

# Stephen Thompson



## Soldier of the Revolution

November, 1759 – February 22, 1835

By John D. McCallum  
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## Foreword

The following is an attempt to give an accurate account of the life of Stephen Thompson, with specific focus for his six years of service, as a Soldier of the Revolution to the United States of America.

It is a story of our ancestor, who bravely fought for the independence of the United States of America, with nothing more than a musket and personal determination. The hardships and sacrifices he endured for our freedom and liberty, which we still enjoy over two hundred years later, must never be forgotten.

John D. McCallum

## Sources

### Actual Documents:

The actual documents, primarily the Muster Records and Payroll records, contained were copied via footnotes .com and ancestry .com websites, providing images of the microfilm records held by the National Archives and Records Administration.

### Historical Descriptions:

Historical descriptions and paintings are taken from a variety of sources, with attribution.

### Narrative Descriptions:

Narrative descriptions of the events involving the 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment are taken from "Private Yankee Doodle", ©1962 by George F. Scheer, who republished the memoirs of Joseph Plumb Martin, written in 1830.

Pvt. Joseph P. Martin served in Col. John Chandlers regiment, at the same time as Stephen Thompson. It is considered extremely likely that the events described by Pvt. Joseph P. Martin were the same events experienced by Pvt. Stephen Thompson.

### "Clan McCallum Collection" Reference:

This is only one section of the "Clan McCallum Collection", by John D. McCallum. Reference Numbers, Specifically – "THOSMI905", which is assigned to Stephen Thompson. These reference numbers are used to identify specific individuals within the collection, and specific documents and photo's.

Within the "Clan McCallum Collection", serving as a counter point to the service of Pvt. Stephen Thompson, is Capt. Peter Hare, commander of one companies of Butler's Rangers, a "Loyalist" serving the British Crown. With Pvt. Stephen Thompson stationed at times, in the "Highlands" of New York, and Capt. Peter Hare stationed at Fort Niagara. It seems possible that at some point, they came to direct conflict.

Capt Peter Hare is the great, great, grandfather of Maude Hare, wife of Dermid McLean, who was the son of Dermid McLean Sr., and Margaret (McCallum) McLean.

Stephen Thompson is the great grandfather of Annie Huntsinger, wife of Archibald McCallum.

Both Archibald and Margaret McCallum were the children of William McCallum and Mary (Munro) McCallum.

**Synopsis of the Military Service Record for Stephen Thompson**

May 27, 1777 – Stephen Thompson enlisted for a period of eight months, in Captain Theophilus Munson's Company, of Col. John Chandler's 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment - Light Infantry (also known as "Regiment of the Foot"), of the Connecticut Line, of the Continental Army, holding the rank of Private.

June 1777 – Stationed in the Highlands of New York.

September 1777 – Battle of Brandywine Creek

October 1777 – Battle of Germantown

November 1777 – Siege of Fort Mifflin

December 1777 to May 1778 – Stationed at Valley Forge, with Gen. George Washington.

June 1778 – Battle of Monmouth Court House

August 1778 – Battle of Quaker Hill

November 1778 to May 1779 – Stationed at Camp Redding

May 1779 to November 1779 – Stationed at Camp Highlands

December 1779 to June 1780 – Stationed at Camp New Morristown

July 1780 to February 1781 – Stationed at Camp Nelson's Point.

About February to April 1781 to sometime after June 1781 – sent to Virginia, probably as part of an advance force with General Lafayette..

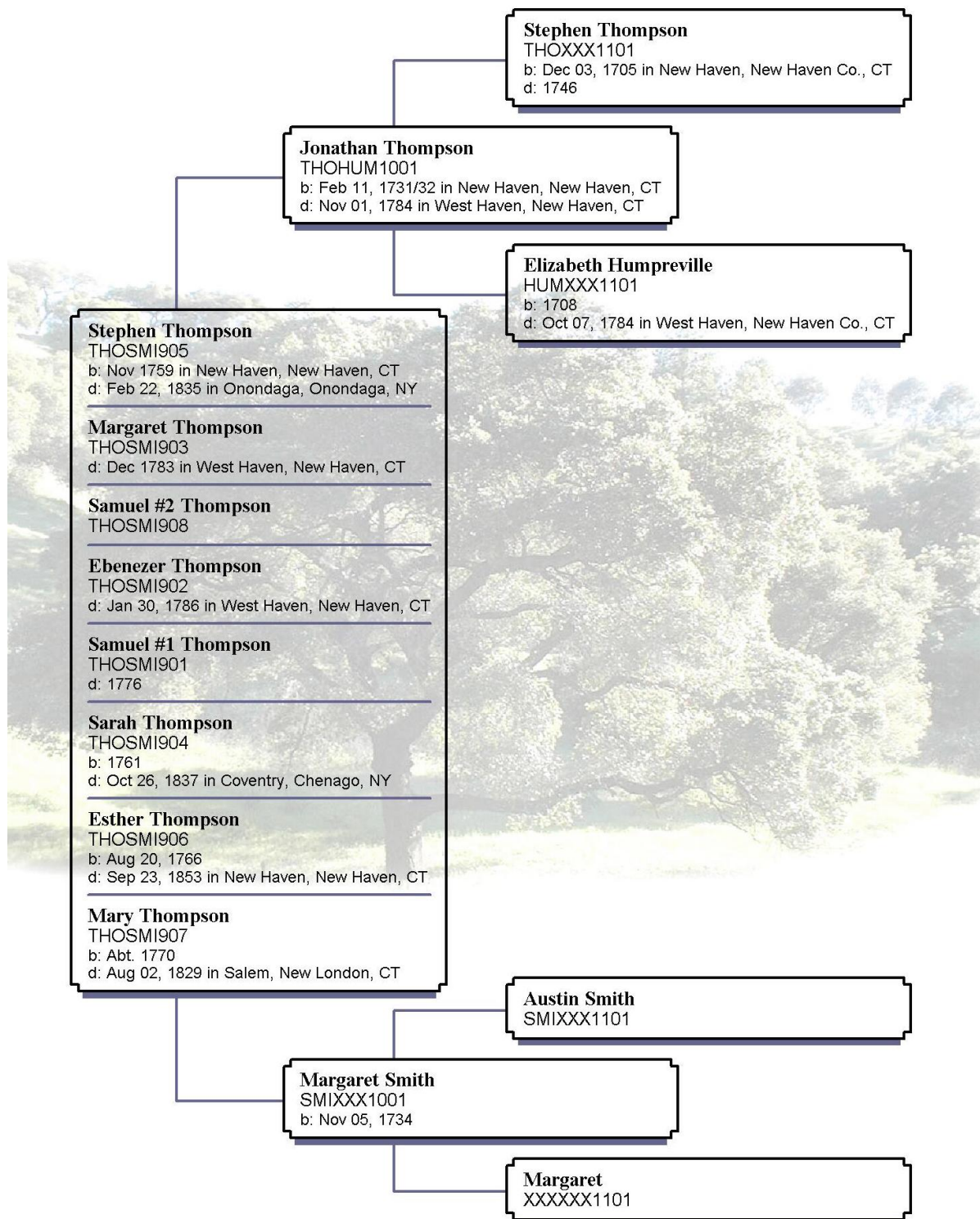
September 1781 to November 1781 – Siege and Battle of Yorktown.  
Probably participated in the Battle of Redoubt # 10.

Furloughed in June 3 of 1783 (Considered as the date of "Discharge".)  
Final Payments made on November 3, 1783

**Awards:**

Badge of Merit - for Six Years of Service.  
(Signified by the wearing of two chevrons on the soldiers uniform.)

## The Clan of Jonathon Thompson and Margaret Smith



<b>Husband Jonathan Thompson-THOHUM1001</b>			
Born	Feb 11 1732	Place	New Haven, New Haven, CT
Died	Nov 1 1784	Place	West Haven, New Haven, CT
Married-1		Place	
Husband's father	Stephen Thompson-THOXXX1101		MRIN: 100
Husband's mother	Elizabeth Humpreville-HUMXXX1101		
<b>Wife Margaret Smith-SMIXXX1001</b>			
Born	Nov 5 1734	Place	
Residence	1805	Place	Waterbury, New Haven Co., CT
Wife's father	Austin Smith-SMIXXX1101		MRIN: 62
Wife's mother	Margaret-XXXXXX1101		
<b>Children</b> List each child in order of birth.			
1	M	<b>Samuel #1 Thompson-THOSMI901</b>	
	Died	1776	Place
2	M	<b>Stephen Thompson-THOSMI905</b>	
	Born-2	Nov 1759	Place New Haven, New Haven, CT
	Military Service-3,4	May 27 1777	Place Connecticut Description Private - 8th Reg. - Connecticut Line
	Military Service	Sep 1777	Place Battle of Brandywine Creek
	Military Service	Oct 1777	Place Battle of Germantown
	Military Service	Nov 1777	Place Seige at Fort Mifflin
	Military Service-5	from Dec 1777 to Jun 1778	Place Valley Forge w/Gen Washington
	Military Service	Jun 1778	Place Battle of Monmouth Court House
	Military Service-6	from Jul 1778 to Sep 1778	Place Camp White Plains, NY
	Military Service	Aug 1778	Place Battle of Quaker Hill
	Military Service-7	from Oct 1778 to Nov 1778	Place Camp Near Quaker Hill Description Oct 23, 1778 "On Command - Light Inf
	Military Service-8	from Nov 1778 to May 1779	Place Stationed at Camp Redding
	Military Service-9	from May 1779 to Jul 1779	Place Camp Highlands
	Military Service-10	Aug 1779	Place Fort Montgomery
	Military Service-11	from Dec 1779 to Jun 1780	Place Camp Morristown Description Also "On Command"
	Military Service-12	from Jun 1780 to Nov 1780	Place Camp Nelson's Point
	Military Service	from Dec 1780 to Mar 1781	Place New Windsor Cantonment
	Military Service-13	from Mar 1781 to Sep 1781	Place "On Command - Virginia" Description Attached to Gen. Lafayette
	Military Service	from Sep 1781 to Nov 1781	Place Seige and Battle of Yorktown Description Redoubt #10
	Military Discharge-14	Jun 3 1783	Place Camp West Point, New York Description Awarded "Badge of Merit"
	Census-15	1790	Place New Haven, New Haven, CT
	Census-16	1800	Place New Haven, New Haven, CT
	Census-17	1810	Place Onondaga, NY
	Military Service-18	Apr 7 1818	Place Onodaga County, New York Description Soldiers Pension Application
	Census-19	1820	Place Onondaga, Onondaga, NY
	Military Service-20	1820	Place Onodaga County, New York Description Military Sevice Pension Court Hearing
	Census-21	1830	Place Onondaga, Onondaga, NY
	Died	Feb 22 1835	Place Onondaga, Onondaga, NY
	Buried-22		Place Faimount Cemtery, Camillus, Onondaga, NY
	Spouse	Patience NMN Thompson-PZZXXX901 MRIN: 65	
	Married	Abt Jul 1783	Place

Husband		Jonathan Thompson-THOHUM1001	
Wife		Margaret Smith-SMIXXX1001	
Children List each child in order of birth.			
3	M	Ebenezer Thompson-THOSMI902	
	Died	Jan 30 1786	Place West Haven, New Haven, CT
	Spouse	Lydia Richards-RCDXXX901	
	Married	Jun 9 1785	Place New Haven, New Haven, CT
4	F	Margaret Thompson-THOSMI903	
	Died	Dec 1783	Place West Haven, New Haven, CT
5	F	Sarah Thompson-THOSMI904	
	Born	1761	Place
	Died	Oct 26 1837	Place Coventry, Chenago, NY
	Spouse	Thomas Porter-PTRXXX901	
	Married	Jan 1 1784	Place Waterbury, New Haven, Ct
6	F	Esther Thompson-THOSMI906	
	Born	Aug 20 1766	Place
	Died	Sep 23 1853	Place New Haven, New Haven, CT
	Spouse	David Larabee-LBEXXX901	
	Married		Place
7	F	Mary Thompson-THOSMI907	
	Born	Abt 1770	Place
	Died	Aug 2 1829	Place Salem, New London, CT
	Spouse	David Hopkins-HPKXXX901	
	Married	Jul 4 1791	Place Waterbury, New Haven, CT
8	M	Samuel #2 Thompson-THOSMI908	
	Spouse	Elizabeth Hull-HULXXX901	
	Married		Place
Sources			
1. Ancient Families of New Haven. THOHUM1001-4 Page 1766.			
2. Ancient Families of New Haven. THOHUM1001-4 Page 1766			
Month Referenced with the 1820 Pension files of Stephen Thompson Year based on gravestone of Stephen Thompson.			
3. Pension Statement.			
4. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-100.			
5. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-114 THOSMI905-116 THOSMI905-119 THOSMI905-121.			
6. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-123 THOSMI905-125 THOSMI905-127.			
7. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-129 THOSMI905-131.			

<b>Husband</b>	<b>Jonathan Thompson-THOHUM1001</b>
<b>Wife</b>	<b>Margaret Smith-SMIXXX1001</b>
<b>Sources (Continued)</b>	
8. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-133 THOSMI905-135 THOSMI905-137 THOSMI905-139 THOSMI905-141. 9. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-143. 10. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-147. 11. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-156 THOSMI905-158 THOSMI905-166. 12. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-168. 13. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-178 THOSMI905-179 THOSMI905-180. 14. National Archive and Records Administration. 15. 1790 United States Census. THOSMI905-5. 16. 1800 United States Census. THOSMI905-6. 17. 1810 United States Census. THOSMI905-7. 18. National Archive and Records Administration. THOSMI905-140 THOSMI905-141. 19. 1820 United States Census, . THOSMI905-140. 20. Pension Statement. THOSMI905-141. 21. 1830 United States Census, . THOSMI905-9. 22. Actual Gravestone. THOSMI905-9.	

**Research Note:**

The Thompson – DeHoniwood Ancestry lists ancestry of Stephen Thompson and relies on the work of Scott Robinson, which is believed to be accurate.

