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POPP'S JOURNAL, 1777-1783.

[In the city library at Bayreuth there is a manuscript with the formidable title "History of the North American War, especially of the part taken in it by the two regiments from Bayreuth and Anspach, described by one who served in the Bayreuth Regiment, named Stephan Popp, from 1777-1783. I was twenty-two years of age when we marched to America." At the close of the Journal there follows a song in eight verses on the marching forth of the Bayreuth troops, and then a curious "Prayer on the Transfer of the Bayreuth-Anspach lands to Prussia." On the right hand is a column with the Lord's Prayer divided in an arbitrary fashion, on the left an address to King Frederick William the Second of Prussia. If that is read alone, he is praised; but if the lines be read so as to include those of the Lord's Prayer, the whole meaning is changed into a bitter attack on the Prussian annexation. Then follow two entries, one dated August 9, 1795, the other May 25, 1796; so that the writer seems to have been alive at that time. Bound up with this manuscript are three maps in pencil: one of the Hudson from Fort Constitution to Esopus, and a legend that it shows the operations of General Clinton in September and October, 1777, when he seized Forts Constitution, Montgomery, and Clinton, and destroyed them, while General Vaughn seized and burnt Esopus and brought away 400 head of cattle and 400 sheep; 100 rebels were killed and 300 captured, with 100 cannon, 12,236 pounds of powder, 1852 cartridges, much provision, and the chain stretched across the river; the loss on the royal side included Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 2 majors, the Polish Count of Grabowsky, Clinton's adjutant, 4 officers, and 41 privates; 13 officers and 144 soldiers wounded and 20 missing. The second map is a plan of the landing of General Howe and his brother at the point where the Elk River falls into the Chesapeake, and the advance of General Knyphausen to Cecil Court-House, and another column under Lord Cornwallis to Head of Elk, the two corps joining at Pencader September 3. The Americans left their position near Wilmington, the English came through Newark and camped at Hockessen. General Washington left his camp and seized the heights of the Brandywine. On September 11 the two armies met and the Americans retreated to Chester, then crossed the Schuylkill. The Americans lost 300 killed, 600 wounded, 400 prisoners, and 11 cannon. The

English lost 1 brigadier-general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 14 subalterns, and 133 soldiers killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 23 captains, 38 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 64 subalterns, 6 drummers, and 790 soldiers wounded, and 1 captain and 19 soldiers missing; altogether 1118 men. The map covers the territory from below Salem, on the Delaware, and Georgetown and Baltimore, on the Chesapeake, to Chester and Ephrata and Manheim and Lancaster and the Susquehanna, and has a small sketch of the positions of the Americans and English at the battle of the Brandywine, on September 11, 1777.

The third map is a plan of Philadelphia and vicinity as far as Frankford, Germantown, Merion, and Darby, and of the attack on Fort Red Bank on October 22, and the works on Fort Island, with the following legend: "Philadelphia and neighborhood: 1. Philadelphia, with the lines of the Americans surrounding it. 2. The position of General Washington's camp between Germantown and the Schuylkill. 3. Engagement of October 4, to the loss of the Americans. 4. Crossing of the Delaware by Colonel Donop at Cooper's Creek to dislodge the Americans from their entrenched position. 5. Fort Red Bank, with the unsuccessful attack in which Colonel Donop and Lieutenant-Colonel Minnigeroda were wounded. 6. Fort Island. 7. Fort Mud Island, where the Delaware is blockaded by a Spanish barrier and sunken ships." They are evidently the work of a good German military engineer. A copy of this manuscript with the maps is in a private collection in Philadelphia.]

1777. *January 26.*—Lient. Col. Schlammersdorf [of the Guards] at 7 P.M. gave orders to Major von Seybothen¹ that all leaves should be recalled and all preparations completed by working day and night, so as to be ready to move on a moment's notice.

February 2.—Orders were issued that the Regiment should be ready to take the field in three weeks,—Col. von Voit² was assigned the command, and directed to fill the ranks with young men from all the villages in the neighborhood. This excited the laments of fathers, mothers and families, who came every day to bid farewell to their sons, brothers

¹ Franz Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Christian von Seybothen.

² When Colonel August Valentin Voit von Saltzburg took command of the regiment it consisted of five companies, including one of light infantry, one of grenadiers, and one of artillery.

and friends. Some of the soldiers were glad, and I was of the number, for I had long wanted to see something of the world. Others were filled with grief and sorrow at leaving home, and there was on their side sighing, while I and those of my way of thinking were enjoying the prospect of leaving our mother country for the new world.

February 27.—At 6 P.M. we received our first English supplies and pay for five days in advance.

February 28.—Reveille awakened us for our new service and the Generale was beaten to begin our march—that night the Regiment was quartered one half in Mückendorf, the other half in Streiberg.

March 1.—Marched to Burgersdorf.

March 2.—To Fürth.

March 3.—To Ketteldorf.

March 4.—To Auspach, where after inspection by the Prince, we were quartered on the citizens, remaining until—

March 7—when we marched to Birnheim.

March 9.—To Ostenheim.

March 10.—Put on board boats at Ochsenfurt, but so closely packed that many of the men both of the Auspach and Bayreuth regiments had to stand up all night. We sang hymns and had prayers.

The next day we were put on board ship and many of the men threatening to refuse, the non-commissioned officers were ordered to use heavy whips to enforce obedience, and later to fire on the malcontents, so that some thirty men were wounded,—this so angered their comrades that they made a sharp attack on the Yägers and drove them off with the bayonet. Many men deserted from both Regiments, but six of them were recaptured and sent along to America. At last the Prince came on board and asked the men if they were not willing to go,—no one said no,—then he asked what they wanted, and there was a long string of requests, which the Prince said he would satisfy. Then we started on our voyage, in boats enough to make us comfortable, the Prince accompanying us.

March 14.—At Hanau we got on larger ships.

March 15.—We reached the River Rhine.

March 16.—We sailed down the Rhine.

March 25.—We took the oath of allegiance to the British King after reaching Nymwegen.

March 27.—Went on board the English ships.

March 28.—Were supplied with bedding for our sea voyage: each man got two heavy blankets, 2 light blankets, 2 straw sacks, 3 pillows filled with hair,—after seeing us supplied and settled on board ship, the Prince bade us good bye and returned to his home.

March 29.—Early in the morning we heard the sailors busy over our heads, but no soldier was allowed to go up on deck,—we were moved out to sea, and waited until

March 31.—when the anchor was lifted, and we sailed for Portsmouth, England,—the sea grew rougher, the land disappeared, the men were suffering from sea sickness, and many of them vowed to sin no more if they could only get safely on shore again.

April 3.—We reached Portsmouth and stayed there five days, waiting for Hessian recruits.

April 7.—Our Fleet of 16 ships under escort of a 74 gun ship sailed on signal.

May 2.—We reached the Azores.

June 3.—We reached the harbor of New York, after much stormy weather on the voyage.

June 4.—The birthday of King George the 3^d was celebrated by guns fired on all the men of war and ships in the harbor,—over 300 in all.

June 7.—We landed on Staaten Island and went into Camp. Hardly had we settled for our first night on shore, before there was heavy firing, but nothing came of it.

June 11.—We marched to Amboy and joined the army of Gen' Howe, meeting many German and English regiments on the way.

June 12.—Made camp in Amboy, all looking hopelessly wasted and neglected.

June 14.—The Hessian Yägers joined us.

June 22.—The English army returned from Brunswick, which they had burned down, and we marched back to Staaten Island.

July 23.—Alarm of an attack by the Rebels—they lost 300 prisoners and many wounded and killed, many too were drowned in crossing the river.

August 24.—The Prisoners of War were taken to New York.

September 4.—A captain and 30 men deserted from the Rebels and enlisted in the British Army.

September 11.—The Grenadiers made a foray in Jersey and brought back many head of cattle and negroes.

September 19.—Six of our deserters were brought from Germany and rejoined us.

October 11.—The rebel Fort Montgomery was captured, —our Grenadiers lost Capt. von Eckert, who was buried in the German Evangelical Church in New York.

October 15.—Went on board ship to sail up the North River to Albany to help Gen^l Burgoyne, who is besieged near there.

October 17.—He was obliged to surrender, having no supplies and no prospect of succor.

October 22.—We returned to New York.

October 26.—Again embarked, part of a fleet of 40 sail under cover of 2 Frigates.

October 29.—Sailed from Sandy Hook.

November 9.—Reached the River Delaware.

November 12.—Sailed up to Fort Billings [Billingsport] which was cannonaded by six English men of war for three days and nights, until it surrendered.

November 18.—Landed on the Jersey shore.

November 21.—Marched into the country, seizing many head of cattle, but not venturing too far on account of the Rebels.

November 25.—Moved near Fort Redbank, which had been lost by Col. Donop, owing to his attempt to take it

against too large a force,—he lost 180 men and 23 officers of the Hessian Regiments. We were 6000 strong with many ships in the River. The Rebels burned their ships and abandoned the Fort, so we were ferried over the river, and with flags flying and bands playing marched through Philadelphia, but saw few people except negroes.

