Resolved, unanimously, That Peter Timothy be re-chosen Secretary to the Council, with the addition of two hundred pounds a year to the salary already allowed him.

Resolved, That the commissioners for erecting batteries on the wharves have power to cause a store-house on the late Colonel Beale’s wharf to be immediately removed; first procuring a fair and just appraisement of the said store-house to be made, by indifferent persons, one to be chosen by the commissioners, and another by the present proprietor of the said store-house; and in case of a difference of opinion between such appraisers, an umpire to be chosen by them, whose award shall be final.

Ordered, That if the owner of the store-house shall refuse to nominate one person to act as an appraiser, the commissioners shall appoint two for the purpose aforesaid, to act in manner aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Council of Safety, under the authority of [Provincial] Congress, will indemnify the commissioners for carrying the above resolution and order into execution.

2. This was the second Council of Safety for the Province. Laurens had been president of the first body, and Peter Timothy, secretary of the Second Provincial Congress, which had adjourned the day before.

1 Dec.

JOURNAL OF H.M.S. Lizard, CAPTAIN JOHN HAMILTON

Novem. – 1775

Laid up in the CoudeSec & the people in Barracks

Sunday 26th
AM Empd Getting some of the Boatwains Stores out of the Brig that had our Guns in Light Breezes and fr Wr Exceeding hard frost Empd Getting some Stores out of the Brig in to the Storehouses

Monday 27th
AM Empd Gettg some of the Stores out of the Brig read the Articles of War to the Ships Compy and Punished Corns Conally with 1 Dozen Lashes a second Time for Mutiny and Put him again in Confinement Do Wr with Snow PM Empd getting the Swivels up to the Garrison and Clearing the Brig & Snow

Tuesday 28th
AM Empd Getting the Tops & Cross Trees over head Fresh Breezes with Snow PM Empd Getting the Powder up to the Garrison Empd About Stores

Wednesday 29th
AM Got the Brig & Snow – which we unloaded in the Cou de Sec sent 7 men to the Garrison to mount Gaurd Do Wr PM The Charlotte Armd Ship hauld in to the Cou de sic Returned the Isabella and Dorothy not being able to Get out of the River there being so much Ice

Thursday 30th
AM Arived here H M: Sloop Hunter Fell Armd Ship and a Schooner from up the river Employd Clearing & Cleaning the Ship Fresh Breezes with hard frost PM hauld in to the Cou de Sic The Fell Arm’d Ship
Decr 1775
Friday 1st
AM Do Wr hauled a Longside the warfe the Hunter Sloop of war to Get out her Stores Employd Getting the Cable in the Store house and Getting the Peoples Things to the Barracks and sent all the Men & Officers to Barracks to Do Duty as Soldiers in the Garrison
[Note] The Seamen and Officer's employed in Quebec till the 11th May 1776 doing duty as Soldier.—

John Hamilton

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/550.

JOURNAL OF H.M. SLOOP Hunter, CAPTAIN THOMAS MACKENZIE

Novr 1775
Fridy 17
am the Gunner employ'd makeing Musquett and Pistol Cartriges – Modt with frost pm unmoord Ship and new Moord Her

Saturday 18th
AM received 300 pound of fresh Beef short of weight Eighteen pounds –

Sunday 19th
Do weather employ'd making up Matches –

Monday 20
Fresh Breezes with frost and Snow pm came down and Anchor'd the Fell Arm'd Snow with Governor Carleton [Carleton] on Board and a Schooner Salut[ed] the Governor with 15 Guns

Tuesday 21
am Sail'd hence a Ship with dispatches for England recd on Board three Hogsheads of Beer – pm Unmoord Ship and hove into ½ a Cable on the Best Bower

Wednesday 22
AM received Coals on Board several pieces of Ice drifting in the River – pm receivd on Board 480 pounds of fresh beef am recd 6 Hog[s]heads of Beer and a Cask of Butter and our People from the Shore with Capt MCackenzie – First and mid parts fresh Breezes with frost latter Calm with Snow at 4 PM Weighed and came to Sail in Company the Fell and an Armed Schooner working up the River at 7 came too with the Best Bower in 12 fathom and Veer'd to ½ a Cable

Thursday 23d
AM a great Quantity of Ice drifting in the River – First part light airs with Snow Mid & latter light airs and fair PM Expend'd 90 fathom of 2½ Inch Rope in Cacklin the Cable at 4 Weighd & towed up the River ½ past 7 am came too with the Best Bower & Veer'd away to ½ a Cable

Friday 24th
At 7 AM Weigh'd and came to Sail Working up the River splitt the Main Topsail at 10 came too with the Best Bower in four fathom Water and Veer'd to ½ of a Cable Unbent the Maintopsail the Sailmaker employd repairing it in Co as before—First part fresh Gales Mid & latter light Breezes with hard frost at 3 pm Weigh'd and came higher up the River
DECEMBER 1775

Sundy 26 at 7 AM came too with the Bt Bower in 7 fathom Water & veer’d to 1/3 of a Cable at 7 Do weigh’d and came to Sail & run up the River at 10 came too with the Bt Bow[er 5] fathom Water and Veer’d to 1/3 of a Cable a great Quantity of Ice in the River in Co as before Sailmaker employed repairing the Main Topsail sent the Fells & our Boats on Shore [Attempt] to get [1]ntelligence—

Monday 27 Modt fair with hard frost Sailmaker employ’d as before—

Tuesday 28 First and Mid parts fresh Breezes & fair latter Calm with hard frost Sailmaker employ’d as before AM [the] River almost entirely froze up with the Ice

Wednesday 29th First and Mid part C[old] Weather - at 1 PM Weigh’d [to] drop down with the Tide at 3 sett the Topsails at 4 in turn-ing down the Fell run a Ground came too with the Best Bower in 4 fathom Water veer’d to 1/3 of a Cable and sent our Boat to Assist the Fell in carrying an Anchor out got Her off in the Night

Thursday 30th Sailmaker employ’d as before—First and Mid parts fresh Gales with Snow latter Moderate & fair

Decemb'r 1775

Fridy 1 at 7 AM Weigh’d and came to Sail at 8 sett Steering Sails found it Difficult to get through the Ice in the Narrow parts of the River at 11 PM hauld down the Steering Sails 3/4 past came too with the Best Bo[wer] off the Kings Wharf at Quebec & Veer’d to 1/3 of a Cable - PM got a Hawser on Shore to Steady the Ship

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/466.

JOURNAL OF H.M. SCHOONER Magdalen, LIEUTENANT JOSEPH NUNN 1

Novemr 1775 In the Culde'sac [Quebec]

Monday 27 AM hauld into the Culdisac. Modt & fair Wr employ’d stowing away Provisions and stores in the Store House

Tuesday 28 AM Exercised small Arms, Light breezes with much Snow, PM Sail’d hence the Dorothy & Issable Transport, for Boston, Exercised small Arms

Wednesday 29 Exercised small Arms.

Thursday 30 Light breezes with much Snow, Exercised small Arms, Fresh Breezes and Cloudy Wr came down the River his Majs Sloop Hunter, Fell Armed Ship and an Armed Schooner

December 1775

Friday 1 hauld our Boats up on the Kings Wharf, Read the Articles of War & Abstract to the Schooners Company Modt & Cloudy Wr PM hauld into the Culdisac the Fell & Charlotte Armed Ships, with an Armed Schooner,

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/4252.
Halifax Decr 1st 1775

Sir Since my Letter of the 15th Instant by the Amity's Providence Transport, in which I did myself the Honor to inclose a Copy of the Savage's Journal and other Papers.

I am to inform you that Mr Benney the Collector of Canso, who resides at that Place during the fishing Season in the Summer and returns to this Place in the Fall where he remains the Winter brings an Account that on the 20th past two armed Schooners commanded by Borden [Broughton] & Salmon [Selman] armed with four four pounders, and two Six twelve Swivel Guns, eighty Men each, armed with Pistols each, and a Tomihawk, or a Cutlass. They are also well provided with Oars, belong to Marblehead; Anchored in Canso Road, where several Vessels were likewise at an Anchor. They ordered all the Masters onboard and examined them as to their Cargo's and destination. They also informed the Masters of the Vessels that they acted by orders from General Washington in consequence of the Resolves of Congress not to suffer any Lumber or other Supply's to be carried to any part of the West Indies or other Dominions of Great Britain, but to France and Spain yes.

They were not to permit any sort of Thing to be sent to Boston, but to take all Vessels bound thither and on that presumption they took a small Schooner with forty Tubbs of Butter, the only Vessel they carried away from Canso.

They came from the Island of St John where they have not done the smalest Damage except making a Prisoner the Lieut Governor under pretence of his having enlisted several Volenteers for the Boston Army and Malitia. They do also make diligent search after their Deserters, but wether they have taken any I cannot say.

I have undoubted Authority to say these Vessels put into Barrington on Sunday last [November 26] and took a Brigantine laden with Fish bound to the West Indies, sail'd from thence the following Day and steered to the Westward.

At 4 Oclock yesterday in the Afternoon, Anchored in the Harbour from Cork two Transports the Venus and America with Brigadier Genl [Eyre] Massey & six Companies of his the 27th Regt who are to remain here the rest of that Corps being hourly expected to arrive.

I had directed Captain Duddingston of the Senegal to victual and Store his Ship for Six Months, and proceed to the Bay of Fundy, and cruize as long as the Season will permit and if Necessary to winter at Annapolis [Royal], But those orders I have altered on the Information I have received concerning the armed Schooners which I hope you will approve. I am Sir [&c.]

M. A

1. PRO, Admiralty 1/485.
2. The armed schooners Hancock and Franklin of Washington's fleet.
3. A schooner of 170 tons burden called the Lively, owned by a Mr. Higgins, bound from England to Charlestown.
4. Phillip Callbeck.
5. The brig Kingston Packet, Samuel Ingersol, master.
Petition for Commission for the Massachusetts Privateer Schooner *Dolphin* ¹

To the Honourable the Council of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay — The petition of Bartholomew Putnam, Joseph Sprague, Henry Rust & Joshua Ward junr all of Salem—

Humble sheweth,

That they have at their own expence fixed out and equipped for the defence of America, a small schooner called the *Dolphin*, burthened about seventeen tons, and appointed Richard Masury of said Salem mariner to be commander thereof — Your petitioners therefore pray your honours to commission with letters of marque & reprisal the said Richard Masury, whom they recommend as a person suitably qualified therefor. And as in duty bound shall pray &c

Salem Decr 1. 1775.

Barthó Putnam  Joseph Sprague  Joshua Ward Junr

[Endorsed] In Council Decr 8th 1775

Read & ordered, that the Prayer of the above Petition be granted, and that the said Richard Masury be commissionated for the purpose aforesaid, on his giving Bond to the Colony Treasurer for the faithful performance of his Duty therein, agreeable to the Act prescribing the same

Perez Morton Dpy Secry


Stephen Moylan to Joshua Wentworth ¹

Sir Cambridge 1st Decr 1775 —

Your favour of the 27th came safe to hand at a time when we were all flush’d with the agreeable Accot of Capt Manly’s having taken a prize of the utmost Consequence, which made us look over the Potatoes & turnips of Capt Adams, but now being a little cool, I assure you I do not think Adams bon fortune so despicable tho’ of little Value to us, it is depriving the Enemy of what to them, wou’d be of Consequence, as to the Prisoners I wish you had kept or discharged them as in future, you will please to let the Committee examine such as in these Circumstances may fall into your hands & they will Judge of the best Method of disposing of them — the Money you advance must be a Charge against the Capture — I doubt not of Captain Adams’s frugality & Attention, you will therefore Supply him with what Necessarys he Calls for, you will please to dispose of the Cargo by the *Rainbow*, & Lay up the Schooner until further Orders — tho’ if a reasonable price can be got for her, you may dispose of her, this is left to your better Judgment — I have Supply Benja Chandler ten Dollars towards defraying their expence back, this must also become a Charge upon the Capture, I hope Adams will soon take such a prize as Manly has, I realy believe the Cargo Cou’d not Cost Short of £10,000 Sterlg — to us it is invaluable — Adieu my dear Sir, [&c.]

S. M —

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. Taken November 25, 1775.
Sir Cambridge 1st Decr 1775 —

Your favours of the 23rd & 29th Ulto are come to hand — Capt Coit’s Lieutenant has been here, gives an Account of his Schooner being so Old & Crazy as to be unfit for the Service She is employ’d in, if there was a possibility of fixing a better Vessel out, in Six or eight days & removing the guns &c from on board the Schooner, his Excellency wou’d be glad it cou’d be done, as there are Storeships & transports expected all this Month, but that Mutinous Spirit which reigns thro’ the Marines & Sailors makes the General dispair of your being able to effect this to any purpose, so that I believe it is best to give the Affair up, & not put the Publick to an unnecessary expence, you must be the proper Judge in this matter, to you His Excellency Leaves it Adverting that if the Vessel Cannot be fitted & Men willing to go in her, within the abovementioned time, you are to Lay the Schooner up, have the Ammunition Stores & every thing on board Carefully Secured, a proper Inventario taken of them Signed by the proper Officers, & transmitted to Head Quarters, by first good Conveyance — Should this be Necessary you will please to inform Captain Coit, that it is His Excellency’s Orders that he make what dispatch he Can to Camp with the Men under his Command —

As to Captain Martindale’s People, it is his Excellency’s Orders, that all such as are unwilling to proceed to Cruize with him, be immediately sent to Camp to join their respective Regiments under the Care of an Officer, & if Captain Martindale Can with your assistance get people to go with him, they shall Receive 40/,, LMo p Month, & One third of all prizes they may have the good Luck to Make — divided agreeable to the instructions given unto the Captain, indeed the Shares I believe will be on a better Plan than therein Mentioned as it is now under Consideration of Congress to allow one third of all Vessels & Cargoes to the Captors — Should you & Captain Martindale find it impossible to get Men on these terms in a reasonable time I must only say, that the deficiency of publick Spirit in this Country is much more, than I cou’d possibly have an Idea of —

His Excellency has been abroad whilst I wrote the foregoing — it is his desire that as the Brigte ² is So well fitted, that at all events she must be sent out to Cruize — she is on the publick service, & Ceremony Must be waved, so that if Capt Martindale Cannot get hands to go with him, you Must put in Captain Coit or any one else that Can as his being detain’d in Port now may be of the utmost Prejerdice to the American Cause, fourteen Transports with military stores Saild in Company with one now taken by Capt Manly, of imense value his Crew will Make their fortunes by Manlys activity. I am Sorry to think that this is a qualification that Martindale is defficient in, at Least he has given reason for the General to think so —

Coud not a Crew for the Brigte be picked out of both Vessels, in fine get her out, Let the expence be what it will, & put what Captain & Crew you think best for the good of the Service onboard of her —

S. M

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. The armed brig Washington of Washington’s fleet.
DECEMBER 1775

JOURNAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL

[Watertown] Friday, Decr 1st 1775

Order of the House to appoint a Committee of both Houses to confer with his Excellency General Washington, relative to depriving the Enemy of the Advantages they receive from Cape Cod Harbour—read and Concurred and Walter Spooner, Esqr is joined.—

A Letter from General [Joseph] Frye, relative to the Military Forces in the County of Cumberland, under his command—read and sent down. Came up with an Order of the House thereon, appointing Mr [Elbridge] Gerry, Colo Sayer [Ebenezer Sawyer], Colo Barret [James Barrett] with such as the Honble Board shall join be a Committee to take the same into Consideration & Report, read, & Concurred & J Gerrish & John Whetecomb Esqrs are joined—


JOURNAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Watertown] Friday, December 1, 1775

Afternoon.

Moses Gill, Esq; brought down from the Hon. Board a Memorial from General Frye, setting forth the importance of Falmouth-Town and Neck, the Works that are there prepared, and the necessity of further Provision for the Safety of that Port.

Read and Ordered, That Mr Gerry, Col. Sawyer, and Col. Barret, with such as the Hon. Board shall join, be a Committee to take into Consideration this Memorial, and report.

Upon a Motion, Ordered, That Mr. Speaker, and Col. Orne, with such as the Hon. Board shall join, be a Committee to acquaint His Excellency General Washington, with the importance of Cape-Cod Harbour, and confer with him on some Method to deprive the Enemy of the Advantage they now receive therefrom.


BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN THOMAS TO HIS WIFE

My Dear & very Dear Mrs Thomas — Roxbury Decem[ber] the 1 AD: 1775

I have Just opertunety to write you a Line by young Bartlett a Soldur & Send you the Paper of yasterday: it Contains no matter of News Tho I have to Inform you of one Thing that is agreeable viz one Capt Manly of a Privateer out of Marblehead has brought in to Capeann a Fine Large Ship from Ingland Laden with warlike Stores of all Kind Except Powder a very valeable Pri[z]e Indeed the Particulars I Cant Inumerate I Saw the Inviose which Contains Two Sheets of Paper this you may Depend that I write nothing of News but what may Rely on for Truth as I Never Take it from Common fame I am in haist but Shall write again by the First opertunety I Subscribe your Humble Servant

Jnº Thomas

1. John Thomas Papers, MassHS.
2. The brig Nancy.
Journal of H.M.S. Fowey, Captain George Montagu

November 1775
at Single Anchor in Nantasket Road
Wednesday 29.
at 9 AM hove up & made sail on a cruise in search of a Brigg loaded with Ordnance & do Stores at 11 spoke a schooner in the Bay. Fresh breezes & Cloudy at 4 PM spoke his Majesty's Armed Ship the Canceaux at 8 Tacked Ship & handed the Foretopsail, at 11 hauled up the Mainsail sounded 40 fm muddy bottom,

Thursday 30.
Mashfield Point WSW dist: 7 Leagues.
at 1, AM. 33 fm do gd at 3, 50 fm at 4, 28 fm coarse sand, at 5, 26 fm And wore ship at 6, 28 fm And set the Mainsail at 10 wore ship saw Cape Cod SE ¾ S 4 or 5 leagues at Noon Mashfield point WS.W distance 7 Leagues. Fresh gales & Clear Wr at 1 PM set the Foretopsail, at ½ past 5 spoke with his Majts sloop the Nautilus at 8 soundings 50 fm Muddy bottom at 11, 43 fm sand & shells at 12, 52 fm Muddy ground

December 1775
at Single Anchor abreast of Cape-Codd Harbour
Friday 1st
at 1 AM 53, fm coarse sand at 2, 40 fm & wore Ship at 6, 54 fm do ground at 7, 52 [fm] & lowered the Main topsail on the Cap, at ½ past 48 fm & wore ship at 9 soundings 51 fm Mudd & brought to the Gage Sloop from Quebec 22 days out. First part strong Gales & Squally Middle & latter fresh gales & Cloudy at 1 PM bore away run a breast of Cape Codd & Anchored with the best Bower in 14 fm soft Mudd & Veered to a whole Cable [As] did the Canceaux, the Westermost Point WbS the entrance into the Harbour NbW the Monument land WbSY2S off shore 2 Miles, & struck Topgallt Masts

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/375.
2. The Nancy.
3. The search for the Nancy ended at this point, as the Fowey remained at anchor for the next twelve hours.

Journal of John Manvide

[At Plymouth]
Friday, the 1st of December. Fair weather still. Same Wind. At about eleven o’clock in the morning, we saw five sails. We sent our longboat with seven armed men to investigate. They have not come back. It is now six o’clock in the evening. We expect them tonight.

1. Manvide’s Journal, PRO, Admiralty 1/485.
2. The Journal ended at this point. The Washington sailed on her disastrous cruise on December 3, 1775.

William Coddington to Nicholas Cooke

Sir
Newport Decr 1st 1775

Mr Francis Malbone this day going on board Capt Wallace by order of the Council, in the Absence of Mr [Samuel] Dyre, He the Said Capt Wallace Immedi-
ately asked him the Opinion of the Town Relating the two officers taken the Night before in the Town & Carried to head Quarters whether it was not a Breach of the Truce, and was Answered by Mr Malbone that they were not taken by the Inhabitants of the Town therefore the Town Could not have Violated the Truce on which he Capt Wallace said he Esteemed it as a Violation of the Truce, and that he then made a Demand of the Town that the Two Officers at Quarters Should be Returned, if they were not he would make all the Prisoners in his Powers which he was Sure would be many, on which he Mr Malbone Answered that Mr Dyre was Expected from Providence & Desired that he would Suffer the Boats to Pass until his Return which he Promised he would do, and threatened much that if those two officers were not Released that he would have Satisfaction of the Town for Suffering the Armed Men coming into Town with Many Threats &c After Capt Malbone had taken the Greatest Pains to Convince him that it could not be a Breach of the Truce, he Answered that he had Given Positive Orders that none of his Men Should go on Shore but that those two Officers Landed in the way of their Duty in Pursuit of three of their Men who had Run away and their Intention was not to Disturb the Peace of the Town, when Immediately on their Landing before they Got of[f] the Wharfe they were taken, and As the [he] Looked on the Town to be in a State of Neutrality therefore the taking of his Officers and Making them Prisoners was a Violation of the Truce and Insisted upon their being Returned and as the Town is in Great want of Wood & other Necessaries which will be Stopt unless this Affair is Settled which will put us in the Utmost Distress, We therefore pray Your Honor to take the Same under Your Serious Consideration and Do what you Shall Judge in Your Wisdom shall be Necessary to be Done for the Well being of this Town,

Signed by order and in behalf of the Town Council of Newport

Wm Coddington Council Clerk

2. See Cooke to Ward and Hopkins, December 4, 1775; also the journal of the Glasgow, November 30, 1775.

Connecticut Gazette, Friday, December 1, 1775


Last Monday Night, [November 27] Capt. Jeremiah Halsey arrived Express from Canada, to his Honor Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon, with the following important and interesting Intelligence, viz.

That on the Night of the 12th Instant General Carleton, after having spiked up the Cannon, and drove Balls into the Muzzles, robbed the Merchants of what Quantities of Powder they were possessed off, shipped it and all the small Arms on board the Transports and armed Vessels; and, with about 100 Soldiers, and as many Canadian Tories as were inclined to go, embarked and abandoned the City of Montreal. – That on Monday the 13th, the Inhabitants, after being assured that they would be allowed the free Exercise of their Religion, and that their Property should not be invaded, opened the Gates, and gave Possession to our Forces, under the Command of General Montgomery.
It is imagined that General Carleton will not reach Quebec with his Forces, and that he is only carrying down the Powder, small Arms, &c. to save us the Trouble; as we have a Detachment of our Army at the Mouth of the River Sorrel, under the Command of Colonel Easton, with several Pieces of Cannon, which, it is thought, may annoy his Fleet – If that should fail, Colonel Arnold, who was at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, when the last Intelligence was received from him, it is thought either is, or will be in Possession of that Place, before this Foxy General can get there; and will undoubtedly, be able to give a good Account of him.

**Memoirs of William Smith**

[New York, December 1]

The Council was called on the 1 Decr but except myself only [Hugh] Wallace, [John Harris] Cruger, and [James] Jauncey attended – Agreed that the Govrs. Permission to go home be made public – I urged his communicating it to the Public in Writing – Wallace joined me – The Rest said they saw no use in it – Suppose, says I, it procures a constitutional Application to Parliament upon the controverted Subjects in a more modern Tone – Jauncey then fell in. The Govr. said, as we do [not] make a Council I can’t write now. I observed that we had nothing as a Council to do in this Business, and that he might act his Pleasure without us.


**Joshua Humphreys’ Bill for Decking the Pennsylvania Galley Experiment**

*Philadelphia, Decemr 1, 1775*

Committee of Safety for Decking the Armed Boat *Experiment*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Dr</th>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Hamilton</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>£3.17.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Bowers</td>
<td>10½</td>
<td>3.13.6</td>
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<td>John Turner</td>
<td>10½</td>
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<td>Thomas Thomson</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>William Toy</td>
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<td>4.18.0</td>
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<td>Andrew smiley</td>
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<td>John Ashburn</td>
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<td>Thomas Havens</td>
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<td>Roger Herle</td>
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<td>Norman McLeod</td>
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<td>Abel Lee</td>
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<td>Alexr Craig &amp; Mate sawyers</td>
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124½ days
DECEMBER 1775

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<td>228 feet of 3½ Inch plank</td>
<td>a 7d  6..13..0</td>
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<td>88 do 3 do</td>
<td>6d    2..4..0</td>
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<td>33 do 2½ do</td>
<td>5d    13..9</td>
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<tr>
<td>336 do 2 do</td>
<td>4d    5..12..0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5½ Gs Rum</td>
<td>4/    1..2..0</td>
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<tr>
<td>sundry Augurs</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Joshua Humphreys Attendce</td>
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1. Joshua Humphreys' Ledger D, 1766-1776, HSP. Another bill which totalled £85.19.3 for decking the galley Washington is in the same ledger. The additional cost included the purchase of 4 beams, 16 knees, 8 swivel stocks and "2 pieces to Spring the Beams," and the payment of £9 to Humphreys for his attendance.

DEPOSITION OF SOLOMON BUTLER

[Worcester County, Maryland]

December 1st 1775. Solomon Butler of lawfull age being Sworn Deposeth & saith that Levi[n] Town[and] sent for this Depont by Hugh Vestry that he wanted to see him and talk with him, that he went on the Tuesday Evening before Townsend went away, that he this Deponent was sworn to secrecy, and Townsend told him he wanted him to go down to the Mouth of the River, for that there was plenty of Salt there very Cheap, and that this Deponent accordingly agreed to go & went home next Morning to get his Cloaths & by Levin Town[sands] direction carried his Gun, Townsend telling him there was plenty of Fowl at the mouth of the River th[at he] accordingly embark'd with Townsend & his Company and that in their way down the River they took possession of Daniel Boston's Vessell, that they then proceeded to the Mouth of the River, when they arrived there and found there was no Salt, this Deponent with some others expressed great uneasiness and were desirous of returning, that Levin Townsend & his Father & sundry others laugh'd at them and told them they must go farther for the Salt, and immediately took their Boat on Board, and secured all who appeared desirous to return, under the Hatches, then when they arrived at Norfolk Levin Townsend & Isaac Coston went on Board the Man-of-War, & on their return to their Company solicited them strongly to enlist under Lord Dunmore, and told them they should have a Guinea and a Crown advanced, and standing pay allow'd them with a Suit of Regimentals a Gun & Bayonet &c. that this Deponent and several others refused to Enlist, that he heard Levin Townsend say that he intended to fit out a Tender to cruise in the Bay and take all the prizes they could and then to proceed up Pocomoke River to take the Committee of Worcester County Prisoners and carry them to Lord Dunmore, and that Isaac Coston, William Dickerson, Benjamin Selby, Francis Britt, Joseph Gray Tayler, Levi Townsend, Elias Townsend, Zadock Townsend and Josiah Ward approved highly of Townsend's scheme & were determined to join him in it, that Townsend repeatedly expressed a Confidence of being joined by a large Number of the people on his return home, that Thomas Moore was at old Townsends the day the Company set off, and went with them to the Landing where he wished them well and told them he
Expected to see them again in a short time, that Moore likewise met them at the Ferry down the River and had Conversation with some of the Company which this Deponent did not hear, that as they went down a Beef was killed & brought a board, that this Deponent heard Isaac Costen & Francis Britt say that they helpd bring the Beef on Board, but who the others were he Cannot tell, that he heard Levin Townsend say he paid a half Joe for it, and that he obliged the Company to pay their proportion—

his
Solomon X Butler
mark

Sworn before Joseph Dashiell

1. Md. Arch., Red Book, XI. Additional depositions bearing on this event are to be found in the same source.

DEPOSITION OF STEPHEN RILEY

No. 17.
Accomack County [Virginia] Ss [December 1]

The Deposition of Stephen Riley aged 28 Years or there about being duly Sworn on the holy Evangel of Almighty God deposeth [and] sayeth that on Thursday the 12th of Novemr 1775 being at Old Point comf[ort] he went on board of Edmond Scarborough's Shooner and arrived tha[t] Night at the afsd Scarborough's House, where he heard Wm Scarborough tell a Number of People then at Edmond Scarborough's that the Gov[er]nour ask'd him who were the leading Men of the Eastern Shore and said Scarborough told him, Thomas Teackle was one and that if [the] Governour wou'd send him a Cutter with Eight Men he wou'd con[vey] them to the said Thomas Teackles in the Night that they might take him the said Teackle and carry him on board of the Cutter and [fur]ther this Deponent saith that the said Scarborough said that if the Gov[er]nour wou'd send him a Tender with Thirty Soldiers and an Officer or tw[o] that he wou'd pilot them to every leading Man's-house in the County & car[ry] them to the Governour & further this Depont saith that the said Scarbh said a[t] the same time that the Govr told him if he wou'd bring him fifteen Me[n] who wou'd list freely under him, he shou'd have a Captns Commission, [if] Twenty a Major's – if Thirty a Colonel's – this Deponent further saith that the Governour told said Scarborough if he wou'd bring any kind of Provission he shou'd be paid for it. Further this Depont saith no[t.]

Stephen Riley

Sworn before, William Williams

2. The date is approximated.

DIARY OF THE SALEM MORAVIAN CONGREGATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 1. A report has spread that Gov. Tryon and 700 Highlanders have landed somewhere below Fort Johnston, and have been joined by 700 men from this Province, and that they are marching toward Salisbury and Mecklenburg; Gov. Martin commands one regiment and Gov. Tryon the other. The news was
brought by a traveller, who heard it from Capt. Zapfenfeld, who had been preparing to march his company to Salisbury, to general muster, when he received a letter from Mr. Fields, of Guilford County, containing the above information, which he had heard from two English officers.

1. Fries, ed., *Moravians in North Carolina*, II, 891. A Fries footnote states: "These reports were largely without foundation, but present an interesting study of the current rumors and their effect on the settlers. Tryon did not return to North Carolina, Governor Martin remained aboard his ship; and no royal troops landed in North Carolina during these months, though several groups of Highlanders arrived and joined their fellow-countrymen in the Cross Creek neighborhood, where loyalist officers secretly endeavored to arouse sentiment in favor of the King."

**JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF SAFETY**

In the Council of Safety, [Charleston] Friday, Dec. 1st, 1775.

A commission was also made out, and signed, of this day’s date, appointing George Gabriel Powell, to be Captain and Commander of the scooner *Comet*, armed and equipped for the protection of the harbours, and navigation of the sea coasts of this colony.

1. *Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society*, III, 37, 39.

**LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL TO JOSIAH MARTIN**

Cherokee Armed Ship
in Rebellion Road 1 Decr 1775.

Sir

In the present critical & distress’d situation of Affairs I cannot express how happy I think myself in meeting your Excellency in this Province a Pleasure I have long and ardently wished for. A mature consideration of the state of the two Carolinas and Georgia will I conceive make it very apparent that every rebellious measure which has been adopted in this part of the continent originated in Charlestown, and should we be able with our little Force to make any impression here I am convinced it would be attended with the best consequences, not only in this but in the neighbouring Governments. As this is my firm opinion I most sincerely hope that while we have any prospect of effecting this great point your Excellency will agree with me in thinking our Force should not be divided; But should it be thought impracticable to do anything material in this Province, I shall not hesitate a moment in going wherever the King’s Arms can be employed to the greatest advantage. We are engaged, Sir, in one common cause and I have not a doubt but we shall maintain the most cordial Friendship, and you may command every information it is in my power to give that can assist you in judging on this occasion of the real State of this important Province. I am with the greatest esteem Sir [&c.]

William Campbell

To His Excellency Josiah Martin Esquire Governor &c &c.

1. PRO, Colonial Office, 5/396, 573, LC Photocopy.
Josiah Martin to Lord William Campbell

Scorpion Sloop of War in Rebellion Road, Decr 1st 1775.

My Lord

I am honoured with your Excellency's Letter of this Day's date by the hand of Captain Innes, and I feel myself sensibly obliged by your Lordships very kind & flattering expressions of your satisfaction on my arrival in this Province.

The Pleasure I enjoy in meeting your Excellency in your Government I owe to the prevalence of your Lordship's insistances with Captain Thornbrough to order the Scorpion Sloop of War from her station at No Carolina to this place, that reduced me to the necessity of choosing between the alternatives of returning to my very inconvenient and streigthened quarters on board the Cruizer Sloop, whose little Force did not assure me of protection from the Rebels in that Colony, or of coming hither in the Scorpion, which I could not think myself justified in detaining there while I was taught to believe that danger so nearly impended, or rather so closely pressed, upon your Excellency and Captain Thornbrough. Amidst this choice of difficulties, I determined on the latter part; that the Scorpion might give such succour as your immediate exigencies should require; and that I might at the same time concert some plan of operations for the restoration of his Majesty's Government in both our Provinces, agree[able to your Lordship's proposition to me by your Letter of September, on being made acquainted with the foundation of it; and make my representations to your Excellency, and to Captain Thornbrough on the expediency of the Scorpion's return to her appointed Station in North Carolina; where the posture of affairs is so critical and in a state promising so great advantages to Government as to demand every cherishing support and all my most vigilant attention. In this situation of things, your Lordship, I am persuaded will not be surprised, that my satisfaction on meeting you here is not without alloy, arising from the anxiety & solicitude, of which I cannot possibly divest myself, while I am conscious of being out of the Sphere of my Duty to the King; and when I consider, that I am remote from my proper station, which becomes every Day more interesting and important, and wherein I expect very soon to be enabled effectually to promote His Majesty's Service.

It can little avail your Excellency or myself to Enquire, or to know where the now generally prevailing Spirit of Rebellion in America originated. It is a melancholy Truth, of which no Evidence is wanting, that at this Day it is spread almost universally over this Continent; that both our Provinces have received the fatal contagion and that they are deeply involved in all the Criminality and Guilt belonging to it; and I flatter myself your Lordship will do me the justice to believe, that I am most heartily willing, and disposed to cooperate with your Lordship for the restoration of His Majesty's Government in the one & the other. My Duty to the King as Govr of No Carolina Your Lordship knows necessarily makes the reclaiming that Province to obedience to lawful authority the first object of my attention, next to that, my wishes would lead me to make myself as much, and as far useful as my humble abilities may render me to His Majesty's Services in general; and I should be particularly happy to find myself in any situation to be at all conducive to the success of Your Lordship's endeavours
to restore the authority of His Majesty's Government in this Colony. An Impression made here or anywhere else My Lord at this time would produce extensive; good effects without doubt, and no opportunity of making it ought to be neglected but I am not acquainted with any means your Lordship has to make impression here in the present moment and your Excellency must be sensible from my representations of the State of North Carolina how unfit and unbecoming as well as how unjustifiable it would be in me to desert my Post there and to turn my back upon all my fair prospects of reducing that Colony to order, on pretence of watching in your Excellency's Province and Department for possible or even probable, remote, favorable contingencies, of which your Lordship expects to avail yourself for the restoration of the authority of Government here, & that I may sincerely hope may accomplish all your good wishes.

As I do not understand that His Majesty's Service can be at all promoted by the Scorpion's stay here at this time and as my Duty indispensibly and pressingly urges my return to North Carolina, I have requested Captain Thornbrough to order the Scorpion to repair to her Station, forthwith, lamenting that I have it not in my power to spend more time with your Excellency at present.

I beg leave to repeat my assurances to your Excellency, that I shall be very happy on every occasion to cooperate with you for the advancement of His Majesty's Service, and to maintain the kindest reciprocations of Friendship, by every means of communication and correspondence.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect My Lord [&c.]

Jo: Martin


JOURNAL OF H.M. SLOOP TAMAR, CAPTAIN EDWARD THORBROUGH 1

1775 In Rebellion Road So Carolina

November 27 First pt Mod & Clear Middle and latter Squally with rain PM herd two Guns fired in the Offing we answd it with One Gun

28 AM fired a Gun as Signal to a Vessel in the Offing at 7 struck Yds & Top gallt masts and Veered more Cable –

29 at 6 AM Sailed the Polly Schooner with Lieutenant Payton & 20 Men
First pt hard Gales Middle & latter Mod. & Clear at 2 PM Veered to awhile Cable & struck Top gallant masts. At 6 hove in to ½ a Cable

30 AM up Top gallt Masts & loosed Sails to Dry Mod & Clear PM came in His Majestys Sloop Scorpion at 6 fell over Board and was drowned Jno Andrews Seaman

Decemr 1 AM loosed Sails to dry &c First and Middle Pt light Airs and Clear latter Cloudy PM came in the Palliser Transport and Polly Schooner

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/968.
(Top) British gunners' calipers. (Bottom) Cannon "worm". Both of the Revolutionary period.
2 Dec.

**STEPHEN MOYLAN TO WILLIAM BARTLETT**

Dear Sir

Cambridge 2d Decemr 1775 —

I have examined the Papers belonging to the Sloop Phoebe, & from them & other Circumstances it does not appear, that Captain Broughton has good Reasons for making Seizure of her, added to this, Governour Cooke of Rhode Island has wrote a Letter to his Excellency by Mr James Aborn, who is realy the Owner of this Sloop, tho' she was, in order to protect her from the Enemy, made over to a Mr Enoch Rust of Nova Scotia — it is therefore his Excellency's Orders that you Deliver the Sloop aforesaid with her Cargo & Appurtenances, unto Mr Aborn or Capt. [James] Hawkins, who will deliver you this, for which this Shall be your Sufficient Warrant, at the Same time taking a Receipt for the Same —

I am [&c.]

S. M P. T. S. —

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. The Bartlett Papers, BHS, contain the account (No. 5519) of Robert Roundy against the sloop Phoebe, for providing Sergeant Benjamin Doak, the prize master, with beef between November 11 and December 1, 1775, and James Aborn's receipt (No. 5502), which reads: "Received Beverly 5 Decer 1775 of William Bartlett the Sloop Phoebe togeather with her Appurtainces which was Taken & Sent in here by Capt. Broughton as I Recived her."

**STEPHEN MOYLAN TO WILLIAM BARTLETT AND JONATHAN GLOVER**

Sir It being now under Consideration of Congress, the Mode of disposing of Such Vessels & Crews as are taken Supplying the enemy, it is his Excellency's pleasure that Captain [Robert] Hunter & his Crew,² return to you, that their private adventure be given them, with Liberty to dispose thereof as they think proper, that they be treated with all Humanity due to fellow Citizens in Distress if you think proper you may let them live on board the Vessel until further Orders — Your Attention & Activity gives much pleasure to the General, which he desires me to inform you of — I am [&c.]

S M —

Cambridge 2: Decr 1775 —

William Bartlet Esqr & Capt John [Jonathan] Glover

Agents for the Brigt Nancy —

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. Master and crew of the Nancy.

**JOURNAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

[Watertown] Saturday, December 2, 1775.

Charles Chauncey, Esq; brought down a Letter from James Sullivan, Esq;² giving an Account of the Works of Defence in the Town of Falmouth, and representing the Necessity of further Provision for the Safety of that Town, and inclosing a Copy of the Proceedings of the Convention of the County of Cumberland.
Read and Ordered, That this Letter, with the Papers accompanying, be committed to the Committee on Gen. Fry’s Memorial.

Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; brought down a Petition of the Committee of Safety of the Town of Salem, praying to be instructed what their Duty is respecting Captures made by Privateers.

Passed in Council, viz.

In Council, December 2, 1775; Read and Ordered, That Samuel Holten, Esq; with such as the Honorable House shall join, be a Committee to take the within Petition into Consideration.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Story [Ebenezer Storer] and Captain Toby are joined.

2. See James Sullivan’s letter of November 26, 1775.

JOSEPH PALMER TO JOHN ADAMS

[Extract]

Watertown Decemr 2d. 1775

One Vessel in the Bay was lately burnt, supposed by Lightening; Hank Green (at the Lines) said that it was a Ship the Juno, from Engd with Hay; by circumstances, I suspect she had Powder.2—

1. Adams Papers, MassHS.
2. The Jupiter, from Nova Scotia, with hay. See Graves to Stephens, November 30, 1775.

NARRATIVE OF VICE ADMIRAL SAMUEL GRAVES

[Boston] Dec. 2

The Mercury anchored in Nantasket Road from a Cruize, and the Cerberus came up to Boston to victual and have her Sails repaired &c. The Lively sailed on a Cruize in the Bay.

In the Evening the Admiral received the following Letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty’s Ship Lizard at Quebec.2 . . .

Upon the Receipt of this Letter the Admiral determined to keep the Asia at New York, to prevent if possible the Rebels fortifying it, and to secure that Post for the King. Therefore the Charlotte Advice Boat was ordered to get ready forthwith, and the Admiral wrote as follows to Captain Parker of the Phoenix at New York.3

1. Graves’s Conduct, II, 6–8, BM.
2. See Hamilton’s letter under date of November 9, 1775.
3. This letter is dated December 3, 1775.

Providence Gazette, Saturday, December 2, 1775

Providence, December 2.

Saturday last [November 25] Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a Cruizer from this Place,1 took, near Seconet, a Schooner from Boston, in Balast, Matthew Chub, Master. — She had on board a Cable and Anchor for one of the King’s Ships at Newport, where she was bound for Provisions, addressed to George Rome, now
on board the *Rose* Man of War. The Prize has since arrived here. – Capt. Arnold, of Pawtuxet, whose Vessel was taken by the Enemy at Stonington some Time since, and carried to Boston, came Passenger.

Wednesday Evening last [November 29] the Gunner and 7 Seamen deserted from an armed Schooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant soon after ventured on Rome’s Wharf in Search of them, and were made Prisoners by a Party from Head-Quarters on the Island. The Captain is Son to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical Villain who lately robbed a House on Prudence, in Violation of the Agreement made by Capt Wallace with the Town of Newport.¹

1. Whipple was en route to Philadelphia in the armed sloop *Katy* of the Rhode Island squadron.

2. Lieutenant Henry Stanhope, a nephew of the Duchess of Chandos, and a near relative of the Earl of Stanhope.

**Certificate of Commodore William Douglas**¹

*Ticonderoga the 2nd of Decr 1775 –*

This is to Certify That the Name hereunder Mentioned entered unto the Continental Service on Lake Champlain as Sailers at the time Perfix’d against their Names –

| Oliver Hatch | July 28. 1775 |
| Stephens Fellows | Sept 9th 1775 |

Certified by me Wm Douglas Comdr

¹ NA.

**Journal of the Continental Congress**¹

*[Philadelphia] Saturday, December 2, 1775*

A letter from the Committee of Northampton, in Virginia, with sundry papers containing matters of importance being received was read.

On motion made, *Resolved*, That the same be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of Virginia.

As one of the members of that Committee is absent, *Resolved*, That another member be chosen, and added to the Committee in the room of the member absent.²

The member chosen, Mr. [William] Paca.

*Resolved*, That the Committee for fitting out armed vessels be instructed and directed to confer with Captain [William] Stone, and engage him and his vessel, on the most reasonable terms, in the service of the Continent, for the purpose of taking or destroying the cutters and armed vessels in Chesapeake Bay, under Lord Dunmore.

*Resolved*, That Colonel [Benjamin] Harrison do immediately proceed to Maryland, and be empowered in conjunction with the delegates of that colony to this Congress, or any one or more of them, [to] take such measures, as appear to them most effectual to procure, with all possible despatch, on continental charge, two or three armed vessels to proceed immediately to cruise on, take or destroy as many of the armed vessels, cutters, and ships of war of the enemy as possible,
that may be found in the bay of Chesapeake, or any of its dependencies, or coasts of Virginia and Maryland.

Whereas, designs are formed by certain ministerial partizans in the counties of Norfolk and Princess Ann, and some other parts of Virginia, on Chesapeake bay, under the influence of Lord Dunmore, to contravene the non-exportation agreement, by exporting provisions and other produce of that Country to the West India Islands, and thereby injure the interest and weaken the efforts of the United Colonies, in opposing the present oppressive system of the British ministry.

Resolved, therefore, That the said armed vessels be authorised and directed to seize and detain, until the further order of this Congress, all such ships and vessels as they may find employed in such exportations from the places aforesaid.

Resolved, That the committee for fitting out armed vessels be directed to employ the armed sloop, commanded by Captain Whipple, of Rhode Island, now on a voyage to this port, and despatch her forthwith to aid the marine business to the southward.

Resolved, That the committee for fitting out armed vessels be directed to prepare a proper commission for the Captains or Commanders of the ships of war in the service of the United Colonies.

On motion made, Resolved, That orders issue to the Colonel of the Pennsyl-vania Battalion, now in the Barracks at Philadelphia, to send a detachment of his regiment and keep a regular guard on the wharves of Messrs. Willing and Morris, and Mr. [James] Cuthbert, to take care of the ships and stores belonging to the United Colonies.

The Committee appointed to prepare the form of a commission, &c. reported the same, which was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That 300 be immediately printed, with proper blanks.

The Congress then resumed the Consideration of the General's letters, and the report of the Committee of Conference, who went to Cambridge:

The Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of conference; and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all persons taken in arms on board any prize, be deemed prisoners at the disposal of the General, whether prizes be taken by vessels fitted out in the pay of the Continent or by others.

Resolved, That such as are taken be treated as prisoners of war, but with humanity, and allowed the same rations as the troops in the service of the Continent; that the officers being in pay should supply themselves with cloaths, their bills to be taken therefor, that the soldiers be furnished as they now are.

Resolved, That an exchange of prisoners will be proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence be directed to use their endeavours to find out and engage in the service of the united colonies skilful engineers not exceeding four, on the best terms they can, and that the said Committee be authorised to assure such able and skilful engineers as will engage in this service, that they shall receive such pay and appointments as shall be equal to what they have received in any former service.
Resolved, That the Congress approve the General’s fitting out armed vessels to intercept the enemy’s supplies.

Ordered, That the resolutions passed on the General’s letters, and on the report of the Committee of Conference, and such other resolutions as relate to the establishment of the new army, not already forwarded, be sent by express to the General.

The Congress being informed that Mr. Ethan Allen, who was taken prisoner near Montreal, is confined in irons on board a vessel in the river St. Lawrence,

Ordered, That General Washington be directed to apply to General Howe on this matter, and desire he may be exchanged.

2. Thomas Johnson was the absent member of the committee, which had been appointed November 10, 1775. See the Journal entry for November 10.

MINUTES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

Philadelphia, December 2nd. 1775

Resolved, That Capt. Dougherty be instructed not to permit more than two Captains, and a proportionable number of Subaltern Officers, to be absent at any one time from their Stations at Liberty Island, without the express order of this Board, or upon some very pressing and urgent occasion.