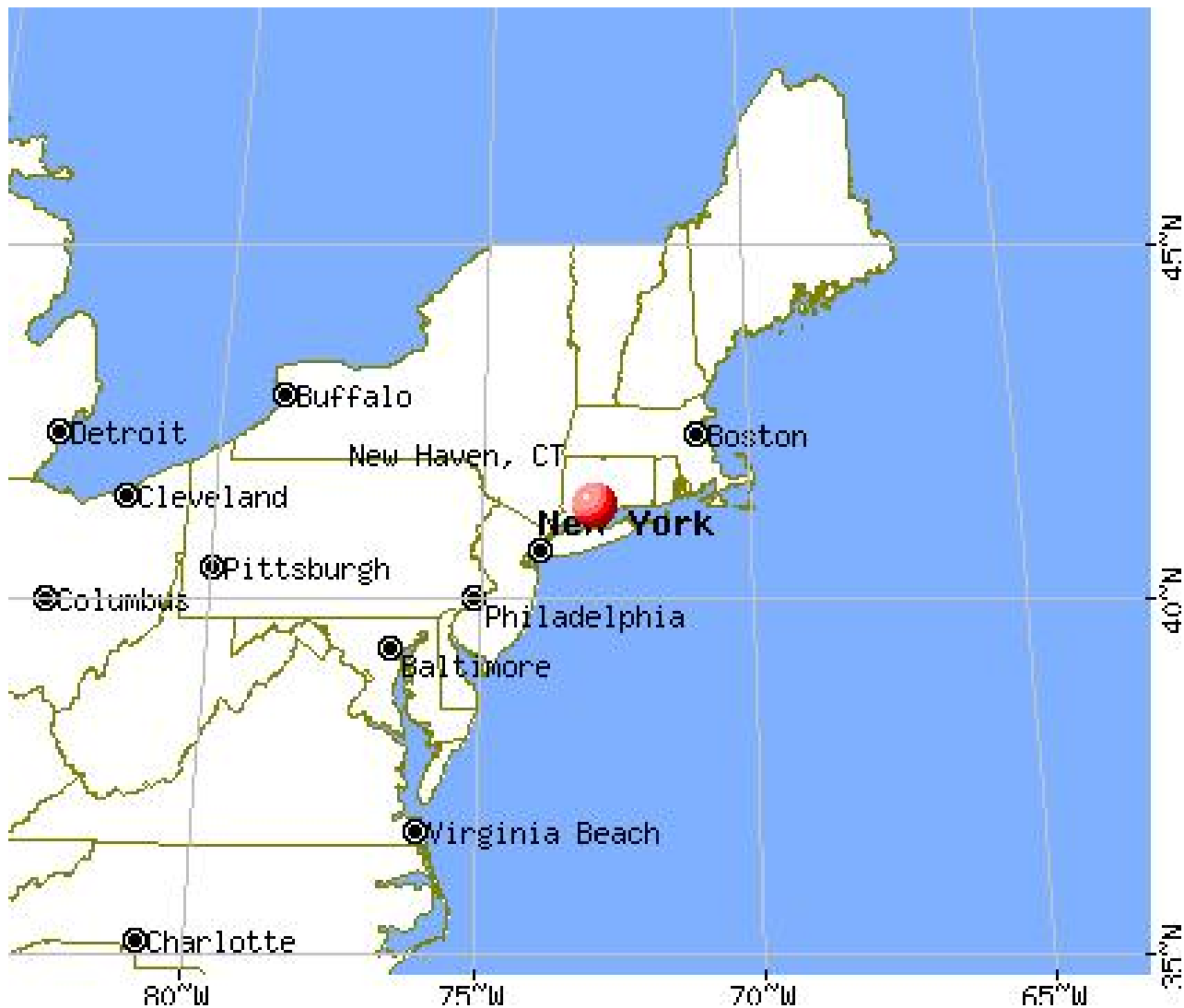


# Chronology

## November 1759

Stephen Thompson is born in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut.  
He is the son of Jonathon Thompson and Margaret Smith.

Research Note: The year of birth is confirmed by the inscription of the gravestone of Stephen Thompson, and the month of birth is stated in the 1820 Pension application of Stephen Thompson.



Red Dot indicates New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut.



## FAMILIES OF ANCIENT NEW HAVEN, VOL. VII

1766

## THOMPSON FAMILY

*x* Joseph B., b c. 1823, d 3 Oct 1907 æ. 84 *WHT3*;  
m Mary E. ———, who d 7 June 1905 æ. 88  
*WHT3*.

## FAM. 18. JONATHAN &amp; MARGARET [SMITH] THOMPSON:

1 SAMUEL, d 1 Nov 1776 (from Northern Army) *WHD*.

2 EBENEZER, d 30 Jan 1786 *WHD*; reported in N. Y. in  
tax list 1778; m 9 June 1785 *NHx*—Lydia da. John  
& Lydia (Thomas) Richards, b c. 1764; she m (2)  
14 Mar 1790 *NHx*—Eli Smith.

3 MARGARET, d Dec 1788 *WHD*.

4 SARAH, d 26 Oct 1837 (Coventry, N. Y.); m 1 Jan  
1784 *WatV*—Truman Porter.

5 (prob.) ESTHER, b [20 Aug 1766], d 23 Sep 1853 æ.  
87 *NHT1*, æ. 87-1-3 *NHV*; m David Larabee.

6 STEPHEN, Census (NH) 1-1-2; m ———. Either he  
or his brother Ebenezer was prob. father of:

i Ebenezer, b [Mar 1785], d 12 Aug 1870 æ. 85-5  
(at Orange) *NHV*; m Polly da. Asahel John-  
son, who d 10 Sep 1869 æ. 83 *WHV*. They  
had: (1) Ebenezer, b c. 1808, d 22 June 1852  
æ. 44 *WHT3*; m Sarah Thomas, who d 18 July  
1876 æ. 63 *WHT3*. (2) John, b [Sep 1809],  
d 29 Mar 1870 æ. 60-6 *WHV*; m.

7 MARY, b c. 1770, d 2 Aug 1829 æ. 59 *SalemC*; m 4  
July 1791 *WatV*—David Hopkins.

Other members of this branch were prob.—SAMUEL, m 1 Nov  
1801 *SalemC*—Betsey da. Enos Hull.....STEPHEN, b c. 1791,  
d 30 May 1868 æ. 77 *Wat3*; m Amy L. ———, who d 31 Aug  
1874 æ. 86 *Wat3*.

## FAM. 19. JAMES &amp; SARAH (PUNDERSON) THOMPSON:

1 DAVID, b 28 May 1747 *NHV*, d 3 July 1747 *NHV*.

## FAM. 19. JAMES &amp; MEHITABEL (BALDWIN) THOMPSON:

2 ELIJAH, b 16 Dec 1751 *NHV*, bp 10 Dec 1752 *NHC1*,  
d 5 Oct 1825 æ. 75 *NHT1*; Census (NH) 4-3-5; m

(1) 20 May 1773 *NHC2*—Mabel da. Daniel & Par-  
nel (Smith) Alling, bp 14 July 1754 *NHC1*, d 10  
Oct 1799 æ. 45 *NHT1*; m (2) Huldah da. Holbrook  
& Mehitabel (Alling) Atwater, wid. Hezekiah  
Thompson.

i Hannah, b Sep 1773 *F*, d Aug 1818 (Pittsford,  
N. Y.); m 28 July 1793 *NHV*—George Hep-  
burn.

ii Charles, b c. 1775, d 1 June 1813 (k. on frigate  
Chesapeake, War of 1812); m Anna da. Amos  
& Dorcas (Sherman) Gilbert, b 21 Aug 1783 *F*,  
d 8 Apr 1862 *F*. Child: Jeannette, m Rev.  
Nathaniel Kellogg.

## FAMILIES OF ANCIENT NEW HAVEN, VOL. VIII

2050

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

ROYCE. (Page 1554.) FAM. 3, 6. Nehemiah m. (2) 2 Oct 1787 Abigail Blackleach of Huntington; she m (2) ——— Jones. [Contributed by Miss Helen E. Royce, Hartford, Conn.]

RUSSELL. (Page 1579.) FAM. 13, 5, vii. Robert in 1810 gave a deed to Woodbridge land, calling himself in the deed of some illegible place in Cortland County, N. Y. I read this place as "Namee," but think Homer was intended.

SPERRY. (Page 1682.) FAM. 11, 1, viii. Betty m 6 Oct 1788 WdC—Joab Way (marriage accidentally omitted). Her sister Mary (vi) m James Sperry (FAM. 7, 2, iv).

STEVENS. (Page 1702.) FAM. 3, 7. Shubael m Martha How, according to descendants of the family, who state that Shubael had a younger brother John who settled in Canada and m there. This was a loyalist family. [Contributed by Miss Ethel L. Scofield, New Haven, Conn.]

STREET. (Page 1711.) FAM. 4, 2. The wife of Titus was Amaryllis da. Reuben & Mary (Russell) Atwater. Evidently we followed the erroneous statement with regard to her mother found in the Street Genealogy, p. 47, without noting the error. [Corrected by James P. Maynard, Esq., Marquette, Mich.]

THOMPSON. (Page 1755.) Mrs. William H. Lewin, of New Britain, points out that Loudon County (see FAM. 7, 3, iii) is in Va., not Pa.; possibly Luzerne County was meant. The statement was taken from a printed source.

(Page 1766.) Miss Lulu I. M. Thompson of Fond du Lac, Wis., has sent us a record of the family of Jonathan and Margaret [Smith] Thompson, compiled from family sources, which adds considerably to the account which we put together fragmentarily from the public records. The family account knows nothing of the first three children; but as 1 Samuel and 3 Margaret were called children of Jonathan in the West Haven Mortality List, we do not doubt that they belonged in this family; 1 Samuel died in 1776, and his youngest brother, born presumably after his death, received the same name. The evidence is not positive for placing 2 Ebenezer in this family. The family record confirms Sarah, Esther, and Mary; and adds Amy, who m 20 Apr 1785 Ammi Hoadley; Bettie, who m ——— Pierce; Lydia, who m John Lewis and rem. to Delaware Co., Ohio, 1809; Jonathan, who rem. to Delaware Co., Ohio, 1809; and Samuel, who m Elizabeth Hull and d at Liberty, Delaware Co., Ohio, 30 Apr 1831, his widow dying in Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1869. The Hoadley Genealogy states that Amy, b 12 Sep 1763, d 9 Apr 1834, was da. George Thompson of Bethany; but we are unable to find any George Thompson of Bethany of proper date, and incline to accept the family statement of Miss Thompson that she was da. Jonathan of West Haven and Naugatuck. Miss Thompson gives also the son 6 Stephen, but states that he was



## FAMILIES OF ANCIENT NEW HAVEN, VOL. VIII

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

2051

connected with the Onondaga Salt Works in Central N. Y. and that he had a wife Amy L. ———. This we doubt, and believe that Jonathan's son Stephen was the man listed Census (NH) 1-1-2, who in deeds appears as resident at West Haven; for there was a Stephen (1791-1868) with wife Amy L. (1788-1874) buried at Naugatuck, perhaps a grandson of Jonathan and Margaret, who in early life may have lived in Central N. Y. The name of this man's wife corresponds with the family record, but his age makes it impossible to consider him a son of Jonathan. The children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hull) Thompson were:

- 1 MARY H., b 9 Sep 1802 (at NH), d 1888 or 1889; m 1822 ——— Knapp of Delaware Co., Ohio.
- 2 CAROLINE E., b 16 Aug 1804 (at NH), d 1876 (Jefferson Co., Wis.); m 1822 John Blinn, of Delaware Co., Ohio.
- 3 LAURA, b 29 Feb 1812 (Delaware Co.), d 1831; m 1830 Jeremiah Gillis.
- 4 SAMUEL HOPKINS, b 4 Sep 1814 (Delaware Co.), d 1 Feb 1880 (Harlan, Kans.); grad. Oberlin 1839; Rev.; m (1) 25 Aug 1842 (Oberlin)—Abigail Hull da. Benoni & Lois Elizabeth (Hull) Dickerman, b 3 Dec 1816, d 23 Feb 1860. [Dickerman Gen. p. 431.]
- 5 ADDISON, b 6 June 1821 (Berlin, Ohio), d 7 Nov 1907 (Clear Lake, Iowa); m 25 Aug 1842 (Oberlin, Ohio)—Harriet Jane da. Charles Fisher of Grafton, Ohio, who d 14 Sep 1864 (Jefferson Co., Wis.); had 10 children.

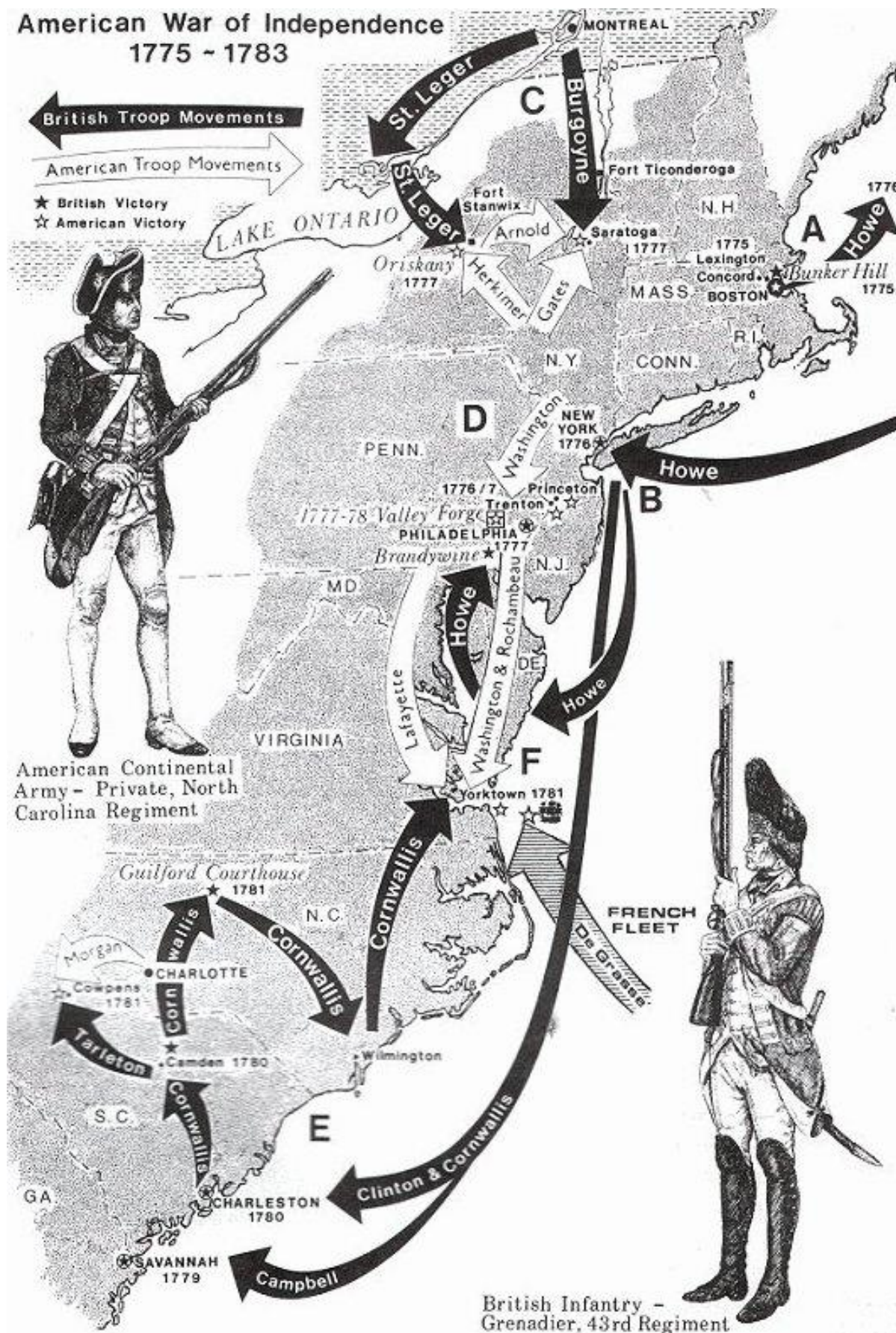
TODD. (Page 1831.) FAM. 14, 1. Sarah, b 12 Dec 1736, m 28 Mar 1755 Ephraim Andrews (p. 46).

TURNER. (Page 1877.) FAM. 7, 3. Record of John Turner's family furnished by Miss F. Inez Baldwin, Oswego, N. Y. John, b 9 July 1776 (at NH), d 12 July 1860 (Oppenheim, N. Y.); m Sally da. James & Sally (Scott) Baldwin, b 26 Jan 1786 (Saybrook, Conn.), d Oct 1875. Children:

- 1 SALLY, b 22 Nov 1805 (Oppenheim), d 17 June 1895.
- 2 JOHN, b 17 July 1807 (Oppenheim), d 17 Jan 1892; m 20 Sep 1829 Elizabeth Failing, b 3 Sep 1808.
- 3 BALDWIN, b 18 May 1809 (Oppenheim); rem. to Mich.
- 4 HIRAM, b 2 Aug 1811 (Oppenheim), d 29 Sep 1908; m 1836 Abbie Munson, b 10 Feb 1813 (Litchfield, Conn.), d 25 Apr 1860.