December 4.—Gen^l Howe with a force of from 12 to 13000 men moved out to Germantown.

December 5.—We moved into the Camp of the English troops.

December 8.—Gen^l Howe returned with a large supply of cattle, provisions and cannon captured from the Rebels.

December 13.—We were quartered in old empty houses on Front St., the rooms were large, well papered, but very cold, having no stoves to heat them.

December 22.—Moved across the Schuylkill in very cold weather,—lay all night in the open, although it was snowing, and our supplies of food were very scanty.

December 28.—Returned to our old quarters in the city.

1778. January 12.—The English Major Zeidhars O. Terwey took command [?].

February 4.—A Rebel Picquet of 30 men were taken prisoners and with 30 captured officers brought into the city from the outposts.

March 28.—Col. von Eyb of the Anspach Reg^t came from New York with recruits from New York.

April 16.—Major v. Seyboth was made Colonel, and my Captain v. Beust¹ Major of the Reg^t.

April 16.—Gen^l Clinton came from New York and took command of the entire English army.

May 11.—Col. v. Eyb and Lt. Siehart left for Germany.

May 19.—Marched to Germantown and joined the English force there after 4½ hours of heat and dust which exhausted our men,—Germantown is half an hour long and full of Germans.

¹ Ernst Friedrich Carl von Beust, who was captured with the regiment at Yorktown.

June 8.—Marched outside the city to be reviewed by Lord Cornwallis.

June 10.—At 2 A.M. left Philadelphia and embarked on a sloop the *Betsy*.

June 11.—Passed Newcastle.

June 18.—Arrived in the Hudson River, passing Staaten Island, anchored off New York, lay there until the 20th,—then moved through the East River to Long Island,—which supplies New York with food, for it is a fruitful country, rich in harvests of grain, fruit, cattle. The people are mostly Hollanders, loyal to the Crown and neutral in the War. We lay near Hell Gate where Capt. v. Molitor's¹ servant fell overboard and was drowned. We were well fed and had beer every day, but the mosquitoes were dreadful.

July 9.—Sailed through Long Island Sound to Newport, in Rhode Island, where we landed.

July 15.—Marched through the city and went into camp just beyond. The country is poor, but the fishing is the great industry. There are many wealthy people, and the women very handsome.

July 20.—Crossed over to Conanicut Island.

July 29.—Returned to the mainland, on the report of a French fleet in sight,—all the batteries were fully manned.

July 30.—The French fleet came into the harbor.

August 5.—Many ships sunk in the harbor to keep out the French,—3 Frigates were burned.

August 8.—8 French men of war engaged in a heavy cannonade with the British ships and forts. Our fleet was busy signalling and many Rebels crossed at Bristol.

August 10.—The French fleet left the harbor under heavy fire and sailed away.

August 11.—Encamped on Tammany Hill² and made a strong position. Many of the Anspach Regiment deserted,

¹ Christian Theodor Sigismund von Molitor, who surrendered at Yorktown.

² Tammany Hill covered the left flank of the British line.

rather than work hard, but we exchanged shots with the Rebels who were also strengthening their position.

August 14.—Had a violent storm of rain and wind for forty-eight hours, the worst in all my campaigns.

August 17.—The Rebels, 20,000 strong, under Gen^l Sullivan were in full view.

August 19.—Moved to the rear of Tammany Hill to escape the heavy fire of the Rebel guns.

August 20.—The French fleet returned,

August 22.—but sailed away again in the night.

August 29.—A sharp engagement with the Rebels, at 7 A.M. Adjutant General Lt. Milzenburg gave us orders to march, and we soon came in view of the enemy, protected by stone walls,—we exchanged musketry fire until the cannon were in position and opened on them,—the enemy fell back and we drove them to Windmill Hill, inflicting a heavy loss on them.

August 30.—The enemy left the island, although we had only 6000 men, far less than their force.

September 1.—Gen^l Clinton came with a fleet and troops to strengthen the British force, but as usual too late.

September 3.—He sailed away again with ships and men.

September 6.—Corporal Lindemeyer¹ of Capt. v. Benst's Company was made 2nd Lieutenant.

September 19.—Admiral Byron arrived with a fleet of 10 men of war, 7 Frigates and some small Galliot,—I was on board the Admiral's ship with the Band of our Regiment.

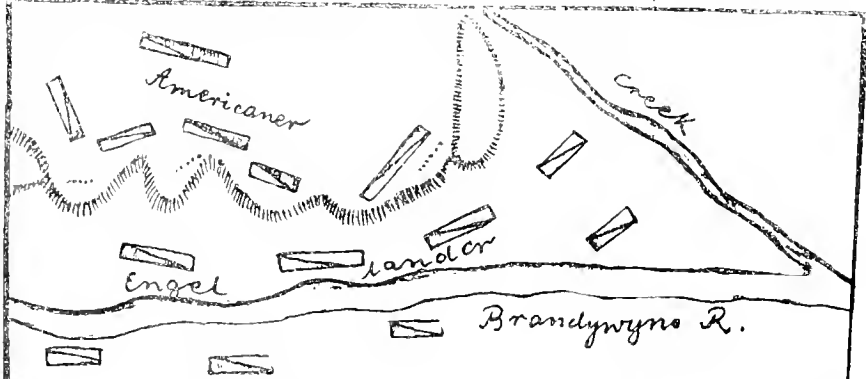
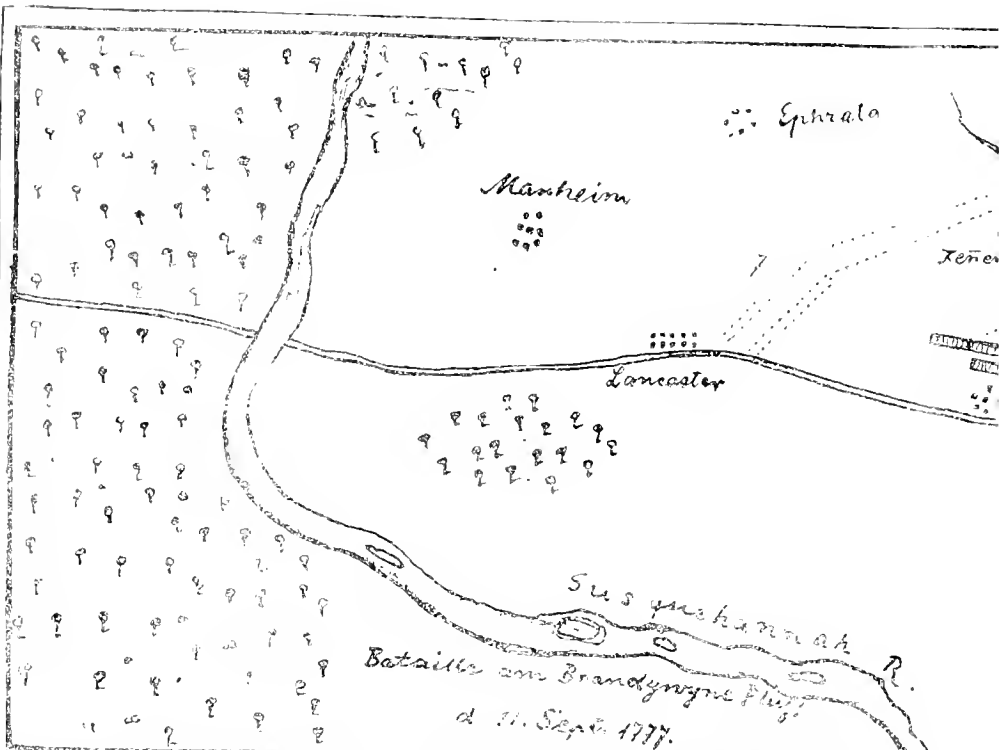
October 11.—300 Recruits joined with 20 officers, among them Lt. Frederic Nagler and Chaplain Erb² and Captain von Dieskau.

October 18.—The chaplain preached from the 37th Psalm.

