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**MSA SC 5458-51-784**

**Dates:** 2004/07/28

**Description:** Staff: ECP/Jen/Emily

Request from:  
James A. Adkins  
Deputy Secretary  
Maryland Department of Veterans Affairs  
The Jeffrey Building  
16 Francis Street  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
Office: 410 260 3843  
FAX: 410 216 7928  
Cellular: 443 744 9768  
jadkins@MDVA.STATE.MD.US

I wonder if you might point me in the right direction. Do you know if anyone has the rosters of the Maryland units that fought with General Washington at the Battle of New York? I have seen the list of the Maryland 400 in the pamphlet for the dedication of the monument in Brooklyn but was interested in the other Maryland troops that served there as well. Thank you for all you do to preserve Maryland's great history. Please let me know if we can be of assistance in the Maryland Department of Veterans Affairs.

Jen wrote:

I'm assuming that they are referring to the Battle of Long Island, also called the battle of Brooklyn, which took place on 27 Aug. 1776. From what I can tell there were three battles in New York in which Maryland soliders participated. The other two were in White Plains and Harlem Heights. Approximately 400 Maryland soldiers fought in the battle, holding off the British so Washington and his troops could make their escape. The Maryland Line lost over 250 soldiers, who are all buried under what is now an auto repair shop in Brooklyn. There is a plaque commemorating them, but I don't know that that would necessarily qualify as a monument. I pulled two files from the topic file collection, one concerning the Battle of Long Island, and the other about the Maryland Line. A fair amount of research has been done about the Battle of Long Island over the last 30 years, most recently in 1998 when Ed received an inquiry for a reporter. The folder contains copies of an MHM article and letters, etc., from AOM volumes. All seem to have been made in earlier attempts to identify the soliders who fought there. More info about the monument in Brooklyn. There seems to be a monument in a park, in addition to the plaque commemorating the burial place.  
<http://www.sar.org/history/MDatLI.htm>

ECP project file numbers 11-76, 11-232

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SPECCOL: 1916-132-Subject FILE NO: 601

132Topic  
Battle of Long Island, Maryland Soldiers in, Long Island Hi

Loc: RB-1-1-

Molter, Rita E.

37 Boxwood Road

Annapolis, MD 21403

1916-80

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FIN TW MARYLAND# - Record 26 of 29

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Maryland soldiers burial sites records, 1869-1957.  
7 items.

Revolutionary War heroes.

Summary: Material concerning the erection of historical memorials commemorating the 400 Maryland soldiers who died protecting George Washington during a retreat on August 27, 1776. The collection includes correspondence, maps, and lists of burial sites in Brooklyn on what is now 3rd Avenue between 7th and 8th Streets.

References: GUIDE TO BROOKLYN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Location: Brooklyn Historical Society, Brooklyn, NY.

1. United States. Continental Army. 2. War memorials. 3. United States--History--Revolution, 1775-1783. 4. Brooklyn (New York, N.Y.)--History, Military. 5. Maps.

035: (NIC)NYK1590-940-0536

ID: NYHV85-A1237

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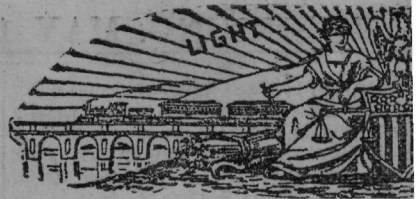
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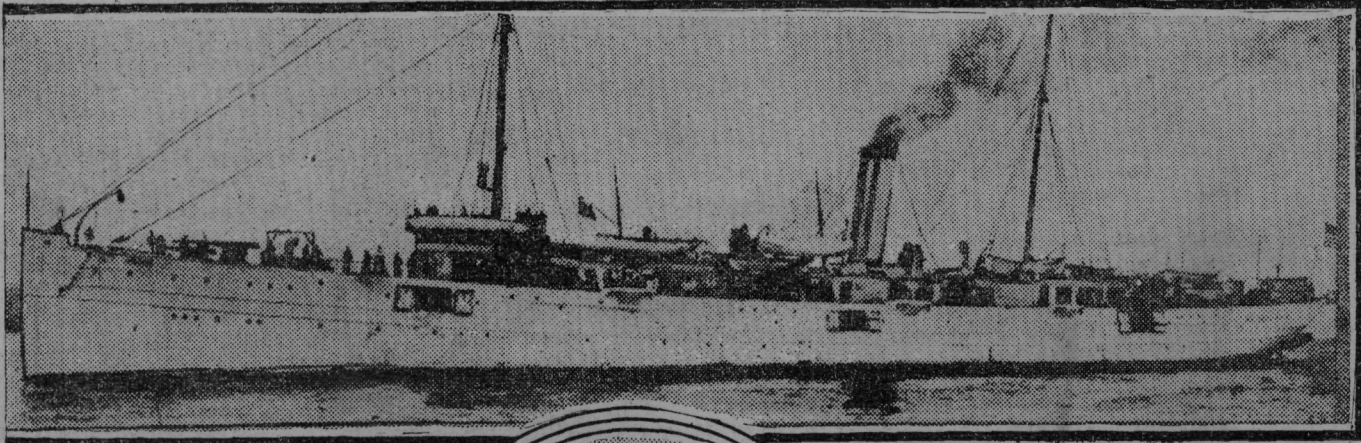
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Maryland Line

(G1456-  
662)



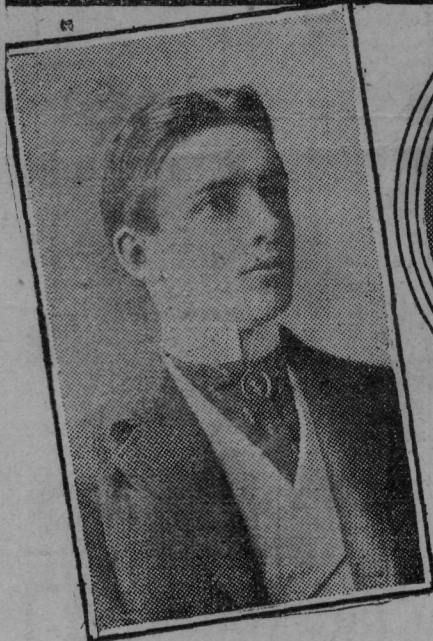
MARYLAND LINE PERPETU



U.S. CRUISER DIXIE



MARYLANDERS AT TAMPA



ROBINSON C. WATTERS  
2ND VICE COMMANDER



PRIVATE WARREN CHESLEY PRIVATE LEE E. CHEMENDIER CORPORAL F.C. SLINGLUFF  
SERGT. R.C. WATTERS PRIVATE BAILEY KA

To keep alive the traditions of the Maryland Line-in battle there has just been organized the Maryland Line Spanish War Veterans, who 15 years ago shouldered arms with the intention of going to the front. Most of them got only as far as the home camps, many of them afterward enlisted and went into service during the reconstruction period. But whether they fought in the ditches or stood at attention waiting for the command to move, the principle is the same.

There are nearly 1,000 of them in this new organization, and it is officered by men who not only have seen service but who have honorable ancestries stretching back to the days when battle was battle—long before war became a question of mutual annihilation by high-powered unlimited range fighting machines.

Commander R. I. Tonry is a practicing physician and is grandson of Mrs. Surratt, in whose house John Wilkes Booth was found and who was hanged, a martyr to the lost cause.

Capt. Charles J. Fallon, first vice-commander, is a great-grandnephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, his mother being a direct descendant of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Little Corporal.

Robinson C. Watters, second vice-commander, is a son of the late Col. W. J. H. Watters and nephew of former Governor Warfield, and is related to many leading Maryland families.

Jere J. O'Donovan is a grandson of the Irish author, John O'Donovan, and nephew of O'Donovan Pasha, the war correspondent who lost his life in the expedition to the

Soudan of 1883. He was also a cousin of the late Justin Huntley McCarthy, novelist.

A. E. Roberts, adjutant, served during the war with Spain and was seasoned in the Egyptian campaigns with the British Army. A native Englishman, he is an enthusiastic American and Marylander.

**Maryland Line Boasts A Record Of Achievement**

The Maryland Line is a condition as well as a tangible thing, away back as far as Maryland history goes. It is a condition of deep patriotism and love of home. Perhaps in no State in the Union is there such a real feeling of family pride among the people of a Commonwealth. Maryland and Marylanders are wrapped up in their traditions, in their intimate contact, in their understanding of things.

When 400 men of the Maryland Line held back the whole British army, wading in blood, cut to pieces, slaughtered right and left, but firmly fixed where the colors of the new country waved, Washington watched them from the heights opposite Gowanus Creek, and exclaimed in grief:

"My God, my God! What brave fellows I must lose this day!"

That is the spirit of the Maryland Line, and there will always be a spirit of that sort somewhere in home traditions. It was the spirit of the men under John Eager Howard when, at Cowpens, the Maryland Line charged Tarleton's Britons and turned what seemed an ignominious defeat into a Continental victory. The home army was in flight until the Maryland men took the situation in hand. It was the Maryland Line that turned back Ross and Cochrane at North Point and Fort McHenry

after they had pillaged Washington and burned the Capitol.

In the Mexican War the Maryland Line was again heard from, when Zachary Taylor led a remarkable campaign 1,500 miles into the enemy's country without a base of supplies, winning victory after victory and never once turning back. In that campaign Maryland was in the front, contributing the blood of Watson and Ringgold and many other brave fellows to a chapter in the history of heroism.

Then came the Civil War, with men of the Maryland Line wearing both the blue and the gray. The First Maryland Regiment of the Confederacy was the first to reach the crest of Gettysburg, holding Culp's Hill until ordered back, and it was the only Southern regiment allowed a monument on the battle field.

These are the bright spots of history that the new Maryland Liners want to per-

petuate. Should war come again, in this day of enlightened thought, the men of the Maryland Line stand ready to go where they are called.

It may be said by the stay-at-homes, who didn't get their feet wet or run into fevers and such trifles of patriotic service, that Maryland only got as far as Chickamauga and Tampa. But those who remember how eager they were to get into Cuba know their ambition was an earnest one, and that if they had landed across that little stretch of water between Florida and the battle ground they would have had tales to tell of more stirring things than striking camp.

This recent history began, of course, with the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor on the night of February 14, 1898, and the scrimmage that followed was not opera bouffe. Thousands of good American lives went at Cuba and Porto Rico and in the Philippines—some by the bullet,

# Proud History Of Dandy Fifth

*Twenty-Four Battle Streamers Commemorate Heroism Of Maryland Men*

HISTORY OF THE 175TH INFANTRY (*Fifth Maryland*), by James H. Fitzgerald Brewer. War Records Division, Maryland Historical Society. \$5.

THE American soldier's pride in his outfit—in the military unit with which he serves—is one of the intangibles that make him a good soldier in time of war. Maryland has produced her share of good soldiers. And none takes more pride in his organization than those of the 175th Infantry (5th Maryland), better known to Baltimore as the "Dandy Fifth."

The family tree of the Dandy Fifth is not the tallest in American military lore. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, has traced its ancestry back to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, England, chartered by King Henry VIII in 1537. But on a basis of continuity of personnel, as recognized by the Historical Division, Department of the Army, that of the 5th goes back to 1774, making it the seventh oldest regiment in the United States. Its annals, recorded and annotated in this regimental history by an assistant professor at the United States Naval Academy, make a book of absorbing interest to anyone concerned with Maryland's military past.

On December 3, 1774, six weeks after the burning of the Peggy Stewart, Mordecai Gist, a young Baltimore merchant, organized 60 "gentlemen of honor, family and fortune" into a company of Independent Cadets. While professing allegiance to King George III, the company was formed "to march to the assistance of our sister colonies . . . agreeable to the resolves of the Continental Congress."

Many commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this company enrolled in a Maryland regiment raised in 1776 by Col. William Smallwood. And so began the famous "Maryland Line," a fighting outfit with a special aptitude for the bayonet. Rated among Washington's best troops, the Marylanders won battle honors at Long Island, Harlem Heights, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and in North and South Carolina.

At the end of the Revolutionary War the "Maryland Line" was mustered out of service, but here in Baltimore some of its veterans organized a light infantry company which later was expanded and absorbed into the State's 5th Regiment of Militia. This regiment performed its first mili-

tary duty during the Whisky Rebellion in Western Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the War of 1812 it fought with traditional Maryland gallantry at Bladensburg and North Point.

A new Baltimore regiment, called the 53d Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, was authorized by the General Assembly in an 1835 revision of the militia code, and until the outbreak of the Civil War the old 5th and the new 53d were spirited contenders for recruits, equipment and popular acclaim. Neither regiment fought in the war with Mexico, but both contributed troops to help put down John Brown's abortive insurrection.

The bloody passage of the 6th Massachusetts through Baltimore, the occupation of the city by Federal troops and the issuance of Gen. Benjamin Butler's order forbidding the assembly of any military organization here aroused so much sympathy for the Confederacy in 1861 that about 700 officers and men of the 5th and 53d sneaked off to Harpers Ferry and there organized the 1st Regiment Maryland Infantry, C.S.A. At the battle of Front Royal, in one of the most dramatic encounters of the war, this regiment defeated the 1st Maryland (Federal) regiment. The Maryland Confederates also fought at Bull Run, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Appomattox.

