

NEW JERSEY CONTINENTAL LINE

IN THE

VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF 1781.

BY

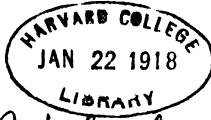
WILLIAM S. STRYKER,

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY.

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“NEW JERSEY AT YORKTOWN.”

Six years of alternate victory and defeat to the American arms had passed away, and the seventh year opened with no brilliant prospect of the successful issue of the patriotic struggle for independence. On the first of the New Year of 1781 the Pennsylvania Continental Line again protested against the treatment which they had received from Congress—food insufficient in quantity and quality, great want of clothing, no pay for the entire previous year. The disaffection reached also, by January 18th, to the New Jersey troops, with whom for years they had been associated in camp, on the march and in battle. Their protests were for some time unheeded, and their officers and men substituted threats. Sir Henry Clinton, hearing of this conduct, thought it meant a willingness to desert the cause, and he sent his emissaries among them, but these they hung. Viewed in the light of to-day, it is no wonder these demands were made in such forcible language and violent spirit, as the necessity of preserving themselves from starvation and death seems to have been the paramount reason for their unmilitary conduct. Had they not been patriots in very heart, the desertion of their flag and, possibly, the dissolution of the army would, ere this, have taken place. Their conduct, bad although it was, had the effect to arouse the Continental Congress and the State Legislatures to the imperative need of their better and more efficient support. The threat of a body of soldiery against superior authority, no matter for a cause ever so just, is mutiny, and as such it was regarded. Although the Government had not performed its duty toward its troops, yet these troops had openly revolted, and punish-

ment was instantly inflicted and the insurrection crushed. Even then Lafayette said of them: "This only proves that human patience has its limits, as no European army would endure the tenth part of such sufferings; that citizens alone can support nudity, hunger, cold, labor and the absolute want of that pay which is necessary to soldiers who are more hardy and more patient, I believe, than any others in existence." But the French nation was about to aid in a most important manner the army of the infant republic. Lafayette, with his wise counsel, and Rochambeau, with his purse, supplied for the time the gold which the troops so greatly needed. With the loan of twenty thousand dollars the disaffection of the men was allayed, and they were soon ready for the hardships of another campaign.

The New Jersey Line was composed, to a very great extent, of the officers and men who had taken an active part in the operations before Quebec, had opened the battle of Brandywine, had suffered so severely at Germantown, had fought a good fight on their own fields of Monmouth, had distinguished themselves in Sullivan's campaign against the Six Nations, and now, as veterans of the Continental Establishment, were still ready to do battle in liberty's cause. No better officers ever drew a sword blade, no truer men ever sighted the long barrel of a fire-lock.

COLONEL ELIAS DAYTON, after the resignation of Brigadier-General Maxwell, was the senior officer of the New Jersey troops, and for two years and a half their brave and gallant commander. In every engagement in which these soldiers took part, Colonel Dayton gained new honor, and at the close of the war he was made a General Officer. He was a personal friend of Washington, and greatly relied on by him in council and in battle.

COLONEL MATTHIAS OGDEN entered the New Jersey service as Lieutenant Colonel, and was made Colonel of the First Battalion, January 1, 1777. He was badly wounded at the storming of the heights of Quebec. On his recovery he joined his command and

always distinguished himself in the field. He remained in service until the close of the war.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS BARBER was one of the most talented young officers in the Continental service. With a mind fond of study, he devoted himself at the opening of the struggle to acquiring a full knowledge of the art of war. He served at different times with distinction on the staff of Baron Steuben, Lord Stirling, General Greene and General Sullivan; was several times wounded, and gained great credit for valor at Monmouth. He fought bravely from the beginning of the war to the day peace was declared, and then, sad fate, was killed that very day by the falling of a tree.

MAJOR JOHN N. CUMMING was a brilliant young officer who entered the military service in November, 1775, as a Lieutenant, and, passing through all the grades, had command of the Third Regiment when the war closed. His services during this campaign were conspicuous, and he received well-deserved honor.

CAPTAIN AARON OGDEN was commissioned at the beginning of the war, in his brother's regiment. He was a skillful and very meritorious officer, and held many important staff positions during the Revolutionary struggle. He became a lawyer after the war, was a Senator of the United States in 1801, and Governor of New Jersey in the opening years of the second war with Great Britain.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN FORMAN commenced his military life at the disastrous battle of Long Island, with the Militia of New Jersey, in General Heard's Brigade. Soon after, he joined the Jersey Continental Line, distinguished himself in every engagement with that organization, and at the close of the war appears as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment.

On February 20th, General Washington issued instructions to Major-General the Marquis de Lafayette to assume immediate command of a body of select troops destined for service in Virginia against the traitor Arnold. This force consisted of three battalions of twelve hundred soldiers, taken mostly from the Continental troops

of the New England States and from the New Jersey Brigade. The New Jersey contingent consisted of light infantry companies detailed from the regiments of the line, the detachment being formed into a provisional battalion of thirteen officers and one hundred and forty-eight enlisted men, and the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Barber was ordered in command. A hurried preparation for departure was made. The battalion passed through Pompton, Morristown, Princeton to Trenton, New Jersey, the last week in February. At every place along the route the good people of the State, who knew these men by name and reputation, provided them with quarters, with food and fuel. On the first of March they entered boats at the Landing at Trenton, just below the falls; passed Philadelphia the next day, and on the third instant arrived at the Head of Elk. The detachment marched then to Annapolis and Baltimore.

On the arrival of this force at Baltimore, April 17th, it was found to be destitute of shoes, and their ragged clothing was unfit for a summer campaign in Virginia. Lafayette, however, on his own credit, obtained money and procured the needed supplies and the suitable clothing. Marching again by way of Alexandria and Frederickburg he arrived at Richmond, Virginia, April 29th, just as the British General William Phillips was about to occupy that city. On hearing of Lafayette's approach he abandoned Richmond. General Lafayette was joined in Virginia by Baron Steuben and General Muhlenberg and the troops which they commanded, and a considerable body of Virginia militia under Brigadier-General Thomas Nelson, afterward the able and patriotic Governor of the State.

General Phillips had been sent to Virginia by Sir Henry Clinton with two thousand men to aid Arnold; on his arrival, March 25th, had assumed the chief command, and on April 18th had begun active operations. On the 9th of May, General Phillips took possession of Petersburg, a detachment of militia under Steuben only

opposing, and then Lafayette cannonaded it. General Phillips, whom Jefferson called "the proudest man of the proudest nation on earth," was taken seriously ill with fever, and, as he lay dying in the cellar of the Bolingbroke house, where he had been taken for safety, the shells from Lafayette's artillery came crashing into the splendid mansion. "Won't they let me die in peace?" he said. On the 13th of May he expired.

Arnold again came to the command on the death of General Phillips. During the following week he sent a communication to General Lafayette, but he refused to have any official intercourse with one who had tried to betray his country.

On May 20th Arnold was superseded at Petersburg by Lieutenant-General the Earl Cornwallis, who arrived that day from Wilmington, North Carolina, with a considerable force. Cornwallis was full of expectant victory, and said to his military friends and admirers about him, "The boy cannot escape me." The "boy" Lafayette, not yet twenty-four years of age, full of dash, eager for fight, now, when the pressure of supreme command had been placed on his shoulders, was prudent, obedient to Washington's orders, and disposed to annoy Cornwallis and damage him whenever an opportunity occurred, rather than risk a battle with possibly fatal results. On May 18th, by Washington's orders, he assumed command of all the American troops in Virginia.

On May 26th Cornwallis received from New York reinforcements of about eighteen hundred men, and General Arnold was soon after sent to report to Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief. The British force was now fully seven thousand effectives, and a still more active campaign was begun. Lafayette, knowing full well that he could not hold Richmond against any such force as the British column, evacuated it May 27th, and marched across the Chickahominy toward the Rappahannock river. Then the dreaded Tarleton, with his dragoons, and the scarcely less ferocious Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, commenced their predatory raids through the

country thereabouts—ravaging houses, taking the stores of the people, scattering the Legislative Assembly at Charlotteville, pillaging “Monticello,” the mansion of Governor Jefferson, and capturing a few important and zealous patriots. Much to the chagrin of Simcoe, he failed to capture the author of the Declaration of Independence.