October 29.—Went into winter quarters in Newport, in old empty houses, very badly suited, and the food worse,—little bread and that made of rice and Indian corn meal,—instead of meat bad fish, and of that not enough to thrive on and too

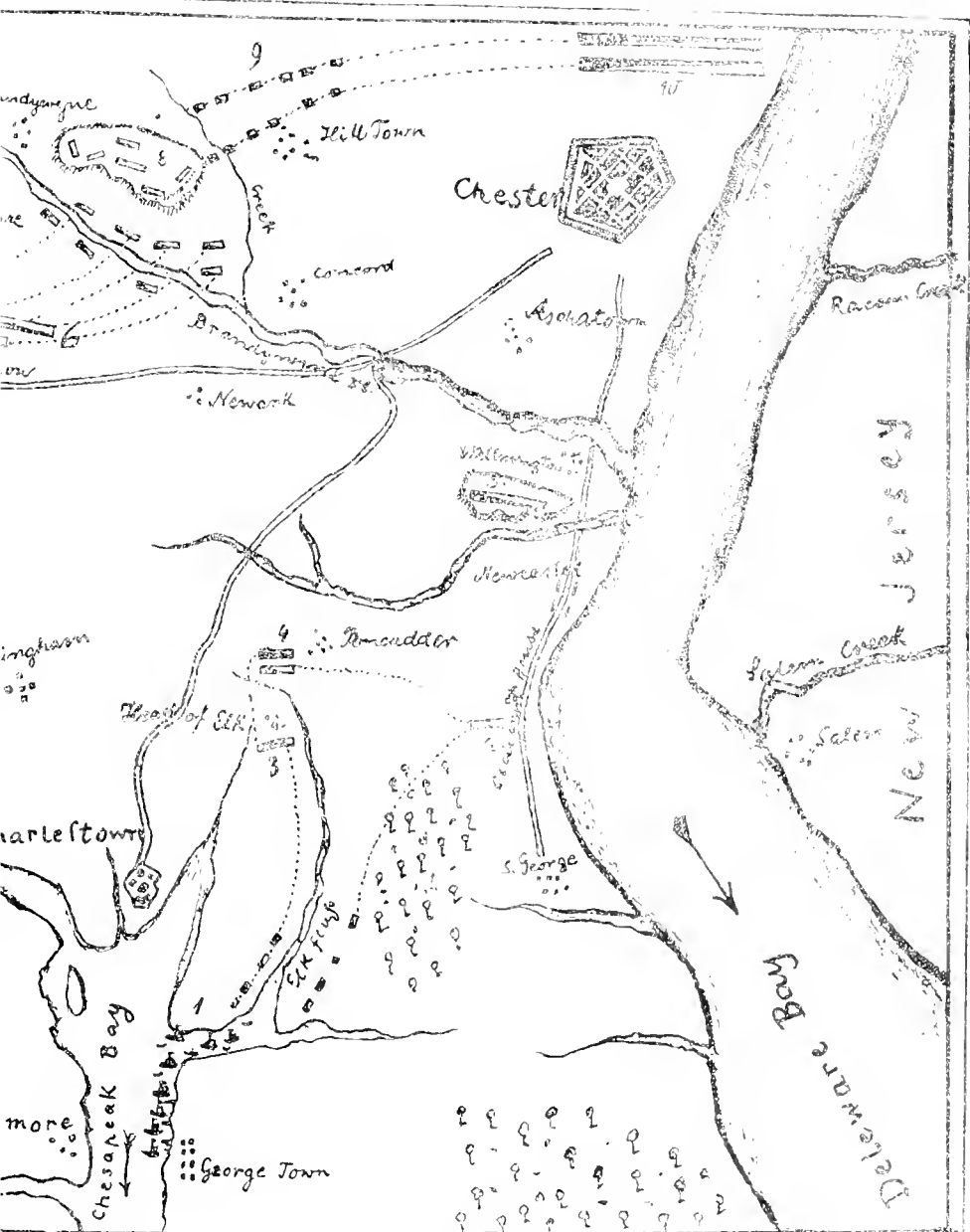
¹ Johann Hermann Lindemeyer.

² Chaplain Johann Georg Philip Erb.



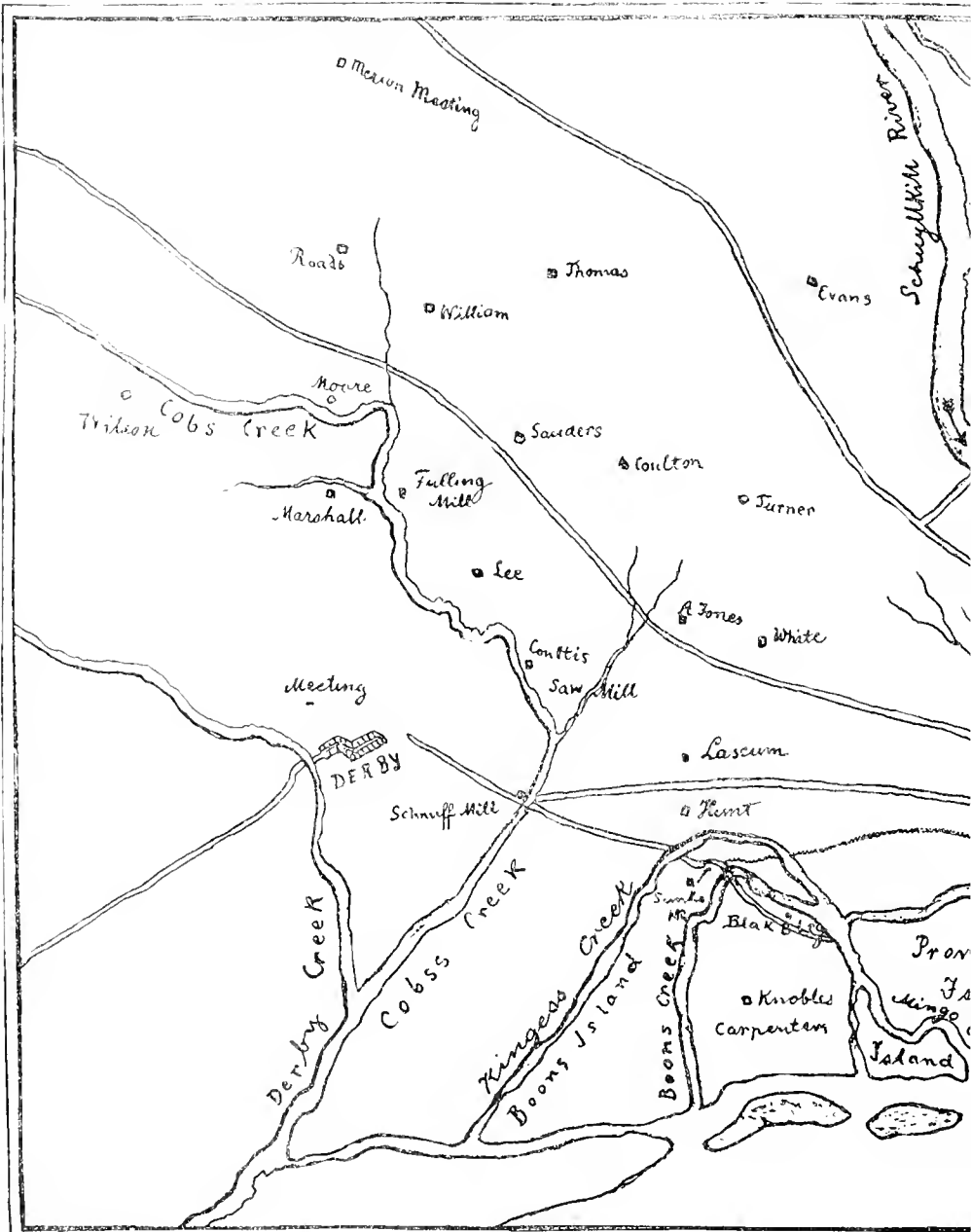
Plan der Landung der Brüder Howe bey dem Ausflusse des Elk
 Stroms, ohnweit Georgetown oder Georgenstadt (1) in der Bay von Chesapeake
 sommit der Vorrückung dieser Truppe nach Lancaster (2) zum
 Ende der Anführung des Generals Kniphause u. seiner andern Kolonne
 nach Hoch of Elk (3) unter Commando des Lords Cornwallis Weite

beide Corps d. 3. Sept. bey Lancaster (4) zusammengefosse. Darauf habe die Ameri-
 kaner den Posten auf der Anhöhe (5) vor Wilmington verlassen, die Engelländer
 aber sind über Newark in das Lager (6) bey Hockessess gerückt. General Wash-
 ington brach aus seinem Lager bey Lancaster (7) auf, und setzte sich auf den An-
 höhen bey Brandywine (8). Endlich kamme es den 11. Sept. zwischen beyden
 Armeen zu Treffen, worin die Amerikaner den Kürzeren zogen und ihre Re-
 tirade (9) gegen Chester (10) nahmen wo sie sich wieder sammelten, von da über



... Schuylkill weiters zurückzogen. In der Schlacht haben die Amerikaner einen Verlust an 300 Toten, 600 Verwundeten u. 400 Gefangenen erlitten, auch sind 11 Kanonen den Engländern in die Hände gefallen. Der Englische Verlust: 1 Brigadier General, 1 Obrist Lieutenant, 3 Capitains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Fähndrichs, 17 Unteroffiziers, 133 Gemeinen, an verwundete 2 Obristlieutenants, 1 Major, 28 Capitains, 10 Lieutenants, 15 Fähndrichs, 64 Unteroffiziers, 6 Tambor u. 790 Gemeine an Vermissten: 1 Capitain, 19 Gemeine, zusammen 1118 Man.