With other veterans of the Civil War they closed ranks in 1867 to reorganize the 5th Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. Their officer's uniform, a double-breasted frock coat of "best quality gray mixed cadet cloth" with stand-up collar, trousers of the same material hung "well over the boot, cut plain and without plaits," and a pomponed cap gradually evolved into the dress grays of the Dandy Fifth.

The 5th Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was inducted into the Federal service while encamped at Pimlico in 1898 and sent to Florida, but its only casualties during the Spanish-American War were those suffered from malaria and typhoid.

The rest of the story is more or less contemporary. Many services of the regiment in time of strike, riot, the Baltimore fire and the Mexican border trouble have almost been forgotten. But older readers will remember the 1917 merger of the 5th with the 1st and 4th Maryland regiments to

form the 115th Infantry, which as part of the 29th Division distinguished itself in the Alsace and Meuse-Argonne campaigns of World War I. A younger generation remembers the reorganization of the 5th as an infantry regiment of the Maryland National Guard after that war and its return to Europe in 1942 as the 175th to land on Omaha Beach and fight its way across France into Germany with the best of the troops in the Allied armies.

Scattered through this history, giving it life and color, are such flashbacks as the story of how Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson, wife of one of the regiment's Confederate colonels, obtained rifles, clothing, blankets and ammunition from her native North Carolina for the 1st Maryland, C.S.A. Here again is the story of Col. James R. Herbert, another rebel, inaugurating the regimental champagne toast at reveille. Here is the case of Sergt. M. Marshall Jones, the barber, whose election as a second lieutenant of Company I scandalized the blooded stock of the officers corps in 1915.

Family names of officers and men, names which often occur again and again, give the narrative an intimate Baltimore flavor: Ewing, Evans, Hopkins, McKim, Sterett, Matthews, Carey, Dorsey, McMechen, Bowie, Stricker, Winder, Gaither, Ridgely, Howard, Baxter, Murray, Ringgold, Bruce, Semmes, Duvall, Boykin, Bolton, Dobbin, Ford, Peale, Price, Wright, Marbury, Claggett, Cockey, Kennedy, Cromwell, Warfield, Hamilton, Hancock, Markell, Mosher, Barry, McElderry, Hoffman, Steuart, Levering, McHenry, Gittings, de Courcy, Symington, Keyser, Williams, Jenkins, Edelin. . . .

More than a hundred pages of appendices, including rosters and citations, follow the history proper. The history itself grew out of Professor Brewer's efforts to establish the regiment's claim to the 24 streamers for battle honors now carried on its colors. Generously illustrated, with the red-white-and-gold seal of the 175th stamped upon its infantry blue cover, the book is dedicated to the regiment, "born in the patriotism of the citizen-soldier, nurtured by his devotion, matured through his sacrifice and valor on the field of battle"—in the terms of the regimental motto, *Decus et Praesidium*, an honor and a guard.

LEE MCCARDELL.



# SUN

Devoted Mainly To  
The Home People  
And Nearby Things

MORNING, MAY 11, 1913.

## QUOTES STATE'S WAR FAME

DR. REGINALD  
T. TONRY  
COMMANDER



SURGEON SMITH  
HOLLINS McKIM  
ON BOARD THE DIXIE

SIBBE



JERE J.  
O'DONOVAN  
3RD VICE COMMANDER

PERKINS

STATE W  
MINGTON  
PP

some by fever that ate to the heart. On the day they brought the Maryland boys back, most of them sick and emaciated, many of them to be carried to hospitals, the scene could not have been sadder had they returned decimated by actual battle.

When President McKinley issued the call for volunteers to uphold the cause of humanity in the Pearl of the Antilles Maryland immediately ordered her State troops into the field. There was a scramble to enlist; recruits were thicker than bees in swarming time, and on April 25 the Fourth, Fifth and Naval Reserves assembled at their armories.

Within a few hours the regiments were on their way to Pimlico, under orders to patiently wade around in the mud until they were needed in front. The reserves,

embarking on the Howard to man the cruiser Dixie at Norfolk, got away from home first. Two weeks later the Dandy Fifth, not in dress parade, but equipped for the grim realities of war and fully expecting its share of experience, was ordered to Chickamauga to temporarily camp on the same rolling stretch of land on which, 35 years before, their fathers had faced the strife of a bitter battle field. From Chickamauga they got to Tampa, chafing all the time at delay and fretting for service, while the Fourth stayed at Pimlico until all the shoes were worn out, and then returned to the armory.

It was rough treatment all around, Maryland men agreed. There were letters and interviews and protests, and disturb-

ance was made in Washington, but to no avail. The Fifth never went farther than Tampa, but they got the full benefit of rough treatment, due chiefly to sanitary problems, and typhoid and other diseases worked on them as many hardships, perhaps, as they would have had in Cuba. Baltimore turned out en masse to welcome them home and to nurse them back to life.

### First Regiment And The Reserves Had A Taste

The First Regiment had a taste of the horrors of war without being shot at also. This regiment included three companies recruited from ranks of Baltimore men well known in financial and commercial life. It was sent first to Fort Monroe to do garrison duty. The boys of the First also patrolled a section of the boundless ocean, looking for Spaniards who never put in an appearance. Then they went to Camp Meade, in Pennsylvania, transferred from a low-lying country with a temperature of 90° to a mountainous region with an average of 40° and a mist you could cut with a knife. From Camp Meade they were sent to Camp McKenzie, in Georgia,

where they were snowed in by a blizzard, after which, Providence concluding that they had enjoyed varied enough experiences, they were sent home.

Of all the Maryland Line the sailor boys on the Dixie were the only ones who actually saw war, and they really saw it. On the Dixie, about the time Schley left Norfolk with his flying squadron, the Maryland Reserves went into Cuban waters on a scout cruise and picked up a few Spanish prizes. There was some shooting, with a great deal too much accuracy for Spanish comfort. Then the Reserves went on to Porto Rican waters and took part in the assault on Ponce, receiving the surrender of the town as their part of the glory. They brought some trophies home when the Dixie was released from further duty.

That, in brief, is an outline of what Maryland Line means and what the new Maryland Line association hopes to perpetuate in the way of tradition. Perhaps it is, on the surface, merely an organization, but as such it includes a lot of first-class fighting men if the occasion should ever arise.



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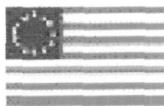
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*FLAG OF THE MARYLAND LINE*

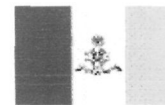
LONG ISLAND, BATTLE OF (see also Maryland Line)

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T6



The National Society of the  
Sons of the American Revolution  
1000 S. 4th Street; Louisville KY 40203  
Tel: (502) 589-1776 Fax: (502) 589-1671



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## Maryland's Brave 400 at Long Island

by Charles Carroll of the Carrollton Chapter MDSSAR.  
Taken from the Sept. 1991 chapter newsletter.

On a wooded hillside in Brooklyn's Prospect Park (NY) a 27 foot high column stands as a memorial to the valiant and brave 400 Marylanders who fought in the Battle of Long Island on August, 27, 1776. The monument has been restored recently and rededicated by our Compatriots of New York, Maryland, and nearby states. A mile away beneath the paving and buildings at 3rd Avenue and 8th Street, lie 256 men of the 400 who covered the retreat of Washington's army. Most of them had never been in battle and yet they stood their ground for four long hours!

William Alexander (Lord Stirling) a rugged Scot who claimed an earldom, was in charge of Col. William Smallwood's 400 Marylanders, and Col. John Haslet's 450 Delaware troops. The American forces numbered 10,000 and a force of 30,000 British regulars and German mercenaries opposed them. Stirling knew that he had to throw back the enemy and called up Major Mordecai Gist with the 400 Marylanders. Outnumbered by 25 to 1, they attacked the British under the lead of Stirling on six attempts. On the last charge they almost reached the British lines. Cornwallis had four regiments and the small number of Americans that were left ran for the swamp. As the avenues of escape were closed by the British, only one way out was left open.

A marshy ground along Gowanus Creek would hold up the escape. When soldiers jumped into the swamp they were easy targets for any sharpshooters on the higher ground. Ironically, there had been a bridge over the Gowanus Creek that same morning, but a New England unit had crossed over and burned it down not knowing it was strategic for the entire army. Stirling was captured, and only a handful got away. About 2 o'clock the battle ended. In the final tally, the Americans lost 1,407 killed, wounded, and missing, plus 800 taken prisoner. The British losses were 377 killed and wounded with 28 taken prisoner. The British dug 100-foot long trenches and buried 256 Marylanders on a knoll near the center of the swamp.

George Washington and his staff watched all the action from a high hill. The entire American army of 23,000 men was now in danger of being captured! On the 29th, a council of war found that the American fortifications were not tenable. With only a day's rest, the Marylanders were ordered to Fort Putnam (West Point, Long Island), where they joined two Pennsylvania regiments and again were ordered to act as a rear guard in the retreat. Some 9,000 men escaped across the East River under cover of darkness and a thick fog with the aid of Glover's Marblehead Marines, who had assembled a flotilla of flat-bottomed boats and assorted sailing craft. About one-fourth of the Glover men were free-blacks and expert boatmen. They would later show their skill on the Delaware river when they took the army over to Trenton to defeat the Hessians on Christmas Day. Of the 200 cannon that Washington had at Long Island, only 19 were in his hands when he got to Pennsylvania. A large detachment of war material was also lost.

In 1897, on the 27th of August, General Horace Porter, President-General of the SAR led a great procession of famous people, elected officials, bands, and military units to dedicate a monument on Lookout Hill (*The Colonial Magazine*, Sept. 1895). An inscription on the front of the monument base reads, "In Honor of the Maryland Four Hundred, Who on this Battlefield, August 27, 1776 Saved the American Army." General Washington's words, "My God, What Brave Fellows I Must This Day Lose!" are enscribed on the reverse side of the base. (Note: General Horace Porter was the SAR's longest-serving President-General; his term in office covered the five years from 1892 thru 1897.)

Around 1905 some twenty feet of fill dirt was dumped on top of the burial area. The land was leveled and the last sight of the graves erased. A tablet was set in the pavement, but when the road was widened in 1910 along 3rd Avenue, it was destroyed. In 1935, a bronze plaque was put on a four-story tenement building that held a

bar, gym, and paint factory, but that too has disappeared. This is a costly lesson on historic preservation!

In 1991, on the same date as 93 years previous, a rededication ceremony was held at the refurbished monument, which once again reminds passers-by of the sacrifices made as our nation struggled to gain its independence.

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For information about this page, contact the Page Manager at [BAW58@aol.com](mailto:BAW58@aol.com)

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| **NOTES** (ecp\11REFE\00050)

**DATE:** July 13, 1998

**Database:** 11REFE

**Subject:** . inquiry from R. Sisk, Daily News, 1615 M. Street NW Suite 720, Washington, D. C. 20036;  
202-467-6670 Maryland troops at the Battle of Long Island, memorial. ECP/ 11/ 50//

202-331-0062

project file.

Kathy:

please scan and place in my to do, all of folder MSA SC 1456-625

Thanks

|SC 1916 132 ECP Topic File 601 Battle of Long Island,

Maryland Soldiers in, Long Island Historical Society; Brooklyn  
Mss

Maryland State Archives  
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Sisk, R.

Daily News  
1615 M Street, NW, Suite 720  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-467-6670 E-mail:

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Staff: ECP Subject: Newspaper article

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MD STATE ARCHIVES MEMO AND LETTER WORKSHEET

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# DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS  
WASHINGTON BUREAU

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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NOTES/COMMENTS:

# A forsaken path to glory

LUTFI FAKHORI finished his customer's blue Volvo just in time for the holiday that might never have been without the sacrifice of the 256 men interred beneath his Brooklyn auto repair shop.

"The cemetery right here," Fakhori said.

He pointed to the grimy concrete floor.

"I had a mechanic; he put something down. He can't find it, he say, 'Oh, spirit move it,'" Fakhori said.

The spirit that indisputably resides beneath Nasu Auto Repair is the Spirit of 1776, which in that year roused 400 young rebels of the Maryland regiment to throw themselves again and again at an overwhelmingly superior British force. They thereby enabled George Washington to escape with the rest of his army, and their courage prompted the remark, "The Declaration of Independence that was signed in ink in Philadelphia was signed in blood in South Brooklyn."

"By their immortal sacrifice, it has been truly said they saved the American army," the historian James Kelly has stated. "The people of our land today enjoy the blessings these men died to make possible. What a sad commentary that their path to glory should lead to such a nameless and forsaken spot."

Largely at Kelly's prompting, Congress passed a mandate in 1952 requiring the secretary of the army to "acquire through purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, the plot." The army was further to "establish a suitable cemetery," as well as "erect an appropriate national memorial" and "restore, maintain and care for the graves of these gallant soldiers."

Nearly a half-century later, the soldiers continue to lie in shameful anonymity. The rea-

sons apparently include a federal aversion to this stretch of Third Ave. between Seventh and Eighth Sts.

"If I remember correctly, they didn't like the idea of it being in that neighborhood," says historian Arthur Konop. "It was a little rundown at the time for a national cemetery to be down there. They didn't know if they could handle it."

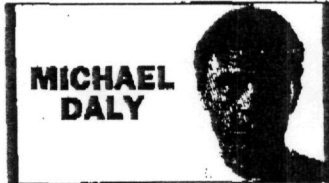
The neighborhood was never tougher than on the morning of Aug. 27, 1776, when George Washington's fledgling army found itself hemmed in by the British. Washing-

ton then watched from a hilltop as 400 Marylanders charged, staggered back, then charged again, six times in all. Most of them were teenagers.

