are sunk-
Achaia --- Rome --- and Egypt mouldering down
Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
And tottering empires rush by their own weight.

5th. AMERICA represented as a rising Empire. Prospect of a fertile country --- harbours --- and rivers covered with ships --- new canals opening --- cities rising amidst woods --- a splendid sun emerging from a bright horizon.

Motto

New worlds are still emerging from the deep.
The old descending in their turns to rise.

6th. A grand illuminated representation of LOUIS the sixteenth. The encourager of letters --- the supporter of the rights of humanity. --- the Ally and Friend of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

7th. The centre arch. THE FATHERS IN CONGRESS.

Motto

Nil desperandum reipublicae.

(continued)

*New Jersey Gazette, March 3, 1779.

8th. The American Philosopher and Ambassador
extracting lightning from the clouds.

9th. The battle near Saratoga, 7th October, 1777.

10th. The Convention of Saratoga.

11th. A representation of the Sea fight off Ushant,
between Count D'Orvilliers and Admiral Kepple.

12th. Warren --- Montgomery --- Mercer --- Wooster
--- Nash --- and a crowd of heroes who have fallen
in the American contest, in Elisium, receiving the
thanks and praises of Brutus, --- Cato --- and those
spirits who in all ages have gloriously struggled
against tyrants and tyranny. Motto. Those who shed
their blood in such a cause shall live and reign
for-ever.

13th. Represented peace with all her train of
blessings. Her right hand displayed an olive branch-
at her feet lay the honors of harvest- the back ground
was filled with flourishing cities --- ports crowded
with ships --- and other emblems of an extensive
empire, and unrestrained commerce.

APPENDIX M

The daily exercise routine practiced by the Continental Artillery units while stationed at Pluckhills, New Jersey.*

April 16, 1779 Brigade Orders

As it is absolutely Necessary that one uniform System of Manoeuvres be established for the Artillery General Knox directs that the following only be Practiced till further orders-
The Principles of Priming & Loading be Strongly inculcated in the most essential & ultimate use of Cannon-

The Respective Battalions to exercise every Morning from 9 to 11 o'Clock & twice a week to be drawn into Brigades and exercised on the following principles- The whole to be performed by Signals of the Drum, with which every Officer is to make himself perfectly acquainted-

The Line to consist of 16 pieces divided into,
Wings
Grand Divisions
Sub Divisions
Single Pieces

Signals for firing-

From right to left of the,
Line.....1 flam

Wings.....2 -
Grand Divisions...3 - & Preparative
Sub Divisions....4 -

From left to right of the,
Line.....1 short roll

Wings.....2 -
Grand Divisions...3 - & Preparative
Sub Divisions....4 -

From the flanks to the center of the,
Line...last part of tattoo...1 flam

Wings.....do.....2 flam & Preparative
Grand Divisions..do.....3 -
Sub Divisions...do.....4 -

To cease firing.....The first part of the General
Invariably

(continued)

*This order is taken from the Orderly Book of the Second Continental Artillery, February 5, 1779-May 30, 1779, in the Manuscript Division, New York Historical Society.

Movements-
 For the whole to advance.....Grenadiers March
 Line from the right advance by,
 Wings.....1 flam
 Grand Divisions..2 flam & Grenadiers March
 Sub Divisions....3 - - -
 Single Pieces....4 - - -
 Line from the left advance by,
 Wings.....1 short roll
 Grand Divisions..2 short roll & Grenadiers March
 Sub Divisions....3 - - -
 Single Pieces....4 - - -
 Line form Columns from their center by,
 Sub Divisions..tou-rou-dou...1 flam & Grenadiers
 March
 Single Pieces..do..do..do....2 -
 Wings for Columns from the center by,
 Sub Divisions..tou-rou-dou...3 flam & Grenadiers
 March
 Single Pieces..do..do..do....4 -
 Three distinct flams & the first part of the Troop
 to be the Invariable Signal for Forming the Line-
 Line change Front to the,
 Right....long roll....1 flam
 Left.....do.....2 flam & Grenadiers March
 Rear.....do.....3 -
 For the whole Line to Retreat....the Retreats-
 Line from the Flanks retreat by,
 Single Pieces...tou-rou-dou-...and Retreats-

APPENDIX N

Abbreviations: A- Artificer; Acquit- Acquittal; A.W.O.L.- Absent Without Leave; B- Bombardier; C- Corporal; CT DEC- Court Decision; G- Gunner; L- Lashes; M- Matross; QM- Quartermaster; REGT- Regiment; PAR- Pardon; S- Sergeant.