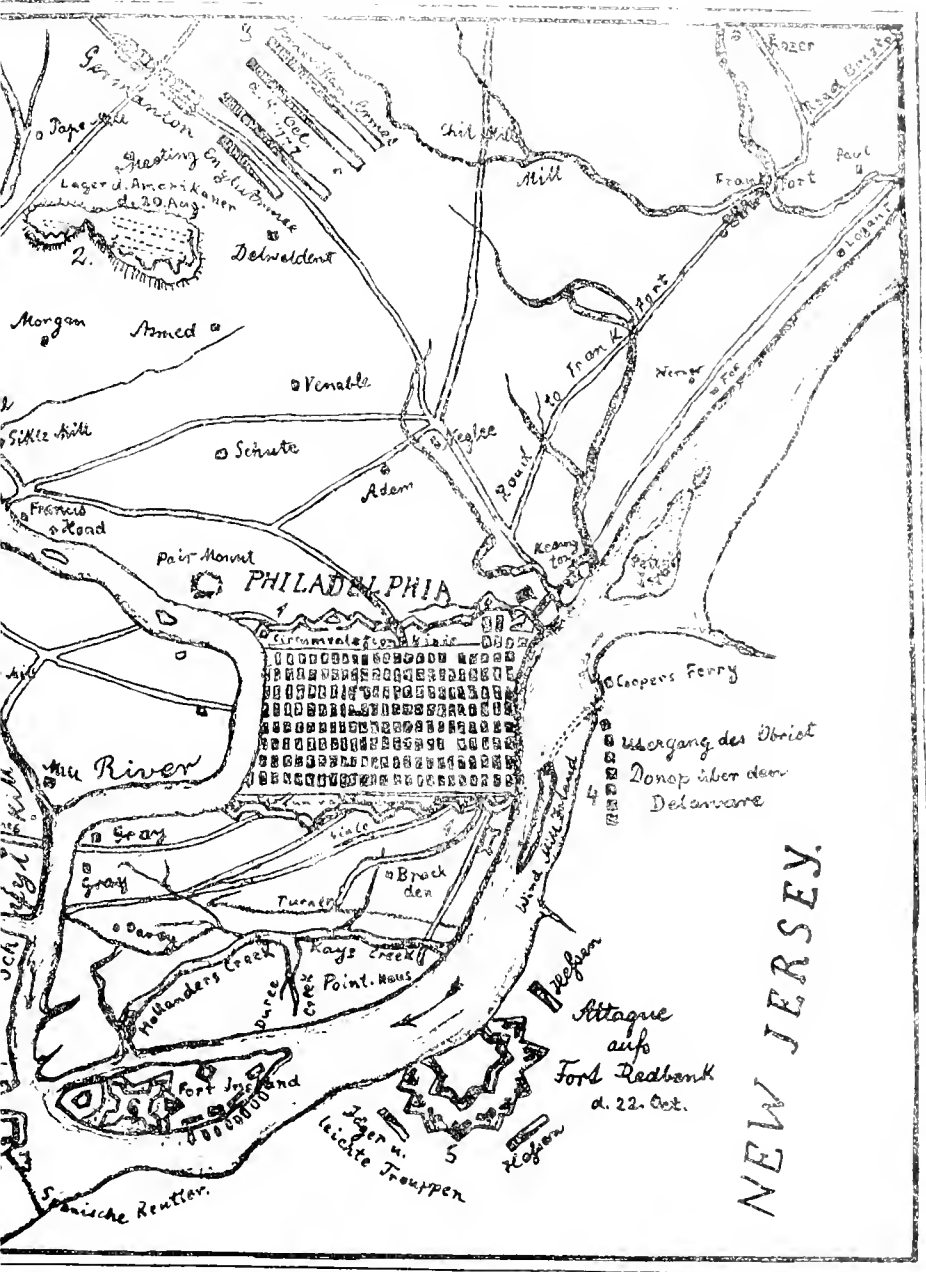
ROAD OF ELK TO THE BRANDYWINE.



Copie für St.

Grundriss von Philadelphia, der St.

- (1) Philadelphia, wie solche von denen Amerikanern mit einer Circumvallations Linie umschlossen worden. - (2) Das Lager so der General Washington auf der zwischen Germantown und dem Fluß Schuylkill auf einer Insel gehabt - (3) Treffen so den 7. October zum Nachtheil der Amerikaner verzeßelt - (4) Übergang über den Delaware des Obrist Donop's bey Coppens Kerr. um da



Stadt in Pennsylvania und umliegende Gegend.

schonzte Corps Amerikaner zu delogieren. - (5) Fort Redbank samt fruchtlos abgelauffenen Attaque, wobey der Obrist Königz nebst dem Lt Lieutenant Minnerode verwundet worden. - (6) Fort Island. - Fort Mund Island, woselbst der Delaware Fluss mit Franischen Reutter u. versenkten Schiffen gesperrt ist.

much to die of starvation. We had to bake our own bread out of wretched corn.

December 14.—Admiral Byron sailed for the West Indies. It began to snow on Christmas night and continued until the 27th, the snow lay 3 to 4 feet deep, the cold was very severe, nine men of one of our regiments were frozen to death, twenty-three men had their hands and feet badly frost bitten, —a woman with two little children was frozen to death in her house. Even the supply of drinking water was frozen.

December 29.—Marched out into the country,—could buy only frozen potatoes at 2 Spanish Dollars the bushel,—fortunately a boat brought meat and rum which helped us to stand the cold.

1779. January.—We got little food and that very poor.

February 19.—A supply of food from New York.

March.—Half of the Regiment was sick with scorbutic diseases and many died.

April 26.—Our arms and equipments arrived at last after being a year and more on the way.

June 10.—Captain v. Seitz¹ was promoted to be Major of the Anspach Regiment.

July 7.—Moved our Camp from Taumany Hill nearer to the town, and protected and decorated it with boughs and a hedge row.

September 18.—Received orders and got ready to embark

October 16.—on a fleet of transports for New York.

October 22.—A Fleet of over 100 sail carried the entire army to New York.

October 31.—Landed and went into camp in the Bowery—very cold in our tents.

November 19.—Salutes fired in honor of victories in Georgia and the West Indies.

November 22.—On account of the cold broke camp and were quartered in an old brewery on the North River.

¹ Captain Friedrich Philipp von Seitz, of the Grenadier company. He was captured at Yorktown. The account of his death at sea is related farther on in this journal.

December 14.—Our invalids were sent back to Germany.

December 21.—Alarm caused by a rebel attack at Paulus Hook, which was resisted successfully.

1780. January.—The North River was frozen so hard that heavy guns were carried over the ice,—the cold weather lasted all the month.

January 12.—An English sentry was frozen to death on his post. Many soldiers were frost bitten in their quarters.

January 15.—On report of a spy that the Rebels were moving on Amboy a large force was prepared to move there.

January 16.—A force from several regiments moved to Paulus Hook and through Bergen and captured a rebel picket of 30 men.

February 22.—A rumor that the English had captured a Spanish fleet from Mexico for Cadiz with gold and silver to the value of £6 millions.

March 24.—Marched to Hackensack in New Jersey, plundered and destroyed and brought back gold and silver ware and furniture and clothing.

March 25.—Started for Morristown, but the enemy attacked us in force costing us some killed many wounded and more prisoners.

April 8.—Went to Hackensack for hay and straw.

May 10.—Reviewed by Gen^l Knyphausen and many other officers.

May 26.—Received news that Gen^l Clinton had captured Charleston in South Carolina with Gen^l Lincoln, 6000 men, 200 cannon and many ships.

June 4.—Celebrated the birthday of King George the 3rd of England.

June 6.—Gen^l Knyphausen led a force of 6 to 7000 men over Staaten Island to attack the rebels at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

June 7.—Attacked the enemy with heavy loss on both sides,—moved to Springfield, destroying houses on the way, but losing many officers and men, especially of the German forces and in the Anspach Reg^t.

June 8.—It took 3 boats to carry the wounded to New York.

June 17.—Moved again under Gen^l Knyphausen.

June 19.—Were inspected and reviewed by Gen^l Clinton.

June 23.—Attacked the enemy beyond Elizabethtown, drove them, but they stood up manfully like good soldiers with their light cannon, until our heavy guns and large force pushed them on both flanks back to Springfield, where we burned houses and churches,—in one a hundred wounded, —but a spy brought word that Gen^l Washington was on his way from Morristown with reinforcements, and on our way back we lost many men, from 4 to 500,—while the Rebels lost 400 killed and 300 wounded. Among our's were Capt. v. Roeder and Lt. Diemer.¹ We fell back all night, hungry and thirsty and tired, to Staaten Island, but a heavy thunder storm kept us from rest.

June 25.—Moved by water to King's Bridge and Fort Knyphausen and bivouacked at Phillippspoint,—sheltering ourselves from the great heat by boughs.

July 1.—Received our tents from New York—went into Camp and extended our lines from the North to the East River. Many of the Anspach and some of our Regiment deserted.

July 20.—Moved camp to Bloomingdale.

July 24.—Marched to New York and went into camp in an orchard in the Bowery,—the shade of the trees was a great protection from the hot sun.

July 25.—Gen^l Hühner² died and was buried the next day with great military service.

¹ Captain Friedrich Wilhelm von Roeder and First Lieutenant Just von Diemer.