Lafayette and his battalions of light infantry were, June 10th, joined by General Anthony Wayne and nearly a thousand regular soldiers of Pennsylvania. Cornwallis occupied Richmond June 16th, but four days thereafter abandoned it and marched to Williamsburg, the youthful soldier and his command being close on his footsteps. On his way to Williamsburg the American riflemen, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Butler, attacked the British force at Spencer’s Ordinary, June 26th, and inflicted some damage. Cornwallis left Williamsburg July 4th, crossed the James river, and two days afterward the whole British army was attacked with great bravery at Green Spring Plantation, near Jamestown, by General Wayne and his Pennsylvania Continentals.

A call was now made upon Cornwallis to reinforce the army at New York, and he prepared to obey the order of General Clinton and then virtually to abandon the subjugation of Virginia; for Clinton had heard that Count de Grasse had sent word to General Washington that he would soon report himself with his West Indian fleet for service in American waters, and he confidently believed that the reduction of New York was contemplated. However, at noon, on July 20th, the first order of Clinton was countermanded, and the troops which had been placed on transports destined for the north, reported again for duty with Cornwallis’ army.

General Lafayette himself told the story that about this time he eagerly desired information of the movements and strength of the British army. With much persuasion he induced Private Charles Morgan, of Captain Jonathan Forman’s company, First New Jersey Regiment, now doing duty with Barber’s Light Infantry Battalion,

a very brave and efficient soldier, to desert to the British and spy into their condition. He was obliged to promise him that if he was detected and suffered death that his true character should be widely published in the *New Jersey Gazettes*, so that his family and friends might suffer no reproach. On reaching the enemy's camp he was taken before his Lordship, and gave as a reason for his desertion that, while under General Washington he was satisfied, but being put under a Frenchman he did not like it, and so had left the service. Morgan performed military duty well, and created no suspicions in the minds of the British officers. One day he was sent for and asked by Cornwallis how long it would take the Marquis to cross the James river with his army. "Three hours, my Lord," he replied; "he has so many boats and so many men, and if you calculate you will see that it will only take three hours." This remark spoiled a scheme of Cornwallis'. Soon after this, Morgan induced five men to desert with him from the British army; they took one Hessian soldier on the outpost, and with these recruits he re-entered the American lines with all the information Lafayette desired. The Marquis offered him money and promotion, but he refused them both. He would take no pay for work as a spy; he declared himself unfitted to be an officer—all he wanted was his gun restored to him. This was done, and the Jersey soldier stepped back again into the ranks of his old battalion.

On the first day of August, Lord Cornwallis started for the old town of York, on the river of that name, soon followed by the several divisions of the British army. On the 22d instant his whole command had gathered at Yorktown and Gloucester, a village on the opposite side of the York river, and began to fortify these important posts.

General Lafayette in the meantime had established himself at the forks of the Mattaponi and Pamunky rivers, and had sent out his light troops around Gloucester to prevent a northward march, and another party to warn him of a movement, if such was proposed,

toward North Carolina. These parties had almost daily encounters with the British cavalry. Rochambeau said that "Lafayette advanced upon the enemy and retreated, as occasion required, with prudence and skill." He certainly did not care to risk a general engagement, for he said "a battle is an event which I shall try to keep off."

These movements of the two commanders, trivial though they may appear, and productive, as it would seem, of no grand results, were yet the opening parts of the grand scene soon to be played on the soil of the Old Dominion. Thus early had the boyish soldier began the environment of Yorktown, which Washington would a few days later in triumph complete. In all these preliminary manœuvres, in all the toils and the dangers, the splendid battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel Barber bore a conspicuous and an honorable part. General Lafayette said of this battalion, as well as of the other light infantry troops which he brought with him from the northern army: "They are the best troops that ever took the field; my confidence in them is unbounded; they are far superior to any British troops, and none will ever venture to meet them in equal numbers."

On May 22d, General Washington and the Count de Rochambeau, General-in-Chief of the French forces, met at Weathersfield, Connecticut, and a combined attack on Sir Henry Clinton and the British army in New York was determined upon. Various movements of American and French troops then began toward the Hudson river above and around New York. On July 18th, Washington, with one hundred and fifty New Jersey soldiers, reconnoitered the city from the top of the Palisades, at Fort Lee. The fleet of Count de Grasse was then hourly expected up the harbor to co-operate with the land forces. On July 21st, General Washington sent General David Forman, the noted partisan officer of Monmouth county, New Jersey, to communicate his wishes to the Admiral immediately on his arrival off Sandy Hook.

But on the 14th of August, Washington received a communication from Admiral de Barras, announcing that Admiral the Count de Grasse, would sail soon for the Chesapeake bay, and that his services and that of his fleet could only be retained until the middle of October. This changed the entire campaign. The reason for the change of base is carefully noted in Washington's diary. A messenger was immediately dispatched to inform Lafayette of his intention to send troops to Virginia, and probably to go there himself.

Still, however, keeping up the semblance of preparation for attack on New York, making his own army, as well as the enemy, think that all his energies were to be devoted to that object, Washington's plans were prepared and the movements determined at his headquarters on the bank of the Hudson river, for the environment, the assaulting, the capture of Lord Cornwallis on York river in Virginia.

On the 1st day of August, a muster was made of the New Jersey regiments, at Dobbs' Ferry, New York. At this muster Colonel Matthias Ogden, who had been taken prisoner November 4th, 1780, at Connecticut Farms, near Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, is reported still a prisoner of war, but he was exchanged soon after, and when his old command marched southward he was with them, ready to strike a revengeful blow for the treatment he had received in confinement in British prisons. On August 19th, the First New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Ogden, and the Second New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Dayton, with Colonel Hazen's "Congress' Own" Regiment, crossed the Hudson at Dobbs' Ferry, and marched fourteen miles to Paramus, Bergen county. The next day they marched twenty-four miles, to Second river, and on the 21st instant to Springfield, where they went into quarters, as if to threaten an occupation of Staten Island and a movement on New York City. Posts of troops were made at Springfield, at Morristown, and at Chatham, New Jersey. At the latter village magazines for military stores were

erected, large bake-ovens constructed, and the roads toward Staten Island were put in good order. Not a trace of these store-houses or ovens now remains.

A plan of the various cantonments of the American army was allowed in some way to get into the possession of the British chieftain. Two letters which Washington wrote about this time also fell into his hands and served a good purpose to keep Sir Henry Clinton impressed with the expectation of a direct attack on his post. He certainly was entirely deceived, for he said that "a thousand circumstances proved that New York was their object till De Grasse's pilots refused to carry his long-legged ships over the bar." It does not appear that he was fully undeceived before September 1st.

On August 23d the French allied troops passed the Hudson and they rendezvoused at Chatham. It seemed as if the arrival of the French fleet in the great harbor was all that was needed to commence the anticipated siege. On August 28th, the two Jersey regiments were joined at Springfield by a Rhode Island regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Olney commanding, one of the best disciplined and best equipped organizations in the service. These three regiments constituted one brigade, and were assigned position in marching orders in the center of the left column. The next day, the successful feint upon New York being complete, and Major-General William Heath being placed in command of all the troops not ordered on this expedition, the army, in three columns, marched southward and quartered at Brunswick Landing that night.

At Brunswick, as the last point, they appeared to the British as still seriously menacing Staten Island and New York. On Thursday, the 30th, they marched eighteen miles to Princeton, and the last day of the month, about four o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived at the bank of the Delaware river at Trenton. Considerable excitement was created in Trenton by the unexpected arrival of such a force of Continentals, and the fact that a splendid body of choice French

troops were hourly expected. At this place the American soldiers began fully to realize that they were about to take part in a campaign in the south.

General Washington had already arrived, August 30th, at the City Tavern in Philadelphia, and Generals Rochambeau and Chastellux reached the city the same day. The Commander-in-Chief went immediately to the State House to pay his respects to the Continental Congress then in session. The newspapers of that day say that the Quaker City was illuminated that night in honor of Washington, and that as he moved about among the people he was greeted with enthusiastic welcome. The able financier, Robert Morris, entertained him at his hospitable mansion.