(Page 1881.) To Miss Baldwin we are also indebted for an abstract of the pension record of Enoch Turner (see the end of

# American War of Independence 1775 - 1783



## 1775 - 1777

### Historical Background:

When the American Revolutionary War began at the Battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, the colonial revolutionaries did not have an army. Previously, each colony had relied upon the militia, made up of part time citizen-soldiers, for local defense. As tensions with Great Britain increased in the years leading up to the war, colonists began to reform their militia in preparation for the potential conflict. Training of militiamen increased after the passage of the Intolerable Acts in 1774. Colonists such as Richard Henry Lee proposed creating a national militia force, but the First Continental Congress. rejected the idea.

After Lexington and Concord, thousands of militiamen from New England gathered to oppose the British troops who had been bottled up in Boston. On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress decided to proceed with the establishment of a Continental Army for purposes of common defense, adopting the forces already in place outside Boston as the first units of the army. On June 15, the Congress elected, by unanimous vote, George Washington as commander-in-chief. Washington accepted the position without any compensation, except reimbursement of his expenses.

As the Continental Congress increasingly adopted the responsibilities and posture of a legislature for a sovereign state, the role of the Continental Army was the subject of considerable debate. There was a general aversion to maintaining a standing army among the Americans; but, on the other hand, the requirements of the war against the British required the discipline and organization of a modern military. As a result, the army went through several distinct phases, characterized by official dissolution and reorganization of units.

Soldiers in the Continental Army were citizens who had volunteered to serve in the army (but were paid), and at various times during the war, standard enlistment periods lasted from one to three years. (Early in the war, the enlistment periods were short, as the Continental Congress feared the possibility of the Continental Army evolving into a permanent army. The army never reached over 17,000 men. Turnover was a constant problem, particularly in the winter of 1776-77, and longer enlistments were approved.)

Broadly speaking, Continental forces consisted of several successive armies, or "establishments":

The Continental Army of 1775, comprising the initial New England Army, organized by Washington into three divisions. Also, Major General Philip Schuyler's ten regiments were sent to invade Canada.

The Continental Army of 1776, reorganized after the initial enlistment period of the soldiers in the 1775 army had expired. Washington had submitted recommendations to the Continental Congress almost immediately after he had accepted the position of commander-in-chief, but these took time to consider and implement. Despite attempts to broaden the recruiting base beyond New England, the 1776 army remained skewed toward the Northeast both in terms of its composition and geographical focus.

The Continental Army of 1777-80 was a result of several critical reforms and political decisions that came about when it was apparent that the British were sending massive forces to put an end to the American Revolution. The Continental Congress passed the Eighty-eight battalion resolution, ordering each state to contribute forces in proportion to their population, and Washington was given authority to raise an additional 15 battalions. Also, enlistment terms were extended to three years or "the length of the war" to avoid the year-end crises that depleted forces (including the notable near collapse of the army at the end of 1776 which could have ended the war in a Continental, or American, loss by forfeit).

(From: Wikipedia

[illegible]



**May 27, 1777**

Stephen Thompson, age 17, enlists, (most likely at New Haven, Connecticut) for an eight month period of enrollment, in the 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment, at the rank of Private.

He is assigned to Captain Theophilus Monson's Light Infantry Company, (also known as a "Company of the Foot") of the Connecticut Line, of the Continental Army. (Question: Was Capt. Monson the actual recruiter?)

Capt Munson's Company was part of the 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Col. John Chandler. The 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment was attached to 2<sup>nd</sup> Connecticut Brigade and assigned to the Highlands Department.

*T. P. 8* | Conn.

*Stephen Thompson*

*P. Monson* Co.,

Col. John Chandler's Regiment.

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears in a book\*

**Copied from Rolls**

of the organization named above.

Date of appointment } *May 27, 1777*  
or enlistment }

Term *8 Mo*

Casualties *Reimburse for the War*

Remarks:

\*This book appears to have been copied (from original rolls) in the Office of Army Accounts under the Paymaster General, U. S. A., who was authorized by Congress, July 4, 1782, to settle and finally adjust all accounts whatsoever between the United States and the officers and soldiers of the American army. (Journal American Congress, Vol. 4, page 257.)—R. & P. 436,796.

Vol. *1*, page *979*

*Spring 1777* Copyist.

*2068*

*Thompson, Stephen*

**8 Connecticut Regiment.**

(Revolutionary War.)

*Private* | *Private*

CARD NUMBERS.

1	5247430	26	5248294
2	5247521	27	5250290
3	5249445	28	5248344
4	5247605	29	5250248
5	5249524	30	5248393
6	5247685	31	5250276
7	5249604	32	5248433
8	5247763	33	5250335
9	5249682	34	5248481
10	5249760	35	5250373
11	5247856	36	5248521
12	5249837	37	5250413
13	5247915	38	5248557
14	5247987	39	5250451
15	5247812	40	5248597
16	5248043	41	5248630
17	5247945	42	5250488
18	5248095	43	5248667
19	5249994	44	5250522
20	5248132	45	5248704
21	5250043	46	5250517
22	5248180	47	5248743
23	5250090	48	5250576
24	5248296	49	5248787
25	5250152	50	5250637

Number of personal papers herein *0*

✓ Book Mark: *R. & P. 436786*

✓ See also

THOSMI905-100

THOSMI905-101

Record of Enlistment Card and Card index for Stephen Thompson

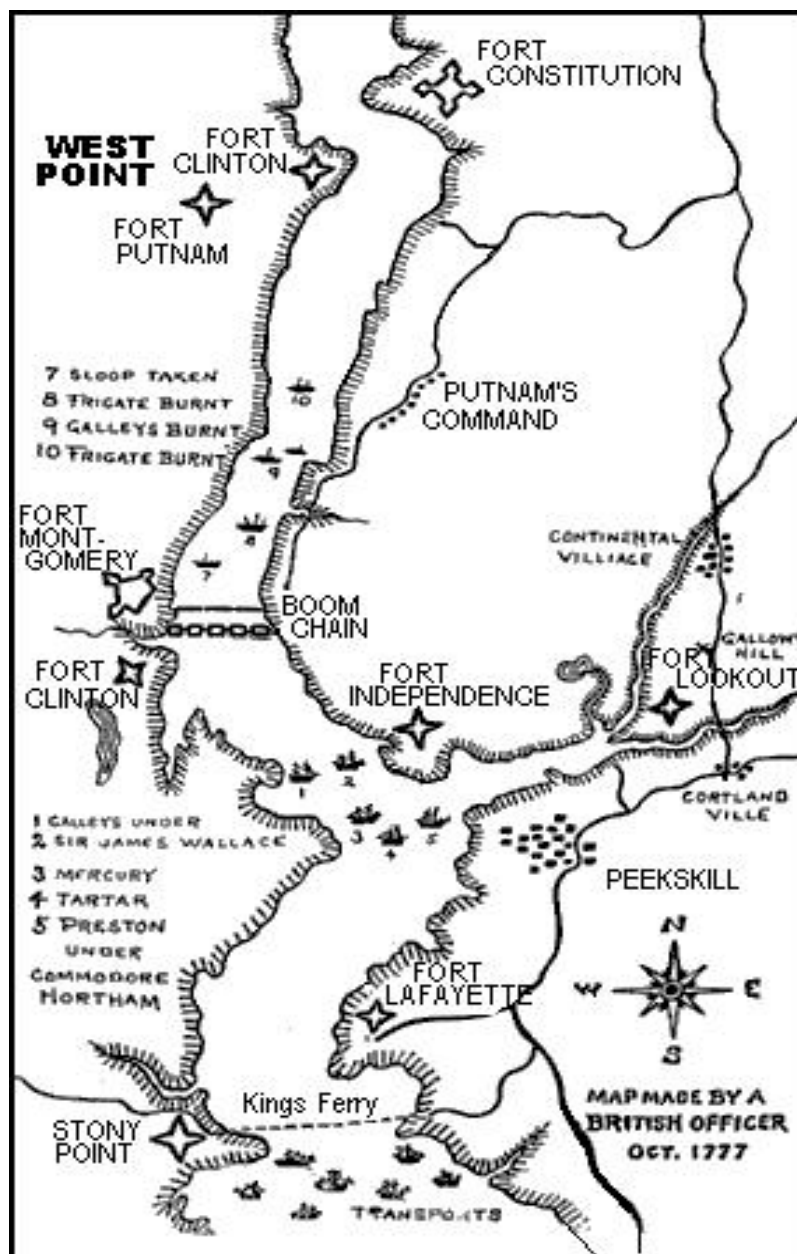
### Research Note:

The Muster and Pay Rolls of units of the Continental Army were later transcribed onto individual index cards. These cards contain the key information listed on the rolls, and are much easier to read.

The actual Muster and Pay Rolls are used, unless they have not been found, or are difficult to read, and the index card is used as a substitute.

**June 1777**

The 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the Connecticut Line supports the defense of Hudson Highlands,



From: [www.dmna.state.ny.us](http://www.dmna.state.ny.us)

**June 15, 1777**

The 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment is relieved from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Connecticut Brigade, and attached to the McDougall's Brigade.

*Private Yankee Doodle Except:*

"But 'the ease of a winter at home' caused Joseph Martin to 'alter his mind' about the army, and on April 12, 1777, he (Joseph P. Martin) enlisted for the duration under the Continental Establishment in Colonel John Chandler's Eighth Connecticut, serving through the summer in the Hudson Highlands. That fall, Howe, despite Washington's efforts to stop him at Brandy-wine Creek on September 11, 1777, took the rebel capital, Philadelphia. Washington then called in reinforcements, including four regiments from the Highlands, to strike Howe's army at Germantown. At first, all went well; then the battle turned and the Americans were routed."

From: Private Yankee Doodle



July 7, 1777

Muster Roll as of July 7, 1777

Stephen Thompson listed as #66

Prophetess of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

A Muster Roll of Capt Theophilus Munson's Comp<sup>y</sup> Colonel John Chandler's Battalion Connecticut Forces in Service of the United States of America

Commissioned					Commissioned					Commissioned				
Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Theophilus Munson Capt <sup>y</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Rufus Granger 1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut <sup>t</sup>					Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Asahel Dodge 2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut <sup>t</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Aaron Benjamins 3 <sup>d</sup> Lieut <sup>t</sup>					Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Asahel Dodge 2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut <sup>t</sup> Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Aaron Benjamins 3 <sup>d</sup> Lieut <sup>t</sup>				
No	Privates	App <sup>d</sup>	Term	Remark	No	Privates	App <sup>d</sup>	Term	Remark	No	Privates	App <sup>d</sup>	Term	Remark
1	Samuel Rice	May 19	1		1	John Tullis	May 20	1		1	Elisha Hines	May 29	1	
2	Timothy Tuttle	May 24	1		2	James Milcox	May 20	1		2	Abner Fairchild	May 29	1	
3	Andrew Goff	Apr <sup>l</sup> 22	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	3	Samuel Camp	May 20	1	on Scout					
4	Benjamin Kelley	May 19	1		4	Frederick Denslow	March 12	1	Sick in Camp					
5 <sup>th</sup> Privates					5 <sup>th</sup> Privates					5 <sup>th</sup> Privates				
1	Caleb Elmore	May 19	1		26	John Hall	Apr <sup>l</sup> 30	1		51	John Morris			on Com <sup>d</sup>
2	Justice Redman	May 20	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	27	Eliphalet Phelps	May 7	1		52	Isaac Sperry			
3	Timothy Redman	May 20	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	28	Samuel Granger	May 9	1		53	Carter Freeman			
4	Elijah Scott	Apr <sup>l</sup> 24	1		29	Oliver Bagley	May 10	1		54	Isaac Fithian			
5	Joseph Hildes	May 10	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	30	Morris Welch	May 20	1	Deserted to En <sup>y</sup>	55	Isaac Capen			
6	Samuel Hinds	May 26	1		31	Isaac Mord	May 20	1	on Scout	56	Isaac Hall			on Com <sup>d</sup>
7	White Grosvenor	May 26	1		32	Elas White	May 20	1		57	Isaac Osborn			
8	Samuel Nelson	May 28	1		33	Elisha Bissell	May 20	1		58	Isaac Torrell			
9	Eph <sup>l</sup> Grisley	May 28	1		34	Benjamin Jones	May 20	1	Sick in Camp	59	Nathaniel Hall			on Com <sup>d</sup>
10	Isaac Scott	June 2	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	35	Isaac Apsey	May 20	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	60	James Lincoln			
11	Isaac Carter	May 30	1		36	Samuel Kelley	May 20	1		61	George Clark			
12	Isaac Fitcher	June 29	1		37	Isaac Watson	May 20	1		62	Isaac Hall			
13	Nathaniel Butler	Feb 26	1	Deserted March 26	38	Isaac Morison	May 20	1		63	Benjamin Houghton			
14	Robert Freeman	March 20	1	Deserted March 26	39	Isaac Austin	May 20	1		64	Isaac Scott			
15	John Jones	May 28	1	Deserted March 26	40	Benjamin Fitcher	June 19	1	Sick in Camp	65	Isaac Torrell			
16	John M <sup>rs</sup> Rowe	Apr <sup>l</sup> 28	1		41	Thomas Cook	May 20	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	66	Isaac Thompson			
17	John Doolittle	May 20	1	on Scout	42	Moses Lewis	May 20	1		67	Isaac Osborn			
18	Samuel Richmond	June 2	1		43	Benjamin Butler	May 20	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	68	Isaac Tuttle			on Com <sup>d</sup>
19	Amos Temple	May 7	1	on Scout	44	David Doolittle	June 19	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	69	Daniel Barnes			on Com <sup>d</sup>
20	Amos Sanders	May 11	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	45	Isaac Lewis	May 20	1		70	Daniel Bickel			
21	James Russell	Apr <sup>l</sup> 25	1	Deserted	46	John Andrew	May 20	1	Sick in Camp	71	Isaac Clark			on Com <sup>d</sup>
22	William Campbell	May 23	1	Deserted	47	Isaac Morris	May 20	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	72	George Fitcher			Sick in Camp
23	Charles Kent	May 3	1	on Com <sup>d</sup>	48	Isaac Calhoun	May 20	1		73	Isaac Clark			
24	Benjamin Graham	May 29	1		49	David Plumb	May 20	1	on Scout	74	Isaac Fitcher			
25	Samuel Graham	June 2	1	Sick in Camp	50	Allen Smith	May 19	1	on Scout	75	Isaac Osborn			on Scout

July 7<sup>th</sup> 1777 Then Muster<sup>d</sup> Capt Theophilus Munson's Comp<sup>y</sup> as Specified in the Above Roll

Henry Rutgers Jun<sup>r</sup>  
D. M. Maffey

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THOSMI905-102

August 1, 1777

Muster Roll as of August 1, 1777

Stephen Thompson listed #66,

Also noted: Enlistment as May 27, and having an eight month enlistment. He is also listed as "on command",

*A Muster Roll of Capt. Thos. Benson's Comp<sup>y</sup> in Col. Chandler's Battalion Connecticut Forces in Service of the United States of America.*

