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Records of Fort Sullivan

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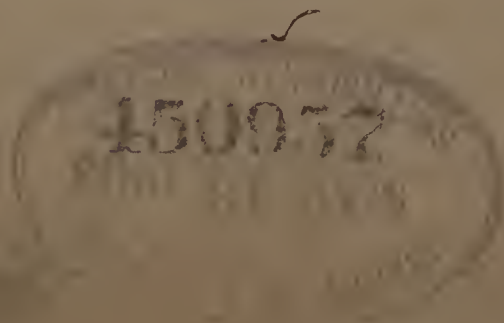
Tioga Point

Historical Society



Athens, Penna.

1903.



ERRATA.

1. "Nukerck's Sketch of Tioga Point," should appear under diagram on back of title page.
2. Cammander-in-chief (page 54) should read Commander-in-chief.
3. I immediately transmitted your account to Congress. (Omitted after Newtown, in Washington's instructions to General Sullivan, page 54.)
4. The name Philip Heltes (under heading "Soldiers Buried at Tioga Point," page 55,) should read Philip Helter.
5. Under heading of "Soldiers Buried at Tioga Point," (page 55) Sergt. Dement should read Sergt. Demeret.

ORDER BOOK OF FORT SULLIVAN

... AND ...

Extracts from Journals of Soldiers in Gen. Sullivan's
Army Relating to

FORT SULLIVAN

... at ...

Tioga Point, Pennsylvania,

1779.



Published at the Suggestion of

THE TIOGA CHAPTER,

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,



COMPILED FROM MSS. IN THE CRAFT COLLECTION,

TIOGA POINT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

. . . by . . .

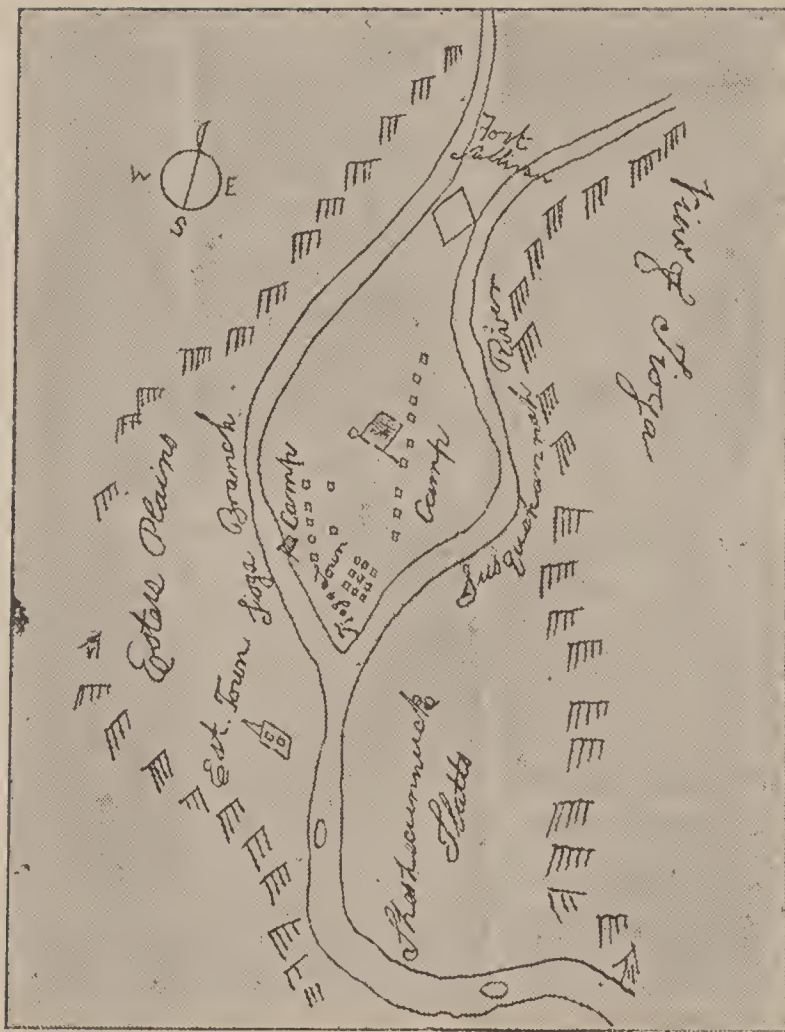
LOUISE WELLES MURRAY.

1903.

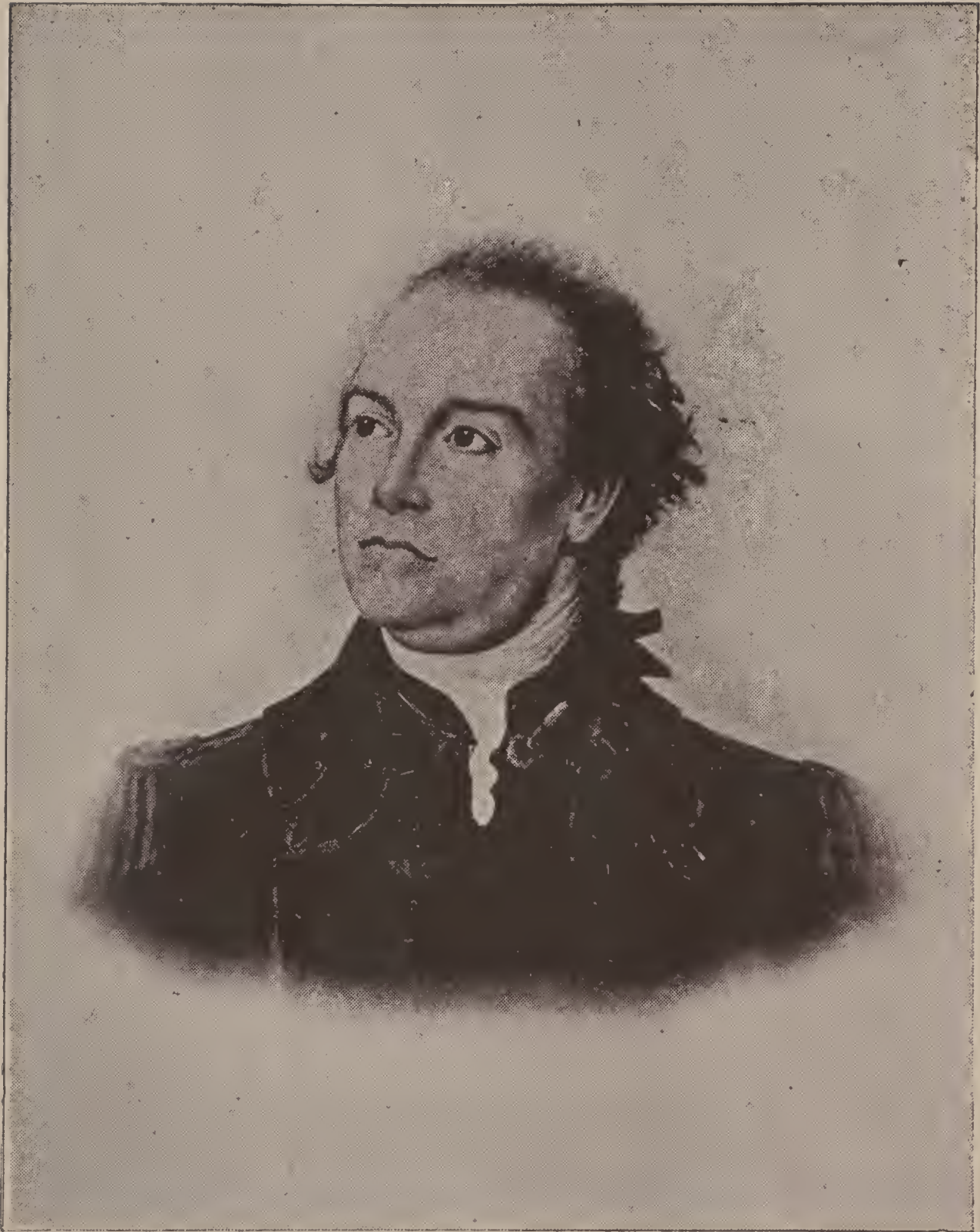
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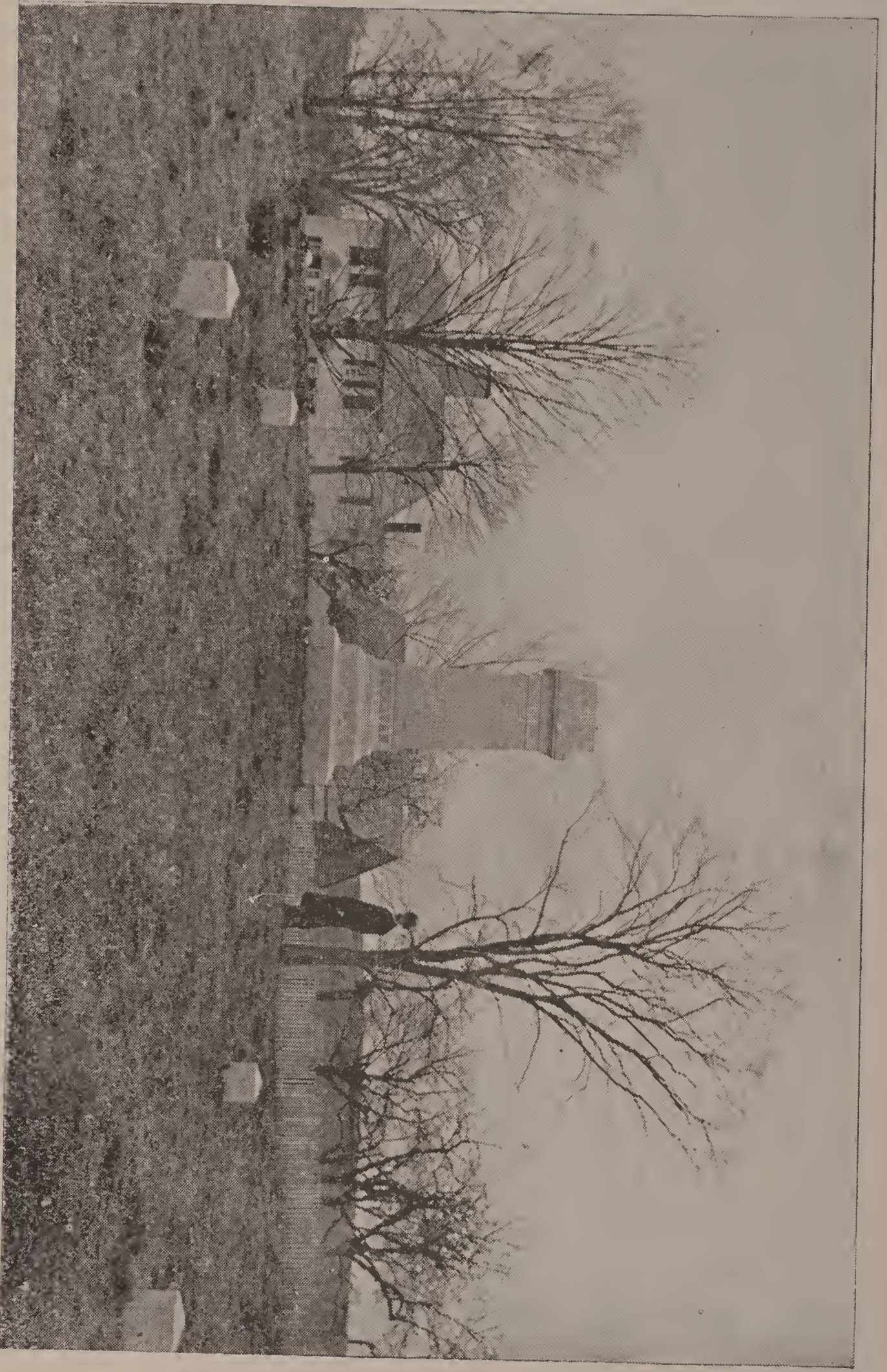
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GENERAL SULLIVAN.



Home and Monument of General Sullivan.

PREFACE.



After the unveiling of boulder, Oct. 3, 1903, there proved to be so much conjecture about Fort Sullivan that it was suggested extracts from journals should be published in one of our newspapers. Previous to the Newtown Centennial all these journals had been collected and copied by Rev. David Craft, and in 1897 he deposited the Mss. in our museum, with a copy of the order book, obtained in 1879, from the grandson of the Orderly. It was therefore decided to embody in one pamphlet the order book, never before published; and the extracts (though long since printed in "General Sullivan's Indian Expedition"). The whole will be valuable for reference at least to the inhabitants of old Tioga, and interesting, we hope, to all the Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution along Sullivan's route. On account of repetition some extracts are omitted. The copy of portrait of Sullivan was presented to the Tioga Point Historical Society by Mr. Charles F. Murray in 1897. The original is now in the possession of Wyoming Historical Society.

The picture showing Sullivan's house at Durham, N. H., and his monument was obtained by the kindness of Mrs. W. H. H. Gore, member of Tioga Chapter, D. A. R., and of Historical Society.

The sketch of Tioga Point and fort, which was made originally by Lieut. Nukerck, was copied for this publication by Surveyor N. F. Walker. The original, hastily made, had but three block houses not at angles. As all the journals mention four and Nukerck's sketch has proved misleading; in this sketch block houses are omitted. Sullivan's conduct in this expedition was the subject of severe criticism, which he bore in silence, such was his love for

Washington. Washington's letters of instruction, included in this pamphlet, prove that Sullivan only obeyed orders.