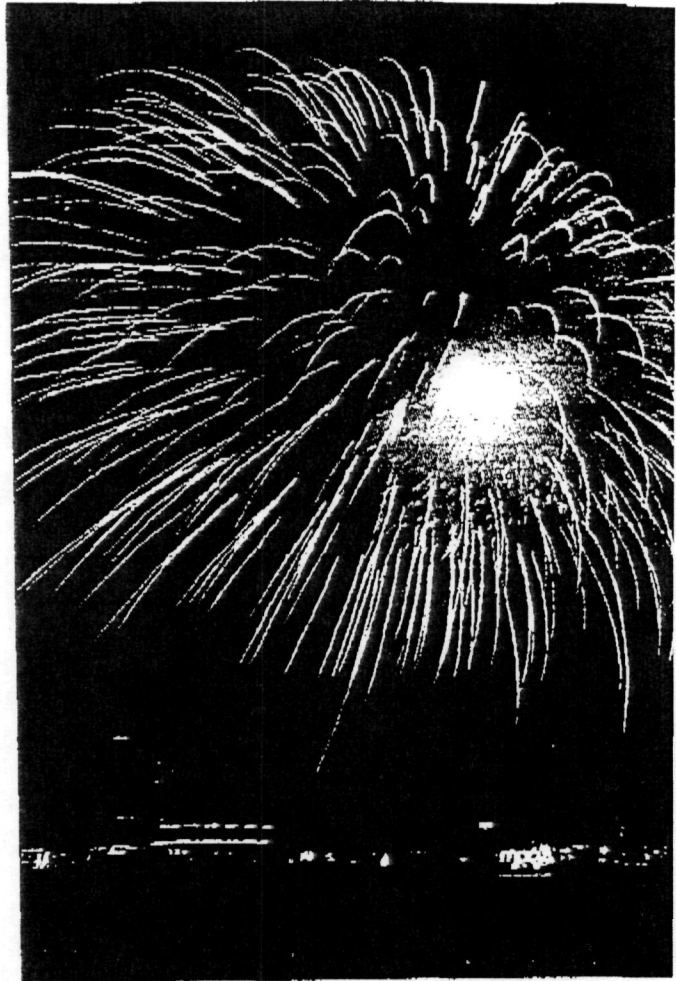
"Good God, what brave fellows must I lose this day!" Washington said.

The desperate attacks allowed Washington and the bulk of his army to escape to Manhattan. The 256 dead Marylanders were dumped into trenches on a wooded patch owned by John Staats. He sold the land 10 years later to Cornelius Van Brunt.

"[He] never suffered the plough or the axe nor anything else to desecrate the ground," his son, John Van Brunt, wrote in a letter. "It was the humble mausoleum for soldiers killed in battle and always kept so."



MICHAEL DALY



SPECTACULAR view from 30th St. in Manhattan of the annual Fourth of July fireworks display.

In 1905, the land was purchased by a coal dealer named Henry Wildhack. He proposed turning it into a memorial.

"But, at the time, none seemed interested, and dad went ahead and filled in the property and used same as a coal yard," his son, Henry Jr., later wrote in a letter. "As a boy, I dug with my playmates for bones and relics."

A memorial plaque was set in the sidewalk, but it was worn away over time by the coal carts. The Marylanders were forgotten by all save a small group of whose most passionate voice was the Brooklyn borough historian, Kelly.

In 1947, Kelly spurred a campaign that prompted Mayor William O'Dwyer to order the creation of a memorial park. The task was assigned to then-Parks Commissioner

Robert Moses.

"We shall proceed just fast as possible," Moses wrote the mayor. "Let me know how you want to finance the project. There are no funds."

The funds never materialized. Kelly turned to Congress and in 1952, President Harry Truman signed into law House Resolution 8502, which required the Army to establish an appropriate cemetery. The project never went beyond \$10,000 archaeological survey.

"We shame ourselves," Kelly said.

Before his death in 1981, Kelly and his associates managed to get a new memorial plaque set on a building. The plaque was repeatedly vandalized, and it vanished for two decades before being recovered by the Michael Kelly American Legion.

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LOTTERY

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th St. in Manhattan of the annual Fourth of July fireworks display last night on

Robert Moses.

"We shall proceed just as fast as possible," Moses wrote the mayor. "Let me know how you want to finance the project. There are no funds."

The funds never materialized. Kelly turned to Congress, and in 1952, President Harry S Truman signed into law House Resolution 6502, which required the Army to establish an appropriate cemetery. The project never went beyond a \$10,000 archeological survey.

"We shame ourselves," Kelly said.

Before his death in 1971, Kelly and his associates did manage to get a new memorial plaque set on a building wall. The plaque was repeatedly vandalized, and it vanished for two decades before being recovered by the Michael A. Rowley American Legion post.

In 1993, the plaque was reinstalled above easy vandal reach on the exterior of the post's Ninth St. building. A second plaque was placed at the base of a flagpole behind the post. The members fly the Maryland flag along with the Stars and Stripes.

"We became sort of the keepers of the memory," says Martin Boorman, the post commander.

**T**HE SITE itself is now Nasu Auto Repair, and the customers who clamored last week to get their cars fixed before the holiday did not imagine that buried just below were 258 men without whom the Fourth of July might have been just another day. The shop was closed yesterday, and Lutfi Fakhori headed for Brooklyn's shore to watch the fireworks.

Before he signed a minor league contract with the Mets on Oct. 15, 1996, Reed strongly considered going for one big payday in Japan. Bobby Valentine, who managed Reed at Norfolk in '96, had told Reed he could probably make \$500,000 pitching for the Chiba Lotte Marines, the club Valentine managed in '95. Only a conversation with Jack Zduriencik, then the Mets minor league director, convinced Reed to give baseball in the States one last shot.

"I told Jack, 'Bobby mentioned something about going to Japan and I'd like to look into it,'" Reed said. "He said, 'OK, but Bobby is the manager here now. Let's see what happens, and if it doesn't work out, we'll try to get you over there'... What did I have to lose?"

Reed, then the ultimate journeyman at 31, actually had everything to gain. He pitched well in spring training, catching the two pairs of eyes most familiar with him from Norfolk: Valentine's and Apodaca's. After one particularly effective spring performance, Valentine referred to Reed as "a surgeon." Reporters who filled Valentine's office snickered at the term, and continued laughing at the recollection for weeks. None of them realized just how serious the manager was.

"He just made it tough for the staff to say, 'He can't make it,'" Apodaca said. "We couldn't say that. He was going to have to pitch his way off the staff and he never did."

Late in March of '97, Valentine named Reed as his fifth starter, a temporary designation at the time. Paul Wilson, Jason Istringhausen and Bill Pulsipher all were in various stages of recovery from different arm surgeries. Armando Reynoso strained his right shoulder in a spring training game and needed a couple of extra weeks before he could begin the season. Reed stepped in and took the ball. Forty seven starts later he still has not given it up.

"I don't think I get the opportunity I did if those guys (Valentine and Apodaca) aren't here," Reed said. "I guess you could say I was in the right place at the right time."

Reed's chance with the Mets was not his first one, or his second... or his third. He had pitched for four other organizations before he accepted \$8,000 per month to pitch for Norfolk in '96. Barely two years after they selected him in the 26th round of the amateur draft and signed him for \$500, the Pirates rushed Reed

tory — and then spent the next seven years collecting just eight more.

"He had a lot of traits of a guy you unfortunately would call a Four-A pitcher," said Royals GM Herk Robinson. "Bring him up and send him down. A lot of clubs used him that way. Very few of those guys ever do what Rick has done."

Reed remained with the Pirates until spring training of seven games for more in '90, and of that season, Reed's record of 4 and knew he was 1. Prior to his lone s recalled that Jim Pirates manager, t ter if you throw a going back down t like, "Then why in call me up?"

By the time a den the mound the ne allowing five ear innings against th — the Pirates must the same thing.

"I don't have an guy (Leyland)," R what he had to do year, 'Maybe he's to pitch.' It was a used to think you Now I know I don

Reed never qui clusion on his ow united with Apod. Norfolk pitching o training of '96, dic understand how t ity.

"My head got so said.

Apodaca, a han coach, gave Reed lacked in the past them foresaw wha pen.

"I don't know w before," Apodaca when I had him i going to adjust to

<p><b>LOTTERY</b></p> <p><b>NEW YORK</b></p> <p>1 Win 4: \$305 10-13-14-20-29-34-41-53-64-68-69-71-79</p> <p><b>8-20-24-29-41</b></p> <p>Prize: 2</p> <p><b>NEW JERSEY</b></p> <p>39 Pays \$223 4 Pairs: \$22</p> <p>4: 4640 \$2,802.50 \$233.50</p>	<p><b>DIAL-A-PIC™</b></p> <p><b>Lottery Phone Line</b> 1-900-420-1700</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Up-to-the-minute results</li> <li>2 Major Jackpot Information</li> <li>3 Hot and cold numbers</li> <li>4 Results for past year</li> </ol> <p>For the following states N.Y. N.J. CT. PA. &amp; FL.</p>	<p>Get New York's best news, sports and entertainment at the Daily News web site: <a href="http://www.moetnewyork.com">http://www.moetnewyork.com</a> If you do not currently have Internet access, Earthlink Network and the Daily News offer unlimited Internet service for \$19.98 monthly. Free 15-day trial period. Call 1-800-319-8747.</p> <p><b>CONNECTICUT</b> Daily 163 Play Four 1388</p>
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Mad History

Vol XIV

1919

p. 110-120

Journal & Correspondence  
of the Council of Safety

1776

p 357-363

Map of battle

TG 1456

0/10/7/39

TOPIC FILE

Long Island, Battle of

September 9, 1987

John Purley Cooper, Jr.  
Major General, Md. N.G. (Ret.)  
15 Ruxview Court, Apt. 201  
Ruxton, Maryland 21204

Dear General Cooper:

Thank you for your interest in the Maryland troops who are buried in Brooklyn after the Battle of Long Island on 27 August 1776.

I have not found a list of troops who participated in the battle nor a list of troops who were killed. Contemporary accounts of the battle put the figures for killed, wounded and captured at 256. I am sending you an issue of the Bicentennial Bulletin for August 1776 which describes the battle. The Bulletin was published by the Maryland State Archives during the bicentennial celebration in 1976.

I have also enclosed an article from the Maryland Historical Magazine vol. 14 (1919) that attempts to list the 400 Marylanders who fought in the battle. As you can see from the article, they could not discover the names of the men who served under Captain Veazy. I have enclosed two letters, copied from the Archives of Maryland, vol. XII from General Smallwood, one to the Council of Safety and one to Mathew Tilghman. One page 358, General Smallwood's letter to the Council of Safety, states that he is sending a list of the "killed and wounded on Long Island." Unfortunately, it appears that this list is not extant.

The only names found were listed in the Archives of Maryland, vol. XVIII, p. 24; John Hughes, enlisted January 25, 1776; missing 27 August on Long Island; and others. Please see the relevant enclosure.

I also checked the Calendar of Maryland State Papers and the index to An Inventory of Maryland State Papers for the

VERTICAL FILE

Revolutionary War era without finding any references to those  
killed at the Battle of Long Island.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Richardson  
Archivist IV

RHR/sb

Enclosures

HALL OF RECORDS  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

MARYLAND  
"

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



824

VOLUME XIV

BALTIMORE

1919

MD HISTORICAL MAGAZINE V. 14  
1919

charge of one hundred cadets, whom he was to assist in training on arrival overseas. While engaged in this work, and also undergoing special training for combat work, his plane was run into by that of Cadet Hopkins, of Newark, N. J., and both flyers killed instantly.

The funeral of Lieutenant Turner, near Tours, France, was most impressive. According to eye witnesses, during the funeral one hundred planes went through formations over the grave, and over the procession, which was half a mile in length. His comrades were so anxious to contribute for flowers that the amount had to be limited. The flowers were brought by special plane from a nearby city.

Lieutenant Turner was popular with all who knew him and held in high esteem by his fellow fliers, as is evidenced by the remarks of a friend and eye-witness to the accident: "I want to let his Mother know how much the crowd really thought of him; there wasn't anybody better liked."

---

### BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND

---

[In 1916 a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Andrew C. Trippe, Richard M. Duvall and Francis B. Culver, was appointed to investigate the records with a view to establish the personnel composing the "Maryland Four Hundred" who, at the Battle of Long Island, 27th August, 1776, checked the British advance during the successful retreat of Washington's main army. The result of the investigation is herein presented.—EDITOR.]

#### THE "MARYLAND 400" AT LONG ISLAND.

After the evacuation of Boston, Washington led his army to New York, which he feared would next be assailed, for New York was commercially important, and a strong Tory element existed in its vicinity.

Hurried preparations were made to complete the fortifications, troops were enlisted for three years, a bounty of ten

dollars was offered, and seven thousand men, of whom one-half were

On the first of September, the British evacuated Long Island from the Heights of Mifflin. Admiral Howe's fleet, after a defeat at Fort Mifflin, had admirably displayed its strength, eight thousand men.

The British frigates, and the fleet was moored in the harbor.

Parliament had returned to their homes in peace and safety. Benjamin Franklin commanded independence, but war was

Companies were raised, measures to raise money were anticipated, the land to the north of the 16th of August, 1776, with you in command of the Flying Camp, and equipped with great affection.