NAME	REGT RANK		CT DEC	SENTENCE	PAR
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - December 10-12, 1778.					
T. Lockwood	- 2 - G -	Theft	-Guilty-	50 L	-
R. Giff	- 2 - G -	"	-Guilty-	50 L	-
Anthony	- slave -	"	-Acquit-		-
M. Lattie	- 2 - S -	Striking & abusing a S & encouraging 4 M to insult the S	-Guilty-	Reduced	-
A. McFarling	- 2 - M -	Involved with Lattie	-Acquit-		-
W. Nichols	- 2 - M -	" " "	-Acquit-		-
A. Moffitt	- 2 - M -	" " "	-Acquit-		-
J. Hamson	- 2 - M -	" " "	-Acquit-		-
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - January 13-15, 1779.					
A. Frey	- 3 - M -	Stealing salt from the Commissary	-Guilty-	50 L	-
B. Farrell	- 1 - M -	Insolence & burning his Regimental hat	-Guilty-	100 L & pay for hat	-
REGIMENTAL (LEMB'S) COURT MARTIAL - January 23-27, 1779.					
W. Melnit	- 2 - C -	Theft	-Acquit-		-
E. Wallace	- 2 - M -	Neglect of Duty	-Acquit-		-
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - February 3-9, 1779.					
Mr. Adams	- 1 - QM -	Breach of duty, drunkenness, associating with soldiers & ungentleman like treatment of Capt Lt Pryor	-Guilty-	Dismissed from Service	-
H. Croaker	- 2 - C -	Mutiny	-Guilty-	100 L & Reduced	-the L
W. Bohannon	- 2 - C -	"	-Guilty-	100 L & Reduced	-the L
J. Sullivan	- 2 - B -	"	-Guilty-	100 L & Reduced	-the L
J. Brown	- 2 - B -	"	-Guilty-	100 L & Reduced	-the L
S. Miller	- 2 - G -	"	-Guilty-	100 L & Reduced	-the L
A. McFarling	- 2 - M -	"	-Guilty-	Death	-by GW
B. Cleaveland	- 3 - B -	A.W.O.L.	-Guilty-	Reduced & pay for S sent after him	-
E. Sufferance	- 3 - M -	"	-Guilty-	Picketed 10min. & pay for S sent after him	-by HK

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - February 23-27, 1779.

J. Barry	- 1 - M -	Selling liquor to soldiers without leave	-Acquit-		
D. Flanagan	- 1 - M -	Absenting himself from Guard 2/18/79	-Guilty-	50 L	-
A. Ladoe	- 2 - M -	Absenting himself from Guard 2/18/79 & suffering a prisoner to escape	-Acquit-		-
P. Masterson	- 1 - M -	Drunkenness & abusive language to S when on Guard	-Guilty-	39 L	-
W. Higgins	- 2 - M -	Stealing a piece of Linen & a pillowbier of sugar, with 12 lbs. of sugar	-Guilty-	100 L & pay for sugar-	
P. Scurry	- 2 - M -	" " " " " " " " " "	-Guilty-	100 L & pay for sugar-	
H. Jones	- 3 - M -	Rioting & striking (S) Copeland	-Guilty-	50 L	-
F. Hodge	- 1 - M -	Drunkenness & deserting his Guard 2/20/79	-Guilty-	50 L	-
E. Jockey	- 3 - C -	Theft	-Acquit-		-
J. Saunders	- 1 - M -	Neglect of duty & abusive language to (S) Staples	-Guilty-	25 L	-
T. Grubbs	- 1 - S -	A.W.O.L. from camp & getting drunk	-Guilty-	Reduced	-
N. Hughes	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "	-Guilty-	25 L	-
J. Harriss	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "	-Guilty-	25 L	-
P. Carey	- A -	Threatening the lives of 2 men	-Acquit-		-

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - March 15-21, 1779.

D. Malone	- 2 - M -	Leaving post & opening a waggon	-Guilty-	50 L	-
J. Mead	- 2 - M -	" " " " " " " "	-Guilty-	50 L	-
Js. Taylor	- 1 - M -	A.W.O.L. from camp & Suspicion of Theft	-Guilty-	25 L	-
J. Carrol	- 1 - M -	A.W.O.L. from camp & Suspicion of Theft	-Guilty-	25 L	-
J. Finch	- 2 - S -	Insolence to Lt Richardson	-Acquit-		-
T. Ives	- 1 - M -	Drunkenness & absence from Roll Call	-Guilty-	15 L	-
C. Groome	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "	-Guilty-	15 L	-
F. Hodge	- 1 - M -	Insolence to (S) Petrie	-Guilty-	Reprimand & beg (S) Petrie's pardon	-
T. Grubbs	- 1 - M -	Cutting down	-Guilty-	Their long	-
T. Elmore	- 1 - M -	&	-Guilty-	confinement	-
E. Taylor	- 1 - M -	destroying	-Guilty-	sufficient	-
C. Gunter	- 1 - M -	some wood.	-Guilty-	punishment	-
J. Webb	- 1 - M -	belonging to	-Guilty-	Released &	-
P. Bowers	- 1 - M -	Major McDonald	-Guilty-	Severe Reprimand	-
Lieutenant Guion	-	Disobedience of Orders	-Acquit-		-