On the first day of September, the New Jersey troops, with the other regiments of the American army, about two thousand men, now under command of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, crossed the Delaware river at Trenton Landing; the troops in boats and the horses and wagons fording the stream. Some of the military stores and ordnance were placed on frigates at Trenton, and sent down the river, under guard of the Second New York Regiment and Hazen's Regiment, to Christiana creek. But there was not enough transportation for the troops. The army marched that day over the bridge at Neshaminy creek and camped around the Red Lion Tavern in the village of Bensalem, Bucks county, on the highway between Philadelphia and Bristol. The following day, in the midst of the heat and dust, with the steady tramp of well trained troops, with tattered clothing and varied equipments, yet with an air of men well fitted for battle, they crossed the city of Philadelphia without halting, receiving all the time the greeting of the populace, and encamped on the other side of the Schuylkill river.

On September 3d, while the American army was making a short eight-mile march to The Plough, the French forces were passing through Philadelphia, welcomed with the shouts of the admiring

citizens, who had never before seen such a brilliant display of elegantly uniformed and equipped soldiery.

While this display of French martial glory was seen in the young nation's capital, an equally more important event was being enacted on Chesapeake bay. Count de Grasse had already arrived there from St. Domingo, with twenty-six battle-ships, besides several frigates and transports, and Major-General the Marquis de St. Simon, was this day, September 3d, landing his thirty-two hundred infantry at the wharf at Jamestown, and making immediate junction at Green Spring with the Marquis de Lafayette, to whom he reported for duty, although greatly his senior in rank and in age.

On September 4th, the Americans marched seventeen miles to a camp below Wilmington, to Iron Hill the next day, and the Jersey troops spent the night in a corn-field at the Head of Elk on September 6th, where Washington met them.

General Washington, on his way to this place, had been informed by an express of Count de Grasse's arrival, and he sent this glad information to Count de Rochambeau. But almost at the same hour, the French Admiral had to try the effect of his guns upon the English battle-ships. For, on the 5th instant, the British Admiral Graves had appeared with nineteen sail off Capes Charles and Henry, and by four o'clock the same afternoon they had engaged in a fierce naval conflict just outside these capes. They contended until dark in stubborn fight—Count de Grasse endeavoring to hold control of the Chesapeake, and yet to avoid so close a contest as would disable any ships he might need for the blockade he expected soon to establish. De Grasse had ninety officers and eighteen hundred seamen not yet returned from the duty of transporting General St. Simon's troops, which this day, with Lafayette's whole force, had occupied Williamsburg. The loss of the French was four officers and two hundred and twenty men killed and wounded, and the British ninety killed and two hundred and forty-six wounded. It was a very severe conflict, although a short one. For five days thereafter

the two fleets lay near each other, but neither cared to renew the battle. During this time, however, Count de Barras, another French Admiral, ranking Count de Grasse, but in this case waiving his rank, joined him with eight battle-ships of the line, two frigates and ten transports, with the infantry troops of Brigadier-General de Choisy, a complete French battering-train and a full supply of war material for a lengthy siege. On September 11th, Admiral Graves left for New York, and Count de Grasse sailed within the bay.

To return to the Jersey troops at the Head of Elk, September 6th, we find that sufficient transportation could not be furnished there for the army, and they were obliged to march toward Annapolis. They embarked, September 11th, at Plumb's Point, stopped a short time at Annapolis, beat down to the lower point of Poplar Island, then to Patuxent, and anchored in a cove of the York river, September 19th. The next day at dawn they entered the James river, passed the French fleet in Hampton Roads, and stopped off Newport News. On Sunday, September 23d, a part of the New Jersey troops were landed at the mouth of College creek, near Williamsburg. Another part still on shipboard the next day were with the Fifteenth Infantry of the line driven on shore, and vessels were sent to their assistance, and they were soon able to rejoin their comrades. A few hours thereafter, Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's battalion, which had spent six months on the peninsula, greeted their fellow Jerseymen on southern soil.

General Washington had left Baltimore September 9th, and just before midnight had reached his home at Mount Vernon. Rochambeau and his staff joined him there at dinner the next day, and General Chastellux and suite on the 11th of September, and on the 12th instant they all started to join Lafayette at Williamsburg, which they did the second day thereafter.

On Monday, September 17th, General Washington and General Knox, with Generals Rochambeau, Chastellux and Duportail, visited

the "Ville de Paris," of 104 guns, the flagship of Admiral de Grasse, where they were very handsomely received, and a complete plan of operations was matured.

Referring again to the New Jersey Line, we note the following General Order, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, September 24th: "Colonel Vose's, Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's and Lieutenant-Colonel Gimats' battalions of infantry will form a brigade to be commanded by Brigadier-General Muhlenberg. The two Jersey battalions and the Rhode Island battalion—a brigade to be commanded by Colonel Dayton." The effect of this order was to put Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's New Jersey battalion in the First Brigade of Lafayette's division, and Colonel Ogden's and Colonel Dayton's regiments in the Second Brigade of General Lincoln's division.

The last of the allied troops, now about 12,000 regulars and 4,000 militia, reached Williamsburg and were fully organized September 26th. It was then ordered that every officer and soldier in condition to march must respond to the roll-call the next evening. A part of the advance line was established with General Clinton's and Colonel Dayton's brigades as the division on the left of the American army. The whole column was ordered to march at five o'clock on the morning of September 28th by different routes toward Yorktown. "If the enemy should be tempted to meet the army on its march," General Washington particularly enjoined, "the troops to place their principal reliance on the bayonet, that they may prove the vanity of the boast which the British make of their peculiar prowess in deciding battles with that weapon." The whole army came up on Friday, September 28th, within two miles of the British outer works, and lay on their arms that night.

The next day each brigade was ordered, under direction of General Duportail, commander of the corps of engineers, to throw up a small earthwork in front of their respective camping ground. Major William Barber, of New Jersey, in General Orders, was

appointed Inspector to the division commanded by General Lafayette. He had been his Deputy Adjutant-General in the previous part of this campaign. The whole day was spent in a careful reconnoissance of the fortifications of the British at Yorktown, and some slight skirmishing ensued as the first movements were made to encircle the town. Lord Cornwallis, also, on their approach, abandoned his outworks at Pigeon Quarter, and retired his troops within the redoubts near the village. These exterior works were immediately occupied by the allied forces, although it cost the life of Colonel Alexander Scammell, at one time Washington's Adjutant-General, a gallant and beloved officer from New Hampshire, who was in command of a light infantry battalion that came from the north with Washington's army. Four new redoubts were also begun and nearly finished by the working of the fatigued parties all night; the first line of circumvallation was completed, and the besieging troops found themselves quickly in an exceedingly favorable position for future operations.

From the maps published soon after these events, it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's battalion lay along Wormley's creek, on the extreme right of the army, and that Colonel Dayton's brigade of Jerseymen and Rhode Islanders were encamped on the road to Hampton, just on the left of the Virginia militia.

On October 1st, Colonel Dayton was detailed as President of a General Court-Martial, and as such he continued on duty for nearly a week. Colonel Ogden had command of his brigade during that time. During the week the army was busy in bringing up six miles from Trebell's Landing, on the James river, the heavy ordnance which Admiral De Barras had brought, and the artillery which General Knox had collected at Philadelphia and brought by the Head of Elk and James river. The bookseller of Boston was about to exhibit the greatest skill in a great bombardment, the final triumph of his military glory in the war.

Gloucester Point, on the north side of York river, opposite Yorktown, had been occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, with 700 British Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton and his legion. General de Choisy had command of the American and French troops; the Duke de Lauzun, Colonel of French Cavalry, undertook to look after Tarleton; these, with 800 marines from Admiral de Barras' squadron, and some Virginia militia, under Brigadier-General George Weedon, completed the investment of Gloucester.

On October 3d, six captains, twelve subalterns, eighteen sergeants and three hundred rank and file from Dayton's brigade were ordered for picket duty at night, and from that time until the close of the siege about one-third of the army were on fatigue duty—every day and two nights were spent in camp to one spent in picket duty on the advance lines.

On the night of October 5th, Colonel Dayton's brigade was on picket duty again, and the countersign was "New Jersey." The next day General Washington congratulated the army on the victory at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, and praised the good conduct of General Greene. The regulations for the future conduct of the siege, in fifty-four articles, were promulgated the same day for the use and government of the army. In the midst of the gloom of that stormy night, General Lincoln, with 4,300 men, broke ground for the first parallel, its right on the river and the left on a deep ravine, nearly two miles long and about six hundred yards from the enemy. The parallel was nearly perfected the next day, October 7th, and the Light Infantry of Lafayette's division entered the trenches with music, and hoisted their colors on the parapet. For several days following fatigue parties were busy day and night in surrounding the redoubts with palisades and putting all the guns in correct position.