² “On Tuesday the 25th inst. departed this life, Major General De Hayne, of the army of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the 60th year of his age, and 42d of his service in the armies of his Prince. He went with his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, upon the last successful expedition against the rebels in South Carolina, and returned to this after the reduction of Charles Town; but while there, he was attacked by a consumption, which eventually carried him off, to the

July 27.—Paymaster Herrenbauer¹ of our's died.

August 2.—A deserter Glatz of the Eyb Regiment, and 8 days later one of the Anspach Regiment were shot.

September 22.—Great celebration in New York of Lord Cornwallis' defeat of Gen^l Goetzsch [Gates ?] in South Carolina and the capture of his colors and cannon.

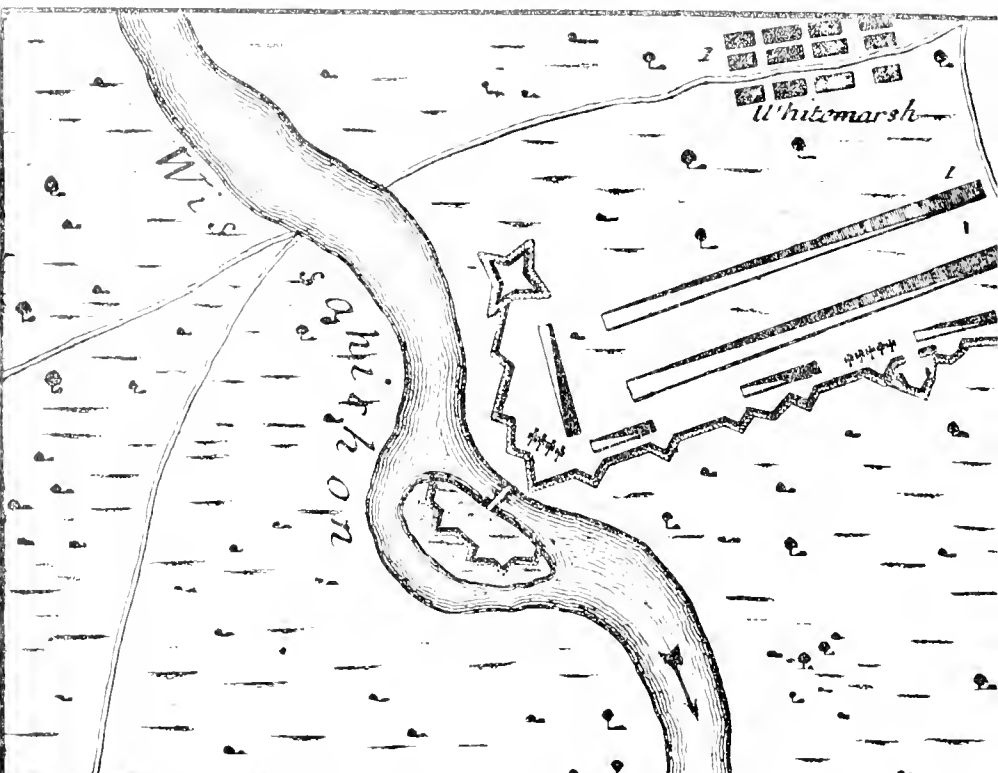
September 25.—Gen^l Arnold of the Rebels arrived in New York on a shallop.

October 9.—Gen^l Arnold was gazetted a Brigadier General in the British army.

October 15.—The Rebels hung Major Andre, Adjutant General, at Washington's Camp at Tappan, to our great grief. He ventured in other clothes than his uniform into the Rebel Camp, to spy out their strength at Fort Mandybent [West Point] and to see where their Regiments were posted, so as to determine where it was best to attack them,—this he had discovered and was on his way back when at the last of the Rebel outposts he was stopped and asked what he was doing there,—he said he was the son of a gentleman living near the river, but the guard said he knew no one of the name he gave,—he offered money, as much as \$1000, but the men took him to the post headquarters, there he was searched, and in his shoes were found the plans of the Fort,—he was tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of being a spy and was hanged,—he behaved with

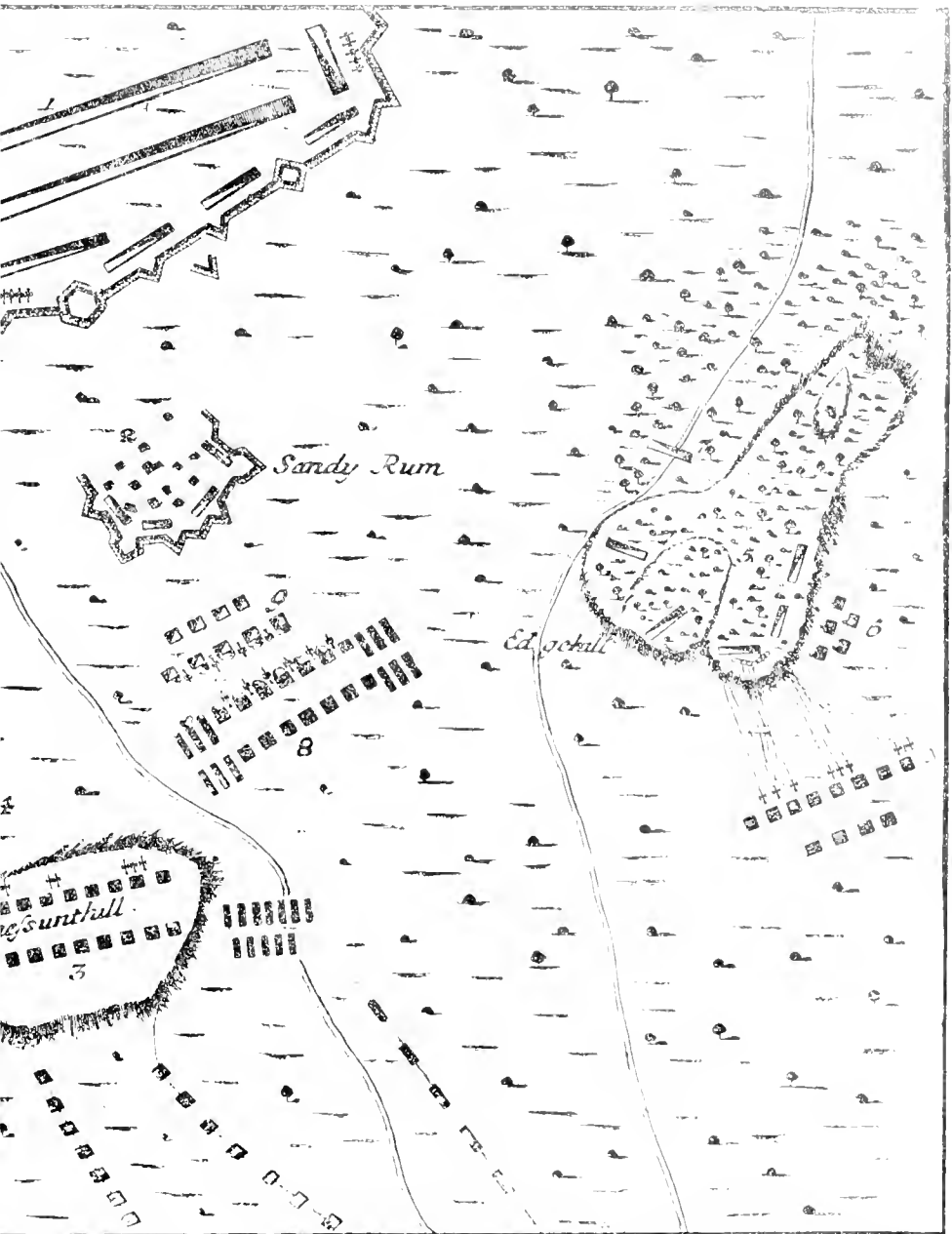
inexpressible regret of all the gentlemen of the British and Hessian army here, by whom his merit, as a most gallant officer, polite gentleman, and sincere friend, was highly valued. The many virtues he possessed endeared him to all who had the honour to be intimate with him, and his death is universally lamented. Last Wednesday afternoon his funeral was attended by all the general officers in this garrison, amongst whom were his Excellency Lieutenant General Robertson, and Major General Tryon, Patison, Philips, Lossberg, and Hackenberg. The regiment of Donop, and a company of Anspach grenadiers, with three pieces of cannon, (from each of which three rounds were fired) marched to the place of interment, where his remains were deposited with the honours of war."—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 31, 1780.

¹ Herrenbauer had formerly been adjutant of the regiment.



Plan des befestigten Lagers der Amerikaner bey Whitmarsh.