RHODE ISLAND COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS TO NICHOLAS COOKE


As Capt. Whipple is not yet arrived, we can say nothing respecting his being taken into Continental service. General Hopkins, this morning, desired us to acquaint you that 'tis yet a matter of doubt whether he engages in the service here or not. He seems to think the encouragement given to the seamen so small that a sufficient number cannot be raised in time to do anything to purpose this season, and that if he does not engage in this service, he will set out for home as soon as his son and young Mr. Jenckes are well of the small pox. They were inoculated last Wednesday [November 29], and are still about the streets . . .


2. Esek Hopkins, Jr. and Rufus Jenckes each received a midshipman’s warrant for the Continental ship Alfred on November 20, 1775.

SAMUEL WARD AND STEPHEN HOPKINS TO NICHOLAS COOKE

[Extract] Philadelphia 2d Decr 1775

Sir Since our last We have the Honor of two Letters from you; Genl Hopkins has arrived very well, his accepting the Command of the Fleet gives universal Satisfaction: Capt Whipple is not yet arrived; We are a little embarrassed about the Vessel, the Comee informs us that the Colony considers her as belonging to the Continet & in their Service & propose to be repaid for her & the Wages of the People if so will not refusing to let her cooperate with the Fleet wherever destined frustrat[e] the Design of repayment for her & past Services. We wish
your Honors farther Directions on this Head & hope they may arrive before there is a Necessity of coming to any Resolution about it, but if not We shall advise Capt Whipple to follow his Instructions.  

1. Simon Gratz Autograph Collection, Case 1, Box 12, HSP.  
2. Apparently Hopkins made up his mind between the time of the letter of the Committee of Accounts to Cooke, and this one of the same date, from the Rhode Island Delegates.  
3. See Cooke's instructions to Whipple, November 21, 1775.

GILBERT BARKLY TO SIR GREY COOPER  
[Extract]  
[Philadelphia] 2d December 1775  
Sir  As the Post Office is now entirely under the direction of the Congress and all letters Oppned and read by a Committee appointed for that purpose, the outmost precaution is Necessary to keep my Intelligence from hence, from their knowledge, this and the importnce of the discovery I have made, Urged me to Apply to a man of who's fidelity I have the best Oppinnion, to go Express with this by the Packet from New York.  
Tu0 Ships, one, to carry thirty four guns, and the other thirty, with tuo briganteens to mount sixteen guns each, are fitting out at this Port with great diligence, the whole of them Extream fast sailing Vessels:  
My outmost Efforts have been used to find out their destination which with much difficulty I have Effectuated by the force of money.  
They are to proceed to the Island of Acention, and Cruize betuixt it and the Island of St Helena for the homeward bound East India ships, which they are to take and carry into the most Convenient Ports they can get to in this Country; the great Object of this Expedition is in order to get possession of the salt petre generaly brought home by them, with the assistance of which their own mills can make any quantity of gun poudre they require; this discovery Sir I recone an object of the first magnitude, particularly as I flatter myself, it will arrive time enough for dispatching men of war to frustrate such an Arrogant desigine.  

It is Very extraordinary that there has been no kings ships in this river for above three months past, many Vessells from hence are applying at foreign Ports for gun poudre and arms etc: I understand from some who arrived lately from St Ustatia, that there was none to be got at any price in that Island, nor can I learn of any got from the French Islands of late, which has mightely damped their sanguin expectations.  
There is 20000 barrels of flower just now ashiping off by order, and for account and risque of the Congress, to go ahunting to different Ports for gun-poudre, and Arm's etc: the places of their destination, I cannot learn, nor do I beleive they are yet fixed on, however if Cruizers are appointed on this Coast early in the Spring, it will be deficult for them to get into Port.  
The Northern Assemblies are making Acts to encourage the fitting out Privateers and assuredly if they can only get gun poudre, (as they are making Cannon and ball) those Vermin will prove troublesome.  
The great object they had in view by the Expedition to Cannada is the expectation of getting Possesion of the Kings military stores, of which I flatter
myself they will be frustrated, gunpowder above all things is the article they are most in want of, and if they are deprived in Supply’s of that article, their great boastings will soon be at an end: much is expected from the Success of the Expedition I have mentioned, and in order to give it the Apperance of making a just Reprisall, they are gathering an account of the Value of the Howses, burnt at Charles town by the King’s troops, and others destroyed by the Kings Ships, as also the Value of the Vessells Caryed into Boston, etc. by the men of war: this is adoing by express orders from the Congress.¹

I am still of Oppinion if a powrful army, and some men of war, was sent to this place in the Spring and a Royal Proclamation published, with the promise of Pardon to those who would Join the Kings standard, that it wou’d have the best Effects: Should this happen they would disperse the Congress, and thousands of those who are at present in Army, would join the Kings forces.

I doubt not but the Vessells I have mentioned, will sail in less than a month from this date as the utmost diligence is used in fitting them out . . .

3d December Since I finished my letter I am informed that a twenty gun Ship from Road Island is to join those fitting out at this place.² 500 Sea men are also coming from the Northeren Provences to man those Ships, and one million of dollars is to be struck for the avowed support of a Navy, in short they are so daring in their designes, that unless great Britain exerts her self to strick an Effectual Stroke, and that Speedely, the Consequence may prove fatal . . .

It is thought that some of the ships who have sailld, and others who are ready to saill with Flowr, are intended for France, and Spain, in order to procure gunpowder and Arms, and I’m told some Vessells, are gone to Denmark, and Sweden, on the same designe, in short every Effort they can think of is made use of to get provided in those Articles.

1. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, LXXXV, 24–27; from the collection (Sir Henry Barkly Papers) of Mrs. Mona MacMillan of Long Whittenham, Berkshire, England. Gilbert Barkly was an occasional resident of Philadelphia and acted as a British spy there during the early years of the Revolution. He described his mission in a Memorial to General Howe dated November 10, 1776, wherein he wrote: “I was ordered out to Philadelphia by Lord North in March 1775 with orders to exert myself to bring about an accommodation, and to give intelligence of the Proceedings of the Congress etc. . . .” Ibid., 35. Sir Grey Cooper was Secretary of the British Treasury.

2. The first Continental fleet of converted merchantmen, comprising the ships Alfred and Columbus, and the brigs Andrew Doria and Cabot.

3. Although Barkly’s information was generally useful and fairly accurate, this particular report was grossly in error.

4. The reference is to the Congressional resolve of October 18, 1775, appointing a committee to collect “a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America.”

5. The Katy.

John Hancock to George Washington¹

[Extract] Philadelphia Dec 2nd 1775

Your several letters from the time the Committee left the Camp to the 19th of Novr inclusive, being duly receivd were laid before Congress, on which, as well as on the Report of their Committee, they have come to sundry further Resolutions,
which I have the honour to enclose you . . . I forward you several commis-
sions for the officers of the armed vessels . . . and the Steps to be pursued with
respect to the release of Col: Ethan Allen I beg leave to refer you to the Reso-
lutions enclosed 2 —
1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. See the resolutions adopted by the Congress on this date.

JOHN HANCOCK TO OFFICER IN COMMAND OF PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION

I am directed by Congress to order you immediately to send keep, and con-
tinue, until further Orders, such and so large a Guard of the Battalion under
your Command, as you shall think proper, for guarding and secure keeping the
Vessels and Stores on the Wharves of Messrs Willing & Morris, and Mr [James]
Cuthbert in the City of Philada 2 I am &c

J. H. Prest

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. See the resolutions adopted by the Congress on this date.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL DAVISON

The Ship Peggy being loaden and on her way down our River, under the
Command of Charles Kirby whom I have desired to follow your Orders from
time to time; You’ll repair on board and proceed to Cadiz and dispose of your
cargo to best advantage; 2 you’re to proceed from Cadiz to Dunkirk in france
and lay out the Nett proceeds agreeable to the Memorandum you took from me.3
I wish you a Successful Voyage 4 and am your real friend

Saml. Mifflin

1. PRO, Admiralty 1/309. Intercepted letter.
2. Davison had been released from command of the Pennsylvania row galley Warren on Novem-
ber 28, upon the request of Samuel Mifflin “to make a Voyage in his Ship in the Service
3. “Memorandum for Samuel Davison From Samuel Mifflin Esqr
1/3d of the Amot of Ship Peggy’s Cargo in corse linens from 12d Sterling p yard to 2/p
Yard.
1/3 In Sail Duck from No 1 to No 6.
1/6 In best Hyson Tea.
1/6 In best Bohea.
You’ll be particular in the qualities of the above Goods.”
PRO, Admiralty 1/309.
4. The Peggy was captured by H.M. Sloop Viper on December 9, 1775. See journal of the Viper,
December 10, 1775.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE TO ROBERT WORMSLEY CARTER

Dear Sir

We have had nothing new since the reduction of Montreal, which I suppose
you must have heard of. It is supposed Arnold must be in possession of Quebec
by this time, if he shou’d be too weak to effect it, Montgomerie will join him from
Montreal. At all events we have got the most valuable part of Canada, as it cuts off all communication with the Indians, & prevents inroads on our frontiers. It wou’d give me infinite pleasure, if our affairs to the Southward wore as favorable an Aspect; it will require very vigorous efforts, to put a stop to the proceedings of Lord Dunmore. We are extremely alarm’d by an express from the Comtee of Northampton County to Congress, informing that he has issued a Proclamation, declaring military Law in Virga & offering freedom to all servants & slaves, who shall repair to the King’s standard, which he has erected; That the inhabitants of Norfolk & Princess Ann Counties have taken an Oath to oppose, to the last drop of their blood, any of their Countrymen who shall come in arms into their Counties. The Comtee asks for assistance, being apprehensive that their people from their exposed situation, & the number of their slaves, will thro fear, be induced to follow the example of the other two Counties. We have got the Proclamation I have been thus full, least the letters from Northhampton to our Comtee of safety, shoud be intercepted; which they were apprehensive of. this intelligence gives great concern to all the real friends of America; & subjects Your Countrymen to the sneers of its disguised Enemies, & the lukewarm Fatal consequences may follow if an immediate stop is not put to that Devil’s career.

I shoud think a sufficient force of Militia or Minute men shou’d immediately be sent to drive him & his adherent on board the ships; The estates of the inhabitants of Norfolk, or elsewhere, who have taken arms agst the Country shoud be sequesterd for its defence. The proclamation burnt by the hangman, & heavy penalties inflicted on those who disperse them thro’ the Country. the patroles shou’d be very diligent. will it not be necessary for the convention by a short Ordinance, to establish the present Laws & Judges? It wou’d contribute more than anything to the quiet & safety of the people, & security of our commerce in the spring, if the Convention wou’d exert themselves in fitting out small armed Vessells, to prevent small tenders from infesting the bays & rivers; if it cannot be done in Virga they might be procured here. probably Virga might spare powder for this purpose, but without very bad fortune we shall soon have it in. it is inconceivable what good effects have been produced from such a measure to the Northward, not a tender dares to come from under the Guns of the large ships; & the Vessells employ’d by the Army in Boston to procure wood & provisions are every day falling into our hands. There are small guns in several parts of Virga, a few at Hobb’s hole, & Col. [William] Fauntleroys. the furnaces shoud be set to casting them. God prosper your deliberations. – Yr afft friend

To Robert Wormsley Carter at the Convention Virginia favor’d by Capt Innis

1. F. L. Lee Letters, VHS.
2. The date is established by the fact that the Northampton County letter was received in the Continental Congress on December 2, 1775, and Lee, fearing that the letter from Northampton County to the Committee of Safety at Williamsburg would be intercepted, lost no time in communicating the intelligence to the Convention.
AMERICAN THEATRE

ORDERLY BOOK OF CAPTAIN JOSIAH HARMAR

Philadelphia, December 2, 1775

After Orders.

To furnish an addition of guard, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and eight privates, to take charge of the vessels and stores in the continental service at the wharves and in the stores of Messrs. Willing, Morris and Cuthbert.

The guard to be immediately fixed, and relieved to-morrow morning at the usual time.

The captain of the day to go with the guard, and, if he find a greater number necessary, immediately to fix them.

1. Hazard, et al., eds., Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, X, 48-49. Harmar was a member of the First Pennsylvania Battalion.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH TO CHARLES RIDGELY

Sir Above is the Bill of the Sails — The Balance of yr acct you may depend on having as soon as possible — Should be glad the Receipts for the wheat may be handed in, as I believe some of them have been omitted — However I doubt not but the Quantity you mention is right as it measured out a few Bushels more — which you must not insist on having, as wheat crowded in so fast towards the last of the week, that yours could not be kept exactly separate. I am sir [&c.]

Jesse Hollingsworth

[Baltimore] Dec. 2, 1775

1. Ridgely Papers, MdHS.
2. Ibid., the bill referred to reads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainsail</td>
<td>143 yds</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foresail</td>
<td>146 do</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jibb</td>
<td>70 do</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holes &amp; Pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 yards Canvas</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 yards do</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 lb Rope</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9½ lb Twine</td>
<td>3/</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Thimbles</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[12.6] 19.17.9

Commissions paid Hollingsworth & Mullins
Freight to Ch[ristiana]
Carting to the Head of Elk
Freight to Baltimore

£57. 2.6

DIXON AND HUNTER’S VIRGINIA GAZETTE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1775

Williamsburg, December 2.

Since Lord Dunmore’s proclamation made its appearance here, it is said he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princess Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a considerable part, with this inscription on their breasts: — “Liberty to Slaves.” — How-
ever, as the rivers will henceforth be strictly watched, and every possible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining those his Lordship has already collected.

The army that went down last week, under command of Col. Woodford, to obstruct Dunmore's progress of enlisting men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of twelve or thirteen of Dunmore's friends, and made them all prisoners. Lieut. Col. [Charles] Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and it is said a smart firing began by some of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a considerable time on both sides, but to what effect we know not. It is also said, that Thursday last [November 28] was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack; they were healthy, in good spirits, and had great prospect of success.

Some accounts from Norfolk are, that Dunmore's party has demolished several houses back of the town, and fortified themselves; also, that Col. [Joseph] Hutchings, and some other Gentlemen, their prisoners, had been removed to the ships on account of the gaol having been set on fire.

Last Wednesday night [November 28] some of Dunmore's bandits, about 12, mostly Negroes, came ashore, and went to the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells, at Mulberry island; after threatening and abusing him in a most infamous manner, they robbed him of all his most valuable effects, and carried off two Negro women.

LORD DUNMORE TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE 1

Dear General The bearer of this whose name is John Eustace is the Son of an unfortunate widow Gentlewoman in this Country, I have had the Care of Him for these three Years past, and have given him the best Education this Country could afford. He is a very good latin scholar, of exceeding good Spirit, & quick parts, of excellent temper, & good disposition, has conceived a great desire to go into the Army, I have therefore to intreat you when an opportunity offers to give him a Commission, & I think he will do me no discredit, & you much Service; if you are kind enough to employ him, I should be much obliged to you if you would recommend him to some prudent Officer who would take the trouble now and then to give him a little good advice for the only fault I know in him (if it can be called one in a Boy) is that he is a little Volatile; pray spare us some troops if you can possibly do it, consistent with your Orders, even the Recruits of the 14th Regt would be of service to us; those ordered from St Augustine are not yet arrived, tho' hourly expected, was the whole Regt here I think we should be able to do some good. I have sent you a Sloop 2 with some Indian Corn, Oats, & a few Irish potatoes, all of which he told me (I mean Major Connolly) were much wanted, I could have sent you any quantity of Oats (such as they are), if I could have got a larger vessel; I wish to God I had some of your Light Horse here, this is a fine Country for them to act in, and food of all kinds in great abundance for both men & Horses; a winter Campaign would reduce, without the smallest doubt the whole of this southern Continent to a perfect state of obedience, one essential service it would render you, which is that I could supply your Army & Navy with every necessary of life & that in the greatest abundance, which is more than any other Colony on the Continent could do. I ever am Dear General [&c.]

Dunmore
On board the *Dunmore* off Norfolk 10 ber [sic December] 2d 1775

1. US Revolution, LC. This letter, with many others, was found on board the prize *Betsey*.  
2. The *Betsey*, taken by Captain John Manley in the armed schooner *Lee* of Washington's fleet.

**LORD DUNMORE TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL LESLIE**

On board the *Dunmore* off Norfolk, Decr 2d 1775.

Sir

I have at your request, just now made enquiry if there was room for the Non Commissioned Officers of the 14th to go to Boston in the Sloop *Betsey*, but am informed it is not possible for them to go in her, as She is already too much crowded; which I hope will be attended with no inconveniency as I expect General Howe will order the remaining part of the Regiment to join you here. I am Sir [&c.]

Dunmore

To Captain Leslie of the 14th Regt

1. Intercepted Letters, Papers CC, 51, I, 439, NA. Taken from the prize *Betsey*, this letter was forwarded to Congress in George Washington's letter of December 18, 1775.

**CAPTAIN MATTHEW SQUIRE, R.N., to VICE ADMIRAL SAMUEL GRAVES**

Sir

*Otter* Sloop off Norfolk. 2d Decr 1775

My Lord Dunmore having a quantity of Corn – which he understands would be of great service to, (and was much wanted for the Cavalry to the Northward) and beg'd I would send some men in a Sloop to carry it to Boston, I have therefore for the good of the service, sent a Petty Officer and six of my People in the *Betsey* Sloop for that purpose, In my last to you of the 13th September by the *Mercury*, I informed you that the People of this part of Virginia seem'd to be peaceably inclined, but am sorry to say that for these two months past, they have taken every method to annoy the Kings Ships, Boats & Troops where-ever they see them, firing on them on all occasions. I some time since went in a Tender with three other Tenders in Company in order to prevent their sinking Vessels in the mouth of Hampton Harbour when they fired on me, and killed two of my People, and wounded two more, and from the imprudence of the Officer on board a small Tender running to near the town, their Musquetry was so great that several of my People swam from her to me, and the Rebels took the Vessel with four men, which Men they have since returned. On the 14 of last Month His Excellency Lord Dunmore, and the detachment of the 14th Regiment embarked in Boats from Portsmouth, and went up a River near a place called the Great Bridge intending to dislodge some men that he had heard was there, whose intention was to stop Provisions coming to Norfolk. His Lordship from thence, in his March to Norfolk, was attack'd and fired on by some Rebels whom he soon drove off, after killing one, and taking seven or eight Prisoners, with a Colonel Lawson & Colonel Hutchins men who have been very busy in corrupting the minds of the Poor deluded people of this Colony: His Lordship then issued his Proclamation (a copy of which I send you,) As Mr John Atkinson the Petty Officer that brings you this, was a Volunteer with Lord Dunmore on the expedition I refer you to him for more particulars. We have now a small fort at the Great Bridge, which the Rebels
must pass to come to Norfolk. We have destroyed the Bridge, and for these ten
days past, have kept a body of near nine hundred Rebels from passing. We have
likewise entrenched the town of Norfolk, and I have great reason to suppose, &
hope from their being such Cowards, and Cold weather coming on, that they
will return to their respective homes, & we shall be quiet the remainder of the
Winter. I am securing all the Provisions I can, for the King's Ships and hope to
get a sufficient quantity until we can have a supply from the Northward. I must
hope sir when in your Power to spare a Victualer you will send one.

I by desire have sent two Prisoners taken by his Lordship no doubt but
his Lordship has sent their accusations; Two – other Prisoners taken by Captn
Montagu the one Captn Dean, whose accusation I here inclose, the other a Captn
Porter for bringing Powder and Shot for the Rebels, & in sight of the King's
Tenders throwing it overboard. Enclosed I send you the State and Condition of
His Majestys Sloops Otter & Kingsfisher, with the demands for Stores from the
Officers of the said Sloops.

I am well convinced that had we a few more troops, and one or two more
Ships, that the Rebels in these parts would be very soon quieted.

Am also to acquaint you, that from the Boatswain of the Otters frequently
behaving in a tyrannical manner to the Ships Company, often Insolent to the
Officers, as well as neglecting his duty, I have thought proper to suspend him, and
have given an acting order to one of my Seamen. Enclosed I send you three Let-
ters, which I received from St Augustine to be forwarded to you, and am Sir with
assurances that all that can be done for the good of the Kings Service shall be
done by Sir, [&c.]

1. Intercepted Letters, Papers CC, 51, I, 451–454, NA. Forwarded to Congress in George
Washington's letter of December 18, 1775.
2. See Deposition of Captain Oliver Porter, November 9, 1775.

DIARY OF THE SALEM MORAVIAN CONGREGATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 2 [1775]. Br. Heckewalder was sent to Bethabara with the news we heard
yesterday. This afternoon Capt. Zapfenfeld himself arrived, from whom we
learned that a man named Edward Frazier had brought a written order to Capt.
Fields, in Guilford, that such of his company as wished to be true to the King
should be held ready to march at the slightest warning; Frasier had added that
from these preparations it might be assumed that a fleet had brought enough
troops, and that they had recently landed, and that a skirmish had probably
already taken place.

2. See Salem Diary of December 1, 1775.

CAPTAIN BARNARD ELLIOTT TO HENRY LAURENS

Sir Mr A[aron] Loocock is willing to undertake the making of floating Rafts,
that will, if not entirely stop the passage thro' the hog Island Channel, at least
retard the Vessels, a day to break them loose, during which time we may have an
advantage by firing random Shot at them, and no small boat will attempt to
destroy them while the Cannon at the Battery can reach them. – Mr Loocock
thinks the expence will not exceed 20, or 30 £ each and that Six will answer the purpose.

If after laying this before the Honble the Council of Safety, They should think fit to employ Mr. Loocock, he will do his utmost to compleat the Work in time, to be useful to the Town—I am Sir [&c.]

Barnard Elliott

Saturday 2nd Decr 1775 –

1. Emmet Autograph Collection, NYPL.

1. JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF SAFETY

In the Council of Safety, [Charleston] Dec. 2d, 1775.

Mr. Alexander Gillon laid before the Council a contract which he had entered into, with a secret committee of the Continental Congress.

Whereupon he was furnished with the following letters:

In the Council of Safety, Charles-Town, Dec 2d, 1775.

To the Committee at Beaufort or George-Town:

Gentlemen – It is expedient for the public service, that Mr. Alexander Gillon, merchant, of Charles-Town, have permission to export of the produce or manufacturies of this colony, to the amount of a sum already specified: These are therefore to direct, that the said Alexander Gillon be not interrupted in his purchasing and exporting such produce and manufacturers; and that the utmost secrecy be observed touching the premises.

By order of the Council of Safety

Henry Laurens, President.

In the Council of Safety, Charles-Town, Dec 2d, 1775.

To the Council of Safety of Georgia, at Savannah:

Gentlemen – It is expedient for the public service, that Mr. Alexander Gillon, merchant, of Charles-Town, have permission to export of the produce or manufacturers of South-Carolina and Georgia, to the amount of a certain sum already specified; These are therefore to advise, that the said Alexander Gillon, be not interrupted in his purchasing and exporting such produce and manufacturers; and that the utmost secrecy be observed touching the premises.

By order of the Council of Safety

Henry Laurens, President.

On motion,

Resolved, That a battery be forthwith erected upon Haddrell's Point: That the Hon. W. H. Drayton and Doct. [David] Oliphant be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for carrying that work into execution. And that they do make every necessary disposition for the conveyance of military stores and troops to that post.

Elisha Painter, mariner, late Boatswain of the Swallow Packet, said to have deserted from the Cherokee sloop of war, examined before the Council; and a pass was given him to proceed to Georgia, in order to return, by that way, to his family in England.

Manuscript chart of the approaches to the Piscataqua River, and the Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, date unknown.
Sir

Portsmouth Decr 3d 1775

I wrote you of 27. Ulto p Post, inclosg a package of papers & Letters taken with the Schr Rainbow, am stil without your directions respectg sd Vessel & Cargo—

Last eveing two officers pas’d thorough this Town for Head Quarters, I did not see either of them, this morning, Twenty two men (includg Prisoners) from the arm’d Schooners Franklin & Speedwell, came to Town from Winter Harbour, where they inform me, they left two prizes, one a Schooner of 130 Tons wt sundy Stores & dry goods from London for the Island of St Johns, the other a Brig & Lading with dry Fish, pack’d in Hhd bound from Novascotia to the West Indies. Those Vessels were taken by the two Arm’d Vessels cruizing of[f] the mouth of the River St Lawrance, of wh you will be particularly Inform’d by the Officers gone forward

I must Advise from principle of Security that those Vessels be order’d to this or some safe Port, as soon as may be, not only from the Danger of the Enemy but the distance from any place of Sale for the Cargoes, shd they be deem’d prizes. were I warrantted under a slight pretence shou’d not hesitate at ordering them hither without delay, the risk I apprehend but trifling, the distance only twelve Leagues. Fish, at this time much wanted here, to compleate the Cargoes of Sundy Vessels fitting out for the Continental & Provincial service, it will command 13/4d p Quintal if it’s good. — The bearer John Lewis belongg to the Schr Speedwell apply’d for a supply to defray his expences here, & help him forwd to Head Quarters, wch I thot Justifyable, & have furnish’d him with three pounds eighteen Shilgs Lawfl My [Money]

I shall wait further Orders & on rect thereof immediately attend to them in the most secure & particular mode—

Capt Adams of the Arm’d Schr Warren, Inform’d me that his number of men, are reduced to 30 od oweg to sickness & has left a number on shore, two of wch have died — if he is to be continued any time cruizing wou’d it not be adviseable to make up his Compliment, he is now out on a cruize — Nothing further has occur’d worthy [of] Notice, wch Concludes me respectfully Sir [&c.]

Joshu Wentworth

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. Speedwell was the original name of Washington’s armed schooner Hancock.
3. Winter Harbor is now known as Fortune’s Rock. It lies between Cape Porpoise and Biddeford Pool on the Maine coast.
4. The schooner Lively and the brig Kingston Packet.

MASTER’S LOG OF H.M. SLOOP Nautilus

Decembr 75 Pidgeon Hill NWBN, 3 or 4 Leags

Sunday 3d at ½ pt 7 AM wore and made sail, at ½ past 9 wore ship; first part Modt and hazy Wr Middle & Lattr Strong gales and clear, at 3 saw a sail in the S Wt Quar gave chace to Do out reefs the Tops got Top gt yards a Cross, at 4 little wind fir’d 2 shott at the chace, she fir’d a gun to Leeward, we begun to fire a Number of shott at
her, seeing her to be arm’d, at 5 TKd ship, at 8 close reeft the Topss down Topgt yards, spoke his Majs ship Lively, at ½ Brot too,

1. PRO, Admiralty 52/1884.
2. Ibid., in another version of the log, the master, George Hire, was more explicit, writing, “seeing her armed & a Number of men on bd her, at 5 half way rock WBN near a Mile; it being Allmost dark, was Obliged to TKt.”

**LIST OF ITEMS TAKEN BY CAPTAIN JOHN SELMAN**

1775

To Sundrys taking for the Use of the Schr Fra[n]klin & People

Octo 29

Thomas Russell of Marblehead

To 1 hogshead Salt
To 7 hooks, to 2 Empty 2 galls gog for cans
To 1 Small Pote, to 7 Pound of Sugar

William Standly by Sundrys

To 1½ galls melases Empty 3 gallon g[o]g

Nov 6

Capt James Hakins By Sundry

To 1½ Barrel Flower, 1 Barrel of Pork 3/4 hundd bread

Nov 13

Capt Frances Corey By Sundrys out Sloop S[p]eedwell

½ Barrel of Pork 2 Buckets of Tar –
To 3 galls of Train oil

Capt [John] Denny of Sloop Warren by Sundrys

½ Barrel of Flower, 1 gallon train oil

Nov [27]

Gouvener Calbecks by Sundrys

To case of Gin, 1 Barrel of rum for self & people, – 4 Inches out, to 2 Pound Candles,

Decr 3

To 1½ Pound of candles
To 2 Pound of candles
To 1 Barrel of Pork
To 10 Pound of rope, 16 pound of twice Lay stuff
To 1 pair Shoes Capt Brougdon [Broughton] had

[Endorsed] Capt. Selman a/c

1. Bartlett Papers, No. 5516, BHS.
2. Owner of the schooner Mary.
3. Owner of the schooner Prince William.

**JONATHAN GLOVER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON**

Honored Sir, Beverly Decembr 3 1775

I have the pleasure to Inform your Excellency that Capt Manly in your Schr Lee, Brought into the Mouth of Marblehead harbour this Morning, the Ship Concord James Lowrie Master from Glassco; the Invoices and all the papers on Board her have Sent forward By Capt Richd James, the Ship Immedatly on her Coming into Marblehead, order her, to Beverly, as She was Turning in, got a ground on the Bar, But hope She will Recd No Damage  Capt Bartlitt
Honorable Sir, Beverly Decemb 3 1775

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that Capt. Mansly in your ship, Ten Brought into the mouth of Marblehead has been this Morning the ship Concord James Leavitt went from Glasgow. The invoices and all the papers on board have been forward by Capt. Rich James the ship immediately on his coming into Marblehead order her to Beverly as she was running aground on the Bar, but hope she will return no Damage Capt. Barklet of I shall take all the care of the ship change possible can be taken.

I am Sir your Excellency's,
Most Humbly Yours,

Jonathan Glover
Agent at Marblehead

To

His Excellency General Washington Esq.
DECEMBER 1775

& I Shall take all the Gear of the Ship & Cargo posable Can Be taken I am Sir [&c.]

Jonathan Glover

1. Washington Papers, LC.

Edward Green to Joshua Green

[Extract] [Cambridge, December 3, 1775]

Capt Manly in the Privar, from beaverly came a cross 2 large transports from London, one of which he board'd & took, her cargo amounted in value to Fifteen Thousand pounds Sterlg and carrd her safe into Cape Ann, her cargo was as follows,

1. Large brass 15 Inch Mortor already fixd for service

A Number of smaller ditto fixd

A Number of Brass Cannon from 24 lb down to 4 lb

A number of Iron ditto from Do to Do

with carrages &c

already

2500 Stand of Arms Ba[y]ts & Pouch's compleat &c

30 Tun of once Balls for ditto

10 Tun of swan shot for ditto

A Great number of carke's already fixd for use to fire the town

Large & small Shot without number

A great number of Hogsheads, fill'd with cartridges in flannel for the canon mortors instead of paper

A great number of Hogshead of cartridges in paper for the small Arms, with everything of this kind we could have wish'd for;

in short Generall Gates says was he to have made out an Invoice for our purpose, he would not had add'd one artic[l]e more, This ship (How[e]) has been at his wits end about this 10 Days past, The other transport was fill'd with powder, and we fear is gone into Boston, Capt Manly would have taken her also, but 2 Men of Warr appearg in sight, he thought it most prudent to secure what he had got, their is many other valueables in her cargo all of the best kind, wh I have for got, perhaps you may by & by, have amore particular Acc't thereof, the men on board have made their fourtunes in this adventure, sundrie other transports are dayly expected, and our Privas are upon the look out, . . .

1. Green Papers, MassHS.

2. The date is approximated. The superscription and the first two pages of this letter are missing. However, the second part of the letter is dated December 4, 1775 and the general tenor of this section would seem to indicate that it had been written several days after news of the Nancy's capture reached Cambridge on November 29, 1775.

William Tudor to John Adams

[Extract] Head Quarters Cambridge 3d Decr. 1775

Long before the Receipt of this You will have heard by Express from the General, of the important Prize we have made in the Capture of the Brig Nancy loaded with Ordnance Stores for the Army at Boston. Orders were given that
she should be unloaded with all possible Expedition & we have now the greatest Part of her Cargo safely housed in the Laboratory here. The loss must be very great to the Enemy, but the Acquisition is immense to Us. Col. [William] Burbeck assured me that it would have taken eighteen Months to have prepar'd a like Quantity of Ordnance Materials, could they have been furnish'd with every Thing, requisite to make them. There are many Things which money could not have procur'd Us. I heard Col. [David] Mason say that, had all the Engineers of the Army been consulted they could not have made out a compleater Invoice of Military Stores, that we are now in Possession of. We want Nothing now but a Ship Load of Powder, to raise such a Clatter in the Streets of Boston, as to force George's Banditti to seek Protection in his Ships, or fly to his Ministers for Security.

Sunday Evening

We have just had an Express from Marblehead which informs Us that the same Privateer, which took the Brig Nancy, has taken a large Scotch Ship of 250 Tons, with a Cargo of 350 Chaldrons of Coals & 5000 £ sterlg of dry Goods bound to Boston. The Letters are brought up some of which I have just read at the General's. They contain Denunciations of British Vengeance against the rebellious Colonies, & Effusions of Scotch Loyalty. None that I saw had any thing very material. Both these Vessels were taken by Capt Manley, who You may recollect -- when told he was your Client formerly in an Action brought against him by Vernon. --

1. Adams Papers, MassHS.
2. Bartlett Papers, BHS, contain many receipts from carters who brought the ordnance stores to Cambridge. All of them are acknowledged by Ezekiel Cheever, Commissary of Artillery. The two of most interest read: "Recd of Jonathan Conant One Brass Mortar," and "Recd of Hezediah Smith One bed for a Brass Mortar."
3. The ship Concord.

JAMES WARREN TO JOHN ADAMS ¹

[Extract] Watertown, Decr 3. 1775

Providence seems to be Engaged for us. the same Spirit & determination prevails to Conquer all difficulties. many Prizes have been taken by our Cruisers. & a Capital one last week carried into Cape Ann. of very great value perhaps £20,000 sterling a Brigt from England with a Cargo Consisting of almost every Species of Warlike store[s] except powder & Cannon 2000 very fine small arms with all their Accoutrements four mortars one [of] which Putnam has Christened & Called the Congress the finest ever in America Carcasses. Flints Shells. Musket Balls. Carriages &c &c these are principally Arrived at head quarters & the great Mortar is A Subject of Curiosity I hope we shall be Able to make good use of them before Long. A small Cutter has since been taken loaded with provisions from Nova Scotia to Boston & Carried into Beverly the first by A Continental Vessel, the second by a Private one. all serves to distress them and Aid us.

1. Adams Papers, MassHS.
2. The Nancy.
3. Warren was in error; the cutter from Nova Scotia, the Polly, was also taken by Manley.
Sir

Preston Boston 3 Decr 1775,

By the General Gage Sloop who left Quebec the 9th of November and arrived here last Night, I received a Letter from Captain Hamilton of his Majesty's Ship Lizard, who got up the 5th of November with the Jacob, and Elizabeth Brigs, laden with Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing &c. for the King's Army under General Carleton. Capt. Hamilton writes me the disagreeable News that the Garrison of St John's surrendered themselves Prisoners of War the 2d of November; that Montreal is invested and must soon surrender, it being a place of no Strength and in Want of Provisions; that the Rebels are in possession of Point Levi, and General Carleton is on board the Gaspee coming to Quebec. It is more than ever necessary to keep Possession of and prevent the Rebels fortifying, the Sea Ports, and their getting Supplies of Provisions of any Sort to prolong the War. Inclosed you have an Order to detain the Asia. New York must at all Events be kept for the King. The short time the Ice is in the River you must bestow the Ships where you think best, and the moment you can place them before the Town let it be done.

Intelligence this moment is received that the Rebels have a Frigate of 36 Guns, a Ship of 20. and others nearly ready at Philadelphia, and that they design to attack the Kings Ships at Virginia; therefore if the Asia and Phoenix cannot safely winter at New York, go yourself to Virginia or send Captain Vandeput, which ever you think best for the Kings Service: but if both can remain at [New] York, I would have them there by all means. I expect the Liverpool and one or two Sloops are at Virginia. The Raven will call there in her way to Georgia. I need not urge the necessity for the most vigorous Efforts, for the Kings Service; we must by all means preserve our Ground until the Spring, when we may depend upon considerable Reinforcements. I am Sir &c

Sam. Graves.

Captain Parker Phoenix at New York.

1. Graves's Conduct, II, 8, BM.
2. This is the first intelligence reaching Graves of the Continental fleet outfitting in the Delaware.
### Disposition of Ships Under the Command of Vice Admiral Samuel Graves

**3d December 1775**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Commanders</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Capt. John Robinson</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Off the Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyne</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Hartwell</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Kingroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Barkley</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>In Charles River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerberus</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Symons</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Off the Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartar</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Medows</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Off the Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Graeme</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>At Nantasket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon Sloop</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Linzee</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Gallows Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventure Storeship</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lt Hallum</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Off the Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Schooner</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dawson</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Condemned by Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinchinbrook Schr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Off the Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax Schr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dela Touche</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Off Winnis-immet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Captn Wallace</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>At Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Howe</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>On her passage to New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ayscough</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>At New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton Brig</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lieut Thos Graves</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>On her passage to New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Captn Parker</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>At Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Vandeput</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>At Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viper</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saml Graves</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>On her passage to Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Squire</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>At Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsfisher</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jas Montagu</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>At Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raven</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stanhope</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>On her passage to Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cruizer</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parry</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>At No Carolina ordered to Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpion</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Capt Tollemache</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>On her passage to No Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamer</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thornborough</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>At So Carolina, ordered to Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Lawrence Schr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lt John Graves</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>On her passage to St Augustine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John Schr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wm Grant</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>At Bahamas Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disposition of Ships Under the Command of Vice Admiral Samuel Graves—Continued

3d December 1775—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Commanders</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roebuck</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Capt'n Hamond</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>At Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Commodore Le Cras</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Do to Victual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Capt: Dudingstone</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>At Halifax, just arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from Newfoundland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savage</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bromedge</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merlin</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Burnaby</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Annapolis [Royal].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mackenzie</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>At Quebec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaspee Brig</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lt Hunter</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Capt Bishop</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Cruizing between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowey</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Geo. Montagu</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Cape Anne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nautilus</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Collins</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>and Cape Cod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceaux</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lieut. Mowat</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Graves's Conduct, II, 13, BM.

**Major General William Howe to Lord Dartmouth**

[Extract] Boston, 3 December 1775

I learn the Nancy Brigantine an Ordnance Transport—having on Board 4000 Stand of Arms complete 100,000 Flints, a Thirteen Inch Mortar with other Stores in Proportion, was taken in the Bay last week by the Rebels Privateers, and affords an Instance for this Necessity. The Circumstance is rather unfortunate to us, as they are now furnished with all the Requisites for setting the Town on Fire, having got a large Quantity of round Carcasses and other Stores, with which they could not have been otherwise Supplied. The particular manner whereby she was taken is not ascertained, but so many Artifices have been practised upon Strangers, under the Appearance of Friendship, false Pilots, &ca that those coming out with Stores of any Kind cannot be put too much upon their Guard.

And I submit to your Lordship the Necessity there may be of supplying the Loss of Arms Flints, &ca suffered on this Occasion.

The Admiral has informed me that, by a Letter received this Day from Captain Wallace, of the Rose Ship of War, stationed at Rhode Island, the Rebels give out they are to fortify the Heights above the Town of Newport; also that they are fitting out an armed Ship at Philadelphia to carry 36 Guns, and two
or three more of a less Force, with a Design of Cruising to the Southward, and to take Lord Dunmore in their way.

1. **PRO, Colonial Office, 5/92.**
2. That transports be sent out under convoy, and not singly.

**MAJOR JOSEPH WARD TO JOHN ADAMS**

[Extract] Camp at Roxbury 3 Decr. 1775

The good success of our Privateers, which you will hear before this reaches you, is very encouraging, and, I hope it will stimulate the seafaring Gentlemen to greater exertions in that way. I think we have a prospect of important advantages from exertions by sea, and I hope, with you Sir, this will be done by the Colonies separately, as, for many reasons, that greater advantages will arise thereby to the great Cause of America . . .

But very few Vessels have arrived at Boston from Britain for a long time, & by the best accounts, not more than 250 of the great reinforcement which the Enemy have so long talked of I believe 2300 is the most that they expect this Fall: The Troops in Boston continue sickly, & it is said they are not in so good Spirits as they were in the Summer: If we can obtain a supply of Powder I trust we shall give a good account of them before Spring; if it be possible we must subdue the Ministerial Fleet & Army which is in America this Winter, otherwise we may expect a strong reinforcement in the Spring. Should we conquer what are here, I apprehend the Ministry would not hazard another expedition, but if they should we might be able to resist all their force. I think we have nothing to fear but ourselves, and if we do our duty we may gain every political advantage the heart of Man can desire.

1. Adams Papers, MassHS.

**PENET & PLIARNE TO NICHOLAS BROWN**

Sir Philadelphia 3 Decr 1775

I expected to have had the Honour of seeing you again soon as I promised you but the affairs of Government do not permit me to absent myself at present. Mr Penet [Pierre Penet] & myself shall dine to morrow with Mr [Samuel] Ward to whom we have the Letter which a Merchant of your place gave us on your account.

We were dissapointed at not finding your Brother at Phila he went from hence the day before our arrival.

We understand, Sir that a Vessel is going from your place for St Eustatia & perhaps we shall load her with articles of our house, we shall inform you by the first post, but at present we are engaged in affairs of such Consequence that we have only time to inform you of our arrival here & the pleasure it will give us to correspond with you.

We also desire you to give our Compliments to Mr David Hoell the professor of the College who will translate this for you.
DECEMBER 1775

Mr. Pennet & myself request you to accept the assurances of Respect with which we conclude. Your most [&c.]

P: Pennet & Company & Pliarne

1. Brown Papers, JCBL.
2. Hoell translated this letter from the original French.

SAMUEL WARD TO HENRY WARD

[Extract] Philadela 3rd Decr 1775

This Day I shall enjoy Myself highly; next to the Pleasure of being at home is that of seeing our Friends when abroad; Govr Hop[kins], his Bror [Esek] and Son, [John Burroughs Hopkins], the Comee for Accts ² and Capt Whipple all do Me the Favor to dine with Me; never did I expect the Pleasure of seeing so many of my Countrymen on this Side Rhodeisland. I shall be happy if the Afternoon proves as agreeable to them as I am sure it must be to Me. I expect them every Moment and therefore must conclude.


JOURNAL OF JOHN TREVETT

[December 3]

This is to whom it may concern, that I, John Trevett, sailed from Providence in a Sloop called the Catea [Katy], Commanded by Abram Whipple, E[sq.], of Providence, with a number of passengers, to sail with a fleet of armed vessels fixing at Philadelphia, in the month of Nov. 1775. Arrived there the same month, and found 1 Ship called the Alfred, 1 Ship called the Columbus, 1 Brig called the Cabbot[, ¹] brig called the Andrew Doria, and then our Sloop’s name was altere[d] and she called the Providence. I went on board the Ship Columbus, as fir[st] Lieutenant of Marines, . . . ²

1. NHS.
2. According to the roster of the Columbus, Trevett entered as a midshipman, and was promoted to lieutenant of marines on February 13, 1776. He had enrolled at Providence on November 20, 1775, and the Katy arrived at Philadelphia on December 3, 1775. He was not, as his journal states, first lieutenant of marines.

JOURNAL OF H.M.S. NIGER, CAPTAIN GEORGE TALBOT

December 1775

Fial [Fayal] No 62° East 542 Leagues

Saturday 2nd

at 6 A M made the Signal for the Convoy to come under our Stern at 7 Do took them in Tow and made Sail at Noon a strange Sloop to the No ward – Do Convoy in Tow and Prize Sloop in Company – ² at 2 P M brought too & sent a Boat on board the strange Sail – the Brig Peter – Thos Egger Master from St Ubes to New York with Salt sent a Petty Officer & 5 Men to take charge of her with 6. Weeks Provision and brought the Master and 5 Men on board us – at 6 made Sail at 8 P M broke the Tow Rope,
Sunday 3d Ditto [Fayal] No 64\(^{\circ}\) East 560 Leagues

at 6 A M made the Signal for the William Brig to come under our Stern at 8 she run foul of our Larboard Quarter, carried away her Bowspritt, part of our Tafferell Rail & some Carve Work; hoisted the Boats out and sent her a spare Topmast with other Materiels and People to make her another Bowspritt; at Noon took the Convoy in Tow, hoisted the Boats in by [ ], the small Cutter was Stove; made sail with the Brig and Sloop Prizes in Company. –\(^{3}\) [P.M.] Boatswain & Carpenter and some People assisting on board the Brig –

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/637.
2. The convoy consisted of the brig William and snow Brothers, and the prizes, Sally and Peter.
3. The brig Peter separated from the convoy on December 9, 1775, and the sloop Sally on December 21. The latter was retaken Christmas Day by Washington's armed schooner Warren, Captain Winborn Adams, and carried into Beverly. The Peter was taken and brought into Plymouth.

4 Dec.

CAPTAIN JOHN STANTON\(^{1}\) TO FRANCIS LEGGE

Sir – Halifax – 4th Decr – 1775

I think it my duty to acquaint your Excellency that in compliance with your instructions I proceeded as far as Annapolis Royal in my way to St John's River – that during the course of seventeen days I repeatedly attempted to cross the Bay of Fundy but was each time drove back into the Basin of Annapolis by contrary winds – that as the beginning of the Winter had been uncommonly severe from violent gales of wind blowing from the North East – to the North West which had occasioned repeated Snow Storms and an intense frost – which, from the best information I could receive, wuld render the navigation of the River St John's impracticable till the middle of January – I found it impossible therefore any further to attempt to penetrate to the Settlements of the Indians on St. John's River and accordingly I left Annapolis on the 28th of Novr and returned to this place last night –

I think it also my duty to acquaint your Excellency that in compliance with your request – I made it my constant employment, when on my journey to, & from Annapolis, to converse with many of the Inhabitants of the several Townships through which I passed – in order to discover their Principles – Views – Sentiments – Wishes – Hopes – & Fears –

Very sorry am I to report on this occasion that their Principles are Republican –

Their Views, to subvert the English Constitution in this Province –
 Their Sentiments, taken generally, are, that there is too much power vested in the Governor, and speaking consequent[ly upon] Principles, they assert, that all his authority should [line missing].