Major General John Sullivan was born at Somersworth, N. H., Feb. 18, 1740, and at the date of this expedition was only thirty-nine years of age. Owing to exposure during the expedition, and the condition of his business, by reason of his long absence, he asked leave to retire from the army November, 1779. He was, however, throughout his life, connected with public affairs. He died January 27, 1795, at Durham, N. H.

The seal of our society is taken from a map made by Lieut. Lodge, surveyor with Sullivan, and in our museum are a number of lead bullets and one large cannon ball picked up within the enclosure of the Fort, the latter by Wm. Parry, Capt. John Franklin and Capt. Simon Spalding who afterwards settled here, were with Sullivan, also private Solomon Taladay, whose daughter is still alive in 1903.



ORDERS AT FORT SULLIVAN.



From the order book of Thomas E. Gee in possession of Rev. Horace Gee, Ithaca, New York. Copied from the original by Rev. David Craft in 1879.

* * *

FORT SULLIVAN, August 27, 1779.

GENERAL ORDERS :

Captain of the day, Myers.

All persons unfit for duty are to parade, if able, in front of the hospital to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to be examined by the surgeon of the hospital. All the women in the garrison, except those who are employed as nurses in the hospital, and those that are absolutely necessary to wash for the troops, are to be in readiness at the shortest notice to go on board the boats for Wyoming, where they are to draw provisions until the army returns to that post. Returns of those that are to remain to be made out by the commanding officer of their respective Brigades, Detachments, etc., to be lodged with the commanding officer of this post by to-morrow morning. Those women who can produce certificates from their officers that they are left to take the charge of baggage or for any other necessary purpose will be allowed to stay, all others who shall presume to stay here after the departure of the boats, may be assured they will draw no provisions at this post. Colonel Antis is directed to assemble the boatmen and have the roll called regularly at Troop and Retreat beating. The troop to beat regularly at 7 o'clock in the morning. All men that are fit for duty, exclusive of the Guard, are to go on fatigue duty, until the works be completed.

Guards as yesterday.

* * *

FORT SULLIVAN, August 28, 1779.

GARRISON ORDERS :

Officer of the day, Weathersby.

Vaults are immediately to be sunk within the Garrison at proper distance from the lines. Two small and fifty-three large boats, properly manned, are to set out this

evening at Retreat beating, for Wyoming, under the direction of Major Dow, D. Q. M. G. Capt. Day, with a party of 30 men is to go as an escort on board. Those women who shall presume to stay, without written permits as above mentioned, may depend on being sent in another party of boats without provisions. All officers, soldiers, boatmen, and others bound to Wyoming are immediately to draw and cook provisions to the 29th instant inclusive, as there will be no time allowed to cook on the passage.

Lieut. White is requested to do Adjutant's duty to the detachment from Gen'l Maxwell's and Hand's Brigades, vice Lt. Newcastle, who is going to Wyoming.

* * *

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, August 29, 1779.

Parole.

Countersign.

Capt. of the Day, Orson.

On account of the scarcity of flour, the commanding officer of the Garrison is under the disagreeable necessity of reducing the daily rations of that article to ten ounces. but hoping a sufficient number of cattle are left on this ground that may be brought in, one pound and a half of beef will be issued daily and half a pint of rice per week per man. The commanding officer assures the Garrison that as soon as the boats arrive with the provision and stores from Wyoming, this deficiency shall be fully made up, and a plentiful allowance of liquor. It is expected that every officer and soldier will cheerfully submit to this scanty allowance of flour, rather than live several days without any, which must unavoidably be the case, unless the rations are diminished. The officers from the several Brigades are to see their men immediately completed with cartridges, and their arms kept in the best order. When the men go to rest, their arms to be placed in such a manner that in case of a sudden alarm, they can immediately turn out fit for action. Should this post be attacked, every person must be sensible there is no retreat, and to surrender to savages is worse than death. Spiritedly to defend the works, to conquer or bravely perish is the determined resolution of the commanding officer, and he has not the least doubt that every officer and soldier will stand by him to the last with undaunted bravery. For the security of the Garrison, it is

of the greatest importance to complete the works as soon as possible. The commanding officer therefore calls upon every officer and soldier of duty to turn out cheerfully and to give every assistance in their power. If an indolent disposition is suffered to prevail among the troops the safety not only of the Garrison, but of the whole army must be in danger; as the magazines of the army are at this post everything depends upon the security of it. An exact return to be made to the commanding officer as soon as possible of every person in the Garrison.

Guards as usual.

* *
*

GARRISON ORDERS, August 30, 1779.

Capt. of the day tomorrow—Wool.

All non-commissioned officers and soldiers in this Garrison who are unfit for duty are to be immediately sent to the hospital, as it is highly necessary that the sick should be separated from those that are well. After the close of this month provisions are to be issued regularly one in two days. Each Brigade or Detachment to draw together the artillery, artifices, boatmen and staff officers in their different Departments respectfully, in order that the commissary may be able to keep his accounts properly.

A Garrison Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at the President's Quarters at 9 o'clock for the trial of all such prisoners as shall be brought before them. The Court Martial to consist of five members.

	Sub.	S.	C.	S'ds.
Details	1	1	1	23

* *
*

GARRISON ORDERS, August 31, 1779.

All the boatman who arrived this day from Chemung are immediately to draw and cook two days provisions, that they may be in readiness to set out at sunset for Wyoming.

The Surgeons of the Hospital are to send such sick and wounded as they think necessary or expedient by this conveyance.

Guards as usual.

	Sub.	S.	C.	S'drs.
Details	1	1	1	23

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 1, 1779.
 Captain of the Day tomorrow—Weatherby.

At a Garrison Court Martial, whereof Captain Merrill was President, was tried John Emersly, soldier for stealing and selling clothing belonging to Catherine Castner, was found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back well laid on, at the head of the troops in the garrison and be put under monthly stoppages of half his pay until Catherine Lambertson is paid forty five dollars which she paid for the clothing, and Catherine Castner is paid fifteen dollars for stockings and sleeve buttons not yet found—the commanding officer approves the sentence, and orders it to be put in execution this evening at roll call.

	Sub.	Corp.	Soldiers.
Details	1	2	23
		* *	
		*	

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 2, 1779.
 Captain of the day tomorrow—Orson.

A fatigue party consisting of 34 of the most healthy and strongest men to be turned out to-morrow by detail-Sargeants Brown and Dugan with Corporal Lewis are to attend the party daily. The axeman are to be under the direction of Lieut. Osman, who is exempted from their duty till the works are finished.

	Sub	S.	C.	Soldiers.
Detail for guard	1	1	2	24
			* *	
			*	

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 3, 1779.
 Officer of the day, Wool.

Two camp colormen are to be immediately turned out from each Brigade Detachment and put under the direction of George Campbell of the 2nd Jersey Regiment. They are immediately to set about cleaning the camp from every kind of filth, they are to sink proper necessaries, to cover them daily, and when full to make others; they will be excused from all other duty, but are to keep their arms in good order to act when called upon. Any person or persons who may be found easing themselves within the stockades may expect immediate and severe punishment without the benefit of a Court Martial, as the comfort and health of

the Garrison depend much upon cleanliness, all officers are required to attend to this order and to see that it is punctually extended. The troops are forbid crossing either of the rivers, or going beyond the front sentinels without permission from the commanding officer, the forage master is excepted from this order, who is always o cut his grass under cover of the cannon, to see that his party take their arms, and to place proper sentinels for their security.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 4, 1779.

Officer of the day, Myers.

Tattoes in future cease beating. Fatigue and guards as usual. In consequence of the tattoes not being beat, the sentries are to challenge at dusk.

000

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 5, 1779.

Captain of the day, Weathersby—Adjutant, Adams.

Notwithstanding previous orders, it is found that many of the arms of the Garrison are all together unfit for action. The officers commanding detachments from the several Brigades are most earnestly called upon to see that such arms as can be repaired are immediately taken to the Armorers for that purpose, and that such as cannot be put in order by them, be exchanged for better. The bayonets are to be taken from the bad arms and fitted to the good in order that troops may be completed with this weapon so essentially necessary in the defense of works. The officers in the several staff dpartments, except the Surgeons, are as soon as may be to furnish themselves, their assistants and deputies with musquets or fusees and bayonets. The Artificers are also to be furnished with arms and ammunition. The whole of the troops without exception are to hold themselves in the most perfect readiness to turn out equipped for action at the shortest notice. In consequence of certain intelligence of a speedy supply of provision, the commissary is directed to issue the usual ration of flour and beef.

	Serg't.	C.	Soldiers.
Details for guards	1	2	24

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 6th, 1779.

Captain of the Day, Orson. Adjutant—White.

The troops are positively forbid making fires under any pretence whatever in that quarter of the garrison where the military stores are kept.

	Sub.	Serg'.	Corp.	Soldiers.
Details for guards	1	2	1	23

000

FORT SULLIVAN, September 7, 1779.

Captain of the day, McCluer—Adjutant, Adams.

The commanding officer of the Artillery is required to be particularly attentive that no fires are made that will in the least degree endanger the magazine of ammunition.

000

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 8, 1779.

Captain of the day—Wool—Adjutant, White.

The commissary is directed to issue provision according to General Sullivan's order, that is, one pound of flour, one pound and a quarter of beef, or one pound of pork per ration to all persons without distinction. No spirits are to be issued without orders from the commanding officer of this garrison, except to fatigue men by an order signed by the commissioned officer who commands the party, the quantity issued to non-commissioned officers, soldiers or artificers never to exceed a gill at a time.

The boatmen are immediately to unload, bale and thoroughly clean out all the boats. They are by no means to remove or make use of any of the boards, planks or other articles belonging to the boats on any account whatever.

To-morrow morning a party is to be turned out from the fleet sufficient to bring up the boats that are drifted and gone ashore, between this and Tyugo Plains. They are also to immediately sink vaults at a proper distance from their encampment.

All the horses are in future to be kept without the garrison.

The officer of the day is requested to see that orders respecting the boatmen are punctually executed.

A garrison court martial consisting of five members to sit this day at the President's Quarters for the trial of such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

The Brigade Major is directed immediately to make out a return of all such Captains and Subalterns as have done regular duty at this Garrison, that a proportion of spirits may be allowed them. The commanding officer expects the officers unfit for duty receive necessaries from the hospital.

	Sub.	Serg't.	Corp.	Soldiers.
Details for Guard	1	2	1	25

000

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 9, 1779.

Captain of the day, Day—Adjutant, Adams.

Returns are called for of the officers in the several staff departments except the surgeons, who are actually doing duty at this post, also of the officers of the line, unfit for duty. The officers commanding company of boatmen are once more requested immediately to make out rolls of all under their command, and see that they are regularly called every evening and morning at the usual hour. They are to make exact returns of all present and lodge them with Major Dow, D. Q. M. G., who is also directed to appoint a farrier, or some proper person to take care of the public horses now straying about the encampment, in order that they may be fit for service when the army returns. All the drums and fifes in the Garrison are in future to do duty together. They are to assemble on the Grand Parade for that purpose. A canon is to be fired for Reville and Retreat, the troop to beat at 7 o'clock in the morning. The Drum Major to pay particular attention to this order.

The officers of the different Brigade Detachments are directed to be particularly attentive to the arms and accoutrements of their troops under their command and see that they are put in the best order by the 13th instant, when they are to be reviewed by the commanding officer of the Garrison.

	Sub.	Serg.	Corp.	Soldiers.
Details	1	1	2	25

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HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 10, 1779.

Captain of the day, Myers—Adjutant, White.

Major Morrison, the commanding officer of the fleet, is directed to see that boatmen immediately clean their arms and put them in the best firing order, that every man is

completed with the ordinary proportion of cartridges and to be particularly number for issuing.

The artificers and boatmen are to make their returns to the D. Q. M. G. The commissary is directed to issue 2 lbs. of butter to each officer of the line at this post.

Was lost in Garrison, a common chest key. Whoever has found it and will return it to Lieut. Gray shall be handsomely rewarded.

Details	Sub.	Serg.	C	P.
Clinton's	0	2	1	25
Maxwell's	1	1	2	23

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HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 13, 1779.

Captain of the day, Wool—Adjutant, Adams.

The rear guard is hereafter to have the charge of the cattle and to take their direction from Commissary Pratt. As soon as the sick from the army arrive, a return of the whole Garrison is to be made to the Brigade Major, specifying those fit and unfit for duty. The invalids and all supernumerary officers that have no particular charge of baggage are to go to Wyoming, as soon as convenient. All women that are not absolutely necessary as nurses in the hospital or to wash for the troops are also to go down to that post. All the artificers, without exception, are to consider themselves under the immediate command of Major Dow, D. Q. M. G., and punctually obey his orders. The whole Garrison to draw each a gill of whiskey this evening, the return to be made out in detachments from Brigades, and signed by the commanding officers respectively. A court of inquiry, of which Captain Tudor is appointed President, to sit this day at his quarters to examine the conduct of Mr. Neilson, A. C. of Issue, respecting orders sent the surgeon of the hospital for wine and other necessaries.

Details	Sub.	Serg.	Corp.	Privates.
Clinton's	0	1	2	25
Maxwell's	1	2	1	23

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 14, 1779.

Captain of the day tomorrow, Day—Adjutant, White.

A detachment of 100 men properly officered, one three pounder, and artillerymen sufficient to work it, twenty small boats manned with 100 boatmen under the care of Major

Morrison, to be immediately turned out, the whole to be under the command of Captain Reid. Lieut. Colbreth, from his knowledge of the guard, is requested to go with the party; the troops to draw and cook two days' provision and be in perfect readiness to march to-morrow morning at sunrise. Capt. Reid will call upon the commanding officer this evening for his orders. The boats are to be immediately taken round in the Tioga branch where they will be loaded agreeable to Commissary James Pratt's directions, who is to take charge of the stores.

ooo

FORT SULLIVAN, September 15, 1779.