		Suspicion of Theft		-Acquit-			
J. Mahony - 2 - H -				-Acquit-			
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - April 17-20, 1779.							
W. Pigot	- 1 - S -	Neglect of Duty		-Guilty-	Considering con-	-	
				finement-		Reprimand	
J. Ridenburgh	- 3 - M -	Theft		-Acquit-			
C. Moor	- 3 - M -	"		-Acquit-			
J. Saunders	- 1 - M -	Repeatedly A.W.O.L. from quarters		-Guilty-	39 L		
P. Carey	- A -	Attempting the life of Gotfried Lowrey		-Acquit-			
H. Wessells	- 2 - C -	Desertion		-Plead Guilty-	50 L & Reduced-	the L	
T. Donovan	- 1 - C -	Selling liquor without leave, riotous behaviour among the soldiers after Tattoo Insolence & contemptuous behaviour when ordered under Guard		-Plead Guilty-	39 L & Reduced-	the L	
REGIMENTAL (LAMB'S) COURT MARTIAL - April 19-21, 1779.							
E. Shell	- 2 - C -	Insolence & disobedience of orders		-Guilty-	Reduced		
REGIMENTAL (LAMB'S) COURT MARTIAL - April 27-28, 1779.							
W. Lemmon	- 2 - M -	A.W.O.L. for 2 days		-Guilty-	50 L		
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - May 5-8, 1779.							
F. Robertson	- 1 - M -	Desertion & attempting to go to Enemy		-Plead Guilty-	Death		-by GW
J. Frague	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	100 L		
M. Nevill	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	Death		-by GW
M. Hughes	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	100 L		
W. Davis	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	100 L		
G. Baker	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	Death		-by GW
F. Popham	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	100 L		
J. Ford	- 1 - M -	" " " " " " " "		-Plead Guilty-	Death		-by GW
T. Higgins	- 2 - M -	Desertion & re-enlisting in Dorsey's Compy		-Guilty-	100 L		
W. Town	- 2 - M -	Sleeping at post whilst a sentinel		-Guilty-	100 L		
J. Moor	- 3 - M -	Absent from barracks after Tattoo & Abusing the Inhabitants		-Plead Guilty-	12 L		
				-Acquit-			
B. Hunt	- 3 - G -	Absent from barracks after Tattoo & Abusing the Inhabitants		-Plead Guilty-	Reduced		
				-Acquit-			
J. Connolly	- 1 - M -	Theft		-Guilty-	60 L		
W. Nelnit	- 2 - C -	"		-Guilty-	50 L & Reduced		
T. Connolly	- 1 - M -	Drunkenness & Disobedience of orders		-Acquit-			
				-Guilty-		Beg S's pardon	

D. Cornwall	- 2 - M -	Desertion	-Acquit-	-
E. Bills	- 3 - M -	Burning rails	-Acquit-	-
R. Savage	- 2 - M -	A.W.O.L. from Guard	-Acquit-	-
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - May 15-19, 1779.				
J. Wedge	- 3 - M -	Deserting twice	-Plead Guilty-	100 L -
G. Wing	- 1 - M -	Theft	-Guilty-	100 L -
J. Wood	- 2 - M -	Sleeping on his post	-Guilty-	50 L -
H. Hazell	- 1 - M -	Abusing (S) Smith	-Guilty-	Abuse reciprocal present confinement sufficient -
M. Hughes	- 1 - M -	Gaming	-Guilty-	Reprimand -
Js. Jack	- 1 - M -	"	-Guilty-	Reprimand -
J. Chittenden	- 2 - G -	Allowing a prisoner in their charge escape	-Acquit-	-
E. Cleaveland	- 3 - M -	" " " " " " " "	-Acquit-	-
GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - May 25-30, 1779.				
K. Kelly	- 1 - M -	Absent from quarters without leave	-Guilty-	75 L (each) -
T. Randall	- 1 - M -	" " " " " "	-Guilty-	& pay the cost -
J. Brady	- 1 - M -	" " " " " "	-Guilty-	of being -
J. Taylor	- 1 - M -	" " " " " "	-Guilty-	brought back -
W. Cunningham	- 2 - M -	Stealing a firelock out of the magazine	-Guilty-	100 L -
W. Robinson	- 2 - M -	Desertion	-Guilty-	100 L (each) & pay-
J. Flagley	- 1 - M -	"	-Guilty-	for returning them -
Js. Taylor	- 1 - M -	A.W.O.L.	-Guilty-	Each to wear a log-
J. Carroll	- 1 - M -	"	-Guilty-	& his coat wrong -
R. Campbell	- 1 - M -	"	-Guilty-	side out 24 hours -
W. Connolly	- 1 - M -	"	-Guilty-	& attend parades -

*These data were taken from the Brigade Orderly Books (July 23, 1778-December 31, 1778, and October 24, 1778-March 1, 1779) of the Continental Artillery and the Regimental Orderly Books (November 30, 1778-February 4, 1779, and February 5, 1779-May 30, 1779) of Lamb's Second Continental Artillery. These Orderly Books are in the Manuscript Division, New York Historical Society.