Their Wishes are, that the Rebels of New Hampshire, and New England may invade this Province in the ensuing Spring –
Their Hopes are, to profit by the confusion which they imagine will be the necessary consequence of the Invasion –

Their Fears are, least by mistake they should join the weaker Party & suffer with them accordingly –

Early in the Summer they refused to send any Provisions or Vegetables to the Troops in Boston – they declared that they never would grant the least assistance to the Army which was endeavouring to enslave their friends & Relations, meaning the Rebels, the people of New England, & New Hampshire –

But when the Tartar Frigate was stationed at Annapolis, the Senegal in the Bay of Fundy – and the Merlin in the Basin of Minas – & seeing no probability of the Rebels making a descent into this Province – they immediately dispatched m[any] Sloops & Schooners laden with Provisions to Boston for which they received exorbitant prices –

Yet they always abused the Masters of these Sloops & Schooners on their return to this Province, affirming that they were enemies to their Relations of New England, by selling to the Troops in Boston the very articles with which they had intrusted them to sell – alleging that they should not have gone to Boston with the Provisions because they were Natives of New England –

I can assure your Excellency, upon my Honor, that in all the conversations which I had with several English Men settled in Windsor – Horton – Cornwallis – Cumberl[and] & Granville Townships they universally agreed – that all [line missing] & Connecticut were attached to the Cause of the Rebels in New England – that in every Township where the greater number of Settlers were Natives of New England, they were always endeavo[r]ing to infuse their own Principles among all the other Settlers, of what Country soever – that they frequently declared, when heated in Argument – or intoxicated with liquor – that they would sooner kill an English Man than a Dog, and uttered many other Expressions equally base and inhuman in order to intimidate them –

Several of the English Settlers therefore earnestly desired Me to sollicit your Excellency to use your Influence with the Commander in Chief of his Majesty’s Troops at Boston – that a respectable Force may be sent as early as possible in the Spring – to Annapolis – Cumberland – & Windsor – in which Case they asserted that they would repair to those respective Detachments on the first Alarm of an Invasion – ready to obey the Orders of the Officers respectively command-ing –

As this is a Measure essentially necessary to the Safety of this Province, I think it incumbent on Me to request, that your Excellency may be pleased to grant the Petition of these EnglishMen – they are loyal – they are attached to their Country – I sincerely believe that they will fight in defence of it – Before I conclude this letter I think it necessary to observe that, as the Inhabitants of this Province are chiefly composed of the Natives of New Hampshire – New England – & Connecticut whose Relations are now in actual Rebellion – and as the same Principals reign [line missing] It would be imprudent in the highest degree to embody the Militia, even on an actual Invasion –
As nineteen out of twenty are Natives of New England, New Hampshire, or Connecticut, what dependence or reliance could your Excellency have in such Troops?

To put a Confidence in such Fellows, would be acting like the Man who cherished a Snake in his bosom, till heated with the warmth of his blood, it bit him to death.

I have the honor to be with great respect Sir [&c.]

John Stanton – Capt 14th Regt of Infantry


CAPTAIN ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, R.N., TO COMMODORE MARRIOT ARBUTHNOT

Sir

Roebuck at Halifax 4th Decr 1775

Lieutenant [John] Orde of his Majesty's Ship under my command has acquainted me by letter of this date, that he has in my absence, confined the Boatswain for disobedience of Orders, contempt to his Superior officers & for using mutinous expresss

I am therefore to request you will be pleas'd (when opportunity offers) to order a Court Martial to be held on the said Boatswain to try him for those offences, and in the mean [time] to order a Survey to be taken upon his Stores. I am &ca

A S Hamond

1. Hamond Papers, Letter Book 1771–1776, UVL.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO JOHN HANCOCK

[Extract]

Cambridge, December 4, 1775.

Sir I had the Honor of writing to you the 30th. Ulto. inclosing an Inventory of the Military Stores taken on board the Brigantine Nancy by Capt. Manly of the Armed Schooner Lee. – I have now to inform you that he has since sent into Beverly a Ship named the Concord, James Lowrie Master from Greenock in Scotland bound to Boston she has on board Dry Goods and Coals to the value of £3606.,9.,7, shiped by Crawford Anderson & Co. and consigned to James Anderson Merchant in Boston. – it is mentioned in the Letters found on Board, that this Cargo was for the use of the Army, but on a Strict examination I find it is the Property of the Shipper's and the Person to whom consigned. Pray what is to be done with this Ship and Cargoe? and what with the Brigantine that brought the Military Stores? It was agreed in the conference last October, that all Vessels employed merely as transports and unarmed with their crews be set at Liberty, upon giving security to return to Europe, but that this Indulgence be not extended longer than 'till the first of April next. In the Shippers Letter they mention – "You must procure a certificate from the General and Admiral, of the Concord being in the Government Service, such as the Glasgow Packet brought with her, which was of great service, procured a Liberty to Arm her which was refused us, also gave her a prefference for some recruits that went out in her." In another part of this Letter they say, "Captain Lowrie will deliver you the contract for the
Coals, we gave it to him as perhaps might be of use as a certificate of his Ship being employed in the Government Service.’ Every Letter on board breaths nothing but enmity to this Country, and a vast number of them there are.

It is some time since I recommended to the Congress, that they would institute a Court for the Trial of Prizes made by the Continental Armed Vessel, which I hope they have ere now taken into their consideration, otherwise I should again take the Liberty of urging it in the most pressing manner.

By the last accounts from the Armed Schooners sent to the River St. Lawrence, I fear we have but little to expect from them, they were falling short of Provision and mention that they would be obliged to return, which at this Time is particularly unfortunate; as if they chose a proper station, all the Vessells coming down that River must fall into their hands. The plague, trouble and vexation I have had with the Crews of all the armed Vessels is inexpressible; I do believe there is not on Earth a more disorderly set; every time they come into Port, we hear of nothing but mutinous Complaints. Manley’s success has lately detached his People; the Crews of the *Washington* and *Harrison* have Actually deserted them, so that I have been under the necessity of ordering the Agent to lay the latter up and get hands for the other on the best Terms he could.

The House of Representative and the Honr. Board have sent me a vote of theirs relative to the Harbour of Cape Cod, copy of which you have herewith, I shall send an Officer thither to examine what can be done for its defence, tho’ I do not think I shall be able to give them such Assistance as may be requisite, for I have at present neither Men Powder or Cannon to spare.

The great want of Powder is what the attention of Congress should be particularly applied to. I dare not attempt any thing offensive, let the temptation or advantage be ever so great, as I have not more of that most essential Article that will be absolutely necessary to defend our Lines, should the Enemy attempt to Attack them.

They are Arming one of the Transports in Boston with which they mean to decoy some of our Vessels, as we are apprized of their design, I hope they will be disappointed.


ROBERT HANSON HARRISON TO WILLIAM BARTLETT

Sir Cambridge Decr 4 1775

I am commanded by his Excellency to Inform you that he does not consider the sloop at Cape Anne sent in by Captn Broughton, to be a prize & that he does not wish to have any thing to do with her. There should always be great care taken, that cargoes brought in, should not be injured or Embezzled – It appears that the Vessel belongs to Genl [Nathanael] Greene & he will dispose of her as he shall think proper. 2 I am, Sir [&c.]

R H H

Wm Bartlett Esq Beverly

1. Washington Papers, LC.

2. The sloop *Speedwell*, Corey, master, taken by Broughton and Selman November 13, 1775.
Sir Cambridge Decr 4. 1775

I am commanded by his Excellency to inform you that he received your favors of the 1 & 3 Instant, & that your activity & conduct merit his approbation - He is much Obligd to the people who have afforded their assistance in securg this valuable Prize & for the alertness they've discovered & zeal for the service of their Country - You will be pleased to spare the Committee a few of the cannon shot taking a Receipt for the same & mentioning the fact that they may be repaid when they get theirs - As to the Cannon his Excellency is exceedingly sorry, that the want of them here is so great, that he cannot spare them or he willingly would -

His Excellency thinks that the Ship Concord & Cargo[e] should be a prize, as the Enemy every day are Seizing our Vessels; But conceiving himself not authorized to judg[e] a Vessel coming from Britain here with Goods for a Company or House in Boston, a lawful Capture, he thinks it expedient to send to Congress for their determination, for which purpose an Express will go tomorrow morning with such Letters & papers as may be necessary for 'em to determine upon. If this Vessel can be run up into some secure place where the Enemy cannot get her again, the Goods may & should be kept on board, under a proper Guard to prevent Embezzlement &c – But if this cannot be done & there will be danger of the Enemy's recovering the ship & Cargo[e], the Goods must be landed, the Bill of Lading is sent for that purpose, which will do as well as the Invoice – there are several small parcells on board for which there are no Invoices I am &c

R H H

PS. the Committee may keep the 2.4 pound[ers] you spared them till called for, Take their Receipt

1. Washington Papers, LC.  Ibid., a similar letter to Colonel Glover.

STEPHEN MOYLAN TO JONATHAN GLOVER AND WILLIAM BARTLETT

Sir Cambridge Decr 4, 1775

I am commanded by his Excellency to acknowledge the Receipt of your favor of the 3 Inst, givg an account of Capt'n Manly's taking the ship Concord from Glasgow with Goods for Boston – His Excellency has no doubt, but as the Enemy are seizing & making prizes of our Vessels every day, that Reprizals should be made; But not thinking himself authorized to declare vessels taken, transporting Goods from English or British owners for their Agents here, lawful captures, he has thought it expedient to refer the matter to the determination of Congress, for which purpose an Express is to set out with every necessary letter & paper [that] were found on board Captain Laurie – If the ship can be kept entirely Secure from the Enemy & Run into any place where there would be no risk of the Enemy getting her again, His Excellency would Advise the Cargo[e] to be kept on board, & an officer & guard to prevent an Embezzlement or loss – If this cannot be done, she must be unladened & the goods secured till further Orders –

1. Washington Papers, LC.
DECEMBER 1775

EDWARD GREEN TO JOSHUA GREEN

[Cambridge,] Monday 4th December 1775

The reason you did not see your friends upon the lines the day you went down was, it was agreed soon after the first Letters came out, that the small pox should go thro' the town, and accordg that day was appointed by (How[e]) that the inoculation should take place, wch accordy did & they within conclúd'd that it would be best Polley with the other children should take it, & they all took it upon that Day, which was the only reason that prevented her coming out, which shc will do if she lives thro' it. we have not had one day since but agreeable new's has turnd up of prizes being taken, some day's they bring it [sic in] 2 or 3 & some times more prizes of a day, load with warlike stores & proviss & one or 2 of them load'd with English goods &c. the men of War are all unrigd and afraid of the cost & season so that our privas have a fine time of it, I suppose before this will reach you'll hear of the fate of the transport & 5000 Troops at Newfoundland, they have been fishing their this summer under the chars of fishermen, to make fish for the support of the army &c in Boston this winter, who were ready to sail the beging of September, the 9 Inst such a storm arose as never was known in the memory of man, by wch 4000 of the troops out of the 5 were drownd & washd on shore many others of them are missg & not known as yet what their fate is, the damage of the transports the fish &c wch are all lost is computed to be not less than 140,000 Sterling, and some say much more, wch will go very near to ruin the Merts in Pool who were concernd in this plot, you may depend upon

Since you left us we have not taken less than 20 or 30 very valuable prizes, wch will-greaty distress the troops, & ruin many (Tory tools) who have lost their Vessel[s] & cargo we have likewise good news from Collo Arnold, for part[icu-lars] see the news papers, you have had remarkable good weather for your Journey & I hope you got home safe & well, the Stores from the prize at Cape Ann are dayly arrivg at head Quarters, the great Mortar is arrivd safe, & such an one I dare say you never see, (General [Israel] Putnam) upon its arrival with a bottle of old Brandy, as he could not find any spirits stronger, gave it the name of (Congress) &c at present from your Affect Brother [&c.]

Mr Joshua Green Att Westfield
[Endorsed] From Edwd Green Decr 4: 1775. Recd the 12th

ELBRIDGE GERRY TO JOHN ADAMS

[Extract] Water Town Decr 4 1775

Dear sir I recd your Favour of the 5th of Novr & the Enquiries relative to Vessels suitable to be armed, Commanders & Seamen to man the same, secure places for building new Vessels of Force &c are important in their Nature, & to have the same effectually answered I propose to submit them as soon as may be to the Court that a Committee may be raised for obtaining the Facts from the Maritime Towns –

I congratulate You on the Success of the Continental privatceers which have lately brot in one of the ministerial store Ships & several other prizes of which You
Extracts from a letter, Elbridge Gerry to John Adams, December 4, 1775.
will doubtless have a List from the General. a privateer is fitting out by Private persons at New Port to mount 14 Guns & I hope soon to give an Account of several by this Government & many more by Individuals. the late Act & Resolve for fitting out armed Vessels in this Colony, I apprehend will have a good Effect, having already animated the Inhabitants of the Seaports who were unable to command much property, to write in Companies of twenty or thirty Men & go out in Boats of 8 or 10 Tons Burthen which they call “Spider Catchers” – One of these the last Week brot in two prizes, the last of which was a Vessell of 100 Tons burthen from Nova Scotia loaded with potatoes & 8 or 10 head of Cattle. two Days since I was at Marblehead & the Lively prepared for a Decoy appeared about two Leagues off & so deceived one of the Continental Commanders then in the Harbour that he put to Sea after her. One of the Spider Catchers like a brave Fellow gave likewise Chace to the Frigate, & by the Time they had got within Reach of her Guns they found their Mistake & were obliged to make Use of their Heels whilst the Ship with a Cloud of Sail pursued & pelted them; they did Run with great Dexterity & like Heroes escaped – . . .

P.S. By Mr Sullivan from Middeford We are just informed that another Store Ship is carryed into portsmouth; \(^1\) he Came thro’ that Town so that there is little Reason to doubt it –

1. Adams Papers, MassHS.
2. Rather than a store ship, it was probably the schooner Rainbow with potatoes and turnips from Nova Scotia.

Boston Gazette, Monday, December 4, 1775

Watertown, December 4.

Yesterday se’nnight [November 26] a large ship being near the Light off Cape Ann was struck with lightning, which set her on fire, and burnt to the water’s edge, ’till she sunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, [while] she was on fire, and ’twas thought [first that she was] at least a 20 [gun] ship; but we have an account from Boston, that it was the Juno [sic Jupiter] transport ship from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne’s heavy horse at Boston, which will [soon become] light, if forage fails at this rate. – [At the same time] a sloop being [near her, laden with wood] and Hay [bound also] for Boston, was likewise struck with lightning, which so disabled her, that she put into the [gurnet,] where our people went and took possession of her and carried her into Plymouth – One Hall master of the sloop.\(^1\)

The beginning of last week, Capt. Manley of the Lee Privateer, came athwart a brig directly from the Tower of London, bound for Boston, laden with Ordnance stores, which he took and carried into Cape Ann. The inventory of which we have not seen, but learn it consisted of one 13 inch mortar, upwards of 2000 stands of arms, a large quantity of musket-ball, bombs and carcasses fill’d shells, and a great number of empty cartridges. Several waggon loads of the above stores, together with the mortar (which may be call’d the Congress) were bro’t to Cambridge on Friday and Saturday last.\(^2\)

1. The sloop Britannia, Joseph Hall, master, as well as the Jupiter, was from Nova Scotia, not London.
2. The ordnance brig Nancy.
1264 AMERICAN THEATRE

NARRATIVE OF VICE ADMIRAL SAMUEL GRAVES

[Boston] 4 [December].

The Admiral wrote again Today to the same Officer inclosing a Letter for Captain [Henry] Bellow (or Officer commanding the Kings Ships) at Virginia, to inform him of the forementioned naval Equipments of the Rebels at Philadelphia, the certainty of their lastening to equip more, and the confident Report of their Design to attack his Majesty’s Vessels and Sloops to the Southward; bidding him therefore be upon his Guard, and keep the Kings Ships together until the Admiral could send him a Reinforcement. This Letter was under a flying Seal that Capt. Parker might be apprized of its Contents, who was directed to forward it by the Charlotte, ordering her to return and receive his Dispatches.

At the same time the Admiral acquainted Captain Vandeput likewise by Letter with this Intelligence, with the foregoing News from Canada, his consequent Resolution to detain the Asia in America, and with the Directions he had given to Captain Parker.

The Charlotte directly sailed to the Southward with these Advices. The Hinchinbrook came up to Boston Yesterday from a Cruize. And late last Night all the Dispatches from the Admiral for England were carried aboard the Boyne, with Directions for her going forthwith to Plymouth, and carrying several Land Officers: The Admiral however had ordered 200 Barrels of Gunpowder, some of her Boats, and other Naval, and some Ordnance Stores to be left behind: her Marines, by Admiralty Order, were wholly landed at Boston, notwithstanding the Ships at that time were many short of their Complement.

1. Graves’s Conduct, II, 8-9, BM.
2. Captain Hyde Parker, Jr., of H.M.S. Phoenix, at New York.

VICE ADMIRAL SAMUEL GRAVES TO PHILIP STEPHENS

Sir

Preston Boston 4 December 1775

The Savage is returned to Halifax with the Amity Transport having on board 83 Seamen raised at Newfoundland by order of Rear Admiral [Robert] Duff, upon my application to him of which I informed you by Letter dated 6th of September. Commodore Arbuthnot has kept the Savage at Halifax and sent the Transport with part of the Men to Boston. The Fowey has the Remainder.

If a Bounty could have been given Mr Duff informs me many more would have entered, however these are a very good set of Men.

The Ship Glasgow with 255 Emigrants from Scotland, consigned to a Mr Buchanan [Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.] Merchant at New York, arriving there the latter end of October, Captain Vandeput in pursuance of my Orders has sent her to Boston, where she arrived a few days ago. Whatever may be their pretext for leaving Great Britain it surely can never be right to continue peopling a Country in absolute Rebellion against us. Most of the Men will I believe enlist in the Army, and upon consulting with General Howe, we are of opinion the rest should be landed at Halifax, where a Provision is made by Government for their immediate Subsistance.
As their own Victuals are expended I am under the necessity of supplying
them till they can get to Halifax, for which purpose I have ordered the Naval
Officer to muster them, and I shall order them to be furnished with as much
provision as is requisite for the Voyage according to the allowance in the King’s
Service; and I hope this will meet their Lordship’s Approbation.

I must intreat their Lordships will be pleased to direct the Commissioners
of the victualing to send out Candles and Coals for the Squadron to be supplied
to the Pursers as was done last War to the Ships in the Western Squadron, Basque
Road &c. Ever since April last the prices of Wood, Candles and Coals have been
gradually increasing, so that Wood is here five times, and Candles upwards of
three times, dearer than usual, and Coals in proportion, though often not to be
had: this occasions great distress among the Pursers, and in the Ships who are but
slenderly provided with these necessary Articles. I cannot therefore avoid re-
presenting the peculiar Hardships the Pursers here labour under from the amazing
Discount upon Bills; and doubt not when the whole is properly laid before their
Lordships they will obtain Relief. I am &c

Sam. Graves

1. Graves’s Conduct, II, 9–10, BM.

Vice Admiral Samuel Graves to Philip Stephens

Sir Boston Decr 4, 1775,

By the Sloop General Gage who left Quebec the 9th of November, and
arrived the 2d instant at Night, I received a Letter from Captain [John] Hamilton
of his Majs Ship Lizard, containing very disagreeable Intelligence, of which I
think proper to send you a Copy, exactly as represented to me: as I have not the
least doubt of the Rebels attempting to take Possession of the Province of Nova
Scotia, and seizing and destroying Halifax Yard this Winter or very early in the
Spring, the Somerset cannot go home this year, but must remain with the Roebuck
for the protection of that Arsenal, until we can collect a greater Force there. It is
extremely unfortunate that none of the Frigates are yet arrived at Boston, many
of the Ships with me requiring to be careened and refitted, and some of them
to be sent home; but such is our Situation that it is impossible at present to part
with one of them, except the Boyne, who draws too much Water for this Harbour,
and at this Season I cannot think of sending her to any other part of the Continent.

I have this moment received Letters from Captain Wallace at Rhode Island,
where I find there is a Body of 500 Men voted to be kept in constant Pay, these
upon an Alarm to be supported by Minute Men about the Country; the whole
supposed to be about 1000 or 1500 Men, with some pieces of Cannon; their head
Quarters about two Miles from the Town. The Inhabitants have tried every
method to get these Troops removed from the Island, but have only obtained
Orders for their not coming nearer the Town, and for the Towns People to supply
the Kings Ships with every thing they want. Captain Wallace is satisfied ’tis not
in their Power to remove the Troops, who, it appears from many circumstances
wish us to destroy the Town. Hostilities therefore are suspended against the Town
only, and the Market boats are permitted to pass, otherwise the Ships could not
be supplied. Captain Wallace says there is certain Intelligence of a Frigate of
36 Guns and two of 20 being at Philadelphia and that they purpose attacking the Kings Ships at Rhode Island, then to go down and attack the Ships and Lord Dunmore at Virginia; I dont imagine they will attempt all this, but they appear extremely desirous of doing something by Sea, as well as by Land. The News Papers herewith transmitted contain very essential Information. It is evident from their making it Felony for any one to correspond with the Kings Subjects and other Laws, that they are reducing themselves to Form, with incredible Dispatch, and meditate the most determined resistance. The Attack on Canada and the Perfidy of the Canadians, who I am credibly informed carried the Cannon of the Rebels down the Rapids, leave no room to doubt their having many Friends in that Province; it is said the Canadians were not a little influenced in the part they have taken by the Catholicks from Maryland.

The Tempestuous Weather we have lately had ruins all the Ships cruizing on the Coast at this Season. It is however necessary to keep Ships out, though at a great risque, in order to protect the Transports, Victualers, Storeships and other Vessels coming with Supplies: but, notwithstanding our utmost Endeavours to the contrary, I fear the Nancy Brig laden with Ordnance Stores is taken. It is reported she was carried into Cape Anne.

It is much to be lamented that a Cargo of such Consequence should be sent from England in a Vessel destitute of Arms even to protect her from a Row Boat. An Officer with a Party of Men on board would have saved the Vessel. I beg humbly to propose that all Ordnance Stores should come out in good Ships of Force well appointed, and constantly have an Officer on board; for the Ignorance and Obstinance of Masters of Merchant Ships in disobeying Signals will ever prevent a Convoy keeping together, and too often they part by design, which I greatly fear has been the Case of this Brig, and that the Pilot (who I hear is an American) has either betrayed the Master or enticed him to go in with the promise of great Rewards.

Their Lordships well know the Situation of this Coast in the Winter, the prevailing Winds S E and N W, hard Gales each way, and with the former thick Weather, Rain, Snow, and Ice, without a friendly Port to push for except Boston, the Entrance of which is narrow and dangerous; In this Situation our Cruizers without Exception have been greatly harrassed to prevent being wrecked or blown off the Coast. However their Lordships may be assured that whatever is possible shall be done.

The Cerberus's false Keel we find to be athwart, and as it cannot be remedied here I shall send her soon to Halifax.

I have dispatched the Charlotte with Orders to detain the Asia, and have directed Captain Parker, if both Ships cannot lie at New York this Winter, to send the Asia or go himself to Virginia, which shall be found best for the Service.

As the intended Reinforcements are not yet arrived and there is great Reason to imagine they will be blown off, I hope their Lordships will approve my not sending the Somerset and Asia to England this Fall.

The Hope Schooner upon a Survey being taken on her, is found to be rotten and unfit for any further Service; I have therefore taken the Brig Sea Nymph, one of those seized for the King, and am now fitting her for an armed Brig, and
shall give her to Lieutenant [George] Dawson as a Reward for his great Diligence, Activity and Zeal for the King's Service. I intended particularly to recommend him to their Lordships if he had gone home, but although his private Affairs press his Return to England yet at this time he prefers Serving to every other consideration. I can assure their Lordships the preservation of the Glasgow last Winter was entirely owing to his determined and Officer-like Conduct. The Brig Sea Nymph (now called the Hope) was built at Philadelphia for a Pacquet, is a remarkable good going Vessel: I beg their Lordships to allow her fifty Men to her Complement, at present I shall establish her like other Brigs with 30, and lend her Supernumeraries until I hear their pleasure concerning her. I am &c

Saml Graves.

1. Graves's Conduct, II, 10–12, BM.
2. See journal of H.M.S. Mercury, September 20, 1775, for a description of the Sea Nymph's capture. The Sea Nymph, Joseph Bradford, master, had cleared Philadelphia for Jamaica with a cargo of flour, iron and leather just prior to September 10, 1775.

FRANCIS HUTCHESON TO MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK HALDIMAND

Dear Sir

Last night the Armed Sloop Gage returned from Quebec wch place she left the 8th of November, and Confirms the Rebel Accot of St Johns & Chamblie being taken, & that it was thought at Quebec that Montreal must likewise fall into their hands, and that nothing was to be Expected from the Canadiens. General Carleton was to be in town from Montreal the 11th, When it was Expected he wou'd be able to muster about 1500 English Inhabitants, who wou'd Garrison Quebec & endeavour to defend it, the Master further says, that Just as he Sailed he saw a large body of the Rebels drawn up at Point Levee, but as an Express was to Sail for England in a day or two, you will have the particulars before you receive this. thus all our Sanguin hopes from Canada are over –

The two Companies of Artillery, and four Companies of the 17th Regiment, are all as yet arrived of the troops from home; We have been these three weeks under great Anxiety for the Arrival of a Brig with three Morters wi[th] Shels and other Ordnance Stores; she has been in the Bay, and in Company with 2 or 3 different Men of War, and parted from them in the Severe Weather we have had; the Rebels have heard of her, & sent out Vessels to take her, and Genel Washington has offered a reward of Ten thousand Pounds to the Crew of any Vessel that brings her in, to any of their Ports. She wou'd be a great acquisition to him, as it wou'd Enable him to make our Winter Quarters two hot for us. They have several privateers that take our Vessels dayly, coming with Supplys, in sight of the Flag; the day before yesterday, a Vessel with Wood from Halifax, was taken in sight of the Men of War lying in Nantasket Road. the White flag at the fore top Mast head, is Old, Durty, and unfit for Service, if the Ministry Expects it shou'd fly with Luster they must send a New One Clean and Ferm –

Notwithstanding all our Difficulty we were highly Entertained last Night at Fannel [Faneuil] Hall which is now an Elig[a]nt Theatre, the Tragedy of Zara was Performed beyound Expectation Zara by Miss Flucker, and Osman
by Lt. Methem of the 64th Regt. the dresses Eligent and well adapted, and the whole Performance carried through with the greatest propriety—

Lord [Hugh] Percy desires me, to make his Complements to you and to acquaint you that nothing but the Gout in his right hand prevents his writing to you – General [James] Robertson desires his Complements says he wou'd write you but that General Burgoyne will tell you all he could say. I am with the greatest Respect & Esteem Dr Sir [&c.]

Fran's Hutcheson

1. Haldimand Papers, BM.
2. Arnold's detachment from Cambridge via the Kennebec and Chaudiere Rivers.
3. The purported reward for taking the Nancy was merely a rumor.
4. Referring to Samuel Graves, Vice Admiral of the White.

WILLIAM WATSON TO STEPHEN MOYLAN

Sir

Your much Esteemed Favour of the 1st Instant, p Lieutt [Henry] Champion came to hand at 8 oClock Saturday eveng I did without a moments loss of time sett out, determind, if it were possible, to get the Brigte to Sea next Day, which with the assistance of my good Friend Mr Spooner I happily Effected – After Repairing on board the Brig, Saturday night, inquiring into the cause of the uneasiness among the people, & finding it principally owing to their want of Cloathing, & after Supplying them with what they wanted, the whole Crew to a man gave three Cheers & declard their readiness to go to Sea next morning. The warm weather at that time & the news of Capt Manlys good success had a very happy Influence on the minds of the People – The Brig Saild Sunday afternoon [December 3] & has had fine weather ever since—

Capt Coit is got from Barnstable, has hauled his Schooner on the ways, is now graveing & refitting her, will be ready in two days, & is determind to take another cruise in her — His people are contentd & behave well—

I have the Six Negros now in my care, shall wait his Excellencys Directions respecting them —

I have agreeable to the Generals orders of the 16th Ulti Deliverd to Jabez Hatch, order his Bedding & wearing apparel I found nothing secreted among them.

I w'd take this oppertunity to Inform His Excellency, that instead of 7 half Joes delivd Capt Coit by Capt [Charles] Coffin it was 8 half Joes – I have not had oppertunity yet to mention this matter to Capt Coit, If Coit has deliverd me one more than he recd of Coffin, I shall return it to him I am Sir [&c.]

William Watson

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. The armed brig Washington of Washington's fleet.

NICHOLAS COOKE TO SAMUEL WARD AND STEPHEN HOPKINS

[Extract]

We have taken on Shore in Newport Lieut Stanhope Commander of one of the armed Schooners. He himself is much upon the Reserve; but by the
best Accounts he is Nephew to the Duchess of Chandois [Chandos] and a very near Relation of Earl [of] Stanhope. He is at present confined in One of the best Rooms in our Gaol under a Guard. I should think it best for the Congress to erect a suitable Place in the interior Part of the Country for the Confinement of Prisoners of Note it being impossible to keep them in or near the Sea-Port Towns without shutting them up in a close Gaol like Felons.

1. Rhode Island Miscellany, LC.

Newport Mercury, Monday, December 4, 1775

Newport, December 4.

We are informed, that the Swan sloop of war, which arrived here from Boston yesterday week, lost her best cable and sheet anchor on Nantucket shoals, received considerable damage, and was very near foundering; she was haled in to the wharf at Goat Island, in this harbour, last Monday [November 27], where she is now repairing.

By a gentlemen, late from Boston, we learn that Capt. Ayscough, of the Swan, put 28 of our countrymen on board of the Admiral's ship in Boston harbour, when last there.

We hear a number of Tories came passengers, in the vessels which arrived here yesterday week, from Boston.

The inhabitants of this town still continue to emigrate to the Main.

Ten thousand minute men stand ready to come in, for the protection of this Island, on the shortest notice; 5,000 of whom can be landed on the Island in 24 hours, and the other in 24 more.

Memoirs of William Smith

The Council met on the 4 Decr—

The Business first broke respected the public Records. The Governor had already caused such as affected the Crown to be brought on Board Ship from the Secretary's Office as he said upon Intimation that Captain Sears had formed a Design of carrying them into New England as a Pledge for or to compel the Fidelity of this Province in the great [Continental] Association and he put the Question concerning the Removal of the Rest with strong Assurances, that all should remain sealed be accessible only to the Secretary & when the Danger was over be safely restored to the Colony. I was struck at this Information and instantly remonstrated against the Removal of any more of the Papers, declaring it was my Opinion that if any Man was hurt by the Loss of the Records the Authors of the Removal would be answerable in Damages and might be ruined. The Council adopted my opinion but would not concur with another Part of my Advice which was that the Mayor should be apprized of Sears's Design that Care might be taken of the Records in Time by the Magistrates if they should think fit to interpose...

Mr. Tryon now informed us that he intended to acquaint the Public with his Design to return to England and that he had prepared a Paper for that Pur-
pose giving Leave to propose Alterations. The Clerk read it. De Lancey said it would neither serve King nor Country. [John Harris] Cruger wondered any Good could be expected from it — The Govr. said it would do no Harm as the old Dutchess of Marlborough used to tell her Groom on his Neglect to put her old Mares to cover on his objecting their Age. Oliver [Delancey] grew testy as over-ruled — I promised nothing certainly from it disliking the Alterations he had made — It was copied and brought on Shore by the Clerk of the Council in a Letter to the Mayor and by him printed... .

2. Ibid., 243, Smith had submitted a proposed letter to Tryon a few days before.
3. See Tryon to Hicks, December 4, 1775.

WILLIAM TRYON TO WHITEHEAD HICKS

Ship Duchess of Gordon, New-York Harbour,

Sir,

4th Dec. 1775.

I desire you will lay before the Corporation the inclosed Paper, containing my Sentiments on the present convulsed State of this Country, and that you will please to make the same public. I am, [&c.]

Wm. Tryon.

To the Inhabitants of New-York.

I take this public Manner to signify to the Inhabitants of this Province, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his Royal Permission, to withdraw from my Government; and at the same Time to assure them, of my Readiness to perform every Service in my Power, to promote the common Felicity.

If I am excluded from every Hope of being any Way instrumental towards the re-establishment of that Harmony, at present interrupted, between Great-Britain and her Colonies, I expect soon to be obliged to avail myself of His Majesty's Indulgence.

It has given me great Pain, to view the Colony committed to my Care, in such a turbulent State, as not to have afforded me, since my Arrival, any Prospect of being able to take the dispassionate and deliberate Voice of its Inhabitants, in a constitutional Manner, upon the Resolution of Parliament, for composing the present Ferments in this Province: A Resolution that was intended for the basis of an Accommodation, and if candidly considered, in a Way which it will be most probably Successful, and treated with that Delicacy and Decency, requisite to the Cultivation of a sincere Reconciliation and Friendship, might yet be improved, for the Purpose of restoring the general Tranquility and Security of the Empire.

I owe it to my Affection to this Colony, to declare my Wish, that some Measure may be speedily adopted for this Purpose; as I feel an extreme Degree of Anxiety, in being Witness to the growing Calamities of this Country, without the Power to alleviate them. — Calamities that must increase, while so many of the Inhabitants withhold their Allegiance from their
NEW-YORK, December 6, 1775.

[Yesterday the following Letter, and Address, to the Inhabitants of this Colony, was, by his Excellency our Governor, sent to Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of this City.]

SHIP DUTCHESS OF GORDON,
New-York Harbour, 4th Dec. 1775:

SIR,

I desire you will lay before the Corporation the enclosed Paper, containing my Sentiments on the present convulsed State of this Country; and that you will please to make the same Public.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,

WM. TRYON.

To Whitehead Hicks, Esq.;
Mayor of the City of New-York.

To the INHABITANTS of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

I take this public Manner to signify to the Inhabitants of this Province, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his Royal Permission to withdraw from my Government; and at the same Time to assure them of my Readiness to perform every Service in my Power, to promote the common Felicity.—If I am excluded from every Hope of being any Ways instrumental towards the Re-establishment of that Harmony, at present interrupted between Great-Britain and her Colonies, I expect soon to be obliged to avail myself of His Majesty’s Indulgence.

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SHIP DUTCHESS OF GORDON,
Harbour of New-York, 4th Dec. 1775.

WM. TRYON.
Sovereign, and their Obedience to the Parent Country, by whose Power and Patronage they have hitherto been sustained and protected.

Wm. Tryon.

1. New York Gazette, December 11, 1775.

New York Gazette, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1775


A Sloop from Boston arrived here last Wednesday Night [November 29], and after laying a few Hours in the North River along Side the Asia Man of War, sailed up the Sound, and next Day drove a Sloop and Schooner ashore in Flushing Bay; but a Number of People being sent to their Assistance, they were got off, and the Captain of the Sloop not chusing to proceed any farther up the Sound, came down Yesterday Eleven O’Clock, and anchored in the North River again

1. The journal of H.M.S. Asia: “Wednesdy 29 November 1775. P M Arriv’d the George Sloop from Boston sent 2 petty Officers & 20 Men on board her wth 3 days Provision Thursday 30 A M She Sail’d up the Et. River Sunday 3 Decemr A M Arrived the Sloop George.” PRO, Admiralty 51/67.

Journal of the Continental Congress

[Philadelphia] Monday, December 4, 1775

The Committee appointed on the state of Virginia, to whom were referred the letters received on Saturday, brought in a report which was read, on which the Congress came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That three companies of the battalions raised in the colony of Pennsylvania, immediately march under the command of lieutenant colonel [James] Irvine, into Northampton county, in Virginia, for the protection of the Association in those parts, and for the defence thereof against the designs of the enemies of America.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the Inhabitants of the colony of Virginia, to resist to the utmost the arbitrary government intended to be established therein, by their Governor Lord Dunmore, as manifestly appears by the whole tenor of his Lordship’s conduct for some months past.

Whereas Lord Dunmore, by his proclamation lately published, has declared his intention to execute martial law, thereby tearing up the foundations of civil authority and government within the said colony:

Resolved, Therefore, that if the convention of Virginia should find it necessary to establish a form of government in that colony, it be recommended to that Convention to call a full and free representation of the people, and that the said representatives, if they think it necessary, establish such form of government as in their judgment will best produce the happiness of the people, and most effectually secure peace and good order in the colony, during the continuance of the present dispute between Great Britain and these colonies.

Resolved, That the Committee on the state of Virginia have leave, at their request, to sit again.

DECEMBER 1775 1273

MINUTES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY 1


Upon application of Mr. John Pringle, By order of the Board, a Certificate was given him, that he had imported and sold to this Committee a quantity of Powder, amounting in Value to Eighty-five pounds, and that he had Liberty, by the Resolve of Congress, to Export to that amount in the produce of these Colonies.


MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS TO THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE 1

Sir Philadelphia 4 Decemr 1775

We acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 27th Novemr wrote by Order of your Committee upon the Subject of Permits for Shipping Provisions to New England; In Reply to which we observe, that the New England Colonies stand constantly in need of Supplies of Bread, Flour & Corn from your Country, more especially the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, where the Continental Army are now fixed. The Exportation of the Articles before mentioned ought to be under a very strict Regulation to prevent any Misapplication of what may be intended for our Friends there: We submit it to your Consideration, whether it would not be adviseable to require either a Certificate from some Committees of Inspection in those Governments, and where such Certificate cannot be conveniently obtained, and the People applying for such Permits are Residents of New England, or of your Colony to require the Shipper or the Master of the Vessell in which the Provisions are to be exported, to give Bond, that they shall be landed or delivered to our Friends in those Governments, and to Oblige the Master to make Oath, that he will use his best Endeavours, that they shall be so landed and delivered. We are with great Respect [&c.]

John Hancock Samuel Adams
Thomas Cushing John Adams

Mr Samuel Purviance Junr

1. Baltimore Committee, LC.

GEORGE WOOLSEY TO JOHN PRINGLE, PHILADELPHIA 1

[Extract] [Baltimore] 4th Decr 1775

. . . mr Ewing knows not when his brig will go or Where She will go to, as no passengers offers . . .

Very little doing here two or three Vessells are now loading & have been loaded under the Inst[r]uctn of the Commatee for to Bring in P[owde]r.

1. Woolsey & Salmon Letter Book, LC.
John Smith & Sons to the Maryland Council of Safety

Baltimore 4th Decr 1775

John Smith & Sons of Balte Town, Beg they may be permitted to load their Ship the Sidney (a remarkable fast Sailer) Burthen abt 2500 Bbbs flour. they intend her for the foreign W.I. Islands & will engage to bring back warlike Stores if to be procur'd there. if they cannot be found in any of the Said Islands they hope they may be permitted to go to any part of Europe that may be thought best for procuring Such Stores. they beg Leave to lay before the Council of Safety the two following proposals of which they'll please make Choice —

first. That they (J. S & S) will run the Risk of Ship & Cargo out & will with the Nt proceeds of Said Cargo purchase Amunition & Arms, on which they expect the province will allow them 25 Pct Advance at Bottom of the Invoice & insure the Amot of the return Cargo & £1500 Curry the Value of Said Ship. if military Stores cannot be procur’d, they then Hope to be allow’d to return with Coarse Linens, Gun locks, Doctors Drugs, Sulphur, Salt petre Salt &c

second. That they (J. S & S) will run the whole Risk of Ship & Cargo out & in & will engage if warlike Stores are to be procur’d, to [in]vest at least the prime Cost of the Cargo out in them. they will further engage to Sell Said Stores to the Council of Safety, they paying as much as Such Goods may be Sold for here. they expect as in their first proposal to be permitted to return (if Warlike Stores are not to be had) with Linens, Salt petre &c.

1. Smith Letter Book, MdHS.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Scott to a Williamsburg Correspondent

Great Bridge, Dec. 4, 1775

[Extract]

Since I wrote you, which was about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 negroes and 5 white men the first day we got to this place. The next day, lieutenant [Thomas] Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the king's troops, and several negroes, upon which some of our people gave ground; but mr. Tibbs, with 4 of his people, maintained his post until I reinforced him with 50 men under capt. [George] Nicholas, who were obliged to pass through a very heavy fire from the enemy. Before they got to the place, mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed 7 of their men, amongst whom was the commander of the party.

We still keep up a pretty heavy fire between us, from light to light. We have only lost two men; and about half an hour ago one of our people was shot through the arm, which broke the bone near his hand.

Last night was the first of my pulling off my clothes for 12 nights successively. Believe me, my good friend, I never was so fatigued with duty in my whole life; but I set little value upon my health, when put in competition with my duty to my country, and the glorious cause we are engaged in.

The Carolina forces are joining us. One company came in yesterday, and we expect 8 or 900 of them by to-morrow, or next day at farthest, with several
pieces of artillery, and plenty of ammunition and other warlike stores. – A gun fired – I must stop.

P.S. Since I finished my letter, we saw a large pile of buildings at the far end of this town all in flames, between which and the fort we had 4 sentinels, who can give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was discovered when the gun fired; and by the time the men got paraded a volley of small arms was fired from the fort, mixed with now and then a cannon shot. About 11 at night it ceased for about half an hour, when, to our great surprise, we saw several other houses in a blaze, which are just now consumed. It is now 10 o'clock. I shall lie down till the next alarm.

1. Purdie's *Virginia Gazette*, December 8, 1775.

**JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF SAFETY**

In the Council of Safety [Charleston],
Monday, Dec. 4th, 1775.

Mr. James Leckie desired to be permitted to apply to Lord Wm. Campbell, for an assurance that his vessel might proceed to sea unmolested.

Ordered, That the chairman of the committee of observation give Mr. Leckie a permit accordingly.

Ordered, That Capt. [Robert] Cochran do deliver to the order of Capt. Thomas Tucker, fifty pounds weight of gunpowder, for the use of the battery by him erected at the entrance of North-Edisto inlet.

Matthew Floyd, assuming to be a messenger from Major [James] Robinson, with dispatches to the Governor, which he pretends to have lost, applied for permission to wait on his Lordship, to relate to him the substance of the agreement for a cessation of arms, concluded on the 22nd ult., at Ninety-Six.

Ordered, That the said Floyd be permitted to wait upon Lord Wm. Campbell, attended by a proper person, in behalf of the Council, who must be present at the interview and conversation between him and Lord William; and that the choice of a proper person be left to the secretary.

The following letter, written to Col. Vesey, commanding one of the armed pilot boats, by Mr. President, was read:

Charles-Town, Dec. 3rd, 1775.

Sir – It is necessary to apprize you, that Capt. [Edward] Thornbrough has fitted the scooner Polly (late Capt. Stone's) with a number of swivel guns, and manned her with a design to take your vessel, and Capt. Smith's. You will avail yourselves of this notification – and while you cruise, which at this time you ought to do with great diligence, for the benefit of our friends, be extremely guarded against falling into the snare of the enemy. Perhaps a stratagem for decoying the Polly up to Capt. Tucker's battery, might be attended with good success. I am, sir, [&c.]

Henry Laurens, President.

I have not at hand your Christian name, nor the name of your scooner; excuse the deficiency.

HENRY LAURENS TO MAJOR ANDREW WILLIAMSON

[Extract]

Charles-Town, Dec. 4th, 1775.

Sir – Your letter of the 25th November brought to this board in the recess of [the Provincial] Congress, a paper containing "Articles of agreement for the suspension of hostilities between the enemies of liberty on their part, yourself and Major [James] Mayson on our part, done at Ninety-Six, the 22d of said month . . ."

Major Robinson's messenger, or a person who pretends to be the messenger, and calls himself Floyd, has appeared before us, and declared that being drunk, he had lost all his papers at Orangeburg. He was nevertheless extremely anxious to go on board the vessel in which Lord William [Campbell] keeps his court, in order to inform his Lordship verbally all that he can recollect of the contents of the treaty and relative circumstances. As this man brought with him no credentials, we might without violation of treaty, not only have refused to grant his request, but also might have imprisoned him as a spy; but unwilling to take advantages even of those who persevere in acting unjustly and cruelly towards us, we have consented that he shall go to Lord William, upon this express condition, that his whole conversation with his lordship shall be in the presence and hearing of a witness whom we shall send for that purpose – this will be no more than equal to unsealed dispatches covenanted for in the 4th article


5 Dec.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY TO MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER

Holland House Decr 5th near the Heights of Abraham.

My Dear General, I have been this Evening favoured with yours of the 19th ult and return you many Thanks for your warm Congratulations. Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to reap the Advantage of our good Fortune. The Season has proved so favourable as to enable Me to join Col. Arnold at Point Aux Trembles, where I arrived with the Vessels Mr Prescott made us a Present of. They carried the few Troops about 300 which were equipped for a Winter Campaign with the Artillery &c Col. Livingston is on his Way with some Part of his Regiment of Canadians.

Mr Carleton who is I suppose ashamed to Shew himself in England is now in Town, and puts on the Shew of Defence. The Works of Quebec are extremely extensive and very incapable of being defended. His Garrison consists of McClean's Banditti, the Sailors from the Frigates and other Vessels laid up together with the Citizens obliged to take up Arms, most of whom are impatient of the Fatigues of a Seige, and wish to see Matters accommodated amicably. I propose amusing Mr Carlton with a formal Attack, erecting Batteries, &ca but mean to insult the Works, I believe towards the lower Town which is the weakest Part. I have this Day written to Mr Carlton, and also to the Inhabitants which I hope will have some Effect. I shall be very sorry to be reduced to this
Mode of Attack, because I know the melancholy Consequences; but the approaching Severe Season, and the Weakness of the Garrison together, with the Nature of the Works, point it out too strong to be passed by.

I find Col. Arnold's Corps an exceeding fine one, inured to Fatigue, & well accustomed to Cannon Shot (at Cambridge). There is a Style of Discipline among them much superior to what I have been used to see this Campaign. He himself is active, intelligent, and enterprising. Fortune often baffles the Expectations of poor Mortals. I am not intoxicated with the Favours I have received at her Hands, but I do think there is a fair Prospect of Success.

The Governor has been so kind as to send out of Town many of our Friends who refused to do military Duty, among them several very intelligent Men capable of doing me considerable Service. One of them a Mr Antell [Edward Antill] I have appointed Chief Engineer Mr Mott & all his Suit having returned home.

Be so good as to shew Congress the Necessity I was under of cloathing the Troops to induce them to stay & undertake this Service at such an inclement Season. I think had their Committee been with me, they would have seen the Propriety of grasping at every Circumstance in my Power to induce them to engage again. I was not without my Apprehensions of not only being unable to make my Appearance here, but even of being obliged to relinquish the Ground I had gained. However I hope the Cloathing & Dollar Bounty will not greatly exceed the Bounty offered by Congress.

Whilst the Affair of Chamblee was in Agitation, Major Brown, as I am well informed, made some Promises to the Canadians who engaged on that Service, which I believe, I must from Motives of Policy as well as Justice make good – viz to share the Stores, excepting Ammunition & Artillery – When Matters are settled I shall pay them in Money, it being inconvenient to part with the Provisions.