Commissioned				Capt. Thos. Benson's Comp <sup>y</sup>				35			
				P <sup>r</sup> Belad Granger Lieut <sup>t</sup>							
				P <sup>r</sup> Asael Dodge Lieut <sup>t</sup>							
				P <sup>r</sup> Aaron Benjamin Ensign							
No.	Rank	Name	Remarks	No.	Rank	Name	Remarks	No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
1	Sergeant	Samuel Rice	May 17	1	Captain	John Tullford	May 17	1	Sergeant	Asael Fairchild	June 1
2	Sergeant	John Tattle	May 20	2	James Hillier	May 20	1				
3	Sergeant	Samuel Tully	May 18	3	Samuel Grogg	May 12	1				
4	Sergeant	Andrew Goff	May 22	4	Philadelphus Benson	May 12	1				
5	Sergeant	John Tullford	May 12	5	Israel Calhoun	May 12	1				
1	Private	Calib Elmore	May 17	27	Private	Eliphail Phillips	May 17	1			
2	Private	Justus Hedmon	May 20	28	Private	Samuel Granger	May 20	1			
3	Private	Timothy Hedmon	May 20	29	Private	Oleer Barker	May 1	1			
4	Private	Elijah Coit	May 20	30	Private	Norma Welch	May 20	1			
5	Private	Joseph Hildes	May 20	31	Private	Job Alford	May 20	1			
6	Private	Samuel Hinson	May 20	32	Private	Elias White	May 20	1			
7	Private	White Grawold	May 20	33	Private	Uliha Bissell	May 20	1			
8	Private	Samuel Hinson	May 20	34	Private	Brigadore Lewis	May 20	1			
9	Private	Asaph Grogg	May 20	35	Private	Michael Apsey	May 20	1			
10	Private	Michael Coit	May 20	36	Private	Elijah Black	May 20	1			
11	Private	Joshua Carter	May 20	37	Private	Samuel Kelley	May 20	1			
12	Private	John Fletcher	May 20	38	Private	Lee Watson	May 20	1			
13	Private	Nathl. Deane	May 20	39	Private	Israel Harrison	May 20	1			
14	Private	Robert Freeman	May 20	40	Private	Eliphail Austin	May 20	1			
15	Private	John Jones	May 20	41	Private	Benjamin Smith	May 20	1			
16	Private	John H. Howe	May 20	42	Private	Thomas Cook	May 20	1			
17	Private	John Bradley	May 20	43	Private	Hereshiah Lewis	May 20	1			
18	Private	Samuel Richman	May 20	44	Private	Samuel Butler	May 20	1			
19	Private	Amos Temple	May 20	45	Private	David Doolittle	May 20	1			
20	Private	Amos Sanders	May 20	46	Private	Thos. Lewis	May 20	1			
21	Private	James Russell	May 20	47	Private	John Andrews	May 20	1			
22	Private	William Gambell	May 20	48	Private	Isaac Morris	May 20	1			
23	Private	Charles Kent	May 20	49	Private	Israel Calhoun	May 20	1			
24	Private	Benjamin Gorham	May 20	50	Private	David Plumb	May 20	1			
25	Private	Samuel Gorham	May 20	51	Private	Allen Smith	May 20	1			
26	Private	John Hall	May 20	52	Private	Joel Sparrey	May 20	1			
53	Private	Castor Freeman	May 20	54	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
55	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	56	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
57	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	58	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
59	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	60	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
61	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	62	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
63	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	64	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
65	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	66	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
67	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	68	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
69	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	70	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
71	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	72	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
73	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	74	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
75	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	76	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
77	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	78	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			
79	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	80	Private	Isaac Jethro	May 20	1			

Aug 1 1777 Then Mustered Capt. Thos. Benson's Comp<sup>y</sup> Specified in the above Roll  
Army Postgres and 2d M. Martin

THOSMI905-103

## Research Note:

"On Command" means a specific assignment, usually a detachment, to a specific location. There are numerous occasions during his military service, which Private Stephen Thompson was "On Command".

August 11, 1777

Pay Roll for July 1777

Stephen Thompson, right column, ninth name from bottom

Pay Roll of Capt. Thos<sup>o</sup> Monson's Comp<sup>y</sup> in a Connecticut Regiment Commanded by Colo John Chandler: For the Month of July 1777

Names &c	Rank	Comm <sup>t</sup> of pay	Time in Service	Wages	Am <sup>t</sup> of Pay Due	Names &c	Rank	Comm <sup>t</sup> of pay	Time in Service	Wages	Am <sup>t</sup> of Pay Due
Thos <sup>o</sup> Monson	Capt	July 1 <sup>st</sup>	1 Month	12.0.0	12.0.0	Silas White	Private	July 1 <sup>st</sup>	1 Month	40 <sup>ts</sup>	2.0.0
Bildad Granger	Lieut	"	"	162 <sup>ts</sup>	3.2.0	Elisha Bissell	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Asahel Hodge	Lieut	"	"	"	3.2.0	Brigadon Lewis	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Arnon Benjamin	Ens <sup>o</sup>	"	"	120 <sup>ts</sup>	6.0.0	Ezekiel Apsey	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Samuel Rice	Serj <sup>t</sup>	"	"	48 <sup>ts</sup>	2.8.0	Elijah Clark	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Timothy Tuttle	"	"	"	"	2.8.0	Elijah Osborn	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Benjamin Bulley	"	"	"	"	2.8.0	Samuel Kelcey	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
John Falford	"	"	"	"	2.8.0	Levi Watson	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
James Wilson	Capt	"	"	44 <sup>ts</sup>	2.4.0	Israel Hammond	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Isaac Camp	"	"	"	"	2.4.0	Elihulet Austin	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Philander Dondos	"	"	"	"	2.4.0	Benjamin Frost	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Israel Walker	"	"	"	"	2.4.0	Phineas Cook	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Elisha Hindel	Serj <sup>t</sup>	"	"	"	2.4.0	Mosesiah Lewis	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Ab <sup>l</sup> Fairchild	"	"	"	"	2.4.0	Benjamin Butler	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Galeb Elmore	Private	"	"	40 <sup>ts</sup>	2.0.0	David Dostille	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Justus Steadman	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Papal Lewis	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Timothy Steadman	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Morris	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Elijah Scott	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Amos Giff	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Joseph Holsted	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	David Plumb	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Samuel Hindell	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Elon Smith	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Ab <sup>l</sup> Granger	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Giff	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Samuel Hapson	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Charles Freeman	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
John Gridley	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Levi Giff	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Ethel Scott	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Giff	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Joshua Carter	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Jonah Muller	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
John Fletcher	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Osborn	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Robert Freeman	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Nath <sup>l</sup> Hall	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
John M <sup>o</sup> Rowe	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	James Lincoln	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
John Bordeley	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	George Clark	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Samuel Richmond	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Jonah Hall	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Amos Temple	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Benj <sup>m</sup> Butler	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Amos Sanders	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Galeb Scott	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Charles Keet	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Torrell	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Benj <sup>m</sup> Gorham	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Stephen Torrell	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Samuel Gorham	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Joshua Osborn	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
John Hall	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Tuttle	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Elihulet Philips	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Daniel Barns	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Samuel Granger	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Daniel Pondston	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Oliver Barker	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Richard Clark	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Job Alford	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	John Morris	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
George Richards	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	Isaac Torrell	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
Amos Fard	"	"	"	"	2.0.0	John Andrus	"	"	"	"	2.0.0
					145.0.0						145.0.0

Aug<sup>o</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1777 then appears before me Capt. Thos<sup>o</sup> Monson  
 & made Oath to the above Pay Roll  
 N.B. Isaac Morris omitted through mistake 26 Days  
 145.0.0  
 145.14.8

Wm<sup>o</sup> Douglass  
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THOSMI905-104



September 2, 1777

Pay Roll for August 1777

Stephen Thompson is listed in the right column, lower third of the list.

Pay Roll of Capt. Theop. Monson's Comp<sup>y</sup> in a Continental Reg<sup>t</sup> Commanded by Colo. John Chandler for the Month of Aug. 1777

Names	Rank	Company	Days in Service	Wages	Pay due	Names	Rank	Company	Days in Service	Wages	Pay due
Theop. Monson	Capt.	Aug 1	1 Month	25/0	£ 12-0-0	Elisha Bishop	Private	Aug 1	1 Month	10/0	£ 2-0-0
Reuben Granger	Sgt.	C	C	16/0	0-2-0	Benjamin Lewis	C	C	C	C	2-0-0
Isaac Hoge	C	C	C	C	0-2-0	Isaac Hoge	C	C	C	C	2-0-0
Samuel Benjamin	C	C	C	12/0	6-0-0	Sam. Hiley	C	C	Disch'd Aug 20		1-9-4
Sam. Kiel	Sgt.	C	C	10/0	2-8-0	Levi Watson	C	C	1 Month	10/0	2-0-0
Timothy Tuttle	C	C	C	10/0	2-0-0	Isaac Mariman	C	C	C	C	2-0-0
Henry Hiley	C	C	C	C	2-0-0	Elephaset Johnson	C	C	C	C	2-0-0
John Dufford	C	C	C	C	2-0-0	Ben <sup>n</sup> Frisbee	C	C	C	C	2-0-0
James Hiley	Cop.	C	C	14/0	2-4-0	Thomas Cooch	C	C	C	C	2-0-0
Isaac Calhoun	C	C	C	10/0	2-4-0	Merch <sup>t</sup> Lewis	C	C	Disch'd Aug 22		1-9-4
Sam. Camp	C	C	C	C	2-4-0	Eleazer Butler	C	C	1 Month	10/0	2-0-0
Philander Penfold	C	C	C	C	2-4-0	David Suttle					2-0-0
Stephen Davis	C	C	C	C	2-4-0	Asaph Lewis					2-0-0
Isaac Fairchild	Sgt.	C	C	C	2-4-0	Isaac Morris					2-0-0
Isaac Elmore	Private	C	C	10/0	2-0-0	David Mumf					2-0-0
Isaac Redman	C	C	C	C	2-0-0	Allen Smith					2-0-0
Timothy Rogers					2-0-0	Isaac Spooner					2-0-0
Elijah Scott					2-0-0	Easter Freeman					2-0-0
Joseph Holman					2-0-0	Isaac Githro					2-0-0
White Foxworth					2-0-0	Cuff Kennedy					2-0-0
Sam. Nelson					2-0-0	Isaac Mallory					2-0-0
Sith. Gridley					2-0-0	Eli Osborn					2-0-0
Emiel Scott					2-0-0	Isaac Tuttle					2-0-0
Isaac Carter					2-0-0	Isaac Hall					2-0-0
John Fletcher					2-0-0	Sam. Hildesley					2-0-0
Robert Freeman					2-0-0	James Lincoln					2-0-0
John M. Rowe					2-0-0	Isaac Hall					2-0-0
John Bardsley					2-0-0	Ben <sup>n</sup> Hoexter					2-0-0
Sam. Richmond					2-0-0	Eliel Scott					2-0-0
Amos Temple					2-0-0	Isaac Tuttle			Disch'd Aug 29		1-10-0
Amos Sanders					2-0-0	Stephen Thompson			1 Month	10/0	2-0-0
Charles Kent					2-0-0	Isaac Osborn					2-0-0
Isaac Gosham					2-0-0	Isaac Tuttle					2-0-0
Sam. Gosham					2-0-0	Daniel Barnes					2-0-0
Isaac Hall					2-0-0	Richard Elarh					2-0-0
Elihu Phillips					2-0-0	Amos Doane			Disch'd Aug 29		1-10-0
Isaac Granger					2-0-0	John Morris			1 Month	10/0	2-0-0
Isaac Warner					2-0-0	Elihu Osborn			Disch'd Aug 22		1-9-4
Isaac Allen					2-0-0	Andrew Goss			1 Month	10/0	2-0-0
Isaac White					2-0-0	John Doughty					2-0-0
					100-0-0	Isaac Tuttle			Aug 14 to 19 days	2 1/2 days	1-5-4
						Isaac Tuttle			Aug 14 to 19 days	2 1/2 days	1-5-4
						Elihu Osborn			Aug 14 to 19 days	2 1/2 days	1-5-4
											0-2-6-0
											0-9-0-0
											1-9-6-0

Sept. 2, 1777. Then appears before me Capt. Theop. Monson and made oath to the above Pay Roll.

Isaac Morris omitted through mistake from the 26<sup>th</sup> of April to the 20<sup>th</sup> of June.

THOSMI905-105

September 9, 1777

Muster Roll for August 1777

Stephen Thompson is listed as #57

Also noted: Enlisted on May 27, and for "the duration of the war".

*1. Muster Roll of Capt. Theophilus Monson's Comp<sup>y</sup> Col. Chandler's Battalion Connecticut Forces in Service of the United States of America For the Month of August 1777*

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*Commenced* *Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Theophilus Monson Cap<sup>t</sup>*  
*Do. Biddis Granger Lieut<sup>t</sup>*  
*Do. Asahel Kelce Lieut<sup>t</sup>*  
*Do. Isaac Benjamin Ensign Absent*

Privates				Corporals				Privates			
No.	Name	Age	Rank	No.	Name	Age	Rank	No.	Name	Age	Rank
1	Sam <sup>l</sup> Rice	May 20	1	1	James Willcox	26	1	1	Asa Fitch	22	1
2	Sam <sup>l</sup> Waller	22	1	2	Sam <sup>l</sup> Camp	26	1	2	Stephen Davis	22	1
3	Abner Kelley	21	1	3	Richard Linsley	26	1	3	John Lincoln	22	1
4	John Sullivan	July 1	1	4	Isaac Calhoun	26	1	4	Benj <sup>n</sup> Hooper	24	1
5	Isaac Elmore	May 20	1	5	Isaac White	26	1	5	Caleb Scott	12	1
6	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	6	Isaac White	26	1	6	Isaac Scott	27	1
7	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	7	Isaac White	26	1	7	Isaac Scott	27	1
8	Elijah Scott	Apr 20	1	8	Isaac White	26	1	8	Isaac Scott	27	1
9	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	9	Isaac White	26	1	9	Isaac Scott	27	1
10	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	10	Isaac White	26	1	10	Isaac Scott	27	1
11	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	11	Isaac White	26	1	11	Isaac Scott	27	1
12	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	12	Isaac White	26	1	12	Isaac Scott	27	1
13	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	13	Isaac White	26	1	13	Isaac Scott	27	1
14	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	14	Isaac White	26	1	14	Isaac Scott	27	1
15	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	15	Isaac White	26	1	15	Isaac Scott	27	1
16	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	16	Isaac White	26	1	16	Isaac Scott	27	1
17	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	17	Isaac White	26	1	17	Isaac Scott	27	1
18	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	18	Isaac White	26	1	18	Isaac Scott	27	1
19	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	19	Isaac White	26	1	19	Isaac Scott	27	1
20	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	20	Isaac White	26	1	20	Isaac Scott	27	1
21	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	21	Isaac White	26	1	21	Isaac Scott	27	1
22	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	22	Isaac White	26	1	22	Isaac Scott	27	1
23	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	23	Isaac White	26	1	23	Isaac Scott	27	1
24	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	24	Isaac White	26	1	24	Isaac Scott	27	1
25	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	25	Isaac White	26	1	25	Isaac Scott	27	1
26	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	26	Isaac White	26	1	26	Isaac Scott	27	1
27	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	27	Isaac White	26	1	27	Isaac Scott	27	1
28	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	28	Isaac White	26	1	28	Isaac Scott	27	1
29	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	29	Isaac White	26	1	29	Isaac Scott	27	1
30	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	30	Isaac White	26	1	30	Isaac Scott	27	1
31	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	31	Isaac White	26	1	31	Isaac Scott	27	1
32	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	32	Isaac White	26	1	32	Isaac Scott	27	1
33	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	33	Isaac White	26	1	33	Isaac Scott	27	1
34	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	34	Isaac White	26	1	34	Isaac Scott	27	1
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100	Isaac Bedmon	20	1	100	Isaac White	26	1	100	Isaac Scott	27	1