Captain of the day, Morrill—Adjutant—

A subaltern, sergeant, corporal and fourteen men are to be in readiness to go as an escort to the sick ordered to Wyoming. Captain Dougherty is to turn out fifty boatmen to man ten small boats and to proceed with them to that post; the whole are to be under the particular direction of Lieutenant Asman (Ashman or Osborne). The surgeon of the hospital is to make a return of the sick and wounded this day by two o'clock, all who are most likely to continue unfit for duty are to go down with the boats. The supernumerary commissaries, Neilson and Gibbons, are ordered to Wyoming not to return, as there is no business for them to transact at this post. All supernumerary women are also directed to go by this opportunity to that post, agreeable to the orders of the 13th instant. All persons ordered to Wyoming are to draw provisions so as to make up two days, exclusive of this day, and cook it this afternoon, so as to be in perfect readiness to set out to-morrow morning precisely at sunrise.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 16, 1779.

Officer of the day, Myers—Adjutant, White.

The officer of the day is to direct that a sufficient number of men be turned out to-morrow morning to assist the camp color men in thoroughly cleansing the whole Garrison, particularly that part where the hospital stands.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to presume to ride any horse about the Garrison without liberty first obtained from the D. Q. M. G.

FORT SULLIVAN, September 17, 1779.

Officer of the day for tomorrow, Capt. Weatherby—Adjutant, Adams.

Commissary Woodman is directed immediately to employ a sufficient number of beakers for the Garrison and issue soft bread instead of flour to all the troops without exception. A court martial to sit to-morrow morning at the President's Quarters for the trial of Joseph Putney.

ooo

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 18, 1779.

Captain of the day, Tudor. Adjutant, White.

The troops are positively forbid to remove or make use of any hay or grass cut by the forage master without his permission.

After orders:

At a Garrison Court Martial whereof Capt. Monel is President, Joseph Putney of the third New York Regiment, was tried for sleeping on his post, was found guilty and sentenced to receive 100 lashes on his naked back, the commanding officer approves the sentence and orders it put in execution this evening at roll call. The above Court Martial is dissolved.

ooo

FORT SULLIVAN, September 19, 1779.

Officer of the day for tomorrow, Aorson, Adjutant, Adams.

The horses and cattle are in future to be kept in the rear of the Garrison, without the stockade. No kind of filth to be thrown or made between the abbattis and line of stockade.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 20, 1779.

Captain of the day, Day—Adjutant, White.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 21, 1779.

Officer of the day for tomorrow, Capt. Wool, Adjutant, Adams.

The officers of the Garrison are requested to use the public horses only when duty requires their being on horseback, otherwise when the army returns they will be alto-

gether unfit for service. There has lately been such unnecessary use made of these creatures that the commanding officer is confident every gentleman in the Garrison must see the propriety of this order.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SULLIVAN, September 22, 1779.
Officer of the Day for tomorrow, Cap. Thirstin—Adjutant,
White.

A Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for the trial of such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 23, 1779.
Officer of the day for tomorrow, Capt. Morrill—Adjutant,
Adams.

On account of the severity of duty and fatigue the ration of soft bread is to be increased from one pound to one and one-fourth pounds. Thomas Hilliard, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, tried by a Court Martial whereof Capt. Weatherly was President, for stealing leather and insulting Sergeant Brown, found guilty and sentenced to receive 50 lashes, the commandent approves the sentence and orders is executed this evening at roll call.

Tattoes in future to be at 9 o'clock at which time the soldiery are to repair to their quarters without noise. The officer of the day is to see this order put in execution and delinquents brought to punishment.

After Orders.

On account of the former good character of Thomas Hilliard, the commanding officer thinks proper to pardon him.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 24, 1779.
Officer for the day, Capt. Myers. Adjutant—White.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 25, 1779.
Captain of the day, Weatherby—Adjutant, Adams.

All the bakers of the Garrison are put under the immediate directions of Commissary Woodman and (all are) strictly observe this order.

The commandent once more forbids firing of guns in the vicinity of the Garrison. The officers of the day are requested if possible, to detect the culprits that they may be brought to immediate punishment.

000

FORT SULLIVAN, September 26, 1779.

Officer of the day for tomorrow, Capt. Tudor—Adjutant, White.

On account of the uneasiness occasioned in delivering bread, the commissary is directed in future to issue flour to the troops, the bakers of the Garrison are to return eighteen ounces of bread for each pound of flour they receive. They are further ordered not to presume to ask more than one dollar for every four pounds of bread they sell to the soldiery. Disobedience of this order will meet with severe punishment.

000

FORT SULLIVAN, September 27, 1779.

Officer of the day. Capt. Aorson—Adjutant, Adams.

The officers of the Garrison may draw two gallons of whiskey each. The commanding officer is sorry it is not in his power to add rum without doing the highest injustice to those officers who have for a month past encountered the greatest difficulties through a savage country, as there is but a very small proportion for them on their return. The Commandant is confident that every gentleman at this post must see the propriety of this order.

000

FORT SULLIVAN, September 28, 1779.

Officer of the day, Capt. Day. Adjutant, White.

All the troops off duty to turn out on fatigue tomorrow morning at troop beating for the purpose of sweeping and otherwise cleaning the Garrison, to take direction from the officer of the day.

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FORT SULLIVAN, September 29, 1779.

Captain of the day, Wool.

There is no whiskey to be issued to the troops that arrive from the army until evening, when an exact return is to be made out and signed by the commanding officers

of Brigade Detachments. The pack horses that come in are to be sent below and by no means kept about the Garrison.

000

FORT SULLIVAN, September 30, 1779.

Captain of the day, Dustin.

As there is no immediate alteration to take place, provisions to be drawn and garrison duty done as usual.

000

FORT SULLIVAN, October 1, 1779.

Captain of the day.

A very exact return of this Garrison to be made by to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, including the sick in hospital, etc.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TYOGA, October 1, 1779.

Brigadier for tomorrow, General Poor. Field Officer, Major Whiting—Brigade Major, Marshall.

Commissary Steel and Mr. Pemberton will immediately repair for Wyoming to make the necessary provision for the army against their arrival.

Mr. Pratt will take charge of the stores of this place.

Quarter Master Dow will make a return of all the boats at this post as soon as possible with an estimate of the number of men they will carry.

Returns of all the horses in the Quarter Masters and Commissary departments, as also the commissary of military stores to be made against nine o'clock to-morrow morning, also a return of all the men in each brigade and corps in the whole army at this post to be made at the same time.

A return of all the horses in the army, private as well as public property to be made against orderly time to-morrow. The Brigadiers and officers commanding corps will see that those returns from their several commands be just and accurate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, A. Q. M., will report to Wyoming to assist Col. Sheriff in making the necessary preparations for the reception of the army, who will furnish him with a copy of this order.

Col. Sheriff will procure 100 good wagons for removing the baggage of the army from Wyoming to Easton. They will also apply to Col. Butler who will also furnish two-thirds of the men in Garrison who are best able to endure fatigue to repair the roads from Wyoming to Learned's tavern and put them in the best order. He will also write to Captain Patterson to send as many as can be spared from his post to put the road in the best order between Brinker's Mill and Learne's tavern.

All the artificers on the ground are to take their orders from Quarter Master Dow, to whom returns of all the stores in the Quarter Master's department are to be made by Mr. Kirkpatrick before he leaves this ground. All the boats are to be collected and put in proper repair as soon as possible.

A Board of General Officers to set to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to settle the relative rank of Col. Proctor and the officers of Col. Proctor's Regiment.

The commissary is not to issue any provisions to the Artificers without an order from Quarter Master Dow.

Lieut. Whittock of the First New Jersey Regiment is appointed to adjutant of the same and is to be respected accordingly.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, TYOGA, October 2, 1779.

Brigadier for tomorrow, General Clinton. Field officer Major Piatt. Brigade Major, Fish.

A General Court Martial of which General Hand is appointed president, to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at a Marque near headquarter for the trial of Lieut. Col. Regnier and such officers as are under arrest.

By a General Court Martial, whereof Col. Weisenfelt is president, Ensign and Quarter Master Kindry of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was tried, charged with neglect of duty in absenting himself from his Regiment when called to action on the 29th of August last. The court after hearing the evidences are of opinion that Mr. Kindry is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him; that it is malicious and slanderous and do therefore acquit him with honor.

AFTER ORDERS.

The troops to be served with six days' provisions of flour to-morrow, and two days' beef to-morrow evening.

inclusive of what they may have on hand, which is to be cooked to-morrow night.

The residue of the commissary's stores to be loaded to-morrow on board the boats. All the Quarter Master and other public stores to be also loaded to-morrow.

The Commander-in-Chief returns his most sincere thanks to Col. Shreve and his Garrison for their industry and attention to the safety and comfort of the army while absent, and the very prudent steps which he pursued to render the situation of the army comfortable on its return.

The Garrison is dismissed and ordered to evacuate the fort to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock and join their respective corps. Col. Proctor will withdraw the artillery at the same time.

The troops annexed to General Hand's Brigade will join their respective corps.

The covering parties will also join their respective Regiments. The two flanking divisions will be incorporated into one, and flank the left of the army on its return. 500 men to parade to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for fatigue. The field officers of the day will call on the Adjutant General for instructions.

The army will be in perfect readiness to-morrow to move early the next morning. All deficiencies of cartridges to be made up and the arms to be put in good order. The sick, lame and those without shoes to go down in the boats.

The Quarter Master will call for additional men to work the boats if necessary.

All the artillery corps will go to Wyoming in boats. Fifty men from each Brigade, in two divisions each, will go off to Wyoming early in the morning to drive on all the horses and cattle that can be found. The Brigadiers of the day will point out their route.

The army marches in the following order, viz: Clinton and Poor's Brigades, then the pack horses and cattle, then Maxwells and Hand's, the rifle men in rear of General Hand's. All of Col. Proctor's horses will be delivered to the conductor of horses. All the baggage that can possibly be spared on the march will be sent by water; for which purpose the Quarter Master will furnish boats. Those corps which have not a sufficiency of horses to carry their tents will apply to the Quarter Master to-morrow afternoon for more.

The conductor of horses will collect all the horses unfit to carry burdens to-morrow and have them tied up and fed to-morrow evening. All the horses and cattle of the army will be confined and fed to-morrow night.

The army will march at 6 o'clock.

Here is a hiatus in the orders until October 8th.—CRAFT.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, WYOMING, October 8, 1779.

Brigadier for tomorrow, General Clinton. Field Officer, Col. Cortland. Brigade Major, Fish.

Two Subaltums, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 80 privates to parade at 12 o'clock precisely and to be commanded by Capt. Ballard, of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, one hundred men commanded by a Field officer to parade at the same time as a covering party to the pioneers. The commissary will furnish the whole with six days' provisions, half of their meat to be salt beef or pork. The Quartermaster will furnish the pioneers with such tools as Capt. Ballard shall choose. He will also furnish the detachment with two wagons to carry the tools, tents, arms and provisions for the pioneers.

The field officer commanding will proceed on the business of repairing the roads from this post to Easton in the best manner possible and as the horses of the army will be very weak and the wagons heavily loaded, the most particular attention is requested from him and Captain Ballard. When the party arrives at Easton it will wait for the arrival of the army.

The detachment sent from the Garrison to repair the roads will return to-morrow evening, of which order the commanding officer of this detachment will notify them.

The Garrison Battalion, Shoot's corps, and Capt. Spaldings company to remain as a Garrison at this place, of which Col. Butler is to have the command. He is immediately to see that two hundred rounds of musquet cartridges for each man, and two hundred rounds for each piece of ordinance in the fort be set ashore for the use of the Garrison. The pieces of ordinance attending the army are to be supplied with twenty rounds each and the troops to be completed with twenty rounds each.

All the residue of the ammunition and ordinance stores to be loaded in boats and sent down to Sunbury, of which

General Hand will take the charge and give direction for its being safely conveyed from Sunbury to Philadelphia. All the boatmen to take their direction from General Hand.

The Quarter Master will see that all the boats not distant for the purpose of conveying stores to Sunbury, be laid up and well secured.

All the clothing in store to be divided in four equal parts and to be delivered to the several Brigades.

No horses to be delivered to any person on any pretense whatsoever, except by an order from the Commander-in-Chief.

All the Quarter Master stores to be sent with the ordinance stores to Sunbury.

The Doctor General will devise and as soon as possible report the best method of conveying the sick from hence to Easton.

A trusty officer from each Brigade to go with General Hand to Sunbury in order to collect and convey to Headquarters the sick and wounded to their respective Brigades.

The troops to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice. No leave of absence will be given to any officer except he produces a written recommendation from his Brigadier or Commandant.

Lieut. Col. Forrest will see that an officer and a proper number of artillery men be left for an immediate assignment for their Garrison.

Capt. Topham will attend to have the ammunition put in proper boats and will attend General Hand to Sunbury and there taking his instructions respecting the ordinance stores.

The General returns his sincere thanks to Capt. Topham for his great attention, activity and fidelity in the department of Commissary of Military Stores and Clothier-General to the army. The General with pleasure assures him that his conduct has not only afforded pleasure to him, but has given honorable satisfaction.

The commissary to make an immediate return of the live stock and other provisions on hand.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST, on the 4th or 5th instant, between Tyoga and Lackawaney, a parchment pocket book with two commissions, one letter and two Continental bills, one forty-five and

the other eight dollars. One-half of the money will be given to the person who will bring it to Captain Kert, of the 2nd New Hampshire regiment.