The Maryland commands:

- Smallwood
- Capt. V
- Capt. H
- Capt. T
- Capt. B
- Capt. G

<sup>1</sup> Md. Arch., S



dollars was offered to encourage recruiting, and about twenty-seven thousand men were finally collected, of whom a little over one-half were fit for duty.

On the first of July, 1776, General Howe arrived at Staten Island from Halifax, and was soon after joined by his brother, Admiral Howe, from England, and by Clinton from the British defeat at Fort Moultrie. The enemy had thirty thousand admirably disciplined and equipped troops, including about eight thousand of the dreaded and detested Hessians.

The British fleet consisted of ten ships-of-the-line, twenty frigates, and four hundred ships and transports, which were moored in the bay, ready to co-operate.

Parliament now proclaimed pardon for all those who would return to their allegiance. Lord Howe desired a restoration of peace and sought an interview with his old-time friend, Benjamin Franklin. But it was too late. The colonies demanded independence, which England refused to grant. Nothing but war could settle the question.

Companies were mustered forthwith, and Maryland took measures to rush more than 3,900 troops on to New York, the anticipated theatre of war. A letter from the Council of Maryland to the Maryland deputies in Congress, bearing date the 16th of August, 1776, reads: "We shall have near 4,000 men with you in a short time—this exceeds our proportion for the Flying Camp, but we are sending all we have that can be armed and equipped, and the people of New York, for whom we have great affection, can have no more than our all."<sup>1</sup>

The Maryland Contingent consisted of the following commands:

Smallwood's battalion—9 companies (76 each)	684
Capt. Veazey's Company.....	100
Capt. Hindman's Company.....	100
Capt. Thomas' Company.....	100
Capt. Beall's Company.....	100
Capt. Gunby's Company.....	100

<sup>1</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XII, 212.

Capt. Woolford's Company.....	100
Capt. Watkins' Company.....	100
Griffith's battalion—9 companies (90 each) ..	810
Colo. Carvell Hall's battalion, " " ..	810
Colo. Ewing's, 3 companies.....	270
Eastern Shore battalion, 7 companies.....	644

Total number of men..... 3,918

Towards the last of August, Clinton crossed over the Narrows and on the 27th of August, 1776, was fought the bloody battle of Long Island. Washington had sent a large part of his effective fighting strength under Generals Putnam and Sullivan to hold Brooklyn Heights on Long Island.

Brooklyn was fortified by a series of intrenchments and forts extending from Gowanus Bay to Wallabout. Here were stationed Generals Sullivan and Alexander (otherwise known as "Stirling," from his Scottish title). General Greene being ill, General Putnam was placed in charge of the defense. Against these Howe dispatched a force of 20,000 men, who turned the American flank and "the battle was won before it was begun."

By a fatal oversight, one of the three roads by which the British could advance, namely, the Jamaica road, cutting through the hills by the Bedford and the Jamaica passes, was left unguarded, and the enemy was not slow to take advantage of this circumstance.

Hundreds of Americans were killed and captured, "but the bravery and determined resistance of some 400 Maryland troops checked the British advance." This, says an historian, together with a heavy storm and the British slowness of movement, "saved this portion of the Continental Army, and enabled Washington to rescue the remnant of his forces two days later." (See also Amer. Archives 5<sup>o</sup>, II, 882.)

Stedman, the British historian, says: "The Maryland regiment suffered most severely, having lost upwards of 260 men,

which was much of the young men of the

The Marylanders who commanded the troops having been dispersed at Washington, upon

Major Gist, who was within 100 yards of the British on by the latter's companies, attacked. records show that the Marylanders fell upon Benjamin Ford and Veazey, consisting

The killed among the Maryland troops consisted of 12 officers, and among the troops engaged were Edward Veazey, who was either killed, Lieuts. Joseph Praul, Edward Muse; Ensigns Courts; besides

Adjutant Brantley, who was killed. Horse and was taken prisoner, which he got free.

The following names of those who, under the command of Wright, Bowie, and Handis and Dandis, were redeemed and returned (Amer. Arch.

<sup>1</sup> Memoirs of I. <sup>2</sup> American Archives, Society, II, 520-

which was much regretted, as that regiment was composed of young men of the best families in the country."<sup>2</sup>

The Maryland battalion was led by Major Mordecai Gist, who commanded it in the absence of Smallwood, the latter having been detained in New York, by orders of General Washington, upon a Court Martial.

Major Gist, Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Plunkett were within 100 yards of the enemy's muzzles, when they were fired on by the latter. It is said that Stirling, at the head of three companies, attempted to force his way through the enemy. The records show that the principal loss sustained by the Marylanders fell upon the companies of Captains *Daniel Bowie*, *Benjamin Ford*, *Barton Lucas*, *Peter Adams* and *Edward Veazey*, consisting in all of about 400 men.

The killed and wounded amounted to about 260 men, including 12 officers, or about three-fifths of the number of Maryland troops engaged in checking the British advance. Captain *Edward Veazey* was killed and the following were reported either killed, wounded or missing: Captain *Daniel Bowie*; Lieuts. *Joseph Butler*, *Hatch Dent*, *William Sterrett*, *Edward Praul*, *Edward DeCourcy*, *Samuel Turbutt Wright*, *Walter Muse*; Ensigns *William Ridgely*, *James Fernandis* and *William Courts*; besides 13 sergeants and 235 privates.<sup>3</sup>

Adjutant *Brice* was taken prisoner by two officers of Light Horse and was delivered to a private, who told him he was his prisoner, which *Brice* denied, and immediately shot him and got free.

The following are mentioned as prisoners with the enemy who, under a flag of truce, sent for their baggage and cash: *Wright*, *Bowie*, *Butler*, *Muse*, *Ridgely*, *Sterrett*, *Courts*, *Fernandis* and *Dent*. Congress at once took measures for the redemption and exchange of the prisoners on Long Island (Amer. Arch. 5<sup>o</sup>, I, 1251).

<sup>2</sup> Memoirs of Long Island Historical Society, II, 205.

<sup>3</sup> American Archives, 5<sup>o</sup>, I, 1233, 1194. Memoirs of the Long Island Hist. Society, II, 520-522.

A subsequent "return" of the First Regiment of Maryland Regulars and of six Independent Companies, shows the frightful havoc which had been wrought in their ranks. The following tabulated statement of the five companies enumerated above will illustrate this:

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Original Muster.</i>	<i>Returned.</i>	<i>Fit for duty.</i>
Capt. Bowie (dead) . . . . .	76	9	6
Capt. Ford . . . . .	76	24	13
Capt. Lucas . . . . .	76	15	8
Capt. Adams . . . . .	76	17	6
Capt. Veazey (dead) . . . . .	100	31	2
	404	96	35

It has been impossible to discover an exact and complete list of the men composing the "Maryland 400" as they stood on the 27th of August, 1776, the date of the battle of Long Island. We know, however, the respective companies that deserve the honor of special mention in connection with that memorable historical event, and rather than suffer the names of all of these heroic Marylanders to pass into oblivion, we have appended the original lists of the companies of Captains *Bowie, Ford, Lucas, Adams* and *Veazey*.<sup>4</sup>

In the case of Capt. Edward Veazey's Independent Company of Militia of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, the entire muster roll is missing, only the roster of the officers being preserved (see Md. Arch., XII, 358, 488).

Attached hereto will be found the lists referred to in the foregoing introductory statement.

<sup>4</sup>These lists include enlistments from January to about the middle of May, 1776, and the rolls as they stand were probably completed in July and August of that year.

John Hosk  
 Daniel Bow  
 John Kidd  
 James Fer  
 John Mitch  
 Samuel Jo  
 Charles Sm  
 Thos. Simp  
 Privates  
 Andrew R  
 Andrew G  
 Thomas N  
 Ignatius D  
 William S  
 Edmund C  
 William W  
 John Boer  
 John Hop  
 John Adan  
 Thos. Way  
 Joseph Ch  
 James Th  
 Samuel T  
 John Plan  
 Thomas S  
 Jonathan  
 George Th  
 James Sir  
 Samuel W  
 Bernard

\* Captain.

"MARYLAND FOUR HUNDRED."

Major Mordecai Gist, Commanding.

FIRST COMPANY.

John Hoskins Stone, Captain.	William Courts, Cadet
<i>Daniel Bowie</i> , 1st Lieut.*	Henry Ridgely, Cadet
John Kidd, 2nd Lieut.	James Sims, Sr., Corporal
James Fernandis, Sergeant	Samuel Hanson, Corporal
John Mitchell, Sergeant	Samuel McPherson, Corporal
Samuel Jones, Sergeant	Henry Walworth, Drummer
Charles Smith, Sergeant	Dennis Broderick, Fifer
Thos. Simpson, Corporal	
Privates—	Privates—
Andrew Ross Lindsay	John McPherson
Andrew Green Sims	Clement Edelen
Thomas Norris	Patrick Brady
Ignatius Doyglass	Francis Sherhard
William Smoot	Samuel Kurk
Edmund Cox	Francis Green Baggott
William Wheatly	Charles Green
John Boen	Charles Griffin
John Hopson	John Ward
John Adams	Richard Sheake
Thos. Way Connell	Edward Edelen
Joseph Cheatham	Saml. Hamilton
James Thompson	Francis Ware Luckett
Samuel Thompson	Matthew Garner
John Plant	Nathaniel Downing
Thomas Smith	Josias Miller
Jonathan Chunn	John Shaw
George Thomas	Edward Smith
James Sims, Jr.	John Norris
Samuel Wheatly	Joseph Jason Jenkins
Bernard Nash	James Hoge

\* Captain, in command, at Long Island.

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John Neal  
 Luke Matthew Sherburn  
 Samuel Luckitt  
 John Skipper  
 Thomas Burrows  
 Samuel Granger  
 Alban Smith  
 Edward Green  
 John Smith

Benjamin Gray  
 Richard Smith  
 John Smoot  
 William Clark  
 John Neary  
 Samuel Vermillion  
 Truman Hilton  
 Gilbert Garland  
 Mark McPherson

## SECOND COMPANY.

Patk. Sims, Captain  
*Benj. Ford*, 1st Lieut.\*  
 John Burgis, Cadet  
 Walter Cox, Cadet  
 John Richardson, Sergeant  
 Peter Clarke, Sergeant  
 Edward Spurrier, Sergeant  
 Alexius Conner, Sergeant

## Privates—

Jonathan Robinson  
 John Lindsay  
 Coxon Talbott  
 Lawrence Querney  
 James Mitchell  
 Peter Gallworth  
 Bozely Wright  
 Milburn Cox  
 John Willey  
 James Adams  
 Hugh Tomlin  
 Amos Green  
 Chrstr. Brumbargher  
 Thomas Simpkins  
 Elisha Everit

John Beans, 2nd Lieut.  
 Henry Gaither, Ensign  
 Michael Burgis, Corporal  
 Gazaway Watkins, Corporal  
 John Elson, Corporal  
 Henry Leek, Corporal  
 Benj. Lewis, Drummer  
 Thos. Horson, Fifer

## Privates—

Thos. Conner  
 John Russel  
 John Edelin  
 Danl. Rankins  
 James Perry  
 Richard Cox  
 Joseph Steward  
 Thomas Walsh  
 John Walker  
 Chas. Burroughs  
 Philip Jinkins  
 Ben. Burroughs  
 Francis Thompson  
 Francis Osborne  
 Michael Barnitt

\* Captain, in command, at Long Island.

Willm. Skip  
 Willm. Hey  
 Philip King  
 Richd. John  
 John Veach  
 Patrick Nov  
 Moses McN  
 Jacob Penn  
 James Byze  
 Ben. Verma  
 Richd. Low  
 Robt. Nels  
 Basil Ridg  
 Michael W  
 Willm. Eva  
 John Gran

*Barton Lu*  
 Wm. Sterr  
 Peter Bro  
 James Bur  
 Zacha. Tar  
 Levin Wil  
 Saml. Har

## Privates

John Cisse  
 Zacha. Til  
 Christoph  
 Leonard V  
 Thomas S  
 Daniel M  
 John Bak  
 John Dur

\* Report

Willm. Skipper	Paul Hagarty
Willm. Heyder	Elias Perry
Philip King	Veach Burgis
Richd. Johnson	Jacob Holland
John Veach	Middleton Marlow
Patrick Nowlan	John D. Lanham
Moses McNew	John Mills
Jacob Penn	Thos. Perkins
James Byzch	Henry Lanham
Ben. Vermillion	Edward Blacklock
Richd. Lowe	John Rodery
Robt. Nelson	Robt. Sapp
Basil Ridgly	Thos. Daws
Michael Waltz	Edmd. Carroll
Willm. Evans	Edwd. Jones
John Grant	

## THIRD COMPANY.

<i>Barton Lucas</i> , Capt. <sup>7</sup>	Alex. Roxburgh, 2nd Lieut.
Wm. Sterrett, 1st Lieut.	Wm. Ridgely, Ensign
Peter Brown, Sergeant	Benedict Woodward, Corporal
James Burnes, Sergeant	Benjn. Warner, Corporal
Zacha. Tannahill, Sergeant	Zacha. Gray, Corporal
Levin Will Coxen, Sergeant	Geo. Rex Leonard, Drummer
Saml. Hamiltone, Corporal	Joshua Saffell, Fifer
Privates—	Privates—
John Cissell	Abijah Buxtone
Zacha. Tilly	Nathan Peake
Christopher Beal	Timothy Collins
Leonard Watkins	Jeremiah Owings
Thomas Scott	Joseph Barry
Daniel McKay	John Armstrong
John Baker	George Wright
John Dunn	Philip Weller

<sup>7</sup> Reported "sick" at time of the battle (Mem. L. I. Hist. Soc., II, 527-528.)