APPENDIX O

- 1 The First Continental Artillery
- 2 The Second Continental Artillery
- 3 The Third Continental Artillery
- 4 Artillery Artificers
- 5 Armourers

The names listed in these company rolls were taken from the monthly muster rolls of the Continental Artillery, preserved in the National Archives, Microfilm Division, Washington, D.C. They list all the men serving in a given company for any length of time between September, 1778, and July, 1779. They do not represent the service of any individual on a particular date. Wherever a name appears twice, two individuals are indicated. The spelling of names is based upon the most frequently used form, and not the obvious spellings.

Muster Rolls of companies belonging to the First Continental Artillery while stationed at Pluckemin from December, 1778, to June, 1779.

Regimental Officers

Colonel Charles Harrison (Commander)
 Lieutenant Colonel Edward Carrington
 Major Christian Holmer
 Lt. Richard Waters (Adjutant)
 Capt. Lt. Ambrose Bohannon
 Thomas Christie (surgeon)

Second Company

Officers

Capt. Nathaniel Burwell
 Capt. Lt. John Blair

Lt. William Stevenson

Men

Sergeants

Samuel Cross
 Thomas Grubbs
 William Emins
Bombardiers
 Burwell Bacon
 Lewis St. John
 Richard Spratliff
Matrosses
 Thomas Chunning
 Aaron Ball
 Nathan Hughes
 Alexander Childas
 John Harris
 Benjamin Kidd
 Richard Shearwood
 Thomas Alphin
 Abraham Piggot
 Thomas Elmore
 Charles Laroman
 Samuel Dyer

Corporals

Edward Shackleton
 James Johnston
 Richard Routin

Gunners

Reubin Hughes
 Thomas Cross
 John Jenkins
Fifer

Jesse Peale

Matrosses

Robert Smithey
 Francis Dyer
 Major Callahan
 Walter Williams
 Edward Taylor
 John Buchill
 Charles Gunter
 Frederick Hull
 Elisha Jones

Third Company

Officers
 Capt. Anthony Singleton
 Capt. Lt. Ambrose Bohannon

Lt. William Miller
 Lt. Benjamin Mossey

Men

Sergeants
 William Pisset
 William Mitcham
 Griffith Evans
Bombardiers
 Robert Finney
 Elias Boyar
Drummer
 George Fritts
Matrosses
 Major Atkenson
 Reubin Atkenson
 Lewis Bowdree
 Benjamin Blankenship
 Artex Bennett
 Philip Bowers
 James Chamberlain
 Josiah Cornelius
 Thomas Doleman
 Philip Evans

Corporals

John Oliver
 Peter Jones
 Beriah West

Gunners

William Langham
 Morning Richardson

Fifer

Moses Bowers

Matrosses

Edward Linnagar
 Thomas O'Neal
 Richard Sanford
 James Sparham
 Thomas Sanford
 Charles Williams
 John Webb
 Drury Wilkenson
 Oliver Yarrington

Fourth Company

Officers
 Capt. Drury Ragsdale
 Capt. Lt. William Godman

Lt. Richard Waters

Men

Sergeants
 Petrie
 Major Lipscomb
 John Carole
Bombardiers
 Elias Langham
 Julius Comer
 Notley Maddox
Drummer
 John Porter
Matrosses
 James Bevers
 Charles Broach
 Joseph Clayton
 John Grant
 James Harding
 James House
 William Hayley

Corporals

John Lipscomb
 Samuel Johnson
 Johan Fleshner
 James Waters

Gunners

James McDorman
 William Lyal
 James Barnes

Fifer

John Ketler

Matrosses

Thomas Ives
 John Jones
 Edward Peck
 John Ryland
 William Russell
 Francis Hodge

Fifth Company

Capt. James Pendleton
Capt. Lt. John Pryor

Officers

Lt. Samuel Bradford

Men

Sergeant Major
Justinian Cartwright
Quarter Master Sergeant
James Hines
Sergeants
James Didlake
Thomas Hood
Bombardiers
John Jordan
James Loyd
Fifer
Phil Johnson
Matrosses
William Barns
Christian Bland
William Kelly
John Kiely
John Furlough

Drum Major
Robert Hart Hubbard
Fife Major
Thomas Parr
Corporals
Matt Allen
Thomas Ward
James Alexander
Gunners
Edward Clarke
Samuel Wilkins
Matrosses
Zach Nance
William Powell
Samuel Sandifer
Beverly Spencer
Issac Kemmy
James Musgrove

Sixth Company

Capt. John Dandridge
Capt. Lt. William Meredith

Officers

2d Lt. Walker Richardson

Men

Sergeants
Thomas Robinson
Joseph Ball
Bombardiers
William Freeman
Thomas Leigh
Drummer
Thomas Wilkins
Matrosses
John Alexander
Robert Bryson
Edward Deans
William Fitzhugh
John Fisher
William Hutton
Samuel Henderson
John Jones
Joseph Lock

Corporals
Robert Scott
Elias Wingate
Gunners
Thomas Coleman
Charles Melas
Thomas Carter
Fifer
John Cotta
Matrosses
William Levy
George Rice
James Sullivan
Gill Welch
Benjamin Welch
Michael Welch
George Walker