Was put by mistake in some boat at Meshupin, a bag containing a nest of camp kettles, coffee-pot and several other things too tedious to mention. Whoever will send them at General Poor's marque shall receive his sincere thanks.

The Garrison to join their respective corps immediately.

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ARTILLERY ORDERS, October 8th, 1779.

Officer for the day tomorrow—Captain Proctor.

Lieut. Jesse Crossby is appointed to the Command of the artillery for this Garrison and is hereby directed to call on the commanding officer for a return of ammunition assigned for the use of that post and to call on the adjutant for 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 3 bumbarders and 3 gunners, to be ready to move into the Garrison to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

The wagon master is hereby ordered to overhaul all the harness belonging to the artillery pieces and wagons and see that they are in order so as to move to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, and to make a return to the Quarter Master of the number of horses wanted for that purpose.

The Quarter Master is to issue to each non-commissioned officer and mattsross, one pair of shoes, excepting who received them at Tyoga.

	Serg't.	Corp.	Bumbr.	Gunner	
Details, {	Capt. Wool's	0	0	1	0
	Capt. Craig	0	1	1	1
	Capt. Rice	0	1	1	1
	Capt. Bryce	1	0	0	1
Totals,	1	2	3	3	

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AFTER ORDERS.

October 8, 1779.

The Commander-in-chief in consequence of dispatches just received from his excellency, General Washington, is under the painful necessity of denying leave of absence to any of the officers or soldiers of this army, being positively prohibited therefrom; and the Brigadiers will please write to such as have already obtained furloughs to join their respective corps without loss of time.

The army will move on Sunday morning at six o'clock. All the horses and cattle to be brought in and put up to-morrow night. One hundred cattle to be left at this post, the troops to be supplied with four days' provisions exclusively. The residue of the cattle to be driven on with the army.

The Court Martial whereof General Hand is President is dissolved and the trial of Col. Regnier and other officers under arrest is deferred until the army arrives at Easton.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, WYOMING, October 9, 1779.

For Tomorrow, Brigadier General Maxwell. Field Officer, Col. Shreves—Brigade Major, Ross.

When the horses are collected the Quarter Master will make the following distribution of them: To Clinton's, Maxwell's and Poor's Brigades an equal number, to Hand's half the number and to the artillery two-thirds of the number ascertained for General Hand. The wagons are to be distributed in the same proportion, except to the artillery who have already had their proportion. The Quarter Master will call on Lieut. Col. Forrest for the wagons which he has been notified are to be delivered up for the use of the infantry.

The Quarter Master will deliver a reasonable and proportionate number of horses to the staff.

As the interests of America loudly calls for this army at Headquarters, the Commander-in-Chief requires the army to be in perfect readiness to move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

The General being under the necessity to proceed to Easton as speedily as possible, General Clinton will take command of this army to-morrow morning and proceed with it to that place.

A trusty officer and a small party of men from each Brigade are to be left at this post for the purpose of bringing on the convalescents and such baggage as cannot be conveyed with the army. Wagons will be sent from Easton for that purpose and these officers are requested to lose no time in forwarding the remaining sick and baggage.

As the distribution of horses will take place this afternoon all officers and others who have public horses in their possession are directed to turn them to the Quarter Master

HEAD-QUARTERS GREAT SWAMP, Oct. 11, 1779.

Field officer of the day, Col. Cilley. Brigade Major, Ross.

The corps of artillery with all its ammunition and baggage together with all wagons of the army, will move for Louis Hill immediately after the firing of the morning gun, and thence halt for the arrival of the troops. The pack horses will move in the usual order.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, October 12, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Lieut. Col. Reed. Brigade Major, Marshall.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, SULLIVAN'S STORES, October 13, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Lieut. Col. Reed—Brigade Major Ross.

The troops to draw two days' salt, and one day's fresh provisions this morning.

The General in the most positive terms directs that the troops burn no rails, or commit any species of waste upon the inhabitants, as we are now entering a country peopled by our friends.

He directs that no officer or soldier presume to march in front of the army to Easton without regular permission.

Every officer found straggling from his regiment may depend upon being punished for unmilitary conduct and breach of orders.

As the firing of musquets in and about the camp is totally unmilitary the General is determined to put a period thereto, for which purpose he directs that every delinquent receive 50 lashes upon the spot.

The General to beat to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the assembly at half past ten and the march immediately to commence.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, October 14th, 1779.

If any soldier or baggage should be in the rear of the army to-morrow morning after beating the General the same to be reported at Headquarters.

The same order of march to be observed to-morrow as to-day. The field officer of the day is directed to pay particular attention thereto.

The General reminds the army of the orders of yesterday, respecting the straggling as well of officers as soldiers.

in front of the line of march. He requests a strict compliance with yesterday's orders as he is determined to make a severe example of every delinquent.

The troops to put their arms and clothes in the best possible order can be, and the General to beat at half past six, assembly at seven, and the march to take place at the firing of a cannon at the park.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Officer of the day tomorrow—Captain Proctor.

As to-morrow is the day assigned for going to Easton the commanding officer flatters himself that the soldiers under his immediate command still retain that spark of decent pride that they have ever yet been distinguished by as artillerymen, and hopes that they will endeavor to appear in as clean and soldier-like manner as their clothes will admit of; and being fully convinced of their disposition to comply with this order he has not the least doubt of meeting with disappointment.

The officer of the day will select a proportion of non-commissioned officers, bombardiers and gunners, etc., for four three-pounders, with thirteen rounds of blank cartridges to answer the salute of the town and to conduct the firing.

The artillery to march in with laurel in their hats.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 15, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Lieut. Col. Dearborn. Brigade Major, Ross.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 16, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Major Hollingshead. Brigade Major, Marshall.

The troops to hold themselves in readiness to muster to-morrow morning at seven o'clock for which purpose they will put their arms and clothes in the best order this evening.

General Clinton's, Maxwell's and Poor's Brigades will each furnish a subaltern piquet to parade in front of the artillery park at retreat beating this evening.

The same number of each of the brigades will parade at the same place to-morrow morning at troop beating.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Officer of the day, Capt. Lieut. Coleman.

It is with pleasure the Commanding Officer informs the artillery that they were distinguished yesterday by their cleanly appearance from all the other troops by the inhabitants of this town and hopes that their good behavior will merit a continuance of the public applause.

The officers to pay particular attention to the General Orders of this day for mustering.

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After General Orders, October 16.

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates this brave little army on their arrival at Easton and on their having completed the reduction of the Five Indian Nations with so much honor to themselves and so much satisfaction to him.

He takes this opportunity to return his most sincere and cordial thanks for their very great exertions throughout the whole campaign.

Justice obliges him to say that officers never deserved more credit and that soldiers never had a better claim to the applause of their countrymen.

The troops will attend divine service at the church in this town to-morrow at eleven o'clock, where a discourse suitable to the occasion will be delivered by the Reverend Doctor Evans.

Returns to be immediately made of the shoes wanting for the troops that they be supplied without delay.

Major Fish is to act as Adjutant General in the absence of Col. Barber and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

A General Court Martial of which General Poor will be President, to sit at the President's Quarters at five o'clock this afternoon for the trial of Lieut. Col. Regnier, —one field officer and two Captains from each Brigade to attend as members.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 17, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Major Scott—Brigade Major, Ross.

The Commander-in-Chief has the pleasure to inform the army that the Honorable the Continental Congress was pleased to pass the following resolve on the 14th instant respecting the Western expedition, to-wit:

In Congress, 14th October, 1779.

Resolved that the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency General Washington for directing and to Major General Sullivan and the brave officers and soldiers under his command for effectually executing an important expedition against such of the Indian Nations as encouraged by the councils and conduct by the officers of his Britanic Majesty had perfidiously waged an unprovoked and cruel war against the United States. laid waste their defenceless towns and with savage cruelty slaughtered the inhabitants thereof.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

The army will not march tomorrow.

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Extract from General Orders :

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRIS'S HOUSE. October 2, 1779.

The following are the uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these states respectively as soon as the state of the public supplies will permit them being furnished accordingly, and in the meantime it is recommended to the officers to accommodate their uniform to this standard that when the men come to be supplied there may be a proper uniformity.

New Hampshire,	}	Blue, faced with white.
Massachusetts,		
Rhode Island,		
Connecticut,		
New York,	}	Blue faced with Buff, white lining, red buttons.
New Jersey,		
Pennsylvania,	}	Blue, faced with red, buttons and lining white.
Maryland,		
Delaware,		
Virginia,		
North Carolina,	}	Blue, faced with blue, button-holes edged with narrow white lace or tape, buttons and lining white.
South Carolina,		
Georgia,		
Artillery and Artillery Artificers,	}	Blue, faced with scarlet, scarlet lining, yellow buttons, yellow bound hats, coats edged with narrow lace or tape, button-holes bound with the same.

Light Dragoons, } The whole blue, faced with white, white
 button-holes and lining.

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ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Officer for the Park, tomorrow, Capt. Craige.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 18, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow———Brigade Major, Marshall.

Sundry complaints have been made to the Commander-in-Chief that the troops make excursions in the country and rob the inhabitants of their property, he finds himself under the necessity of giving positive orders that no soldier be permitted to go more than half a mile from town without a written pass from the officer commanding the corps to which he belongs. The General laments exceedingly that troops who have deservedly acquired such reputation amongst their countrymen should suffer disgrace by the inconsiderate conduct of a few individuals and he positively declares that if these hints do not prove sufficient to prevent such enormities, he will prevent their straggling by forming a strong piquet around the whole encampment, even though half the men should be on duty the same time.

Return to be made of the fifes and drum cords, drum-heads, sticks wanting in the several corps.

All the public horses of the army excepting those that are attached to the public wagons to be delivered in to Capt. Hooper, Quarter Master General, at this post by six o'clock this evening.

The regimental surgeons are directed to make immediate returns of all their sick to Doctor Hazen, General Surgeon of the flying hospital.

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REGIMENTAL AND ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Officer for the Park tomorrow—Capt. Proctor.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 19, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Major Edwards, Brigade Major,
 Capt Sproat.

The shoes to be distributed to the several Brigade Quarter Masters and to the Quarter Master of Artillery this afternoon in the following proportions.

General Clinton.....	647	pairs.
General Maxwell.....	647	“
General Poor.....	667	“
General Hand.....	318	“
Train of Artillery.....	121	“
	2400	

000

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Officer of the day for tomorrow, Capt. Lieut. McCluer.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 20, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Col. Cortlandt—Brigade Maj., Ross.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Officer for the day tomorrow, Capt. Lieut. Coleman.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, October 21, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Col. Shreves—Brigade Maj. Marshall.

The Brigade Quarter Masters and the Quarter Master of artillery to call upon Col. Hooper for their quotas overhalls.

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Regimental officer of the day, Capt. Craige.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, October 22, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow,———Brigade Major, Spratt.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, October 23, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Col. Cilley—Brigade Major, Ross.

The commissary to deliver out one gallon of rum to each field officer and two quarts to every other commissioned officer on the ground.

As a number of the field and other officers who are to do duty on horseback are destitute of horses, the Quarter Master will deliver them horses to ride on to Headquarters with the army taking receipts for returning them to such places as he may think proper to direct.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Officer for the day tomorrow, Capt. Lieut. McCluer.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 24, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow, Lieut. Col. Hubley—Brigade Major, Ross.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, EASTON, October 25, 1779.

Field officer for tomorrow———Brigade Major———

A General Court Martial of the line of which Brigadier General Poor was President is dissolved, and another is ordered to sit at Oppre's tavern at ten o'clock this morning for the trial of all officers in arrest, and others that may be brought before them; Col. Shreve is appointed President. Mr. Pemberton, a deputy commissary of issues is requested to act as Judge Advocate to the court, an orderly sergeant from General Maxwell's Brigade and one from General Hand's to attend the Court Martial.

At a General Court Martial whereof General Poor was President, held at Easton on the 19 instant, Lieut. Burk of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment was tried for not delivering out clothing to the men, agreeable to Lieut. Col. Hubley's orders; for abusing a soldier and taking from him a shirt after he knew Col. Hubley had ordered it to be taken from a soldier who had three shirts and giving it to the soldier said to be abused, the court finds him not guilty of the charge and acquits him with honor. The Commander-in-Chief releases him from his arrest and directs that he return to his duty.

At the same court, Lieut. Street of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment was tried for introducing Sergeant Beverly as a Lieutenant of the line, knowing him to be not an officer and ordering him to duty as such, and ordering him to sit on a Court Marital, and for receiving him into the mess associating with him as Lieutenant of the line, and for uttering the sentence of a Court Martial, by reading more punishment to the prisoner than was ordered by the court; the court finds him guilty of the charges and sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders.

The General releases him from his arrest and orders him to return to his duty.

Though from the whole tenor of the proceedings it does not appear that Mr. Street had any cruel intention but rather that his credulity in one case and imprudent zeal in the other carried him far from that line of cautious regularity and exactness of conduct which every officer ought to observe, for which the court has justly sentenced him—yet to a failing springing from so incorrupted a source, the General cannot think of anything severe upon the subject and only wishes that his trial may make him more cautious in future, and teach others not to fall into the same error.

The whole of the troops on this side will cross the ferry to-morrow morning. All the artillery, baggage and ammunition wagons to be carried over to-morrow.

The Brigadier and officers commanding corps, will see that their troops are encamped on the other side in the most convenient place.

The army will be ready to march for Warwick as early as Wednesday morning, marching from the left in the following order, to-wit: First, Poor's Brigade; then the artillery, then Clinton, Maxwell and Hand.