Nachst die amerikanische Armee ist die Kommando des General Washington eine Success von bey nahe 4000 Mann u. 4 Kanonen v. der Nordseite die man erhalte u. seine ganze Macht in der Nacht bey dem Lager Whitmarsh (1) 14 Meilen v. der Hauptst. Armee zusammen gezogen. Davo erst Thats die Veränderung (2) der rechten Flussel aber durch W. S. hiesige Creek bedeckt war die So wurde v. General Howe der Feindlichkeit gerast um Philadelphia zu ziehn mit der Armee vorzurück u. den Feind zu einer Schlacht oder Vorhaben, dem Lager zu zernest. Der Aufbruch geschah den 4 Dec. 1777. der Vortrapp wurde v. dem Lieutenant Graf von Wallis des Hauptkorps abg. v. die Gen. Corp. hiesig abgeholt u. im Ansprache des Feindes den folgenden Morgen Charantall (3) bezetzt. Kurz da drauf kam 1000 Mann frischer Volsker, und griffen die vor der Fronte gebrachte leichte Infanterie an. 6 v. Oberst Jauch aber Gemby Kommandirt wurde 4) die im auch mit Verlust v. 30 bis 40 Tödtel u. verwundeten zurück ziehen mühten. an Brückender grüethe dabey in die Gefangenschaft. Und weil man nicht vor rath im hiesig, d. rechte Flussel des Feindes anzuweichen, blieb man bis 26ten in der genommenen Stellung stehen, den 7ten Bruch in der genommenen Stellung (siehe den 7ten Bruch) man sich u. man vertehrte diese Fallefall. 5) um die ein ganz Meile v. lichten Flügel liegende Posten zu bezetzen. Es hatte aber daselbe die Rebellen mit 1000 Rufflemen u. andern Volkern der Nordseite die Armee zuvor bewerktheltigt; wahren der Graf Cornwallis solche so gleich mit der lichten Infanterie (6) angriff u. mit ganz beträchtliche Verlust an Soldaten u. Gemeine ubern Mannen u. so das mit geringer Noth das gefest hat gerettet wurde. Konen u. wen nicht ein durch die Wand (7) die Rebellen den Tag weiter Truppe entzogen hätte so würde der Verlust noch weit größer gewesen seyn. Dageß verwurde den Konist eine Verlust von vielen Soldaten u. verwundeten. Nachts u. beym 7ten Feuer wurde 120 bis 130 Mann theils getödtet theils verwundet. In der Nacht der 6ten abm. Graf Poite zur linck der Mittelgegend 8) des feindlichen Lagers. Der



über schickte ihn zu beauftragen einen Abzug von 91 ab, welcher aber durch des Generals
 Vorposten, mit einem Verlust von 50. Mann an toden u verunndeten zurück geföhrt
 gen und de. Weilen ober der T. mid aus seiner Stellung nicht zu brachen u die Truppe ohne
 Zelte u Gepäck bey dieser Jahreszeit nicht aushalten konnten so zogen sich dieselbe den
 8ten gegen Saladoles Run zurück von die u unter quaterung durch die zu bestehen, über
 haupt sind in dem vorbeschriebene Schärmuzeln vom 3ten bis 8ten Dec 1 Tausend
 2 Serjents 16 Gemeine getödtet. 5 Tausent 4 Serjents. 52 Gemeine verwundet u 38
 Gemeine vermisst in allem 111 Mann

Ich bin z. Will. G. rid. des 7ten

great bravery, and said if he had a thousand lives he would give them all for the Crown of England and Great Britain.

October 18.—150 recruits joined us,—they left Anspach on March 3rd.—We got orders to go into winter quarters.

October 19.—Quartered in the same Brewery—Lippner's—where we spent the winter a year ago. The Anspach Regiment was quartered in a church in Bloomingdale.

November 12.—A fleet of 200 ships with provisions arrived from England.

November 23.—An alarm on Staaten Island, that the Rebels were coming from Amboy with 8000 French from Rhode Island, and we were all in readiness to move, but nothing came of it.

December 25.—A boat with 19 men was lost in a heavy storm in the East River.

1781. January 2.—The Rebels came in a Flag boat from Sandy Hook with 40 men and 4 cannon, up in the night to try to seize Gen^l Clinton at his Head Quarters near the North River, but they were discovered and captured.

January 17.—Gen^l Arnold in a fleet of 40 sail with a body of troops mostly volunteers [Free Corps ?] sailed for Virginia to land and seize that region.

January 24.—Invalided and disabled soldiers sent back to Germany.

January 25.—The Rebels made a foray in our lines, captured many prisoners and cattle and plundered and burned our barracks at Marÿfina [?].

February 4.—Gen^l Clinton announced the safe arrival of Gen^l Arnold in Virginia, and his capture of Richmond with many magazines.

February 13.—A spy arrested in New York with letters hidden in his wig and the lining of his hat.

March 18.—News that war had begun against Holland, Admiral Rodney captured the island of Eustachie, and an English fleet had sailed to the East Indies to seize the Dutch islands there.

April 28.—Great bontires in Fort George in honor of Lord Cornwallis' victory over Gen^l Greene in South Carolina.

April 29.—Received orders to sail to Virginia and

April 30.—went aboard ship, making with the English troops a fleet of 30 sail.

May 1.—Dropped down to Staaten Island,—the 43rd Reg^t embarked with us.

May 13.—Our fleet now counted 40 sail,—of these 13 men of war,—one of them the London with 104 guns.

May 14.—The frigate *Rollbook* [Roebuck] after a long chase captured an American vessel full of meal.

May 19.—Arrived in Chesapeake Bay,—in a heavy fog, and it was 12 hours after the other ships.

May 20.—Saw the coast of Virginia,—on one side Hampton, on the other Newport news,—sailed up the James River,—with fine farms on both banks, and rich crops of corn, tobacco, cotton [?] and orchards.

May 22.—Heard of the death of the British General Phillips.

May 25.—Ordered back to Chesapeake Bay.

May 27.—Landed at Norfolk and pitched our camp at Portsmouth,—plenty of fish and oysters, and caught crabs after the rain in our tents [?]. Norfolk was a pretty town, but it was burned down by the Rebels.

June 11.—A negroe was arrested for poisoning our wells, by his master's order,—who escaped,—many of the English soldiers died. In Portsmouth Lord Cornwallis had over a thousand negroes, employed to cut wood, work on the trenches etc.

June 20.—Gen^l Leslie issued an order cautioning the soldiers against exposing themselves by day to the sun or by night to the heavy dew. We were ordered to send every 8 days 100 men to protect the lines at Great Bridge, 12 miles out,—with its 4 guns, sheltered in a heavy forest.

June 26.—A force of 30 of our men were sent to attack a rebel outpost 30 miles from Norfolk—it was taken with 20 prisoners and 4 guns dismounted.

July 11.—Made a raid into the country and brought back cattle and other provisions.

July 15.—Went aboard ship and were kept for 12 days moving and anchored alternately.

July 29-31.—Reached Yorktown,—a little village,—most of the owners of the houses had left them,—opposite is Gloucester.

August 1.—Landed and went into camp. Lord Cornwallis was already here with most of his army,—only a small force left in Portsmouth.

August 11.—Trenches dug and lines thrown up in Gloucester,

August 24—and in Yorktown too,—but there are reports that we are in a very bad situation.

August 26.—A French Fleet has arrived from the West Indies,—men of war and transports with troops—day and night we are at work strengthening our lines,—have hardly time to eat and little food,—but we are getting ready to make a stout defence.

August 31.—The French ships are in full view—landed many troops from Rhode Island—French soldiers and rebels are marching from the James River and Williamsburg, we are in daily expectation of an attack by land and by water,—our ships landed all their stores,—their guns put on our lines, fire ships got ready,—every preparation made as rapidly as possible.

September 2.—Four French men of war guarded all the approaches. Much sickness in our force—1300 said to be in the hospitals.

September 4.—Lt. Schühardt¹ of our's died. Our camp moved forward, so as to be out of reach of the heavy guns of the French men of war.

September 14.—The woods in our front cut down to prevent the enemy from attacking our position. All roads blocked. Tarleton's Corps and the Light Infantry sent out every day on patrol.

¹ Second Lieutenant Carl Gottfried Schuchard.

September 19.—Reports that the enemy had sent a large force by small boats from Baltimore. Many houses torn down to strengthen our lines. Palisades and deep trenches put in front. Powder magazines protected. All preparations made for a stout resistance.

September 22.—At night 5 fireships were started to attack four French ships, but the French raised anchor and moved out, while the fireships burned up and did no harm,—the Captain is reported to have set fire to them too soon.

September 28.—Alarm in camp of an attack,—struck our tents, sent all baggage into the town.

September 29.—One of our men killed and two wounded—many of the English and Hessians too,—at night moved into our lines, as the enemy was advancing on them,—3 of our men deserted to them.

September 30.—A wounded rebel Colonel captured by our light horse. The rebels made three attacks on our right redoubt, but were driven back by our batteries and the fire of our frigates,—with heavy loss. The French sent a flag of truce asking leave to bury the dead and carry off the wounded,—this was granted, provided they came without arms,—this they agreed to, and the dead were buried, the wounded removed to Williamsburg where there were hospitals,—their loss was over 440,—we have had a trying month,—much labor and little food.

October 1.—The enemy strengthened his lines, working day and night,—but had no guns in position, so with our's we fired and destroyed as much of their work as possible, but we had no rest—always waiting for the alarm.