*Sept 3 1777 Then Mustered. Capt. Theophilus Monson's Comp<sup>y</sup> Specified in the above Roll*

*Amey Nuttall's Son*  
*Deputy Master*

THOSMI905-106

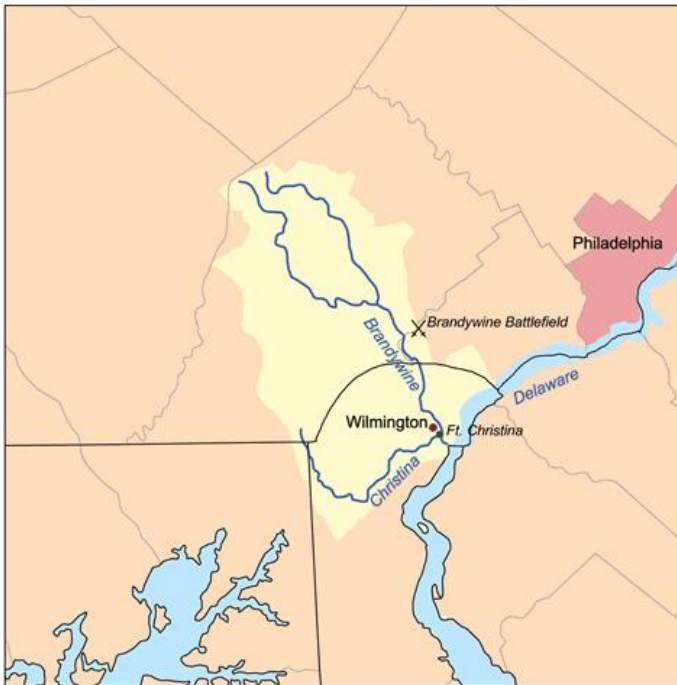
***The Eight Regiment of the Connecticut Line participates in the Battle of Brandywine Creek.*****Historic Background:**

In late July 1777, after a distressing 34-day journey from Sandy Hook on the coast of New Jersey, an armada of more than 260 ships carrying some 17,000 British troops under the command of the British General Howe landed at the head of Maryland's Elk River, on the northern end of the Chesapeake Bay near present-day Elkton, approximately 40–50 miles (60-80 km) southwest of Philadelphia. Unloading the ships proved to be a logistical problem because the narrow river neck was shallow and muddy.

General George Washington had situated the American forces, about 10,600 strong, between Head of Elk and Philadelphia. His forces were able to reconnoiter the British landing from Iron Hill, about nine miles (14 km) to the northeast. Because of the delay debarking from the ships, Howe did not set up a typical camp but quickly moved forward with the troops. As a result, Washington was not able to accurately gauge the strength of the opposing forces.

Washington chose the high ground near Chadds Ford to defend against the British, since Chadds Ford allowed a safe passage across the Brandywine River on the road from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Accordingly, on September 9, 1777, Washington positioned detachments to guard other fords above and below Chadds Ford, hoping to force the battle there. Washington employed General John Armstrong commanding about 1,000 Pennsylvania militia to cover Pyle's Ford, a few hundred yards south of Chadds Ford, which was covered by Generals Anthony Wayne's and Nathanael Greene's divisions. General John Sullivan's division extended northward along the Brandywine's east banks, covering the high ground north of Chadds Ford along with General Adam Stephen's division and General Lord Stirling's divisions. Further upstream was a brigade under Colonel Moses Hazen covering Buffington's Ford and Wistar's Ford. Washington was confident that the area was secure.

The British grouped forces at nearby Kennett Square. Howe had no intention of mounting a full scale attack against the prepared American defenses. He instead employed a flanking maneuver similar to those used in the Battle of Long Island. A portion of the army, about 5,000 men under the command of Wilhelm von Knyphausen, were to advance to meet Washington's troops at Chadds Ford, while the remainder, under the command of Lord Charles Cornwallis, were to march north to Jefferis' Ford, several miles to the north, which Washington had overlooked, and then march south to flank the American forces.



Battle map of Brandywine Creek showing the location of the Brandywine Battlefield



**The Battle of Brandywine Creek:**

Brandywine Creek Battleground – present day

September 11, 1777, began with a heavy fog, which provided cover for the British troops. Washington received contradictory reports about the British troop movements and continued to believe that the main force was moving to attack at Chadds Ford. The British appeared on the Americans' right flank at around 2 p.m. With Hazen's brigades outflanked, Sullivan, Stephen, and Stirling tried to reposition their troops to meet the unexpected British threat to their right flank. But Howe was slow to attack the American troops, which bought time for the Americans to position some of their men on high ground at Birmingham Meeting House, about a mile (2 km) north of Chadds Ford. By 4 p.m., the British attacked with Stephen's and Stirling's divisions bearing the brunt of the attack, and both lost ground fast. Sullivan attacked a group of Hessian troops trying to outflank Stirling's men near Meeting House Hill and bought some time for most of Stirling's men to withdraw. But Sullivan's men were cut down by return British fire, forcing them to retreat.

At this point, Washington and Greene arrived with reinforcements to try to hold off the British, who now occupied Meeting House Hill. The remains of Sullivan's, Stephen's, and Stirling's divisions held off the pursuing British for nearly an hour but were eventually forced to retreat. The Americans were also forced to leave behind most of their cannon on Meeting House Hill because most of the artillery horses were killed.

Knyphausen, on the east bank of the Brandywine, launched an attack against the weakened American center across Chadds Ford, breaking through Maxwell's and Wayne's divisions and forcing them to retreat and leave behind most of their cannon. Armstrong's militia, never engaged in the combat, also decided to retreat from their positions. Further north, Greene sent Colonel Weedon's troops to cover the road just outside the town of Dilworth to hold off the British long enough for the rest of the Continental Army to retreat. Darkness brought the British pursuit to a standstill, which then left Weedon's force to retreat. The defeated Americans were forced to retreat to Chester where most of them arrived at midnight, with some stragglers arriving until morning.



**Result:**

Although Howe had defeated the American army, the unexpected resistance he had met prevented him from destroying it completely. The American morale had not been destroyed; despite losing the battle, the Americans had good spirits hoping to fight the British again another day. But neither commander in the battle had proven themselves. Washington had committed a serious error in leaving his right flank wide open and nearly brought on destruction if it had not been for Sullivan, Sterling, and Stephen's divisions that fought for time. Howe had waited too long to attack the American right flank, showing again his lack of killer instincts because he was still afraid of sustaining heavy casualties since the costly victory at the Battle of Bunker Hill two years earlier, and thus allowed most of the American army to escape.

British and American forces maneuvered around each other for the next several days with only minor encounters such as the Paoli Massacre on the night of September 20-21.

The Continental Congress abandoned Philadelphia, first to Lancaster, Pennsylvania for one day and then to York, Pennsylvania. Military supplies were moved out of the city to Reading, Pennsylvania. On September 26, 1777, British forces marched into Philadelphia unopposed.

From: Wikipedia

**October 1777*****The Eighth Connecticut Regiment, under command of Gen. McDougall, participates in the Battle of Germantown*****Prelude to the Battle of Germantown:**

The campaign in Philadelphia had begun quite badly for the American forces. Washington and the Continental Army had suffered successive defeats at the Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of Paoli that left Philadelphia defenseless. After the seizure of the revolutionary capital by Charles Cornwallis on September 26, 1777, William Howe left 3,000 men to defend it and moved 9,000 men to Germantown, 5 miles (8.0 km) north, determined to locate and destroy the American forces. Howe established his headquarters at Stenton, the former country home of James Logan.

With Howe's forces thus divided, Washington saw an opportunity to confront the British. He decided to attack the British garrison in Germantown as the last effort of the year before the onset of winter. His plan was to attack the British at night with four columns from different directions, with the goal of creating a double envelopment. Washington hoped to surprise the British and Hessian armies in much the same way he had surprised the Hessians at the Battle of Trenton.

**Setting and movement to battle - British and Hessian Positions:**

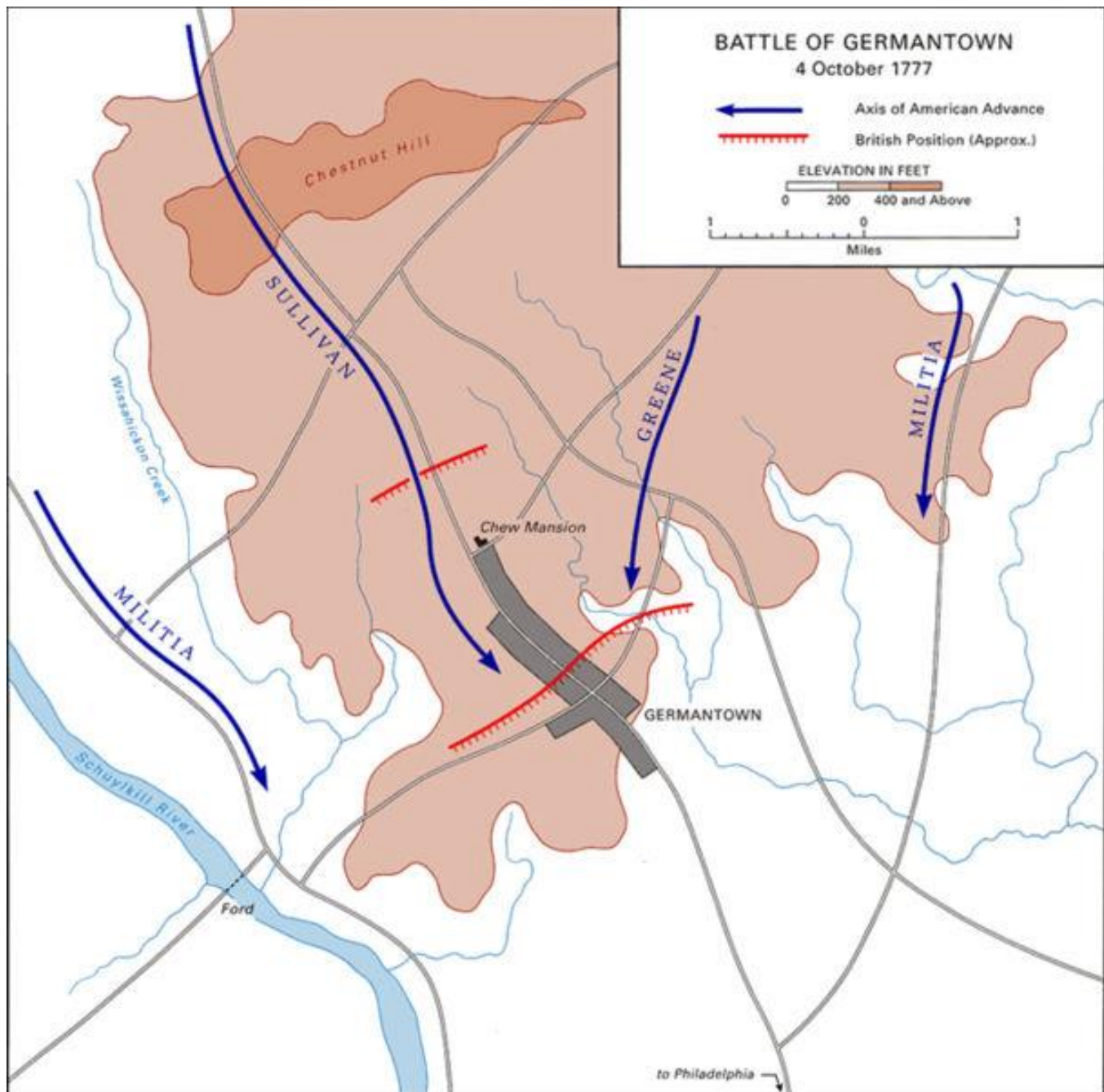
Germantown was a hamlet of stone houses spreading from what is now known as Mount Airy on the north to what is now Market Square in the south. Extending southwest from Market Square was Schoolhouse Lane, running a 1.5 miles (2.4 km) to the point where Wissahickon Creek emptied from a steep gorge into the Schuylkill River. Gen. William Howe had established a base camp along the high ground of Schoolhouse and Church lanes. The western wing of the camp, under the command of the Hessian general Wilhelm von Knyphausen, had a picket of two jaeger battalions at its left flank on the high ground above the mouth of the Wissahickon. A Hessian brigade and two British brigades camped along Market Square, and east of there were two British brigades under the command of Gen. James Grant, as well as two squadrons of dragoons, and the 1st Light Infantry battalion. The Queen's Rangers, a New York loyalist unit, covered the right flank.

**Setting and Movement to battle - The Americans March Out:**

After dusk on October 3, 1777, the American army began the 16 miles (26 km) southward march to Germantown in complete darkness. As the attack was to occur before dawn, the soldiers were instructed to put a piece of white paper on their hat to identify friend from foe. They were not detected by the jaeger pickets, and the British and Hessian forces remained unaware that American troops were advancing on them. For the Americans, it seemed their attempt to repeat their success at the Battle of Trenton was going to succeed.

The darkness made communications between the columns very difficult, and progress was slower as expected. At dawn, most of the American forces were well short of their intended attack positions, and they had lost the element of surprise.