Application to be made to Col. Hooper for wagons to move the troops to-morrow afternoon.

Doctor McCrea will see that such of the sick and convalescents as cannot be moved with convenience are in preparation for crossing the river and will apply to Col. Hooper for a proper number of wagons to transfer them to Warwick.

Directions for marching and encamping will be given out to-morrow.

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ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Officer for the day tomorrow, Capt. Craige.

Officers commanding ordinance will immediately turn out drivers and see that their guns are in order to move to-morrow agreeable to General Orders of this day.

HEAD-QUARTERS, October 26, 1779.

The corps of artillery are to cross the river this day with cannon, ammunition and baggage, the guns dismounted are to be as speedily repaired as possible and cross the river—the artillery camp to be a contiguous to the ferry as wood and water will permit.

One officer and ten men to remain in Easton this night to convey the dismantled cannon forward to the army tomorrow.

The artillery to march by the right and by seniority of companys, to-wit:

Captain Wool, his two three-pounders.

Captain Craige, one howitzer and six-pounder.

Captain Rice, one howitzer and six-pounder.

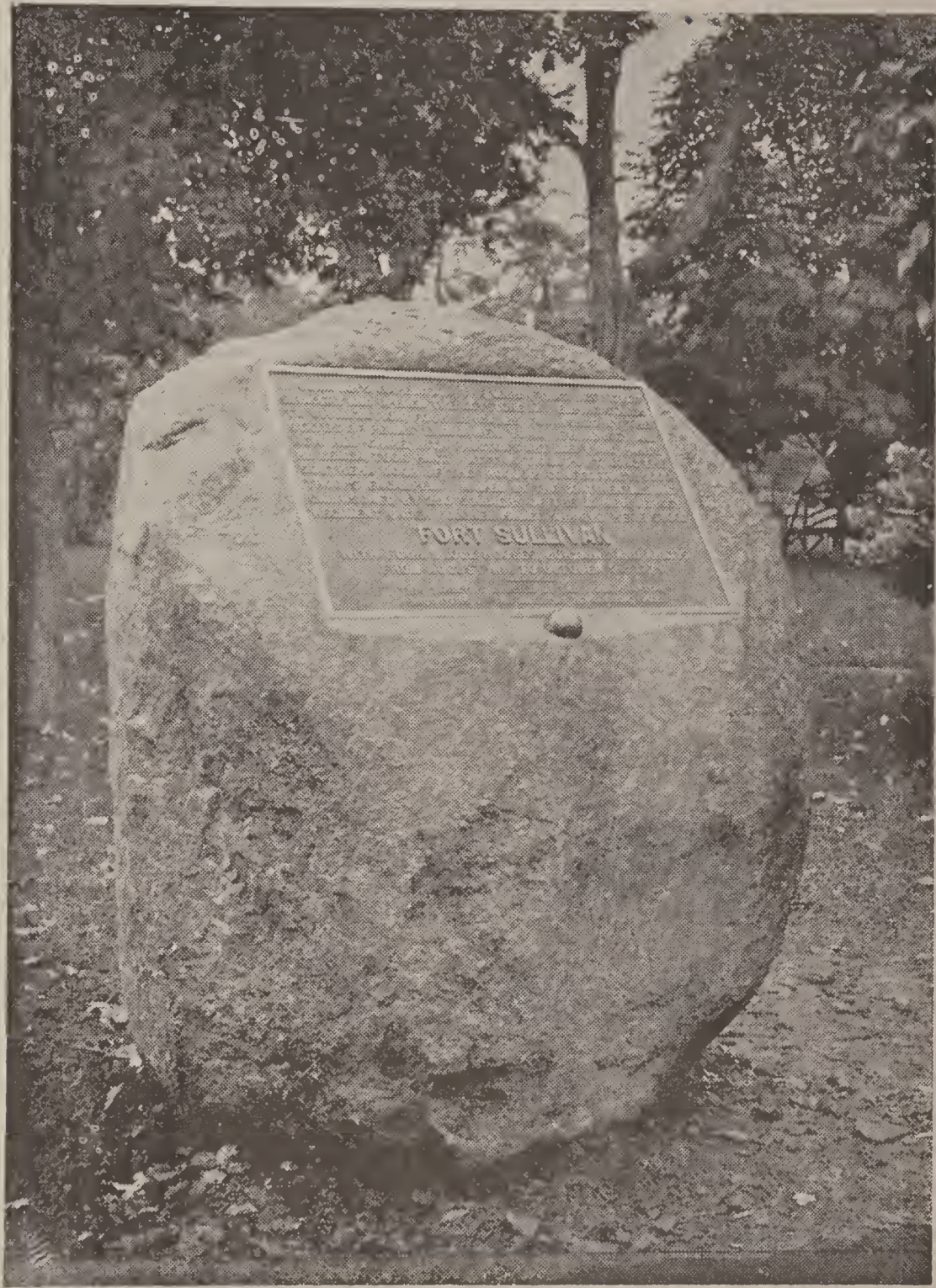
Captain Proctor, two three-pounders.

Captain Brice, two three-pounders.

The Commander-in-Chief has now the pleasure to congratulate the army on the complete and full success of Major General Sullivan and the troops under his command against the Senecas and other tribes of the Six Nations as a just and necessary punishment for their wanton depredations, their unparalleled and innumerable cruelties, their deafness to all remonstrances.

FINIS.





Boulder, Marking Fort Sullivan.
Erected by Tioga Chapter, D. A. R.,
October 3, 1902.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNALS
OF SULLIVAN'S SOLDIERS RELATING TO TIOGA
POINT AND BUILDING AND DESTROYING
FORT SULLIVAN.



Col. Israel Shreve (August 1779) was ordered to march to the Susquehanna and join General Sullivan, who was ordered to chastise the Indians and Tories who massacred the inhabitants on the Susquehanna the year before. We arrived at Wyoming, now Wilkesbarre, in September, then proceeded up the river to Chemung branch of the river where the town of Athens now is.

At Wyoming we were joined by troops that came up the river from Northumberland, and in this neighborhood by troops which came down from the State of New York.

While we waited here for the latter troops, our Brigade marched up the river Chemung, twelve miles, in the night to an Indian town by that name. We arrived at daylight. The Indians lay in ambush, and killed one of our men, (by my side, he touched me when he fell,) and wounded several others, one of whom died.

We knew of but one Indian killed. We burnt their town, ten or twelve houses, cut down several acres of good corn, and returned down the river, carrying corn, pumpkins, garden truck, and the dead and wounded men in several boats which we had taken up the river, and arrived at our encampment in the afternoon.

After remaining here for a few days Col. Shreeve was ordered with a detachment to build a stockade Fort at a place about two or three miles up the two Rivers Susquehanna and Chemung where they passed each other within about one hundred yards. I (Capt. Shreve) was left with this detachment.

The Fort was called Fort Sullivan. Nearly four square about ninety yards one way and a little under the other way. By digging a trench two and a half feet deep and placing upright logs in the trench about twelve feet high, leaving two or three gateways.

After leaving the heavy baggage and women which belonged to the camp, General Sullivan marched up the Chemung river to the Indian Settlement, in the north west part of New York, called the Genessee Country, inhabited by several tribes of Indians and Tory whites, who were under the influence and hired by the British, to burn property and kill the Americans, men women and children, by offering a reward for their scalps. Our army killed some of them, and lost several men in

several skirmishes, burned their towns, destroyed their corn and other property. They could not bring the Indians and Tories to a general engagement. The British had troops with the Indians.

After destroying all they could find our Army returned to Fort Sullivan. And we left the fort and passed down the river to Wyoming the last of October

The foregoing is copied from a letter of Capt John Shreeve, son of Col Israel Shreeve, under whose command he was when the incidents as related occurred, and participated in them. He wrote from near Salem, Ohio, in Nov. 1853, when the writer was in his ninety-second year.

WM. BELL, Mt. Holly, June 15, 1876.

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Extract No. 1. Lieut. Wm. Barton, of Maxwell's Brigade.

August 11th. Marched at 7 a. m. for Tioga. The army at nine began to ford the Susquehannah, having first fired a few cannon in the wood on the other side fearing there might be some of the enemy to oppose us crossing the river; a little more than waist deep, very rapid, which made it difficult crossing, the force of the current carrying several down; happily none were drowned. Proceeded after landing about one and a half miles, when we came to Kihuga creek, which we forded, and encamped in the forks formed by the Susquehanna and Kihuga, on the ground where the town of Tioga formerly stood. Soil very rich, etc.

12th. On fatigue, cutting timber to build block houses.

September 25th. Remained at Fort Reed for those detachments before mentioned to have been sent out, to return. In the forenoon the army all discharged their muskets, with orders to parade at five in the afternoon, each man furnished with blank cartridge. According to orders the whole paraded in a line to fire a feu de joie, when thirteen round of cannon was fired. Then began a running fire of muskets from the right through the whole; this not being performed to the General's liking, he ordered the whole to charge again; after this was done he ordered the whole to be put in readiness and not a man to fire until he should come opposite him. All being in readiness, he put his horse off at full speed and rode from right to left with whip and spur, men all firing according to orders, which made it very grand and caused the General to say it went like a hallelujah. After three cheers given for the Congress in consequence of their resolutions of the 18th August, and then three for the United States, and thirdly for the King of Spain, our new ally, and thus the day ended with joy, the officers of each brigade furnished with one of the best bullocks there was, extra.

Thursday, 30th. At 3 o'clock P. M. arrived at Fort Sullivan at Tioga, when we were saluted from the garrison by thirteen rounds of cannon. * * * The fort is a fine stockade, * * * block houses on the Susquehannah River, and one other on the Kihuga; within three hundred yards of each was an old carrying place about half a mile from the forks of the two rivers.

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Extract No. 2. Lieut. Erkuries Beatty, with Gen. Clinton.

August, Sunday, 22nd. Marched off this morning 7 o'clock, proceeded on crossed to midling large brooks. Arrived at Tyoga 11 o'clock where we found Genl. Hand's Brigade encamped one

mile above the mouth of the Tyoga where they was building 4 Block houses the other troops was encamped on the point which was Genls. Poor's and Maxwell's Brigades, we encamped on the Right of the whole, on our coming in to Camp we were saluted by 13 Pieces of Cannon which was returned by our two little pieces, on the River we found Genl. Hand's Brigade under arms with a Band of Musick which played Beautiful as we passed by them we encamped on a very pretty piece of ground and Spent the Remainder of the day in seeing our friends in th Different Regts., like wise when we arrived here our Infantry was Disbanded and ordered to join their respective Regts., very heavy showers of Rain this afternoon. Marched seven miles to-day.

Monday, 23rd. To-day we lay at Tyoga, Spent the day seeing our friends. To-day a Capt. of Genl. Hand's Brigade was Shot by Accident dead.

Tuesday, 24th. Drew some Cloathing for the men went to-day to see an old Indian burying ground which lay just by our Camp there was about 100 Graves some of which our men had Dug up, they bury their dead very curious after this manner. They dig a hole the length of the person they are to bury & about 2 feet Deep, they lay him on his back in the grave with an old Blanket or blanket Coat round him and lay Bark over the Grave even with the Surface of the Earth so as to prevent the earth from touching the body, then they heap up the dirt on the top of the grave in a round heap which is from 4 to 6 feet high, but the graves is very old and a number of them, as this formerly was a very Capital town, but a very few years ago they Moved up the Tyoga to Shamong where they built that town & there is no houses here now but very pretty lands.

September 30th. Marchd this morning 9 oClock halted within one Mile of Fort Sullivan on the mouth of Tyoga and sent for our Musick & Colours, likewise found the men in a proper line of March then march'd on with Musick playing and Colours flying and encamp'd on the same ground as we did before. When our troops passed the Fort the Garrison was paraded and saluted us with 13 Pieces of Cannon regularly fired, afterward the same number was return'd by us, then three Cheers from the Garrison. The officers Regt. had a Dinner prepared for them in the garrison where they Immediately repaired and Dined and took a hearty Drink of Grog and went to sleep—Since we left this place Col. Shreve who commanded had a very strong picket fort made here surrounded with very good Abattees and the 4 Block houses for the four Bestions which Comanded each River and all the men was encamped in the Garrison—Just been from Tyoga Thirty-five Days and from Tyoga 136 Miles

Sunday October 3rd. Orders came to-day for to have all the Stores loaded in boats and ready to march to-morrow morning with the Army, at six oClock The Hospital and sick to go down the river this afternoon, this Day a large fatigue Party was turned out to Destroy the fort, which they did effectually by pulling up the pickets and casting them in the river and burning the Abattees

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Extract No. 3. Dr. Jabez Campfield, Surgeon.

August 11. The army arrived at Tioga, This day (3 miles) At 7 o'clock this morning the army marched and crossed the Susquehannah about a mile above our last camp—the river wid and rapid, and so deep as to come to the top of my boots on horseback;

after crossing we passed a swamp, a small distance through, and then entered a beautiful plain. This plain is called Tioga, from the middle of which we crossed over the Tioga branch, on to a point of land, which is made by a junction of the Tioga with the Susquehannah; on this point the army incamped, with our rear extending along the Susquehannah. About a mile further up the two rivers approach each other within a little more than 100 yards, and, is the place which we expect will be fortified, to cover our boats until we return.

It is remarkable that we have come into this country, by a long and difficult march, where there are but a few miles, in which a small party of our enemy could not, with ease, have much impeded our progress, and are now within twelve miles of one of their considerable settlements, & as yet have never seen or heard anything of them, that we could, with certainty depend upon.