Upon another Occasion also I have ventured to go beyond the Letter of the Law. Col. Easton's Detachment at the Mouth of the Sorrel was employed on the important Service of stopping the Fleet. They were half naked, and the Weather was very severe. I was afraid that not only they might grow impatient and relinquish the Business in Hand, but I also saw the Reluctance of the Troops at Montreal shewed to quit it. By way of Stimulant, I offered as a Reward all public Stores taken in the Vessels, to the Troops who went forward, Except Ammunition and Provisions. [Seth] Warner's Corps refused to march, or at least declined it. [Timothy] Bedel's went on and came in for a Share of the Labour & Honour. I hope the Congress will not think this Money laid out.

With a Year's cloathing of the 7th & 26th I have relieved the Distresses of Arnold's Corps, and forwarded the Cloathing of some other Corps. The greatest Part of that Cloathing is a fair Prize, except such as immediately belonged to Prisoners taken on Board. They must be paid for theirs as it was their own Property. We shall have more Time hereafter to settle this Affair.

Should there be any Reason to apprehend an Effort next Spring to regain Canada, I would not wish to see less than Ten Thousand Men ordered here. The Canadians will be our Friends as long as we are able to maintain our Ground, but they must not be depended upon, especially for defensive Operations. The great Distance from any Support or Relief renders it in my opinion, absolutely
necessary, to make the most formidable Preparations for the Security of this important Province. What Advantages the Country below Quebec affords for Defence, I cannot yet assert, but the Rapids of Richlieu some Miles above may be defended agt all the Navy and all the military Force of Great Britain by such a Body of Troops as I have mentioned provided with sufficient Artillery Row Gallies, & proper Vessels fitted for Fire Ships.

Some Time since you desired a Return from General Wooster of the Men he has discharged between Albany & Tyonderoga. I was afraid there might be something disagreeable to him in the Desire, & as it was too critical a Time to put any Body out of Humour, I therefore suppressed it. I shall now make him acquainted with your Pleasure on that Head.

There are several Appointments I have thought necessary to make, which I shall soon make known to You. I hope the Congress will not yield to any Solicitations to the Prejudice of the Troops who have bore the Burthen of the service here. I have paid particular Attention to Recommendations of Col. Arnold. Indeed, I may say, he has brought with him many pretty young Men.

I don't know whether I informed you that it was in vain to think of engaging the Troops for twelve Months. The 15th of April which allows them Time to plant their Corn upon returning home, was all I dared to ask. I hope the proper Measures will be taken for sending fresh Troops into the Country before that Time. I am &c

Rich'd Montgomery.


Colonel Benedict Arnold to George Washington

Before Quebec, December 5th 1775

May it please your Excellency

My last of the 20th utimo from Point aux Trembles, advising of my retiring from before Quebec, make no Doubt your Excellency has received. I continued at Point aux Trembles until the 3rd Instant, when to my great Joy, General Montgomery joined us with Artillery and about 300 Men. Yesterday we arrived here, and are making all possible Preparation to attack the City, which has a wretched motley Garrison of disaffected Seamen, Marines & Inhabitants, the Walls in a ruinous Situation & cannot hold out long. Inclosed is a Return of my Detachment amounting to 675 Men for whom, I have received Cloathing of General Montgomery. I hope there will soon be provision made for paying the Soldiers Arrearages, as many of them have Families who are in Want. A continual Hurry has prevented my sending a Continuation of my Journal. I am &c

Benet Arnold

1. Washington Papers, LC.

Francis Legge to Lord Dartmouth

No 53. Halifax  Decembr. 5th. 1775

My Lord  Since my last letters, by this same conveyance, We have advice by the way of Boston, that Montreal is in the hands of the Rebels, that they were as-
Benedict Arnold. By an unidentified engraver, 1776.
sisted by the Canadians in this attempt, and supplied by them with Provisions; I have only to add, that Canada being in the hands of the Rebels, will deprive this Province of every resource for supplying the Army, Navy, and the Inhabitants of this Colony with Bread; and the only supplies of Provision are to be had from Great-Britain, and Ireland, and your Lordship will be convinc’d of the Rectitude of the Measure of sending the quantity of Provision, to arrive here early in the Spring; which will be the safest time, and Vessels have arriv’d here the beginning of March.

My Reason for urging this Measure, is, that the Americans have fitted out Vessels of War, and have lately been cruising in these Seas, and intercepted several Vessels, bound from Europe to Boston, two Arm’d Schooners were for some time in the Harbour of Canso, and carried off several Vessels belonging to this Province, whose Crews landed on the Island of St John’s, and carried off Mr Colebuck [Callbeck] the Commander in Chief of that Island, and several Officers of Government; and I hear a twenty Gun Ship from Philadelphia has been Cruising in the mouth of St Lawrence Gulph between Cape Breton and Newfoundland.  

In Consequence of these Hostile Invasions, I have by the Advice of His Majestys Council, proclaimed Martial Law, as I Judged it was necessary to put the whole Province in Military Array to repel these Invaders, a Copy of which Proclamation is herewith Inclos’d.

Brigadier General [Eyre] Massey is arrived after a long passage of Sixty one days: the other Transports destin’d for Canada, are gone up to attempt their relief, but I am apprehensive, the Severe Season is so far advanced, they will not be able to succeed, and should that be the Case, I hope they will be able to make this Port, which is open at all Seasons. I have the honor to be with the Greatest Respect My Lord [&c.]

Fran’s Legge

1. PRO, Colonial Office, 217/52.
2. Washington’s armed schooners Hancock, Nicholson Broughton, and Franklin, John Selman. See Callbeck’s petition of December 7, 1775. The report of an armed ship from Philadelphia was erroneous.

Proclamation of Francis Legge

By His Excellency Francis Legge Esquire, Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty’s Province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies Vice Admiral of the same &c &c &c

A Proclamation

Whereas in prejudice of all order and regularity, a daring and traiterous Rebellion, against his Majestys Person and Government, at present Subsists in many of His Plantations, and Colonies on this Continent.

And Whereas in pursuance of such unnatural and traiterous designs, many of the Rebels from the said Colonies, have at several times dar’d to insult, and make actual Invasion on this Province; to the great detriment of numbers his Majestys faithfull Subjects therein.
And Whereas by such like lawless proceedings as these, the Trade of this Province may be endanger'd, and thereby the accustom'd and lawful pursuits of its Inhabitants be hinder'd or prevented. Armed Vessels fitted out by the Rebels, having at several times traiterously and Illegally seiz'd and made Prizes of Vessels, the Property of his Majesty's loyal Subjects of this Province, and particularly of late, two Armed Vessels have appear'd off Canso, where they have daringly seiz'd and taken a Schooner belonging to that Port. To the intent therefore that all, and such like proceedings may in future be prevented, the Persons and properties of his Majesty's faithfull and loyal Subjects within this Province, be render'd secure; and that all Aiders, Abettors, and Correspondencers with Rebels, in Arms against his Majesty's Government, may more effectually, and speedily be convicted and brought to condign Punishment, for such atrocious and treasonable Crimes.

I have thought fit, and I do hereby, with, and by the Advice, and Consent of His Majestys Council, publish and declare Martial Law, to be of full force, within this Province, requiring all Persons to take Notice thereof.

And all His Majesty's Officers Military, are hereby requir'd to Assemble in Military Array, and by Force of Arms to repel all such Invaders, and all other his Majesty's Enemies; and all His Majesty's Civil Officers, and others His leige Subjects. are hereby requir'd to be aiding and assisting therein, agreeable to the Laws of the Province, in that case made and provided, and to obey all such Orders, as they shall receive from me, or other Military Officers appointed by me, for that Purpose.

Given under my hand & Seal at Halifax this fifth day of December 1775.

in the Sixteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Sign'd)

Frans Legge.

By His Excellency's Command Sign'd Rich'd Bulkeley Secy

God save the King

1. PRO, Colonial Office, 217/52.

CITIZENS OF YARMOUTH TO FRANCIS LEGGE 1

To His Excellency Francis Legge Esquier Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majestys Province of Novascotia and its dependencies Vice Admiral of the Same &CA

We Your Excellencys Loyal and Obedient Subjects of the Towndship of Yarmouth think it our Duty and for our Safty to acquaint your Excellency that on Wednesday the twenty Ninth Day of Novr aboute ten in the morning Came in to the harbour of Cape forsoe Two Armed Vessels from New England with aboute one Hundred and Twenty armed men; and Landed two Squadrons: one Distined for Teboge the other for Capeforsoe; one Proseeded to the house of Phinehas Durkee Esqr were was assembeled Captens Jeremiah Allen Eleazer Hibbard; Leutanants: Daniel Crocker Benjn Brown John Spinney of Argyle: and Sundrey other Inhabetants of the Townd it being a Day appointed by the offecers of the Light Infantry to Imbodey thear Companey all on asudden The House was entred with a number of Armed men about fifteen with Guns Pistals and Cut-
When at the same time the House was surrounded with a strong guard all down with out the least Intelligence to those in the house: the party that entered emeditately seased Captens Jeremiah Allen Elazer Hebbard Lieutenant Benjn Brown and Nemiah Portor Clark of the Light Infantre: Carrying them on bord their Vessels: the Party destined for Teboge took Lieutenant David Scott Carrying him on board not ever Suffering them to go on shore any more; than not having wind to Put to Sea remained in the Harbour untell Fryday the first of Decemr aboute three in the afternoon they Put to Sea.

We Your Excellency's Obedient Subjects would earnestly ask of Your Excellency Advice Direccion and Protection in this Day of Difficulty and Destress.

Eleazer Butler 2d Lieut
Daniel Crocker Lieut
Edward Tinkham

John Crawley
Phineas Durkee

Justice Peace

Yarmouth Decembr 5th 1775

1. Dartmouth Manuscripts, vol. 11, No. 2514, DAC.

New Hampshire Gazette, Tuesday, December 5, 1775

Portsmouth, December 5, 1775.

Pass'd this Town last Sunday [December 3], on their Way to Head Quarters, on their Parol, Mr. Colbeck, President of the Island of St John's, Mr. [Thomas] Wright, and Mr. Higgins, Inhabitants of the same Place, who give the following Account of their being taken Prisoners. About a Fortnight ago two Privateers belonging to Beverly, came to Charlotte Town, to search for Arms, &c. and took Mr. Colbeck and Wright Prisoners, & carried them both on Board one of the Privateers. The two Privateers than stood over to the Gut of Canso, where they met with Mr. Higgins in a Schooner from London, bound to St. John's, with Stores, Provisions, &c.

1. The Continental schooners Hancock, Nicholson Broughton, and Franklin, John Selman.
2. The Lively.

Major William Palfrey to George Washington

Salem 5th Decr 1775

I wrote Mr Moylan Yesterday to acquaint your Excellency through him of the progress we had made in forwarding the Ordnance Stores &c. – I have since got all the Baggage Wagons & Gun Carriages put together & should have sent them off this Morning, but unfortunately could not procure Harness for the Horses, & the Harness that came with them is not arriv'd from Cape Ann. – I have desir'd Capt Glover (the Agent) to send after them & expect they will be landed here by to-morrow Morning, when I shall send forward the Articles above-mention'd.

There is a large Quantity of Potatoes on board the Ship & Sloop, which if not speedily dispos'd of will perish & be of no Service to any one. – Capt Bartlett begs to receive your Excellency's Orders respecting them. If you would chuse to have any of them at Head Quarters, he will send them. They are at present very fine –
DECEMBER 1775

The Scotch Ship is unloaded, all but the Coals, & the Cargo is deposited in safe Stores at Salem. – This was absolutely necessary as the Ship was aground & could not be got off without.

The Mate of the Brig informs me that the Cask of Watch Coats & a box of Buck Shott were taken out at Gravesend & put on board another Transport –

Your Excellency may be assur’d the greatest dispatch in our power shall be made to get all the Stores to Head Quarters as speedily as possible – I am most respectfully [&c.]

Wm Palfrey

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. These articles were from the cargo of the Nancy.
3. The ship Concord.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HORATIO GATES TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

[Extract] Head Quarters [Cambridge] 5th December 1775

For this Week past Fortune has Smiled upon Us from All Quarters, & last Night word was brought out of Boston by some Inhabitants who left it Yesterday, that a Vessel was Just arrived there from Quebec. The Master of which Declared that Our Troops, Assisted by near 6000 Canadians, took Possession of that Capitol a day or Two After the Middle of November; that thereupon all the Ships belonging to the Ministerialists Slip’d their Cables, & pushd Down the River, thus is the whole Province of Canada most gloriously Added to the United Colonies. . . .

Burgoyne Sails this Day from Boston in The Boyne Man of War for England, pretty Accounts he will carry his Tory Friends in Parliament . . .

Our Success by Sea you will hear enough of in Congress, but pray have no Doubts about Condemning the Glasgow Ship, as we want ever Tittle of her Cargoe for the Cloathing of The Troops, and other Publick Service – in the Mean Time my Voice shall be Use what we want; if you like that best, your High Mightyness’s may pay for it Afterwards. . . . Our Arm’d Vessells are at Sea, I hope soon to send you further Accounts of their Success – A Play House is establish’d in Boston, as Mr Hancock can inform You. They have Open’d with a Tragedy – its very probable they may conclude with One – The Fine Brass 13 Inch Mortar which we have got to Cambridge, looks as if he could Play his Part to Perfection. – I am [&c.]

Horatio Gates
1. Franklin Papers, IV, No. 73, APS.
2. Gates' jubilation proved premature.
3. For Washington's doubts as to the legality of the seizure of the ship Concord, see his letter to John Hancock, December 4, 1775.

**STEPHEN MOYLAN TO COLONEL JOSEPH REED**

[Extract] Cambridge, December 5th.

I wrote you last Thursday and would have given a good deal that you was here last Saturday [December 21] when the stores arrived at camp; such universal joy ran through the whole as if each grasped victory in his hand: to crown the glorious scene there intervened one truly ludicrous, which was old PUT.\(^2\) mounted on the large mortar which was fixed in its bed for the occasion, with a bottle of rum in his hand, standing parson to christen, while godfather [Thomas] Mifflin gave it the name of Congress. The huzzas on the occasion I dare say were heard through all the territories of our most gracious sovereign in this Province.

Manly sent in a large ship from Glasgow, bound for Boston, with coals and dry goods amounting per invoice to £3606 sterling.\(^3\) There were a vast number of letters, and what is really extraordinary not one that does not breathe enmity, death and destruction to this fair land, G-d damn them. The shippers of this cargo are Crawford, Anderson, and Co., consigned to James Anderson, who is now actually a captain in the Loyal Scotch Americans at Boston. This gentleman is part owner of ship and cargo. Shall we not condemn them? I fear – but no more thereon.

1. Reed, *Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed*, I, 133, 134.
3. The Concord.

**STEPHEN MOYLAN TO THE SALEM COMMITTEE OF SAFETY**

Gentlemen

The Brig *Kingston Packet* – Saml Ingersoll Master was taken at Barington in Nova Scotia on suspicion of being engaged in a business contrary to the Association of the united Colonies.\(^2\) His Excellency cannot be a Competent judge of such matters, if he was, he has not time to attend to them, he therefore Commands me to lay the papers which came to his hands, before you & whatever you determine on will Meet the General's approbation – it is told his Excellency that the Brig was to proceed to Cape Francois with her Cargo, shou'd she be permitted to proceed or not, you must be the judges – I am with great respect Gent [&c.]

S. M – P. T. S.

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. The *Kingston Packet*, taken by Washington's armed schooners *Hancock* and *Franklin* on November 26, 1775, was released to the owner December 14, 1775, on the grounds that she was not a proper prize.

**STEPHEN MOYLAN TO WILLIAM WATSON, PLYMOUTH**

Sir

By people who came out of Boston yesterday we have an account, that the enemy are fitting out one of the Transports, who is to carry a number of Guns, &
DECEMBER 1775 1285

a large Number of Men, that the Guns are to be concealed in such a manner as not to be perceived until a vessel comes so close, as it may not be in their power to get away, She is to carry every appearance of a Transport with Hay &c – on her quarters in order to decoy one or more of our armed vessels into her Clutches –

If any of the armed vessels are in your port & are to go out any more, I mean if Martindale or Coit Can get Men for their Vessels, you will please to Communicate this intelligence unto them –

Captain Darby [Richard Derby, Jr.] informs me that Capt Coit has unjustly seized on a Schooner, Named the Thomas from Fyall bound to Salem – it is his Excellency’s Commands that she be immediately deliver’d upto him & that Capt Coit pay for any thing that the Schooner may be robb’d of – it is not the intention of the Continent to interrupt good Citizens in their Trade, that was not the intent of fixing out these Armed Vessels at the Continental Expence, this Capt Coit wou’d know well, if he Consulted the Instructions given him – I am [&c.]

S. M – P. T. S.

1. Washington Papers, LC.

STEPHEN MOYLAN TO CAPTAIN PELEG WADSWORTH 

Sir

[Head Quarters] 5 Decemr 1775

I have it in Command from his Excellency General Washington, to desire that you will examine the Harbour of Cape Cod, & see what Fortifications may be necessary for the defence of it’s entrance, which when you have with attention & Accuracy executed you will please to make a Report thereof, at Head Quarters I am [&c.]

S M – P:T:S –

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. See Washington to Hancock, December 4, 1775.

NATHANIEL TRACY TO ELBRIDGE GERRY, WATERTOWN

Cambridge, Col. Glovers Quarters, Decemr 5. 1775

Tuesday Evening

Dear sir I waited on General Washington Saturday Morning last [December 2] & prayed him to furnish me with [a few] pieces of Cannon to help hoist the number I [intend] for the Privateer we intend fixing, the Plan pleased him but he assured me it was not then in his Power to assist me since which I have several Times conversed with General Gates on the Subject & this Afternoon he promised that the Vessell should be compleated furnished with Cannon in abt 18 or 20 Days if I am not disappointed in this, nothing can prevent my going on with the Plan of arming the Schooner as I mentioned to you last Saturday – Therefore would be glad you would inform me By the Bearer wether it would be agreeable to you to take about a sixth or an eighth Part of the Schooner –

The amount of the Cost of the Vessell, arming & fixing of her compleately with 12 or 14 6 & 4 Pounders with 4 2 Pounders, & a number of Swivells, 6 Months Provisions will amount by the best Calculations we are able to make to
£2000 Lawfull Money, chargeing every Article of the Expence at a most extravagant rate – the Persons concerned are Mr [Jonathan] Jackson, Mr John Tracy, & Mr Jos Lee, Capt Wm Wyer (a very clever Fellow & who will do extremely well for the Captain) & myself. we all wish you would join us for many Reasons – If General Gates should disappoint us, I shall send immediately to Rhodeisland to procure the Cannon there – & hope the Vessel will be ready to sail in a Month – I wish to have an opportunity of conversing with you on this Subject, but have some particular Business to do with Colo. Glover this Evening which prevents my waiting on you & I must be at home by 12 oClock to Morrow – pray what kinds of Restrictions will the Council Lay upon the Commissions of Privateers & what Amount will the [Bond be] taken for –

what are the common Customs & Regulations for Privateers as to shares? – as conveniences for writing at the Camp are extreme[ly] [bad], I hope you will Excuse the Inacureatness of [thi]s Letter – the bearer will wait your Answer – I am [&c.]

Nat. Tracy

1. FDRL.
2. The sales catalogue extract which President Franklin D. Roosevelt acquired with the letter states that it relates to the "Yankee Hero," the first privateer of the Revolution. However, it was not the first, nor is it likely that the vessel referred to in the letter became the Yankee Hero, as the latter was a brig, not a schooner. The Yankee Hero was not commissioned until January 13, 1776, and Massachusetts had privateers at sea during December 1775. At the same time, it is clear that the group of which Nathaniel Tracy was a part sent the Yankee Hero to sea. Thus, it would seem that the statement in the sales catalogue is not entirely in error since the efforts described did lead to the sailing of the Yankee Hero.

JAMES WARREN TO SAMUEL ADAMS 1

[Extract] Watertown, Decr. 5th, 1775

Our Privateers more than answer our Expectations. since the Grand Prize I wrote Mr. [John] Adams of several other vessels have been taken, particularly one from Scotland dunnaged with Coal and filled up with Bail Goods to a very Considerable Amount and Consigned to James Anderson, who by the way is become a Captain in Gorham’s Regiment of Fensible Americans. it is said another Vessel with dry Goods for Canada is also taken and one with Fish from the Land. this Success Confirms the Sentiments I have long had. Fifteen privateers fixed out last June would before this have put an End to the War, or at least have Obliged the Fleet and Army to leave Boston. 2

2. Adams supplied extracts of this letter to the publishers of the Pennsylvania Journal, which were printed Wednesday, December 13, 1775, as follows: “Several prizes have been taken since my last – One from Scotland, dunnaged with coal, and filled up with bale goods, consigned to James Anderson a Scotch merchant in Boston – The foot of the invoice is about 3600 sterling: – It is said another vessel is also taken, with dry goods from [sic] Canada; and another with fish from Newfoundland. – This success confirms the sentiments I have long had – Fifteen armed vessels, fitted out last June, would have before this time put an end to the war, or at least obliged the fleet and army to have left Boston.”
William Cooper to John Adams

[Extract]

Watertown December 5, 1775

The letter you did me the honor of writing me dated October 19th—came to hand but a few days past—the notice taken of me by the Committee of Congress appointed to collect an account of hostilities &c. I own myself indebted to you for, and you may be assured that I shall do every thing in my power to forward that business: A Committee of both Houses of which I am one has been appointed in consequence of the Committee of Congress[es] letter being laid before them, and a circular letter is to be forwarded to the Selectmen & Committees of Correspondence in the several towns where hostilities have been committed, that we may be able to furnish your Committee, with a collected account of the damages sustained in those towns.

Is a sea coast of above 2000 Miles extent from whence two hundred sail of Privateers might this winter by the way of foreign ports at least, be launched out upon the British trade, still [to] be held in a state of neutrality under a notion that we are opposing Ministry & not the People of Britain, while our enemies are employing the whole force of the Nation to plunder and ruin us—If the Congress remain silent on this head, will they take it amiss if a Colony, the first in suffering as well as exertions, should grant letters of Reprisal to those Persons only who have had their property seized & destroyed by the Enemy. I some time ago ventured a prophesy, that it would not be long before we realized our importance as a Maritim power, and the success attending our first Naval enterprises, are very encouraging presages of what is yet to come—but if weak nerves and large estates should opposerate to the preventing the whole force of the Colonies being exerted against the common enemy, the issue of so unequal & unheard of a war, may be easily augur'd.

1. Adams Papers, MassHS.

Vice Admiral Samuel Graves to Commodore Marriot Arbuthnot, Halifax

Sir

Preston Boston 5 Decr 1775

I have had the pleasure to receive your Letter Novr 7. notifying to me your Arrival in his Majs Ship Roebuck at Halifax in Quality of Resident Commissioner there, and also with a Commission appointing you Commander in Chief of his Majs Ships in Halifax Harbour in the Absence of a Flag or Senior Officer, I beg leave most sincerely to congratulate you on these Appointments and to express my happiness in having such an able and experienced Officer at a Place and upon a Service of so much importance to Great Britain. Convinced of your earnest desire to promote the Good of the King's Service, I cannot but approve of your sending the Fowey to convoy the Transport with Naval Stores to Boston, but I am concerned to find you think it necessary to detain the Somerset whose Arrival will be anxiously expected by the Admiralty, in consequence of my having acquainted them she was to sail upon your Arrival.

As to the large Body of Rebels marched up the Country, they are well known to be gone to Canada: And I believe it is equally certain that unless
assisted by Canadians and Indians the Rebels cannot invade Nova Scotia with any Prospect of Success until April next; however it is certainly right to be on your Guard against a most deceitful and enterprising Enemy. I beg to offer you any Services in my Power at Boston, and to assure you that I am with much Esteem and Regard. Sir [&c.]

Sam Graves

1. Graves's Conduct, II, 14, BM.
2. Arnold's detachment for Quebec.

JOURNAL OF H.M.S. Fowey, CAPTAIN GEORGE MONTAGU

December 1775

Cape Ann So ½ Wt distance 12 Leagues.

Monday 4. At 1 [A.M.] soundings 57 fm at 2, 42, [fm] at 3, 34 do ground at ¼ past saw a Brigg standing to the Northward, at 4 set Double Reef'd Topsails, Tack'd ship and stood after her at 6 in 3d reef of Main & Foretopsail & handed the Mizen do at 8 saw Cape Ann land W ½ N about 6 leagues and laid Maintopsail to the Mast, 2 sail in sight at 9 handed the Foretopsail. First And Middle parts strong gales And Squally latter Moderate & fair at 1 P M passed by us his Majesty's ship Lively, at ¾ past 4 bore away And gave Chase to a Brigg to Leeward set the Foretopsail And let out 2 Reefs at ½ 5 past let out the 3d reef of Maintopsail and fired 8, 6 Pdrs at the Chase & brought her to, at 8 close reef'd the Topsails and handed them and lay to as did the Brigg at 10 his Majesty's ship Lively Came up to us

Tuesday 5. Cape Ann No 62 Wt dist: 18 Leagues.

at ½ past 6 A M hoisted the Cutter out And sent her on Board the Brigg, which proved the Washington of 6, Six Pounder & four fours, having 10 Swivells & Seventy four Men, took her people out And sent the Lieutt a Mate & 12 Men on board her at ½ past 10 Made sail Fresh breezes & Cloudy at 1 P M wore Ship And brought to with the Maintopsail to the Mast And spoke with his Majesty's ship Lively And at ½ past made sail at 3 close reef'd the Topsails at ½ past 4 handed the Foretopsail & saw Cape Codd SWbW, 6 leagues the Brigg in Co at 11 handed the Maintopsail

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/375.
2. This was the first British capture of an American warship.

[Extract] MUSTER ROLL OF H.M.S. Fowey

Supernumeries borne for Victuals only being Prisoners taken on board the Washington rebel Privateer.

1775 December 5th

Sion Martindale Comr
Morrs Turner 1st Lieutt
Jas Childs 2d Lieutt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HMS Fowey log entries, December 4–5, 1775.
Consider Howland
John Manvide
Jacob Tyler
Willm Ford
Ezekl Saunders
Josha Chivers
Stukely Bullingham []
John Hawkins []
Richd Silvester
Fras Deville
Barnabs Butler
Geo: Henderson
Nathani Greenwood
Simon Saunders
Saml Hamilton
Jonn Steel
Henry Delaber
John Rilkar [Walkar]
Levi Bowen
William Parce
Jeremh Ingram
Jos: Alderidge
John Lemon
John Nicholas
Philip Fraley
Randal Johnson
Josha Cook
Rodamt Potter
Nathan Carr
John Baker
Stephn Waterman
Robt Burlingham
Thos Burlingham
Lusam Perry
Nebuchadr Tyler
John Violl
Wm Bullingham
Willm Shaw
Willm Tyler
Weaver Bennett
Stephn Tyler
Jas Witherton
Israel Potter
David Stafford
Rufus Thorington
Ezekl Brown
Ephraim Sanford

D[elivered] 11th Decr 1775 [to] Tartar
p Order Adml Graves
DECEMBER 1775

Emos Adams
John Ripley
Simon Simonds [Delivered] 11th Decr 1775 [to] Tartar p order Adml Graves
Job Hornley
Thos Ray
Willm Peirce
Geo: Johnson
Jas Yorkee
Nichs Forrester
Jas Gasteen
Terence Farrill
John Grant
Richd Willson
Alexr Mogee
John Blewburn
Robt Jones
Gidn Williams D 11th Decemr 1775 [to] Tartar p order Adml Graves
Thos Williams
Saml Cummins
Wilm Cann D 12th Decr [1775 to] Preston per Order Do
Benjin Murphy
John Cockran
Jas Cavan D 5th Decr [1775] S:B [No 374
Jos Marquis D 11th Decr [1775 to] Tartar p order Do

1. PRO, Admiralty 36/7506.
2. John Walkar, writing February 19, 1779, stated: "in the mounth of october [1775] foloing general wasington gave out orders for six of our regiment to turne out volunteers to go on bord of a priveteer that lay in harber of plemouth att that time named the wasington Commanded by Captain Martaindell & I redy to Serve the Congress by Sea & land I turnd out voluntirily to go on bord of the above said vessel to go on a Cruze in the mounth of novemver foloing att which time we Sat Sail to Crues & we twock two prisses but after wards we mete with two ships the Lively & fol[we]y one of 20 guns & the other of 36 Ditto that toock us & brought us in to Boston whair we stade Eight days & then was Sent home to England in the friget Taughtuer [Tartar]" Franklin Papers, XIII, 123, APS.
3. Deposition of John Vial, "sometime in the latter part of November or the beginning of December, A.D. 1775, I entered as gunner's mate on board the Washington, a public armed vessel in the service of the United States [sic], and under the command of S. Martindale, Esq — said vessel was sent out by order of General Washington, from Plymouth (Mass.) to cruize in Boston harbour to intercept supplies going to Boston, then in the possession of the British troops. After we had been out a short time, we were captured by a British 20 gun ship, called the 'Fol[we]y', and were carried to Boston, where we remained about a week, and were then put on board the frigate Tartar, and sent to England as prisoners —" Life of Israel Potter, 107.
4. Ibid., 19, "We set sail about the 8th of December [sic], but had been out but three days when we were captured by the enemy's ship Fol[we]y, of 20 guns, who took us all out and put a prize crew on board the Washington — the Fol[we]y proceeded with us immediately to Boston bay where we was put on board the British frigate Tartar, and orders given to convey us to England. —"

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN TO THE NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, COMMITTEE

Gentlemen, Having recd from Mr. Jacob Watson of N. York one of the Freighters of my unfortunate Ship Peggy, William Barron Master, a Copy of the Resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress respecting the permitting
said ship to proceed on her intended voyage with her Cargo of wheat taken on board at N. York, baring date at Philadelphia, 15 Nov., 1775, upon which I repaired hear with all the dispatch in my power, therefore as it appears from said Resolution of the Congress the ship ought to proceed [on] her intended voyage under your Inspection with the appointment of a new Master to be approved by you, and as I am the sole owner of said ship I presume it lays with me only to appoint. Willing that every possible objection should be removed with regard to the future destination of the ship I am induced to offer for your approbation a Gentleman wholly a stranger to me, and well known to you, to command said ship, one who is recommended to me to be a Person of Ability and Integrity, viz. Captain Seth Hardin of this town, who it cannot be supposed I have the least previous Influence over, and I flatter my self you cannot have any objection to him. as my ship is now ready to take on board said Cargo of wheat having repaired her Damages and fitted her for the Sea, I must therefore in the name of the Freighters and well as myself, require Permission of you to take on board said Cargo of Wheat, agreeable to the Resolves of the Congress; and as the Season is now so far advanced that its daily expected the navigation of your River may be stoped with Ice and my ship continues here at a great expence I must earnestly request the favor you will please to take into consideration this afternoon these matters and give me your determination thereon that I may know how to proceed If it's agreeable I shall be ready to wait upon you and answer any questions you may think necessary for information. your compliance herewith will greatly oblige, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humb servant

Christopher Champlin
Norwich in Connecticut, Dec. 5., 1775.

P.S. I have requested the bearer Mr. Abial Chany to Wait upon you with this request.


**Colonel Henry Knox to George Washington**

Fort George, Decr. 5. 1775

May it please your Excellency,

I arriv’d here yesterday, & made preparation to go over the lake this morning but General Schuyler reaching here before day prevents my going over for an hour or two — He has given me a list of Stores on the other side from which I am enabled to send an Inventory of those which I intend to forward to Camp. The garrison at Ticonderoga is so weak, The conveyance from the fort to the landing is so difficult, the passage across the lake so precarious, that I am afraid it will be ten days at least before I can get them on this side — when they are here the conveyance from hence will depend entirely on the sleding — if that is good, they shall immediately move forward — without sleding the roads are so much gullied that it will be impossible to move a Step. General Schuyler will do everything possible to forward this business. I have the honor to be [&c.]

Henry Knox
P.S. General Schuyler assures me that although the Navigation thro' Lake George should be stopt, yet if there is any sledding they shall move on another way —

[Enclosure]

A List of Stores to be convey'd to Camp At Cambridge from Ticonderoga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 18. pounders Iron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 13 Inch Iron Mortars</td>
<td>1. 7. do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 6½ do</td>
<td>1 - 10½ Inch Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 do</td>
<td>1 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Howitz</td>
<td>1. 8½ Inch Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 8 Mortar brass</td>
<td>1. Cohorn do do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. brass field pieces 4 pounders</td>
<td>25. Boxes Lead the quantity in each unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. do 24 pounder</td>
<td>a small Quantity Flints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The beds for Mortars, the Carriages, for the Cannon are to be made at Camp, except six field Carriages for the brass field peices which are now making at Albany.

1. Washington Papers, LC.

**INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED FROM CAPTAIN HYDE PARKER, JR., H.M.S. Phoenix**

(Copy)

The Master (supposed to be John Hetherington) of the Pilot Boat named the *Black Joke,* and another Pilot are engaged with their Boats at 20 Shillings pr Day, to stop up the narrowest part of the Channel, between the East and West Banks, for which purpose, they were Sounding the Depth &ca last Friday [December 11] and Saturday, the Materials to execute this Work, are preparing on Staten Island.

5th Decemr 1775

N.B. The above John Hetherington is now on board the *Asia* and Acknowledges to the having been employed upon the Occasion.

H Parker

Endorsed Captain Parker's Intelligence from New York, 5th December 1775.

Rd in V. *[sic R.]* A. Shuldham’s letter 19 Janr

1. PRO, Admiralty 1/484.
On motion made, Resolved, That the seamen and marines be engaged for the first of January, 1777, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee for fitting out armed vessels have liberty consulting with the committee of inspection of this City, to purchase duck and such articles as they may want.

The Committee on re-captures brought in their report which being read was taken into consideration, and thereon the Congress came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in cases of recaptures, the re-captors ought to have and retain, in lieu of salvage, one-eighth part of the true value of the vessel and cargo, or either of them, if the same have or hath been in possession of the enemy twenty-four hours; one-fifth part, if more than twenty-four, and less than forty-eight hours; one-third part, if more than forty-eight and less than ninety-six hours; and one half, if more than ninety-six hours, unless the vessel shall, after the capture, have been legally condemned as prize by some court of admiralty, in which case the re-captors ought to have the whole; in all which cases the share detained, or prize to be divided between the owners of the vessel making the re-capture, the colony or the Continent, as the case may be, and the captors, agreeable to a former resolution.

2. The original report was submitted and approved on November 24, 1775; see Journal of the Continental Congress for that date.

CONNECTICUT DELEGATES IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS TO JONATHAN TRUMBULL


This Colony has now in the River fourteen armed Galleys, with near seven hundred men on board; and we are informed by their Committee of Safety, which has sat daily for the last six months, that their expenses have amounted to more than fifty thousand pounds, which they expect to bear as a Colony charge. Should they alter their opinion, the expense of our Armed Vessels might then be urged for, with greater propriety; indeed we consider it a probable method to have them paid for, to get them into Continental service, but your Honor will remember, that, at the time they were applied for, they were reported to be unfit for the Eastern service. The Congress are now fitting out with all possible dispatch a number of armed Vessels, and though the Committee have engaged the number already ordered, yet it is our opinion, more especially Mr. Deane's, who attends that Board, that if the Minerva shall be judged staunch and fit for service, that she may be employed by the Congress. Wish your Honor to write on this subject in your next, as the season advances, and our fleet must sail soon. Capt. Whipple has joined them, this day, and is taken into Continental service.
The Naval Committee will be in want of seamen and marines: therefore, the Briga in Colony service will, on refitting, bear a survey, and can be warranted sound and staunch for service, Mr. Deane thinks the Naval Committee would employ her to bring round Seamen and Stores to this place; but this must be resolved on immediately, as before hinted.5

2. The reference was to the galleys of the Pennsylvania Navy, of which there were thirteen, not fourteen.
3. Congress had applied to Connecticut to send its armed vessels in pursuit of two unarmed powder brigs en route to Quebec from England. See Hancock to Trumbull, October 5, 1775. Trumbull reported the brig Minerva as the only vessel suitable for that service, but later discovered she was not in condition to proceed. See Trumbull to Hancock, October 17, 1775.
4. According to Samuel Ward, Whipple, in the Katy, must have arrived on the morning of December 3, as the captain was to dine with him that afternoon. See Samuel Ward to Henry Ward, December 3, 1775.
5. Mr. Deane was wrong; the Naval Committee did not employ the Minerva.

MINUTES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY 1

[Philadelphia] December 5th.

Upon application of Mr. Thomas Wharton, one of the Committee for Importing and procuring Powder, Arms, &c., for the use of this Province, Resolved, That they, the said Committee, direct Mr. John Wilcocks to Load the Schooner Polly, Thomas Woodhouse, M'r, with the produce of these Colonies, for the purpose of procuring said articles from foreign Parts, and that they be furnished with the following Certificate.

In Committee of Safety.

Phila'da, 5th September, 1775.

This is to certify that Mr. John Wilcocks has permission to Load the Schooner Polly, Thomas Woodhouse, M'r, with the produce of these Colonies, the same being for the account of this Province, which permission is granted agreeable to a Resolve of the Honourable Congress of 26th October last.

By order of the Committee,

Sign'd John Nixon, Chairman.

Robert Towers, Commissary, Reports his having deliver'd 500 lbs Gun powder to Mr. Francis Lewis, which Robert Morris, Esq'r. had directions to give an order for, agreeable to a Resolve of the 7th of November last.

That he had deliver'd 100 pounds of powder to Capt. [Thomas] Read, for the use of Congress, agreeable to a Resolve of the 28th November.


WILLIAM GREEN TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY 1

Gentlemen

Philada Goal Decr 5th 1775

My Circumstances require your Attention, I find no Fault with your Order relative to me² it being founded on Sufficient Evidence; tho' am Certain the Witnesses never did me Justice, add to that the Prejudice of some who had declared that some such Punishment should fall on me from some
little personal Disputes; that happened prior to this Complaint, for which I am Confined — I Have & always had a Readiness & Desire of Serving my Country in the Common Defence of our Rights & Liberties & should be glad to be Removed from this Place on Board some of those Vessels that are now fitting out; when I may have an Opportunity of Shewing to the Public, that I am not an unworthy Member of the Community in this Distressing Day, as Every Person who is Acquainted with me cannot Dispute my Abilities as a Seaman —

Gentlemen I am now almost Naked & daily Suffer on that particular as One among the Many that Prisoners are Subject to, also Have three Children who are now suffering, having nothing to Depend on at the best Time, but my little Earnings — I shall say no more than it Cannot be the Desire of Americans to see their Countrypeople thus Distresd when any Remedy for their Relief may be Investigated Am Gentlemen [&c.]

Wm Green

PS Gentlemen if you should think proper to take Notice of this shall Esteem it as a Favour that I may be acquainted with it as soon as it may be Convenient Am &c

W Green

To Robert Morris Esqr & Others of the Comee of Safety for the City of Philadelphia

2. Minutes of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, November 17, 1775.

COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND CONVENTION TO ROBERT T. HOOE

Annaps Decemb[ber 5 1775]

Sir We desire that you engag[e Jos: Speake's] Vessell on the Terms within mention'd puttin[g] 6 hands in her instead of 4 as he proposed & the expence of the 2 extra hands shall be allow'd him — In behalf of the Province we are &c —

a Committee {Mat Tilghman
appointed by Th Johnson Junr
Convention for T: Stone
this purpose Ja Hollyday

[Endorsed] Decem 18th the Vessell enter'd into the Service.

[Enclosure]

[You] may have my Sloop at fifty Pounds of [M]aryland Currency, I finding hands & all other Necessaries except Port Charges in the West Indias; and you may keep her as long as you please and send her where you please on these Terms; But if she is seized or lost you must pay me Three hundred Pounds Maryld Currency for her —

Jos: Speake

Alexa Decem 5th 1775

To Mr Robert Hooe.

Gentlemen

Alexandria Decemr 5th 1775.

Your design of sending Vessells with Cargoes to the Foreign West Indies for the Purpose of purchasing Arms and Ammunition, has been communicated to me by my Friend, Mr Hooe -

Embolden'd by his Advice, and prompted by an unseign’d Affection for my Country, I would wish on this Occasion to make a tender of my best Services to it, through your Honours - And to this end I would propose, if you consent, to go out with the Flour Mr Hooe is purchasing here for Account of the Province; to exchange it in the Islands for such Articles as you may Order, with which I would immediately dispatch the Vessells home, and then fix my Residence there in whatever Port you judge most proper for executing your further Commands, should you have any wherewith you might be pleased to entrust me.

I am a young man, it is true, and of a slender Capital, but I trust of a Character unexceptionable for which, if you chuse to make enquiry, I would beg Reference to Mr Hooe, a Gentleman for whom I have long transacted Business, and who knows me well. Nor shall I deny that I promise myself some personal Advantage from this Business: And when your Honours come to consider the Hazards of the Voyage with the great Expence I must necessarily incur in the Negotiation of your Affairs, I doubt not of your allowing me a generous Commission. - If, in Consequence of this, you should think fit to employ me, I have only to add that you may on all Occasions, rely on my steady & faithful Attention to your Concerns: - and that I am with the utmost Respect.

Gentn &c.

Rd Harrison


RICHARD HARRISON TO THE MARYLAND CONVENTION  

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Scott to a Williamsburg Correspondent  

Extract

Great Bridge, Dec. 5

Since my last, we have sent a party of 100 men, under the command of col. [Edward] Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in last night, about 12 o’clock, with a guard of about 30 men, chiefly negroes. They got close up to the sentinel undiscovered; the sentinel challenged, and was not answered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the house, and took two prisoners (all blacks) with 4 exceeding fine muskets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day, but we exchange a few shot. I am &ca.

1. Purdie’s Virginia Gazette, December 8, 1775.

JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF SAFETY

In the Council of Safety, [Charleston] Dec. 5th, 1775.

Upon an application by Col. [George Gabriel] Powell, on account of the armed brigantine Comet:

Ordered, That Capt. Robert Cochran do deliver to the order of Col. Powell, two pieces of cannon, twelve-pounders, with the necessary quantity of
stores belonging thereto; and that he do also deliver to Col. Powell's order, fifty pounds weight of gunpowder, and cannon ball in proportion.

Ordered, That the secretary do acquaint Col. Powell, that all amounts against the public, must be laid before the board, attested.

The secretary, from the commissioners of observation, reported, that application had been made to him, to give a permit for no less than five hundred pounds of fresh beef to be sent on board the Scorpion sloop of war lately arrived. And that Mr. Fenwick Bull, notary public, had also applied to him in behalf of Mr. Thomas Inglis, merchant, for a pass for the ship Betsey, Capt. Robins, outward-bound and declared for departure. And he requested the direction of the Council upon these heads: whereupon it was,

Ordered, That no permit be given for any greater quantity of provisions to be supplied the King's ships, than is allowed by the resolution of the general committee of the 16th September last. And that Mr. Bull be acquainted, that his application relative to the ship Betsey, had been laid before them; and that they had refused for the present to take that matter under consideration.

Resolved, That the Council of Safety do approve the Secretary's having refused a permit for the ship Betsey.

The following instructions were given to Mr. Benjamin Lewis Marchant, who in behalf of the Council of Safety, undertook to attend Matthew Floyd upon his visit to the Governor on board the Cherokee, and to be present at the interview between him and his Lordship:

Mr. Marchant, on the part of the Council of Safety, is to inform Lord William Campbell, that a person by the name of Floyd, assuming to be a messenger from Major [James] Robinson, with dispatches to his Lordship (which he pretends to have lost,) being desirous of waiting on his Lordship, in order to relate to him the substance of a treaty for suspension of hostilities between the contracting parties, for a certain term of time, done at Ninety-Six on the 22d of November last – the Council of Safety have consented – upon this express condition: that the said Floyd shall not converse with his Lordship, nor with any other person acting under his Lordship, but in the presence and hearing of the person sent on the part of the Council of Safety; such demand being no more than equal to open dispatches, stipulated in the 4th article of the treaty – which treaty Mr. Marchant may deliver to his Lordship.

If his Lordship will consent to this demand, the messenger Floyd, will be permitted to converse with his Lordship – if denied, Mr. Marchant will attempt to insist upon returning immediately with Floyd, and act according to his own discretion; but not return without Floyd, unless peremptorily ordered and obliged to do so.

JOURNAL OF H.M. SLOOP SCORPION, CAPTAIN JOHN TOLLEMAECE

Decemr 1775 At Single Anchor in Rebellion Road
Thursday 5 Supplied the Cherokee with a Barrel of Powder sent the Cutter Mann & Armd to two Vessels off[f] the Bar.
First part Fresh Breezes & Cloudy Middle & latter light Airs at 2 P.M. Retd the Cuttr having brought in the 2 Vessels one from St Kitts the other from Jaimaca with Rum sent Officers & Men into them Supplied them with Gunners Stores. Supplied the Prize with the Kedge & a Hawser.

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/872.
2. The 5th was a Tuesday. The writer of the journal went astray this day and did not have a correctly dated entry until Sunday, December 17.
3. The sloop Thomas & Stafford, Solomon Gibbs, master. See the protest of Solomon Gibbs and Others, December 7, 1775.

6 Dec.

CAPTAIN ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, R.N., TO COMMODORE MARRIOT ARBUTHNOT

Sir Roebuck at Halifax 6th Decr 1775

I beg leave to acquaint you that I have in consequence of my orders, examined the Cargo of the Bob & Joan Schooner, detained here last night by his Majesty's Ship under my command, and find that no part thereof appears perishable, except the Ten Barrells of Limes and Oranges. I am &ca

A S Hamond

PS You will, sir, receive herewith a report of the Schooner and her Shipping papers.