Seventh CompanyOfficers

Capt. William Brown
 Capt. James Smith
 1st Lt. James McFadden

2d Lt. Clement Skinnett
 2d Lt. Alexander Nelson

MenSergeants

Increase Staples
 Issac Adams
 Henry Slack
 Thomas Barber
 Patrick Corcoran
 Charles Stewart

Bombardiers

Mun Hawke
 Thomas Condrale
 Michael O'Brien
 William Jones
 William Heaney

Drummer

Samuel Brooks

Matrosses

John Burke
 Issac Burton
 George Baker
 William Connelly
 Robert Campbell
 Timothy Connelly
 John Carrelle
 Thomas Carter
 James Coale
 Patrick Coursey
 James Clarke
 Hugh Champlin
 James Compton
 William Davis
 John Evans
 John Fitzgerald
 John Fitzgerald, Jr.
 John Folkes
 James Foard
 Reuben Scott
 James Whaling
 Jonathan Gill
 Ignatius Griffen
 Daniel Keavey
 Henry Kiggs
 John Head
 James Taylor
 John Saunders

Corporals

Arthur Karnes
 Tamlin Spencer
 Matthew Adams
 John Radcliff
 Thomas Farming
Gunners

Philip O'Brien
 John Vaughan
 John Connelly
 James Royston

Fifers

David Young
 John Carroll

Matrosses

Michael Hughs
 William Hukenson
 Edward Jefferson
 William Johnston
 Francis Johnston
 Peter Lawrence
 Joseph A. Lovely
 John Lynch
 James Maree
 Charles Merritt
 Henry Magan
 Charles McGlaghland
 Mays Nevin
 Benjamin Patmore
 Francis Popham
 Samuel Popham
 John Reynolds
 Charles Groom
 Mark Goldsberry
 Joseph Pogue
 Peter Robinson
 John Roades
 Darby Spelsey
 Thomas Smith
 Charles Sutton
 Robert Smith
 John Slack
 James Walsh

Eighth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Richard Dorsey
 Capt. Lt. Ebenezer Finley
 1st Lt. Robert Wilmott

2d Lt. Nicholas Ricketts
 2d Lt. Young Wilkenson

MenSergeants

Thomas Neilson
 James Rice
 Thomas Smith
 Samuel Thompson
 Robert Thompson
 David Walsh
Bombardiers
 William Day
 John Pierson
 Patrick Shoughness
 John Turner

Matrosses

James Barry
 John Briant
 Robert Britt
 Michael Connor
 William Delany
 Bryan Farrel
 Dennis Flannigan
 William Forbes
 William Grimes
 John Howard
 John Brian
 Howel Lewis
 Michael McMahon
 Phil Masterson
 William McMamara
 Freeman Newman
 Frederick Pine

Corporals

John Clarke
 Timothy Donovan
 Thomas Grainger
 David
 Alexander McMullen
 David White

Gunners

John Brady
 Philip Jones
 John Fitz-Patrick
 Daniel Neill

Matrosses

Daniel Hodden
 Thomas Randall
 William Reid
 Andrew Shrink
 John Handlen
 James Jack
 John Jallome
 Henry Kelliher
 Matthew Kelly
 John Sandall
 John Taylor
 John Wheeler
 William Waid
 Richard Wilkenson
 Hugh McDowal
 Roger O'Donald
 Daniel Donoghue

Ninth CompanyOfficers

Capt. John Champe Carter
 Capt. Lt. Thomas Dix

Lt. William Pothress

MenSergeants

Martin McKennon

Jacob Diener

William Cook

Bombardiers

Neal Brown

John Adams

Drummer

William Shannon

Matrosses

William Almond

Robert Brown

Joseph Bishop

Luke Bullen

Nicholas Dorsey

William Dickie

Matthew Ellis

Reubin Griffith

Robert Kelley

Jeremiah Levi

Corporal

William Summers

Gunners

Henry Pursell

Benjamin Shurles

Henry Middleton

William Chevis.

Fifer

Uriah Brock

Matrosses

Terrence McDonald

Charles McCollester

William Powers

Thomas Ruff

Henry Hazzell

William Soles

William Suttles

Gideon Wing

John Wren

Tenth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Samuel Eddins
 Capt. Lt. Lewis Booker

Lt. Richard Hill

MenSergeants

John Chick

Christian Cawthon

Charles Powell

Bombardiers

Richard Croxton

James Ginty

Drummer

George Anderson

Matrosses

Zach Bowles

Joseph Clark

Jeremiah Clark

William Creemer

John Lyle

Charles Lyle

Benjamin Lawson

Corporals

Christian Frances

Augustin Lawlis

William Michie

Gunners

William Boughan

Richard Rogers

Fifer

John Sneed

Matrosses

Richard Farker

Jacob Peal

Edward Sage

James White

John Wiles

Issac Wesson

John Denton

Eleventh CompanyOfficers

Capt. Thomas Baytop
 Capt. Lt. William Gaines

Lt. Holland Haynie

Men

Sergeants
 Garvin Hamilton
 John Cooper
 James Tucker
Bombardier
 William Foster
Drummer
 Richard Curle
Matrosses
 William Alexander
 Valentine Bethel
 Hale Carter
 John Dillion
 William Ginty
 John Graves