I very heartily wish these rusticks may be reduced to reason, by the approach of this army, without their suffering the extremes of war; there is something so cruel, in destroying the habitations of any people, (however mean they may be, being their all) that I might say the prospect hurts my feelings.

August 22. During the stay of the army at Tioga, 4 block houses were built for the defense of the boats, and garrisoned by the invalids under command of Col. Shrieve and the boat men. Here we left all unnecessary baggage, and all the women and children. The General left here 2 6-pounders.

August 26th, 1779. Thursday—The whole army marched by the garrison of Tioga and incamped about three or four miles forward.

August 27th, 1779. The army marched about six miles and passed a difficult defile—broke two wagons, upset a traveling forge and one of the pieces.

This shows the difficulty we had to surmount in carrying our cannon forward. Our baggage arrived at 12 O'clock at night. here we found much green corn & beans.

August 28th, The army marched to Shemung, (12 miles from Tioga) In this march Maxwell's brigade, the artillery and pack horses forded the Tioga twice to escape a difficult defile, while Genls Clinton, Poor & Hand with their brigades passed over the mountains. The Genl this day received information that a body of men were fortifying a pass about 6 miles in front.

Sunday August 29, 1779.—The army advanced in its common order of march, until about the middle of the day when the advance received the fire from the enemy, whom they found posted advantageously behind a breastwork, extending about 2 or 300 yards, built on a rising ground, having a brook and very thick brush in front at the distance of small musquet shot—they were about 1000 strong, mostly Indians, under Brandt, Butler, however, commanded having with him 3 or 400 rangers and Tories.

The Riflemen amused them for some time with a scattering fire, while Genl' Clinton & Poor could gain their left flank, and the artillery be properly posted. When the cannon began to play upon them, they ran immediately, in great disorder; they, then attempted to gain a mountain on the right of the river, which they effected, but Genl. Poor immediately dislodged them & their rout became general. ...

Two prisoners were taken, a Tory & a Negro; 17 men were killed on the spot, who our people found, one of them an Indian

of distinction—their number wounded we dont know, they must have been considerable. We had only 3 men killed and 30 wounded, among whom were a Major, Captain & Sub'n., all of the Hampshire troops.

At evening the whole army arrived and incamped in New Town, the inhabitants of which had deserted it two days before.

Here we found great quantities of corn, beans, pumpkins, &c.

On our right up the brook, where the action was, at some distance, were found a cluster of new houses covered with split stuff, supposed to have been built for a magazine as they had not been inhabited. From the manner of building the houses here, I think the Tories must have built them, and the corn was planted after the manner of the white people.

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Extract No. 4. Lieut. Col. Henry Dearborn.

August 11th. The army forded the rivers where the water was so deep and rapid that we found great difficulty in fording. After fording the river proceeded 3 miles & crossing the west branch of the river called the Tioga branch arriv'd at Tioga Setuate on the point where the west branch forms a junction with the Susquehannah. On both sides of the Tioga branch are very large bodies of clear Intervale cover'd with high grass where has been a large Indian settlement and where Queen Hester (Queen of the Six Nations) resided until last autumn Col Hartley with a party of troops burn'd her palace. Genl Sullivan has been fortunate enough to reach this place with his army without any considerable accident happening.

12th. We are beginning to erect works for the security of the troops & Stores to be left at this place. The Genl received intelligence this afternoon by a Small party that had been sent to make discoveries that the Enemy appear to be in great confusion and about moving from Chemong an Indian town 12 miles up the Tiogea branch in consequence of which the whole army fit for duty march'd at 8 o'clock P. M. in order to surprise the Enemy at Chemong. On our march we passed several very difficult defiles and as the night was very dark and the path but little us'd we found great difficulty in proceeding. Genl Hand with his brigade was to go round and fall into the road that leads up the river from the town while Genl Poor mov'd directly to the town and made the attack if he found the enemy in possession of the town, at day break we arriv'd at the town but found it deserted only two or three Indians were seen running from the town. The Town consisted of about 30 houses situate on the bank of the Tiogea. Their houses were built with split and hew'd timber cover'd with bark. There were 2 large buildings which were said to be publick houses. There was very little left in the houses except baskets buckets & skins the houses had no chimney or floers & ware very dirty and smookey, about sunrise all the buildings ware set on fire. On examination we found that a party of the enemy incamp'd about 60 rods from the town last night and from all appeerence the enemy left the town last evening. Genl Hand with his brigade pursu'd the enemy about 2 miles and was fired on by a party of Indians from the top of the hill who run off as soon as the fire was return'd. Genl Hand had six men killed and seven wounded three of the latter were officers. The enemy was pursu'd by our troops but not overtaken. We found a number of very large fields of corn in the whole about 40 acres about fit to roast which we cut down and destroyed in

the doing which a party of our men were fir'd on by a party of Tories & Indians across the river who killed one man & wounded 4 After compleeting the destruction of the corn Town &c we returned to Tiogea where we arrived at dark very much fategue'd having marched not less than 30 miles & the weather very warm Chemong lays about N West from Tiogea

23rd. We are preparing to march with all possible expedition; about 5 oclock this afternoon a very shocking accident happened in our Brigade A Soldier very accidentally discharg'd a musket charged with a ball and several buckshot 3 of which unfortunately struck Capt Kimbal of Col Cilley's regt who was standing at some distance in a tent with several other officers in such a manner that he expired within 10 or 15 minutes as universally lamented as he was esteem'd by all who knew him One of the shot wounded a soldier in the leg who was setting at some distance from the tent Capt Kimbal was in

24th The remains of the unfortunate Capt Kimbal was Inter'd at 11 Oclock A M with the honors of war attended by Genl Poor and almost all the Officers of the Brigade with Col Proctors Band of Musick The army is very busy in prepareing to march

25th We found great difficulty in getting ready to moove for want of a sufficient number of horses to carry our provisions Ammunitions Stores &c, however we are to morrow without fail with 27 days flower and live beef Our whole force that will march from here is about 5000 men Officers included with nine pieces of Artillery Three of the Anyda Warriors arriv'd in camp this afternoon who are going on with us as guides two runners ariv'd from Col Broadhead at Fort Pitt informing us that Col Broadhead is on his way with about 800 men against the western Indians.

26th Our army marched at 12 oclock in the order laid down in the plan of order of March & Battle A garrison of about 300 men is left at this place under the command of Col. Shreeve The army proceeded about 4 miles and incamp'd Mr. Lodge a gentleman who survey'd and Measur'd the rode from Easton to this place goes on in order to take an actual survay of the country who measures the rode as we go on

September 30th. ariv'd at Tiogea where we were Saluted with 13 Cannon which we answered with the same number Col. Shreeve who commanded the garrison made an entertainment for the Genl & Field Officers; this afternoon was spent in festivity and mirth, Joy appear'd in every countenance We now have finished our campaign and gloriously too

October 1st. We are begining to prepare to march to Wyoming

2nd Genl Sullivan made an entertainment for all the Genl & Field officers to day this evening we had an Indian war dance at HeadQuarters The Onyda Sachem was Master of cerimonies

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Extract No. 5. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, Surgeon.

August 11th. Crossed the river and sending our Regt. & 2nd N. York do. to cover the crossing of the army they all got safe over— We marched up to Tioga Branch forded that & encamp'd a little above on the main branch called the North Branch—Queen Esthers Palace stood on the lower side of the Tioga Branch, where is a large plain similar in appearance to that we came from on the other side of the river—Here I inquired of the Sur-

veyor & found that the distance from Wyoming to be 80 miles consequently 145 miles from the Meridian Course N. N W by W— Our camp is on a pine ridge between the main & Tioga Branch but near the former. In the flat below near the forks & on the other branch is excellent grass, Some English but mostly wild Opposite on the other side of each branch is considerable of a mountain overlooking the plains. The buildings here were mostly destroyed by Colo. Hartly last fall and the place has been but little frequented by the Indians since, only being crossed on their tours down the country. Two old brush encampments were found below and burned. Probably they were made by the party which was down at Wyoming last April. The horrors of a wilderness with the beauties of a fertile nature are blended in our prospects at this place.

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Extract No. 6. Serg't Major George Grant, 3d Jersey Regiment.

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

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

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Extract No. 7. Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh, 2d N. Y. Regiment.

Wednesday Aug. 11th. At 6 o'clock in the morning struck tent, marched at 7 o'clock for Tyuga. Our regiment and the 2nd New Jersey regiment was ordered to cross the River at our encampment and proceed up the River on the opposite side, to take possession of the ground at Tyuga to cover the fording place for the army and horses to cross the River, arrived at Tyuga about 11 o'clock in the morning. At night Gen. Sullivan sent off a small scout to discover Shemung (of one Captain and seven men) which lay about twelve miles up the Tyuga branch.

Aug. 12. The scout returned with news that the enemy seemed to be in great confusion and seemed to be moving off. The Gen'l left a guard at Tiyuga sufficient to guard the camp and marched with the rest of the army under cover of the night for Shemung, marched all night, the weather very dark, and nothing but an Indian path through the wood made it difficult.

Friday Aug. 13th. About six o'clock in the morning we arrived at Shemung and found the enemy had left town. On our approach we burnt the town, destroyed the corn, &c., and returned to Tiyoga. A small party of the Indians who had concealed themselves in

the wood, fired on a small party of Gen'l Hand's Brigade, killed six men and wounded two without loss on their side. A party of Gen'l Poor's Brigade was destroying corn, were fired upon by the enemy, killed one and wounded one.

Saturday, Aug. 14th. Laid at Tiyuga waiting for the arrival of Gen'l Clinton's Brigade, who came down the Susquehanna from the Mohawk River. A large detachment from the army was ordered up to join him. The remainder of the army were employed in building a garrison at Tiyuga. On the 22nd day of Aug't we were joined by Gen'l Clinton's Brigade.

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Extract No. 8. Thomas Grant, Surveyor.

August 9th. Lay by this day till 10 o'clock waiting for the Main body to Com up. Marchd half past 10. Encamped this Evening at 5 o'clock P. M. in the upper Shekenunk Flatts, a Delightful even Bottom Containing about One Hundred Acres of very fine meadow land, abounding with very fine Grass. The Road we passed this day much the same as Yesterday, except crossing one very High Mountain known by the name of Break-neck Hill. The decent very Steep and Dangerous. Crossing this hill we had three Bullocks Killd. at the foot of which we crossed a small run. Shortly after passed a large Indien Camp. The Distence the Infantry This day 11 Miles, the Genl Course this day N. N. W. Saw no Enemy, but fresh tracks.

August 10th, 1779. Reany Weather ys morning and great part of last night. The Army Lay by this day in order to draw provisions. A fire was seen last Night on a Mountain on the opposid side of the River supposed to be maid by Indiens. This day a party of 500 Men with a sufficiency of Offasirs Reconitered the country as far as oppasite the mouth of Tioga. Major Hoops with four Men swam over the River and found a Milks Cow on the flats, supposed to be lost by Indiens who had fled at our approach.

August 11th. This Morning the Genl Beat at 6 O'clock. The hole army marched Near Sevin. Marched this day to Tioga, an Indien Town, or Rather the place where an Indien Town formerly stood, In the forks of the River Susquehanah and Cayuga, where the main army encamped in a Deliteful Extensive Bottom, abounding with Excellent Grass. The Infantry Encamped $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in frunt in a narrow Neck of Land in width about 20 pole, a place where the Savages used to Carry their Canews From one river to the oather, known by the name of the Carrying place about two miles below the Forks. The whole army forded the River Susquehanna', the manner in which it was performed was by forming Platoons, and each man grasping his fellows supported Each Oather. Genl. Hand who commanded the Infantry quit his horse and waded with cheerfulness. The water was rapid and took them to the middle, notwithstanding the whole army crossed in the space of half an hour without the Loss of Either Man or horse, or any baggage. The sight was beautiful and pleasing, but must have been very Tarifying to the Enemy who, its very probable saw us from Neighboring hills which overlook the water. We likewise crossed the Tioga or Cayuga much in the same manner as before, but much Shallower and not more than half as wide. On the south side Cayuga River, near the mouth, in the place where Queen Esther's Castle stood. Rainy Weather Great part of this afternoon. Saw no Enemy; the Gerl Course this day was due North; the distance from Wyoming to Tioga old Town 80 mils, actual measure.

August 12th. Fair weather but very warm. Last Evening a small scout was sent to Chimung to reconiter The Enemy. They Returned this afternoon with Infirmation that the Enemy wase in Possession of that place. In Consequence of which Genl Sullivan ordered the trupes surved with a gill of Liquor pr man, at about 8 o'clock this Evening The Trupers Mooved of in a very Silent manner. Genl Hand's Light Infantry In frunt as usual, all except the guard That was left for the safety of the Camp. We Marched all this Night passes through very Difficult Narrow Defiles.

August 15th. Fair weather and warm. This day about 4 o'clock P. M. a fue men who ware looking Horses on the opposid side of Cayuga River, was fired on by the Indians who kild one, a pack horse driver From Wyoming, and wounded one oather who maid his askape; the slain they scalped and gave the war whoop; they likewise shott a bullock which our people applyd to their own use, as the Beef Was Good.

August 17th. Fair weather this day and Great preparations for Securing our stores and Gitting in Readiness for marching as soon as Possable when Genl Clintons Army arrives. This afternoon about five o'clock a fue men who were hunting their offasirs Horses about one mile in frunt of the advanced picquet, was fird on by Indians who shott one man through the Boady with three Balls, afterwards speered, tomyhawkd and skalped, him, Likewise shott an oather through the Arm, the Man Returned the fire and maid his escape.

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Extract No. 9. Lieut. Col. Adam Hubley.