1. Hamond Papers, Letter Book 1771–1776, UVL.

PROTEST OF MASTER AND CREW AGAINST THE LOSS OF THE BRIGANTE SALLY

PROTEST

By this Public Instrument of Protest be it known and made manifest unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on this sixth day of December 1775, Before me, John Wendell of Portsmouth, in the Colony of New Hampshire, Esq. Notary & Tabellion public admitted sworn & registered personally appeared Samuel Stacy master, Thomas Mead, mate, William Dixon mariner, all late belonging to the Brigantine Sally, of which Samuel Cutts of Portsmouth Esq. was sole owner, who being all sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Solemly depose & declare that they sailed in and with the said Brige from the Island of Tortola in the West Indies to Portsmouth, on the 24th day of June last, having on board Rum, Sugar and Cotton on Cargo, at which time the said Brig. was tight, staunch and strong, and in every Respect fitted for said voyage, That they sailed in Safety until Tuesday the 11th of July, When the wind being fresh at South West and hazy Weather at 3 o'clock, p.m. they saw a schooner bearing East South East, laying by; as soon as they perceived we discovered them, they made all the sail they could after us & came up with us very fast; we tack'd ship & stood to the southward, & they made after us, & then we discovered a large topsail schooner standing right across us, we being then in Compa with a Briga commanded by John Kendricks called the Undutied Tea, the Deponents then tack'd ship again and stood to the Northward, and Capt. Stacy being sick, the Deponent
Mead spoke with Capt. Kendricks, who told him that he took these schooners to be Cutters cruising after inward bound vessels, and that he intended to stand close in to the land, & if they followed him, he would run the vessel ashore, sooner than be taken by them; we soon perceived they were two Tenders belonging to the English Navy, and Deponents then made all possible sail for the land; abt 5 o’clock p.m. they made the Vineyard, the Tenders still chasing them, about 7 o’clock p.m. the water being shoal the Tenders were afraid to venture, & stood off again, Capt. Kendrick’s being so close that he came to an anchor, but these Deponents taking a Pilot from him, they beat off all night with the wind still at South West, & finding the Tenders waiting for their getting off into the sound, they, abt 5 o’clock a.m. bore away to go thro’ Marthas Vineyard and Miseket, so called, by which they expected to clear the Enemy; abt 8 o’clock the Brige struck upon a Shoal called Hoses Shoal? and there continued until 7 o’clock p.m. Just after they struck, their Brige sprang a leak, & a Boat came from the shore to their assistance, and they attempted to lighten her, by throwing over the Ballast, and carried out an anchor to heave her off the shoal, & kept both Pumps working; they having got her off, & weighed the anchor made sail, but the wind became quite calm, and it came on thick weather, and the water rose to that degree, notwithstanding both Pumps going, that it overflowed the Cargo, they kept her above water until the morning of the next day July 12th when they were obliged to run her ashore on the vineyard to save their lives and what of the Cargo they could, which was 6 Bales of Cotton, ten Hogsheads of Rum, but lost all the Sugar; wherefore these Deponents protest against the said English cruisers or Tenders as the sole & only cause of the said misfortune & further these Deponents say not; and I the said Notary at the Request of these Deponents did & do hereby protest against the said Cruisers or Tenders by whomsoever they may be commanded in behalf of these Deponents & the Insurers, Passengers or Freighters, owner or Interested in the said Brigantine and her Cargo or any part thereof, for all costs, losses, Damages or Expences already sustained or which may hereafter be sustained by these Deponents or the interested aforesaid by or on account of the said misfortune as the sole means thereof.

Thus done & protested the day & date aforesaid—

In Testimonium cujus presens Instrumentum
manu ac sigillo officii attestor rogatus.


Samuel Stacy  Thomas Mead  Willm X Dixon
mark


GEORGE WASHINGTON TO NICHOLAS COOKE 1

Sir:  Cambridge, December 6, 1775.

Your favors of the 25th and 30th Ulto. I received, and am to inform you, that from the good Character you gave of Mr. [James] Aborn, I ordered the
Agent in whose care his vessel was, to deliver her up to him.\textsuperscript{2} There were other circumstances too, that were favorable to Mr. Aborn and induced a belief that he was not inimical to our cause. I am much obliged, by your kind attention to my two letters of the 15th and 18th of Novr., and for your promise to lay the matters mention'd in the first before the General Committee and ordering the troops, which were on block island, to this camp. I am &c.

\textbf{Stephen Moylan to William Bartlett, Beverly}\textsuperscript{1}

Cambridge 6th Decemr 1775

I send you by the bearer two thousand dollars to defray the expenses attending the military stores\textsuperscript{2} do you pay all the charges & keep vouchers that we may not be troubled with a multiplicity of accounts I am yrs S M

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. For the detailed accounts of cost of unloading the ordnance stores which comprised the cargo of the \textit{Nancy} and guarding the military stores to Cambridge, see Appendix A.

\textbf{Stephen Moylan to Timothy Pickering}\textsuperscript{1}

Sir Cambridge 6th Decr 1775

The representation of the Committee of the town of Salem was yesterday laid before his excellency — he orders me to assure you, that it will give him great pleasure to contribute towards the particular safety of the town & inhabitants of Salem, when he can do it consistent with that attention he must pay to the defence of the whole — the shot taken on board the prize is very much wanted at camp — what are in cases cannot possibly be spared — what are loose in the hold consist of two sorts, twelves & sixes — of these they may have the small assortment demanded — they giving an obligation to repay the same or their value, in order that the continent or the captors may not be deprived of their right — on showing this to captain William Bartlett & capt. John [Jonathan] Glover agents for the prize they will deliver the shot conformable to the conditions above mentioned —

S. M

1. Washington Papers, LC. Pickering was chairman of the Salem Committee of Safety and Correspondence.

\textbf{Order of the Massachusetts Bay Council}\textsuperscript{1}

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay — by the major part of the Council—

On the examination of John Moodie captain, John Smith mate, Saml Ward, Derby Hogan & Lawrence Colbert, foremost hands of the schooner \textit{Fisher},\textsuperscript{2} taken & brought into Salem —

Ordered — That the said John Moodie and John Smith be permitted to go at large thro['] this colony, they & each of them, for himself giving

1. Washington Papers, LC. Pickering was Chairman of the Salem Committee of Safety and Correspondence.
3. The sloop \textit{Phoebe}, taken by Broughton and Selman on October 31, 1775, was released as not being a proper prize.
Bond, to the Colony Treasurer, in the sum of five hundred pounds, that he will not go into Boston without leave from the Council, nor correspond with our Enemies there or Elsewhere, & that he will not supply them with Provisions or stores of any kind whatever, & that he be not aiding or assisting therein – And that the said Samuel Ward, Derby Hogan & Lawrence Colbert be released from Custody to go where they will except into Boston without restraint –

Council Chamber
Decembr 6th 1775 –

Perez Morton
Dpy Secy

2. The Fisher had been trading with the British. See Gefferina to Lieutenant John Graves, August 24, 1775, Volume 1, 1219.

Minutes of the Connecticut Council of Safety 1

[Lebanon] Wednesday, December 6, 1775.

Voted, That the captain and other officers and sailors belonging to the armed vessel lately taken near St. Johns and now at Canaan, be disposed of by the [committee] for taking care of prisoners in such town or towns in the county of Litchfield as they shall judge most convenient, until further orders from the General Congress or the Governor and this Council.

Voted, That Cap. Wm. Hunter, Lt. Jno. Smith, Dr. Thos. Sundon, Jno. Kent, Wm. Kent,2 and a servant of said Smith, who were lately taken at St. Johns and sent as prisoners to be quartered in this Colony, be allowed to reside within the town of Wethersfield in this Colony upon their parole of honor not to depart out of said town, until further orders from the Governor and this committee or from the Continental Congress; and the committee for taking charge of and providing for prisoners are hereby directed to provide for said Cap. Hunter &c. in said Wethersfield in the same manner as others of their rank are provided for.

N.B. Said Lt. and Doctor were present, requesting the same favor &c.

2. These were officers of H.M. Brig Gaspee who had left that vessel at Montreal and gone down to assist in the defense of St. John’s. See journal of the Gaspee, August 30, 1775, Volume 1, 1259.

Journal of the Continental Congress 1

[Philadelphia] Wednesday, December 6, 1775

Upon motion made Resolved, That the three prisoners taken by Captain A Whipple, and in his passage to Philadelphia, who are now on board his vessel, be delivered to the committee of safety of the Colony of Pennsylvania, who are directed to secure them in safe custody in some gaols in said Colony.2

The Committee, to whom the petition of Captain Dougal McGregor was referred,3 brought in their report, which being read, was agreed to as follows, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee that the circumstances stated in the said petition will not justify a license to export the said lumber and naval stores, contrary to the rules of American Association.
Resolved, That if the said Dougal McGregor will give bond, with sufficient security, in a penalty of double the value of the said Lumber and Naval stores, to the President of the provincial council of North Carolina, with condition that he will not carry the said cargo to Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Aldernay, or Man, or any European Island or settlement within the British Dominions, nor to the British West Indies; and that he shall, within six months after exporting the same, import into Edenton, Newbern, or Bogue Inlet, in the colony of North Carolina; and there deliver to the commander of the continental troops in the said colony, such quantity of muskets, or gunpowder, as shall be equal to the value of the said lumber and naval stores, the public interest requires that he be permitted to export the same, and that a permit for that purpose, signed by the said President, be given him on his executing such bond as aforesaid.

1. Ford, ed., JCC, III, 408-413.
2. See Providence Gazette, December 2, 1775.
3. McGregor's petition was read in Congress November 24, and referred to a committee of three; see that date.

MINUTES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

[Philadelphia December 6th, 1775]

Resolved, That Nathan Boyce be appointed Captain of one of the arm'd Boats.


AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ADAMS

[Philadelphia, December 6, 1775]

This Committee soon purchased and filled five Vessells. The first We named Alfred in honor of the founder of the greatest Navy that ever existed. The second Columbus after the Discoverer of this quarter of the Globe. The third Cabot, for the Discoverer of this northern Part of the Continent. The fourth Andrew Doria in memory of the Great Genoese Admiral and the fifth Providence, for the Town where she was purchased, the Residence of Governor Hopkins and his Brother Eseck whom We appointed first Captain. We appointed all the officers of all the Ships. At the Solicitation of Mr. Deane We appointed his Brother in Law Captain Saltonstall.

Sometime in December, worn down with long and uninterrupted Labor I asked and obtained Leave to visit my State and my Family. Mr. Langdon did the same.

2. "About the sixth of December, 1775, I obtained leave of Congress to visit my family and returned home," Adams, John Adams, III, 23.

A LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA, DATED DECEMBER 6, 1775

The Congress have given orders for fitting out two ships of 32 guns each, and two brigs, to carry from 16 to 20 guns each, and the Province one of 18 guns, 18 pounders, and to be ready for sea by Christmas; to be commanded
The Continental Sloop-of-War Providence, 12, date unknown.
by one Hopkins, who was to hoist his flag on board the ship called the Black Prince, for the protection of the river.


2. The date on which the Grand Union Flag was raised on board the Alfred, formerly the Black Prince, has long been a matter of dispute. A letter from "B. P." to the Earl of Dartmouth, December 20, 1775, states: "the 3d instant the Continental flag on board the Black Prince opposite Philadelphia was hoisted." John Paul Jones in a letter to the president of Congress, December 7, 1779, states: "It is this day four years since I had the honor to receive my first Commission as the Senior of the first Lieutenants in the Navy . . . I hoisted with my own hands the Flag of Freedom the first time that it was displayed on board the Alfred on the Delaware." Papers CC (Letters and Papers of John Paul Jones), 168, II, 107-120, NA. It is quite possible that Jones, anticipating receipt of his commission, might have assumed his post as First Lieutenant of the Alfred on December 3, 1775. It is believed that the tonnage of the Alfred was three hundred. See John J. McCusker, Jr., "The Tonnage of the Continental Ship Alfred," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April 1966.

"Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 6." 1

We have just to hand, by express from Virginia, that Dunmore had issued a proclamation, declaring all Negroes and servants free that belonged to men in arms for the defence of their country; 2 that he had beat the provincials in two skirmishes; the particulars are only known to the Congress, which we fear are not very favourable. Great numbers of people, white and black, had repaired to the King's standard, which he had hoisted. As there are in Norfolk many of his scoundrelly countrymen, English Tories, and others, no better, and thro' the country, in the neighbouring counties of Aromack [Accomac], Hampton, and others on the western shore, many gentlemen waiving, we should not wonder at their being awed to follow this Jacobite Scotch fortunist to their ruin. Little do they or he know what force we are preparing. All the Virginia and North Carolina troops are in full march against him; and for fear they may not be able to follow these vagabonds, traitors to their country, from river to river, as he may proceed with the assistance of his vessels, we are fitting out here a number of ships with the greatest expedition to attack him; they will sail, or at least fall down the river in a few days, viz. The Black Prince, a fine vessel, I believe you know her well, she carries a flag, 3 and mounts from twenty to thirty twelve and sixteen pounders, besides swivels, and fights them mostly under deck. Two stout, fast sailing brigs, a sixteen gun sloop, just arrived from Rhode Island, with one or two other ships not yet in commission; the Admiral and Commanders are all determined on, but not publickly known. Other ships will join our fleet in Cheropeak [Chesapeake] Bay, from Baltimore town. . . . there is but little doubt of our united forces soon giving a good account of Dunmore, which we pray most ardently for. We have nothing to fear but from the Asia, a sixty gun ship, lying at New York, that the Captain may have information of the destination of our fleet, and endeavour to interrupt them at our Capes. Hell itself could not have vomited any thing more black than his design of emancipating our slaves; and unless he is cut off before he is reinforced, we know not how far the contagion may spread. . . . Though we look on ourselves quite safe here. Our frigates, and our fort, which is a regular one, on Mud Island, was planned, and partly executed by [Thomas] Gage's
Engineer, Capt. Montresure [John Montresor]. Our ballast vessels and Chevaux de Frise, at the narrows and flats, will be very sufficient to defeat any ship that may attempt to annoy us.


2. Lord Dunmore's proclamation, issued November 7, 1775, granting freedom to all slaves and indentured servants who would join him.

3. See footnote 2 under previous Letter from Philadelphia of December 6, 1775.

**RICHARD HENRY LEE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON** ¹

[Extract] Philadelphia 6th Decr 1775

Dear Sir The inclosed letter from Colo [Edmund] Pendleton came to hand two days ago, and as it will save a good deal of unnecessary writing, I send it to you. The proclamation there alluded to, we have seen. It proclaims martial law thro Virginia and offers freedom to all the Slaves, calling their Masters rebels &c – It seems this unlucky triumph over [Joseph] Hutchings with his less than half armed Militia, so dispirited the miserable wretches in that neighborhood, that many have taken an oath of Ld Dunmores prescribing, reprobating Congress Committees &c – Long before this, Colo Woodford with 800 good men, must be arrived in those parts, and I make no doubt has forced his Lordship on board his Ships again. All this would have been prevented, if our troops could have crossed James River in proper time, but they were obstructed & forced to march high up by the Men of War, and indeed, such is the nature of our water intersected Country, that a small number of men provided with Naval force, can harass us extremely. I have good reason to hope, that in a few weeks, the state of things in Virginia will be greatly altered for the better. I thank you for your list of Armed Vessels, but at present no use can be made of them. I hope some of them will be fortunate enough to meet with prizes eastward.

¹. Washington Papers, LC.

**JOHN SMITH & SONS TO MILDRED & ROBERTS, LONDON** ¹

Gent Balt[imor]e 6th Decr 1775

Since ours as above we recd your much esteem'd favrs of 22nd & 24 July 10t & 16t August & 5t Septr last, also J. R. & S. Letters of 22nd July & 9t August & 5 Septr are Sorry you have Seperated the Accots as it will make it difficult for us to Settle our Books we having kept all our Accots under your firm. You'll please excuse Us from answering particularly So many Letters. as to the Sidneys unlucky affair, Vierne & Veillon being forc'd to pay Murray's Accot we think the Underwriters will be oblig'd to abide by the Loss, in that you'll please act as you would for yourselves. we think you Sold the Pitch too Soon. the Certificate for it we will get this week & Send p next Packet, are glad to See the Bills you recd from us were in general paid. have no doubt that, on 'Allen Master & Co was pd in due time, are much Surpriz'd you had recd no Remittances from Jones & Son of Bristol & so little from Parr Bulkeley & Co you'll please press them & any other of our friends who appear dillatory. We have never heard anything either from Jas
Smith or Jones concerning the Jenny & Polly, we beg you'll take Such Care of her as you would of your own on her Return, pray present our best Compt[s] to D: Roberts who we hear is return'd Home we are Gent [&c.]

1. Smith Letter Book, MdHS.
2. The ship Jenny & Polly, Thomas Johnson, master; see John Smith & Sons to Joseph Jones & Son, September 22, 1775.

JOHN SMITH & SONS TO JOSEPH JONES & SON, BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Gent Balt[imore] 6t Decr 1775

'Tis so very long Since we have recd any of your favours that we conclude your Letters have been open'd & Stopp'd, as certainly you must have wrote to inform us of the Sailing of the Jenny & Polly. we must confess ourselves very anxious to hear of her & of our Advc in your Hands, from other places we have Shocking accot of the English Market. Hope yours remains better, certainly again Jany prices of every Sort of Grain must rise, as the W. Indies must now be Supplied from your Country. we beg you'll hand your Accots in to Mildred & Roberts who are empower'd by us to Settle our foreign Accots as we See not the least probability of its being in our own power to do it. the prospect at present is very gloomy Every one Looks forward to next Summer as the Period which will either fix us slaves or freemen. We are Gent [&c.]

1. Smith Letter Book, MdHS.

PINKNEY'S Virginia Gazette, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1775

Williamsburg [December 6].

A few days ago captain Barron 1 took a vessel which was clearing out with wheat. We are told she belonged to Mr. Archibald Govan. Many letters were found in her from a pack of tories to people in Scotland, representing this country in the most odious colours.

1. Captain Barron later became commodore of the Virginia Navy.
2. The sloop Christian. See Purdie's Virginia Gazette, December 15, 1775.

LORD DUNMORE TO LORD DARTMOUTH

(No 34) On Board the Ship Dunmore off Norfolk Virginia 6th December 1775

My Lord Since my letter (No 33) in which I informed your Lordship that Mr Mitchel the Collector of the Lower district of James River had made his Escape to this place, Mr Bradley the Comptroller has done the same, but Mr [Archibald] Cary the Naval Officer has accepted of the Command of the Rebels at Hampton, and now Acts as such there. I have as I informed your Lordship I would, appointed one in his place, and Captain [Edward] Foy is the person I have pitched upon, but he being now in England I have procured a proper person to Act for him in his absence, I hope Captain Foy's former Services in Germany, as well as those he has rendered his Country here, will ensure him this Mark of His Majesty's favour, I think at the same time my own Services gives me Sufficient reason to expect that my recommendation should have some Weight.
On the 27th of October some of the King's Tenders went pretty Close into Hampton Road, so soon as the Rebels perceived them they marched out against them, and the moment they got within Shot of our People Mr George Nicholas, Lord North's late Comptroller of the upper district of James River, who commanded the party of Rebels at that time at Hampton, fired at one of the Tenders, whose example was followed by his whole party, the Tenders returned the fire but without the least effect, but next day the Tenders returned again to the Creek, and ran up very near to the Town, the Rebels being reinforced, and taking possession of the Houses, made a very heavy fire upon them, but only killed one or two of the men, and wounded several others, took a Pilot Boat, that the Gentlemen of the Navy had made a Tender of, and made Seven Men prisoners, belonging to the Otter that were in her, the loss of the Rebels must have been very inconsiderable if they suffered at all, the Tenders were towed out of the Creek by the boats with some difficulty. These overt Acts of Rebellion determined me to Issue the inclosed Proclamation, (No 1) which however I postponed as long as possible, in hopes of having Instructions from your Lordship for my Conduct, in this as well as in many other matters I have so often prayed to be instructed in, for many Months past, but not one line have I had the Honor to receive from your Lordship since yours of the 30th of May. God only knows what I have suffered since my first embarking, from my anxiety of mind, not knowing how to act in innumerable instances that occur every day, being one moment deffident of my own judgement (and not having one living Soul to advise with) and then on the other hand fearing if I remained a Tame Spectator and permitted the Rebels to proceed without any interruption, that they would by persuasion, threats, and every other art in their power, delude many of His Majesty's well disposed Subjects to their party, then again it occurred to me that should I be able to prevail on only a few to espouse His Majesty's Cause (with the very small force I had to support them) I should only involve them in inevitable ruin, should the Rebels march a body against us that we were not able to withstand, in this Situation was my mind when I was informed that a hundred and twenty or thirty North Carolina Rebels had marched into this Colony, to a place Called the Great Bridge, about Ten Miles from hence, and a very Strong Post, in order to join some of ours assembled not far from thence, this I was determined not to Suffer, I accordingly embarked in the Night in boats, with all of the 14th Regiment that were able to do Duty, to the amount of 109 Rank and file, with 22 Volunteers from Norfolk, the Carolina People had fled the Evening before, but hearing at the Bridge that there were between three and four hundred of our Rebels Assembled at a place called Kemps landing, Nine or Ten Miles from the Bridge, I was then determined to disperse them if possible, we accordingly Marched thither immediately, and about a Mile from the place our advanced party were fired upon by the Rebels, from a thicket, before our People discovered them, I immediately ordered the main Body, who were within two or three hundred paces to advance, and then detached a party with the Volunteers to outflank them, at the same time the advanced Guard with the Grenadiers rushed into the Woods, the Rebels fled on all quarters, we pursued them above a Mile, four or five were killed, a
good many wounded and Eighteen taken Prisoners on that and the following
day, a more particular Account of this is in the inclosed Virginia Gazette,
(No 2) which is the first of our publishing, the good effects of this most
trifling Success was manifested strongly by the Zeal which the People shewed
on this occasion to His Majesty’s Service when unawed by the opposite party,
I was immediately determined to run all risques for their support, and on that
very day ordered the inclosed Proclamation to be published, erected the Kings
Standered (Alias a pair of Colours as I had no better) and the next day, I
suppose not less than a hundred of those very Men who were forced into the
field against me the day before, came and took the inclosed Oath (No 3)
(which I drew up for the occasion:) Your Lordship may observe that about
three thousand have taken that Oath, but of this Number not above three or
four hundred at most are in any degree capable of bearing Arms, and the
greatest part of these hardly ever made use of the Gun, but I hope a Short
time (if they are willing) will make them as good if not better than those who
are come down to oppose them; the Numbers of the Rebels now on their
March, are uncertain; the Bridge abovementioned is by Nature a very Strong
Pass, and the only one by which they can enter Princess Anne County by land,
and a great part of Norfolk County, I immediately ordered a Fort to be
erected there, and put an Officer with 25 of the 14th Regiment to Garrison it,
with about as many Volunteers, and about Fifty Negroes, whom I now Arm
and discipline as fast as they come in; the Fort has been besieged by between
Seven or eight hundred of the Rebels for these eight days past, without hitherto
doing us the least damage, except wounding one or two Men very Slightly; by
the best Accounts I have been able to procure, the Rebels must have lost from
15 to 20 killed; they have made many attempts to Cross the Branch on Rafts,
but thank God we have hitherto always repulsed them.

I am now endeavouring to raise two Regiments, one of White People
(Called the Queens own Loyal Virginia Regiment) the other of Negroes
[(Called Lord Dunmores Ethiopian Regiment.]

I wrote to your Lordship in one of my former Letters that I had taken
Ships into His Majesty’s Service, as also Sloops and Schooners as Tenders, all
of which I am now Arming as well as I can; So your Lordship sees I am equip-
ing a fleet, raising an Army and all this without any order from your Lord-
ship, or any other person, but if I have done wrong the blame must not be
laid at my door, I have prayed and intreated your Lordship over and over
again for Instructions, but not one Syllable from your Lordship for these Six
Months past.

1. PRO, Colonial Office, 5/1353. For continuation of this letter, see Dunmore to Dartmouth,
December 13, 1775.

**JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF SAFETY**

In the Council of Safety [Charleston],
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Mr. John Ash informed the Council, that some boats from the British
ships of war in Rebellion-Road, had yesterday sounded and staked the Creek,
leading to the place of his residence.
Mr. Benj. L. Marchant, who yesterday had attended Matthew Floyd on board the Cherokee armed ship, to be present at the interview and conversation that should there pass between said Floyd and the Rt. Hon. Lord William Campbell, attended the Council, and reported as follows:

Upon my going on board the Cherokee, I inquired for Lord William Campbell; I was answered by the Master, Mr. Picard, that his Lordship would be on board presently, and invited to walk down, which I declined. Lord William soon after came from Sullivan’s Island, accompanied by Mr. [Alexander] Innes and Mr. Trail. After saluting my Lord, I delivered the message, and presented him with the treaty. Lord William then went down into the cabin, and Floyd was sent for; whereupon, I immediately desired to speak with his Lordship, who answered ‘presently;’ and in a few minutes I was desired to walk down; when I repeated to his Excellency, that in consequence of the message I had delivered from the Council, I hoped, I should be present at all the conversation that should pass between Floyd and his Lordship. Here Mr. Innes demanded, what was the message? I again repeated to him, as nearly as I could, what Mr. [Peter] Timothy had delivered to me on a small piece of paper. Mr. Innes then read the 4th article of the treaty, and asked, who are you? I answered, a private person, entrusted with that message from the Council of Safety. The following questions and answers ensued:

**Innes.** Do they intend to deliver up [Robert] Cunningham?
**Ans.** I dont know.

**Innes.** Are you one of them?
**Ans.** No.

**Innes.** Are you only a messenger for them?
**Ans.** Yes.

**Innes.** I thought Calvert was their messenger?
**Ans.** So he is, but they have sent me upon this particular business.

**Innes.** And do you think my Lord will treat with them?
**Ans.** Yes, sir.

Mr. Innes then addressed himself to Lord Wm. Campbell, and said, ‘then my Lord, there must be no conversation;’ and withdrew, calling his Lordship after him. Lord William soon returned and said to me, ‘he must detain me a little; that he was sorry he was obliged to do many things contrary to his inclination – that it was hard not to be supplied with necessaries – and now, even Lady William was denied to come down.’ And Mr. Innes went on board the Scorpion. By this time, Floyd complained that he was sick, and went upon deck; I immediately followed him, and remained there until Mr. Innes returned. Mr. Innes upon his return, went down instantly; the boat was ordered and Lord William came upon deck, telling me, that he must detain me a little longer; then he also went on board the Scorpion. After his Lordship had left the ship, the surgeon gave Floyd and myself an invitation to walk down and drink somewhat – but before
we had drank, Floyd was sent for by Mr. Innes, who was then alone in the cabin. I remained a few minutes with the surgeon, then went upon deck. In the mean time Capt. Ferguson had gone down, who sent me an invitation which I accepted, and I remained in the cabin, with him, Mr. Innes and Floyd until Lord William returned (with Mr. Trail) from on board the Scorpion about seven o’clock at night, or later – when his Lordship came along-side, we all went upon deck. His Excellency immediately went down – Mr. Innes followed – and presently Mr. Innes returned, saying to me, ‘my Lord desires you will return, and inform the persons who sent you, that as the other person is a messenger from a friend to government, he must detain him until he had determined on a proper answer.’

Mr. Marchant also reported, that while he was on board the Cherokee, four pieces of cannon, six-pounders, with Bermuda marked on the carriages, were brought on board from the transport-ship.

Ordered, That the Secretary do immediately write to Captain Arnoldus Vanderhorst, to endeavour to apprehend and seize Matthew Floyd afore-mentioned, if he should be landed and appear in Christ-Church Parish.

The following letter was accordingly written:

Charles-Town, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Sir – The Council of Safety thinking it absolutely necessary, that every endeavour should be used, to apprehend one Matthew Floyd, who may be landed from the men of war, to proceed into the back country by the way of Christ-Church Parish, and Wappetaw-Bridge; and knowing your zeal and diligence in the public service, they have ordered me to signify their desire, that you will use every endeavour to apprehend him; and that you will place proper persons at proper places for that purpose. I have the honour to be, sir [&c.]

Capt. A. Vanderhorst.

Peter Timothy, Secretary.

Ordered, That Mr. Butcher, in whose care Matthew Floyd left his horse, do attend this board immediately.

Mr. Butcher attending accordingly – was ordered not to deliver the said horse to any person whatsoever that should call for him; but to seize such person, and forthwith give notice thereof, either to Mr. President or the Secretary, or the Council, if then sitting; and not to disclose the present order to any one.

Capt. Joseph Darrel acquainted the Council, that one of the Bermuda sloops seized by the men of war in Rebellion-Road yesterday, seemed to be fitting out, and intended for sea.

Ordered, That Capt. Darrel do forthwith apprize Capt. Vesey thereof, and to be on his guard.

On motion.

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary, that the two thousand pounds of gun-powder brought from Georgia, and placed under the care of the
committee at Beaufort, should be forthwith removed from thence and brought to Charles-Town.

Ordered, That the said gun-powder be forthwith removed accordingly.


HENRY LAURENS TO JOHN LAURENS, LONDON

[Extract]


What a Scene is there before my own Door & all around me – behold yonder in Rebellion Road – the Tamar & Scorpion Sloops of War – the Cherokee Armed Ship – a large North Country Ship mounted with heavy Cannon – an armed Schooner & as Lord William [Campbell] Says two Frigates & a Bomb Ketch every hour expected – behold Fort Johnson ordered to make a defence, which I am Sure will be a destructive or a disgraceful one – behold our Fortifications Mounted with heavy Cannon & Batteries erected on almost every Wharf – our Men leaving the Town & near one half the Houses Shut up & without Inhabitants – our precipitate project of a Naval Armament, laudin us to Scorn – we have no Men & are at a Loss where to hide the Ships – I perceive we Shall be distressed perhaps extremely distressed, Some among us have [universally] rushed us forward towards ruin, but I do not despair, I do not believe we Shall be quite destroyed – we Shall rise again & although half naked, we Shall rise in the Splendor of Freedom, who would not Submit to temporary Losses & inconveniences, upon a well founded prospect of recovering his Liberty & transmitting that inestimable Blessing to posterity

pr Capt Rainier

1. Henry Laurens Letter Book, 1774–1775, 163, 164, SCHS.

JOURNAL OF H.M. SLOOP TAMAR, CAPTAIN EDWARD THORNBOURGH

1775

In Rebellion Road So Carolina

December 5 [A.M.] Mod and Clear Recd 170 lb fresh Beef P M Arrived two Sloops from the Wt Indies which were Detained by the Captain of the Scorpion

6 Mod & Cloudy with Drizzling Rain at times P M recd out of one of the above Sloops four Puncheons Rum Containg 440 Galls

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/968.

ISAAC VAN DAM TO WILLIAM GOODRICH

(Copy)

Sir The two thousand Pounds Sterling I sent to France to purchase Powder, I have not yet heard of their fate, but I desired my Correspondent there if the Bills were paid and he found any difficulty to get the Powder freighted to this Island, then to remit the Amount to my friend in Holland, in Order to send the Amount out in Dry Goods on my Acct now should that be the Case, I will Stand Accountable to you for the Amount, as there was no other way
to get the Money here. Should the Powder Arrive I will also hold it at your
disposal.

(Signed) Isaac Van Dam

St Eustatia Decr 6th 1775 -

[Endorsed] I do Certify the within to be a true Copy from the original -
Dunmore Virginia 9th Jany 1776 -

1. Enclosure No. 12 in Dunmore to Dartmouth, No. 34. PRO, Colonial Office, 5/1353.

7 Dec.

Journal of H.M. Schooner Magdalen, Lieutenan t Joseph Nunn 1

December 1775 In the Culde'sac [Quebec]
Saturday 2 returned to Quebec the Issable & Dorothy Transport - First
and middle parts Do Wr [Modte. & Cloudy Wr.] with Snow,
latter fresh breezes with Rain P M sent our Powder on Shore
in Charge of the Storekeeper of the Garrison,

Sunday 3 haul'd into the Culde'sac his Majestys Sloop Hunter, People
employ'd Cleaning the Vessel

Monday 4 Modt with Snow Exercised small Arms

Tuesday 5 Light breeze and fair, People employ'd Clearing the Decks &c

Wednesday 6 Light breezes with frost, Exercised small Arms

Thursday 7 Modt. with Snow Exercised small Arms P M Laid up the
Vessel in the Culde'sac & began to do duty in the Garrison at Quebec from which time the Officers and Men were
doing duty as Soldiers in the Garrison until the 9th May 1776 when we were discharged from doing any further duty
in the Garrison as Soldiers, and returned to the Schooner to fit her for Sea P:O: Coll [John] Hamilton,

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/4252.

Petition for Commission for the Massachusetts Privateer Schooner

Boston Revenge 1

To the Honble the Council of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Thomas
Adams, Stephen Mascoll & William Shattuck all of the Colony aforesaid
Humbly shew,

That they, at their own expense, have fixed out and equipped a schooner,
called the Boston Revenge for the defence of the sea coast of America, and have
agreed that he the said Stephen Mascoll be master thereof. Wherefore your
petitioners pray your Honours to commission him the said Mascoll to com-
mand the said schooner, agreeably to a law of this Colony. And as in duty
bound shall pray &c

Thomas Adams Step² Mascoll

Salem Decr 7. 1775.

[Endorsed] In Council Decr 8th 1775

Read & ordered that the Prayer of the above Petition be granted, and that
the said Stephen Mascoll be commissionated for the purpose aforesaid, on
his giving Bond to the Colony Treasurer for the faithful performance of his Duty therein agreeable to the Act prescribing the same.  
Perez Morton  Dpy Secry


Bond of Owner and Sureties of the Massachusetts Privateer Schooner Boston Revenge

[Salem, December 7, 1775]

Know all men by these presents That we Stephen E Mascoll of Salem in the county of Essex, in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay, mariner, as principal, Thomas Adams mariner, late of Boston, now resident at Salem aforesaid, and William Shattuck merchant, also late of Boston, now resident at Newtown in the county of Middlesex; as sureties, are helden and stand firmly bound & obliged unto the treasurer and receiver general of the colony aforesaid, in the full and just sum of five thousand pounds, to be paid unto the said treasurer and receiver general, or to his successor in said office; to the true payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs &c. jointly and severally, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our seals the seventh day of December anno domini 1775.

The condition of the aforewritten obligation is such, That whereas the said Stephen Mascoll hath, on the day of the date hereof, received a commission to command an armed vessel, called the Boston Revenge, burthen about thirty two tons, to make reprisal of all armed and other vessels, that shall be found supplying the enemy, or acting counter to a law of this colony, entitled an act for encouraging the fixing out of armed vessels to defend the sea coast of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the same:— I therefore the said Stephen Mascoll shall and do in and by all things, well and truly observe and fulfil such instructions as he shall receive from the Council of this colony, and shall in all respects conform himself to the directions given in and by the act aforesaid, then the aforewritten obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed sealed & delivered, 
by said Stephen & Thomas,          Stephen Mascoll
in presence of us                   Thomas Adams
(the word mariner being interlined) William Shattuck
John Pickering junr
Tim. Pickering junr

1. Mass. Arch., vol. 7, 48. This is believed to have been the first privateer bond issued in Massachusetts during the Revolution. Similar bonds were issued in this month for the schooners Dolphin, Washington, and General Ward, and the sloop Gamecock.

John Pickering, Jr. to Stephen Moylan

Salem  7th Decr 1775 –

It having been referred to the Committe of safety & Correspondence of this Town to determine whether the Brig Kingston-Packett Samuel Ingersoll Master – taken at Nova Scotia on suspicion of being engaged in Business
contrary to the Association\(^2\) of the United Colonies should be permitted to proceed on her voyage or not, the Committe beg leave to assure you sir that it is not from any desire to avoid doing the utmost service in our power for our Country – that we must decline giving our judgment in a matter of this importance. It appears many Merchants have considered the prohibition in the same light with the Owner of the above Brige – many Vessels being thus employed—

should the Committees in different Towns give different judgments, it would lead to great difficulties – We must therefore request that this Important Question be determined by Judges whose Jurisdiction is General –

I am sr in the name & by Order of the Comte of safety & Correspondence of Salem [ &c.]

John Pickering junr Chairman P T

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. The Continental Association, passed in the Continental Congress October 24, 1774.

RICHARD DERBY, JR. TO STEPHEN MOYLAN ¹

sir

Salem  7 Decr 1775

On Mr Grays Return I Delivered your Letter to the Committee of this Town and urged their Taking the Capture of the Brigg Kingston Packet into Consideration, but as the matter was novell to them, they have Declined it, at the same time Observing that there Do's not appear the Least Cause to Detain the Vessell, for Admitting she was at Nova-Scotia Contrary to the Generall Association, (which is not by any means the Case) it points out another method of punishment very Different from that of Forfeiture of property. –

I am very sorry my Health Do's not admitt of my makeing a Personall Application to the Generall on this Occation, and as it Do's not I must beg Leave to Refer you to The Bearer Mr Gray, and to the Mastor for any Information, and not having the Least Doubt but his Excellency will Give Orders for Vessel & Cargo to be Imediately Restored to Mastor I am sir [&c.]

Richd Derby Junr

Jno Morland Esqr ²  Secy pro Tem:

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. Derby apparently did not recall Stephen Moylan's name.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN SALEM JAIL ¹

Andrew Ritchie Als Doct John Richey aged 46 years Born in North Brittan, has lived in Boston in New England Twenty Two years has Now a Wife & Seven Children there –

John Ritchie Born in North Brittan aged Twenty four years has a wife & two Children in Salem N Engd
Leg irons, handcuffs and "cat," all of the Revolutionary period.
John Collis born in Plymouth in England aged 29 years
Peter Lircher born in London aged 23 years
Joseph Temple born in Berwick on Tweed aged 28 years

Memo the three last mentioned persons are greatly in want of Cloathing


JOHN PICKERING, JR. TO TIMOTHY PICKERING

Dear Brother

Salem Decemr 7, 1775

I am directed by the Committee of Safety &c. to Recommend to you for such assistance as he may want & you can give Capt McGlathery who was bound from the eastward to this town with wood & had 5 hands put on board his Vessel by a man of war in order to carry her to Boston but was afterward Retaken by One of the American Privateers – The Master can inform you of the Circumstances which have taken place since that recapture & the demand made by the Agents for the Privateer or Armed Vessel who retook him & the hard terms by them proposed.

In the Name and by Order of the Comtee

John Pickering jr

N.B. This is the Person who was before the Committee with his Owner at Goodhues – and then engaged to perform this Voyage.—

1. Pickering Papers, 33, 139, Mass HS.
2. The sloop Ranger, taken by H.M.S. Cerberus, and retaken by Captain John Manley in Washington's armed schooner Lee on November 7, 1775.

PETITION OF PHILLIP CALLBECK AND THOMAS WRIGHT

The Case of Phillip Callbeck late commander in Chief of the Island St John and Thomas Wright one of the Council, Justice of the peace, and Surveyor General of said Island: – Addressed to His Excellency General Washington –

That on Friday the 17th of November two armed Schooners or Privateers arrived at Charlotte Town the Capital of the said Island, immediately after Captain Broughton and Selmon who commanded said Vessels landed with two parties under their command; – That Mr Callbeck met Captain Selmon on his landing, who notwithstanding a very Civil reception immediately order’d him on board his Vessel without permitting him to return to his House though requested so to do. – That as he was going on board one of the
party insultingly without any provocation struck him. — That immediately after Mr Calbeck was conveyed on board he received a message from Captain Salmon to send the Keys of his house Stores &c otherwise he would break the Doors open — on the receipt of this message Mr Callbeck instantly sent the Keys with one of his Clerks (who was detained a prisoner) that he might attend and open the doors of such places as the Captains choose to inspect, upon the Clerks informing him of Mr Callbecks directions, the Captain told him he did not want his assistance, and desired him to deliver the Keys which he accordingly did. — That Captains Broughton and Selmon with their party immediately proceeded to a Store in which were a large assortment of Goods all of which except some Earthenware they sent on board Captain's Selmons Vessel after which (although they had the Keys of the doors) they broke open two other stores out of which they took the most Valuable articles together with the entire stock of provisions that Mr Callbeck had provided for his Families winter support and the Inhabitants immediately about him. — After which they went into Mr Callbeck's dwelling house where they examined all his private papers and broke the Bed chamber's Closets and cellar doors open though they had all the Keys. — In Mrs Callbeck's bed room they broke open her drawers and Trunks scatter'd her Cloaths about read her Letters from her Mother and Sisters, took the Bed and window curtains, also the Bed & bedding, and they or some of the party took Mrs Callbeck's Rings Bracelets Buckles and Trinkets, also some of their Cloaths. — After which they took the parlour window Curtains Looking Glasses Carpets and several articles of plate, and to accomplish the whole, they took out of Mr Callbeck's cellar all his Wine, porter, Rum, Geneva and Cordials; except one cask of Wine which they stove the head in and drank the whole out — They also took Mrs Callbeck's little stores of Vinegar Oil Candles, Fruit, sweetmeats, Hams, Bacon &c. — Notwithstanding they having done what is here related, they next went to Mr Callbeck's Office, from which they took two Trunks full of Goods. — His Clerk's Desk and wearing apparel — After which they open'd Mr Callbecks Bureau and Desks read all his papers some of which were of great importance in his private connexions. They also took the province silver Seal weight 59 ounces, Gov[ernor] patterson's Commission some of Mr Callbecks Cloaths, all his Shoes &c.

That after they had ravaged Mr Callbecks house and out Houses, they broke into Governor Patterson's House (in which no person resided) out of which they took his Window curtains, Carpets Looking Glasses, Cases of Knives & forks Silver spoons &c &c. — Broke some of the China and suffer'd their Men to drink what liquors they found in the House. — That after they had accomplished thus far of their Cruelty, they took Mr Wright into custody and brought him on board the Vessel where Mr Callbeck was confined and to keep pace with their barbarity Captain Selmon order'd his party to go in to take Mr Wright from the arms of his Wife and Sister, and insultingly smiled at the Tears and Lamentations of Women who were in the greatest distress, being seperated from their Husband and Brother. — That after Mr Wright came on board he and Mr Callbeck represented the treatment they
had received, the confidence they had that the Captains had no orders to commit such outrages and they in order to justify themselves read your Excellency's instructions by which it appear'd they were not directed to go to the Island and that your Excellency had particularly cautioned them not to abuse private property; upon which Mr Callbeck with Mr Wright labour'd all in their power to convince them of their not having in any respect conformed to their instructions, they further represented the Cruelty of taking them away for tho' it was probable they would be immediately dismissed, yet it would be almost impossible for them to get back to the Island before the Winter set in, the Season being then so far advanced, notwithstanding they determined to take Mr Callbeck (and his Effects) and Mr Wright — That Mr Callbeck supposes they have in their custody of his property to the amount of two thousand pounds sterling — to exaggerate the cruel treatment he has received is impossible and it is equally so even to give an exact detail of the injuries that have been offered to him and his property — His papers all read some of which were of a very private nature — Notwithstanding they had all his Keys, his Doors broke open, his Effects taken away, the provisions and necessaries he had provided for his Families support taken away and wantonly destroyed — His Wife left destitute of every support, also between 70 and 80 people who were lately arrived on the Island and depended on Mr Callbeck for their support during the Winter will in all probability starve. — By Mr Callbeck's being taken away he is debarred from assisting Mrs Callbeck who is left without any support, not so much as a Candle to burn beside the necessity of taking the necessary care of what remains of a shattered Fortune; what has been left of his property on the Island is in the hands of Servants who doubtless will be neglectful and perhaps avail themselves under the deprivations that has been committed on his property by alleging several of his effects which they will choose to plunder were taken away by the Captains — The Captains by their conduct have left Mr Callbeck open to these apprehensions for altho' it was urged and requested by his Clerks that an Inventory should be taken of the Effects the Captains took away — They would not permit it nor would they suffer the Clerks to stand by while they were taking the things away, and to make the matter still more doubtful and to give the inhabitants an opportunity to plunder, the Captains after they apprehended Mr Wright suffer'd some of their people to remain on Shore (without an Officer) who broke a second time into Governor Patterson and Mr Callbeck's Houses and took out of them what they pleased, and finished what Liquors that had been left in both Houses. — That during their Voyage some articles of Plate and other of Mr Callbeck's property were found in the custody of some of the Marines, so that even upon a supposition that Mr Callbeck should be order'd his property, he will doubtless be a considerable looser. — That Mr Callbeck and Wright thus wantonly torn from their Families have been brought in a state of Captivity upwards of 600 Miles by Sea to this province, during their passage they have suffer'd many inconveniences and since their landing they have travelled 120 miles, part of which (from Portsmouth to Lyne) they travelled without any Guard. — That at Medford the Officer who
met them at Lyne and was conducting them to your Excellency insisted that they should attend him as his Prisoners and if it was not for Colonel Tompkins humane interposition, they suppose they would have been treated as Captives whose deserts merited the worst usage – That Mr Callbeck and Wright have taken the Liberty to trouble your Excellency with the state of their Case, in order to be releived in such manner as to your Excellency shall appear reasonable which will confer a lasting obligation on them who are with respect –

Sir your Excellency’s [&c.]

Phillp Callbeck Thos Wright

Cambridge Decr 7th 1775

1. Washington Papers, LC. A contemporary copy with some omissions is also in the Washington Papers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO JOHN HANCOCK

Sir Cambridge 7th Decemr 1775

I wrote you the 4th Instant by express to wch I beg you will be reffered My fears that Broughton & Sillman woud not effect any good purpose were too well founded. they are returned & brought with them three of the principal Inhabitants from the Island of St Johns, Mr Collbrick [Phillip Callbeck] as President of the Council acted as Governor – they brought the Governors Comission the Province Seal &c &c. As the Captains Acted without an[y] Warrant for such Conduct, I have thought it but Justice to discharge these Gentlemen whose Famillys were Left in the utmost distress –

I am Credibly informed that James Anderson the Consignee & part owner of the ship Concord & Cargo is not only unfreindly to American Liberty, but actually in arms against us, being Captain of the Scotch Company in Boston. Whether your being Acquainted with this Circumstance or not, will Operate against the vessel & Cargo I will not take upon me to say but there are many articles onboard Absolutely necessary for this army, which whether a prize or Not, they must have I have the honor [&c.]

1. Washington Papers, LC.
2. Captain John Selman's narrative reports the return from the cruise as follows: “As nearly as I can give information there were seven vessels taken and sent home, all the particulars are not in my power – all these were released.

“We arrived at Beverly with these goods brought in the two vessels Broughton’s and mine; when landed near Col. Glover’s dwelling, Colbeck and Wright went to Head Quarters at Cambridge where they and their goods were released. This year being nearly up Commodore Broughton and myself went to Head Quarters at Cambridge to see the General – he met us on the steps of the door, we let his Excellency understand we had called to see him touching the Cruise he appeared not pleased—he wanted not to hear anything about it and broke off abruptly to me, Sir says he will you stand again in Col. Glover’s Regiment—my answer to him was I will not sir. He then accosted Commodore Broughton—you sir, have said you would stand; Com. Broughton said I will not stand, thus ended the matter relative to the cruise. It appears by the sequel that Gen’l. Washington had singular hopes that Quebeck would be taken by Gen’l. Montgomery and that Broughton and myself would have a prospect of intercepting those transports from Quebeck for England, but this was not the case.” Selman to Gerry, March 18, 1813, printed in Salem Gazette, July 22, 1856. Selman’s memory was faulty on one point. Callbeck and Wright were landed at Winter Harbor and marched to Cambridge, not brought into Beverly.
GEORGE WASHINGTON TO NICHOLAS COOKE

Sir

Cambridge December 7th 1775

Your favour of the 4 Instant, I this moment Received, advising of the taking of a Captain & midshipman of one of the Kings Armed Schooners – You will be pleased to take their parole, not to leave North Hampton untill they are properly discharged, they will be sent there, where there are several other officers, prisoners. As soon as the deficiency can be ascertained, I will Inform you, at present I refer you to the other Letters which will be handed you by favor of Col. [Henry] Babcock. I am Sir [&c.]