October 9.—Still no firing by the enemy, although we kept discharging our guns at them,—the French protected their lines with sand bags, our batteries too were sheltered. Deserters came over, telling us that Gen^l Washington had come from Jersey by way of Baltimore, with 8 to 10000 men, regulars and militia, and had joined Gen^l Greene,—the French were commanded by the Count Rochambeau,

the Marquis de la Fayette, the Prince of Saarbrueck [Deux-Ponts]—15,000 strong, some German Regiments among them.

October 9.—At 3 P.M. the enemy opened from their left a heavy cannonade on our right—with a battery sheltered in a wooded hill, 18 and 24 pounders. At night their right opened fire on our left, and set on fire a frigate, which was burnt up.

October 10.—The heavy fire forced us to throw our tents in the ditches,—the enemy threw bombs, 100, 150 and 200 pounders,—their guns were 18, 24 and 48 pounders,—we could find no refuge in or out of the town,—the people fled to the water side and hid in hastily contrived shelters on the banks, but many of them were killed by the bursting bombs. More than 80 were thus lost, besides many wounded and their houses utterly destroyed. Our ships suffered too,—under the heavy fire, for the enemy fired in one day 3600 shot from their heavy guns and batteries. Soldiers and sailors deserted in great numbers,—the Hessian Regiment v. Bose lost heavily, although it was in our rear, in the second line, in the full range of the enemy's fire,—our two regiments lost very heavily too,—the Light Infantry posted at an angle had the worst position and heaviest loss,—sailors and marines all served in defending our lines on shore.

October 11.—A transport ship was fired by the enemy's guns and burned.

October 12.—Another transport ship burned.

October 13.—The enemy lessened their fire, but worked steadily strengthening their lines, bringing them nearer and nearer, and armed another battery with 16 heavy guns, 36, 42 and 48 pounders.

October 14.—Heavy attack in force,—the enemy seized one of our redoubts and made an attack on our right wing, but were forced back with heavy loss,—then attacked our left, and the French grenadiers stormed our line, without firing a shot, captured a hundred of our men on the advanced line, killed and wounded those who refused to surrender,—

made a great noise with their shouting, seized our lines and turned them, and with 3 or 4000 men held them. Our whole force was sent forward to strengthen our left, for a general attack was ordered and we could distinctly hear and understand the orders given in German to the enemy's German troops,—we did our best to save our guns and to keep the enemy at bay.

October 15.—Heavy firing on both sides—

October 16.—Between 3 and 4 A.M. Major Anderson led some 200 of the Light Infantry in an attack on the enemy's lines,—directed on their centre, where there was a battery of 14 guns,—but by his quickness he was able to return with no very heavy loss,—at day break the enemy opened fire from a new battery of 18 guns, and it was the severest we had yet had. Our sick and wounded were carried over to Gloucester. We saw another battery going up on our right, with 10 Bombs and 24 to 32 Pounders, and knew that it would soon open fire. That night the Light Infantry was sent to Gloucester, and our two Regiments replaced them in their exposed position in the advance with 300 men,—the hope was to force a way through on the Gloucester side and beat a retreat to Maryland, for it was plain that our position was no longer tenable unless we had reinforcements. We had no rest or sleep, for the enemy kept up heavy firing and pushed their lines forward within a stone's throw, with a battery of 14 guns and approaches and trenches so well made that it was only a matter of a few days before we would be completely surrounded and hemmed in under their concentrated fire.

October 17.—The enemy opened a heavier fire than at any time and from all sides at once. The Light Infantry returned from Gloucester, reporting that it was impossible to escape in that direction, for it was all closely surrounded by the enemy,—French and American soldiers covering every outlet. Lord Cornwallis himself visited the works and saw how near the enemy had come. He returned to his headquarters and at once sent the first flag of truce, which was

very civilly treated. The English troops at once began to destroy their tents, ruin their arms, and prepare for surrender. At 12 o'clock another flag of truce was sent,—firing ceased,—there were messages going through the lines, and we were all heartily glad the fighting was over. Towards 7 P.M. there was a violent explosion of one of our magazines,—some of the English soldiers sent to fill bombs with powder there had drunk too much brandy, were careless, and set fire, which cost 13 lives,—among them an Anspach soldier standing guard near by.

October 18.—Quiet all day, while flags of truce were coming and going, negotiating terms of surrender. 2 French ships took position near the Hessian lines.

October 19.—The terms of surrender finally agreed on. At 12 M. our lines were withdrawn and the French and Americans marched in and took possession of our works, lines, magazines, and storehouses,—nothing was disturbed, and our arms and equipments were left to us. Everything was done in regular military way. We were heartily glad the siege was over, for we all thought there would be another attack,—if Gen^l Cornwallis had delayed the surrender, the French Grenadiers were to lead it,—during the siege the enemy had fired more than 8000 great bombs, of from 100 to 150 and 200 pounds. On the day of the surrender Corporal Popp was promoted to Lieutenant. The force that surrendered consisted of the following troops:

English:

The Royal Guards (3rd Reg^t.) 43d., 17th, 23d., 80th, 70th (or Scottish Greens), 71st (or Scottish Whites), The Light Infantry—six battalions, but weak in numbers,—they were fine young fellows, picked out from all the Regiments; the Royal American Rangers, a Squadron of English Light Horse,—Tarleton's, the Carolina Militia, two companies of English Cannoniers and Engineers, 60 men; a force of Pontoniers,—Carpenters and Bridge builders; the sailors and marines belonging to the ships.

German Troops :

The two Anspach Regiments, von Voigt's and Seyboth's, with Artillery and Yägers; Hessian Regiments, the Crown Prince's and v. Bose's, with their Artillery and Yägers.

The *Officers* : Lord Cornwallis, Lt. Gen^l: General O'Hara; Cols. v. Voigt and Seyboth; 14 Lt. Cols.: 16 Majors; 97 Captains; 180 Lieutenants; 55 Ensigns; 4 Chaplains; 10 Adjutants; 18 Quarter Masters; 18 Doctors; 25 Feldscherer [army surgeons]; 385 Non Commissioned Officers; 79 Musicians; 6339 Soldiers; 1 Town Major; 1 Commissary; 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,—in all 7247.—

There were 44 Deserters during the siege, most of them from our two Regiments.

The *Artillery* : 37 Brass Guns; 51 Iron; 15 Mortars; 29 Bombs; 31 Field Forges; 5 Ship's Guns, 169 in all.—24 Flags and Standards—£2113 in the War Chest.

Provisions :

59 Casks Salt Meat; 97 Casks Meal; 18 Casks Rum; 43 Casks French Wine and Brandy; Sugar; Tea; Chocolate etc., on the Dutch ships in the harbor, in camp and in the Magazines, besides the supplies burned on the ships valued at £9600.

Of munitions of war there were left only 23 kegs of powder.

The *Ships* surrendered were: 3 Frigates; 5 Fire Ships; 39 Transports; 6 American vessels captured by us; 19 Row-boats and sailboats; 7 Private Ships; 2 Dutch Merchantmen; 1 Cruiser of 20 guns,—in all 82, with 840 men.

Our dead and wounded were 753,—in our two regiments 47.

October 19.—At 3-4 P.M. all of Lord Cornwallis' troops, with all our personal effects and our side arms, colors covered, marched out of our lines on the Williamsburg road, between the Regiments of the enemy, which were all drawn up, with

colors flying and bands playing,—our drums beating,—the French were on our right in parade, their General at the head,—fine looking young fellows the soldiers were,—on our left the Americans, mostly regular, but the Virginia militia too,—but to look on them and on the others was like day and night. We were astonished at the great force and we were only a Corporal's Guard compared to their overwhelming numbers. They were well supplied and equipped in every way. We were marched to a level plain, where the French Hussars formed a circle around us, and there we lay down our arms etc. All the French and American Generals were there.—Count Rochambeau, the Marquis De La Fayette, the Prince of Saarbrück, [Deux-Ponts], Gen^l Washington, Gen^l Greene, Gen^l Sumter, who showed great kindness to our men. After depositing our arms, we marched back to our camps and had leave to go where we pleased. The French were very friendly, the Americans too.—No one was allowed to go into our Camp—The French mounted guard and patrol over it. Lt. Hayder¹ [*sic*] of our's returned and told us how he and some English and German troops had been taken prisoners.

October 20.—Remained within our lines. The French hoisted white flags on our ships, the Americans on our ditches around Yorktown. We got no bread, but only flour,—no rum, only water.

October 23.—At 3 P.M. marched as prisoners of war out of Yorktown, guarded by the Virginia Militia under Gen^l Loesen [?] and Major Jamens [?],—marched 5 or 6 miles, camped in the open air,—our tents were left behind,—but we were glad to get off so well,—our officers were allowed to keep their swords.

October 24.—Marched through Williamsburg and went into camp on a hill beyond it, and got our first supply of provisions from the Americans,—fresh meat, meal etc., we got wood and water in the town. A good many of our deserters came to see us, but we gave them a rough welcome

¹ Query. First Lieutenant Moritz Wilhelm von der Heydte.

to show our contempt. Much provision was brought for sale by the farmers, who were glad to get our silver for it. Williamsburg is an attractive place, with good buildings, church with steeple, town hall and prison all built of brick. The French and Americans had hospitals here for their sick and wounded and kept them well guarded.