Wednesday, August 11th. Agreeable to orders the army moved this morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., in the usual order. Light corps moved half an hour before the main army, and took post on the banks of the river near the fording place. On the arrival of the main army and boats, Col. Forest drew up his army at the fording place, and fixed several six pounders on the opposite shore in order to scour the woods and thickets, and prevent any ambuscade from taking place. In the meantime the light corps marched by platoons, linked together on account of the rapidity of the water, and forded the same and effected a landing about 9 o'clock; they immediately advanced about one hundred yards from the river, and formed in line of battle, in order to cover the landing of the main army, which was safely effected about 10 o'clock A. M., after which came on pack horses, cattle, &c., followed by a regiment which covered the rear guard. About half past ten o'clock the whole moved in following order.

ORDER OF MARCH UP TIOGA FLATS.

Previous to our arrival on the flats we had to pass about one and a half mile through a dark, difficult swamp, which was covered with weeds and considerable underwood, interspersed with large timber, chiefly buttonwood. We then entered the flats near the place where Queen Esther's palace stood, and was destroyed by Col. Hartley's detachment last fall. The grass is remarkably thick and high. We continued along the same for about one mile, and arrived at the entrance of Tioga branch into Susquehanna about 1 o'clock; we crossed the same and landed on a peninsula of land which extends towards Chemung and is bounded on the east by Susquehanna, and on the west by Tioga branch, and continued up the same for about two miles and a half and en-

camped. This peninsula is composed of excellent meadow and upland; grass is plenty and timber of all kinds, and soil is generally good; distance of march this day, three miles. Since our arrival a scout of eight men was ordered up to reconnoitre Chemung, and endeavor to make discoveries of the number of savages and their situation, if possible.

Thursday, August 12th. Tioga Plain. This being a plain calculated to cover the western army during the expedition to the northern part of it, a garrison for that purpose is to remain until our return. Sundry works for the security of the same are now erecting about two and a half miles distant from where Tioga branch empties into the Susquehanna, and where the two rivers are about 100 yards distance from each other; those works to extend from river to river.

August 13th. Our loss on this occasion, (skirmish at Chemung) which totally (excepting two) fell on my regiment, was as follows, viz; two captains, one adjutant, one guide, and eight privates wounded, and one sergeant, one drummer, and four privates killed. Officers' names: Captain Walker, (slight wound) Captain Carberry, and Adj. Huston. (I fear mortal.)

The whole business being completed we returned to the ruins of the village, halted some little time and received orders to return to Tioga Plain, at which place we arrived at 8 o'clock considerably fatigued. Less the savages should discover our loss, after leaving the place, I had the dead bodies of my regiment carried along, fixed on horses, and brought to this place for interment.

Saturday, August 14th. This morning 10 o'clock, A. M., had the bodies of those brave veterans, who so nobly distinguished themselves, and bravely fell in the action of yesterday, interred with military honors, (firing excepted.) Parson Rogers delivered a small discourse on the occasion.

Thursday, 24th. This day employed hands to make bags from tents for the purpose of carrying flour; hands employed all day and night in this business.

Agreeable to orders a signal gun was fired for the whole army to strike tents, 5 o'clock, P. M., and marched some distance in order to form the line of march. Seven o'clock, P. M., another signal gun was fired for the army to encamp in proper order, and to be in readiness for an immediate march. Col. Butler's regiment, with Major Parr's riflemen, joined light corps, and encamped with them this day, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Col. Shrieve took command of Fort Sullivan this day agreeable to orders. Flying hospital and stores were moved this day to the garrison.

Thursday, Sept. 30th. This morning about 8 o'clock the army moved. About two o'clock they arrived at Tioga Plains, near Fort Sullivan, where the whole formed in regular line of march and moved into the garrison in greatest order, when we were received with military honours, the garrison turning out with presented arms, and a salute of thirteen rounds from their artillery, which complement was returned them from the park of artillery from the army.

Colonel Shrieve, governor of the garrison, had an elegant dinner provided for the general and field officers of the army. We regaled ourselves, and great joy and good humour was visible in every countenance. Colonel Proctor's band, and drums and fifes played in concert the whole time.

Saturday, Oct. 2nd. This day the commander-in-chief made an

elegant entertainment, and invited all the general and field officers to dine with him.

In the evening, to conclude the mirth of the day, we had an Indian dance. The officers who joined in it putting on vizors (alias Monetas) The dance was conducted and led off by a young Sachem of the Oneida tribe, who was next followed by several other Indians, then the whole led off, and after the Indian custom, danced to the music, which was a rattle, a knife and a pipe, which the Sachem continued clashing together and singing Indian the whole time. At the end of each, the Indian whoop was set up by the whole.

Sunday, Oct. 3rd. Agreeable to the orders of yesterday, the garrison of Fort Sullivan this day joined their respective corps, and fort was demolished. The stores and other baggage with the park of artillery were put on board the boats, and every other matter put in perfect readiness to move with the army, on their route to Wyoming, to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

REFLECTION AT CLOSE OF EXPEDITION.

Thus, by the perseverance, good conduct, and determined resolution of our commander-in-chief, with the assistance of his council, and the full determination of his troops to execute, have we fully accomplished the great end and intentions of this important expedition; and I flatter myself we fully surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those whose eyes were more immediately looking to us for success.

The glorious achievements we have exhibited in extending our conquests so far, and at the same render them so complete, will make no inconsiderable balance even in the present politics of America. Its future good consequences I leave to the eloquence of time to declare, which will, in ages hence, celebrate the memory of those brave sons who nobly risked their lives, disdainng every fatigue and hardship, to complete a conquest, the real good effects and advantages of which posterity will particularly enjoy.

Whilst I revere the merit and virtue of the army, I am sorry I am under the necessity of mentioning that there was an unparalleled and unpardonable neglect, (and which ought not to pass with impunity) in those whose business it was to supply them with a sufficient quantity of necessaries to carry them through the expedition, instead of which not more than twenty-two days flour, and sixteen days meat was on hand when it commenced. And, although the army possessed a degree of virtue, perhaps unparalleled in the annals of history, in undertaking an expedition on half allowance, which was in every instance hazardous and imperious, yet, had we not been favored with the smiles of Providence, and a continuance of good weather, the half allowance itself would not have enabled us to perform what, from that circumstance we have.

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Extract No. 10. Capt. Daniel Livermore, 3d New Hampshire Regiment.

August 11th. This morning the troops march up the river 1 mile, and there ford the branch, and march up on the south side of the river; and in marching about 2 miles come to where Queenchester palace was destroyed. Here we crossed the south branch of the river, into the old Indian town called Tiega, which lies in the arms of the two rivers. Their wigwams were all destroyed by themselves about a year ago, when they left the place.

Monday, August the 23rd. This day a very melancholy accident happened. A soldier in snapping his gun, insensible of its being loaded, it went off and shot Capt. Benjamin Kimbal through the heart. The same shot went through two more tents, where were a number of soldiers, with no further hurt than slightly wounding a man in the leg.

Tuesday, August 24th. This morning the remains of Capt. Kimbal were interred with the honors of war. The troops are paraded and all the baggage loaded. Everything is made ready for the excursion into the Indian country. At sunset all unloaded, and tents pitched on the old ground. The morning gun will be the signal for marching to-morrow morning.

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Extract No. 11. Lieut. Chas. Nukerck, 2d New York Regiment.

August 9. Incamped on Sheshecununck Flats about three fourths of a Mile wide and Two Miles in Length and very Level—Lying on Bank of the River which groes very small at this place Much good land about this place.

Do. 10th. Remained at Sheshecunung Flats.

Do. 11th. Decamped early in the Morning Forded the Susquehannah River 3 Miles below Tioga, pass'd over Esters Plains Forded the Tioga Branch and Incamped at Tioga in the Forks of the River

Do. 25. Remained at Tioga. in the meanwhile Built a Fort about 1 Mile and a Quarter above the Fort between the Rivers which is not more than a stones throw apart.

Do. 30th. Decamped this Morning 8 oclock. Arrived at Fort Sullivan at one oclock. Saluted from the Fort by 13 Cannon which Number was Returned from our Artillerey after which we passed the fort and Incamped on our Old Groundd in the Fork of the Rivers—

October 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Remained at Tioga—3. Demolished Fort Sullivan.

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Extract No. 12. Major James Norris, 3d New Hampshire Regiment.

August 11. The Army recd orders to march to Tioga, about two Miles from Seshekonunck plain the troop forded the river where the stream was rapid and pretty deep, notwithstanding the men all came safe over except one who was carried down the Current a considerable distance and saved by Lieut. Col. Barber, Adjt. Genl at the hazzard of his own life— The Cattle and pack Horses were as fortunate at the Troops— After advancing about one mile through a rich bottom covered with strong and stately timber which shut out the Sun, & shed a cool agreeable twilight; we unexpectedly were introduced into a Plain as large as that of Seshekonunck, call'd Queen Easter's Plantation—it was on this plain near the bank of the Susquehanna that Easter, Queen of the Seneca Tribe, dwelt in Retirement and Sullen majesty, detached from all the Subjects of her Nation—The ruins of her Palace are still to be seen; surrounded with fruit Trees of various kinds—at the east end of the plain, the Tioga River forms a junction with the Susquehanna—At this place the Army forded & encamped about half a mile above it on the Susquehanna—We now find ourselves happily arrived at Tioga, with our Army and Fleet, our Troops generally in health and spirits and fewer accidents happening on the march than could be expected in the same distance, thro a

Mountainous, wild uncultivated Country— It appears by the Number of hides lying on the ground that the Indians have lately had an encampment at this place By the place of burial seen here, one would be led to think this was once an Indian Town, but there are no Vestiges of Hutts or Wiggwoms— Whether through principle of Avarice or curiosity, our Soldiers dug up several of their graves and found a good many laughable relicts, as a pipe Towahawk, & Beads &c—

12th. The Genl gave orders for a fort and four Block houses to be built at this place for the Security of the Fleet and Stores which are to be left here under a pretty strong Garrison, after the Army moves into the Indian Country—and this movement will take place as soon as Genl Clinton, who is coming down the Susquehanna joins us with his Brigade.

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Extract No. 13. Sergeant Thomas Roberts, 5th New Jersey Regiment.

August 11th. Struck our tents and Marched 2 Mils then Forded the River of Suskahannah to the West Side of the River Marched 3 mils and then Forded the West branch Boath of theas Rivers Was Werey Diffikil Several men wold bin brouded if the horsmen had not helped them. Barber had like to Bin drouded and his hors By riding after A man Down the Falls the Water about to our arms and the Streem as Strong as at A Milltail But With a Grat Deal of Trobel Wee Crossed them Without much Lose Exsipt some Knapsak that the men lost after Crossing the River and the Branch Wee incamped at a plase called Tioga Wich is five miles from Meshokin this plase has bin settled by the Indians But Destroyed. Round Whear thear town was tha had Dug holes Four Foot Deep and planted them fool of hasel Bushis So that Wee cold not preecive them from the other Groung theas holes was Considerabel thick, in the afternoon Capt Cummins was sent out to Reconnite the way to Shemoung, Returned.

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Extract No. 14. Rev. William Rogers, D. D., Chaplain in Hand's Brigade.

Wednesday August 11th. The light troops marched from Upper Shescucunk at half past seven, the main body at eight o'clock A. M. Proceeding about one mile and a half we arrived at a fording place on the Susquehanna, unknown to any of our guides, but found out on the preceding day by the general officers. The troops pursuant to orders, taking off their overalls and tying them about their necks, crossed in platoons under cover of the fleet, each soldier grasping a hand of his comrade next to him for support. The current being strong and the water for a considerable distance coming up to the middle of the men, some considerable difficulties were encountered, but notwithstanding every impediment the whole body got over without suffering any peculiar disadvantage. General Hand in order to animate his brigade, dismounted and marched through on foot at the head of his soldiers. Such an army crossing the river with so much regularity at a place so rapid and in width three hundred and thirty yards, affords the spectator a pleasing sight, and must have struck our enemies with awe. I must doubt whether the army of Alexander the Great encountered as many difficulties with as much good humor as ours has evinced. The river being forded we entered upon what is properly called the Indian country, or that part of the wilderness claimed by the Six Nations, the boundary on the west is the Tawandee Creek, emptying into the Susquehannah, about three miles above Weesauking. The army

being formed as usual we proceeded some times in single file, and then in double, through a thicket till we entered those beautiful plains where the Tioga branch unites itself with the main river. On this level spot stood Queen Esther's palace, burned by Colonel Hartley last Fall. Over those plains the army marched towards the mouth of the Tioga, in order of battle, the light troops being joined by two three-pounders from the regiment of artillery. The view of this was grand beyond description, as the land for a great circuit was level and the grass high and green. Drums were beating, fifes playing, colors flying. Getting to the mouth of the Tioga, we found it in width one hundred and forty-two yards, and the water much deeper than had been imagined. Verdant plains in our rear, the flowing Susquehannah on our right. Ourselves in the Tioga or Cayuga stream, with a fine neck of land in our front and mountains surrounding the whole, afforded pleasant reflections though separated from friends and in an enemy's country. Surely a soil like this is worth contending for. Possessing ourselves of the north side of the Tioga, and passing through a swampy piece of ground we entered upon other plains, pleasing to the eye, though not so grand as those on the south. Here the main body incamped; the light troops proceeded farther on, one column on the banks of the Susquehannah, and another on those of the Tioga banks. Having advanced a mile and better, our tents were pitched from river to river, judged to be two hundred yards. Just below our encampment we took a view of the Indians' carrying place, thirteen yards across, so called from their carrying or dragging their canoes from river to river to save themselves of paddling around the neck. On the west side of the Tioga is a most beautiful tract of level and fine country terminated by a mountain. On this tract an Indian town formerly stood; it was destroyed by themselves. This day we marched five miles, course due north.