Go Washington

1. RIHS. Edited text in Fitzpatrick, ed., Writings of Washington, IV, 151.
2. Lieutenant Henry Edwin Stanhope, R.N.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THE PORTSMOUTH COMMITTEE

Gentlemen –

Cambridge, Decemr 7, 1775.

Richard Emms, a prisoner at Portsmouth, having expressed a strong desire to go to his Family & Friends in the West Indies, in a schooner which is about to go there, you will be pleased to grant him a permit for that purpose, unless there be any objections against it which I am not apprised of. I am, &c.

Go Washington

2. Master of the ship Prince George, which strayed into Portsmouth on October 2, with a cargo of flour.

JOURNAL OF H.M.S. Fowey, CAPTAIN GEORGE MONTAGU

Wednesday 6. The Island of Shoals NWbW 2 or 3 leagues. at ½ past 6 AM hauled up the Foretopsail And brot to under the Mainsail for the Brigg at 8 Cape Ann WbS, 6 leagues soundings 30 fm rocky ground, & fired a 9 Pdr for the Brigg to make sail & set Maintopsail. Moderate & fair at 1 PM Tacked Ship And out reefs of Topsails at ½ past shortened sail for the Brigg at 6 Thatcher’s Island NNE ¾ E 3 or 4 Miles at 11 Tack’d & came on board a Pilot

Thursday 7. Moored in Boston Harbour at ½ past 1 AM Tack’d at 4 Boston Lighthouse W¾ N 4 or 5 Mile at 10, 11, And 12 Tacked Ship the Brig in Company. Light Winds & hazey with rain at 1 PM sett steering sails at ½ past 2 came to with the Best Bower in 5½ fm Water abreast of Long Wharf & veered to ¾ of a Cable, found riding here his Majesty’s ships Preston Cerberus & Tartar, the Nautilus & Falcon sloops & the Hinchinbrook & Halifax schooners.

1. PRO, Admiralty 51/375.
The *Tartar* fell down to Kingroad. It was necessary always to have a Man of War there, or about Midway between Nantasket and Boston, to board and examine all Vessels passing up and down and to repeat Signals to and from the Ships at Nantasket or in the Mouth of the Harbour; but after the Battle of Lexington it became further necessary for the Protection and Security of Castle William, and for Ships and Boats going up and down the Harbour, against Attacks from the Rebels in Whale Boats.

1. Graves's Conduct, II, 14-15, BM.

**DUDLEY SALTONSTALL TO THE CONTINENTAL NAVAL COMMITTEE**

Gentlemen, —

New London, 7th Decr., 1775.

I received your favour of the 27th ulto, wherein you are pleased to confer on me the command of a Ship in the Continental Service; which I cheerfully accept of, and am much obliged to you for your approbation of me to so important a command. Must forego repairing to Philadelphia, until I receive the Articles, without which it is impossible to engage either officers or privates. Should I not receive them by next post, shall then proceed on to Philadelphia; in the mean time, shall do my utmost to engage men for the service without them. I am, Gentlemen [&c.]

Dudley Saltonstall.


**GURDON SALTONSTALL TO THE CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE OF THE PAY TABLE**

[Extract]

New London Decr 7th 1775.

Gentlemen This addresses you by my Son Gilbert Saltonstall it is impossible for me to wait on you with any Accts at this Juncture, being more than fully Employed with Forts now in Building, and supplying men by Order of Congress for a 20 Gun Ship at Philadelphia, to be Commanded by Capt Dudley Saltonstall who is to appoint all his Officers, and get all his Men in Connectt if possible, as New England Men are prefer’d, refer you to my Son for particulars, it may be the Kings Ships will be here soon and I would not then be absent.

1. Conn. Arch., 1st Series, IX, 593a, ConnSL.

**DR. BENJAMIN GALE TO SILAS DEANE**

[Extract]

Killingworth, 7th Dec., 1775.

Dear Sir, — According to your request I wrote you sometime since respecting our machine, supposing it was gone to the eastward. On finding that on proof of the navigation one instrument failed performing what was expected from it I then by letter acquainted you the proceeding was delayed until that could be repaired; which when done, another proof has been made which answers well, and every trial made requisite to the attempt respecting navigation, and everything answers well, but still, he fails on one account. He
proposes going in the night, on account of safety. He always depends on fox-wood, which gives light in the dark, to fix on the points of the needle of his compass, and in his barometer, by which he may know what course to steer and the depth he is under water, both which are absolute necessity for personal safety of the navigator; but he now finds that the frost wholly destroys that quality in that wood, of which he was before ignorant, and for that reason and that alone he is obliged to desist. He was detained near two months for want of money, and before he could obtain it the season was so far advanced he was, in the manner I have now related, frustrated. I write you this with two views, first that you and those to whom you may have communicated what I wrote, may not think I have imposed upon you an idle story, and in the next place to have you enquire of Dr. Franklin whether he knows of any kind of phosphorus which will give light in the dark and not consume the air. He has tried a candle, but that destroys the air so fast he cannot remain under water long enough to effect the thing. This you may rely upon, he has made every requisite experiment in proof of the machine, and it answers expectations; what I mentioned above is only wanting. . . .

The person, the inventor of this machine, now makes all his affairs a secret even to his best friends, and I have liberty to communicate this much from him only with a view to know if Dr. Franklin knows of any kind of phosphorus that will answer his purpose; otherwise the execution must be omitted until next spring, after the frosts are past. I am therefore to request your strictest silence in that matter.

B. Gale.

2. Bushnell’s submarine “American Turtle.” See Gale to Deane, November 9 and 22, 1775.

COMMISSIONERS FOR FORTIFICATIONS IN THE HIGHLANDS TO NATHANIEL WOODHULL

[Extract] Fort Constitution, Decr. 7th, 1775.

We have been down in the sloop Liberty, examining the river as low as Slaughter’s Landing, and find the depth of water, from there to this post, greatly to exceed the information we had had. We also took a view of Pooploop’s kill, and found its situation the best by much for any defensive works in the Highlands. A little to the north of the house on the hill, is a place where a battery of heavy cannon would obstruct an enemy’s coming up, as it commands the river, down and up, the length of point blank shot. Timber in plenty near, to be had. No enemy can land at Haverstraw, and cross the mountains to annoy it by land. The height of the place, about one hundred feet above the river, and is not much wider over to Anthony’s Nose than at this post. From Pooploop’s kill, we understand there is a tolerable road, and can be made with ease much better, to the West Point; from there, an enemy might bring cannon by land against this post. We beg you will be pleased to lay the above before the Honourable Provincial Congress, and are, sir, [&c.]


New-York, December 7.

We have just heard the following verbal account, brought by the eastern post, viz. — That one of our provincial armed vessels had just taken and brought into ——— a store ship from England, from which they had taken the following articles, said to be as suitable for our present occasion, as if they had been sent according to an invoice from the Continental Congress, and that General Washington, when the post left Cambridge, had sent wagons, &c. to bring them to the camp, viz 30 Tons of cartridges, 2500 Stands of small arms, 2 Brass 24 pounders, 2 Ditto [brass] 18 pounders, 1 13¼ inch mortar, Some small mortars, &c., The whole estimated at 30,000 £. Sterling value.¹

1. The inventory of the Nancy’s cargo varied in each newspaper account.

Minutes of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety¹

[Philadelphia] December 7th.

A number of applications was this day Read for Supplying the officers & men employed on Board the armed Boats with Provisions and other Necessaries, as set forth in an advertisement from this Board the 30th November last.

And Mr. Francis Wade having offered to supply them at the Rate of 4s. 11p man per week, which being the lowest terms,

Resolved, That the said Mr. Francis Wade be, and he is hereby appointed Victualer to the said Officers and Men employed on Board the armed Boats, & the Officers and Men of the Artillery Company in the service of this Province, at the rate of 4s. 11p per week per man, and to Continue the supply for the Space of three Months, unless the men are sooner discharged; and provided he furnishes good and Wholesome Provisions.


Maryland Convention to Richard Harrison¹

Sir. Annapolis 7 Decr 1775.

Your Offer to negociate our public Business in the foreign West Indies is very readily accepted ² and we have no Doubt but that your discreet Management of it will be essentially servicable to your Country — As it is necessary before you enter on this Service that the Terms should be ascertained we now supply the Omission in your proposal as to your own Reward by proposing that you shall have five per Cent on the nett Sales and five per Cent on the Returns of what may be consigned to your Care besides a Reimbursemt of the Expence of Storage if any shall be actually incurred — (And You should not have Cash or Effects in Hand to make pay for them We would have You buy them on your & our Credit & Charter a Vessel to send them in & advise Us that We may immediately make You Remittance for the same —) If these Terms are Satisfactory you will signify the same to Mr [Robert T] Hooe and
from him receive our Instructions by which and such as you shall from Time to Time receive from us you will govern yourself. We are sr [&c.]

[Endorsed] Letter & Instructions to Rd Harrison/ No 1

1. Executive Papers, Box 1, Md. Arch.
2. See Harrison to the Maryland Convention, December 5, 1775.

MARYLAND COUNCIL OF SAFETY TO RICHARD HARRISON

[Annapolis December 7]²

You will proceed in the Sloop [blank] to Martinico, which is to be your place of Residence. & there having disposed of the Cargo, you will purchase on the Credit of this Province

- Gunpowder
- Gunlocks
- Good Muskets fitted with Bayonets.
- Lead. 5 Tons, Salt Petre – Sulphur – Gun flints

In the Purchase of these Articles you will be governed in the Quantity by the Proceeds of the several Cargoes which will be addressed to you by this Province.

You will observe to give the Preference to Gunpowdr & Gunlocks. vizt. to fire Arms. – Lead. Salt Petre, Sulphur & Gun Flints

If you cannot procure the above Articles – or should any Ballance remain [illegible] You will then purchase Medicines according to the List annexed

- Hambro' Oznabrigs
- Russian Shestg
- 100 Bolts Russian Duck
- 100 Do– Raven Duck
- 200 Ps 7/8 Coa[rse] Linnen from 10d to 1/6 P yd
- 100 Do yd wide Do – 12d to 2/6. P yd

In the Purchase of these last Articles, We wish you to give the prefference to Medicines Oznabrigs or light Duck and to proportion the Quantity to the Amt of your Money –

If Coarse Woollens of foreign Manufacture are to be had on reasonable Terms – You may lay out part of your Money (after the purchase of Gunpowder Locks, Guns & Medicines) in these Articles with your Linnens– You will be careful that British Woollens are not imposd on you. –

We wish you to establish a Correspondence with all places by which you may be enabled to execute our Business with Success and to cultivate an Acquaintance with such of the Natives of North America, in whose Discretion and Fidelity to the Common Cause, you can confide. – write Us frequently, And if it should happen that an opportunity should offer to purchase Gun powder Lead, Gun Locks Musketts & Bayonetts Salt Petre or Sulphur [incomplete].

1. Executive Papers, Box 2, Md. Arch. This is a rough draft of the instructions with many interlineations and deletions.
2. The date is assumed upon the basis of the Convention's acceptance of Harrison's proposals on December 7, 1775.
Instructions to Mr. No. Maryland from the Council of Safety of Maryland.

You will proceed in the Stage mentioned in the former Orders of December 7th, 1775, at three hundred pounds. If the Stage, you will proceed on the road or other provisions.

Yours,

[Signature]

[Date]

Extract from the instructions to Richard Harrison from the Maryland Council of Safety, December 7, 1775.
On Application from William Gibs, for Leave to Charter a Vessel in this River, to load with Naval stores, that he has at Cape Lookout & Bogue & intends to bring round here if allowed by this Committee, he having already obtained permission from the Committee of Safety for the District of New Bern, to ship a quantity of Naval Stores that he had cast away on the 2d September last – It is the Opinion of this Committee, that should Mr. Gibbs charter Capt'n Batchelor's Vessel (or any other Vessel) to load with Naval Stores, that the Vessel shall not take said Cargoe on board in this River.

Ordered, That Messrs Henry Young, Geo. Hooper, William Whitfield, Phillip Jones, David Girdwood & Richd Rundle, be requested to join the Gentlemen formerly chosen to Value the Houses &c in Town, & that they be desired to Meet for that purpose on Tuesday the 12th Instant.

Mr President laid before the Council the following copies of letters which he had dispatched this morning, by George Dittinger:

Charles-Town, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Gentlemen—Having received information, that through sickness of some and absence of other members of your board, the intended repairs at Fort Lytleton are scarcely yet begun; and knowing the necessity for putting that place in the best state of defence without further delay, we have judged it necessary, and have accordingly resolved, that Col. Stephen Bull, Thos. Rutledge, and Nath'l Barnwell, esqs., be added to your present number, which we desire you will immediately notify to those gentlemen, and summon a board in order to expedite the work above mentioned, and to carry into execution such other matters as we shall hereafter recommend.

The Scorpion sloop of war lately arrived in Rebellion-Road, having under her command a large transport ship, has been at Bermuda, and at Cape-Fear, from each place she brought off all the cannon that could be taken, and we learn that Capt. Tollemache has orders to seize the cannon wherever he can in all the colonies; no doubt therefore, but that Beaufort will be the next visited, and we are the more apprehensive of this from a seizure of two Bermuda sloops, which was made yesterday by the commodore, one of which has hoisted a pendant, from whence we conclude she is put in commission. From these and other considerations, we recommend that without a minute's delay you cause all the cannon belonging to the fort or town, to be secured by removing them to a distance out of the reach of a man of war's guns and under the protection of a proper body of militia, or even by burying them, if the enemy suddenly
approach. The King’s ships which are at present among us, have no men to spare for enterprizes on land, but if they can work under the protection of their own, they will certainly carry off your cannon.

We also recommend, that you proceed with all possible dispatch to repair the fort according to the plan first adopted by the late Council of Safety, by which the platform was to have been of pine plank, which will certainly be most expeditiously performed and expedition is absolutely necessary; you will erect platforms and mount gun after gun, as you shall be in readiness, two or three or even one of your heaviest cannon, we apprehend may be fired to such advantage as will deter a transport vessel, or even the Scorpion, whose cannon are very light, from attempting to advance. Powder for immediate use in case of need must be had from the six hundred pounds lodged in the hands of the committee at Beaufort, and we hope that before you have mounted all of your cannon, we shall receive such supplies as will enable us to lay in a proper magazine for the fort’s use. By order of the Council of Safety.

Henry Laurens, President.


Charles-Town, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Gentlemen – You are directed to use every means in your power effectually to prevent the loading of vessels in your port, and within your district, with rice, indigo or other produce of this colony, intended for any port or ports, out of the limits thereof, without special permission in writing from the Council of Safety, or the [Provincial] Congress, and particularly you are to see that no vessel even with a permit on any pretence whatever, clear out for any port of Great Britain, Ireland, or any of the British West-Indies, the contrary being expressly ordered by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, who have refused to suffer even such vessels as they have permitted to load to clear out at any of the custom-houses.

Your attention to this notice will be of great moment to the common cause, therefore ’tis particularly enjoined and required.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Henry Laurens, President.

We desire you to circulate the prohibition above-written, in such manner as to prevent the loading of vessels at any of the inlets or private landings.

The Committee at Beaufort.

Charles-Town, Dec. 6th, 1775.

Sir – The Hon. Henry Middleton and John Rutledge, esq., have intimated to us, that you applied in Philadelphia for permission to clear out vessels for Great Britain, in order the more effectually, as you said, to execute the commission of shipping off the produce of this colony for continental service, and that such permission was peremptorily refused.
We have therefore reflected upon your application for the same purpose to this board, and although we did not grant your request as being out of our department, we think it necessary to add, to such observations as were then made, our desire and injunction, that you will not attempt to clear out any vessel for Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Henry Laurens, President.

Capt. Alex. Gillon. Recommended to the Committee at Beaufort.

Michael Bates, overseer upon Mr. John Ash’s plantation near Haddrell’s Point, informed the Council, of a robbery which had last night been committed on the plantation of which he had the charge, by a man-of-war’s boat, with a number of armed men, blacks as well as whites—among the former; Robinson who has the care of the post-house on Sullivan’s Island, and among the latter, one Swan, a mulatto; both whom he declared he perfectly knew.

Messrs. Samuel and Benj. Legare laid a complaint before the Council, of the seizure of a considerable sum of money, belonging to them, out of the sloop Thomas and Stafford, Solomon Gibbs, master, regularly cleared from St. Kitts for this port. And requesting, if they could not otherwise be relieved, to be permitted to make reprisals.

Capt. Jacob Milligan, master of the sloop Hetty, belonging to Messrs. James & Nielson, and Crouch & Gray, of this town, who arrived here yesterday, regularly cleared from Jamaica with rum and sugar, yet seized by Capt. Tollemache of the King’s armed ship Scorpion, attended the Council, and informed, after the circumstances of the seizure of his vessel, that there were a considerable number of slaves upon Sullivan’s Island, and that he learnt huts were building for them in the woods.

Ordered, That the Hon. Wm. H. Drayton and Capt. [Thomas] Savage be a committee to make immediate inquiry into the state of the naval armament of this colony, and to consider of the most effectual and speedy method of manning the same.

1. Collections of the South-Carolina Historical Society, III, 60–64.

PROTEST OF SOLOMON GIBBS AND OTHERS

South Carolina

By this Public Instrument of Protest, be it known and manifest to all Persons, to whom these Presents shall come that on this Day being the Seventh Day of December One Thousand seven hundred & Seventy five, Before me Fenwicke Bull one of his Majestys Justices assigned to keep the Peace and a Notary Public by lawfull Authority appointed, duly Admitted, and sworn personally appeared Solomon Gibbs Master, Thomas Burrows Mate & Hinson Gibbs Mariner, all of and belonging to the Sloop Thomas & Stafford, wholly owned by Elias Young of the Island of Bermuda Mariner, and they being all Severally & duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God made Oath and declared, that being off the bar of Charles Town on the fifth Instant in the forenoon & in Ballast only being then not determined whether to come in here, or proceed to Georgia (Having cleared from the Custom
House in Charles Town; on or about the 24th Day of May 1775 with a Cargo of Rice for Surrinam, which paid the half Subsidy; on the 14th June they arrived in Bermuda, and was there Stopped and detained by the Legislature of that Island, on Account of the Scarcity of Provisions, and on or about the 5th of September they were cleared from Bermuda for Surinam, but some Circumstances happening they altered the Voyage and went to Martinico, and have there delivered the Cargo they called at St Christopher's on their way for Carolina or Georgia, at which ever port they could have procured a Cargo. They were boarded by two officers, Two Pilots, and Sundry Seamen, and other Persons, all of them of and belonging to the Scorpion Sloop of War Commanded by the Honourable John Tollemache, and not withstanding that they were as above and aforesaid legally, and in every respect cleared as is Customary According to the Acts of Navigation, yet they were Seized and Carried, and Moored near unto the said Sloop Scorpion as aforesaid, and from whence (being in Rebellion Road) they can have no redress, or relief, as the Commander of the said Sloop Scorpion will by no Means release and restore the said Sloop Thomas & Stafford, to the Claimants, but is fitting her out as an Armed Sloop for purposes to themselves best and only known –

Wherefore I the said Notary at the Special Instance and request of the said Master Solomon Gibbs, as aforesaid, as well on his own Account, as on Account of the owner Elias Young of the Island of Bermuda Mariner, as also all & every other Person that is or may be interested or concern'd in the said Sloop Thomas and Stafford, do Solemnly protest against the said Honourable John Tollemache Commander of the said Sloop Scorpion herein and as before mentioned for all Losses Damages, Costs, Charges, Detention & Expenses hitherto accrued and Sustained or that may hereafter happen accrue, or be sustained by reason of the premises they these deponants declaring also upon their Solemn Oaths that they do believe the said Sloop Thomas & Stafford to be well worth as she was when taken; Five Thousand Pounds Currency of South Carolina/To be all allowed and recovered in Time and place convenient and of these presents to serve and avail for that purpose as occasion may be or require. Thus was this done and protested in Charles Town aforesaid, In Testimony of the Truth whereof the said Attestants have hereunto set their hands and I the said Notary have also set my Hand and affixed my Seal of office on the Day Month & Year first and before written –

Solomon Gibbs
Thomas Burrows
Hinson Gibbs
Fenwicke Bull J. P. & Notary Public

South Carolina
Charles Town District} ss. By Fenwicke Bull one of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace & a notary Public dwelling in Charles Town –
To all whom it may concern

I do hereby Certify that the aforegoing is a true Copy from the Original Pro- test, made & done before me the 7th Instant – This copy having Four very small interlineations

Given under my hand and Seal this 21st Decr 1775 –

Fenwicke Bull Jus. P. & Notary Public

CERTIFICATION OF LIEUTENANT JOHN FERGUSSON, R.N.¹

I do hereby certify, that at the desire of his Excellency Lord William Campbell, I detained the bearer hereof, Mr. [Matthew] Floyd, two nights, on board his Majesty’s ship Cherokee, under my command; as the circumstance of his coming on board with the messenger of the Council of Safety, made it highly suspicious, that he did not come with any message from his Majesty’s faithful and loyal subjects, in the back part of this Province.

Jno Fergusson

Dated on board his Majesty’s armed ship Cherokee, in Rebellion Road, South- Carolina, 7th Dec. 1775.

APPENDICES
ACCOUNTS FOR SUNDRY EXPENSES RELATIVE TO THE CAPTURED ORDNANCE

Brig Nancy

[No. 169]
Manchester Nover the 29th 1775
the Continentel Army Dr to Vitules and Drink and Lodgin for the prisnors
that Came from on Board the Briganteen Nancy and the Guard over them to
the Amount of one pound thirteen Shilings & ten pence Lawfull money as witness
my hand.
Joseph Whipple Capt.

[Reverse]
Rec'd Beverly 16 Decr 1775 of Wm Bartlett the within Contents in full
John Allen

[No. 171]
Novr the 30th 1775 Salem Company
To Eight bowls Toddyl a /8  £0.5.4
To one Bowle Cherey toddy /9 0.0.9
To ½ Bowle of Chery todey /4 0.0.4
To two Glases of Cherey Rum /4 0.0.4
To Nine mugs greg a /8 0.6.0

Corpl Bena Ward of Salem

[Reverse]
Manchester Decr the 1, 1775 Recd. of Capt William Bartlet the above acct in
full I Say Rec'd By me John Allen

[No. 173] Beverly 30th Novr 1775
Reciev'd of Mr Joseph Baker Eighteen Shillings and two pence Lawfull-Money
for Victueling and refreshment, for fourteen Prisoners & Gaurd from Glouster
to Head-Quarters—
Brig Nancy

John Coles Sargent

[Reverse]
Rec'd of Wm Bartlett the within Contents in full
Decer 12, 1775
Joseph Baker
[No. 175]
Acct of Expences of the Prisoners of the Brigantine from G[l]ouster to Cambridge, takegether with the Guard, out and back again.
To Mr Newhall’s Bill  21 Dinners & Drink £1.9.
Miss Symond’s Bill  3/8 3.8
To Expences upon Return  8/ 8.8

Errors Excepted £2.0.8

Manchester 2d Jany 1776.

[Reverse]
Received the within Contents in full of William Bartlett

[No. 177]
The Younighted Coleneys To John Stevens Jur
To 4 Days Borde for Capt Robert Hunter a 2/8 10.8
8 Days Do for the Mate Mr Hosley 1.1.4
3 Days for A Saylor Lame a 2/ 1.8

1.18.0

Beverly Jany 23 1776
Received the Above of Capt William Bartlet p Me John Stevens Jur

[No. 179]
Salem January 30th 1776
The United Colones to Joshua Pierce
To Boarding Lodging, and Attendance of the Carpenter of the Brigg Nancy Robert Hunter Master During his Sickness from December 28th to Jany. 30th Six Pound one Shilling & Six pence Lawfull Money
Errors excepted pr me Joshua Pierce £6.1.6 Received the Above in full of Wm Bartlett

[No. 181]
United Colonies to Henry Herrick
1775 To Watching & Garding Goods Brought into my Store from Cape Ann out of Brigt Nancy 6 Nights – Two men Each £ 16.
Night a 2/8 1.4.
To Storidge for the Goods 1.16.
To my Attendance in Receiving & deliveg. do 10.
To my Journy to Cape Ann 4.6.

Reced Feby 5th 1776 of William Bartlett the Above in full Beverly

Henry Herrick
[No. 183]
United Colonies to John Lovett
1775 To Carting 6 Bbs Bread & 7 Quts Beef from Beverly to Cape Ann for the Use of the People Guarding Brigt Nancy
Reced the Above in full of William Bartlett
Beverly Febry 1776

[No. 185]
Beverly December 2d 1775.
Reced of Mr Joseph Baker Eight Shillings Lawfull for Vitlitling and Refreshment for the Gard from Head Quarters & Back to Manchester which Garded the Prisoners from Cape Ann pr me John Coles Sargent of Capt Whiples Comp:
[Reverse]
Reced of Wm Bartlett the within Contents in full
Decer 12. 1775

[No. 187]
Manchester Novr the 29 & Decr the 4th 1775
To Vituling and Drink for thirty Eight men to the amount of two pounds five Shillings Law money as witness my hand John Allen
the above acct was in our march to Cape ann and Back on the acct of Beverly Company Capt [Moses] Brown Capt of Said Company
Jefn Groves Leut
[Reverse]
Reced Beverly 16 Decr 1775 of Wm Bartlett the within Contents in full

[No. 189]
Manchester Decr the 4th 1775
Capt Ward
To Eighteen mugs of Flip a /8 £0.12.0
To two mugs Chery toddy a /8 0.1.4
To [twen]ty Seaven & half wt Cher /8 0.18.0
To Twenty two Biscake 0.6.0
To one mug of toddy 0/8 0.0.8
£1.18.0

for the Company from Salem 61 in Number
Brigt Nancy Benjn Ward junr Capt
[Reverse]
Reced Beverly 16 Decer 1775 of Wm Bartlett the within Contents in full

[No. 191]
Received Beverly 16 Decer 1775 of William Bartlett Four pound I. Money in full for Bringing up from Cape Ann to Salem out of Brig Nancy Five hundred Boxes of Musket Balls
William allen
[No. 193]
Dr. The Continent To Samuel Whittemore
To Sundry Supplies for Several Companies, in Protecting and Unlading the
Brigantine Nancy. Delivered as follows (Viz)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Beef</th>
<th>Bread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To John Ward Junr Company</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To William Hoopers</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Brown's</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Stephen Kent's</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Isaac Dodge's</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Savory's</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jewett's</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Eliphalet Spoffard's</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Hill's</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Tod's</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Stephen Adam's</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Abel Kimball's</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Brickett's</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Nowel's</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Timothy Jackman's</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Board the Brig</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Board the Sloop [Polly]</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Board the Schooner [Lee]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Prisoner</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short Weight in Beef  
200  1730  21.10.6
3661  36.12.3

£59.16.1

To Liquor 6.4
To 10 Bushels Potatoes 15.0
To Keeping 6 Horses one Night 12.0

64.8.5

Cr

By 1600 Weight Bread of Colonel [John] Glover 20.0.0
By 985 Weight Beef By Brown and Waters 9.17.0

29.17.0

£34.11.5
Reced Beverly 11th Decer 1775 of William Bartlett Thirty four pound 11/5 in full for the Above Ballance

Sam' Whittemore

[No. 195]
To horse hire to Cambridge 2 Days

\[\frac{1}{2}\] pint Cherry Rum
2 Quarts Oats
To horse keeping at Cambridge
To Supper Lodging Breakfast & 2 Drams
To Oats & Hay in Lynn
To Dinner & Mull’d Wine
To ferrage
1 Dram at Waters’s
To Expences Journey to Cape Ann

\[
\begin{align*}
&0.7 . . . \\
&0.7 . . . \\
&0.5 . . . \\
&4 . . . 3 \\
&3 . . . 0 \\
&0.10 \\
&2 . . . 2 \\
&0.10 \frac{1}{2} \\
&0 . . . 2 \\
&5 . . . 0 \\
\end{align*}
\]

£1 . . . 4 . . . 3\frac{1}{2}

William Bartlett Esqr Dr to Amt of the above Acct Beverly Decemr 12th 1775

Recd the Contents

Stephen Cabot

[Reverse]
wanting of the articles Mr. Cabot bought from Mr. John Sullivan at Philadelphia
1\frac{1}{2} Pnt Cort: Pens 1 Gum Camphor 1 [Gum] myrrhe Turkey Rhubarb – not good

Stepe Cabot

[No. 197]
Reced Beverly 12 Decer 1775 of William Bartlett Four pounds 
Money for Bringing up 197 Boxes of Musket Balls from Cape Ann to Salem out of Brig [Nancy]

John Oake

[No. 199]
Received Beverly 12 Decer 1775 of Wm Bartlett Six pounds 6/8 in full for bringing a Load of Goods out of Brig Nancy from Cape Ann to Salem

Jacob Tewxbury
1342 APPENDICES

[No. 201]
On Account of Sundy Mens Work on Board the Brigganteen Nancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Bragg</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>James Row Junr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Ball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Solomon Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacchaeus Welcome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>David Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Elwell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Caleb Farr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Cook</td>
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<td>James Holland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard True</td>
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<td>Wm McKean</td>
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<td>Wm Rand</td>
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<td>Abraham Wharf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Williams</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Joshua Elwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elisha Brown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saml Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Row</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

47 days 6.5.4

[Reverse]
Reced Beverly 12th Decemr 1775 of William Bartlett the Within Contents in full in Behalf of the People

Sam Whittemore

[No. 203]
1775 The United Colly to Benja Beckford

Decemr To 6 Days work on Board Sloop [Polly] by Andrew Stang

- To Ditto William Pramdel a 2/8 p 0.16.0
- To Ditto John Brigo a 2/8 p 0.16.0
- To Ditto John Johnson a 2/8 0.16.0
- To my time 2 days a 3/0 0.6.0
- To Gs Rum 4/ To two hands 1/2 day 3/ 0.7.0
- To 3 hands to help up the Sloop a /8d 0.2.0

Carrying Load Goods from Cape Ann to North Bridge in Prize Sloop £3.19.0

[Reverse]
Received Beverly Decemr 16 1775 of William Bartlett the within Contents in full pr Benj Beckford
APPENDICES

[No. 205]
The United Colonies of america to Jno Glover

1775

Decbr 2  To Sundry Expenscs Self & Major [William Raymond] Lee from Cambridge to Cape Ann to Protect the Landing & Sending forward the Military Stores tacking in the Brigg from London by Capt. Manly

15 To Sundry Expencies Horses &c Carring Col. [Moses] Kirkland, Son, Capt [John] Atkinson and Mr Husties Prisoners p Sloop betsey Tacking by Capt Manly to Head Quarters

To ditto Newhall for Expencis Betseys Crew pr the officers of the Guards receipt

\[ \begin{align*}
8 & .6 .10\frac{1}{2} \\
6 & .9 .3\frac{1}{2} \\
18 & .4 \\
\end{align*} \]

\[ \text{£15}.14.6 \]

The Contents rcvd of Capt. Willim Bartlett

Decer 18, 1775

[2. The two last items did not relate to the Nancy]

[No. 207]
The United Colonies To William Palfrey

1775

Decr 8  To my Expences to, & at Cape Ann, Beverly & Salem, by Order of his Excelly General Washington to take Charge of the Cargo of the Ordnance Prize Brig

\[ \text{£6}.14.6 \]

[Reverse]

Capt Bartlett Please to pay the Contents to Colo Moylan & You'll oblige Yours

Wm Palfrey

[No. 209]

United Colonies To Moses Brown

Dr

Paid for horse to Head Quarts Express with Brigg Nancy's Papers Horse Keeping 8 Knights a 2/

8 Days - Expences to Cambridge & at Cape Ann Time at Cambridge

\[ \begin{align*}
0 & .12.0 \\
0 & .16.0 \\
1 & .4 .4 \\
4 & .0 \\
\end{align*} \]

\[ \text{£2}.16.4 \]

Reced Contents p M Brown

1. Prizes and Captures, LC. Source includes accounts of William Bartlett, General Washington's agent at Beverly, to March 1, 1776. Each account is numbered. Those relating to the Nancy begin with No. 169, and continue in odd numbers, through No. 209.
### An Account of the Imports into this Port from Great Britain & Ireland, 1773

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Mention Mailed</th>
<th>Nature of Mails</th>
<th>Weight in Pounds</th>
<th>Land Port</th>
<th>Ship Port</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
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**Extracts from the “Records of the Port of Roanoke,” North Carolina**
APPENDIX B

RECORDS OF THE PORT OF ROANOKE, NORTH CAROLINA

[Extract]

[Port Records selected for use in this Appendix begin in December 1774 and are confined to the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, southern Europe, and the West Indies. The format of the original manuscript has been altered for printing considerations. Two pages of the document are reproduced opposite.]

Memorandum On the 9th May 1774 I entered on the Office of Collector of this Port under an appointment of his Excellency the Governor, in consequence of the resignation of the said Office by Mr McCulloh to the Lords of the Treasury. Ja* Iredell.

An Account of all Ships and Vessels which have entered into this Port from Great Britain & Ireland in the Quarter ending the 5th day of January 1775.

[1774]
Decr 6 Commerce, Brig, 70 tons, Richd Kenyon, master, from Liverpool, 1 bale contg 6 ps qy 5.2.7 Ells German linen, 36 dozen bottled beer q 7.6.8 common green glass, 10.1.5 flint glass, 500 ps earthen ware, 30 C wor hose, 20 lb mustard, 12 ps cotton & linen check, 2 C haberdashery, 17 ps printed cotton & linen q 248 square yards - 1480 bushels white Salt.

7 Jeanie, Ship, 70 tons, John [Heastie], master, from Greenock, 4 bales, 1 box, & 1 cask contg 1800 lb woolens, 100 lb pepper, & 6 demie Cambricks.

[Memo] On the 30 Decr William Knight Esq. entered on the Office of Comptroller of this Port, under a deputation from the Honorable the Commissioners. Quarter ending the 5th day of April 1775.

[1775]
Jany 30th Bell, Ship, 90 Tons, Francis Ritchie, master, from Glasgow; Ballast only.

Feby 4th Peggy, Ship, 100 Tons, W. Paton Junr, master, from Leith, 36 casks contg 166 dozen & a half bottles q. 42072 gallons Portugal Wine, 45 dozen quart bottles British Beer, 10 dozen Aqua-vita shrub[s] 40 m British Bricks, 8 C wor [worsted] hose, 1 bale contg 12 ps q. 1514 yards linen value 6d & not exceeding 18d p yard, 1 box contg 10 ps q. 250 yards fine linen.2

1345
April 1st  *Lilly*, Do [Ship], 130 tons, Wm Dunlap, master, from Glasgow, Ballast only.

Quarter ending the 5th day of July 1775.

April 29th  *Larke*, Brig, 105 Tons, John Fulton, master, from Glasgow & Rotterdam, Ballast

May 3d  *Hopewell*, Do [Brig], 50 Tons, Jos. Barber, master, from Poole, 527 yds British linen, & 520 yds Irish linen value 6d & not exceeding 18d p yard, 293 yds stript & chequered linen, not exceeding 18d, & under 7d yard, 300 square yards painted or stained paper for hangings, 136 yards printed cotton & linen, 6.1.13 cheese, 165 yards British sail cloth, one ton oakhum, 10 nets, 12 dozen lines, 32 doz twine, 84 lb tin ware, 18 Garments, 6 dozen pair worsted hose, a Chair & Harness, 1772 [wegt] Salt. 64¾ yards Irish linen value 6d & not exceeding 18d p yard.

[May] 6  *Bachelor*, Ship, 160 tons, Geo Barclay, master, from Leith, 13 cloth packs [illegible] contg 2638 yds Linen val. 6d & not exceeding 18d p yard, 13 [ps] contg 3754 yds chequered & stript linen value 7d & not exceeding 18d p yard, 3 ps qy 70 yards fine linen, 5 ps q. 30 yds broad cloth, 13 doz. silk garters, 7 lb stitching silk, 132 yds shalloons, 210 yards Manchester cotton, 12 pair cotton hose, 8 pair worsted hose, a parcel haberdashery val. £17.12, a parcel hard ware value £14.17.6. 6 ps [wor]king Breeches pieces, 22 yards buckram, 12 dozen worsted Garters, 267 feet common glass, 155 feet crown glass, 7 doz. spades, 2 [do]zen scythes, 20 dozen scythe stones, 7 C nails, 3 dozen locks, 30 lb flint glass, 50 dozen & 6 bottles strong beer, & 12 dozen empty bottles [illegible] 12.3.12 British Green Glass.

May 16  *Hunter*, Brig, 100 Tons, John Robinson, master from Glasgow, Ballast only

do  *St Andrew*, Ship, 100 tons, Jas Morrison, master, from Greenock, Ballast only.

24  *Musgrave*, Brig, 96 Tons, Richard Sibson, master, from Dublin, Ballast only

do  *Shaw*, Do [Brig], 115 Tons, Jona Bowman, master, from Whitehaven, Ballast only.

do  *Hope*, Do [Brig], 80 Tons, Saml Waters, master, from Poole, Ballast only.

June 22d  *Active*, Do [Brig], 100 Tons, Joshua Studholme, master, from Whitehaven & Dublin, Ballast only.

26  *Two Brothers*, Do [Brig], 110 Tons, Peter Scott, master, from London, Ballast only.

30  *Eli[ز]abeth*, Do [Brig], 100 Tons, And Peddie, master, from Dundee, Ballast only.

July 3d  *Sisters*, Ship, 120 Tons, Jas How, master, from Glasgow & Morleaux, Ballast only.
Quarter ending the 10th day of October 1775.

July 17th  Jeanie, Brig, 70 Tons, John Heastie, master, from Whitehaven, Ballast only.
August 28th  Virginia, Ship, 150 Tons, Alexr. Thomson, master, from Glasgow, Ballast only.
Sepr 7th  Friendship, Brig, 100 tons, David Wilson, master, from London, Ballast only.
18th  Homer, Snow, 100 tons, John Dunnet, master, from London, Ballast only.
30  Experiment, Brig, 106 tons, Hugh Orr, master, from Glasgow, Ballast only.
October 2  Joseph, Do [Brig], 60 tons, Emp. Mosely, master, from Liverpool, 2400 bushels Salt.

Quarter ending the 5th day of January 1776.

Nil.

An Account of all Ships & Vessels which have entered inwards into the Port of Roanoke from the Southern parts of Europe, Africa, & the West Indies, in the Quarter ending the 5th January 1775.

[1774–1775]

Decr 3  Betsey, Do [Brig], 15 tons, Abm Eve, master, from St Eustatia & Soltitudos, 10 barrels foreign brown sugar, 1400 bus Salt 23c–3–5 foreign brown Sugar.
6  Swan, Sloop, 18 tons, Levi Luther, master, from Cape Nichola Mole, Ballast only.
7  Betsey, Schr, 35 tons, John Norcom, master, from St Eustatia Barbadoes, 30 hhds Rum 2 hhds & 2 bbs Musco Sugar, 2700 galls Rum, 21c.1q. 20lb British Brown Sugar, 107800 Shingles, 1 Keg honey and a parcel live Stock part of his outward bound Cargo from North Carolina. — cleared out 28 Jany 1775.

do  Neptune, Brig, 70 tons, Jas Butcher, master, from Barbadoes, 33 hhds Rum, 2 hhds Musco Sugar, 2970 gals Rum, 17c.3q.12lb British Brown Sugar, cleared out 25th Jany 1775
15  Francis, Sloop, 40 Tons, Jas Robinson, master, from Barbadoes & St Martins, 11 hhds Rum, 990 galls Rum, 1000 bus Salt, 10 Negroes, cleared out 22d Feby

do  James, Do [Sloop], 40 tons, Alexr Gillies, master, from Jamaica, Ballast only.
19  Two Brothers, Do [Sloop], 55 Tons, Thos Kent, master, from Barbadoes, 10 hhds Rum, 990 galls Rum, cleared out 26th Jany 1775

Dec. 26  Industry, Do [Sloop], 15 Tons, Jos Meredith, master, from Antigua, 15 hhds Rum, 2 Hhds & 4 bbs Brown Sugar, 1350 galls Rum 25c.0q.6lb British Brown Sugar, cleared out 11 July 1775
27 Polly, Schr 35 Tons, Baily Evans, master, from Antigua, 20 hhds Rum, 2 hhds brown Sugar, 1800 galls Rum, 17C.3q.12lb British Brown Sugar, do [cleared out] 27 Jany 1775

Jany 2 Polly, Sloop, 20 Tons, Rob Decrow, master, from Dominica, 19 barrels of Pork, being part of his outward bound Cargo there from here.

Jany 2 Collector, Schr., 50 tons, Rob Knox, master, from St Thomas's, Ballast only

Quarter ending 5 April 1775.

Jany 6th Active, Schr 15 Tons, Tho Crickett, master, from Antigua, 22 hhds 1980 gals Rum

13 Polly, Sloop, 30 Tons, Danl Cartwright, master from St Christophers, Ballast only.

30 Sally, Brig, 20 Tons, Tho Neilson, master, from Jamaica, punches 3, casks 9, 700 galls Rum, cleared out 25th Feb 1775.

do Tobago, Do [Brig], 76 Tons, Danl Cumming, master, from Antigua, 6 hhds, 540 Gals Rum do [cleared out] 15th March.

do Girzie, Do [Brig], 101 Tons, John Sprut, master, from Antigua, Ballast only.

31st Betsey, Brig, 80 tons, Saml Butler, master, from St Christophers, Ballast only

Feb 8th Betsey, Do [Brig], 75 tons, Moses Brown, master, from St Christophers, 1 hhd, 100 galls Rum and Ballast, cleared out 18th Feb

27 Johnston, Do [Brig], 60 Tons, John Dunlop, master, from Jamaica, Ballast only.

March 1 Defiance, Sloop, 35 Tons, Saml Hatch, master, from Antigua, 9 hhds, 810 galls Rum, 5 bbs, 38C 3q 201b British Brown Sugar, cleared out 15th March

3d Lord Marchmont, Schr, 70 tons, Geo. Oakes, master, from Antigua, 9 hhds, 810 galls Rum, 20 bbs 35C 2q 24lb British Brown Sugar, cleared out 21st March

9 Buncombe, Do [Schr], 30 Tons, Peter Murray, master, St Christophers, 6 hhds Rum, cleared out 6th July.

10 Hawk, Brig, 100 Tons, Tho Tingey, master, from Antigua, 9 hhds, 810 galls Rum, 2 hhds, 1 bbl 19C 2q 16lb British Brown Sugar, 1 hhd Wine legally imported into Antigua, & duty paid there, cleared out 9th May.

13 Squirrel, Sloop, 20 tons, David Bowers, master, from Jamaica, 1 hhd Rum, 2 hhds 8 trs British Brown Sugar, cleared out 13th April – the Rum exposed.

15 Polly, Schr, 50 Tons, Henderson Lutens, master, from St Thomas’s, Ballast only.
16  Nancy, Sloop, 45 Tons, William Lilly, master, from St Croix, Ballast only.
17  Betsey, Brig, 35 Tons, Jas Wilson, master, from Grenada, Ballast only.
29  Betsey, Schr, 35 tons, Peter Rose, master, from St Croix, Ballast only.

March 31st  Britania, Sloop, 17 Tons, Seth Talbot, master, from Hispaniola, 2 hhds, 200 galls Melasses, 2 Negroes, 1 Barrel for brown sugar, y, 200 lb.

April 5  Land Packet, Brig, 60 tons, Joshua Moore, master, from Tortola & Turks Island, 8 hhds, 720 galls Rum, 5 hhds 37c 2q 0lb British Brown Sugar, 1400 bushels Salt, cleared out 24th May.

Quarter ending the 5th day of July 1775.

April 7th  Hope, Snow, 120 Tons, Philip Flin, master, from St Eustatia, Ballast only.
10  Polly, Brig, 60 tons, Rob. Thurston, master, from Jamaica, Ballast only.
17  James, Sloop, 40 Tons, Alexr Gillies, master, from Jamaica, 14 hhds, 1260 galls Rum, cleared out 3d May
do  Betsey, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, Geo. Ranklin [Rankin], master, from Barbados, 9 hhds Rum, do [cleared out] 6th June
18  Eagle, Do [Sloop], 25 Tons, Peter Simon, master, from St Lucia, Ballast only.
do  Polly, Schr, 35 tons, Baily Evans, master, from St. Vincents, 5 hhds, 450 galls Rum, do [cleared out] 5th August.
24  Betsey, Brig, 50 tons, John Kennedy, master, from St Eustatia, Ballast only.

May 1st  Betsey, Schr, 35 Tons, John N[u]com, master, from Jamaica, 2 hhds Melasses.
do  Fish-hawk, Do [Schr], 30 Tons, John Phillips, master, from St Christophers, Ballast only.
do  Little Hester, Sloop, 10 tons, Danl Wilmot, master, from Jamaica, Ballast only.
do  Molly & Sally, Schr, 50 tons, And. Donaldson, master, from Jamaica Ballast only.
2  Polly, Sloop, 20 Tons, Rob. Decrow, master, from Jamaica, 8 hhds 720 galls Rum, 1 hhd British Brown Sugar, cleared out 13th May.
4  Two Brothers, Do [Sloop], 55 tons, Tho. Kent, master, from Montserrat, 24 hhds 2160 galls Rum, do [cleared out] 29th May
Polly, Do [Sloop], 30 tons, Danl Cartwright, master, from St Christophers, 34 hhds 3060 galls Rum, do [cleared out] 19th June.

No Carolina Trader, Schr, 30 Tons, Abm Eve, master, from St Croix, Ballast only

Penelope, Sloop, 25 Tons, Edwd Herbert, master, from Montserrat, 22 hhds 1980 galls Rum, cleared out 9th Sept.