Corporal
 James Baylie
Gunner
 John Hopper
Fifer
 John Williams
Matrosses
 Henry Lacey
 John Morgan
 Nicholas Morrough
 William Powle
 John Roach
 Michael Sullivan
 James Sharp
 Peter Springfield

Twelfth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Whitehead Coleman
 1st Lt. Thomas Finn

2d Lt. Robert Dandridge

Men

Sergeants
 Matthew Drewry
 James Christian
 William
Bombardiers
 John Dunn
 John Jones
Drummer
 Thomas Wooten
Matrosses
 Richard Henson
 William Ferrell
 George Gray
 Fielding Barsom
 Bartlet Lee

Corporals
 Warren Parker
 Samuel Carter
 William McFyre
Gunner
 John Allen
Fifer
 Thomas Campble
Matrosses
 Samuel Drewry
 John Lynch
 James Clarke
 John Aspinwall
 Thomas Carter
 John Sandees

Muster Rolls of companies belonging to the Second Continental Artillery while stationed at Pluckemin from December, 1778, to June, 1779.

Regimental Officers

Colonel John Lamb (Commander)
 Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Stevens
 1st Lt. Issac Kubbell (Adjutant)
 2d Lt. William Strachan
 J.D. Crimshier (Pay Master)
 Henry Cunningham (Sergeant Major)
 Uriah Rowland (Quartermaster Sergeant)
 J. Wessels (Drum Major)
 Dr. Garret Tunison (Surgeon)

First Company

Officers

Capt. Sebastian Bauman	1st Lt. Baxter How(e)
Capt. Lt. George Fleming	2d Lt. Peter Nestle
Capt. Lt. Jacob Reed	

Men

Sergeants

Issac Stymets
 William McKinney
 John Burnside

Bombardiers

John Osmand
 James McDonnall

Drummer

John Wessels

Matrosses

Issac Chace
 Peter Creely
 William Drake
 Richard Dyckman
 John Flagley
 Peter Fuller
 Thomas Garrison
 Thomas Jones
 Joshua Kitchum
 Simeon Loshey

Corporals

Peter Kip
 George Garland

Gunners

Samuel Gauler
 David Rudolph
 William Gurtley

Fifer

Robert Sanders

Matrosses

David Cornwall
 Jacob Morris
 Abraham Rickhow
 John Reins
 Gasper Stymets
 Peter Scurry
 John Taylor
 Adam Wandell
 Peter Young
 Daniel Campbell

Second Company

Capt. James Lee
Capt. Lt. William Power

Officers

2d Lt. Samuel Dotty
2d Lt. George Hutton

Men

Sergeants

Leonard Broome
J. Hyer

Bombardiers

Robert Dicher
Samuel Essop
George Gadsby
Jeremiah Paschal

Drummers

Robert Jeff
John Scrousa

Matrosses

John Caldwell
Peter Gainer
William Gill
Peter Jordan
John Jones
Samuel Kinsey
Robert Learner
Thomas McFarling

Corporals

James Litle
Owen McCarthy
John McDonald
John Neville
Joseph Olliver

Gunners

Rudolph
James Fletcher
Clarkes Proud
Joseph Williams

Fifers

William Ellis
John Jones

Matrosses

William McMath
Patrick McNulty
William Robison
Patrick Reily
Edward Wallace

Fourth Company

Capt. John Doughty
Capt. Lt. Thomas Thompson

Officers

2d Lt. John Waldron
2d Lt. Chillion Ford

Men

Sergeants

T. Cochran
James Forbes
William Scott

Bombardiers

David Johnson
John Milspaugh
John Martin

Drummers & Fifers

Issac Doty
Squire Harris

Matrosses

Bezelle Ackley
Conrad Bush
Stephen Caster
James Casey
John Davis
William Higgins
Bernard Hulson

Corporals

Paul Sommers
Elisha Shell

Gunners

James Bradler
Donald McClean

Matrosses

James Harris
Issac Johnson
John Kinsey
Clover Loshier
Eliphaley More
John Mallot
Michael Roe
John Robinson
Richard Savage
Daniel Smith
Levi Sharp

Fifth Company

Capt. Andrew Moodie
Capt. Lt. Jonas Simonds
Capt. Lt. George Leascraft

Officers

2d Lt. Joseph Ashton
2d Lt. William Strachan

Men

Sergeants

Abiel Pettri
James Slack
Edward Hayne
Moses Latta

Bombardiers

Thomas Kelton
John Sullivan
James Brown

Drummers

John Hartwick
James Pembroke

Matrosses

William Bohannan
James Boyd
William Cunningham
David Corbin
John Douglas
John Doughloss
Joseph Deacon
John Sullivan
James Sherer
Thomas Griffiths
John Garnet
Enos Haggarty
Hugh Lindsey
Andrew McFarling