On the 8th of October two orders were issued of special interest:

"For the present, the Jersey troops under the immediate command of Colonel Dayton are to be formed into one battalion, under

the orders of Colonel Ogden, Lieutenant-Colonel De Hart and Major Hollinshead."

"Scammell's Light Infantry Regiment is divided into two—one to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, and the other by Major Cumming."

The effect of these orders was to unite temporarily the First and Second Regiments of New Jersey and place them both as one organization under the command of Colonel Matthias Ogden, with Lieutenant-Colonel William D'Hart and Major John Hollinshead as the other field officers, to relieve Colonel Dayton of regimental duty and allow him to give his entire time to his brigade, and to transfer Major John N. Cumming to a battalion of light infantry troops in General Hazen's Second Brigade, which had been part of the regiment organized by the lamented Scammell, and since his death had been in charge of Washington's devoted Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel David Humphreys. Captain Richard Cox, of the First New Jersey Regiment, was appointed Brigade-Major to Colonel Dayton.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of October 8th, the French opened on the British left with four twelve-pounders and six mortars and howitzers. Two hours later, the Americans joined in the cannonade with six eighteen and twenty-four pounders, two mortars and two howitzers. Doctor Thatcher, in his military journal, says General Washington fired the first gun. Cornwallis said "the British guns were silenced, works much damaged, and loss of men considerable." The bombardment continued through the night, and during the following day the discharge of cannon and mortars was almost incessant. General Lafayette's troops were in the trenches. During the day, Colonel Ogden's regiment was called upon to make 33 saucissons, 33 gabions, 110 fascines and 330 pickets, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's battalion 29 saucissons, 29 gabions, 99 fascines and 290 pickets, for staking the saucissons. The French and Americans placed many more guns and mortars in

position this day, and they joined in the cannonade. At night, red-hot shot were fired into the British ships off Yorktown shore, and the frigate Charon, of 44 guns, and three transports were burned.

On the night of October 11th, the second parallel was made by Baron Steuben's division, about seven hundred and fifty yards long and three hundred yards nearer the enemy. The three days thereafter were devoted to strengthening the entrenchment and planting the batteries, while the shot from the first parallel was passing over their heads.

On the 13th of October the "weekly state of the Continental Army under the immediate command of His Excellency General Washington, in camp before York, Va.," was made, by which it appears that Colonel Dayton's brigade mustered 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 3 Majors, 14 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 1 Chaplain, 2 Adjutants, 1 Paymaster, 2 Quartermasters, 2 Surgeons, 2 Surgeons' Mates, 3 Sergeant-Majors, 2 Quartermaster-Sergeants, 2 Drum-Majors, 1 Fife-Major, 60 Sergeants, 33 drummers and fifers, and of rank and file 562 fit for duty, 33 on special duty, 90 present sick, 51 absent sick, 387 on command, 47 on extra service, 3 on furlough—in all 155 officers, 1,173 rank and file; total, 1,328. This includes, it will be remembered, Olney's Rhode Island regiment, as well as Ogden's New Jersey regiment.

It had been found by October 14th that two redoubts on the left of the British line commanded nearly the entire second parallel of the allied troops, and greatly annoyed the men on duty in the trenches with exploding bombs and royal grenades. It was determined that the capture of the redoubts must be attempted that Sunday night. The American Light Infantry under General Lafayette were ordered to take the redoubt on the bank of the York river, and the other bastion redoubt, one-fourth of a mile distant, was assigned for capture to the French Grenadiers under Major-General the Baron de Viomenil. Lieutenant-Colonel Gimat's bat-

talion, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's battalion, Major Nicholas Fish being in command, and eighty men of Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens' battalion were the American storming party, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barber's Jersey Light Infantry was selected as the supporting column. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hamilton had charge of this assault. It had just been determined that Lieutenant-Colonel Barber and his battalion should lead the attack, but Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton made claim that the night was his "tour of duty." The appeal was allowed, and New Jersey lost the honor of leading the assaulting column. The French party was led by Count William de Deuxponts, with his own Grenadiers and the Grenadiers of the Regiment Gatenois. About eight o'clock in the evening, on a rocket signal, both parties, with unloaded rifles, sprang to the palisades and in friendly rivalry assaulted the two redoubts. The party of Americans pulled away the abattis themselves, and scaled the fort with great intrepidity. The New Jersey battalion followed close on the attacking column, was with them in the very charge, prompt in the escalade, and entered the fort with the advance. Lieutenant-Colonel Barber received a slight wound, Captain Aaron Ogden a contusion from a cannon ball, and Major William Barber was also wounded in the same manner. Lafayette particularly mentioned his Inspector, in his report, as having distinguished himself in the fight. The French had somewhat more difficulty in taking the redoubt assigned them. It contained a larger force, and was more strongly defended. The abattis had first to be removed by a detachment of sappers under a galling fire, but when this was finished, the French column poured over the parapet with great military ardor.

General de Viomenil, before the assault, had been disposed to banter General Lafayette that he would get his work first, because he thought French troops were better fitted for the assault. When Lafayette had taken his redoubt, with keen pleasantry he sent his wounded New Jersey aide, Major Barber, to tell the Baron he was

in his fort, to ask where he was, and to offer him, if he needed it, some aid from American soldiers.

The Americans had 40 men, the French 92 men killed and wounded. Lafayette, in his report, says, "Colonel Barber's battalion, which was the first in the supporting column, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmost alacrity. The Colonel was slightly wounded." When the redoubts were carried, Washington remarked to General Knox, "The work is done, and well done." The fatigue parties immediately entered the forts, and by the next day they were included in the second parallel, and howitzers were being discharged from them into the British lines.

The French at this time had two twenty-four pounders and six mortars and howitzers, which commanded the entire York river, and made communication with Gloucester somewhat dangerous.

Just at daybreak, October 16th, a British party of 350 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Abercrombie, made a sortie from Yorktown, and spiked with their bayonets eleven guns on the unfinished part of the works. They were soon compelled to retire; the guns were restored, and that night they were again playing on the besieged town.

The complete failure of this attack, the strong cordon of batteries around Yorktown, the utter destruction of the British entrenchments, the whole post itself becoming each hour more untenable, the distress and sickness raging in the town, induced Lord Cornwallis to make an effort to escape from the net which the "boy" Lafayette had first set for him, and in which Washington had now surely entangled him. Just before midnight, he attempted in despair to transfer a large body of his troops in boats to Gloucester Point, intending to break through General de Choisy's and General Weedon's lines, and march northward toward Philadelphia to join General Clinton. But when they had embarked for the crossing, a severe storm of wind and rain, like a southern tornado, struck the

boats, drove them down the river, and rendered too hazardous any more attempts of the kind that night.

On October 17th, the allied troops had six batteries and sixty pieces of artillery with which they opened the daily fierce cannonade of shot and shell. This they proposed to continue two days and two nights, and then assault Yorktown. But at ten o'clock a drummer beat a parley from the British works and the firing ceased. In two hours thereafter four commissioners, selected by the respective commanders, met at Moore's house, behind the first parallel, and a basis of surrender of Yorktown and Gloucester was discussed.

On October 19th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the articles of capitulation were signed, and at two o'clock in the afternoon Brigadier-General Charles O'Hara, at the request of Lord Cornwallis, paraded the British troops sullen and despondent, the Hessian mercenaries proud and still defiant; in all, only 3,800 men capable of bearing arms, with all their standards furled, and to the music of an old British march—"The World Turned Upside Down." General O'Hara then surrendered the sword of Cornwallis to General Lincoln, and the British troops took off their equipments and threw down their arms. The allied troops entered immediately into possession of the enemy's works. Lieutenant-Colonel Barber and his men were not present at the ceremony. They were on duty, guarding the trenches that day, but Colonel Ogden's regiment was in the reviewing line. The force at Gloucester Point also surrendered at the same time to the French troops.