Hugh Conn  
 Robt. Lesache  
 John Brown  
 Benjn. Kelly  
 Josias Connally  
 Rhody Hously  
 James Murphy<sup>3</sup>  
 George Knott  
 John Enright  
 Thos. Murray  
 William Pearce  
 Charles Jones  
 Josiah Hatton  
 Richard Stone  
 Samuel Ray  
 George Hamilton  
 John Fleming  
 John Wood  
 Richard Brookes  
 Zacha. Willing  
 Richard Wade  
 John Owings  
 Alex. Jackson  
 John Murphy  
 John Jackson  
 John Flint

Amos Allen  
 John Hughes  
 Thos. Ferguson  
 Obediah Summers  
 Absolam Stevenson  
 John Halsey  
 Thos. Windom  
 James Smith  
 George Evauns  
 Thos. Shannen  
 George Leadbarn  
 Michl. Catons  
 James Hurdle  
 Francis Cole  
 Alex. Allen  
 Wm. Baker  
 Garret Brinkenhoof  
 John Rex Leonard  
 Bazil Jenkins  
 Bartholomew Finn  
 Roddey Owings  
 George Read  
 James Gardiner  
 Patk. Collins  
 Zachariah Hutchins (?)

## SIXTH COMPANY.

*Peter Adams*, Captain<sup>9</sup>  
 Nathl. Ewing, 1st Lieut.  
 Joseph Elliott, Sergeant  
 Edward Edgerly, Sergeant  
 Thomas McKeel, Sergeant

Alex. Murray, 2nd Lieut.  
 John Jordan, Ensign  
 Privates—  
 Thos. Cooper  
 Saml. McCubbin

<sup>9</sup> Lost left leg and was captured.

<sup>3</sup> Reported "sick" at time of the battle (Mem. L. I. Hist. Soc., II, 527-528).

Thomas Dw  
 Danl. Dwige  
 Saml. Dwige  
 Jas. Rogan,  
 Danl. Floyd  
 Robert Rosa  
 Chas. McKee  
 Privates—  
 John Clark  
 Zacha. Nich  
 Henry Cov  
 Wm. Laigh  
 Wm. McDa  
 George Jac  
 John Hatto  
 Alex. Wrig  
 John Floyd  
 Elijah Floy  
 Moses Floy  
 John McFa  
 Carbry Bur  
 John McCh  
 John Johns  
 Jas. Kelly  
 Willm. Me  
 Thos. Fish  
 John Powe  
 Joseph Pir  
 Joseph Boc  
 Hugh Wall  
 Willm. Me  
 James Bell  
 Henry Clie



Thomas Dwyer, Sergeant	Wm. Glover
Danl. Dwigens, Corporal	John Bryan
Saml. Dwigens, Corporal	Wm. Holms
Jas. Rogan, Corporal	Wm. Ray
Danl. Floyd, Corporal	Thos. Laffy
Robert Ross, Drummer	Jas. Kirk
Chas. McKeel, Fifer	Wm. Leeson
Privates—	John Lowry
John Clark	John McClain, of Harford
Zacha. Nicholson	Alex. Fulton
Henry Covington	Jas. Craig
Wm. Laighton	Robert Man
Wm. McDaniel	Patk. Quigley
George Jackson	Wm. Locke
John Hatton	Wm. Nagle
Alex. Wright	John Lynch
John Floyd	Hugh McClain
Elijah Floyd	Jas. Carmichael
Moses Floyd	Thos. Williams
John McFadon	John Kerby
Carbry Burn	Jas. Gibson
John McClain	Jno. Galway
John Johnson	Robt. Ritchie
Jas. Kelly	Wm. Aitken
Willm. McGregor	Hugh Galway
Thos. Fisher	John Morrow
John Powell	Geo. Dowling
Joseph Pirkens	Wm. Clark
Joseph Bootman	Wm. Temple
Hugh Wallace	John Phelps
Willm. McDaniel 2d	James Barkley
James Bell	Crisenberry Clift
Henry Clift	

s (?)

Lieut.  
gn

Hist. Soc., II,

## SEVENTH INDEPENDENT MARYLAND COMPANY.

Queen Anne's and Kent Counties.<sup>10</sup>

Edward Veazey, Capt.

William Harrison, 1st Lieut.

Samuel Turbutt Wright, 2nd Lieut.

Edward DeCourcy, 3rd Lieut.

## WILLIAM FRANCIS BRAND

[AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH]

Of an irascible impatient temper my early life was very unhappy; and habits then formed and tendencies then strengthened have influenced subsequent life. When quite young I lost my mother, a woman of decided intellectual ability and deep piety, active in all charitable works. She must have given a religious bias to my mind for I recall the reflections that checked my flowing tears the day she died. I said to myself—"What right to be crying for my mother when she has gone to heaven?" All my life through the picturing of my mother has been—is even now—a guide and restraint. My loving father was indulgent but like most busy men failed to perceive the heart needs of a motherless boy. Neglected and lonely I became moody and resentful; my Arab spirit made me bad in many ways, yet I was always truthful. I had a right to be resentful. I was soon sent to school, and was changed from one to another. In one of these a brute thrashed me on the bare back with a window sash cord—when my only offence was that over a Latin

<sup>10</sup> Veazey's muster rolls, papers and personal effects were directed to his father by mistake, instead of being forwarded to the Council at Annapolis. It appears that they were lost in transit. The writer knows the name of only one private in this company, namely, *William Shreild*, of Kent County, Md., whose widow, living in 1854 aged about 90 years, stated that her husband had served under Capt. Edward Veazey six months (F. B. C.).

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HALL OF RECORDS LIBRARY

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ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Volume XVIII

## MUSTER ROLLS

AND

## OTHER RECORDS OF SERVICE

OF

# MARYLAND TROOPS

IN THE

# AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1775-1783

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE, UNDER THE DIRECTION  
OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



BALTIMORE

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1900

RANK.	NAMES.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Privates	Elisha Baker	Mch 16	absent on furlough
	Thos. Lendall	Apl 21	present
	Danl. Wheelton	Feb 24	"
	Willm. Digman	3	"
	George Jarman	Apl 5	"
	Willm. Streets	Feb 9	"
	Jesse Gray	May 16	deserted 30 June
	Lambert Purnell	7	sick at his mother's
	Robert Holston	June 30	present
	Thos. Newman	May 20	"
	George Roberson	June 1	"
	John Donaldson	Feb 3	"
	Abram Smith	May 1	"
John Nicholson	June 9	"	

Signed J. Watkins, Capt.

M .

MUSTER ROLL OF THE 4TH INDEPENDENT MARYLAND COMPANY.  
[TALBOT COUNTY.]

Muster Roll of the 4th Independent Company of Maryland Regular Troops, September, 1776.

Commissd. Jan. 5th, 1776.	James Hindman, Capt.
" " " "	Archibald Anderson, 1st Lieut.
" " " "	Edward Hindman, 2nd "
" Mch. 7th, "	William Frazier, 3rd "

DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	SERJEANTS.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.
Thomas Hall Jan 20	deserted Peter Hardcastle Jan 26	
	28 July John Miller 22	enlisted as corporal
James Morgan "		
William Martindale 28		
CORPORALS.		
Perdue Martindale Jan 28	Clement Cannon Jan 23	enlisted as a private
James Orrell 26		
Levin Frazier Feb 11	enlisted as a private	
DRUM AND FIFE.		
James Mead Mch 16	John Williams	
PRIVATES.		
Bryan Sinnett	William All	Feb 3
John Emory Jan 26	Richard Snook	"

## Records of Maryland Troops in the Continental Service

## PRIVATES.

DATE OF ENLISTMENT.		DATE OF ENLISTMENT	
David Thatcher	Jan 28	James Coburn	Jan 31
Nathan Harrington	"	Edward Welch	30
Peregrine Evans	Feb 19	Benjamin Crisp	"
Lawrence Connerley	Jan 25	Jonathan Valiant	Feb 5
John Fleming		John Hopkins	2
Joshua Chippey	28	Nathan Madding	
Humphry Spencer	Feb 2	John Ryan	6
Henry Stapleford	15	Nathan Duling	Jan 25
Solomon Harris	5	Daniel Richardson	Feb 12
John Millington	15	Lambert Robinson	Jan 20
Robert Ferguson	19	Job Barnes	"
Thomas Brown	Jan 20	Thomas Colvert	25
James Burgess	24	William Smith	29
Henry Higgins	26 disch. 28 July	James Watts	20
Richard Caton	29	David Priestley	23
William Blanch	Feb 4	William Pitts	25
Stephen Bryan		William Tarr	Feb 2
Hambleton Warren	19	Delahay Duling	Jan 26
Reuben Jeffers	Jan 28	Joseph Merchant	28
James Devereux	29		missing 27 Aug. Long Island
James Todd	Feb 7	Thomas Davis	27
John Hughes	Jan 25	Russel Armstrong	25
		Henry Gates	
Thomas Camper	26	John Foster Leverton	28
Jacob Jeffers	28	Joseph Jackson	"
James Robinson	Feb 6	Thomas Lumley	"
John Humbey	8	Philemon Porter	25
Charles Moore	12	John Smith	28
		William Beaver	Feb 2
Henry Martin	Jan 20	William Bratchee	12
		Ben. Worthington	Jan 22
		Thomas Buckley	24
Peter Bromwell	22	Thomas Start	25
James Ray	23	Richard Sampson	Feb 8
Robert Ellis	"	William Jenkins	Jan 22
Francis Hazledine	25	James Jones	"
Samuel Giles	28	John O'Bryan	23
Daniel Higgins	29	William Woods	28
Gilbert Burgess	Feb 12	George McNamara	26
Andrew Hughes	Jan 20		deserted 3 Aug.
Richard McDaniel	23	William Kenney	
Richard Besswick	25	Nicholas Farewell	
Peter Jeffers	27	Thomas Burgess	
Thomas Barker	Feb 5	Charles Cooper	25
			left on Long Island 29 Aug.

HALL OF RECORDS  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Volume XII

JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

## MARYLAND COUNCIL OF SAFETY

JULY 7 — DECEMBER 31, 1776

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE, UNDER THE DIRECTION  
OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE

*Editor*



BALTIMORE  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1893

12

C. S. J. Ordered That said Treasurer pay to Gilchrist & Richardson thirteen Pounds, fifteen shillings C<sup>y</sup> for Am<sup>t</sup> Acc<sup>t</sup>

Ordered That said Treasurer pay to Francis Linthicumb four Pounds, ten shillings for a Gun & Bayonet.

Ordered That said Treasurer pay to Benj<sup>t</sup> Rumsey nine Pounds, sixteen shillings for 14 Day's Attendance in Council of Safety.

Adjourned 'till monday 10 o'Clock.

C. S. C.  
No. 212.

[Circular to Capts. Covington, Teems and others.]

Sir.

We send you inclosed a resolve of Convention relative to the Company which you have a warrant to enlist, and desire you will immediately make us a return of the men enrolled. If your Company is full, or nearly so, you will inform us of it, and in what forwardness you are for marching; but if it is not then discharge such as have enrolled and return the Bounty money not expended.

To Capt. severally enlisting men.

October 12<sup>th</sup> 1776

No. 213.

[Council to Capt. A. Hynes.]

Sir.

We send you by Lieut<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Creakin £620, to defray the purchase of arms and Blankets, one month's pay; and the expence of supplying y<sup>r</sup> Company with provisions, you will be pleased to return us before you leave Frederick a particular account of these matters. You are to march your Company with the utmost dispatch to Philadelphia where you will apply to Congress for, and receive, further orders.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 12 1776

No. 214.

[Council to S. Boone.]

Sir.

All the Gunlocks you can make are wanted here. You will therefore be kind enough to send them down to this Place as soon as you can.

To M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Boone.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 12 1776

Original.

[Smallwood to Tilghman. Battle of Long Island.]

Camp of the Maryland Regulars Head Quarters October 12<sup>th</sup>  
1776

Sir

Through your Hands I must beg leave to address The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Convention of Maryland, and must confess not without

an Apprehension that I have incurred their Displeasure for having omitted writing when on our March from Maryland for New York, and since our Arrival here, nor shall I in a pointed Manner urge anything in my Defence, but leave them at large to condemn or excuse me, upon a presumption, that should they condemn, they will at least pardon, and judge me perhaps less culpable, when they reflect in the first Instance, on the Exertions necessary to procure Baggage Waggons, Provisions and House Room for 750 Men march'd the whole Distance in a Body, generally from 15 to 20 Miles per Day, as the several Stages made it necessary,—and in the Latter I trust they will give some Indulgence for this Neglect, for since our Arrival at New York it has been the Fate of this Corps to be generally stationed at Advanced Posts, and to act as a covering Party, which must unavoidably expose Troops to extraordinary Duty and Hazard, not to mention the extraordinary Vigilance and Attention in the Commandant of such a party in disposing in the best Manner, and having it regularly supplied,—for here the Commanders of Regiments exclusive of their military Duty, are often obliged to exert themselves in the Departments of Commissary and Quarter Master Gen' and even Directors of their Regimental Hospitals.