Aug. 16. The block houses, (which were directed to be built a little in the rear of the infantry encampment, for the security of the peninsula, and where a garrison with a flying hospital on the army's marching from this are to be left, are going on with a good deal of rapidity) were this evening called by the name of Fort Sullivan, out of respect to the illustrious character, who with his army first took possession of this post on behalf of the United States.

August 26. Late in the afternoon the whole, exclusive of the garrison, marched— as they set out under great and divers inconveniences, their return must be so sudden as will in all probability prevent effecting much, 27 days provisions only.—Would to God they were better supplied.—The command of the garrison being committed to so vigilant and worthy an officer as Colonel Shreve, affords much confidence and good humor in all those who are to continue with him although their sufferings may be great and duty must be hard. Capt Wool has charge of the two garrison six pounders.—The garrison at Fort Sullivan is very short of provisions, the salted beef much tainted. Divers cattle have strayed away— There are in the garrison about twelve hundred souls, men, women and children.—

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Extract No. 15. Lieut. Samuel M. Shute.

Wednesday, Aug. 11th. Marched at 8 A. M. for Tioga. The main army crossed the river about a mile from Shesequemunk. The 2nd York Regt. and the 2d Jersey Regt. crossed the Shesequemunk to cover the army the two Regts after crossing the river

marched up the west side about three miles, entered a large flat on Tioga Creek of about 500 acres without an inch of wood on it—but the Indian grave very thick & about 4 feet high—After crossing the plain came to Tioga creek, forded it, & entered Queen Hesters plains, found it naked of every thing, every cow and horse having been driven off: We encamped near the middle of the plain about 2 P. M.

August 21st. Went to see a Block house (alias Fort Sullivan) which Captain Hollandshead & Gifford have the superintendency of. Capt. Hendy and myself began the work.

Thursday, Sept. 30th. The army marched at 10 A. M., 9 miles to Tioga or Fort Sullivan & encamped on our old ground. At 2 went to the fort and found an elegant dinner cooked and several smalls bulls ready to roar at any time.

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Extract No. 16. Sergt. Nathaniel Webb.

Aug. 11. Decamped 8 A. M. Our regiment and the New Jersey regiment crossed "Siskohanoh" and shoved up the river to Tioga. At 3 P. M., the fleet arrived, and pitched tents between the North and West Branches of the river.

12th. Turned out a fatigue party to build block houses.

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Extract No. 17. Ensign Daniel Gookin.

August 11th. To Tioga 4 miles waded across the river up to our middles, currant running strong. Col. Barber came very near drowning crossing the river. The number of horses that came from Wyoming was Genl. Poor's brigade 300, Genl Maxwell's 300, Genl Hands 200, Colo Proctor 100, the horses from the Publick Stores 300 besides the riding horses of the officers, 120 boats, 800 head of cattle, &c. To see with what patience the soldiers endured the fatigues of this march wadeing rivers, climbing mountains and a number of other things too tedious to mention, afford a pleasing prospect that in time we shall have soldiers equal to any in the world.

12. Waiting at this post for Genl Clinton's Brigade the Troops employed in building four block houses and a fort for the security of the garrison, and the provision that is to be left at this post.

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Extract from Address of Rev. David Craft, at Newtown Centennial, 1879.

In the current of human history, there arise great events which materially modify the structure of society, turn the stream of national life into new channels, give a new coloring to national character, and secure development of new resources, They are the events which designate historical epochs, and become focal dates to mark the progress of civilization, and trace the development of social and national life.

Such an event to this country was the Sullivan Expedition. It marks the beginning of a new era in the history of this Empire State. It determined at a single blow whether white men or red men should hold dominion over these fertile vales and along these streams, and over these lakes and mountains. At a single stroke it solved the question, whether the American Indian, with his deeply rooted prejudices, with his unconquerable aversion to civilization with his undisguised hatred for the religion and culture of the European was longer to stand in the way of human progress;

whether he was longer to maintain a barrier, as immovable as his own nature, to the advancement of the institutions and the ideas of the white man, or whether he must go down before the antagonism of another race, which was every day gathering new strength and preparing itself for a fresh onset.

On the twenty-sixth of August, the army took up its line of march from Tioga into an unknown country, through leagues of unbroken forests, into the very heart of the enemy's territory, relying on their own valor alone for success, without hope of relief or of reinforcements, or, in case of defeat, of any quarter. It was an expedition in which not only peculiar hardships might be expected but it was one without scarcely a parallel in the world's history for the boldness of its design, and the courage with which it was undertaken. To transport an army with its equipments and supplies, through an uncivilized country without roads, for much of the way without water communication, to cut loose from their base of supplies and communications, to be shut up for weeks from the intelligence of the world, where to fall was to die, and ordinarily to die by torture, was an example of heroic bravery which the world has seldom witnessed. Sherman's march to the sea has received and justly merits the applause of men for its daring and its success but this expedition was far more daring, and if the loss of life and the end secured by it, be taken into the account, equally as successful in its execution, and deserves first rank among the great military movements in our country's history.

Capt. Reed, whom Genl. Sullivan had sent in command of the detachments which escorted the sick and lame from Kanadesago on the 9th, in obedience to orders, erected a palisade fort at the junction of Newtown Creek, with the Tioga, which was named Fort Reed, and which he had manned with his three-pounder, where he had gathered a hundred beef cattle and abundant stores of provisions and liquors, and awaited the return of the army. As the men emerged in sight, Sept. 25, Capt. Reed received them with a salute of thirteen rounds from his cannon, which was answered by the cohort, that being the piece in advance, and the next day received the thanks of the Commander in chief, in general orders. Full rations were now resumed, to the great joy of the men, who were heartily tired of their almost exclusive diet. The army remained here until Sept. 29th.

On the morning of the 29th Genl. Sullivan broke camp at Fort Reed, and having demolished the fortification continued his homeward march encamping for the night on the flat 2 miles below Chemung, and the next day reached Fort Sullivan at Tioga, where he was received by Col. Shreve with demonstrations of joy, amid thunders of artillery, lively strains of music, by drum and fife and by Proctor's regimental band. After feasting both officers and men, and pouring out pretty free libations of Bacchus, the whole was concluded with an Indian Dance, under the directions of an Oneida Chief, led off by Genl. Hand. One of the journals says, the clothes of the men were torn into shreds by the bushes and brambles through which, for more than a month they had been marching and observes, that as the men joined in the dance, with their heads powdered with flour, their faces bedaubed with paint, and their fringed and shredded rifle frocks streaming in the wind, they presented an appearance at once weird and grotesque. One of the narrators of the story says "Everybody laughed, even our great Chaplain could not repress a smile."

In this expedition, the army had burned forty Indian villages destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, besides thousands of fruit trees,

and great quantities of beans and potatoes. It might be said to be literally true of this army, that "the land was as the garden Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness."

To Col. Shreve, had been assigned duties involving great diligence and responsibility. When the army left Tioga, Fort Sullivan was hardly in a defensible condition, and the first work of the commandant was to strengthen its walls until they would be secure against any force the enemy might bring. Then in addition to the nine companies, (250 men) as many more invalids were left in his care. It was also understood when the army set out on its march that a battle was imminent and provision must be made for hospital accommodations for those who could not be removed, and for the removal of such as could be carried to Wyoming in boats. Also many cattle strayed beyond their herdsman and the danger from skulking savages was too great to allow the men to go in quest of them. These must be collected for the sustenance of the troops on their return. Capt. Reed gathered a hundred of them, that he took to Kanawaholla, while as many more were secured at Fort Sullivan. Col. Shreve's responsibility was farther increased by the coming of 300 sick and lame from Kanadesaga. In addition to these, the enlisted boatmen and the fleet were left in his care. His work was well done, and on the return of the army Genl. Sullivan in general orders commended his faithfulness, zeal and diligence.

From August 30th until the 16th of September, a period of twenty-seven days, the army voluntarily subsisted on a half ration of flour and meat the most of which they carried on their backs, supplementing their wants with the green corn and vegetables found in the fields, they devastated. This diet together with the early autumn weather occasioned considerable sickness, especially in the latter part of the campaign. Notwithstanding the severity of their marches and the dangers to which they were exposed, the entire loss since leaving Wyoming until the return, was only forty-one men, of whom four died from sickness, one was accidentally drowned and one accidentally shot in camp, or one per cent of his entire force.

On the 3rd of October, Fort Sullivan was demolished, and the next day the army set out for Wyoming, part on foot but the greater number in boats, reaching that place on the 7th. In obedience to orders from general headquarters. General Sullivan left Wyoming, October 10th, and reached Easton the 15th, where a thanksgiving service was held, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, and then the army hastened to join that of Washington. Congress passed a vote of thanks in which the officers and men were complimented in the highest terms, and which is made a record of as follows:

October 14th. On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Morris, "The thanks of Congress were voted to his Excellency, General Washington, for directing, and to Major General Sullivan and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for effectually executing, an important expedition against such of the Indian Nations as, encouraged by the councils, and conducted by the officers, of his Britanic Majesty, had perfidiously waged an unprovoked and cruel war against these United States, laid waste many of their defenseless towns, and with savage barbarity, slaughtered the inhabitants thereof, and Washington did not hesitate to express his satisfaction with the management of the campaign, and its results, in flattering terms:

In general orders from West Point, October 17th, General Washington congratulated the army, on General Sullivan's suc-

cess, adding that, "The whole of the soldiery engaged in the expedition, merit and have the Cammander-in-chief's warmest acknowledgments, for their important services."

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WASHINGTON'S LETTER TO GENERAL SULLIVAN
ORDERING THE EXPEDITION.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MIDDLE BROOK, March 6th, 1779.

Dear Sir:—

Congress having determined upon an expedition of an extensive nature against the hostile tribes of the Indians of the Six Nations, the command is offered to Major General Gates as senior officer, but should he decline, it is my wish that it should devolve upon you. That no time may be lost by Gen. Gate's non-acceptance, I have put this letter under cover to him, and have desired him to forward it to you, should that be his determination. Should it therefore be sent to you, I must request you to set out as speedily as possible after the receipt of it, to Head Quarters, as the season is already far advanced. Upon your arrival the whole plan of the expedition shall be communicated to you and measures concerted for, carrying it into execution.

Nothing will contribute more to our success in the quarter where we really intend to strike, than alarming the enemy in a contrary one, and drawing their attention that way. To do this you may drop hints of an expedition to Canada by way of Coos. This will be the more readily believed as a thing of that kind was really once in agitation, and some magazines formed in consequence, which the enemy are acquainted with. You may also speak of the probability of a French Fleet making its appearance in the Spring, in the River St. Lawrence, to co-operate with us. It will be a great point gained, if we can by false claims, keep the force ready in Canada from affording any timely assistance to the Savages, Refugees, and those people against whom the blow is levelled.

I would wish you to keep the motive of your journey to Head Quarters a secret, because if it is known that an officer of your rank is to take a command to the westward, it will be immediately concluded that the object must be considerable.

I am with great Regard,

Dear Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MAJOR GENERAL SULLIVAN.

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WASHINGTON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO SULLIVAN.

WEST POINT, Sept. 15, 1779.

DEAR SIR:—

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 30 of August, and congratulate you sincerely on the success of the engagement at Newtown. The advantages we have already gained over the Indians in the destruction of so many of their settlements, is very flattering to the expedition. But to make it as conclusive as the state of your provisions and the safety of your army will countenance I would mention two points which I may not have sufficiently expressed in my general instructions, or if

I have, which I wish to repeat. The one is the necessity of pushing the Indians to the greatest practicable distance from their own settlements, and our frontiers, to the throwing them wholly on the British enemy. The other is the making the destruction of their settlements so final and complete as to put it out of their power to derive the smallest succor from them in case they should attempt to return this season.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your Most Obt. Servt..

GEO. WASHINGTON.

MAJOR GENERAL SULLIVAN.

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COMPANIES LEFT AT FORT SULLIVAN.

Capt. Isaiah Wool's, of the Artillery.
 Capt. George Tudor's, 4 Penna
 Capt. John Myers', 2 New Jersey.
 Capt. Benj. Weatherby's. Spencer's N. J.
 Capt. Moody Dustin's, 1 New Hampshire.
 Capt. Amos Morrell's, 1 New Hampshire.
 Capt. Nathaniel Norton's, 4 New York
 Capt. McCluer's.
 Capt. Day's

SOLDIERS BURIED AT TIOGA POINT.

Aug. 14 —Buried 1 Sergt., 1 drummer, 4 privates from Col. Hubley's regt. 1 from Col. Cilley's, killed in skirmish at Chemung
 Aug. 15 —Jabez Elliott, son of Henry Elliott of Wyoming. A mere lad; a pack horse driver.
 Aug. 17 —Philip Heltes, biscuit baker in German regt.
 Aug. 24 —Capt. Benjamin Kimball, paymaster in Col. Cilley's regt., 2 New Hampshire Brigade.
 Aug. 29.—Abner Dearborn, wounded at Newtown, died at Tioga Sept. 2
 Sergt. Dement, Joshua Mitchell, and Sylvester Wilkins, who died previous to Sept. 19, probably died here.
 Joseph Davis, } 3d company, Col. Cilley's regt.
 Ezekiel Davis, }

In 1899, Hon. E. H. Perkins told the writer that Solomon Taladay told him that several soldiers were buried in front of the lot now occupied by the Misses Snell. This was corroborated by the finding of three skeletons when working on the street before Taladay died.



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