General Washington says in his diary that the following were the casualties during the siege: Americans, 23 killed and 65 wounded; French, 52 killed and 134 wounded; British, 156 killed, 326 wounded and 70 missing.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the casualties in the New Jersey Line during the operations before Yorktown:

	Lieut.-Col. Francis Barber, wounded October 14th.
	Major William Barber, " "
	Captain Aaron Ogden, " "
Sergeant	David Lee, Barber's battalion, died November 4th.
Private	Thomas Chumard, Barber's battalion, died October 24th.
"	Jahiel Hull, Barber's battalion, killed October 14th.
"	Benjamin Lewis, Barber's battalion, killed October 14th.
"	John Whitaker, Barber's battalion, killed October 14th.
Corporal	Thomas Prendergrass, First Regiment, wounded Oct. 6th.
Private	William Minthorn, First Regiment, killed October 6th.
Private	Jacob Hall, Second Regiment, wounded October 6th.
"	Remington Ewing, Second Regiment, wounded October 6th, lost a leg.

Count Axel de Fersen, Aide-de-Camp to Rochambeau, remarks that "but ten balls and a bomb were found in Yorktown when it capitulated." More than 1,500 sick and wounded were found in the town.

On the very day of the surrender, Admiral Digby, so long promised by Clinton, so eagerly expected by Cornwallis, left New York with 7,000 men on twenty-six ships of the line to reinforce the beleaguered town of York. He arrived off the Capes on October 24th. He was too late. "The play is over," said Lafayette, "and the fifth act has just been closed."

The orders of General Washington, congratulating his troops, were issued October 20th, and Lord Cornwallis came to pay his respects to the victorious commander. At a dinner given by Washington to his own and the French officers, Cornwallis, also being present, the British soldier, in his speech said, alluding to a former occasion when they had commanded opposing armies on New Jersey soil, and the American Chief had come off the victor; "When the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in this long and arduous contest becomes matter of history, fame will gather your brightest laurels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Chesapeake."

In the unpublished diary of Lieutenant Samuel M. Shute, of Colonel Ogden's New Jersey Regiment, a complete return is given "of all the prisoners taken in the garrisons of York and Gloucester, October 19th, 1781," certified to as a true copy taken from the original official records :

1 Lieutenant-General, 1 Brigadier-General, 2 Colonels, 14 Lieutenant-Colonels, 15 Majors, 90 Captains, 174 Lieutenants, 46 Ensigns, 3 Cornets, 4 Chaplains, 6 Adjutants, 18 Quartermasters, 18 Surgeons, 25 Surgeons' Mates, 375 Sergeants, 173 Drummers and Fifers, 5,929 rank and file, 17 in Hospital Department, 93 Assistants in Quartermaster, Provost Marshal and Wagon Master Department, 80 followers of the army—in all, 7,084 men, with 1,000 seamen. This statement appears to be a little different from many other returns published.

It is worthy of mention that among the prisoners were a Captain, a Lieutenant, and two enlisted men of Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk's Third New Jersey Volunteers of General Skinner's brigade of Tory Jerseymen.

On Sunday, October 21st, Colonel Dayton's brigade was on guard duty, and again on the 23d instant.

At midnight, October 24th, Lieutenant-Colonel Tench Tilghman, an Aide-de-Camp of General Washington, aroused the sleeping city of Philadelphia as he announced the glad news of the capture of Cornwallis and his army. Congress met him the next morning with joyful greeting, reverently gave thanks to God for this signal triumph of the arms of the young nation, and illuminated their city brilliantly in the evening.

On October 27th we find, from the *New Jersey Gazette*, that the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was celebrated in Trenton, New Jersey, with every mark of joy and festivity. At eleven o'clock, services were held in the Presbyterian Church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Spencer. At noon, the people in the town, with Governor Livingston, General Dickinson and the Legislature, gathered

in assemblage on the common, from three to seven o'clock an elegant entertainment was partaken of, toasts drank, patriotic speeches made, and in the evening the whole village was brightly illuminated. This feeling of joy spread over the whole country.

To return to the victorious army in Virginia. On October 27th, General Clinton's brigade, with Colonel Ogden's regiment, were at work leveling the works about Yorktown. On the 29th instant Colonel Ogden was ordered to report as President of a Court-Martial, but on October 30th Colonel Vose, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, took his place, Colonel Ogden being ordered "out of camp on particular duty." What this duty was does not appear.

On the last day of October, Major-General the Marquis de St. Simon embarked his troops, and on November 4th, Admiral de Grasse, loaded with the well-earned plaudits of a happy people, receiving, also, the warm expressions of gratitude from Congress and from Washington for his well-planned and well-executed blockade of the York river and Chesapeake bay, for the efficient support he had given the allied forces, sailed past the Capes into the Atlantic ocean, and returned to his station off the West Indies. The Count de Rochambeau and his army went into quarters at Williamsburg, where they remained until the summer of the following year. Much of the glory of this brilliant campaign is due and has always been awarded to this splendid French officer.

Part of the American troops were transported by water to the Head of Elk. The New Jersey troops marched by land to that place, and the united column marched northward, receiving everywhere the shouts of the people for their great victory. They soon after went into winter quarters—the Jerseymen at "The Huts," at Morristown, General Clinton's brigade at Pompton, New Jersey, and the rest of the army on the banks of the Hudson river. The prisoners taken at the capitulation of Yorktown were sent, October 21st, some to Fredericktown, Maryland, and others to Winchester,

Virginia ; the New Jersey and New York regiments escorting nearly 2,000 of the British troops as far as Fredericktown, Virginia.

The Virginia campaign of 1781, brilliantly conceived and rapidly executed, had ended in a complete triumph for the armies of the allied nations. The New Jersey Continentals in the bitter distress of the first days of the year had sullied their good name, but on Southern soil, with gallant deeds and with their life-blood, had made it white again. Already, as the effect of their own and their brave comrades' valor, signs began to appear of an abandonment by the British of a contest with a people determined to be free.

NEW JERSEY CONTINENTAL LINE

AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, VA.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

Francis Barber, Lieutenant Colonel.
Ephraim Whitlock, Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Jacob Harris, Surgeon's Mate.

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN AARON OGDEN'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

Aaron Ogden, Captain.

Benjamin Bedel,	Sergeant.	Benjamin Osmun,	Corporal.
John George,	"	Abijah Scudder,	"
John Hubble,	"		
Bryant, Benjamin	Private.	Ross, Levi	Private.
Buzzy, Daniel	"	Sears, Samuel	"
Cook, Charles	"	Todd, John	"
Emmons, Abraham	"	Weston, William	"
Gage, Edward	"	Wherry, Robert	"
Kent, Jonas	"	Wright, Joseph	"
Read, George	"		

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN RICHARD COX'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

Wessel T. Stout, Second Lieutenant.

William Broderick, Corporal.

Banghart, Barney	Private.	Lyons, William	Private.
Brewer, Paul	"	Mapes, William	"
Brown, Timothy	"	McCully, John	"
Chumard, Thomas	"	Morris, James	"
Died in Virginia, Oct. 24th, 1781.		Norcross, Benjamin	"
Courtney, Luke	Private.	Smith, George	"
Flinner, Henry	"	Smith, Peter	"
Hogg, Richard	"	Stives, William	"

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DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIATT'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

William Piatt,	Captain.	
William Tuttle,	. . . . .	Ensign.	
Richard Jackson,	Corporal.	William Dunneen,	Fifer.
Dunfield, Henry	Private.	Stilwell, William	Private.
Hall, Nathan	"	Whitmore, Amos	"
Johnson, John	"		

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN JOSEPH I. ANDERSON'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

John Reed,	. . . . .	Lieutenant.	
James Burch,	. . . . .	Sergeant.	
James Riley,	. . . . .	"
William Ross,	. . . . .	"
Aumock, Thomas	Private.	Johnson, Isaac	Private.
Carney, Lawrence	"	Lipes, John	"
Colston, James	"	Mahone, Daniel	"
Fowler, Joseph	"	Radley, William	"
Garrison, Bennet	"	Rhea, James	"
Grace, John	"	Tarbill, Nathan	"
Harding, John	"	Thomas, Valentine	"
Hobbs, Elisha	"	Van Varrick, James	"
Hottman, George,	"	Voorhees, Garret	"

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MITCHELL'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

John Miller,	Sergeant.	James Burrowes,	Fifer.
Chandler, Martin	Private.	Royal, David	Private.
Gordon, David	"	Ruker, John	"
Halsey, Josiah	"	Sullivan, Timothy	"
Ogden, Eliakum	"	Toomy, Samuel	"
Peters, Levi	"	Walsh, David	"

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN JOHN HOLMES' COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

Eden Burrows,		Lieutenant.	
Peter Dougherty,		Drummer.	
Bryant, John	Private.	Shaffey, William	Private.
Coryell, John	"		

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN GILES MEAD'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

Nathaniel Osborne,		Corporal.	
Fowler, David	Private.	Lyons, Serring	Private.
Headley, Moses	"	Whiting, David	"

DETAIL FROM CAPTAIN JONATHAN DAYTON'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

John Blair,		Lieutenant.	
Francis Carbury,	Sergeant.	Matthias Shirts, John Smith,	Corporal. "
Bleakman, Thomas	Private.	McMillan, John	Private.
Dellimore, Robert	"	Powers, George	"
Haley, Hugh	"	Royal, David	"
Jones, Ambrose	"	Sweden, Richard	"
Likens, Jacob	"		

CAPTAIN JONATHAN FORMAN'S COMPANY, DETAILED FROM FIRST REGIMENT.