One American column, however, consisting of militia, had managed to reach the British camp. These troops halted near the mouth of Wissahickon Creek, firing a few rounds from their cannon at Knyphausen's camp before withdrawing. The three remaining columns continued their advance. The one under the command of General John Sullivan, moved down Germantown Road, the column of New Jersey militia under the command of General William Smallwood, moved down Skippack Road to Whitemarsh Church Road and from there to Old York Road to attack the British right flank, and the one under the command of General Nathanael Greene, which consisted of Greene's and General Adam Stephen's divisions and **General Alexander McDougall's brigade, moved down Limekiln Road.**



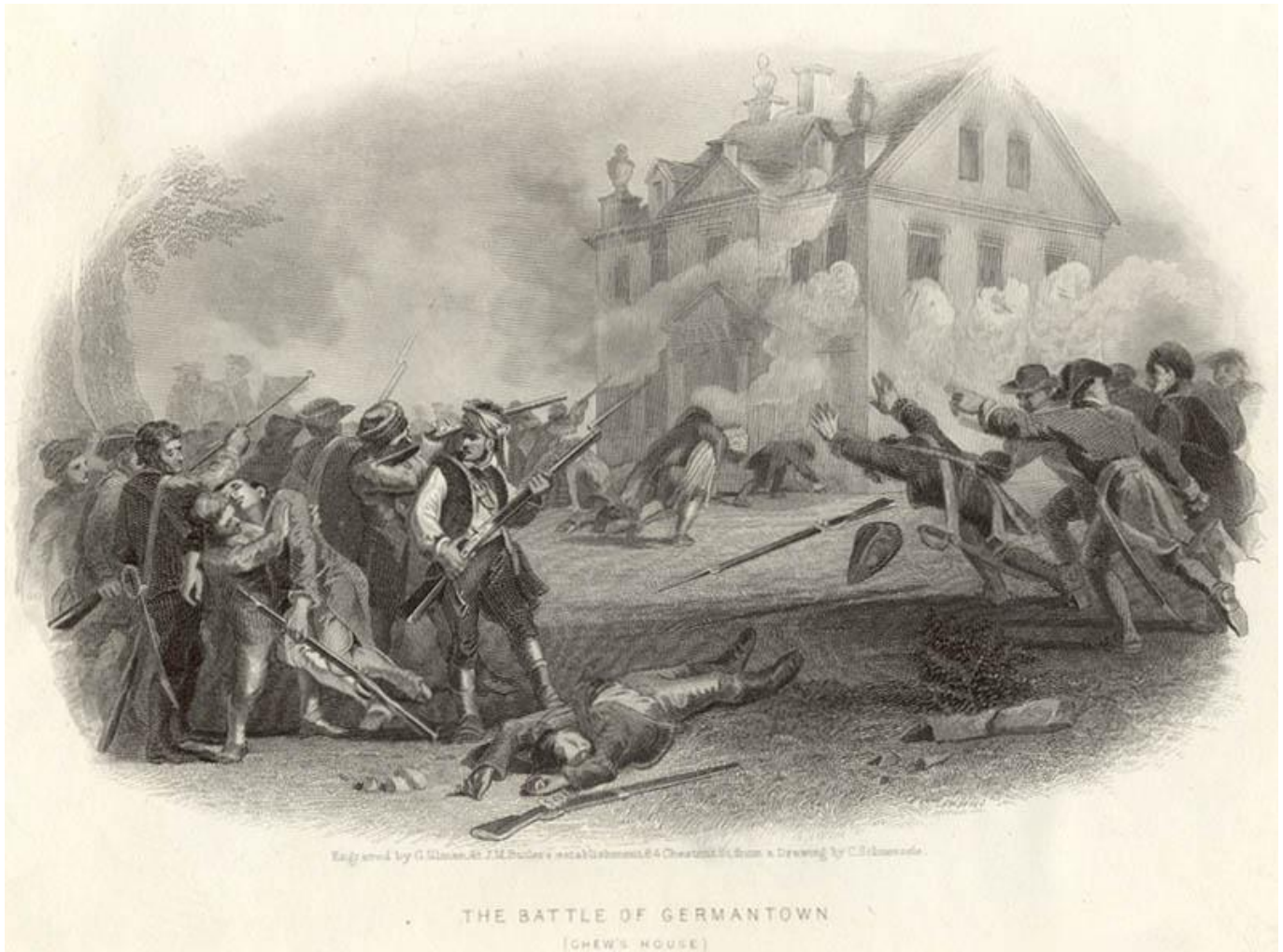
Battle Map of the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.

■ British, Hessian and Loyalist forces ■ Continental Army and Militia forces - (8<sup>th</sup> Conn. Reg. with Gen. Greene)

A thick fog clouded the battlefield throughout the day.

The vanguard of Sullivan's column, on Germantown Road, launched the battle when they opened fire on the British pickets of light infantry at Mount Airy just as the sun was rising at around 5:00 am. The British pickets resisted American advance and fired their guns in alarm. Howe rode forward, thinking that they were being attacked by foraging or skirmishing parties. It took a substantial part of Sullivan's division to finally overwhelm the British pickets and drive them back into Germantown.

Now cut off from the main British and Hessian force, British Col. Musgrave caused his six companies of troops from the 40th Regiment, around 120 men, to fortify the stone house of Chief Justice Chew, called Cliveden. The Americans launched furious assaults against Cliveden, but the greatly outnumbered defenders beat back them back, inflicting heavy casualties. Gen. Washington called a council of war to decide how to deal with the distraction. Some of the officers favored bypassing Cliveden and leaving a regiment behind to deal with it. However, Brig. Gen. Henry Knox recommended to Washington that it was unwise to allow a garrison in the rear of a forward advance to remain under enemy control. Washington concurred.



Gen. William Maxwell's brigade, which had been held in the reserve of the American forces, was brought forward to storm Cliveden, while Knox, who was Washington's artillery commander, positioned four three pounders out of musket range and fired point blank shots against the mansion. However, the thick walls of Cliveden withstood the bombardments. Infantry assaults launched against the mansion were cut down, causing heavy casualties. The few Americans who managed to get inside were shot or bayoneted. It was becoming clear that Cliveden was not going to be taken easily.

Meanwhile, Gen. Nathanael Greene's column on Limekiln Road caught up with the American forces at Germantown. Its vanguard engaged the British pickets at Luken's Mill and drove them off after a savage skirmish.

Adding to the heavy fog that already obscured the Americans' view of the enemy was the smoke from cannons and muskets, and Greene's column was thrown into disarray and confusion.

One of Greene's brigades, under the command of Gen. Stephen, veered off course and began following Meetinghouse Road instead of rendezvousing at Market Square with the rest of Greene's forces. The wayward brigade collided with the rest of American Gen. Wayne's brigade and mistook them for the redcoats. The two American brigades opened heavy fire on each other, became badly disorganized, and fled. The withdrawal of Wayne's brigade left Conway's left flank unsupported.

**In the north, an American column led by McDougall came under attack by the Tory Loyalist troops of the Queen's Rangers and the Guards of the British reserve. After a savage battle between the two, McDougall's brigade was forced to retreat, suffering heavy losses.**

Still convinced, however, that they could win, the Colonial 9th Virginian troops of Greene's column launched a savage attack on the British and Hessian line as planned, managing to break through and capturing a number of prisoners. However, they were soon surrounded by two British brigades who launched a devastating countercharge, led by Gen. Cornwallis. Cut off completely, the 9th Virginian Regiment was forced to surrender. Greene, upon learning of the main army's defeat and withdrawal, realized that he stood alone against the whole British and Hessian force, so he withdrew as well.

The large, main attacks on the British and Hessian camp had been repulsed with heavy casualties. Washington ordered Armstrong and Smallwood's men to withdraw. Maxwell's brigade, still having failed to capture the Chew House, was forced to fall back. Part of the British army rushed forward and routed retreating Americans, pursuing them for some nine miles before giving up the chase in the face of resistance from Greene's infantry, Wayne's artillery guns and a detachment of dragoons, as well as the nightfall.

#### **Aftermath:**

Of the 11,000 men Washington led into battle, 152 (30 officers and 122 men) were killed and were 521 wounded (117 officers and 404 men). Over 400 were captured, including Colonel Mathews and the entire 9th Virginia regiment. Gen. Francis Nash had his left leg taken off by a cannon ball, and died on October 8 at the home of Adam Gotwals. His body was interred with military honors on October 9 at the Mennonite Meetinghouse in Towamencin. Maj. John White, who was shot at Cliveden, died on October 10. Lt. Col. William Smith, who was wounded carrying the flag of truce to Cliveden, also died from his wounds. In all, 57 Americans were killed attacking the Chew House.

Gen. Stephen was later court-martialed and cashiered from military service when it was discovered he was intoxicated during the battle. Command of his division was given to the Marquis de Lafayette. British casualties were 70 killed (4 officers and 66 men) and 450 wounded (30 officers and 420 men). British officers killed in action included Gen. James Agnew and Lt. Col. John Bird. Lt. Col. Walcott of the 5th Regiment of Foot was mortally wounded.

#### **October 16, 1777**

The 8<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment is relieved from McDougall's Brigade, and assigned to the Rhode Island Brigade, an element of the Main Continental Army.



Muster Roll for September 1777 . Stephen Thompson is listed as #54  
Also noted: Enlistment on May 27, and for 3 year enlistment ( looks like a possible scratch out)

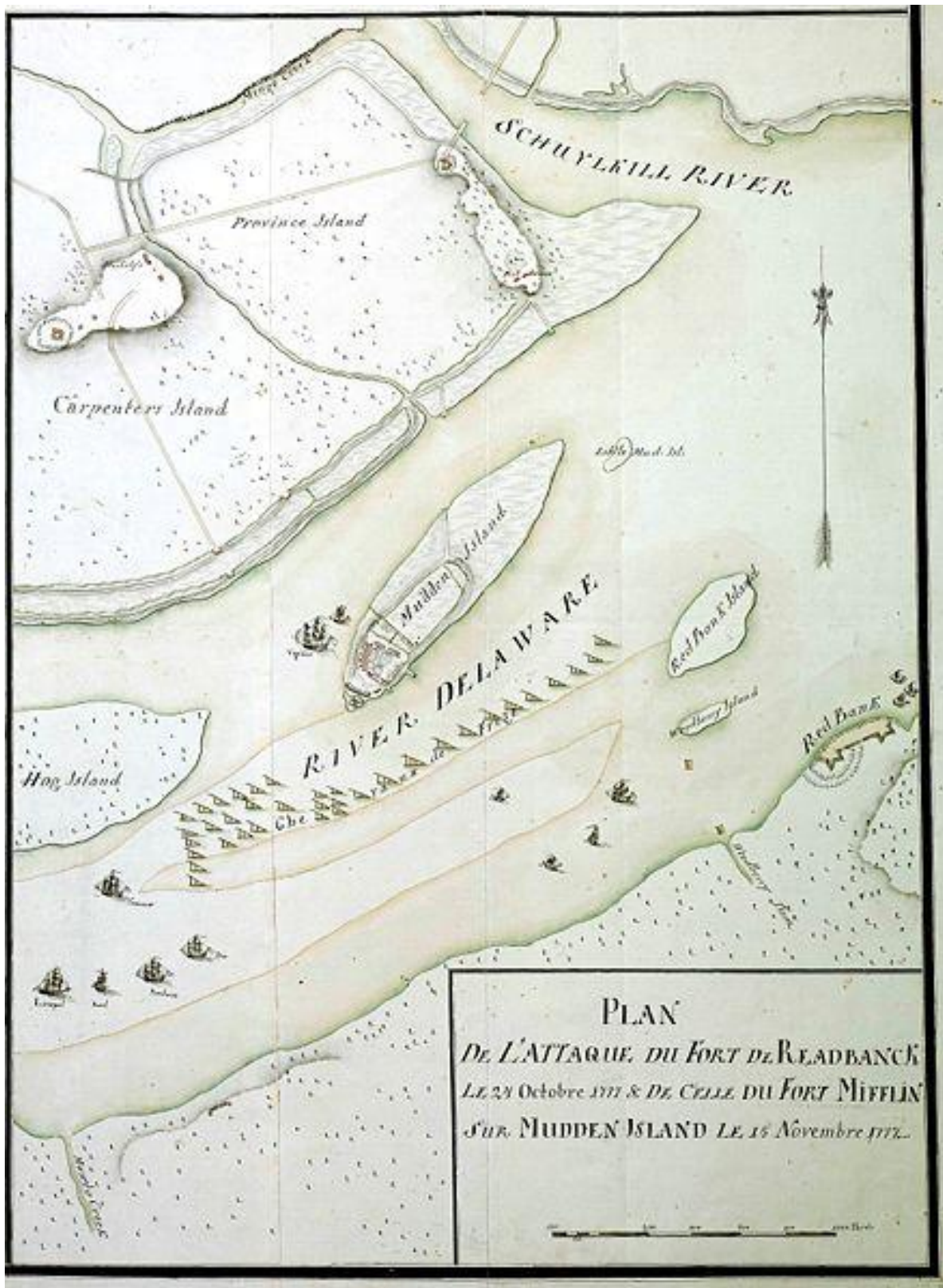
A Muster Roll of Capt. Theophilus Hanson's Comp <sup>d</sup> Co <sup>l</sup> Cavalry, Wallahan Connecticut Forces in the Service of the United States of America														
Commissioned				Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Theophilus Hanson Capt B. L. Briggs Lieut <sup>l</sup> on Command Isaac Lodge Lieut <sup>l</sup> Aaron Knapman				37 MPL						
No.	Reg <sup>t</sup>	Company	Term	Remarks	No.	Corpo <sup>l</sup>	Int <sup>l</sup>	Term	Remarks	No.	Drum <sup>r</sup>	Int <sup>l</sup>	Term	Remarks
1	James L. Rice	Aug 19	1		1	James Milles	Aug 20	1	on command	1	Alex. Fairbank	Aug 20	1	C. Duty
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Tuttle	Aug 25	1		2	Sam <sup>l</sup> Camp	Aug 12	1						
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Bell	Aug 10	1		3	Philander Smith	Aug 10	1		2	Stephen Davis			
	John Telford	July 12	1		4	Israel Bathing	July 12	1	sick absent					
No.	Privates			Term	No.	Privates			Int <sup>l</sup>	No.	Privates			Term
1	Isaac Alvord	Aug 19	1		26	Job Alvord	Aug 20	1		29	Nath <sup>l</sup> Hall	Aug 20	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>
2	Joshua Redman	Aug 20	1		27	John White	Aug 20	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	30	James Lincoln	June 20	1	
3	Sam <sup>l</sup> Redman	Aug 20	1		28	Eliza Byrd	Aug 20	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	31	Jonah Hall	Aug 27	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>
4	Stephen Cott	Aug 20	1		29	Brigadier Tomlin	Aug 26	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	32	Benj <sup>n</sup> Weston	Aug 14	1	sick absent
5	Joseph Weston	Aug 10	1		30	Isaac Apple	Aug 26	1		33	Isaac Cott	Aug 12	1	
6	Sam <sup>l</sup> Randall	Aug 26	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	31	Levi Weston	Aug 26	1		34	Stephen Tomlin	Aug 27	1	
7	White Girard	Aug 26	1	missing since	32	Israel Merriam	Aug 29	1	sick absent	35	Isaac Weston	Aug 27	1	missing since
8	Sam <sup>l</sup> Wilson	Aug 20	1	sick absent	33	Elphail Chubb	Aug 26	1		36	Isaac Weston	Aug 20	1	missing since
9	Isaac Byrd	Aug 20	1	sick absent	34	Benj <sup>n</sup> Tomlin	June 10	1	sick absent	37	Sam <sup>l</sup> Thayer	Aug 20	1	
10	Isaac Cott	June 22	1		35	Thomas East	Aug 26	1		38	Richard Clark	Aug 20	1	sick absent
11	Isaac East	Aug 20	1	sick absent	36	Isaac Weston	Aug 26	1		39	John Morris	Aug 22	1	
12	John Weston	June 20	1		37	David Smith	June 12	1		40	Andrew Coff	Aug 22	1	sick absent
13	Robert Freeman	Aug 10	1		38	Isaac Weston	Aug 12	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	41	John Smith	Aug 10	1	missing since
14	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1		39	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1		42	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	
15	John Smith	Aug 10	1		40	David Smith	Aug 10	1		43	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	
16	Sam <sup>l</sup> Pickman	June 2	1		41	Allen Smith	Aug 10	1		44	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
17	Isaac Temple	Aug 10	1		42	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	45	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
18	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	43	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	46	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
19	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	44	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	47	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
20	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	45	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	48	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
21	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	46	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	49	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
22	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1		47	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent	50	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	sick absent
23	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>	48	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1	on comm <sup>d</sup>					
24	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1											
25	Isaac Weston	Aug 10	1											

Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> 1777 When Mustered Capt. Theophilus Hanson's Comp<sup>d</sup> Specified in the above Roll  
James Bradford Lt. M. Master

Stephen Thompson listed in right column, at the page crease.