Perhaps it may not be improper to give a short Detail of Occurrences upon our March to Long Island and since that Period—The Enemy from the 21<sup>st</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> of August were landing their Troops on the Lower part of Long Island, where they pitched a large Encampment, and ours and their advanced Parties were daily skirmishing at Long Shot, in which neither Party suffered much. on the 26<sup>th</sup> the Maryland and Delaware Troops which composed part of Lord Sterling's Brigade were ordered over, Col Haslet and his L<sup>t</sup> Col: Bedford, of the Delaware Batt<sup>n</sup> with L<sup>t</sup> Col Ware and myself were detained on the Tryal of L<sup>t</sup> Col Zedwitz, and tho' I waited on General Washington and urged the Necessity of attending our Troops, yet he refused to discharge us alledging there was a Necessity for the Tryal's coming on, and that no other Field officers could be then had. after our dismissal from the Court Martial it was too late to get over, but pushing over early next M<sup>o</sup>rrning, found our Regiments engaged Lord Sterling having marched them off before Day, to take Possession of the Woods and difficult Passes between our Lines and the Enemy's Encampment—but the Enemy the Overnight had stole a March on our Generals having got through those passes, met and surrounded our Troops on the plain Grounds within two Miles of our Lines. Lord Sterling drew up his Brigade on an advantageous rising Ground, where he was attacked by Two Brigades in Front, headed by the Generals



Cornwallis, and Grant, and in his Rear the Enemy's Main Body stood ready drawn up to support their own Parties and intercept the Retreat of ours. this excellent Disposition, and their superior Numbers ought to have taught our Generals, there was no Time to be lost in securing their Retreat, which might at first have been effected, had the Troops formed into a heavy Column and Pushed their Retreat, but the longer this was delayed it became the more dangerous as they were then landing more Troops in Front from the Ships. our Brigade kept their Ground for several Hours, and in general behaved well having received some heavy Fires from the Artillery and Musquetry of the Enemy whom they repulsed several Times, but their Attacks were neither so lasting or vigorous as was expected owing as it was imagined to their being certain of making the whole Brigade Prisoners of War, for by this Time they had so secured the Passes on the Road to our Lines (seeing our Parties were not supported from thence; which indeed our Numbers would not admit of) that there was no possibility of retreating that Way. between the place of Action and our Lines there lay a large Marsh and Deep Creek not above 80 yds across at the Mouth. The Place of Action upon a direct Line did not much exceed a Mile from a part of our Lines towards the Head of which Creek there was a Mill and Bridge across which a certain Col. Ward from New England, who is charged with having acted a Bashful part that Day, pass'd over with his Regiment and then burnt them Down, tho' under cover of our Cannon, which would have check'd the Enemy's Pursuit at any Time, otherways this Bridge might have afforded a secure Retreat, there then remained no other Prospect but to surrender or attempt to retreat over this Marsh and Creek at the Mouth, where no Person had ever been known to Cross. in the Interim I applied to Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington for some Regiments to march out to support and cover their Retreat, which he urged would be attended with too great Risk to the Party and the Lines; he immediately afterwards sent for and ordered me to march down a New England Regiment, and Cap<sup>n</sup> Thomas's Comp<sup>y</sup> which had just come over from York, to the Mouth of the Creek opposite where the Brigade was drawn up, and ordered two Field Pieces down, to support and cover their Retreat, should they make a push that Way.—soon after our march, they began to retreat, and for a small Time the Fire was very heavy on both sides, till our Troops came to the Marsh, where they were obliged to break their order, and escape as quick as they could to the Edge of the Creek, under a brisk Fire, notwithstanding which they brought off 28 Prisoners—The Enemy taking advantage of a Commanding Ground kept up

a continual Fire from Four Field Pieces, which were well served & directed, and an Heavy Column advancing on the Marsh must have cut our People off, their Guns being wet and muddy not one of them would have fired, but having drawn up the Musquetry and disposed of some Rifle Men conveniently, with orders to fire on them when they came within Shot, however the Latter began their Fire rather too soon being at 200 yards Distance, which notwithstanding had the desired Effect, for the Enemy immediately retreated to the Fast Land, where they continued parading within 800 yards till our Troops were brought over, most of those who swam over, and others who attempted to cross before the Covering Party got down, lost their Arms and Accoutrements in the Mud & Creek, and some Poor Fellows their Lives, particularly two of the Maryland, two of the Delaware one of Attleys Pennsylvania and two Hessian Prisoners were drowned. Thomas's Men contributed much in bringing over this Party—have enclosed a List of the Kill'd & Missing amounting to 256 officers inclusive. it has been said the Enemy during the Action, also attacked our Lines, but this was a Mistake, not knowing the Ground one of their Columns advanced within Long Shot, without knowing they were so near and upon our Artillery & part of the Musquetry's Firing on them, they immediately fled—The 28<sup>th</sup> during a very hard Rain there was an Alarm that the Enemy had advanced to attack our Lines, which alarm'd the Troops much, but was without Foundation.—The 29<sup>th</sup> it was found by a Council of War that our Fortifications were not tenable, and it was therefore judged expedient that the Army should retreat from the Island that Night, to effect which notwithstanding the Maryland Troops had had but one Days respite, and many other Troops had been many Days clear of any Detail of Duty, they were ordered on the Advanced Post at Fort Putnam, within 250 yds of the Enemy's Approaches and join'd with two Pennsylvania Reg<sup>ts</sup> on the Left, were to remain and cover the Retreat of the Army, which was happily completed under cover of a thick Fog & a South West Wind, both which favored our Retreat, otherwise the Fear, Disorder, and Confusion of some of the Eastern Troops must have retarded & discovered our Retreat and subjected Numbers to be cut off.—After remaining two Days in New York, our next Station was at Harlaem, 9 Miles above at an Advanced Post opposite Montresore's and Bohana's Islands, which in a few Days the Enemy got Possession of without opposition, from the former of which we daily discoursed with them, being within two Hundred yards and only a small Creek between—It being judged expedient to abandon New

York and Retreat to our Lines below Fort Washington, the military Stores &c. had been removing some Days, when on the 15<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> the Enemy effected a Landing on several parts of the Island below, (and it is cutting to say without the least opposition) I have often read and heard of Instances of Cowardice, but hitherto have had but a faint Idea of it, 'till now I never could have thought Human Nature subject to such Baseness—I could wish the Transactions of this Day blotted out of the Annals of America,—nothing appeared but Flight Disgrace and Confusion, let it suffice to say that 60 Light Infantry upon the First Fire put to flight two Brigades of the Connecticut Troops—Wretches, who, however strange it may appear, from the Brigadier General down to the Private Sentinal, were caned and whip'd by the Generals Washington Putnam & Mifflin, but even this Indignity had no Weight they could not be brought to stand one Shot—Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington expressly sent and drew our Regiment from its Brigade, to march down towards New York, to cover the Retreat and to defend the Baggage, with direction to take Possession of an Advantageous Eminence near the Enemy upon the Main Road, where we remained under Arms the best part of the Day, till Sergant's Brigade came in with their Baggage, who were the last Troops coming in, upon which the Enemy divided their Main Body into two Columns, one filing off on the North River endeavored to Flank and surround us, the other advancing in good order slowly up the Main Road upon us, we had orders to retreat, in good order which was done, our Corps getting within the Lines a little after Dusk—The next Day about 1000 of them made an Attempt upon our Lines, and were first attacked by the brave Col. Knolton of New England who lost his Life in the Action, and the 3<sup>d</sup> Virginia Regiment, who were immediately joined by Three Independant Comp<sup>s</sup> under Major Price & some part of the Maryland Flying Camp who drove them back to their Lines, it is supposed with the Loss of 400 Men kill'd and wounded—Our Party had about 100 Kill'd and Wounded, of the former only 15.—Since which we have been viewing each other at a Distance and strongly intrenching till the 9<sup>th</sup> October, when three of their Men of War, pass'd up the North River above Kings bridge, under a very heavy Cannonade from our Batteries which has effectually cut off our Communication, by Water, with Albany—I must now break off Abruptly being ordered to march up above Kings bridge, the Enemy having Landed 6000 Men from the Sound on Frog's Point. 50 Ships are got up there, landing more Troops, there is nothing left but to Fight them. an engagement is generally expected and soon, have enclosed a Copy

of a General Return of the Battalion & Veazy's Company being all the Troops I march'd from Maryland with the Accoutrements & Camp Equipage taken in Philadelphia to be rendered the Congress together with our Weekly Genl Return. The Independants are now about their Returns of Arms Accoutrements & Camp Equipage brought by them from Maryland, but not having Time to finish, they must hereafter be return'd to Council of Safety, we have upwards of Three Hundred Officers & Soldiers of the Maryland Regulars very sick which you will observe by the Return and I am sorry to say, it's shocking to Humanity [to have no more Care taken of them—] this must hurt the Service upon the New Enlistments—Majors Price & Gist & Cap<sup>n</sup> Stone are in the Jerseys very Sick, and Col: Ware and myself are very unfit for Duty tho' we attend it—many more Officers are very unwell—I am very respectfully

Your obedient & very hble Servant  
W. Smallwood

Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> October 1776  
with the Troops having marched and

Sir

Col: Smallwood, not having Time to make a fair Copy of the rough Draught, from which the above is copied desired me to do it and Sign his Name, which I have done accordingly and am your obedient & very humble Servant

Chris<sup>r</sup> Richmond

P. S. it is now near Sun Set and we have }  
heard no firing, or any News of an Action }  
above King's bridge which has been hourly }  
expected }

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Math<sup>w</sup> Tilghman Esq<sup>r</sup>  
President Convention Maryland.

[R. Beall to Council.]

Original.

York Island 12<sup>th</sup> October 1776.

Gentlemen. In obedience to your orders of the 11<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> October have inclosed you an account of arms and accoutrements received of the State of Maryland by the Troops under my command, with a monthly return to the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. of the number, state & condition of said troops, I have had some trouble in getting an account of the arms &c Some Captains have not kept a regular account of what they received, which makes me think the inclosed acc<sup>t</sup> is not so correct as it ought to be, though the best I could get.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Richardson and Cap<sup>t</sup> Goldsberry of Colo Richardson's

[Council to Hebb and Bowes.]

C. S. C.  
No. 220.

Gent<sup>n</sup> We take the liberty of inclosing you a resolve of the Convention, which we should be much obliged if you would execute. We are informed that some of the vessels may easily be got up to M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Steward's Shipyard to be repaired. We should be glad if you will have them fitted with Jury masts for that purpose as soon as possible, and procure hands for them, all the sails belonging to them, or any others, that came on shore, may be sent with them. Those vessels that cannot be raised, and fitted out, you will have disposed of in the best manner for the use of the State, the expence attending the execution of this resolve, will be repaid you with thanks

Oct<sup>r</sup> 17 1776

Messrs. Vernon Hebb & Timothy Bowes.

[Council to Wells.]

No. 221.

Sir.

We send you by M<sup>r</sup> Barry the 400<sup>l</sup> which you desire may be transmitted by him, and will write you fully about the Masts, Sails, Rigging and Cordage also the weight of metal of the Gallies as soon as we see M<sup>r</sup> Stewart who has proper drafts of those vessels &c and has engaged the necessary cordage.

Oct. 17 1776

Mr. George Wells

[Gen. Smallwood to Council.]

C. S. C.

Philips Height's October 1776.

Gentlemen. I have received but two letters from you, of the 11<sup>th</sup> September and the 2<sup>nd</sup> October, in the latter of which you express some surprise at never having received a letter from me since I left Maryland, which is just and should I have incurred your censures, it is nothing less than I have expected and let me assure you it was with great reluctance I subjected myself to it, but I am yet conscious, could you have viewed the severe and perplexed duty I have had, and our corps in general been exposed to, you wou'd at least have pitied them and excused me for this neglect. in answer to yours wherein you require a particular return of the arms, accoutrements, Camp equippage and utensils &c of the Regular troops immediately under my command, must beg leave to refer you to a letter wrote to the Convention on the 12<sup>th</sup> in answer to theirs of the 4<sup>th</sup> of this inst, wherein you'll find a short detail of

C. S. C. occurrences from our march to Long Island to the 12<sup>th</sup> when I was obliged to conclude rather abruptly, having received orders to march immediately for Phillip's Heights, four miles above King's Bridge, the enemy having landed a body of men on Frog's neck adjacent to these Heights. also a copy of a return made out in Philadelphia to be render'd the Congress of those articles appertaining to the Battalion & Capt Veazey's Company, being all the troops I marched from Maryland, which hope you'll find satisfactory, also a list of the killed and missing on Long Island, and a general weekly return as rendered Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington, which will shew such men present as are effective, and such as are sick among which are included ten wounded. a general return of killed and missing was rendered General Washington the next morning after the action on Long Island and as the drafts of their pay are suspended till exchanged, have been directed to discontinue the entry upon the weekly return, for we cant ascertain, nor will the enemy indulge us with a list of such as were taken prisoners without which we cant ascertain who have been killed, perhaps you may require the names inserted in the Returns, agreable to the returns of our muster rolls at Annapolis your letters do not urge this mode, but shou'd it be required, it shall be complied with.