October 22-25.—Marched 18-20 Virginia miles,—two of them make one of our's.

October 26.—Reached Fredericksburg,—where we found a good many Germans settled—went 2 miles beyond and camped on the banks of a fresh water stream the 'Krappa Hannah' [*sic* for Rappahannock], named after the first settlers,—the German- call it the Hannah River,—it is the dividing line between old and new Virginia. [?]
—Provisions were offered us cheap but we had no money—There are a good many Indians still in New Virginia,—and only seven years ago, they fell on the farmers and settlers near Winchester. We had wretched weather, rain every day, poor provisions.

October 31.—We rested for a day.

November 1.—Crossed the river and marched through Falmouth.

November 2.—Part of our force was sent to Maryland, Fort Frederick,—including the two Hessian Regiments, Crown Prince and Bose.

November 3.—Saw the high blue mountains on our left.

November 4.—Crossed the River Scandar or Jonathan, [*sic*] in some places it was very deep, and cold and wet with little food we had to march to keep warm—

November 5.—Reached Winchester—a poor town in a poor country—many German settlers—we went four miles further to Fort Frederick Barracks in a thick wood,—a wretched place. It was built of logs, filled in with clay, loose in many places,—every where going to pieces, nowhere protected from rain and dew.—snow and wind drove in,—the open fire filled it with smoke.—we went to the neighboring farmers and borrowed shovels and hatchets and saws

and at last made ourselves at least some shelter. Each hut was filled with from 32 to 36 men.—we had been marching 20 days in making 240 Virginia miles from Yorktown. We had no bread, only meal with which to make it.—twice we got salt meat, once fresh meat and salt. We were left free to come and go as we liked, many got work on the neighboring farms, and we were often dependent on what we got there for food. Hunger and cold we endured often.

1782. *January 26.*—Orders to march after 11 weeks in Winchester. The English prisoners left for Fredericktown in Maryland, thence to go to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, the birth place of the wife of our Captain v. Reitzenstein.—her maiden name was Schenkmyer.

January 27.—Marched from the Barracks at 10 A.M. under orders of Col. Hanson and Wood of the local militia. Our sick remained behind as well as those who were working on the farms around. The people don't like our German soldiers, although some of our officers got married and took their wives home to Germany. Some of our officers went to Philada. and tried to get Congress to release us, but did not succeed. From Winchester to Fredericktown 40 miles.—the first day we marched 12 miles and lay in the open field all night, in the snow: we built big fires, but could not keep warm in the cold weather. We were badly clothed.—had neither shoes nor stockings.—many sold their equipments to get food.—our clothes were in rags.—there were no good coats or breeches in the two Regiments.—

January 28.—Marched 9 miles.—forded the Opequan [?] and halted half frozen for half an hour.

January 29.—Reached Schipperston on the River Bett Thommak [Shepherdstown on the Potomac]. The river was frozen, so that we could not cross either in boats or on the ice, and it was fearfully cold.—fortunately we lay under a hill which kept off the wind. The fires we made did not keep us warm and we had to keep moving all night. Then the Militia Colonel on horseback, its feet wrapped up in rags.

of which we had a plentiful supply, led us over the river which was frozen solidly.

January 30.—We got men and baggage wagons safely over,—the farmers said they had never seen the river so frozen.—We marched to Sharpsburg, 4 miles,—were quartered in the houses,—most of the owners were Germans and very kind to us,—gave us good food and warm rooms, and our supplies came from Fredericktown,—I got one night's good sleep and it rested me.

January 31.—Marched early and reached Middletown at noon,—12 miles off,—and then 9 miles more brought us to Fredericktown that night. Were quartered in the stone barrack,—built by the King of England and very comfortably arranged. The town is well laid out, houses built of brick,—two churches, one German Lutheran, the other German Reformed,—with towers and organs, and bells,—besides those of the Dunkers, the Catholics and the English Reformed,—but these have no towers or bells or organs. The people are mostly Germans from Suabia, some are the exiled Salzburgers. Our quarters were in bad condition, except those in the Poor House.

February 1.—The English troops started for Lancaster in Penna.,—and the two German Regiments, Crown Prince and Bose, were brought from the Poor House into the Barracks.

February 26.—Finally got into our own quarters—the half of the Anspach Regiment was moved down, and the Bayreuth Regiment was one half up, the other half down stairs. We got very impatient from our crowded condition,—46 men in one little room,—we could not keep clean.

April 30.—Our clothing was hardly decent, and fortunately a fresh supply came, with our pay for five months,—we celebrated the birthdays of our Prince and Princess with an illumination of 2 or 300 lights,—many people came from the town to see it. We finally made our rooms warm and comfortable.

1783.—Learned of peace between England and the Prov-

inces of North America,—could not at first believe the news told us by some of our men, until it was confirmed by people of the town. The two Companies of Militia got orders to go home—we heard the bells of the town ringing and the people hurraing and the two Militia Companies marched through the town with white flags as emblems of peace. Then came a message from Philadelphia to the Commander of the Militia in Fredericktown, which he sent us. The Reformed Church celebrated peace on the 13th,—Palm Sunday, and the Pastor preached on a text from Judges verse 24. On the 3rd day of the Easter holidays there was a general celebration,—cannon firing all day,—the two City Companies and the Militia paraded with white flags with thirteen stripes for the thirteen Colonies. Our American guard was withdrawn and we were left quite free. The American officers and gentlemen gave a great ball,—at 9 P.M. there were fire works,—which our caunoniers made,—the whole town was illuminated and there was a great fire of small arms,—we shared in the rejoicing, for we knew we should soon be free.

March 13.—At last after nineteen months we are free,—marched into Pennsylvania, passed the Maanachges [Monocacy] River, had a fierce thunder, rain and wind storm,—we marched for nineteen days and finally reached Staaten Island, rested a day, then under orders from New York, crossed to Long Island,—marched to Springfield, lay there in the Farm houses several days, without any duty, then got guns and sabres and were regularly assigned to our position as part of the army again.

May 3.—Orders to go on board ship with our baggage.

May 5.—Left Springfield, but after an hour's march were halted for the night until the baggage was loaded on the ship.

May 6.—Went on board ship to our great delight.

May 11.—At break of day with cannon firing we sailed and were soon out of sight of New York,—we had another ship in company, at 3 P.M. were out of sight of land.—Soon lost sight of the other ship.

May 12.—Our ship is the Sibilla,—captured by the Eng-

lish from the French,—it was a Frigate of 32 guns,—quite new and well equipped. We had at first favorable weather, but the head winds flooded the ship with water, and 40 men had to pump day and night to keep it out, for it filled from 5 to 8 feet,—the ship had received 18 cannon shot when it was taken, and some of these were still open, so we worked with a will to keep her afloat.

May 22.—The weather grew stormier and the ship's carpenter said he might have to cut away the mainmast to keep the ship steady.

May 23.—The storm grew worse and worse—Our Field carpenters were called on deck to help the sailors cut away the mast,—and after that was done the storm broke, but we had to keep at the pumps, while a jury mast was rigged up. The women and many of the men were dreadfully frightened. Our Major von Seitz was very ill and his life despaired of.—

September 1.—He died—and after waiting until

September 5.—was buried at sea. Two hours later and we saw land,—but it was the Scilly Islands, and we had to keep out at sea, for many vessels had been wrecked and plundered there. At 10 P.M. met a ship from Portsmouth and warned it of the dangers of the Scilly Islands.

September 6.—At 3 P.M. were off Plymouth and fired for a Pilot, but he told us we could not get into the harbor on account of the fog, so we kept on—and finally reached Portsmouth and were soon safely anchored. We were warmly greeted by the other transports for it was reported that we had been lost.—

September 13.—Were put on another ship,—the *Sibilla* had carried 834 soldiers, besides women and children. We were now divided and half put on another transport. The *Sibilla* was condemned.—

September 19.—Set out for Bremen, after taking a pilot.

September 26.—Anchored in the Thames and were becalmed for several days.

October 1.—Sailed at last and then saw the German coast,—our men were delighted to be near home again.

October 4.—In sight of shore and saw the villages—

October 7.—Reached Bremerlee and anchored—ate our last English provisions.

October 8.—Got into small sail boats,—in doing so the wife of one of the soldiers fell into the water with 400 Spanish Dollars,—and was lost.

October 10.—Reached Bremen,—remained there eight days.

October 18.—Embarked in boats drawn by horses.

October 22.—Hoÿen.

October 24.—Nimburg.

October 25.—Stolzenau.

October 26.—Schlisselburg.

October 27.—Petershagen.

October 28.—Minden.

November 2.—Hameln.

November 17.—Left our boats and marched until

December 10.—when we reached Bayreuth.

The author begs his reader to excuse his bad spelling, and to preserve his little book, for it gave him pleasure to recall his campaign in America.

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BY
JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN

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