Pay Roll of Capt. Theophilus Monson, Comd in a Battalion Commanded by John Chandler for the Month of Sept. 1777																	
Names	Rank	Commence- ment of Day	Dis- missed	Time of Service	Pay per Month	Whole Time of Service	Amount of Pay	Casualties	Names	Rank	Commence- ment of Day	Dis- missed	Time of Service	Pay per Month	Whole Time of Service	Amount of Pay	Casualties
Theophilus Monson	Capt.	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	100	1 Month	100		Kingdon Lewis	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	100	1 Month	100	
Wheeler Granger	Lieut.	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	27	1 Month	27		Eschard Appleby	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	27	1 Month	27	
Asahel Hodge	Lieut.	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	27	1 Month	27		Levi Waffin	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	27	1 Month	27	
Samuel Benjamin	Ensign	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	20	1 Month	20		Israel Maximian	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	20	1 Month	20	
Samuel Rice	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Eliphalet Austin	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Samuel Tuttle	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Bonny Trushee	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Thomas Bailey	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Thomas Cook	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
John Tullford	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Ebenezer Kather	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
James Willcox	Ensign	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	7	1 Month	7		David Dinkell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	7	1 Month	7	
Samuel Camp	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Rosel Lewis	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Philander Denio	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Isaac Morris	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Israel Calhoun	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		David Smith	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Abner Fairchild	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Allen Rump	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Stephen Davis	Sergeant	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8		Isaac Sprague	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	8	1 Month	8	
Calvin Elmore	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Freeman	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Justin Thomson	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Fether	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Wm. Thomson	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Cuffey Capency	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Eliphalet Scott	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Jonah Mallery	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Joseph Haffley	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Eli Osborn	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Samuel Himmell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Timmell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
White Grinnell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Hall	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Isaac Wilson	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		James Lincoln	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Isaac Price	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Jonah Hall	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Eliphalet Scott	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Wm. Wadsworth	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Isaac Carter	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Scott	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
John Fletcher	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Stephen Thomson	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Robert Freeman	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Osborn	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
John M. Howe	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Isaac Tuttle	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
John Hensley	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Daniel Barnes	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Samuel Richmond	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Richard Clark	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Amos Temple	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		John Morris	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Amos Sanders	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Andrew Goff	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Charles Bent	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		John Dinkell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Bonny Gorham	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Eliphalet Himmell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Samuel Gorham	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Rosel Catlin	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
John Hall	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10		Timothy Catlin	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Eliphalet Philips	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10						Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10	
Samuel Granger	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10						10	1 Month	10		
Oliver Warner	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10						10	1 Month	10		
Job Alford	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10						10	1 Month	10		
Elihu White	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10						10	1 Month	10		
Elisha Biswell	Private	Sept. 1st		Oct. 1st	10	1 Month	10						10	1 Month	10		
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		</															



**November 1777****Siege of Fort Mifflin**

Hessian map showing campaign against Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer (Redbank) in 1777.

After the defeat of Washington at the Battle of Brandywine, the British took control of Philadelphia in September of 1777. The British forces then laid siege to Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer in early October, 1777. The British engineer John Montresor, who both designed and initially oversaw construction of the fort, was assigned to besiege the fort in 1777. The siege, which lasted until the middle of November, destroyed much of Fort Mifflin. During the siege, 400 soldiers held off over 2,000 British troops and 250 ships until November 10, when the British intensified their assault, launching an incessant barrage of cannonballs into the fort. On November 15, 1777, the American troops were forced out. Their stand, which denied the British Navy free use of the Delaware River, allowed the successful repositioning of the Continental Army for the Battle of White Marsh and subsequent withdrawal to Valley Forge.

From: Wikipedia



Fort Mifflin – Photo from Olde Fort Mifflin Historical Society website

#### Private Yankee Doodle:

*In order to hold and utilize Philadelphia, Howe first had to clear the Delaware River of the rebels. After knocking out one of their forts at Billingsport and futilely assaulting another at Red Bank, he turned his attention late that fall upon Fort Mifflin on Mud Island, in the river opposite Red Bank. To succor Fort Mifflin, Washington ordered two Connecticut regiments to the island. "Here," recalled Martin, "without winter clothing, not a scrap of either shoes or stockings to my legs or feet, I endured hardships sufficient to kill half a dozen horses." Too, he was subjected to one of the most terrible bombardments of the war:*

*The island, as it is called, is nothing more than a mud flat in the Delaware, lying upon the west side of the channel. It is diked around the fort, with sluices so constructed that the fort can be laid under water at pleasure, (at least, it was so when I was there, and I presume it has not grown much higher since.) On the eastern side, next the main river, was a zigzag wall built of hewn stone, built, as I was informed, before the Revolution at the king's cost. At the southeastern part of the fortification (for fort it could not with propriety be called) was a battery of several long eighteen-pounders. At the southwestern angle was another battery with four or five twelve- and eighteen-pounders and one thirty-two-pounder. At the northwestern corner was another small battery with three twelve-pounders. There were also three blockhouses in different parts of the enclosure, but no cannon mounted upon them, nor were they of any use whatever to us while I was there. On the western side, between the batteries, was a high embankment, within which was a tier of palisadoes. In front of the stone wall, for about half its length, was another embankment, with palisadoes on the inside of it, and a narrow ditch between them and the stone wall. On the western side of the fortification was a row of barracks, extending from the northern part of the works to about half the length of the fort. On the northern end was another block of barracks which reached nearly across the fort from east to west. In front of these was a large square two-story house, for the accommodation of the officers of the garrison. Neither this house nor the barracks were of much use at this time, for it was as much as a man's life was worth to enter them, the enemy often directing their shot at them in particular. In front of the barracks and other necessary places were parades and walks; the rest of the ground was soft mud. I have seen the enemy's shells fall upon it and sink so low that their report could not be heard when they burst, and I could only feel a tremulous motion of the earth at the time. At other times, when they burst near the surface of the ground, they would throw the mud fifty feet in the air.*

*The British had erected five batteries with six heavy guns in each and a bomb battery with three long mortars in it on the opposite side of the water, which separated the island from the main on the west, and which was but a short distance across. They had also a battery of six guns a little higher up the river, at a place called the Hospital Point.*

...

*Our batteries were nothing more than old spars and timber laid up in parallel lines and filled between with mud and dirt. The British batteries in the course of the day would nearly level our works, and we were, like the beaver, obliged to repair our dams in the night. During the whole night, at intervals of a quarter or half an hour, the enemy would let off all their pieces, and although we had sentinels to watch them and at every flash of their guns to cry, "a shot," upon hearing which everyone endeavored to take care of himself, yet they would ever and anon, in spite of all our precautions, cut up some of us.*

*The engineer in the fort was a French officer by the name of [Francois Louis de] Fleury. ... He was a very austere man and kept us constantly employed day and night; there was no chance of escaping from his vigilance. Between the stone wall and the palisadoes was a kind of yard or pen, at the southern end of which was a narrow entrance not more than eight or ten feet wide, with a ditch about four feet wide in the middle, extending the whole length of the pen. Here, on the eastern side of the wall, was the only place in the fort that anyone could be in any degree of safety. Into this place we used to gather the splinters broken off the palisadoes by the enemy's shot and make a little fire, just enough to keep from suffering. We would watch an opportunity to escape from the vigilance of Colonel Fleury, and run into this place for a minute or two's respite from fatigue and cold. When the engineer found that the workmen began to grow scarce, he would come to the entrance and call us out. He had always his cane in his hand, and woe betided him he could get a stroke at. At his approach I always jumped over the ditch and ran down on the other side, so that he could not reach me, but he often noticed me and as often threatened me, but threatening was all, he could never get a stroke at me, and I cared but little for his threats.*

*It was utterly impossible to lie down to get any rest or sleep on account of the mud, if the enemy's shot would have suffered us to do so. Sometimes some of the men, when overcome with fatigue and want of sleep, would slip away into the barracks to catch a nap of sleep, but it seldom happened that they all came out again alive. I was in this place a fortnight and can say in sincerity that I never lay down to sleep a minute in all that time.*

*The British knew the situation of the place as well as we did. And as their point-blank shot would not reach us behind the wall, they would throw elevated grapeshot from their mortar, and when the sentries had cried, "a shot," and the soldiers, seeing no shot arrive, had become careless, the grapeshot would come down like a shower of hail*

*...*

*I will here just mention one thing, which will show the apathy of our people at this time. We had, as I mentioned before, a thirty-two-pound cannon in the fort, but had not a single shot for it. The British also had one in their battery upon the Hospital Point, which, as I said before, raked the fort, or rather it was so fixed as to rake the parade in front of the barracks, the only place we could pass up and down the fort. The artillery officers offered a gill [a half pint] of rum for each shot fired from that piece, which the soldiers would procure. I have seen from twenty to fifty men standing on the parade waiting with impatience the coming of the shot, which would often be seized before its motion had fully ceased and conveyed off to our gun to be sent back again to its former owners. When the lucky fellow who had caught it had swallowed his rum, he would return to wait for another, exulting that he had been more lucky or more dexterous than his fellows. ...*

*We continued here, suffering cold, hunger and other miseries, till the fourteenth day of November. On that day, at the dawn, we discovered six ships of the line, all sixty-fours, a frigate of thirty-six guns, and a galley in a line just below the chevaux-de-frise; a twenty-four-gun ship (being an old ship cut down,) her guns said to be all brass twenty-fourpounders, and a sloop of six guns in company with her, both within pistol shot of the fort, on the western side. We immediately opened our batteries upon them, but they appeared to take very little notice of us. We heated some shot, but by mistake twenty-four-pound shot were heated instead of eighteen, which was the caliber of the guns in that part of the fort. The enemy soon began their firing upon us and there was music indeed. The soldiers were all ordered to take their posts at the palisadoes, which they were ordered to defend to the last extremity, as it was expected the British would land under the fire of their cannon and attempt to storm the fort. The cannonade was severe, as well it might be, six sixty-four-gun ships, a thirty-six-gun frigate, a twentyfour-gun ship, a galley and a sloop of six guns, together with six batteries of six guns each and a bomb battery of three mortars, all playing at once upon our poor little fort, if fort it might be called. ...*

*The enemy's shot cut us up. I saw five artillerists belonging to one gun cut down by a single shot, and I saw men who were stooping to be protected by the works, but not stooping low enough, split like fish to be broiled. About the middle of the day some of our galleys and floating batteries, with a frigate, fell down and engaged the British with their long guns, which in some measure took off the enemy's fire from the fort. The cannonade continued without interruption on the side of the British throughout the day. Nearly every gun in the fort was silenced by midday. Our men were cut up like cornstalks. I do not know the exact number of the killed and wounded but can say it was not small, considering the numbers in the fort, which were only the able part of the Fourth and Eighth Connecticut regiments, with a company or two of artillery, perhaps less than five hundred in all.*

*The cannonade continued, directed mostly at the fort, till the dusk of the evening. As soon as it was dark we began to make preparations for evacuating the fort and endeavoring to escape to the Jersey shore. When the firing had in some measure subsided and I could look about me, I found the fort exhibited a picture of desolation. The whole area of the fort was as completely ploughed as a field. The buildings of every kind [were] hanging in broken fragments, and the guns all dismounted, and how many of the garrison sent to the world of spirits, I knew not. If ever destruction was complete, it was here. The surviving part of the garrison were now drawn off and such of the stores as could conveniently be taken away were carried to the Jersey shore.*

*I happened to be left with a party of seventy or eighty men to destroy and burn all that was left in the place. I was in the northwest battery just after dark when the enemy were hauling their shipping on that side higher up to a more commanding position. They were so nigh that I could hear distinctly what they said on board the sloop. One expression of theirs I well remember. "We will give it to the d——d rebels in the morning." The thought that then occupied my mind I as well remember, "The d——d rebels will show you a trick which the devil never will; they will go off and leave you." ...*

*Before we could embark the buildings in the fort were completely in flames, and they threw such a light upon the water that we were as plainly seen by the British as though it had been broad day. Almost their whole fire was directed at us. Sometimes our boat seemed to be almost thrown out of the water, and at length a shot took the sternpost out of the rear boat. We had then to stop and take the men from the crippled boat into the other two, and now the shot and water flew merrily, but by the assistance of a kind Providence we escaped without any further injury ...*

*Howe was now secure in the rebel capital. Washington watched him for a while from a position about twelve miles north northwest of the city and then chose a wintering place for his army close enough, he hoped, to limit British foraging and supply. Joseph Martin never forgot the hard days that followed, but neither did his sense of humor desert him.*

*From: Private Yankee Doodle*



December 4, 1777

Muster Roll for October and November 1777. Stephen Thompson listed as # 54  
 Also noted: Enlisted on May 27, and enlistment for the "duration of the War".

*Muster Roll of Capt. Theophilus Monson's Comp<sup>y</sup> in Col. Chandlers Battalion Connecticut Forces in Service of the United States*  
*for the Month of Oct<sup>r</sup> & Nov<sup>r</sup>*

*Commissioners* Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Theophilus Monson<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup>  
 2<sup>o</sup> Richard Granger & Lieut.  
 3<sup>o</sup> Asahel Hodge & Lieut.  
 4<sup>o</sup> Aaron Benjamin & Engr<sup>s</sup>

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No	Sergeants	App <sup>t</sup>	Term	Remarks	No	Corporals	App <sup>t</sup>	Term	Remarks	No	Sold & Drums	App <sup>t</sup>	Term	Remarks
1	Sam <sup>l</sup> Rice	May 1	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>	1	James Whitte	May 26	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>	1	Alex <sup>r</sup> Fairchild	June 11	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>
2	Timothy Tuttle	May 24	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>	2	Sam <sup>l</sup> Camp	May 12	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>	2	Stephen Davis	Aug <sup>1</sup>	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>
3	Eleazar Kelley	May 10	1		3	Philander Tinslow	March 1	1						
4	John Sulphor	July 12	1		4	Israel Balthers	July 12	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent Wounded 12 <sup>th</sup> July					
No	Privates	App <sup>t</sup>	Term	Remarks	No	Privates	App <sup>t</sup>	Term	Remarks	No	Privates	App <sup>t</sup>	Term	Remarks
1	Calde Blomere	May 1	1		28	Sam <sup>l</sup> Granger	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1		46	Jonah Mallory	May 26	1	
2	Justus Thompson	May 20	1		29	Oliver Wadsworth	May 1	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>	47	Eli Duforn	May 26	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>
3	Tim <sup>o</sup> Thompson	May 20	1		30	Job Alford	May 26	1		48	Joel Correll	May 26	1	
4	Eljah Scott	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1		31	Edas White	May 26	1		49	Nath <sup>l</sup> Hall	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> in Hospital
5	Eljah Hoffer	May 11	1		32	Eljah Bissell	May 26	1		50	James Lincoln	June 20	1	
6	Sam <sup>l</sup> Kimbrell	May 26	1		33	Brigadier Lewis	May 26	1		51	Jonah Hall	May 27	1	
7	Sam <sup>l</sup> Nelson	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	34	Eschiel Apple	May 26	1		52	Berj <sup>o</sup> Wootter	May 26	1	
8	Beth Griddle	May 26	1		35	Levi Wadsworth	May 26	1		53	Calde Scott	May 12	1	
9	Eljah Scott	June 2	1		36	Israel Moriman	May 29	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	54	Stephen Thompson	May 27	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
10	Joshua Carter	May 30	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	37	Sam <sup>l</sup> Austin	May 29	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	55	Joshua Apple	May 27	1	
11	John Mitchell	June 20	1		38	Berj <sup>o</sup> Dinsbee	June 10	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	56	Sam <sup>l</sup> Barnes	May 20	1	on Comm <sup>o</sup>
12	Nath <sup>l</sup> Apple			Wounded	39	Phineas Cook	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	57	Richard Clark	May 20	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
13	Robert Freeman	March 1	1		40	Sam <sup>l</sup> Butler	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	58	John Morris	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
14	John Bond	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1		41	David Tinslow	June 12	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	59	Andrew Goss	May 22	1	
15	Sam <sup>l</sup> Hutchinson	June 2	1		42	Isaac Morris	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	60	Eljah Kimbrell	May 27	1	
16	Amos Temple	May 9	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	43	Sam <sup>l</sup> Balthers	May 31	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent	61	Abel Catlin	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	
17	Amos Sanders	May 11	1		44	David Lamb	May 27	1		62	Sam <sup>l</sup> Catlin	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
18	Charles Cent	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1		45	Allen Smith	May 19	1		63	Nath <sup>l</sup> Cook	July 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
19	Benj <sup>o</sup> Gorham	May 27	1		46	Joel Sperry	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1		64	Phineas Jones	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
20	Sam <sup>l</sup> Gorham	June 2	1		47	Gather Freeman	May 17	1		65	James Prosser	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
21	John Hall	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1		48	Luhe Tethrow	May 17	1		66	Will <sup>o</sup> Lambell	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
22	Elphelut Philip	May 7	1		49	Buff Capency	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Wounded	67	Morris Welch	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										68	Eljah Blomere	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										69	John Andrews	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										70	George Clark	May 28	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										71	Isaac Tinslow	May 27	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										72	Dan <sup>o</sup> Tomblin	May 20	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										73	John Tuttle	May 20	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										74	White Kimbrell	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										75	George Kimbrell	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										76	Amos Jones	May 12	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										77	John Tinslow	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										78	Sam <sup>l</sup> Kelley	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										79	Reze <sup>o</sup> Davis	May 26	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent
										80	Eljah Catlin	Apr <sup>1</sup>	1	Rich <sup>d</sup> Absent

December 4<sup>th</sup> 1777 Then May 27<sup>th</sup> Capt. Theophilus Monson's Comp<sup>y</sup> Specified in the above Roll  
 Bradford D. M. M.