I ordered the Independant Cap<sup>s</sup> on the 11<sup>th</sup> Inst upon receipt of the Presd<sup>t</sup> of Convention's letter, to hand in their returns of arms, accoutrements, Camp equipage and utensils. 'till then I thought this had been done upon their leaving Philadelphia where I imagined they had supplied their men with sundry necessaries, and would of course make the natural returns, as their commands till their arrival there were distinct and unlimited by any other controul than that of Convention or Council, however I found this had not been done and I now find from the train they have kept their affairs in, it will be done with difficulty and perhaps be subject to loss, for I am apprehensive many things may have been lost upon their march from Philadelphia and since; which as they were not accustomed to inspect and make weekly general returns of arms accoutrements, cloathing, camp furniture and utensils &c some of these at this time they may not be able to account for: Cap<sup>t</sup> Bracco complains he can't obtain a roll of, nor any accounts relative to his company and that Gen<sup>l</sup> Bell has taken a fifer out of his company, Burrel by name, and keeps him in the Flying Camp. I have wrote Gen<sup>l</sup> Bell concerning this Boy and his story is lame, but from what I can collect, he says the Council of Safety allowed him to take the Boy out of, and upon return of the Flying Camp he will return him to the Company. now if he belongs to, he certainly ought to be in

the Company, as it has no other fifer and if he does not, the c. s. c. company can have no business with him after the Flying Camp is discharged; The council will please signify whether they gave such indulgence, and whether the boy was returned in the muster roll of the company and this matter shall soon be set right between the General and the Capt<sup>n</sup> I wish their acc<sup>ts</sup> may be as easily adjusted. There are many other charges exclusive of what articles are and will be enumerated in the returns, which the Continent is charged with, particularly medicine necessaries supplied the troops, arms repaired &c for often on our march and since the Commissaries cou'd not supply nor would the public armourers work, at all events, soldiers must be fed and have their arms repaired, or else it cant be expected they will fight, an account of which can't at this time be rendered, for the retreating and flying disposition which has so much prevailed in our army latterly, made it most safe to send my books, papers &c to Philadelphia lest they should be lost, but be assured a true and particular acc<sup>t</sup> shall be rendered, doubt not the province shall not be injured.

This precaution was necessary, for hitherto we have been generally drawn from our station and Baggage, to cover the retreat and defend the baggage of others, which has subjected us to much loss, upon the retreat or rather flight from New York. I have scarce an officer (myself included) or soldier who did [not] lose more or less of their baggage, pillaged by the runaways, indeed I believe many of them never had other views, than flight and plunder, both which they are extremely dexterous at. General Washington was so kind after he left the common where we were posted, to stop waggons himself and made one of his aid de Camps attend the sending of our baggage, but as I had left but four soldiers as a camp guard, being desirous the Reg<sup>t</sup> upon this occasion shou'd be as full as possible, these cou'd not guard the Waggon and thus we lost part of our baggage. have since stripped from these poltroons several of our soldiers coats and had them severely scourged. Have purchased from the Continental Store Cloaths for such of the Independant Companies as their Captains inform me have received none before and I think upon good terms, accounts of which shall be transmitted. I think Thomas's company were paid for finding themselves, or at least he prefered this one day when I was present at the Council, you'll inform how this matter is, and whether you supplied him with money to purchase cloaths at Philadelphia, his company being as bare as those who have never had. I have dispatched Cap<sup>t</sup> Hindman's to Philadelphia after his Company's cloaths which he tells me are ready made there, by whom Thomas has sent for his. I have sent

C. S. C. near £900 by Hindman to purchase such deficiency as the Continental Store could not furnish, particularly shoes and stockings. I am about to draw pay for the troops that first marched with me, from the 6<sup>th</sup> of July (the time they were ordered to march, which will replace in my hands the half month's pay advanced by Council and half a month's pay advanced at Eliza. Town, out of the money advanced me by Council and our Deputies at Congress. I also paid Cap<sup>t</sup> Veazey's company out of the above sums a month's pay, they having had no advance from the Council upon their marching. I shall credit the Province with this sum, having charged it before the pay advanced by me to the soldiers &c and credited it with the sums received from the Council & Deputies. We have received no pay since in this service but £750 paid the men when marched to Long Island, and I got an advance from the Gen<sup>l</sup> of £750 more in part of the sum sent by Hindman. There is now due us down to the 31<sup>st</sup> August which is as late as they will pay us to near £3,000 inclusive of the Independents pay shou'd the Council not approve of my drawing and retaining in my hands that part of this sum that will be due to the Province, they will please signify and it shall be lodged to their order. My motive in drawing it being only to provide for contingencies, money not being to be drawn here when most wanted, for it has been the policy here to retain 2 or 3 months of the Eastern Troops pay to prevent desertion and retain them longer in service, by which better men often suffer and languish for their pay. there are severall vacancies now to fill up, but having no time to make out a list, must beg leave to defer it till I have more leisure. Lieut Ford behaving well has acted under brevet as Captain of Light Infantry which is in rotation agreable to his seniority. We want medicine much, none can be had here, our sick have and are now suffering extremely, the number as you'll observe from the list is very considerable, owing in a great measure to the bad provision made for and care taken of them, the men being often moved and have been exposed to lye on the cold ground ever since they came here, after lying without their tents for several nights as is now the case, having been five nights and days without them, being ever since the enemy landed up here.

The inconvenience attending frequent removals of troops when there are not a regular supply of waggons for that purpose, which is much wanting here, no person can conceive who has not experienced it, besides when their tents and baggage cant attend them, they must be injured much by lying in the open air at this season and in this place where heavy dews prevail so much, and I may justly say our corps have



had a greater proportion of this duty than any in this army, c. s. c. for we have generally acted in Brigade under Northern Brigadiers General, who have seldom failed to favor their own and put the laboring oar on our Regiment, but it has perhaps made us the better soldiers. our Commander in chief is an excellent man and it would be happy for the United States if there was as much propriety in the appointments in every department below his. It is not owing to any want of precaution in him that discipline is not exacted with more rigour, much must depend respecting this, on the superior officers next under him in command; and here there seems to be a total ignorance of and inattention to this system, so necessary to render an army formidable.

Our next greatest suffering proceeds from the great neglect of the sick, and his orders relative to this Department are most salutary were these to be duly attended to but here too there is not only a shameful but even an inhuman neglect daily exhibited. The Directors of the General Hospitals supply and provide for the sick, who are extremely remiss and inattentive to the well being and comfort of these unhappy men, out of this train they cannot be taken. I have withdrawn all mine long ago and had them placed in a comfortable house in the country, and supplied with only the common rations, even this is preferable to the fare of a general hospital, two of these regimental Hospitals after I have had them put in order, one has been taken away by the Directors for a General Hospital and my people turned out of doors, and the other would have been taken in the same manner, had I not have applied to Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington who told me to keep it. the misfortune is that every supply to the Regimental Hospitals of necessaries suitable for the sick, must come from an order from these Directors and is very seldom obtained. I have more than once applied that my Quarter Master might furnish and make a charge for what was supplied, by which means I could have rendered the situation of the sick much more comfortable, at a less expense, but could not be allowed. I wish this could be obtained. I foresee the evils arising from the shameful neglect in this Department. one good seasoned and well trained soldier recovered to health, is worth a dozen new recruits, and is often easier recovered, than to get a recruit, exclusive of which, this neglect is very discouraging to the soldiery and must injure the service upon the new enlistments; after the troops go into winter quarters, if the Convention & Council should judge it consistent with the interests of the province, and the good of the service, I could wish the regular troops might return home to refresh themselves in good winter quarters, and recruit the complement wanting, this I

c. s. c. dont urge altogether thro' inclination (tho' I believe nothing would be more desirable to both officers and men who wou'd more readily than ever return in the Spring) but should it be necessary could point out the expediency of their return, upon a principle that it wou'd contribute much to the benefit of the service, so far as their small force could have any weight.

Our Army in general have been well supplied with good provisions & indeed with more than a sufficiency. Vegetables and some other small necessaries could not be procured, but in general there has not been the least cause of complaint on this head.

You mention my having the command of the Flying Camp, which I have not, altho' we frequently act together and have encamped close by each other for better than a month. I thank the Convention for the resolve in my favor. their intention was good tho it has not had the desired effect, owing to an impropriety in their mode of appointment, tho was I to insist, General Washington has said I ought and should have the command, tho' it might raise some difficulties here perhaps in other commands. M<sup>r</sup> Bell without doubt is a brave and an honest man, but I leave you and the Convention to judge, whether with propriety he can expect he will do himself and his country any honour in the character of a General. He is considered here as the second edition of the Eastern Generals and the distinguishing gentlemen here, who now begin to entertain more favorable sentiments of our State, are not a little surprized at the impropriety of this appointment, but their will be done, even tho' I suffer an indignity, where it has not been intended.

Gen<sup>l</sup> Lee has just arrived, and is appointed to the command of one of the Divisions, who are to oppose the enemy above King's Bridge. The Enemy have landed their Chief force on Frog's neck, and are making every disposition to march across from the sound to their Ships in the North River, thereby to cut off our communication by land with Albany and the New England Governments and to coop in and starve us, for I am apprehensive it will be in their power by their ships at any time to cut off our retreat into Jerseys, both which should they effect, it will just pin up the Casket. The situation of the Country favors our troops, being very uneven and rocky, interspersed with some few bushes, and abounding in Stone Walls. Were our officers good, and our men well trained, it would be impossible to effect their purpose, for we have now on this side the bridge thirteen brigades, which do not exceed thirteen thousand men (by this you may see how far short the Governments of furnishing their respective quotas, none I believe have compleated but Maryland) but with this force,

could our officers be brought to a proper sense of their duty and dignity and the weight of the army, the enemy might be checked in their course; for this you may rely on however their parade may indicate the contrary, yet it is a fact, they are as much afraid and cautious of us, as we can be any of us of them, their officers alone give the superiority, and in this instance I have greater hopes of our officers and mens fighting than ever, for here is no hopes of running away left; Fight or starve and surrender at discretion has almost become the word, which event might have proved favorable to the common interest, had they reduced us to this dilemma before, at least it would have prevented much disgrace and brought our army to think of fighting. Our northern Generals have introduced a new system for conducting this war, which subverts every principle in the art of war adopted by other States, for instead of instructing their troops in the principles of military discipline, preparing and encouraging to meet their enemies in the fields and woods, they train them to run away and to make them believe they never can be safe unless under cover of an intrenchment, which they would rather extend from the North to the South pole than risque an engagement. Discipline here is totally neglected and yet after all it is the only bulwark in war; had our troops been trained better, and worried less with the pickaxe and spade, by this time our army would have been in a condition to have sought for their enemy in town. I am pretty sure this cannot be the case soon under our present system.

The Enemy's army has been said to amount to 20,000 effective men but I dont believe it exceeds 17,000. Ours on this side the North river amount to about 17,000 effective, but great numbers of the sick are recovering fast. Agreeable to your orders I directed Cap<sup>t</sup> Hindman to get me a stamp made in Philad<sup>a</sup> and the arms shall be stampd &<sup>c</sup> Being often interrupted and hurried you'll excuse this scrawl and believe that I remain

With sincerity and real regard Gentlemen

Your very obed<sup>t</sup> & Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

W Smallwood.

P. S. M<sup>r</sup> D. Jenifer mate to the Independants has applied to resign and have permitted him. We have now four mates and no head Surgeon which are very sufficient as we have little medicine.

[Garrett to Jenifer.]

Original.

Sir.

I wrote you the 14<sup>th</sup> by Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith, the same day got three gentlemen of our County to assist me in the collection of



J. MAX MILLSTONE  
SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

HALL OF RECORDS

P. O. BOX 828

ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

TELEPHONE: 269-3915

EDWARD C. PAPPENFUSE  
STATE ARCHIVIST AND  
COMMISSIONER OF LAND PATENTS  
GREGORY A. STIVERSON  
ASSISTANT STATE ARCHIVIST

September 9, 1983

Martha M. Willett  
T1301/O/DPMcE-R  
206 Kane Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11231

Dear Mrs. Willett:

The Hall of Records Commission acknowledges receipt of your letter of August 5, 1983.

We have searched our records for a list of those Maryland soldiers that died during the Battle of Long Island but have not succeeded in locating such a document. Our search did, however, uncover information suggesting that a list was compiled by Colonel William Smallwood, commander of the Maryland battalion of regular troops at Long Island. On October 2, 1776 the Convention of Maryland wrote to Smallwood requesting a "List of those that have been killed." Colonel Smallwood responded on October 12 with a detailed description of the Battle of Long Island that included ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> statement: "...have enclosed a List of the Kill'd & Missing amounting to 256." We have the original copy of this letter in our collection; however, the list apparently was separated from the letter sometime before it came into our possession. Later in October, Smallwood wrote again to the Council of Safety stating that a "general return of killed and missing was rendered General Washington the next morning after the action on Long Island."

Smallwood's figure of 256 killed or missing is reflected in a letter dated September 4, 1776 by Caesar Rodney, a member of the Continental Congress, who stated that the "Marylanders lost 259 men missing, many of Whom were Killed." The September 12, 1776 issue of the Maryland Gazette also quotes the figure 259, missing or killed, in a letter from an unrecorded source.

You may wish to contact the following repositories, if you are interested in pursuing the possible existence of Smallwood's list. The Maryland Historical Society located at 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21201 possesses a substantial manuscript collection that is strong in Revolutionary War - era records. The National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408 houses Continental Army records in its War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records series. The Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 also has extensive holdings of materials concerning the Revolution.