Jonathan Forman,		Captain.	
John Howell,		Lieutenant.	
John Reucastle,		Lieutenant.	
James Burch,	Sergeant.	Robert Hampstead,	Corporal.
David Amy,	"	Joseph Dean,	"
John Van Marter,	"	Jacob Valentine,	"
David Lee,	"	Henry Wade,	"
Died November 4th, 1781.			
John Roberts,	Drummer.	William Walker,	Fifer.

Adams, Jacob	Private.	McMillan, John	Private.
Ader, Morris	"	Moore, William	"
Bedell, Moses	"	Morgan, Charles	"
Burnett, John	"	Ogden, Eliakum	"
Coddington, Benjamin	"	Powers, George	"
Compton, George	"	Quick, Moses	"
Compton, James	"	Ribbets, William	"
Davis, John	"	Roe, John	"
Donnelly, Daniel	"	Discharged September, 1781,	
Erwin, Peter	"	disability.	
Gray, Henry	"	Rose, John	Private.
Hill, Samuel	"	Smith, John	"
Hilsey, Joseph	"	Tharp, Solomon	"
Holland, Thomas	"	Vaughn, William	"
Horn, James	"	Walker, Francis	"
Howell, Jonathan	"	White, Jacob	"
Hull, Jahiel	"	Whitaker, John	"
Killed in the night assault on the British redoubts, before York, Va., October 14th, 1781.		Killed in the night assault on the British redoubts, before York, Va., October 14th, 1781.	
Jones, Ebenezer	Private.	Williams, John	Private.
Keelor, Thomas	"	Williams, Thomas	"
King, Anthony	"	Wilson, John	"
Lacey, Jacob	"	Wood, William	"
Lewis, Benjamin	"	Woolley, Isaac	"
Killed in the night assault on the British redoubts, before York, Va., October 14th, 1781.		Wooley, Jacob	"

FIRST REGIMENT.

Matthias Ogden, . . .	Colonel.
John N. Cumming, . . .	Major.
Ephraim Darby, . . .	Lieut. and Quartermaster.
Absalom Martin, . . .	Lieut. and Paymaster.
William Barton, . . .	Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.
Lewis Dunham, . . .	Surgeon.
George Grant,	Sergeant Major.
Richard Jobes,	Drum Major.

CAPTAIN AARON OGDEN'S COMPANY.

John Bishop,	. . . . .	Ensign, commanding.	
Joseph Jones,	Sergeant.	George Carter,	Corporal.
		Stephen Plumb,	"
		Thomas Prendergrass,	"
		Wounded at siege of Yorktown,	
		October 6th, 1781.	
John Eckles,	Drummer.		
Biddle, Jacob	Private.	McMullen, William,	Private.
Boston, John	"	Miller, Robert	"
Clark, William	"	Raul, Matthias	"
Coleman, Job	"	Richardson, James	"
Farver, Henry	"	Sergeant, David	"
Flinn, John	"	Smith, Thomas	"
Force, Joseph	"	Tuttle, Daniel	"
Gracey, Matthew	"	Wood, Isaac	"
Jewett, Phoenix	"	Woodruff, Ichabod	"
Jones, William	"	Wooley, Jacob	"
Legeer, William	"		

CAPTAIN RICHARD COX'S COMPANY.

Richard Cox,	. . . . .	Captain.	
William Kersey,	. . . . .	Lieutenant.	
Thomas Dixon,	Sergeant.	John Crill,	Corporal.
James Raymond,	"	Jasper Potts,	"
Samuel Wigton,	"	William Andrews,	"
Edward Howell,	"		
Samuel Bonnell,	"		
Ephraim Howard,	Drummer.	Stephen Crane,	Fifer.
Simeon Campbell,	Wagoffer.		

Allison, John	Private.	McCarroll, David	Private.
Anderson, Darias	"	Middleton, Joseph	"
Denight, James	"	Oman, Charles	"
Emmons, Solomon	"	Perry, Henry	"
Gaskill, Abram	"	Picket, Robert	"
Haines, Joseph	"	Pierson, John	"
Howard, Elihu	"	Pinkney, William	"
Jobes, John	"	Robbins, John	"
Johnston, George	"	Stillwell, Ezekiel	"
Jones, James	"	Stillwell, Jasper	"
Lock, David	"	Tharpe, Peter	"
Mann, Henry	"	Wessells, Samuel	"

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIATT'S COMPANY.

Samuel Seeley,	.	.	Lieutenant, commanding.
Christopher McMannis, Sergeant.	.	John Boyd,	Corporal.
Henry McMannis,	"		
Joseph Tilton,	"		
James Meads,	"		
John Bowers,	Drummer.	William Darby,	Drummer.
Alston, Powell	Private.	Midsco, Conrad	Private.
Bailey, Aaron	"	Nestor, John	"
Blowers, Robert	"	Newman, William	"
Breaty, David	"	Newton, Thomas	"
Derrick, James	"	Rose, John	"
Dougherty, Charles	"	Rush, John	"
Farrat, Abram	"	Seward, John	"
Fulmore, John	"	Smiley, Robert	"
Griggs, Daniel	"	Springer, Jacob	"
Houseman, Thomas	"	Sylvester, Peter	"
Jones, Michael	"	Taylor, Peter	"
Lahey, William	"	Venet, John	"
Mallatt, Abraham	"	Wallace, Andrew	"
McDuffey, Archibald	"	Wright, David	"
McLaughlin, Charles	"	Wright, Samuel	"

CAPTAIN JOSEPH I. ANDERSON'S COMPANY.

Joseph I. Anderson,		Captain.	
William Anderson,		Ensign.	
Abraham Loughberry,	Sergeant.	Jacob Sickles,	Corporal.
		Christian Taylor,	"
		James Fardon,	"
James Bowers,	Drummer.	David Rodgers,	Fifer.
Samuel Emley,	"		
Agar, Hugh	Private.	Ketcham, John	Private.
Bryant, Jacob	"	King, Anthony	"
Chandler, Samuel	"	Murtis, Stephen	"
Cosar, James	"	Reed, Isaiah	"
Cosar, John	"	Rossburgh, John	"
Dunn, William	"	Rounsevale, John	"
Fox, Jacob	"	Scott, Noah	"
Garrison, Joseph	"	Stevens, Isaac	"
Gibson, William	"	Tharp, Benjamin	"
Hilliard, Thomas	"	Totten, Thomas	"
Howard, Simeon	"	Townsend, Robert	"
Johnston, William	"	Watson, John	"
Jones, Alexander	"	White, John	"

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MITCHELL'S COMPANY.

Nathan Wilkison,		Lieutenant, commanding.	
Thomas Ireland,	Sergeant.	Peter Birney,	Corporal.
Jonathan Nichols,	"	Swain Parcell,	"
Samuel Dowdney,	"		
James Kirkpatrick,	Drummer.		
Broadwell, Jacob,	Private.	Moore, Joseph	Private.
Connel, Charles	"	Morehouse, Jacob	"
Cosgrove, Charles	"	Parker, Gershom	"
Cox, Joseph	"	Saunders, John	"
Cunningham, John	"	Sullivan, Daniel	"
Fiddes, George	"	Toomy, Henry	"
Langley, Elnathan	"	Toomy, John	"
Lisk, John	"	Van Orman, James	"
Locey, Jesse	"	Young, Sylvester	"
McIntire, Joseph	"		

CAPTAIN JOHN HOLMES' COMPANY.