Corporals

William Buchanan
Hugh Crokert

Gunners

Thomas
Robert English
David Hammore
John Patterson
James Little
Samuel Miller

Fifer

James Purdy

Matrosses

Alexander Moffat
Christopher Midler
Gideon Chace
Alexander McCoy
William Nichols
Hugh Paulley
David Pembroke
Joseph Smith
William Swan
James Van Garder
Cornelius Vanderhoof
Robert Wigham
Jesse Wood
Alexander Young

Sixth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Gershon Mott
 Capt. Lt. Joseph Thomas
 1st Lt. Issac Hubbell

2d Lt. Issac Guion
 2d Lt. Francis Shaw
 2d Lt. Peter Woodward

Men

Sergeants
 Joseph Van Emburgh
 Robert Britt
 Nathaniel Higgins
 Joseph Emerson
Bombardier
 John Revere
Drummer
 Lemuel Langley
Matrosses
 Gabriel Bishop
 John Cogan
 Abraham Dutcher
 John David
 Jacob Hicks
 Joseph Hunt
 Ambrose Ladow

Corporals
 William Nelnit
 Jesse Brown
Gunners
 John Mahoney
 Joshua Bishop
Matrosses
 Abraham Myer
 William Robertson
 John Russell
 Robert Richardson
 John Sunderlin
 John Smith
 Joseph Varioule
 Jacob Wilsie
 John Yurkse

Ninth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Lt. William Stevens	2d Lt. Stephen Alling
1st Lt. Henry Waring	2d Lt. Samuel Whiting
2d Lt. James Brewster	

Men

Sergeants
 Jeremiah Finch
 Charles Knap
 John Townd
 Joseph Lockwood
 Jerud Lockwood
Bombardiers
 Elijah Whiting
 Mead Merchel
 Abraham Hays
 Samuel Johnson
Drummer
 Timothy Lockwood
Matrosses
 John Burley
 John Brown
 William Creduck
 Israel Davis
 Samuel Finch
 Joseph Gorham
 Nathaniel Homes
 David Lockwood
 Elijah Mead
 Daniel Melone

Corporals
 Joseph Travis
 William Wortars
 Irana Nickerson
 Israel Herrud
Gunners
 Peter Betts
 Moses Lockwood
 Samuel Knap
 Theodosious Parsons
Matrosses
 Jesse Purdy
 John Reed
 James Rogers
 Vallentine Reynolds
 David Slater
 Edmond Sweany
 William Townd
 David Wislon
 James Wessells
 Nathaniel Webb
 Justus Whitney
 William Lemmon

Eleventh CompanyOfficers

1st Lt. John Miles	2d Lt. John Throop
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Men

Sergeants
 James Akin
 Edmond Sherman
 William Cooke
Bombardiers
 George Dixon
 Elnathan Miles
Drummer
 John Willcox
Matrosses
 William Alley
 Oliver Bradly
 Samuel Borroughs
 Nathaniel Bishop
 Thomas Bills
 Jacob Barns

Gunners
 Jared Chittenden
 John Thomas
Fifer
 William Wise
Matrosses
 John McCloud
 Thomas Coshall
 Jotham Fenton
 Samuel Gibson
 John Jackson
 Christopher Leach
 Guy Lester
 Caleb Lester
 Brampton Hitchcock
 Jehabod Alling

Muster Rolls of companies belonging to the Third Continental Artillery while stationed at Pluckemin from December, 1778, to June, 1779.

Regimental Officers

Colonel John Crane (Commander)
Lieutenant Colonel John Popkins
Charles Knowles (Pay Master)
Thomas Parker (Quartermaster)
Dr. Samuel Adams (Surgeon)
B.A. Upham (Surgeon's Mate)

Fourth Company

Officers

Capt. Benjamin Frothingham
Capt. Lt. Isaiah Bussey

1st Lt. Jacob Goldwaith
2d Lt. John Harris

Men

Sergeant Major
Charles Newcomb
Drum Major

Joshua Hardy
Sergeants
Ephraim Groves
Abraham Rand
Nathaniel Keyes
Lika Haydon
Henry Luckis

Bombardiers
William Gibson
Nathan Lewis
Lemuel Stoddard
Joseph Swartridge
Drummer

Peter Lanman
Matrosses
Robert Beneraft
Ebenezer Bill
Nathaniel Bill
David Burrell
William Booth
George Calder
Jese Fosdick

Quartermaster Sergeant

Thomas Blake
Fife Major
Samuel Willis

Corporals
Thomas Morgan
Thomas Glover
Cyras Haydan
Binony Howard

Gunners
Asa Adams
Daniel Wheeler
David Southland
Lemuel Gates
Samuel Gates

Matrosses
Henry Fry
Jonah Jordan
Joseph Morse
Mathew O'Bryan
Nathaniel Pitts
Lewis Gifferlet
Julian Jean
Charles Linott
Ralph Woolman

Fifth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Winthrop Sargent
1st Lt. James Hall