June 5th


do Commerce, Brig, 70 Tons, Rd Kenyon, master, from Montserrat, 49 hhds, 4418 galls Rum, 3 hhds 32C 0q 16 lb British Brown Sugar, do [cleared out] 29 June

Martin, Schr, 40 Tons, Rob. [D]ennis, master, from Jamaica, 4 hhds, 360 galls Rum, 3 hhds British Brown Sugar, 2 Tons Ebony, do [cleared out] 14th Augt.

July 5

Betsey, Schr, 35 Tons, Peter Rose, master, from St Croix, Ballast only.

July 13

Tristram, Sloop, 15 Tons, Archd Sharp, master, from St Martins, Ballast only.

Quarter ending the 10th day of October 1775.

July 12th

John, Schr, 60 Tons, Ambrose James, master, from Dominica & St Eustatia, 20 casks, 1500 galls Rum, 300 bus[hels] Salt, 3 barrels from brown Sugar wt 5–1–12 cleared out 28th July.

do Sally third, Sloop, 45 Tons, Allen Hallett, master, from St Croix, 3 tierces from brown Sugar, wt 22–1–8

do Lord Marchmont, Schr, 70 Tons, Geo. Oaks, master, from Dominica, 10 hhds, 750 galls Rum, cleared out 24th July.

27 Royal Exchange, Ship, 126 Tons, Rob Davison [Robert Davidson], master, from Antigua, 32 hhds, 2880 galls Rum, 5 hhds 1 tr 1 bb 50C 0q 0lb British Brown Sugar, cleared out 1st Septr

Aug. 7

Two Brothers, Sloop, 55 Tons, Tho. Kent, from Antigua, Ballast only.

do Polly, Brig, 61 tons, Robert Thurston, master, from Antigua, Ballast only.

do Betsey, Schr 20 Tons, Jas Robinson, master, from St Eustatia, Ballast only.

do Elizabeth, Schr, 30 Tons, James Wats [Watts], master, from St Christophers, Ballast only.

10 Lucretia, Sloop, 22 tons, Wm Barron, master, from St Eustatia, Ballast only.
Sally, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, Saml Lyon, master, from Tortola, 7 hhds, 630 galls Rum, cleared out 20th August

Elizabeth, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, John Chase, master, from Isle of May, 12 Barrels Herrings shipped from this Port in the same bottom the 5th June last.

Sept. 16
Boyd, Brig, 60 Tons, Jas Templeman, from Cadiz, Ballast only.

Molly & Sally, Schr, 50 Tons, And. Donaldson, master, from Jamaica, 4 hhds, 360 galls Rum & 5 planks of Mahogany

Hannah, Sloop, 30 Tons, Wm Walter Humphreys, master, from St Croix, Ballast only.

Buncombe, Schr, 30 Tons, John McRohon, master from Antigua, Ballast only.

Quarter ending the 5th day of January, [1776]

Oct. 28th
Tristram, Sloop, 15 tons, Archd Sharp, master, from Antigua, Ballast only.


Novr 1
King Fisher, Sloop, 30 Tons, Lot Strange, master from St Christophers, 8 hhds, 720 galls Rum, cleared out 10th Nov. 1775.

Thomas, Do [Sloop], 15 Tons, Nathl Boush, master, from St Eustatia, Ballast only.

Betsey, Schr, 35 Tons, Peter Rose, master, from St Croix, Ballast only.

Decr 15th
Johnston, Brig, 60 Tons, W. Cunningham, master, from Jamaica, Ballast only.

Polly, Schr, 50 Tons, Henderson Lu[t]en, master, from St Thomas's, Ballast only

Charming Betsey, Brig, 100 Tons, Alexr Stockdale, master, from Cape Nichola Mole, Ballast only.

Quarter ending the 6th day of April 1776

Jany 13
Rebecca, Sloop, 30 Tons, Bassett Mosely, master, from Jamaica, 9 hhds 810 galls Rum, 17 hhds, 5trs 3 bbs British Brown Sugar

Elizabeth, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, John Chase, master, from St Croix, Ballast only.

King Fisher, Do [Sloop], 30 tons, Lot Strange, master, from St Christophers, 3 hhds Rum, duties paid 22d March.

Franklin, Do [Sloop], 22 Tons, Joseph Bagley, master, from St Thomas's, Ballast only.

Betsey, Schr, 35 tons, John Gale, master, from Cape Nicola Mole, Ballast only.
An Account of all Ships & Vessels which have cleared outwards from the Port of Roanoke to Great Britain & Ireland in the Quarter ending the 5th day of January 1775.

[1774]

Decr. 2  
Sisters, Ship, 120 Tons, Jas Herr, master, for Glasgow, 704 bbs Tar, 6 bbs Pitch, 90 bbs Turpentine, 3500 Staves & heading, 163475 lb Tobacco

Quarter ending the 5th day of April 1775.

Jany 7  
Two Brothers, Brig, 110 Tons, Peter Scott, master, for London, 12 bbs Turpentine, 60 m Staves & heading, 42 ps Indian drest Deer Skins, 337 tr Bees wax

21  
Jeanie, Do [Brig], 70 Tons, John Heastie, master, for Greenock, 1081 bbs Tar, 42 bbs Turpentine, 104 barrels Green Tar.

25  
Neptune, Do [Brig], 70 Tons, Jas Butcher, master, for Greenock, 668 bbs Tar, 25 bbs Pitch, 12 bbs Turpentine, 1500 [m] Staves & heading, 99 barrels Green Tar.

Feb'y 20  
Joseph, Do [Brig], 60 Tons, Emp. Mosely, master, for Liverpool, 500 bbs Tar, 16100 Staves & heading

March 10  
Peggy, Ship, 100 Tons, W. Paton, Junr, master, for Leith, 1600 bbs Tar, 6 m Staves & heading, 1 hhd contg 7 bushels rice.

15  
Tobago, Brig, 75 Tons Danl Guming, master, for London, 1000 bbs Tar, 5 m Staves & heading

23  
Girzie, Do [Brig], 101 Tons, John Sprut, master, for Bristol, 1100 bbs Tar

April 3d  
Bell, Ship, 90 Tons, Fras Ritchie, master, for Hull, 1284 bbs, 16 gr. Tar, 39 ps oak plank & boards, 6800 Staves & heading.

Quarter ending the 5th day of July 1775.

May 13th  
Lilly, Ship, 130 Tons, Wm Dunlop, master, for Glasgow 12 m Staves & heading, 786 ps, 300 lb Raw Deer Skins, 305 hogsheads Tobacco contg 333656 lb.

20  
Larke, Brig. 105 Tons, John Fulton, master, for Hull, 1208 bbs Tar, 192 bbs Turpentine, 2600 ps Staves & heading.

June 5  
Bachelor, Ship, 160 tons, Geo. Barclay, junr, master, for Leith, 1019 bbs 59 gr Tar, 229 bbs Turpentine, 15 m Staves & heading, 53 ps 160 lb Raw Deer Skins, 40 hhds Tobacco 43084 lb – 4 bbs Sprits Turpentine, 1 bbl snake root.

12  
Hunter, Brig, 100 Tons, John Robinson, master, for Glasgow, 5100 ps Staves & heading, 245 hhds Tobacco.
15 St. Andrew, Ship, 100 Tons, Jas Morrison, master, for Greenock, 1359 bbs Tar, 40 bbs Pitch, 201 bbs Turpentine, 2050 ps Staves & heading

17 Hope, Snow, 120 Tons, Philip Flin, master, for Whitehaven, 1222 bbs Tar, 170 bbs Turpentine, 5500 Staves & heading.

27 Hope, Brig, 80 Tons, Saml Waters, master, for Poole, 680 bbs Tar, 200 bbs Turpentine, 6 m Staves & heading, 25 cheeses impd here in the Hopewell, Joseph Barber, M't from Poole, 3d May last.

29 Commerce, Do [Brig], 70 Tons, Richd Kenyon, master, for Liverpool, 300 bbs Tar, 20 m Staves & heading.

July 4th Musgrove, Brig, 90 Tons, Richd Sibson, master, for London, 780 bbs, 120 gr Tar, 300 bbs Turpentine, 6530 ps Staves & heading.

4 Shaw, Do [Brig], 115 Tons, Jona Bowman, master, for London, 1130 bbs Tar, 11 bbs Turpentine, 14 ps q 233 feet pine plank & boards, 5350 staves & heading.

Quarter ending the 10th day of October 1775.

July 6th Sisters, Ship, 120 Tons, Jas Herr, master, for Glasgow, 1100 bbs Common Tar, 1000 Staves & heading, 86 hhds Tobacco

8 Two Brothers, Brig, 110 Tons, Peter Scott, master, for Hull, 245 bbs Green Tar, 800 bbs Common Tar, 15 bbs Pitch, 250 bbs Turpentine, 1500 ft pine boards, 15 m Staves & heading.

14 Active, Do [Brig], 40 Tons, J. Studholme, master, for Whitehaven, 1150 bbs Common Tar, 70 bbs Turpentine, 560 ft pine plank & boards, 5 m Staves & heading.

20 Elizabeth, Brig, 100 Tons, And. Peddie, master, for Dundee, 12 m Staves & heading, 120 hhds Tobacco

28 Charmg Betsey, Do [Brig], 50 Tons, John Boyce, master, for London, 206 bbs Green Tar, 350 bbs Common Tar, 120 bbs Turpentine

Augt 8 Hopewell, Do [Brig], 50 Tons, Jos. Barber, master, for Poole, 26 bbs Green Tar, 290 bbs Common Tar, 27 bbs Pitch, 400 bbs Turpentine, 8 m Staves & heading, 30 ps Raw Deer Skins, 136½ yds printed cotton & linen, 300 sq. yds painted or stained paper for hangings, 165 yds British sail cloth, 1 ton oakhum, 15 nets, 12 doz lines, 32 doz twine, 86 G tin ware, 18 Garments, 6 pr worsted hose, & a chair & harness impd in the same from Poole 3d May last.

14 Jeanie, Brig, 70 tons, John Hastie, master, for Greenock, 240 bbs common Tar, 60 bbs Turpentine, 9 m Staves & heading, 180 hhds 204370 lb Tobacco
Polly, Do [Brig], 60 Tons, Robt Thurston, master, for Liverpool, 816 bbs Common Tar, 166 bbs Turpentine, 463 lb Bees wax

Sept. 1st Royal Exchange, Ship, 125 Tons, R. Davison, master, for London, 52 bbs Green Tar, 630 bbs Common Tar, 86 bbs Pitch, 669 bbs Turpentine

do Neptune, Brig, 70 Tons, Jas Butcher, master, for Greenock, 39 bbs Green Tar, 254 bbs Common Tar, 389 bbs Turpentine, 5400 Staves & heading, 104 Oars.

9 Margaret & Mary, Do [Brig], 130 Tons, Geo Izab, master, for Leith, 985 bbs Common Tar, 10 [&] 13 bbs Pitch, 335 bbs Turpentine, 200 bus[hels] Flax Seed

do Peggy, Brig, 102 Tons, Rob. Thurston, master, for Glasgow, 60 bbs Turpentine, 10 m Staves & heading, 192 hhds Tobacco

do Friendship, Brig, 100 Tons, David Milne, master, for London, 770 bbs Common Tar, 230 bbs Turpentine, 5500 Staves & heading.

Oct. 3d Experiment, Brig, 106 Tons, Hugh Orr, master, for Whitehaven, 52 bbs Green Tar, 631 bbs Common Tar, 86 bbs Pitch, 665 bbs Turpentine

An Account of all Ships and Vessels which have cleared outwards from the Port of Roanoke to the Southern parts of Europe, Africa, & the West Indies in the Quarter ending the 5th January 1775.

[1774]

Decr 3d Buncombe, Schr, 30 Tons, John McCrehon, master, for Antigua, 260 bus[hels] Pease, 50 m Shingles, 6 m Staves & heading, 50 bbs herr[in]gs

12 Defiance, Sloop, 35 Tons, Saml Hatch, master, for Antigua, 9 m Shingles, 27 m Staves & heading

14 Betsey, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, Geo. Rankin, master, for Barbadoes, 8 bbs Beef & Pork, 1450 bus[hels] Indian Corn, 20 bus[hels] Pease, 5 bbs Pitch, 22 bbs Turpentine, 8 m Shingles, 10 bbs herr[in]gs

15 Martha, Brig, 67 Tons, Jona Parsons, master, for Gibraltar, 47 m Staves & heading, 2 c Bees wax

24 Endeavour, Sloop, 30 Tons, Phineas Gilbert, master, for Barbadoes, 2600 bus Indian Corn

do Dolphin, Schr, 30 Tons, Robert Hosea, master, for Cape Nichola Mole, 30 m Shingles, 15 m Staves & headings & live stock

Decr 29 Polly, Do [Schr], 50 Tons, Hend. Lu[t]en, master, for St Thomas's, 200 bus Pease, 20 m Shingles, 25 m Staves & heading, 44 bbs herr[in]gs

30 Fanny, Brig, 90 Tons, J. Cuningham, master, for Antigua, 20 m Shingles, 70 m Staves & heading.
Decemr 28th *Desire*, Sloop, 60 Tons, Benj. Thacher, master, for Jamaica, 40 m Shingles, 25 m Staves & heading & a quantity of live stock.

[Jany] 3d *Polly*, Brig, 61 Tons, Rob. Thurston, master, for Jamaica, 20 m Shingles, 50 m Staves & heading, 4 m feet Scantling

Quarter ending the 5th April 1775.

1775

Jany 6 *Conway*, Ship, 150 Tons, Geo. Knight, master, for Jamaica, 250 m Shingles, 130 m Staves & heading.

7 *Eagle*, Sloop, 25 Tons, Peter Simon, master, for Grenada, 1000 bus Indian Corn, 500 bus of Pease & Beans, 30 m Shingles, 20 m Staves & heading, 50 bbs herr[ing]s

11 *Penelope*, Do [Sloop], 25 Tons, Edwd Herbert, master, for Barbadoes, 30 bbs Beef & Pork, 1000 bus Indian Corn, 400 bus Pease & Beans, 10 bbs Tar, 7 bbs Pitch, 7 m Shingles, 4 m Staves & heading.

13 *James*, Do [Sloop], 40 Tons, Alex. Gillies, master, for Jamaica, 675 bus Indian Corn, 10 bbs Tar, 12200 Shingles, 17 m Staves & heading.

16 *Two Brothers*, Sloop, 55 Tons, Tho. Kent, master, for Antigua, 100 bus Pease & Beans, 40 m Staves & heading & live stock.

24 *Martin*, Schr, 40 Tons, Rob. Linnir, master, for Jamaica, 12 bbs Beef & Pork, 500 bus Indian Corn, 175 bus Pease & Beans, 395 feet pine plank & boards, 24 m Shingles, 1 m Staves & heading, 280 bbs herr[ing]s, 2 barrels w. 220 lb Tobacco, & live stock.

26 *Collector*, Do [Schr], 50 Tons, Jos. Bagley, master, for St Thomas's, 4 m pine plank & boards, 50 m Shingles, 20 m Staves & heading, 3 m Scantling.

do

27 *Polly*, Schr, 35 Tons, Baily Evans, master, for Antigua, 5 bbs Beef & Pork, 100 bus Pease & Beans, 6 m Shingles, 24 m Staves & heading, & a quantity of live stock.

28 *Betsey*, Do [Schr], 35 Tons, John Norcom, master, for Jamaica, 30 bbs Beef & Pork, 402 bus Indian Corn, 50 bus Pease & Beans, 29 m Staves & heading, 5 bbs herr[ing]gs, 13 boxes candles, & live stock.

Feb 1st *Betsey*, Brig, 50 Tons, John Kennedy, master, for St Eustatia, 2 m Hoops, 150 m Shaingles, 12 m Staves & heading.

17 *Commerce*, Do [Brig], 70 Tons, Ad Kenyon, master, for Antigua, 76½ bbs Beef & Pork, 1280 bus Indian Corn, 377 bus Pease & Beans, 15 bbs Tar, 15 bbs Pitch, 2 bbs Turpentine, 4 m Hoops, 10 m Shingles, 14½ m Staves & heading.
18 Betsey, Do [Brig], 75 Tons, Moses Brown, master, for Cadiz, 46½ m Staves & heading.

20 Tristram, Sloop, 15 Tons, Archd Sharp, master, for Antigua, 1000 bus Indian Corn, 250 bus Pease & Beans, 3400 Hoops, 20 m Shingles

21 Fame, Do [Sloop], 40 Tons, Richd Weeden, master, for Jamaica, 400 bus Indian Corn, 10 bbs Tar, 10 bbs Pitch, 5 bbs Turpentine, 26 m Shingles, 13 m Staves & heading, 10 bbs herr[ing]s, a quantity of live stock.

22 Pompey, Brig, 60 Tons, Jos. Gardner, master, for Lisbon, 620 galls New England Rum, 114 gal West India Rum, 40 m Staves & headings, 1 ton hollow Iron ware, 6 hhds N E, & 1 hhd W. India Rum.

22 Francis, Do [Sloop], 40 Tons, Edwd King, master, for Barbadoes, 12 bbs Beef & Pork, 3199 bus Indian Corn, 106 bus Pease & Beans, 15 bbs Tar, 3 bbs Pitch, 6 bbs Turpentine, 26 m Shingles, 50 bbs herr[ing]gs

do William, Do [Sloop], 35 Tons, Christr Clark, master, for Antigua, 500 bus Indian Corn, 150 m Shingles, 7 m Staves & heading, 60 bbs do [herrings]

25 Sally, Brig, 20 Tons, Tho. Nelson, master, for Jamaica, 17 bbs Tar, 12 bbs Pitch, 23 m Staves & heading, 6 Casks Rum imp[orte]d in the same from Jamaica.

March 10 No Carolina Trader, Schr, 30 Tons, Abm Eve, master, for St Christophers, 10 m pine plank & boards, 10 m Shingles, 20 m Staves & heading.

18 Penelope, Brig, 150 Tons, Jas Todd, master, for Granada, 615 bus Indian Corn, 600 bus Pease & Beans, 26 bbs Tar, 15 bbs Turpentine, 3 m pine plank & boards, 4 m Hoops, 130 m Shingles, 33 m Staves & heading, 60 bbs herr[ing]gs, 3 m feet oak & pine plank, 44522 f[t]. scantling, 50 handspikes, 2 masts, [illegible], & 120 boat oars.

20 Lord Marchmont, Schr, 70 Tons, Geo. Oaks, master, for Barbadoes, 160 m Shingles, 27 m Staves & heading

25 Johnston, Brig, 60 Tons, W. Cuningham, master, for Antigua, 11 m Shingles, 47½ Staves & heading.

Quarter ending the 5th day of July 1775.

April 7 Polly, Schr, 50 Tons, Hend. Lu[t]en, master, for St Thomas's, 587 bus Indian Corn, 197 bus Pease & Beans, 16 m Shingles, 19½ m Staves & heading, 50 bbs herr[ing]gs

do Betsey, Brig, 80 tons, Saml Butler, master, for Antigua, 2500 bus Indian Corn, 15 bbs Tar, 15 bbs Pitch, 20 bbs Turpentine, 10 m Hoops, 60 m Staves & heading
May 9

Defiance, Schr, 30 Tons, Jon. King, Junr, Antigua, 100 m Shingles, 7 m Staves & heading.

Betsey, Do [Schr], 35 Tons, Peter Rose, master, for Antigua, 2 m pine plank & boards, 29 m Staves & heading.

13

Squirrel, Sloop, 20 Tons, David Bowers, master, for Jamaica, 300 bus Indian Corn, 17 m Staves & heading, a quantity of live stock – and 1 hhd Rum imp[orte]d in the same 13 March last from Jamaica.

Britannia, Do [Sloop], 17 Tons, Seth Talbot, master, for Antigua, 20 Shingles, 15 m Staves & heading, 1500 pine Scantling.

Sibyl, Schr, 40 Tons, Jas Thomas, master, for Dominica, 400 bus Indian Corn, 700 bus Pease & Beans, 20 m Shingles, 16 m Staves & heading & a quantity of live stock.

Swan, Sloop, 18 Tons, Levi Luther, master, for Antigua 2 m pine plank & boards, 20 m Shingles, 6 m Staves & heading, 15 m feet scantling.

Polly, Brig, 61 Tons, Rob. Thurston, master for Barbadoes, 2000 bus Indian Corn, 20 m Shingles, 40 m Staves & heading.

Friendship, Sloop, 30 Tons, Abm Adderley, master, for Antigua, 20 bbs Tar, 550 Hoops, 17 m Shingles, 2050 ps Staves & heading, 150 bbs herrar[ing]s.

Boyd, Brig, 60 Tons, Jas Templeman, master, for Cadiz, 43300 ps Staves & heading.

May 5

Betsey, Do [Brig], 35 Tons, Jas Wilson, master, for Grenada, 5 m Shingles, 48 m Staves & heading.

9

Hawk, Do [Brig], 100 Tons, Tho. Tingey, master, for Barbadoes, 5 bbs Beef & Pork, 4140 bus Indian Corn, 929 bus Pease & Beans, 62 bbs Tar, 30 bbs Pitch, 54 bbs Turpentine, 2200 f pine plank & boards, 10 m Hoops, 18 m Staves & heading, 7 quarter casks port wine imp[orte]d in the Polly, Thurston, from Liverpool Novr duty paid by him – 2 m feet scantling.

Polly, Sloop, 20 Tons, Rob Decrow, master, for St Vincents, 3 bbs Beef & Pork, 46 bus Pease & Beans, 41 bbs Tar, 12 bbs Turpentine, 20 m Shingles, 10 m Staves & heading, 4 m feet scantling, 1 barrel Rice.

Betsey, Schr, 20 Tons, Jas Robinson, master, for Barbadoes, 68 m Shingles, 2 m Staves & heading, 25 bbs herrar[ing]s, 3700 feet scantling.

29

Two Brothers, Sloop, 55 Tons, Tho. Kent, master, for Antigua, 19 bbs Tar, 20 bbs Pitch, 48 m Staves & heading, 4 m feet scantling.

June 3

Hannah, Do [Sloop], 30 Tons, S. Collier, master, for Tortola, 74 bbs Beef & Pork, 200 bus Indian Corn, 137 bus Pease & Beans, 14 m Shingles, 18 m Staves & heading, 50 oars.
Betsey, Schr, 35 Tons, John Gale, master, for Barbadoes, 50 bbs Beef & Pork, 1780 bus Indian Corn, 434½ bus Pease & Beans, 94 bbs Turpentine, 32 m Shingles, 40 bbs herrings, 5 bbs shad, & a quantity of live stock.

Lucretia, Sloop, 22 Tons, E. Humphreys, master, for Antigua, 8 m Shingles, 22 m Staves & heading.

Betsey, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, John Chace, master, for Gibraltar, 360 galls New England Rum, 17 m Staves & heading, 12 bbs herr[ing]s (The Rum import[ed]d in the said Vessel from Rhode Island 29th May last).

Betsey, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, Geo. Rankin, master, for Barbadoes, 12 bbs Beef & Pork, 1400 bus Indian Corn, 130 bus Pease & Beans, 4 bbs Tar, 3 bbs Pitch, 12 bbs Turpentine, 4 Barrels Resin

Plymouth Packet, Do [Sloop], 35 Tons, Jas Thomas, master, for Dominica, 60 m Shingles, 16 m Staves & headings, 4600 feet scantling, & live stock.

Molly & Sally, Schr, 50 Tons, C. Donaldson, master, for Jamaica, 40 bbs Tar, 10 m oak plank & boards, 10 m pine plank & boards, 70 m Shingles, 22 m Staves & heading, 40 bbs herring[s], 10 m feet scantling, & live stock.

No Carolina Trader, Do [Schr], 30 Tons, Abm Eve, master, for St Christophers, 6 m pine plank & boards, 18 m Shingles, 20 m Staves & heading, 60 bbs do [herrings]

Cato, Do [Schr], 20 Tons, Eleazer Trevett, master, for Antigua, 12 bbs Beef & Pork, 100 bus Pease & Beans, 25 bbs Tar, 20 m Shingles, 4 m Staves & heading, 50 bbs do [herrings], 800 lb bacon, [2] desks, 16 wt case, 6 tables, 808 lb dry codfish, 1000 feet oars, & a quantity of live stock.

Polly, Sloop, 30 Tons, D. Cartwright, master, for Antigua, 1000 bus Indian Corn, 62 bus Pease & Beans, 200 bbs Tar, 2 m Shingles, 5 m Staves & heading, 200 bbs do [herrings], 2 yoke oxen, & live stock.

Tristram, Do [Sloop], 15 Tons, Archd Sharp, master, for Antigua, 192 bus Pease & Beans, 150 bbs Tar, 24 bbs Pitch, 25 bbs Turpentine, 20 m Shingles

Eagle, Do [Sloop], 25 Tons, Peter Senior, master, for Antigua, 1500 bus Indian Corn, 6 bbs Tar, 12 m Staves & heading, 30 bbs do [herrings], 1 hhd Tobacco contg 900 lb – 1 barrel hogs lard, & a quantity of live stock.

Quarter ending the 10th day of October 1775.

July 6th  Buncombe, Schr, 30 Tons, Jno McCrohon, master, for Antigua, 209 bus Pease & Beans, 26 bbs Tar, 14 bbs Pitch, 54 bbs Turpentine, 35 m Shingles, 2 m Staves & heading, 89 bbs herring[s]
Industry, Sloop, 15 Tons, Jos. Meredith, master, for Jamaica, 2 m Hoops, 25 m Shingles, 1500 ps Staves & heading, 281 bbs do [herrings]

Betsey, Schr, 35 Tons, Peter Rose, master, for Antigua, 20 bbs Bread & Flour, 200 bus Pease & Beans, 1 m pine plank & boards, 1200 Staves & heading, 150 bbs do [herrings]

Sally, Sloop, 45 Tons, Allen Hallett, master, for St Croix, 150 m Shingles, 25 m Staves & heading, 25 bbs do [herrings], 3 m feet scantling.

Betsey, Do [Sloop], 15 Tons, John Hardy, master, for St Christophers, 55 bbs Tar, 2 bbs Turpentine, 12 m Shingles, 110 bbs do [herrings], 150 feet blocks.

Lord Marchmont, Schr, 70 Tons, Geo. Oaks, master, for Antigua, 140 m Shingles, 33 m Staves & heading

John, Schr, 60 Tons, Ambrose James, master, for Cape Nichola Mole, 200 m Shingles, 10 m Staves & heading

Hope, Snow, 80 Tons, Humphry Barber, master, for Barcelona, 3000 bus Indian Corn, 1000 lb Bees wax, 70 m Staves & heading.

King Fisher, Sloop, 30 Tons, Lot Strange, master, for Grenada, 100 m Shingles, 15 m Staves & hearing, 6 m feet scantling, & a quantity of live stock.

Sally, Brig, 45 Tons, John Hackburn, master, for Barbadoes, 500 bus Indian Corn, 100 bus Pease & Beans, 150 m Shingles, 30 m Staves & heading, 227 bbs herr[ing]s

Polly, Schr, 36 Tons, Baily Evans, master, for Teneriffe, 100 bus wheat, 2000 lb Bees wax, 25 m Staves & heading

Charming Betsey, Brig, 100 Tons, Alevr Stockdale, master, for Cape Nichola Mole, 53 m oak plank & boards, 40 m Shingles, 15 m pine scantling.

Ruth, Sloop, 30 Tons, Jas Greaves, master, for Jamaica, 17 lbs Tar, 450 bbs herr[in]gs & a quantity of live stock.

Defiance, Do [Sloop], 35 Tons, Saml Hatch, master, for St Christophers, 10 m Shingles, 30 m Staves & heading.

William, Do [Sloop], 35 Tons, Christr Clark, master, for Barbadoes, 71 bbs Tar, 25 bbs Turpentine, 20 m Shingles, 5 m Staves & heading, 430 bbs herr[in]gs

Jane, Schr, 30 Tons, Wm Lilly, master, for St Christophers, 250 bus Indian Corn, 150 bus Pease & Beans, 100 m Shingles, 10 m feet pine scantling, & live stock.

Martin, Do [Schr], 40 Tons, Jno Kennedy, master, for Jamaica, 25 m Shingles, 3 m Staves & heading, 320 bbs herr[in]gs, 49 oars, & live stock.
19 *Two Brothers*, Sloop, 55 Tons, Tho Kent, master, for Antigua, 44 m Staves & heading.

20 *Elizabeth*, Schr, 30 Tons, Jas Wats, master, for Antigua, 50 bbs Tar, 30 bbs Pitch, 20 bbs Turpentine, 18900 ps Staves & heading, 160 bbs herr[ings]

23 *Franklin*, Sloop, 22 Tons, Jos. Bagley, master, for Tortola, 30 m Shingles, 11500 Staves & heading, 40 bbs do [herrings]

30 *Sally*, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, John Riggen, master, for Antigua, 10 m Shingles, 28 m Staves & heading.

Sept. 1 *Polly*, Schr, 50 tons, Hend. Lutens, master, for Tortola, 176 bu Indian Corn, 36 bu Pease & Beans, 25 m Shingles, 20300 Staves & headings, 90 bbs herrings

do *Contrast*, Do [Schr], 28 Tons, Chris. Miller, master, for Antigua, 22 m Staves & heading.

7 *Nancy*, Sloop, 45 Tons, E. Herbert, master, for Jamaica, 90 m Shingles, 14 m feet scantling.

9 *James*, Sloop, 40 Tons, Alexr Gillies, master, for Antigua, 38 bbs Bread & Flour, 1000 bus Indian Corn, 20 bbs Tar, 2 m Shingles, 13500 Staves & headings

do *Penelope*, Do [Sloop], 25 Tons, John Werden, master, for Antigua, 140 bus Indian Corn, 34 bbs Tar, 8 bbs Turpentine, 50 m Shingles, 16 m Staves & headings

25 *Elisabeth*, Do [Sloop], 20 Tons, John Chase, master, for Gibraltar, 200 lb Bees wax, 16 m Staves & headings

do *Contrast*, Schr, 28 Tons, Christopher Miller, master, for Antigua, 5798 feet pine plank & boards, 99 m Shingles, 1867 feet scantling.

Memo: This Vessel was cleared out before on the 1st Ins with a different Cargo, which a violent Storm on the 2d prevented from being carried to Sea.

27 *Hannah*, Sloop, 30 Tons, Robert Jervis, master, for Teneriff, 16 m Staves & headings

Quarter ending the 5th day of January 1766 [sic 1776].

1775 Oct. 16 *Boyd*, Brig, 60 Tons, Jas Templeman, master, for Lisbon, 2000 bus Wheat, 27300 ps Staves & heading

24 *Belville*, Ship, 104 Tons, Jas Scadlock, master, for Cadiz, 500 lb Bees wax, 70 m Staves & heading

26 *Joseph*, Brig, 60 Tons, Emperor Mosely, master, for Cadiz, 35800 ps Staves & heading

30 *Betsey*, Schr, 35 Tons, John Gale, master, for Cape Nichola Mole, 100 m Shingles, 12 m Staves & heading
Novr 10th    King Fisher, Sloop, 30 Tons, Lot Strange, master, for Teneriff, 20 m Staves & heading
            30    Betsey, Schr, 35 Tons, Peter Rose, master, for Tortola, Ballast only.

1. James Iredell Papers, UNCL. Of the five North Carolina ports of entry – Currituck, Roanoke, Bath, Beaufort, and Brunswick – only the records of Roanoke seem to have survived, and these only during the period when James Iredell was Collector of that port, May 9, 1775 to April 6, 1776. The Port of Roanoke derived its name from the Roanoke River which empties into Albemarle Sound, although it was actually the port of entry and departure for vessels to and from Edenton.

2. This cargo was reported to the Committee of Edenton on February 4, 1775, by the shippers themselves, who agreed that it should be sold at public vendue, and the shippers reimbursed for the first cost of the cargo, the balance going to the public, according to the resolves of the Continental Association. The sale occurred February 8, 1775.

3. Rum and British brown sugar brought in from the West India Islands were sealed, kept on board and sent off in the same vessel. The case of the schooner Betsey, on December 7, 1774, will be noted as the first of a series of such cases, where the collector noted the date the cargo was returned.
APPENDIX C

Accounts of William Watson, Washington’s Agent at Plymouth, for Outfitting the Continental Schooner Harrison and the Continental Brig Washington in the Fall of 1775

Plimouth 1st Novr 1775

Receiv’d of William Watson Esqr & Eph Spooner the followings articles on board the Schooner Harrison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pd Lemuel Drews bill 46/6 &amp; Stephen Pain</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>62/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Joseph Trasks Do 0/4 &amp; Benja Bick[for]ds 4/6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 water hhd Iron bound</td>
<td>a 13/4</td>
<td>6..0..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 water barrills</td>
<td>a 3/8</td>
<td>2..7..8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Larg boll to Cook in</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Canvis Bagg for Coffe</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 barrills Pork</td>
<td>a 2 72/</td>
<td>7..4..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cord &amp; 7 feet wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>1..1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting Up wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>1..93/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 bushels Potatoes</td>
<td>a 9/</td>
<td>1..4..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bushels turnips</td>
<td></td>
<td>2..8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hogsheads for ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>6..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for Carting them on board</td>
<td></td>
<td>2..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370 Beef in 3 Barrills</td>
<td>a 40/</td>
<td>7..4..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bushels Salt a 2/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 barrills hard Bread wt. 4.2.7</td>
<td>a 20/</td>
<td>4.11..3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 barrills for bread</td>
<td>a /10</td>
<td>3..4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7½ Tallow</td>
<td>a /8</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Chaulk</td>
<td></td>
<td>1..4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Coffe</td>
<td>a 1/</td>
<td>2.11..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6½ Sope</td>
<td>a 9</td>
<td>4.10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42½ bullets</td>
<td>a 7d</td>
<td>1.4..9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 flints</td>
<td>a 8d pr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>doz</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28lb Candles</td>
<td>a 10½d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 1/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1..3..8¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46# neat weight Carterages</td>
<td>a 5/</td>
<td>11.10..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 feet boards for beds &amp; Coins</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20½ lb lead a 3/ 01.4 to Twine</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>16.10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for filling water hhd</td>
<td></td>
<td>5..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broad Ax 4/4 Jos Saw 5/</td>
<td></td>
<td>9..4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1363
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 chizzells to 1 Drum</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Caulking Irons 1/4 mallet</td>
<td></td>
<td>£5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 C 10d nails 2 Gimblets 2 files</td>
<td></td>
<td>£7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for 1 Gouge</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bushels Corn</td>
<td>a 3/4</td>
<td>£10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 days work p James Carver</td>
<td></td>
<td>£4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£21.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Pouches &amp; Casks for Carterages</td>
<td></td>
<td>£18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tea kittle</td>
<td></td>
<td>£4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for Earthen mugs &amp; bowls</td>
<td></td>
<td>£9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for 2 Cutlasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>£6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 bushels potatoes</td>
<td>a 9/11</td>
<td>£13.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cask for ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Sheep Skins</td>
<td></td>
<td>£11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 barrills Beef Wt</td>
<td>a 48/</td>
<td>£7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 barrills Pork</td>
<td></td>
<td>£7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Casks Bread 8.0.0 a 22/8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cask for ditto</td>
<td>a 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0.19 flower</td>
<td>a 24/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 lb leaden bullets</td>
<td>a 7</td>
<td>£2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216 lb powder</td>
<td>a 5</td>
<td>£54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£73.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried over</td>
<td></td>
<td>£132.12.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Amount of Sundrys as P Other Side

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 4 lb bullets is</td>
<td>72 lb</td>
<td>£1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 3 ditto</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Swivel Shot</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 double head Shot 3.20 lb</td>
<td>a 4d pr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.14 .8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£136.4 .1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 bowls 12/ 2 pails 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>£16.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 Quire paper 2/10</td>
<td></td>
<td>£9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 barrill Cyder 6/ Cask 3/8</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.93 /)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for cutting up wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>£2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rule 2/ Compass 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>£10 1/2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb Candles more</td>
<td></td>
<td>£4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 bushels Onions 11/8 Cask 1/8</td>
<td></td>
<td>£4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bottle Sweet Oyl 2/5 white &amp; red lead for the Doctor's box 2/1</td>
<td></td>
<td>£4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Carting meal</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1.43 /4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 lb hogs fatt in lieu of butter &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>£2.0 .5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cutlasses more w 4/8 &amp; w 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>£9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 3/4 Gallons rum</td>
<td>a 3/8</td>
<td>£11.13 .9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 barrills for ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 four Gallon Kegs</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Quire paper to Capt [William] Coit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ bushel Corn</td>
<td>a 3.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bushel Oates</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Canvas bags</td>
<td>a 1/4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Carpenters Adds</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Casks rice 4.8.20 lb</td>
<td>a 18/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 lbs 23</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twine for Carterages</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 flower for Carterages</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for nails</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Gallons vinegar</td>
<td>a 1/4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pair Stillyards</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for measures to the Steward</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 stone Plates 3/4 1 Quire paper 1/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Qt. Old Spirits for the tubes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16⅔ Gallons rum</td>
<td>a 3/8</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 milk pans 1/7 2 machrell lines 3/</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 lb tallow</td>
<td>a /8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 lb Ocum 22/4¾</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Wooden bowl</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundrys Lanthorn &amp;c of Timo Goodwin viz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannister tubes &amp; wire Shot</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 lanthorns 24 tubes</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 half pint pot gill pot &amp; tunnell</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carryd/ over</td>
<td></td>
<td>£168.8.3/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Amount of Sundrys Brot Over</td>
<td></td>
<td>£168.8.3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 wooden Breakfast bowls</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 morter</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tunnell</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Grindstone</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lapborer</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Iron Squair</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Samsons Bill for one maul &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1½ bushells Salt</td>
<td>a 2/8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cash paid for 1½ Gallons Brandy &amp; Jug</td>
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<td>13.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 Brass tap forrum &amp;c</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 2 lb twine</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Chaulkline</td>
<td></td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cash paid for 195 feet boards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>for arm chest</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 9 gallons molosses</td>
<td>a 2/</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box for Sugar</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 6 days provision for 56 men before the vessel was ready to receive them</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is 366 days for one man is 48 weeks a 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Kegg for molasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 7½ yds taming for Collrs</td>
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<td>11.3</td>
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<td>To paid 1¼ C nails</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>To ½ yds oznebregs</td>
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<td>7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>To paid William Bartlett Junr for</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days Lab.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To paid John Foster for a days Labr</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To paid Ebenr Doggett his Bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.16.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>To paid Major Lothrop his bill Error</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>To paid Joseph Trask his bill</td>
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<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pd Nathl Doten for piloting</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To paid Capt Jesse Hartors &amp; Rect</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 2 barrills beef</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To barrill pork</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 32 Gallons West India rum</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.15.2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 4 ash Ores 96 feet</td>
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<td>1.5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>to 11 lb Candles</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Sheep Skin</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>To bus Corn 3/4 bag 1/4</td>
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<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provision for 6 men</td>
<td></td>
<td>5/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 11 lb Candles</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To paid for making those Carterages Chargd</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>To paid Josiah Wittemore for makg forms Wormers ladles Coins &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 21 Sheet Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provision for 3 men 1 Day</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 100 lb Beef</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provision for 3 men from Novr 29 to Decr 8</td>
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<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provision for 10 men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To ditto for 8 do is 55 days</td>
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<td>1.19.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>To ditto for 21 do from No. 25 to 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ditto for 4 do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 2 lb Candles</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7.84</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Carryd over

345.11.41/2
The Amount Sundrys brott over 14 lb Sugar 6/8 1 Pail 1/
4 c nails more Sundrys of Lazs Goodwin as pr bill
6 barrills Cyder at 9/8
26 Galls rum a 3/8 1 barrill for Do 3/8
pd Thomas Coveston for Labour 1 Day
1 Small Iron Pott broild 2/ 28 lb Cheese at 3/6/13½
Pd James Doten for 1 days labour
7 yds Canvas 4/8 20 lb Sugar a 6d. 10/ 1 box 10d
10 Spoons 2/6 1 lock 2/4
2 [blurred] 1/ 1 Lock 1/4
pd Samuel Lanmen his bill
8 lb White Lead for the Bottom at 9d
Oyle for the Same
8 Days Provisions for 4 Prisoners taken Vizt
Geo: Prise Jeremiah Downey John Milton &
John Haydon is 32 days a 5/P Week
1 Cord wood 12/ 11 Tomkin 2/
10 lb butter att 9/2 To 20 lb Sugar 10/
17 lb Candles a 10½
2 bb bread Wt 2 at 5 lb a 20/ Cask 1/8
1 barrill pork
1 Sheep Skin 2/ To 114 mutton a 1/6
3 pork 1/2½ To 9½ galls molases 19/
40 beef at /6 01. 8/ To 2 galls molases 4/
2 Wood axes 12/ To 50 lb beef at /6 -10/
65 lb mutton at /6.01
31 Gallons rum a 4/
pail 1/
paid George Lewis's bill P Rect
paid ditto his other bill P Rect
paid Daniel Adam's bill P Rect
paid Ebenr Doggett his bill P rect
paid Stephen Pain Joseph Treeble & Samuell Kempton their Dues P rct
93 lb leaden bullets a 7d 2.14.3
2.2.9 W Iron Bullets 2.3.21 a 20/ 2.18.9
10 lb Langerage a 6 1.15.
1 Box
paid Isaac Symmes his Bill P Rect...
1 pott 40 w for Caboose
provisions for 10 men 1 day a 5/ p Wk
12 lb Coffey a 1/3
paid Stephen Samson his bill further
pd Wm Coye his bill 10/ 1 Sparr for topmast
pd Majr Lothrop's bill 14/ Nathl Goodwins 8/5
pr Mrs Lucy Hummits [Hammet's] bill
16/7 18 lb bullets 10/6
pd Jesse Harlows bill 17/ 1 broom 8d
31 1/2 Galls W E Rum 4/6 6 1/2 barrils 3/4
pd Solo Atwood 24/8 2d bricks 4/9 1/2
bush morter 5/
William Coit, Commandr of the Harrison

pd Barnabas H[e]dge his Dues P Rect
14 lb 10d nails 1/9 pd Jo: Trusk his dues
10/11 1/2
pd Ben: Rickard 2/6 pd. Jno Kempton 8/6 11...1/2

£449.18.6 1/4
Deduct too much Entd for Jesse Harlows dues 2.10

The above Charge in a General Acct 447. 8.6 1/4
p Watson & Spooner

N B The Ammunition Containd in the Above Accot to be returnd

These May Certify that William Watson Esqr & Ephraim Spooner Supplyd the
Briggn Washington & her Voyage Or Crue With the below Mentioned Arti-
calls Which are of the Value below Mentioned

5 bolts & 31 1/4 yds Russha Duck a 4/8 25.17.10
pd James Code his bill p Rect.

pd for 12 birch brooms p Rect.
pd Richard Durfey for 1 Days work
pd Thomas Farmer for 1 Ditto

pd for 4 1/2 Gallons West India rum a 4/4 19.6
pd for 5 Pouch barrill & Pouches 1.3
pd for 32 lb lead bullets at 7d 18.8
6 1/4 Tallow at 8d 4.2
22 lb Lead bullets More at 7d 12.10
45 tons ballast at 2/8 6.0 0.0
4 pails 4/15 Wooden bowls 13/ 17...
1 barrill Cyder & barrill 9.8
915 feet Spruce boards 1.4.10
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 lb Chalk</td>
<td>at 1/d 07</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1.14 lb lead</td>
<td>a 40/</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 large Iron pots 0.3.17 lb</td>
<td>at 13/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 feet ores at 2/ old Ten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6½ lb Soul Leather 1/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Jibb rack &amp; 5 mast hoop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 bushels Potatoes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.4.6</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Tearces for Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42½ lb butter</td>
<td>at 5/6 0t</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 lb hogs fatt</td>
<td>at 5d</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hamm 1/ 1 bbl Cyder 9/8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tea Kettle boiled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.6 lb hollands Junk</td>
<td>at 28/</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 lb hard Sope 9d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 barrills beefe</td>
<td>at 48/</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 do Pork</td>
<td>at 3.12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 barrills for runs</td>
<td>at 3/8</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Gallons molesses</td>
<td>a 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 lb Candles</td>
<td>at 6/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8.7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Candle box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ feet wood in bowls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Wood Axes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bus Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 lb twine</td>
<td>at 2/1</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 bushels Onions</td>
<td>at 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tearce for ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 barrills Cyder &amp; barrill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 lb Chocolat</td>
<td>a 20d</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 lb Sugar 8/7 pail 1/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 lb Coffee</td>
<td>a 1/</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 barrills Cyder</td>
<td>a 10/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Gallons west Indie rum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9.4</td>
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**Carried Over**

1775 Account Brought Over

Novr 16

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<th>Price per Unit</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To 5½ lb Tallow 3/8 2 baskeits 2/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69½ lb tallow</td>
<td>at 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ Gallon rum 2/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Do tallow</td>
<td>a 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 lb Occum</td>
<td>at 2/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ lb 10d nails</td>
<td>a 1/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 handsaw 13/4 4 files 1/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 yds white Jersey</td>
<td>a 4/8</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£104.8.1**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Chizzels 1 Gouge</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Side Leather wt 11 lb</td>
<td>a 9/01</td>
<td>13.2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Gimblets</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.11 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Spike Gimblet 1/4 2 Sheep Skins</td>
<td>2/</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92 3/4 lb Musket balls</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.14 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Wood Ax &amp; handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 tea Kittle (Baild)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Keggs</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Gallons Vinegar</td>
<td>a 1/4</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 lb tallow</td>
<td>a 8d</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 lb lead for deep Sea lead &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 yds Canvis a 8 Making bags 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spair Stell yards</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Sam Cooper for 1 1/2 days labour</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Nathl Doten for 6 days labour</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Lazerus Goodwins bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 half hour Glasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coopers Adds</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Consider Howland bills</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.17 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 5 lb Junk at 28/</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid Thos Coverton his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid Willm Hollands bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid David Lothrop</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Stephen Samson his bill Vizt</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.11 9 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 3/4 Gallons Rum</td>
<td>a 2/4</td>
<td>7.8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Jacob Taylor his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Joseph Howlands bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.12 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Joseph Ryder Junr his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Josiah Drew his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Francis Howard his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Abraham Hammett's bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>119.15 7 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 1/2 lb Cheese</td>
<td>a 6d</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Joseph Treeble his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.15 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd Josiah Wittimore his bill</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one top Gallant yard</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one fore top Sail yard</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one fore yard</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one Sparr for fore top mast</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one Sparr for ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
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**Carried Over**

£348.4.9 1/4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pd. Stephen Pain his bill</td>
<td>4.6.10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Rich Holmes makg bags</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Thomas Ward his bill</td>
<td>1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid James Doten his bill</td>
<td>3.7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Ozburn Morton his bill</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Timothy Goodwins his bill</td>
<td>3.17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Samuell Kempton his bill</td>
<td>2.16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 0 Gallens West Indie rum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Jack 24/ To 18 lb Junk</td>
<td>1.6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 lb tallow 21/4</td>
<td>1.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Samuell Landman his bill</td>
<td>3.17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Nathl. Rider his bill</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Zaccheus Kempton's bill</td>
<td>1.14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one padlock 1/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one moses boat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667 feet Spruce boards</td>
<td>1.10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Lemuell Drew his bill</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid William Bolt his bill</td>
<td>2.13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Joseph Trask his bill</td>
<td>1.14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one tops blocks &amp;c</td>
<td>3.6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one piece horn bine for Carriages</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid John Goodwins bill for forage</td>
<td>5.8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid David Drew his bill</td>
<td>2.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid John Kempton Junr his bill</td>
<td>4.9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109 feet Clearboards 9/1 To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz Spoons 3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lb bullets 1/6 To 2 pails 3/</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 doz Cod hooks 3/6 To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cod Leads 2/</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Earthen Stone plates 3/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Wood ax 6/</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carting beef &amp;c 6/ To 338</td>
<td>23.16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutton 3.7.7½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Samuel’ Jackson his dues P Rect</td>
<td>6.2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.16.0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>414.12.1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sion Martindale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid George Lewis his bill p receipt</td>
<td>19.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Nathl Goodwin bill</td>
<td>3.13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid Ebenr Doggetts bill</td>
<td>7.14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
50½ Gallons west Indie rum a 4/ 10..2..
Cask 6..
245 mutten a 1/6 2..9..
2.3.0 lb Cannon shot a 20/ 2.15..
1.3.6 Saml Iron Shot a 20/ 1.16..1
pd Isaac Symmes bill p receipt 31.10.10
paid Thomas Jackson bill 18..
1 Sheet Anchor 801 lb a 5d 16.13..9
Stock for ditto with 4 Iron Wythes or |
   Straps round it / 1..9.4
1 fore yard with blocks &c 1..2..
1 Crotchick yard 12..
1 fore yard 8
21 ¾ yards duck a 2/8 2.18.. 103.9.4

Carryd over
1775 The Debt brot Over 518..1..5½
Decr 12
pd Mrs Lucy Hammet her bill 0.14..
7 water hogsheads Iron bound at 13/4 4.13..4
9 Ditto wooden hoops 9/4 4..4..
1 Ditto Pr Iron hoops 12.. 10.3.4

Provisions for 67 Men 10 Days before they went on bord the Vessell [I gs] 23.18..6
   Weeks & 5 days for 1 Man at 5/ pd Barnabus Hedge his Dues pr Rect 6..