John Holmes, Captain.
 Silas Parrit, Lieutenant.

Thomas Lyall,	Sergeant.	John Giddeman,	Corporal.
William Bird,	"		
Elias Barden,	"		
Andrew McClure,	"		
Joseph King,	Drummer.	William Cremer,	Fifer.
Anderson, Samuel	Private.	Moore, John	Private.
Anderson, William	"	Mumford, David	"
Applegate, Moses	"	Perry, Thomas	"
Beehall, Casper	"	Pierce, John	"
Blew, Daniel	"	Price, Isaac	"
Craven, Stophel	"	Shaddock, Levi	"
Cunningham, Daniel	"	Shaw, Jonathan	"
Davis, John	"	Stackhouse, Amos	"
Dickerson, Isaac	"	Strowbridge, Joseph	"
Findley, William	"	Tennent, William	"
Fordyce, John	"	Tharp, Benjamin	"
Halfpenny, Thomas	"	Thomas, William	"
Hopsiker, Powles	"	Thompson, Price	"
Horan, Moses	"	Webb, Thomas	"
Johnston, Windsor	"	Williams, John	"
Leary, Daniel	"	Worth, William	"
Martin, Daniel	"	Yates, William	"
McLaughlin, John	"		
Minthorn, William	"		

Killed at the siege of Yorktown,
 Va., October 6th, 1781.

CAPTAIN GILES MEAD'S COMPANY.

Giles Mead, Captain.
 Absalom Bonham, Captain-Lieutenant.
 John Gary, Ensign.

William Bradshaw,	Sergeant.	William Gibbs,	Corporal.
William Erwin,	"	Joseph Hornblower,	"
Joseph Yates,	"		

Breese, Timothy	Private.	Ivins, Solomon	Private.
Brooks, James	"	Kenney, Jacob	"
Bunnell, Benjamin	"	Linwood, John	"
Cagan, Solomon	"	Lloyd, David	"
Cosart, John	"	Osborn, Luke	"
Curry, John	"	Rarity, John	"
Dunham, Nathaniel	"	Shaw, John	"
Fisher, Peter	"	Smith, Michael	"
Frazier, George	"	White, David	"
Gray, Samuel	"	Witchell, Jacob	"
Hayes, Michael	"	Yherts, John	"

CAPTAIN JONATHAN DAYTON'S COMPANY.

Jonathan Dayton,	Captain.		
Moses Sprowls,	Ensign.		
Zachariah Rossell,	Sergeant.	Godfrey Blackney,	Corporal.
David Furton,	"	Aaron Deacon,	"
Joseph Cogswell,	Drummer.	Eliphalet Hubbard,	"
Brewster, Daniel	Private.	McLaughlin, Hugh	Private.
Chambers, James	"	McMurtrey, Thomas	"
Gale, Joseph	"	Moore, John	"
Hance, John	"	O'Bryan, John	"
Hart, Patrick	"	Osborne, Joseph	"
Hutch, John	"	Potter, Samuel	"
Hyland, Henry	"	Ryan, Patrick	"
Johnson, Joseph	"	Spicer, John	"
Johnson, Samuel	"	Tway, Timothy	"
Kemble, Nathan	"	Wood, Abraham	"
Maul, Uriah	"	Woodruff, John	"

SECOND REGIMENT.

Elias Dayton,	Colonel.
William D'Hart,	Lieut. Colonel.
John Hollinshead,	Major.
Luther Halsey,	Lieut. and Adjutant.
Derrick Lane,	Lieut. and Quartermaster.
John Peck,	Lieut. and Paymaster.
Samuel Conn,	Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.
Ebenezer Elmer,	Surgeon.
Moses G. Elmer,	Surgeon's Mate.
William Barr,	Sergeant Major.
George McDonald,	Quartermaster Sergeant.
William Burtless,	Drum Major.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BOWMAN'S COMPANY.

Nathaniel Bowman,	Captain.
James Paul,	Lieutenant.
Peter Faulkner,	Ensign.

David Fisher,	Sergeant.	James Hall,	Corporal.
George Guinnop,	"	Joseph Bennet,	"
Isaac Carty,	"		
John Curtis,	"		
George Hailey,	Drummer.	Thomas Stillenger,	Fifer.
Bell, Josiah	Private.	Little, Jacob	Private.
Blackstone, John	"	Lounsberry, Walker	"
Britton, Daniel	"	Lynch, Dennis	"
Brown, Zebulon	"	McQuay, John	"
Campbell, Enos	"	Merriam, Joseph	"
Cromwell, Oliver	"	Mills, Richard	"
Dixon, Ashbrook	"	Nimnough, Neal	"
Doty, Isaac	"	Palmer, Richard	"
Finn, Thomas	"	Sheppard, Nathaniel	"
Flake, John	"	Sickles, Samuel	"
Foster, Jonathan	"	Snellbacker, George	"
Gladhill, Eli	"	Steeple, Thomas	"
Graham, Henry	"	Stewart, Alexander	"
Haldron, Henry	"	Ward, John	"
Hall, Jacob	"	Watkins, Thomas	"
Irwin, William	"	White, Thomas	"
Leaman, George	"	Wright, William	"
		Young, Thomas	"

CAPTAIN SAMUEL READING'S COMPANY.

Samuel Reading,	Captain.		
Abraham Stout,	Lieutenant.		
Silas Newton,	Sergeant.	John Williams,	Corporal.
John Disney,	"	Edward Maze,	"
Joseph Mungen,	"	William Griggs,	"
John Gavin,	"	John Vandike,	"
Peter Brown,	Drummer.	Francis Walburn,	Fifer.
Chesters, John	Private.	McFarling, John	Private.
Curry, John	"	McKee, Gibbs	"
Dalton, William	"	Medagh, Emanuel	"
Derry, John	"	Peck, David	"
Dotworth, George	"	Pollard, Thomas	"
Fricklin, Robert	"	Shaw, Joshua	"
Griffith, Levi	"	Smith, Abraham	"
Keen, Jacob	"	St. Clair, George	"
Masters, Stephen	"	Welsh, Thomas	"
McBurney, James	"	Westervelt, Albert	"
McCauley, Alexander	"	White, Peter	"
McCowen, Constant	"	Young, John	"

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL LEONARD'S COMPANY.

Nathaniel Leonard,	Captain.		
Joseph Buck,	Lieutenant.		
Jacob Hyer, Jr.,	Ensign.		
John Johnson,	Sergeant.	Richard Abbott,	Corporal.
John Thomas,	"	Jesse Edwards,	"
Robert Watts,	"		
Jordan Hopson,	"		

Bennett, Aaron	Private.	Kinsey, James Jr.,	Private.
Bowen, Samuel	"	Kinsey, Shedrach	"
Boyles, James	"	Lynch, William	"
Christey, James	"	McAnally, Patrick	"
Crealy, Hugh	"	McHenry, Charles	"
Dalton, James	"	Miller, Frederick	"
Emerton, James	"	Miller, Joseph	"
Farney, George	"	O'Neal, Neal	"
Fletcher, William	"	Osmon, John	"
Gaskill, William	"	Polk, Joab	"
Griffiths, William	"	Prince, William	"
Hackett, Joshua	"	Proctor, Robert	"
Hamilton, Thomas	"	Slaughter, John	"
Hinds, Dennis	"	Thompson, William	"
Kelly, Patrick	"	Walters, Jacob	"
Kinsey, James Sr.,	"	Walters, John	"

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HELMS' COMPANY.

William Helms,	. . .	Captain.
Jonathan Rhea,	. . .	Lieutenant.
Francis Luce,	. . .	Ensign.

Isaac Willes,	Sergeant.	James Rankins,	Corporal.
John Poland,	"	Benjamin Bidlock,	"
Thomas Evans,	"		
Asa Jones,	"		
Samuel Landon,	"		
Noah Ogden,	Drummer.	Barent Hortwick,	Fifer.