THOSMI905-109

A Pay Roll of Capt Theophilus Monson Compt'n a Batt<sup>n</sup> Commanded by Col John Chandler for the Month of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1777

Names	Rank	Comm'd of pay	3rd class pay	By Board	Admitted to pay	Captain
Theop. Benson	Capt	1st	1st	1st	12	
Bildad Granger	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Abiel Dodge	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Aaron Benjamin Esq	1st	1st	1st	1st	6	
Saml Rice	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Thos. Tuttle	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Edw. Shelly	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
John Tulpers	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
James Milne	Capt	1st	1st	1st	2	
Saml Camp	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Philander Deming	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Israel Cuthbert	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Wm. Fairchild Esq	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Stephen Davis	Drum	1st	1st	1st	2	
Calib Elmore	Private	1st	1st	1st	2	
Justus Damon	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Tom. Radmon	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Elijah Scott	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Joseph Holsted	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Saml Hindsell	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
White Granger	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Saml Wagon	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Josh. Grady	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Ethel Scott	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Joshua Carter	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
John Fletcher	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Robert Freeman	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
John M. Howe	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
John Bradley	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Saml. Richardson	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Amos Temple	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Amos Sanders	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Charles Rens	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Benj. Gorham	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Saml. Gorham	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
John Hall	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Elephat Phillips	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Saml Granger	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Oliver Barker	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Job Allen	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Silas White	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	
Elisha Bybell	1st	1st	1st	1st	2	

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Theophilus Monson Capt

Pay Roll for November 1777. Stephen Thompson listed in right column, near paper fold

A Pay Roll of Capt. Theophilus Monson's Comp <sup>y</sup> in a Batt <sup>n</sup> Commanded by Col. John Chandler for the Month of Nov <sup>r</sup> 1777																	
Name	Rank	Company	Pay	Arrears	Debit	Balance	Days	bauxles	Name	Rank	Company	Pay	Arrears	Debit	Balance	Days	bauxles
Theophilus Monson	Capt	Butt <sup>n</sup>	10	10			10		Brigadeiro Lome	Brigadeiro	Butt <sup>n</sup>	10	10			10	
Willard Granger	Serjeant	Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Edmil Roloy		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaiah Apple		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Levi Waffors		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Agass Benjamin		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Israel Moriman		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Pike		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Elyah <sup>l</sup> Austin		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Diddle		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Benj <sup>n</sup> Duffha		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Phenox Duffley		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Benjamin Cook		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
John Duffley		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Phenox Butler		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
James Willson Corp <sup>s</sup>		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		David Doolittle		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Camp		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Joseph Lomis		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Mulan <sup>l</sup> Shotton		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Isaac Morris		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Israel Gathins		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		David Plumb		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Alex <sup>l</sup> Fairchild		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Allen Smith		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Stephen Davis		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Joel Sperry		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Caleb Shove		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Captn <sup>l</sup> Freeman		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaac Shove		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Isaac Fetherow		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaac Shove		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Captn <sup>l</sup> Capency		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Elisha Scott		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Jonah Mallory		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Joseph Wolf		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Eli Dufflow		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Jack Dorrell		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
White Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Math <sup>l</sup> Hall		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		James Lincoln		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaac Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Isaac Hall		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaac Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Benj <sup>n</sup> Waffors		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Robert Freeman		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Isaac Hall		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
John W <sup>l</sup> House		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Stephen Johnson		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaac Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Isaac Johnson		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Isaac Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Isaac Hall		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Amos Temple		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Daniel Kaines		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Amos Temple		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Richard Clark		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Charles Hunt		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		John Morris		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Benj <sup>n</sup> Gorham		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Andrew Goff		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Gorham		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		John Dunline		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
John Hall		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Elyah <sup>l</sup> Hensford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Elyah <sup>l</sup> Philips		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Joseph Catline		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Sam <sup>l</sup> Granger		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2		Sam <sup>l</sup> Catline		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2	
Oliver Barker		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2										
Job Alford		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2										
Eli White		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2										
Elyah <sup>l</sup> Wipfel		Butt <sup>n</sup>	2	2			2										
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December 1777

*Private Yankee Doodle Except:*

*We crossed the Schuylkill in a cold, rainy and snowy night [December 12] upon a bridge of wagons set end to end and joined together by boards and planks. And after a few days more maneuvering we at last settled down at a place called "the Gulf" (Three miles beyond the Schuylkill on Gulf Creek, present-day West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania - so named on account of a remarkable chasm in the hills); and here we encamped some time, and here we had liked to have encamped forever—for starvation here rioted in its glory. But lest the reader should be disgusted at hearing so much said about "starvation," I will give him something that, perhaps, may in some measure alleviate his ill humor.*

*While we lay here there was a Continental Thanksgiving ordered by Congress; and as the army had all the cause in the world to be particularly thankful, if not for being well off, at least that it was no worse, we were ordered to participate in it. We had nothing to eat for two or three days previous, except what the trees of the fields and forests afforded us. But we must now have what Congress said, a sumptuous Thanksgiving to close the year of high living we had now nearly seen brought to a close. Well, to add something extraordinary to our present stock of provisions, our country, ever mindful of its suffering army, opened her sympathizing heart so wide, upon this occasion, as to give us something to make the world stare. And what do you think it was, reader? Guess. You cannot guess, be you as much of a Yankee as you will. I will tell you; it gave each and every man half a gill of rice and a tablespoonful of vinegar! !*

*From: Private Yankee Doodle*

[illegible]

## Thanksgiving Proclamation 1777 by the Continental Congress

**IN CONGRESS**

November 1, 1777

FORASMUCH as it is the indispensable Duty of all Men to adore the superintending Providence of Almighty God; to acknowledge with Gratitude their Obligation to him for Benefits received, and to implore such farther Blessings as they stand in Need of: And it having pleased him in his abundant Mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable Bounties of his common Providence; but also to smile upon us in the Prosecution of a just and necessary War, for the Defense and Establishment of our unalienable Rights and Liberties; particularly in that he hath been pleased, in so great a Measure, to prosper the Means used for the Support of our Troops, and to crown our Arms with most signal success:

It is therefore recommended to the legislative or executive Powers of these UNITED STATES to set apart THURSDAY, the eighteenth Day of December next, for SOLEMN THANKSGIVING and PRAISE: That at one Time and with one Voice, the good People may express the grateful Feelings of their Hearts, and consecrate themselves to the Service of their Divine Benefactor; and that, together with their sincere Acknowledgments and Offerings, they may join the penitent Confession of their manifold Sins, whereby they had forfeited every Favor; and their humble and earnest Supplication that it may please GOD through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of Remembrance; That it may please him graciously to afford his Blessing on the Governments of these States respectively, and prosper the public Council of the whole: To inspire our Commanders, both by Land and Sea, and all under them, with that Wisdom and Fortitude which may render them fit Instruments, under the Providence of Almighty GOD, to secure for these United States, the greatest of all human Blessings, INDEPENDENCE and PEACE: That it may please him, to prosper the Trade and Manufactures of the People, and the Labor of the Husbandman, that our Land may yield its Increase: To take Schools and Seminaries of Education, so necessary for cultivating the Principles of true Liberty, Virtue and Piety, under his nurturing Hand; and to prosper the Means of Religion, for the promotion and enlargement of that Kingdom, which consisteth "in Righteousness, Peace and Joy in the Holy Ghost."

And it is further recommended, That servile Labor, and such Recreation, as, though at other Times innocent, may be unbecoming the Purpose of this Appointment, be omitted on so solemn an Occasion.

[illegible]

*Private Yankee Doodle Except:*

*After we had made sure of this extraordinary superabundant donation, we were ordered out to attend a meeting and hear a sermon delivered upon the happy occasion. We accordingly went, for we could not help it. ...*

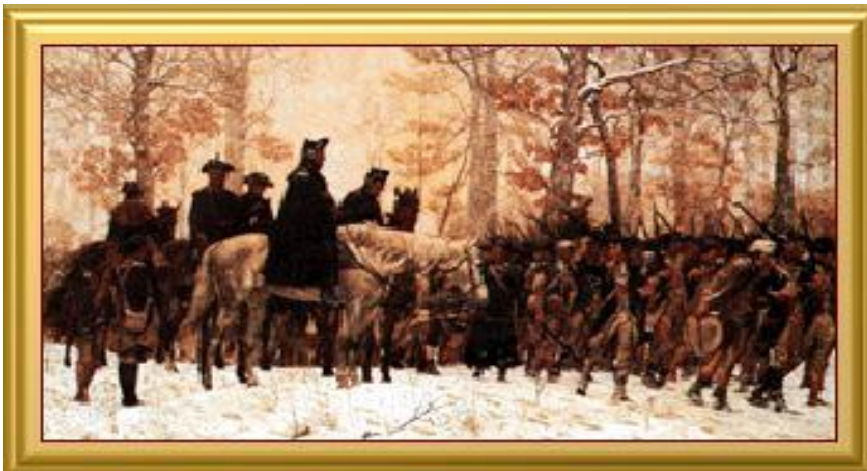
*I remember the text, like an attentive lad at church. I can still remember that it was this, "And the soldiers said unto him, And what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, nor accuse anyone falsely." The preacher ought to have added the remainder of the sentence to have made it complete, "And be content with your wages." But that would not do, it would be too apropos. However, he heard it as soon as the service was over, it was shouted from a hundred tongues. Well, we had got through the services. ...*

*I had nothing else to do but to go home and make out my supper as usual, upon a leg of nothing and no turnips.*

*The army was now not only starved but naked. The greatest part were not only shirtless and barefoot, but destitute of all other clothing, especially blankets. I procured a small piece of raw cowhide and made myself a pair of moccasins, which kept my feet (while they lasted) from the frozen ground, although, as I well remember, the hard edges so galled my ankles, while on a march, that it was with much difficulty and pain that I could wear them afterwards; but the only alternative I had was to endure this inconvenience or to go barefoot, as hundreds of my companions had to, till they might be tracked by their blood upon the rough frozen ground. But hunger, nakedness, and sore shins were not the only difficulties we had at that time to encounter; we had hard duty to perform and little or no strength to perform it with.*

*The army continued at and near the Gulf for some days, after which we marched for the Valley Forge in order to take up our winter quarters. We were now in a truly forlorn condition, no clothing, no provisions and as disheartened as need be. We arrived, however, at our destination a few days before Christmas. Our prospect was indeed dreary. In our miserable condition, to go into the wild woods and build us habitations to stay (not to live) in, in such a weak, starved and naked condition, was appalling in the highest degree, especially to New Englanders, unaccustomed to such kind of hardships at home. However, there was no remedy, no alternative but this or dispersion. But dispersion, I believe, was not thought of, at least, I did not think of it. We had engaged in the defense of our injured country and were willing, nay, we were determined to persevere as long as such hardships were not altogether intolerable. ...*

*We arrived at the Valley Forge in the evening [December 18]. It was dark; there was no water to be found and I was perishing with thirst. I searched for water till I was weary and came to my tent without finding any. Fatigue and thirst, joined with hunger, almost made me desperate. I felt at that instant as if I would have taken victuals or drink from the best friend I had on earth by force. I am not writing fiction, all are sober realities. Just after I arrived at my tent, two soldiers, whom I did not know, passed by. They had some water in their canteens which they told me they had found a good distance off, but could not direct me to the place as it was very dark. I tried to beg a draught of water from them but they were as rigid as Arabs. At length I persuaded them to sell me a drink for three pence, Pennsylvania currency, which was every cent of property I could then call my own, so great was the necessity I was then reduced to.*

*From Private Yankee Doodle*

"Valley Forge" The Winter of 1777-1778

Valley Forge, 25 miles west of Philadelphia, was the campground of 11,000 troops of George Washington's Continental Army from Dec. 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778. Because of the suffering endured there by the hungry, poorly clothed, and badly housed troops, 2,500 of whom died during the harsh winter, Valley Forge came to symbolize the heroism of the American revolutionaries.

The soldiers represented every state in the new union. Some were still boys -- as young as 12 -- others in their 50s and 60s. They were described as fair, pale, freckled, brown, swarthy and black. While the majority were white, the army included both Negroes and American Indians. Each man had few possessions and these he carried with him. His musket -- by far the most popular weapon -- a cartouche or cartridge box. If he had neither, the infantryman carried a powder horn, hunting bag and bullet pouch. His knapsack or haversack held his extra clothing (if he was fortunate enough to have any), a blanket, a plate and spoon, perhaps a knife, fork and tumbler. Canteens were often shared with others and six to eight men shared cooking utensils.

The first order of business was shelter. An active field officer was appointed for each brigade to superintend the business of hutting. Twelve men were to occupy each hut. The officers' hut, located to the rear, would house fewer men. Each brigade would also build a hospital, 15x25 feet. Many of the Brigadier Generals used local farmhouses as their quarters. Some, including Henry Knox, later moved into huts to be closer to their men. The huts provided greater comfort than the tents used by the men when on campaign. But after months of housing unwashed men and food waste, these cramped quarters fostered discomfort and disease. Albigence Waldo complained, "my Skin & eyes are almost spoil'd with continual smoke." Putrid fever, the itch, diarrhea, dysentery and rheumatism were some of the other afflictions suffered by the Continental troops.



Little is known about the women but there were women at Valley Forge. Junior officers' wives probably remained in the homes of their husbands and socialized among themselves. The enlisted men's wives lived and labored among the troops, some working as housekeepers for the officers; others as cooks. The most common positions were nurse and laundress. A washerwoman might work for wages or charge by the piece.