2d Lt. Joseph Bliss

MenSergeant

Heuben Jagger

Drummer

John Saunders

Matrosses

David Austin

Cornelius Bengen

Thomas Bagnell

Phillip Brooks

Nicholas Le Clair

John Guillard

Jacob German

Bartholemew Hurly

Gunners

Irmes Nist

William Burt

Nathaniel Fuller

Matrosses

John Hooper

Michael Kirclin

Ephraim Ridlin

Samuel Vickry

Joseph Diott

Elijah Vickry

John Wedge

Eighth CompanyOfficers

Capt. Nathaniel Donnell
 Capt. Lt. Thomas Vose
 1st Lt. Joseph Perry

2d Lt. Daniel McLane
 2d Lt. Joseph Driskill
 2d Lt. William Moor

Men

Sergeant Major
 Asa Copland
Drum Major
 William Laudon
Sergeants
 Nathan Champlin
 Silas Barber
 John Cockel
 James Wilsey
 Lott House
 Henry Scheineman
Bombardiers
 John James Mordough
 Joseph Hackey
 Gail Cole
 Thomas Shepan
 Jacob Whilter
Drummer
 William Woodstock
Matrosses
 Joseph Allen
 Matthew Asterman
 James Boudino
 Pattisius Band
 Francis Bertho
 Charles Burman
 Samuel Brown
 Joseph Boucarut
 John M'Coy
 James Doutey
 James Sinnix

Quarter Master Sergeant

John Eayers

Corporals

Miles Hubbard
 Matthew Hopkins
 Emanuel Jockey
 John Harwood
 Ephraim Coock
 John Gartsee

Gunners

Abraham Brinton
 George Wood
 Peter Money
 Andrew Kemper
 Richard Van Osman
Fifer

Benons Harris

Matrosses

John Dewitt
 Patrick McDormitt
 John Good
 Michael Geer
 Matthew Green
 Hugh Jones
 John Kester
 James Krauss
 William Kelly
 Emmanuel Lewis
 George Ogilsby
 Robert Robinson
 Peter Vunck

Twelfth CompanyOfficers

Capt. John Lillie
 Capt. Lt. Thomas Barr

1st Lt. Jacob Kemper
 2d Lt. John Liswell

MenSergeants

Ephraim Milton
 John Jackman
 John Pocock
 Henry Stevens

Bombardiers

Thomas McDowl
 Neal Campbel
 Ben Cleaveland
 Ben Hunt

John Robinson

Drummer

Stephen Green

Matrosses

John Brown
 Lewis Cary
 Peter Elinnd
 Daniel Elmore
 Antony Francis
 Davis Francks
 Charles Hewet
 John Jones

Corporals

George Barron
 William Haydon
 Dennis Hogan
 Jeremiah Smith

Gunners

Robert Hawkings
 Michael Moore
 Matthew Thompson
 John McKenzie

Matrosses

John Moore
 Christian Moore
 James Murphy
 Archibald Nelson
 Francis Pickard
 Alexander Ross
 John Radenbacker
 Ephraim Sufferance
 Christo Willing
 Rees Pugh

Muster Rolls of Captain Noah Nicols's and Captain Anthony Post's companies of Artillery Artificers stationed at Pluckemin between December, 1778, and June, 1779.

Nicols's Company

Officers

Capt. Noah Nicols
Capt. Nathaniel Coll

M.S. T. Patten
Lt. Bela Nicholas

Men

Jonathan Bates
Ebenezer Bills
Seth Badioch
Samuel Bunn
Jonathan Bradford
C. Cortis
Silvanus Cook
Benjamin Colemore
Israel Cowing
Edward Dammon
Daniel Edwards
Samuel Freeman
Josiah Fuller
? Hous
Abnor Holmes
J. Hutter
Samuel Horton
Ebenezer Jackson

Milyle Jay
J. Parker
Levi Man
Augustus Poice
Jenkins Palmer
Nathaniel Peck
Stephen Rogers
James Stodder
Oliver Sutson
Boylston Potter
James Butler
J. Sears
Benjamin Stevens
Samuel Stutson
Gershom Spear
J. Thorp
Thomas Wood

Post's Company

Officers

Capt. Anthony Post
Lt. Garret Brower

Lt. Samuel Johnson

Men

Oliver Ceuley
Nehemiah Barton
David Shaddel
Thomas Dolphin
Ebenezer Byram
Thomas Harrison
Abraham Brower

Thomas Whitman
Benjamin Hatch
David Knapp
Josiah Clark
Darius Shearman
Abell Sherman
Levy Hatch

Muster Roll of Captain Cornelius Austin's Continental Armourers stationed at Pluckemin between December, 1778, and June, 1779.

Officers

Capt. Cornelius Austin Superintendent John Darbin
Superintendent Godfrey Lowry

Men

Thomas Worin
John Milikin
Robert Divlin
George Gordin
Benjamin Gould
Abraham Arkins
Oliver Nuton
Patrick Cara
Stephen Varden
John Howel
Nathan Hull

John Cowden
Jacob Rupert
John Willion
Jonathan Fenton
Charles Wood
Asa Bala
Ebenezer Snow
Joseph Palmer
Adam Wigat
Mats Ryer
Daniel Shay

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and 130 proved to be most helpful for this
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