Ackley, Samuel S.	Private.	Landon, Benjamin	Private.
Angley, Peter	"	Mattocks, William	"
Blanchard, Laban	"	McCollum, John	"
Boyd, Alexander	"	McCoy, Reuben	"
Bradshaw, William	"	Morrison, James	"
Brown, Thomas	"	O'Neil, John	"
Burns, James	"	Pardun, Thomas	"
Coyne, Dominic	"	Poole, John	"
Davis, Thomas	"	Rockley, George	"
Dean, Benjamin	"	Rosier, Abraham	"
Downs, Robert	"	Saxton, Jesse	"
Drake, James	"	Shaver, Jacob	"
Drake, Peter	"	Shaver, Joseph	"
Faney, David	"	Simmons, Reuben	"
Fleming, John	"	Smith, John	"
Fox, Joseph	"	Space, John	"
Galliher, Abraham	"	Stevenson, Cornelius	"
Garrigues, John	"	Sylvester, Isaac	"
Glann, James	"	Teets, Peter	"
Hagerty, John	"	Tims, Absalom	"
Kettle, Joseph	"	Whitehead, Samuel	"
Lafever, Napthali	"	Wiggon, James	"

CAPTAIN JONATHAN HOLMES' COMPANY.

Jonathan Holmes,	.	.	Captain.
Benajah Osmun,	.	.	Lieutenant.
William Shute,	.	.	Ensign.
Barnet Mooney,	Sergeant.	John Johnson,	Corporal.
Frederick Maps,	"	John Lain,	"
Elisha Stout,	"	Albert Voorhees,	"
Pierson Green,	"		
Matthew Johnson,	"		
Joseph Squires,	Drummer.	Benjamin Applegate,	Fifer.

Ball, Cornelius	Private.	McClure, John	Private.
Blaricum, Henry	"	McConnel, Hugh	"
Bolton, John	"	McDonald, John	"
Breasted, Isaac	"	McPherson, Joseph	"
Britton, Daniel	"	Meeker, Michael	"
Carmer, Abraham	"	Millsom, James	"
Clark, Norris	"	Morgan, Samuel	"
Codoser, Isaac L.	"	Mount, George	"
Cole, Abram	"	Parcel, Anthony	"
Cole, Andrew	"	Pew, Benoni	"
Conklin, John	"	Pierson, David	"
Crane, Joshua	"	Pierson, Matthew	"
Crawford, Joseph	"	Pierson, Samuel	"
Davis, George	"	Price, Thomas	"
Day, Amos	"	Quick, Henry	"
Devins, John	"	Quick, John	"
Donaldson, James	"	Scudder, David	"
Donaldson, John	"	Smith, Matthew	"
Feathers, George	"	Snider, Henry	"
Gordon, Bernardus	"	Stephens, Peter	"
Gordon, George	"	Thomas, Luke	"
Grotecloss, Gilbert	"	Thompson, William	"
Hunt, Josiah	"	Tice, Elijah	"
Jewell, Seth	"	White, John	"
Johnson, Andrew	"	Whitherhock, John	"
Johnson, Lewis	"	Williams, Isaac	"
Lewis, Daniel	"	Yeardon, William	"
Little, Benjamin	"	Young, David	"
Manning, John	"		

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH BALLARD'S COMPANY.

Jeremiah Ballard, Captain,
Edmund D. Thomas, Lieutenant.

Isaac Jones,	Sergeant.	Cornelius Drake,	Corporal.
Henry Casey,	"	Joseph Bolton,	"
Thomas Manning,	"	Adoniram Parrot,	"
Stephen Price,	"	John Finley,	"
Joseph Lloyd,	Drummer.	Ezra Clark,	Fifer.

Anderson, Ezekiel	Private.	Jones, Armstrong	Private.
Ball, Justus	"	Joy, James	"
Beach, Stephen	"	Logan, William	"
Bilberry, Woodrick	"	Matthews, James	"
Bishop, William	"	Muning, Charles	"
Bonham, Ephraim	"	Price, John	"
Burk, Henry	"	Prudden, Adoniram	"
Burrell, Zachariah	"	Reams, Paul	"
Burroughs, John	"	Reynolds, John	"
Corwine, George	"	Robinson, Cornelius	"
Day, Moses	"	Runyan, Conrad	"
Foster, Ichabod	"	Sennet, Richard	"
Foster, John	"	Shafer, Theophilus	"
Foy, John	"	Swift, James	"
Hathaway, Simeon	"	Ward, Isaac	"
Hathaway, Theophilus	"	Welch, James	"
Hortwick, Matthias	"	Young, Aaron	"

CAPTAIN CYRUS D'HART'S COMPANY.

Cyrus D'Hart,	.	.	.	Captain.
Samuel M. Shute,	.	.	.	Lieutenant.
John Hopper,	.	.	.	Ensign.
Charles McMillen,	Sergeant.	Thomas Harwood,	Corporal.	
George Waggoner,	"			
Ellis Wood,	Drummer.	John Sithin,	Fifer.	
Aditon, Consider	Private.	Garrison, Silas	Private.	
Bryant, Randolph	"	Gray, Jacob	"	
Bunting, Abel	"	Inccl, John	"	
Campbell, Robert	"	James, David	"	
Carty, Daniel	"	Johnston, Isaac	"	
Carty, John	"	Lumley, Samuel	"	
Chew, Richard	"	Mickle, Reuben	"	
Clarke, Annanias	"	Nixon, Isaac	"	
Clarke, Arthur	"	Psandler, Joshua	"	
Clarke, James	"	Sigler, Henry	"	
Cramer, Andrew	"	Stratton, Annanias	"	
Daniels, Thomas	"	Taylor, John	"	
Deaskey, Leman	"	Thompson, Robert	"	
Farrin, Lawrence	"	Wayne, John	"	
Findley, Robert	"	Williams, John	"	
Fox, Peter	"	Wolfe, Henry	"	
Garrison, Benjamin	"	Woodruff, Ebenezer	"	

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HENDRY'S COMPANY.

Samuel Hendry, Captain.
 James De Camp, Ensign.

John Goldy,	Sergeant.	John Edwards,	Corporal.
Andrew Mason,	"		
Frederick Jordan,	"		
Thomas Furguson,	"		
William Blair,	Drummer.	Abel Corson,	Fifer.
Badcock, Joseph	Private.	Mays, Samuel	Private.
Barnes, David	"	McConnel, James	"
Batling, James	"	Neal, Thomas	"
Berkins, John	"	Nolt, Philip	"
Chesters, Edward	"	O'Neil, Henry	"
Clark, John	"	Penton, James	"
Clutch, Obadiah	"	Peters, Philip	"
Condon, James	"	Pierson, Harman	"
Early, Patrick	"	Reed, William	"
Ewing, Remington	"	Reerdon, John	"
Lost leg at the night assault on		Robinson, John	"
British redoubts before York,		Shaw, Cornelius	"
Va., Oct. 14th, 1781.		Shearlock, John W.	"
Foster, Jeremiah	Private.	Still, Ruel	"
Francis, William	"	Strong, Charles P.	"
Haines, Daniel	"	Sullivan, Patrick	"
Kaites, Philip	"	Welch, James	"
King, John	"		
Lloyd, John	"		
Long, Richard	"		

CAPTAIN ABEL WEYMAN'S COMPANY.

Abel Weyman, Captain.
 Abraham Appleton, Lieutenant.
 Almerin Brooks, Ensign.

James Gibson,	Sergeant.	John Corley,	Corporal.
William McGee,	"	Joseph Charters,	"
John Yates,	"		
Jacob Cahoon,	Fifer.		

Aimes, John	Private.	Martin, John	Private.
Akers, Amos	"	Moore, Henry	"
Barrell, William	"	O'Bryan, Patrick	"
Bethe, Archibald	"	O'Flaherty, John	"
Brown, David	"	Ogden, Samuel	"
Carrigan, Henry	"	Olden, Thomas	"
Coleman, John	"	Phillips, Francis	"
Dean, William	"	Price, William	"
Deposite, Augustine	"	Provost, Peter	"
Feroll, John	"	Reed, Thomas	"
Fowler, Robert	"	Salter, John P., Sr.	"
George, John	"	Salter, John P., Jr.	"
Giffens, Joshua	"	Say, John	"
Jobs, John	"	Stout, James	"
Jobs, Samuel	"	Sullivan, David	"
Long, George	"	Thomas, John	"
Lovelace, Lott	"	Thomas, Matthew	"
Lyons, John	"	Turner, Nathan	"
Maffitt, Bartholomew	"	Welch, James	"

RECAPITULATION.

Light Infantry Battalion,	13	Officers,	145	Enlisted Men.
First Regiment,	20	"	256	"
Second Regiment,	23	"	406	"