The Above Chargd in the Genll Accot £552..9..3½

p Watson & Spooner

N B The Amunition Supplyd for this Vessell & Schooner Harrison to be returnd as Proposd by his Excelency the Generall

1. Prizes and Captures, Nos. 119, 121, 373, 375, LC.
APPENDIX D

"An Account of Ships and Vessels seized, and brought into Port by His Majesty's Squadron in North America under the Command of Vice Admiral Graves, between the 1st of June & the 31st of December 1775" 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When brought in</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>Masters Name</th>
<th>Lading</th>
<th>From whence</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>By what Ship</th>
<th>How disposed of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1775 June</td>
<td>Sally Sloop</td>
<td>Josh Salter</td>
<td>Wood Penobscut</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>Condemned to the Captors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Molly Schooner</td>
<td>Hugh Hill</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Turks Island</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Left at Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen. Wolfe Brig</td>
<td>Hugh Hill</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Georgis</td>
<td>Cut out of Cape Ann Harbour</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sally Sloop</td>
<td>James Jordan</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Sheepscut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Wood used among the Ships the Vessels detained, and left at Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judith Schr</td>
<td>Isaac Elvin</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo taken by Government for the Army, Vessel passed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Brig</td>
<td>Hugh Kennedy</td>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>Fowey</td>
<td>Cargo sold to the Inhabitants Vessel passed out—Rum condemned. Vessel left at Boston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phoenix Sloop</td>
<td>Wm Dennis</td>
<td>Flour &amp; Sugar</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Allowed to proceed on their Voyage to London—Cargo sold to the Inhabitants Vessel passed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victory Sloop</td>
<td>sent round to Boston with 47 hhds of Rum</td>
<td>Seized at Rhode Island by the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rose &amp; Swan</td>
<td>Left at Boston. Cargo sold to the Inhabitants Vessel passed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peace &amp; Harmony Brig</td>
<td>James Wishart</td>
<td>Oil &amp; Staves</td>
<td>Nantucket</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neptune Schr</td>
<td>John David</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St George Schr</td>
<td>Geo. Osborne</td>
<td>Mellases Sugar &amp; Cocoa</td>
<td>St Lucia</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Betsy Brig</td>
<td>John Dixey</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Left at Boston. Condemned &amp; sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Racehorse Sloop</td>
<td>Simeon Turner</td>
<td>Wood &amp; Bark</td>
<td>Kennebeck</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Merlin &amp; Hope</td>
<td>Condemned &amp; Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two Brothers Schr</td>
<td>Benj. Bowdon</td>
<td>Salt &amp; Fish</td>
<td>Barrington in Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Beverly</td>
<td>Merlin</td>
<td>Condemned &amp; Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawke Schr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctors Box Schr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Marblehead</td>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When brought in</td>
<td>Vessels Name</td>
<td>Masters Name</td>
<td>Lading</td>
<td>From whence</td>
<td>Where bound</td>
<td>By what Ship</td>
<td>How disposed of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1775</td>
<td>Comfort Brig</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Mellases</td>
<td>Martinico</td>
<td>New London</td>
<td>Kingsfisher</td>
<td>Cargo sold in Boston and to depart with the Vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three Friends</td>
<td>Peter Guillard</td>
<td>Wine &amp; Fruit</td>
<td>Hispaniola</td>
<td>St Peters</td>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>Cargo sold to the Garrison. Vessel too bad to proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sloop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allow'd to sell his Cargo in Boston &amp; to depart with the Vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1775</td>
<td>Industry Schr</td>
<td>John Fisk</td>
<td>Rum &amp; Sugar</td>
<td>St Christopher</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>Rum bought by Govt Vessel passed out Condemned and Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Susannah Brig</td>
<td>Saml Tarbox</td>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>Casco Bay</td>
<td>Merlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woodbridge Schr</td>
<td>John Williamson</td>
<td>Flour Bread Bran Corn</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Byfield Schr</td>
<td>John Fletcher</td>
<td>Rum &amp; Sugar</td>
<td>Dominica &amp; Eustatia</td>
<td>Cape Anne</td>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>Vessel taken for an armed Schooner &amp; the Cargo sold by Commission Condemned and Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deborah Schr</td>
<td>Win Battershill</td>
<td>Wood Shingles Spruce</td>
<td>Kennebeck</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charming Peggy</td>
<td>Thos Downing</td>
<td>Flour &amp; Staves</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Cargo bought for the Army Vessel passed out Do Do Condemned and sold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship</td>
<td>Catherine Brig</td>
<td>Timo Pearce</td>
<td>Mellases</td>
<td>Hispaniola</td>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polly Sloop</td>
<td>Saml Perkins</td>
<td>Cattle Horses Corn</td>
<td>Newhaven</td>
<td>Barbadoes</td>
<td>Kingsfisher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cherry Sloop</td>
<td>Amos Monson</td>
<td>Melasses Sugar</td>
<td>Martinico</td>
<td>Newhaven</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Vessel &amp; Cargo bought for the Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Taken in Piscataqua Harbour</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anne Schr</em></td>
<td>Dried Fish</td>
<td>Thos Ashburn</td>
<td>Rum Sugar Cotton</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>Piscataqua</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elizabeth Ship</em></td>
<td>Rum Sugar Cotton</td>
<td>Josh Manchester</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Dominico</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>Cargo bought for the Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dove Brig</em></td>
<td>Rum &amp; Sugar</td>
<td>James Ross</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Dominico</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>In the Admty Court at Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eunice Sloop</em></td>
<td>Melasses Sugar Coffee</td>
<td>Elisha Doane</td>
<td>St Eustatia</td>
<td>Casco Bay</td>
<td>Savage</td>
<td>Cargo bought by the Garrison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hannah Schr</em></td>
<td>Empty Cask</td>
<td></td>
<td>From Whaling</td>
<td>Well Fleet</td>
<td>Savage</td>
<td>Vessel left at Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Abigail Schr</em></td>
<td>Sugar &amp; Salt</td>
<td>Andw Preston</td>
<td>Turks Island</td>
<td>Annapolis</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>Cargo bought by the Garrison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Black Joak Schr</em></td>
<td>Horses Onions Oats</td>
<td>Jno McGibbons</td>
<td>New London</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Vessel left at Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Polly Schr</em></td>
<td>Furs</td>
<td>Thos Clough</td>
<td>Seized at Windsor</td>
<td>by the St. Lawrence &amp; hope</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Cargo bought by the Garrison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Merry Meeting Sloop</em></td>
<td>Damaged Salt Hay</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>St. Mary's Bay</td>
<td>Kenneck</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Vessel left at Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Polly Sloop</em></td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Geo. Walker</td>
<td>French Islands</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Nautilus</td>
<td>Part of the Cargoes of these</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tryal Schr</em></td>
<td>Coffee Cocoa Tin</td>
<td>Jas Warden</td>
<td>St Eustatia</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Nautilus</td>
<td>Vessels taken for the Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Joseph Brig</em></td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>Enoch Pike</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>St Kits</td>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>the rest with the Vessels left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Woolwich Sloop</em></td>
<td>Lumber &amp; Horses</td>
<td>Benj. Crocker</td>
<td>Falmouth</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>at Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D—Continued

"AN ACCOUNT OF SHIPS AND VESSELS SEIZED, AND BROUGHT INTO PORT BY HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON IN NORTH AMERICA UNDER THE COMMAND OF VICE ADMIRAL GRAVES, BETWEEN THE 1ST OF JUNE & THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1775" —Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When brought in</th>
<th>Vessels Name</th>
<th>Masters Name</th>
<th>Lading</th>
<th>From whence</th>
<th>Where bound</th>
<th>By what Ship</th>
<th>How disposed of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1775 September</td>
<td>Abigail Brig</td>
<td>Jno Wheelwright</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>Cleared for the</td>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>The Cargo of the Unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two Brothers</td>
<td>Elias Warner</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>Falmouth and</td>
<td>British Islands in the West</td>
<td></td>
<td>taken for the Navy, Vessel left at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unity Brig</td>
<td>Mark Fernauld</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>other Ports to</td>
<td>the Eastward of Indies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boston being the property of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Betsey Sloop</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friends to Governmt had the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crisis Ship</td>
<td>John Salter</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Admiraltys leave to depart but was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recourse Schr</td>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>detained by Gen. Howe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Susannah Sloop</td>
<td>Coffin</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remains at Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sally Schr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melasses &amp; Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>taken at Stony Town</td>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>Condemned &amp; Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neptune Sloop</td>
<td>Ben. Eddy</td>
<td>Salt &amp; Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newhaven</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>In the Admty Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lucy Schr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar Rum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swan</td>
<td>Condemmed and Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hannah Sloop</td>
<td>Henry Lascelles</td>
<td>Rum &amp; Sugar</td>
<td>Jamaica &amp; New</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>Left at Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wynne</td>
<td>Melasses</td>
<td>York</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Allowed to proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endeavour Sloop</td>
<td>Jona Lascelles</td>
<td>Board Plank</td>
<td>Saco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Condemmed and Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charlotte Schr</td>
<td>Josh Northey</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Broad Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three Brothers</td>
<td>Isaac Easton</td>
<td>Cyder Cheese</td>
<td>Taken in Holmes's</td>
<td>Hole</td>
<td>Viper</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sloop</td>
<td></td>
<td>Onions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phoenix Sloop</td>
<td>John Sheridan</td>
<td>Flour Sugar Pig</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>In the Admiralty Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry Brig</td>
<td>Jno McFarlane</td>
<td>Whale Oil Tar</td>
<td>Well Fleet</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>Condemmed &amp; Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ashes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Vessel Type</td>
<td>Master/Owner</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>Destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Polly Brig</td>
<td>Josh Lee</td>
<td>Rum Sugar, Ginger, Yl, Onion Cheese, Potatoes, Cocoa Soap, [Cayenne], Melasses Sugar flour</td>
<td>Jamaica, New York, Nautilus, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St James Brig</td>
<td>David Huntingdon</td>
<td>Rum Sugar, Cotton</td>
<td>Do, New York, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sally Brig</td>
<td>John Darling</td>
<td>Whaling, Onion Cheese, Potatoes, Gen[e]va</td>
<td>Nantucket, Swan, Carolina, Mercury, Salem, Nautilus, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harlequin Sloop</td>
<td>Billings Throop</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charming Polly Schr</td>
<td>John Guliker</td>
<td>Cocoa Soap, Gen[e]va</td>
<td>Salem, Nautilus, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tartar Sloop</td>
<td>Isaac Soames</td>
<td>Melasses Sugar flour</td>
<td>Dominica, Penobscot, Tartar, Left at Boston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union Schr</td>
<td>Runaway</td>
<td>Whale Oil</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Sloop</td>
<td>Runaway</td>
<td>Whale Oil from Whaling</td>
<td>Do, Swan, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rose Schr</td>
<td>Soln Bunker</td>
<td>Whale Oil &amp; Bone</td>
<td>New York, Rose, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ranger Sloop</td>
<td>Henry Bower</td>
<td>Rum, Flour Iron, Leather</td>
<td>Swan, Jamaica, Mercury, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sea Nymph Brig</td>
<td>Jos Bradford</td>
<td>Newport, Philadelphia</td>
<td>Swanzea, Swan, Mercur, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Brig</td>
<td>Mark Dennett</td>
<td>Rum &amp; Sugar</td>
<td>Monserratt, Portsmouth, Sloop George, Left at Boston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Jamaica Packet Brig</td>
<td>Jona Ingersoll</td>
<td>Rum Sugar, Cotton, Melasses Coffee, Guadeloupe</td>
<td>Jamaica, Salem, Mercury, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diana Brig</td>
<td>Tristm Coffin</td>
<td>A Privateer of 10 Car. &amp; 10 Swivel guns &amp; 74 men</td>
<td>Piscataqua, Lively, Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington Brig</td>
<td>Capt. Sion Martingeale</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St Helena Brig</td>
<td>Thos Herriot</td>
<td>St Ubes</td>
<td>New York, Asia, Left at Boston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Graves's Conduct, II, 36-38, BM.
APPENDIX E

BILLS FOR OUTFITTING WASHINGTON’S FOUR SCHONERS AT BEVERLY

[The itemized bills for outfitting the Continental Schooners Hancock (originally named Speedwell), Franklin, Lee and Warren at Beverly in October, 1775, and subsequent repairs in November and December, were paid by William Bartlett, Continental Agent at Beverly, in December of that year, although he did not render his final accounts to General Washington until March, 1776. The bills cover the period which Bartlett terms “The First Cruize” for each of the four vessels]

Daniel Wallis a/c

The united Colonies for the use of the Schr Lee

November 14th 1775

To hook & thimble 2/4d to Staple .5d 0.02. 9

Decembr 5th 1775

To Spiks & Ruder nals Wate 10½ at/9d pr pound 0.07.10½
to mending Clarspe for bolspts & bolts 3/4d 0.03. 4

Lawfull mony £0.13.11½

Errors Expd pr me Daniel Wallis

The United Colonies for the use of the Schr franklan

Decembr 14th 1775

to nals 1s/ to bolts & Strape for Cape Wate
15½ 11/7½

To Spiks & Staples 1s/3d to mending bolts /8d

to 6 thimbls 2s/8d

to 3 hooks & thimbls 4s/ to 4 Dogs 1s/4d to
2 Staples /10d

15 to mending bolts 1s/8d to Rings & fore Locks/8d

to Spiks & thimbls 1s/2d to mending hooks /6d

To Chaness & bolts Wate 40 pounds 30s/

Lawfull money £2.17. 2½

The United Colonies for the use of the Schr Warren

Decembr 14th 1775

to nals 1s/ to 3 thimbls 2s/2d

to 4 Small thimbls 1s/4d to bolts & Straps for
2 Caps Wt 27 pounds 20s/3d

15 to 2 Large hooks & thimbls 5s/4d to 2 Large
thimbls 1s/4d

£  s  d

0.08. 2

1.01. 7

0.06. 8

1379
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 to 9 Staples 3s/9d, bolts &amp; thimbles 2s/ to bolts &amp; Spiks 1s/4d</td>
<td>0.07.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Chanel plate &amp; nals Wate 7 pounds 5s/3d</td>
<td>0.05.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 6 Staples &amp; 4 thimbles 3s/10d, Six thimbles 1s/8d</td>
<td>0.05.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Staples &amp; bolts for gun Carreg 3s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mending blunderbuss 1s/</td>
<td>0.04.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 4 Chanes &amp; bolts Wate 80 pounds at /9d</td>
<td>3.00.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 6 gun tackle hooks 6s/</td>
<td>0.06.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lawfull money</strong></td>
<td><strong>£5.19.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors Expd pr me Daniel Wallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The United Colonies for the use of the Schr Speedwell</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>December 15th 1775</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to nals 1s/6d, to hack Rings &amp; Staples 1s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 4 gun take &amp; hooks 4s/ to 4 Large hooks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; thimbles at 2s/8d pr 10s/8d</td>
<td>0.14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 2 thimbles /8</td>
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<td><strong>Lawfull money</strong></td>
<td><strong>£0.17.10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors Expd pr me Daniel Wallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B[enjamin] Beckford a/c</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1775</strong> the United Colonys to Benja Beckford**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decembr the 5th</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Making Larger Squar Sail for Schr Lee a 24s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Bolt Duck 80s/ to Line/8d to 6 w Rope a/5d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Making topmast Stae Sail 5s/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£5.12.6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors Expd pr me Daniel Wallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the 11th To Ditto for work &amp; Sundrys Schr Speedwell</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Making Larger Main Sail 24s/ to Stitching the Same 8s/</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Mending Lineing the Same 4s/9d 3 w twine a 2s/5d</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 13½ yd Jon Cloth a 1s/4p to 16 w Bolt Rope a/8d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mending &amp; Lineing foar Sail &amp; Jibb 13/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Bolt Duck 111s/ to 29 yd Old Duck a 24/6 Old lin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£10.3.2</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors Expd pr me Daniel Wallis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the 12 To Ditto for work &amp; Sundrys Schr Franklin</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mending Shirting &amp; Lineing top Sail 8s/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To ½ w twine 1s/3 to 4½ ys Jan Cloth a 1s/4 pn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 28 yd Old Duck a 4s/6 Old linse pr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1.12.0½</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
the 16 To Ditto for work & Sundrys Schr Warren
To 90 ys of Cloth for top Sail of Robart
Hascall a 1s/ yd £4.10. 0
To Making the same 12s/ to 3w/4 twine 1s/10 0.13.10
To Making Larger Manin Sail 20s/ 1. 0. 0
To 27ys of Duck a 3/s to 24w Nue Rope a 8d p 4.17. 0
To Carting one Task Rise 5 miles 3s/ 0. 3. 0
To Carting Sundrys from Cape an
To 25ys Duck a 4/6 yd 0.15. 0

Errors Except pr Benja. Beckford
Beverly Desembr the 19th 1775
£29. 6. 6½

[Endorsed] Received Beverly 17 Decr 1775 of William Bartlett the within Contents in full p Benjn Beckford

1775 The Schr Speedwell to Willm Gray Dr Capt Broading [Broughton]
Decr 6 To 6lb Puttie at /9 pr 2b Spanish Brown a /9 2lb White Lead at 1/2 1 Cagg blaken 2/ 1 qt Boild Oil 1/9 8 Tomkins at /3 9 do at/2d 7 Rammers & Spunges a /4d pr 6 lb Yallow Paint at 1/2 2 qt of Oil at 2/3 pr £1. 9. 6
Decr 6 The Schr Franklin Dr Capt Salmon [Selman] Comdr
To 2 lb Spanish Brown at/9 2 lb White Lead at 1/2 pr 3 Caggs Lamblack a 2/p 5 lb Yallow Paint at 1/2p £0.15. 8
Decr The Schr Lee Dr Capt Manly Comdr
To 7 Tomkins at 1/3 £0. 1. 9
Decr 16 The Schr Warren Dr Capt Adams
To 1 Cagg Lamblack a 2/ 1 lb Spanish White /6 1 Pint Raw Oil 1/2 2 qt Boiled Oil at 1/9 pr 1 lb Spanish Brown a/9 8 lb Yallow Paint at 1/2 pr 3 Paint Brushes a 2/ Pot & Do 2/ £1. 5. 3

Willm Gray

[Endorsed] Rec’d of Capt Willm Bartlett the within in full pr Willm Gray
Beverly 17 Decr 1775

The United Colonies of America to Joseph Vincent
Novr To 2 . .1 . .14 wt Cordige Schr Lee a 48/ £5.14. 0
To 2 wt Twine 4/10 To 21 wt Cordige 10/6 15. 4
To 4 . .2 . .8 wt Cordige Schr Franklin a 60/ 13.14. 3
To . .1 . .18 wt do & 4 wt Twine 35/2 1.15. 2
Decr To 3 . .1 . .21 wt do Schr Speedwell a 60/ £9.11. 3
1775 To 3 wt Twine do £31. 18.

[Endorsed] Received Beverly 28 Decr 1775 The Above in full of William Bartlett Joseph Vincent
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<th>Description</th>
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<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To 8 Single Blocks at 1/4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To 1 double do 6/</td>
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<td>0.6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 mortyes &amp; 2 Sheves penes Cork ysd</td>
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<td>0.4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 6 Cleapers /6</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To 2 Stevinginfales [?] Burness 8/</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Rintale Burne mortis Sheve pene</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8.0</td>
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<td>To Sawer to Sawer wood 1/</td>
<td></td>
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<td>To 5 Single Bloks at 1/4</td>
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<td>To 2 do 8/</td>
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<td>To 2 do 5/4</td>
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<td>To 2 do 2/8</td>
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<td>To 4 penes /4</td>
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<td>To 6 Crub Brumes 3/10</td>
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<td>To 2 Days to Long Boats &amp; getting anker &amp; Cable Shore 8/</td>
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<td>To 4 Days &amp; on nite from Cape ann In Sloop 20/</td>
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<td>To 1 twve Gallon Cask Lent Sloop</td>
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| Total                                                                 |           | £4.17.3 |

1775

Decm 8 To Schooner *Farnkele* [Franklin] Acct

<table>
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<td>To 6 Blokes at 1/4</td>
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<td>To 2 Iron Cleates 2/</td>
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Cared over otherside

1775 Brout over from otherside 24. 2.11½

December 14 Schooner Worin Acct from otherside 11. 0. 8

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£3. 0. 6 £14.10. 2 £27. 3. 5

Errores Exeptd Daniel Glover 27. 3. 5

[Endorsed] Received Beverly 27 Decer of William Bartlett Twenty Seven pounds 3/5 being in full for the within a/ct Daniel Glover
1775 The United Coloines to Robt Hichborn

December

To 20 lb Taller a 4/6 Deleverd to manley £4.10.0
To 49 lb Do Deleverd to Stiles 2 11.0.6
To 22 Do Delevd Cilman [Selman] 4.19.0
To 15 Do Deleverd to Adams 3.7.6

[Endorsed] Old Tener £23.17.0

Beverley December

17 Recd the Above Contents of the United Coloines by the hands of Captn Wm Bartlett p Robt Hichborn

1. Prizes and Captures, Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, 413, respectively, LC.
2. Richard Stiles, an officer of the Hancock.
The Northern Army's theatre of operations, including Arnold's march to Quebec.
APPENDIX F

THE JOURNAL OF ROBERT BARWICK DURING THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN

[Extract] Newyork  august 2th 1775

A true journal of my Compan[y] from Newyork to Quebec after Listing in the American service under the Command of Capt John Lamb of the Artillery Company –

Robert Barwick's journal

august 4th 1775  Inlisted for the Cause of My Country fully convinc'd that I was to fight for American Liberty and the free Constitution that Belongs to Every freeman and has been given to us by our forefathers it is well known to every [just] American as well as Englishman that the British ministy have Done what Lay in their power to violate that Constitution which is so Dear to an Englishman and at this present time more so to an American, and without unanimity to Entirely Ruin the Colinies.

august the 4 – 1775  Inlisted at Capt John Lamb Habitan[ce] of Newyork and Commander [of] Artillery Thomas Ivers Capt Li[eut] first Lieut Martin Johnston Se[cond Lieut] Isaiah Wool Lieut fire workers [In] the Newyork Barracks until uniformd and Compleatly furnishd and accoutrments fitting for A[rtillery] september the fourth in the Eve[ning left] the Barracks and Embarkd on Bo[ard a vessel] Bound to albany we saild up [the] river all that night till the [tide was a]gainst us and the wind very [calm] Came to an an[c]or then being 2 [miles from] New york

–5th–

we weighed ancor and saild [up to the] ferry in the Highland where we [came to] ancor then being at the Dis[tance] [torn] miles from N[ew York.]

–6th–

[Left the] Highlands and came to an [ancor off] New Winsor where we Lay ti[ll] morning

–7th–

[In the] Morning weighed ancor and saild [up] all that Day with a fine [breeze] to about 5 o'Clock the next [day] we arrived in Albany and [anchored] near the uper end of the town

–8th–

[Com]pany Landed with all their [?] after we was furnishd with waggon[s for] our Baggage we had the Liberty of [?] Ramble through the city till we should be Calld for but [not] march till the next morning

1387
Daybreak the drums beat the General waggons being got Ready for Began our march and till we Came to the half we encampd that night

[Left] our Camp by sun rise and continued along the Banks of the river that Day we passd an old fort Calld fort Still water at evening we encampd at Sara [toga]

early next morning begun our march and marched that Day as far as where we encampt in A meadow along side of a small river –

this morning Recovering our fortigue begun our march with great spirits untill that evening when we Came to for Geo[rg]e near fort Wm Henry an old Demolishd fort

We embarkd on Board of Battoes and sailed to the Landing at the north end of Lake G[eor]ge where the Chanel was so bad we had difficulcy to get there and the night begun

this Day we stayd at the Landing the weather being not fit to march we had the opertunity to get all our Linning washed & greatly prepared ourselves for another march

about 2 o'clock in the after noon we struck our tents & marchd as far as where we got into Boats and proceeded up Lake [Cham]plain –

this morning we embarkd on Board Battoes and Road up the Lake as far as Crown point where we landed with our whole Company Leaving our Baggage all on Board the Boats

all the fore part of this Day our men were employd about making Cartridges till near 12 oClock then we embarkd on Board the Boats and Left Crownpoint and rowd up the Lake about 14 mile from Crownpoint about 9 oClock we run up a small river where we Landed and made up fires and Lay on the Beach that night –

we Left this river and Continued our journey down the Lake this Day we met General [Philip] Scuyler on the lake returning home on the account that he was taken very ill in the evening we Landed on a stony Beach where we could not pitch our tents but Lay by the fires as well as we Could –
In the morning very early we Embarkd on Board the Boats the river being very fast about 20Clock this afternoon we touchd at the isle of aux nous where we stayd about an hour and then proceeded to St Johns at 5 ocl[ock] we arrived at General Montgomerys Camp the south side of St Johns where we Landed with great joy to the army—

after they see our army begun to grow stronger they employd themselves in strengthening the fort every Day and a few shot was fird from the fort this Day—

they Continued their firing from the fort but we had the good fortune of having no Damage Done us by them

constant firing by spells all day about 10 oClock a Large party went out to build a bomb battery but by chance as they were at work they fird grape shot from the fort and kild one man

firing from the fort as usal but no Damage of any Consequence done to us by their shot because the camp Lay under Cover of the woods so that they Could not see it

they still kept firing from the fort although to no purpose nor could do us no damage but thought to drive us Back from the fort we expeced them to sally out upon us every Day but we thought ourselves too strong to Retreat and kept building breastworks till we got strong enough to wish them to attempt to come out to our Camp

monday still kept at work at our breast works and batteryes in order to get ready to sallute them with the same as they had done us every Day

began to build a Gun battery along side of the Lake nearer to the Camp for fear of their vessels Coming Down upon our Camp which they intended to do the next night if we had not opend it that day so they dare not Come

they kept firing at us while we was at work mounting the Guns 2-12 pounders but no one hurt that Day but we finist the Battery and got ready to open it on the fort

we began to fire from the Battery and fird the most of the day and they kept a hot fire from the fort both shot and shells and kiled one man out of our Company with their shells
Saturday we continued firing on both sides but could not learn of any damage done by either side—

This day about 10 o’Clock there was a considerable firing between our people and the regulars on the north side of the fort.

October 1st—
We took 20 waggon loads of stores from the regulars that was a going in the fort consisting of clothing, provision and ammunition and likewise several cattle that they were driving in the fort.

Firing from both sides of the fort at our people for some made a practice of creeping up to the fort and firing at the sentries around the rampart.

Tuesday we took several more cattle from the regulars that was going into St. John’s. Then we got men enough there and stopped their passage so that nothing could go out nor in but we took it as a prize.

The regulars made an attempt to go across the Lake with their gunnels against some Canadians that we had lying there but they did them no damage and were obliged to retreat back to the fort after a hot fire from their gunnels and schooner both and some small arms.

This day there was but little firing from either side nor any damage done but one of our men died in the camp with some disorder.

Friday there was a few shot fired from the fort and at night we fired shells from our bomb battery in the fort and many fired from the fort but no men lost.

Heavy firing from both sides but had the fortune of only getting one man wounded. No other damage done.

Sunday night we fired shells from our bomb battery in the fort and they kept a constant fire with shells and grape shot. Not one man hurt that belonged to our army but we never could learn what was done to theirs.

This day there was but a few shot fired from either side nor but a little damage done that we could learn by either side.

Tuesday no firing but lost one of our men that died by some sickness that he caught a lying on the cold ground in the camp.
one of our men that was wounded some time ago Departed this life to day by the mortifying of his wound

this day we begun to build a battery across the Lake opesite the fort which made them dread it very much because it Lay so open to the fort and we had 2 or 3 Battallians Lying about half a mile Back in the woods that side of the Lake Ready at call in case of an alarm that they should attempt to Come over to take the cannon of the Battery

we finishd the Battery and got the guns mounted 2-12 pounders and 2-4 pounders and at the same time they kept firing shot and shells at us but hurt not one man

saturday we oppend the Battery and there was a hot fire between the regulars and us the most of that day but no one hurt of our side but we batterd their houses and works very much which put them in great confution in the fort

firing from the fort by spells all day and one of our men kild by their shot Lieut Johnston and 2 privates sat of to Lay seige to chambelee with 2-9 pounders and when the regulars heard that Lieut Johnston had sent for one more 12 pounder & a morter they sent out A flagatrue and surrendered themselves up prisoners in number about 100 and 6 and one of our men that was there shot himself through the hand and up through the head so that he died a few days after

A few shot fired from the fort into the Camp which they did with great scell but happen to hurt no one

they hove several shells in the Camp and some shot but hurt no one there but one man had his thigh broke at our bomb battery by a shell from the fort and at the same time we was firing shells from our Battery

wednesday night the General orderd a false alarm to be given at our battery by firing small arms to disturb the regulars in order that if in case we should attempt to storm the fort that they should not be so quick alarmd

this day there was but Little firing from either side but we had the good news of chambelees being taken where we got 4 or 5 hundred barrels of powder besides morters & shells which was but small and many small arms and about 100 and 4 prisoners besides A great number of women and children
friday we sent a flaggatruce in the fort to see if they would give us Liberty to
go by the fort with Battoes to fetch the prisoners up the Lake because it was much
more easy which they granted and made an assesion of arms for that Day till
such times they passt the fort to our Camp and they was sent directly on Board
the vessels where they stayed that night and next morning we sent them down
the Lake in Battoes

by the prisoners stoping at our Camp in the boats they Could tell where we Lay
which they could not before only as they guest at it for they could not see the
camp through the woods but they could see quite past the camp down the Lake
so that by the Boats stoping against the camp they could tell where we Lay
and began to fire dead shot in the camp and some shells which they did with
great exactness but hurt no one till some time after

this day they kept firing shott and shells across the Lake over in the camp that
Lay Back in the woods till at Last they fird a shot through a tree about 2 foot
over into A tent and kild 2 men and wounded 2 so that they was forst to move
the Camp farther back in the woods –

monday but Little firing from either side nor no damage done but the while we
was carrying amminition up to our Battery that lay near the Lake

we began to fire very hot upon the fort and they fired back but hurt none of us
that Day nor we could do them but Little only battering their houses down only
by chance when we could see them out we could kill a man now and then –

they fird several dead shot into our camp till one went through one mans body
and through anothers thigh but the one that was shot throo the body died directly
but the other got well as it did not brake the bone and another wounded with
grape shot

thursday there was nothing particular hapend as there was but A few shot fird
from the regulars or us all that day

this day there was a considerable firing from both sides but they did us no damage
only fird one shot through A Battoe

saturday we had orders to strike our tents and get ready with all our baggage to
be at command about 3 oClock in the after noon we had orders to move our
Camp about a mile below St Johns to join Corln bedles [Timothy Bedel's] camp
the most part of the Camp marchd through the woods back of fort only part
of our Company that was Left behind to wait till night then we took the boats and put all our stores and heavy Baggage on board & went down the other side of the Lake by the fort very still so that they did not hear anything of us and when we came there they had A new battery building about an hundred and fifty yd from the fort next morning we pitcht our tents near the side of the Lake—

as our people was building the battery they kept firing at them but happen to not hurt no one but this day we finishd the battery

this day we was busy carrying the cannon up to the battery and one of the battalion was flogd for steeling some trifle from one of his mesmaits and paid one months wages and Dischargd out of the army and got his liberty

tuesday we got the cannon mounted and all things in readiness to open the Battery the next Day and all the while they was firing at our people but kild none of them nor wounded none

November 1th—

wednesday about 10 oclock we began to fire from the new battery and from the old one across the Lake and A very hot fire continued about 6 hours with both shells and shot and 2 of our men got kild by the shells and one wound[ed] and some of theirs but the Number of their Dear we never could find out becaus they would not tell

thursday they sent a flaggatruce from the fort but they could not agree so they went back and in about 3 hours they sent another and gave up the fort to us but they went Back and kept possession of it till the next morning on the account of its being so Late that we had not time to march in that night

about 10 oClock the Battallians was all drawn up and was marchd of[f] towards the fort carrd the Artillery in the front we marchd of[f] till we came within about 50 yd of the fort then we halted and was all drawn up in a rank and stood there till the regulars got ready and marchd out with all their arms and 2 field pieces then was drawn up and grounded their arms then we marchd in the fort and took possession of that and then went out & put centryes over their arms and in number about 600 prisoners and in 3 hours there was Battoes ready to carry them off and that night they went as far as a small camp we had about 3 miles from the fort

saturday all the army that had their firelocks out of order went to the fort and changd them for the regulars arms then they had orders to get ready for another march so they all got ready that Night and Lay there till next morning
sunday the Battallions had orders for marching so they struck their tents and set of[f] for montryall that Day –

all this Day we was buisy A taking field peises out of the fort and some other ordanance to go against Montryall to take that –

to day we Received orders to get ready to march for Montryall and about 10 oClock we marchd and the Roads was so bad we had very troublesome work to get our baggage along for the carts ran up to their hubs in mud almost all the way but that Night we marchd about 6 miles from St Johns

this morning we set out for Montryall again and marchd to Lepperary [Le Prairie] that Night where we Lay in camp only one Night although very snowey and a bad storm

we took Battoes and saild across the river St Lawrence on A small iseland where we Lay that night by fires with our tents

we took our boats and crosst A small river that Lay between the iseland and Montryall side but we had been there a Little time before they sent a flaggatruce out to know our intents but when they came to know what we wanted they went back but we still marchd on but before we got there they sent out another thinking we wanted to plunder the City but when they knew Certain they went back again and shut the gates that Night to consider upon it

they Gave up the City to us and our army was drawn up Close by the Gates and waited there near 2 hours before the Gates was opend and when they was opend we marchd in with all our forses and the Artillary in the front with 2 field pieces we marchd up to the Citydell and then we halted and placd our cannon to face the City and kept a guard over them every night and that night we Lay in a storehouse

we Lay there till the next day then we got the barracks in the Cytidell fitted for our Company to Lay in till further orders –

we movd our quarters there and Lay there till we had orders for marching to Quebec which was a few Days after and that night we had A snowstorm
some other companyes of our army came over from Lepparary and took quarters in the barracks below

we heard that there was orders given out for a new inlisment to serve till the 15 of April next

the drums went round A recr[uil]ting for new inlisting of soldiers and that day they got a few

they contin[ue]d recruiting and that day they Listed 2- or 3 hundred and so kep on till we sat out for Quebec

saturday our Capt Came up to know the minds of our Company about Listing but there was scarce one of them that would consent to it, as they had been so long from home and wanted to go Back

when they were told what Difficulty it was in getting down the Lakes in the winter they began to think it would be best to list again so almost all the Company Listed to about 7 or 8 and myself for one as i was resolved to not List again so I went forwards to Quebec although I had but about 4 or 5 weeks to serve of my old inlistment

monday we began to get ready for the march but we had no way to go down the river St Lawrence only in Battoes and we did not Like to go unarmed so we got one field peice fixt in A Battoe for to try it so we fird 2 or 3 shot with it but it roct the boat so that it would not do so we took it out again

tuesday we had the Good news of hearing that 11 sail of shipping was taken by one of our Lieuts martin Johnston at surrell [Sorel] about 60 miles below Montryall for they Left Montryall the night before our army came there as they heard of their coming and went of[f] for Quebec thinking to get Clear but Lieut Johnston went from shambelee to surrell on purpose to stop them and so got guns mount on shore before they came down and stopt them and kept them there sailing up and down the river several days till they fired several shot through them and kild 3 or 4 of their men and at Last was forcd to give them up and the night before they gave them up General Carlton got on board A Battoe and with A few of his men and got Clear and went of[f] to Quebec the next day they took possession of the shipping and took about 120 prisoners and the vessels was Loaded with provitions of most all kinds and A Large quantity of Cloathing of all kinds for soldiers

this afternoon some of the vessels came up to Montryall and ancord out in the river opisite the City with the prisoners on board and several of their Command-ing officers they stayd on board that night
they Came ashore and stayd in the town till the next day and in the afternoon the rest of the vessels came up to town

friday there was boats got Ready for them and they was sent off with their baggage down the Country as all the rest of the prisoners had been

we had orders for sailing to Quebec so all that day we was employd in getting baggage ready and getting some Artillery stores on board and 3 field peices and 2 or 3 12 pounders and 2 4 pounders

this day some of the battallian men went on board to be in readiness as soon as the wind should be fair but not till next Day

about 10 – oclock this day our General went on board the commadore Capt [Samuel] Lockwood commander and about 3 in the afternoon our Company went on board the same vessel and Lay there about 2 hours then we weighd anchor and bore down the river St Lawrence bound to Quebec that day we saild about 18 mile

this morning we weighed anchor and saild that evening to surrell there we Lay all that night and 3 of our company and myself went on shore and Lay in A house that night

to the point of trumble (Point Aux Trembles) there we ran the vessels ashore in A small cove where they had A good harbour which is about 21 miles from Quebec one of the kings ships of war was Lying there to catch us as we came down but they Lay there so long they began to think we would not come and the day before we came down they went back to Quebec

December the 1 – 1775

friday morning we got our cannon on shore and mounted them on carriges and got horses to them and some of our Company and some of the Battallii[o]ns sat out for Quebec but our Capt being ill stayd A few days after and a few of his men and myself for one as he had A little work he wanted me to do for him

this day a few more Companies of Cornal Arnols went off[f] after gitting fitted out with Cloaths that came in our shipping as they had Lost all their Cloaths A coming through the woods from Cambridge
all this day we was buisy taking the cargo out of the shiping and sent them down to our Quarters near Quebec with slays [sleights]

monday all day I was at work for the capt to get ready as fast as we could to march the next day and this day some companies went forward to Quebec

this day we could not get quite ready so we Lay there till the next day our men was quarterd in houses but the Capt being so ill he did not come ashore till he sat of[f] for Quebec

wednesday we got slays to carry our baggage and about 12-o’clock we sat of[f] on our march for Quebec about 12-o’clock that night we got to General Montgomerys Quarters about one mile from the City there we lay that night

early this morning we went where our Company was Quarterd nigh a half A mile further from the Generals

friday there was a Large number of fasheens [fascines] and gob[l]eens brought to build A battery off for our Cannon but our morters was kept down in St rocks [St. Roche]
saturday night there went out near 2 hundred men for A working party to build the battery the while they was at work some other companies was about the walls A firing small arms all night at the centryes and they kept A hot fire from the walls till morning with both shot and shells

when they seen where our people had been at work they began to fire their 32 pounders and some 42 pounders at the battery and that Night the regulars sat several houses on fire in St rocks

monday they finisht the battery although they kept firing their cannon we had but one man wounded the ball broke his ancle bone

this day we got the cannon all ready and at night we took them up to the battery which was built upon Abrahams plains near where General [James] woolf had his battle

all this day we was buisy mounting of the cannon but the battery was built so slight on the account of the grounds being froze so hard that we could not get earth enough to fill in so we filed it up with snow and water thinking it woud freeze hard and soled but as the men was at work A 32 pounder Came through
the bottom of the battery and kiled one man on the spot and woundd 3 but one of them died that Night and another died the next night and the other had his arm cut off [?] and what has happened 2 of them that was kild belongd to our Company of Artillery

-14-

thursday we got all things in readyness as well as we could though we had not necessary fitting for a battery to go against such A wald City as that

-15-

about 6-oclock in the morning we went up to the battery in order to begin to fire but we had just got all our cannon Loaded with ball but they gave us A 32 pounder for A morning Gun as they was usd to do every morning but we no sooner heard it but we returnd them the compliment with 4 cannon one after the other as fast as we could fire so it continued about 2 hours A very hot fire from both sides but there was none of us hurt that morning but in the after noon we began to fire again then there was one man kild out of our Company that we drafted from the battallion A few days before

-16-

this morning we went on the battery again and fired for 2 or 3 hours and they sent their heavy Balls at our battery so till at Last they beat it all down but happen to not hurt none of us

-17-

this day we did not fire any but they kept firing all day from the garison and at night we fired A number of shell in the town but very small ones such as royalls and cowhorns

-18-

there was but little or no firing from either side all this day till night some of our men got close to the walls and fird small arms at the centryes and we were informd that they kild several that way with their rifles

-19-

tuesday we did nothing all day only keep guards around the Garison to keep them from getting pervition in from the country

-20-

no firing all day only A few small arms from the Garrison and at night the regulars sat several houses on fire in the subberbs of St rocks, and when the inhabitants see how it was Like to go they moovd all in the country

-21-

nothing particular happend this day only some few small arms was fired from the Garrison but did no damage at Night we fired some more small shells in the town but cant tell what execution they did to the enemy

-22-

friday they fired several cannon from the Garison at our hospital and one or 2 shot went through it but did no damage only to the house
this day we had orders for every man to get his arms in good order and be in good readiness at an hour's warning as the General intended to storm the Garrison the first dark night that came so it happened to be midday dark that night and about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning we were all called up and got in readiness but towards daylight it began to grow light so we were ordered back to our quarters again

this day General Montgomery returned his most hearty thanks to his men because they turned out the night before with such full spirits to go through with what he had desired them for every man turned out with great joy thinking what they was to do expecting to have possession of the Garrison next day

monday being Christmas day there was but little of anything done among us but a few small arms fired from the Garrison and some cannon but did no damage

they fired cannon balls over to our quarters thinking to fire in the houses but never hit them with one shot nor hurt one man

day we had orders from the General to get our arms in order again for storming the first dark night that should come as he seen no other way to take it but by storming so he was resolved to make a tryal

all this day part of the Artillery men was employed in making rockets for a signal when we went to storm that all the forces might attempt at once as we intended to make an attempt in several places of the walls

we got the rockets all ready and some shells that we was to fire the same time that we went to scale the walls to draw their intention from us that they might not discover us so soon

saturday all day it was very still till night then when it appeared as if it would be a very dark night and began to snow and rain so the General gave orders for every man [to] be in readiness and about 4 o'clock in the morning we was all called up and Cornal Arnal was to make an attempt upon one side of the Garrison and the General on the other side but cornal arnal begged the favour of the General to let him have the Artillery company to head his Companies with a field peice which he granted so we went all but 4 men to Arnels quarters the other 4 was left with the General to fire the signal rockets so we marched up to the city walls about 5 o'clock in the morning the General Divided his men in two parties but before the General or Arnels party got ready the other [?] themselves and began to fire before the signal was given and made and alarm and the
bells begun to ring so we advanced as fast as we could on our side of the Garrison but the same time there was signals given for us to retreat but we did not see them and advanced on till we got in the Lower town over the wals but was obligd to Leave our field piece as we had no use for it there we was fighting by ourselves thinking that the General was in the other side of the town but as the General happen to fall his part of the army Retreated immediately so all their strength came down upon us and surrounded us as we had advanced so far in the town and could not advance nor Retreat so we was obligd to give ourselves up prisoners but the Coronal as we heard got a small wound and went back but they took about 350 men and officers and stripd us of our fire arms and marchd us all up to the Recatees Colage where they got a guard over us after we had been there about an hour we heard that our General was kild and his Aidecong and 7 or 8 more of his men that put us all in very Low spirits to Loose our Commander and not expecting any releif till spring and then sent to England if not retaken which they intend as soon as the river opens

-31th-

this morning we was all togethe[r] in one house and Lay so thick that we had hardly any room to stir then they went out to pick up our dead men where they found about 50 kild and A number of wounded men which they brought in and put in the hospital and Capt Lamb of the Artillery Company Received a wound with a musquet ball through his face just below his eye and went to the hospital too then they pickd out all the officers from us and sent them to another place of Confinement by themselves

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