In addition to the names of individuals, you may be interested to know the names of the Maryland units that served at Long Island. The Maryland regulars were known as Smallwood's Battalion consisting of nine companies. Brigadier General Rezin Beall commanded the seven Independent Companies drawn from inhabitants of Maryland's Eastern Shore. Beall also was in nominal command of the Flying Camp of Maryland composed of militia units in four battalions.

Cited below are published transcripts of <sup>h</sup>te correspondence between the Maryland Council of Safety and Colonel William Smallwood concerning losses at Long Island.

(Archives of Maryland) 12, p. 316 Council to Smallwood, 2 October 1776; pp. 338-343 Smallwood to Tilghman, 12 October 1776; pp. 357-358 Gen. Smallwood to Council, October 1776 [9]

If you should care to have a copy of the above, return this letter with a check or money order in the amount of \$19.00. The charges for photocopies are \$2.00 per page. A service fee of \$1.00 for every 25 pages ordered has been included in the total cost. Please note that photocopy charges are made on the basis of the number of document pages copied, not the number of photostats or projection prints you receive. For example, if our cameraman can get two pages of documents in one shot, you will still be charged for two document pages. If you wish to have certified copies there is an additional charge of \$1.00 per certified document regardless of the number of pages in the document.

Processing photoduplication orders may take from four to six weeks. - Our accounting procedures require that we deposit your payment before completing the order.

Please do not write any questions on this form as it is forwarded directly to the photoduplication lab. If you have any further inquiries, please enclose a separate letter with the order.

Please do not hesitate to contact us again, if you have any further questions.

Sincerely yours,



Douglas P. McElrath  
Archivist III

DPMcE/tb



GEORGE R. LEWIS  
SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES  
HALL OF RECORDS  
P. O. BOX 828  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404  
TELEPHONE 267-5915

MORRIS L. RADOFF  
ARCHIVIST AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATOR  
COMMISSIONER OF LAND PATENTS  
EDWARD C. PAPENFUSE  
ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST  
PHILIP F. SCHNEIDER  
ASSISTANT RECORDS ADMINISTRATOR

*Ed*

February 13, 1975

Mr. Michael Livingston  
St. Mary's Seminary  
North East, Pennsylvania 16428

Dear Mr. Livingston:

Your letter to the Governor concerning information about the Maryland Line in the Revolution has been referred to me. Apart from the published sources with which I am sure you are familiar, the Maryland Magazine has recently published an article by Professor Richard Batt on the Maryland Line and the Battle of Long Island. Very shortly, the Maryland Magazine will also be publishing a special edition devoted to the Maryland Line in the Revolution. If you are interested in obtaining either of these articles you should write to the Maryland Magazine, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

Sincerely yours,

*Edward C. Papenfuse*

Edward C. Papenfuse  
State Archivist

ECP:st

Michael Livingston  
ST. Marys Seminary  
North East, Penn 16428

*Dr. Papenfuss*

Dear Sir,

I am a resident of Baltimore, Maryland. But presently I am going to school in Penn. And in our American History course we are talking about the War of Independence. And in our course of studying we ran over some information about a Regiment in Maryland called the Smallwoods Maryland Regiment. If it is possible could you please send me all the information that you have on that Regiment, and any other Regiment that existed in Maryland in 1776. And also if it is possible could you please send me pictures of their uniforms and equipment and also maps to show me where they fought their battles, and also where they were stationed.

Thank you  
Michael Livingston

- 1) Archives Vol number pulls  
Vol.
- 2) Maryland Magazine  
on Md. 1st Regiment
- 3) Papenfuss article  
on Smallwoods  
Recruits (esp. notes)



Michael Livingston  
St. Mary's Seminary  
North East, Penn 19428

DEPT.  
EXECUTIVE

FEB 11 1976

RECEIVED

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also maps to show me where they fought their battles, and also where  
they were stationed.

Thank you  
Michael Livingston



*(Handwritten notes and signatures)*

1) ...  
2) ...  
3) ...





GEORGE R. LEWIS  
SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES  
HALL OF RECORDS  
P. O. BOX 828  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404  
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EDWARD C. PAPENFUSE  
ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST  
PHILIP F. SCHNEIDER  
ASSISTANT RECORDS ADMINISTRATOR

*Ed*

November 12, 1974

Mr. Salvatore Lombardo  
84 North Country Road  
Shoreham, New York 11786

Dear Mr. Lombardo:

C. E. Hutchin, Executive Director of the Maryland Bicentennial Commission, has forwarded to me your letter concerning the role of the First Maryland Independent Regiment in the Battle of Long Island. I would suggest that you write to The Maryland Magazine, M. E. Dougherty, Editor, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401, requesting a copy of their forthcoming article on the Maryland Regiment and the Battle of Long Island. In addition, I am enclosing some materials that a member of my staff prepared on the subject which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

*Edward C. Papenfuse*

Edward C. Papenfuse  
Assistant Archivist

ECP:st

cc: C. E. Hutchin , Executive Director  
Maryland Bicentennial Commission

M. E. Dougherty, Editor  
The Maryland Magazine

Enclosures

Maryland Line

JFK



8/30/74

Dear Sir,

In the past six months I have been trying to find out some very specific information regarding the presence of a certain Maryland regiment at the Battle of Long Island, N.Y., in August of 1776. According to Johnston's work on the subject 4 of 7 Maryland Independent Regiments joined Col. Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, and participated in that battle. He also mentions specifically the presence of the 4th and 7th Independent Regiments.

My question is; Was the 1st Maryland Independent Regiment also on Long Island at that time? My reason for asking this question is based on speculation that certain markings on a British musket in my possession, indicate they were at the sight. On the barrel is inscribed 55 REGT, a British regiment on Long Island at the time. On the side of the butt is inscribed I.M.I., (1st Md. Indep.), perhaps. It is a fact that Smallwood's regiment was in direct conflict with the 55th.

Being aware that this is a very specific question, I only ask that if you have any idea as to how I may find this out, you may be of assistance. I eagerly await your reply.

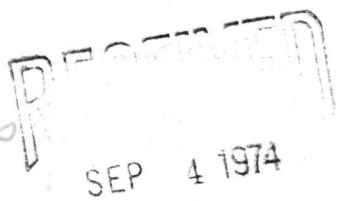
Respectfully,

*Salvatore Lombardo*  
Salvatore Lombardo

Send Correspondence to:  
84 No. Country Rd.  
Shoreham, N.Y. 11786

*Ed*  
*do you have information*  
*which to base a reply*  
*both*

*Br. Frasers High*  
*71st*  
*2d Grenadiers* { *4 Batt* } *Cornwallis*  
*- Percy*  
*Clinton* - *17th Lt. Dragoon*  
*- Von Donop*



MARYLAND JUST

To: Dr. E. C. Papenfuse  
From: Phebe R. Jacobsen  
Re: Participation of the "First Maryland Independent Regiment" in the  
Battle of Long Island, August 26-7, 1776.

October 18, 1974

Conclusion: "Four Hundred and Four Marylanders" participated in this Battle under the command of Major Mordecai Gist (in the absence of Colonel Smallwood). The command was composed of companies of the First Regiment of Maryland Regulars and of Six Independent Companies. (Maryland Historical Magazine XIV (1919) p. 114 from Report on the "Battle of Long Island" done by a Special Commission appointed by the Society to investigate the records...).

Military terminology was loosely used and it is very possible that "IMI" could have been used by a member of an independent company or a regimental company. \*

From Howe's report to Germaine dated September 3, 1776, it would appear that members of the 55th Regiment of Foot were part of the 4th Brigade that, along with the 6th Brigade, 42nd Regiment and 2 companies of New York Provincials, fought the Marylanders. They were led by Major General Grant. His command was later aided by the 71st Regiment Foot and 2nd Grenadiers. (Cornwallis, Percy, Clinton also participated in this Battle--to jog your memory).

Maryland troops fought with Delaware troops (under Haslet) and were led by William Alexander, "Lord Stirling."

See also:

American Archives V, vol. 1

Charles M. Andrews' Guide to Materials for American History to 1783 in Public Record Office in Great Britain, vol. II. "Departmental and Miscellaneous Papers."

Plus Maryland Historical Magazine XIV (1919), p. 114, "Battle of Long Island."

Christopher L. Ward. The Delaware Continentals, 1776-1783. Wilmington, 1941

\* We have no way of knowing which company in the First Regiment was No. 1 or which Independent Company was No. 1 .

American Archives

Peter Force 5<sup>th</sup> Series, vol. 1. pp 1255-9

William Howes Report dated  
Sept 3, 1776, addressed to Lord  
George Germaine, contains a  
Return of Killed, Wounded &  
Missing, of following corps Aug.  
27, 1776

under Fourth Brigade  
appears

"55<sup>th</sup> Regt. 1 rank & file, Killed,  
3 rank & file wounded"  
Which confirms fact that, <sup>at least</sup> some  
members of 55 Regt. of Foot were  
present

The main units confronting  
Marylanders were those of  
Maj-Gen Grant, with 4 & 6 Brigades,  
42<sup>d</sup> Regt & 2 cos NY provincials -  
Later 2<sup>d</sup> Grenadiers & 71<sup>st</sup> Regt met those  
of Stirling's troops attempting to ("escape") retreat.

American Archives V.1

Annap  
Aug. 16, 1776 - Con. of Safety & Deleg. in Cong.  
L No 1437

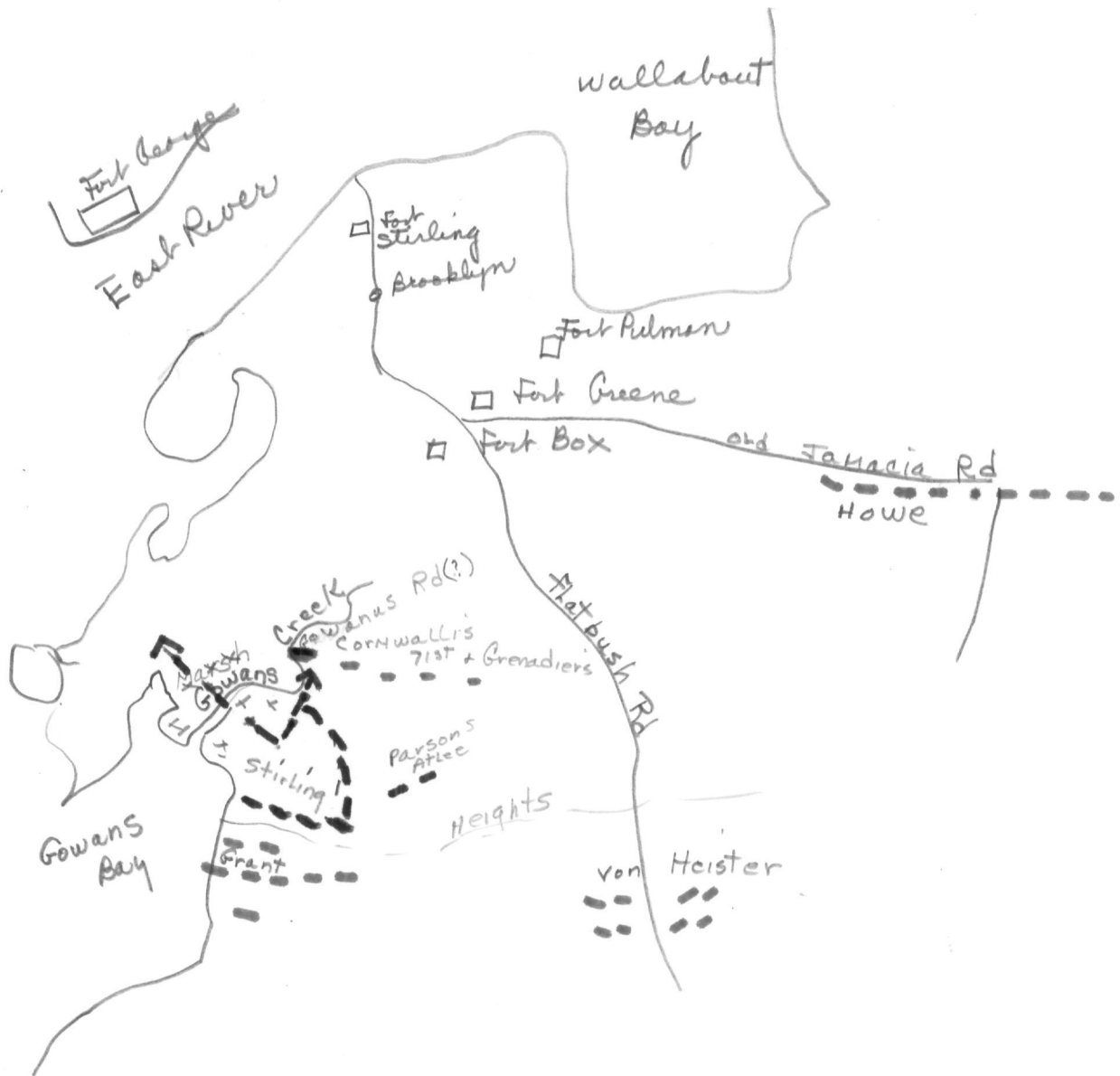
We have given orders to all the  
Indep. Cos. (4 in no.) to march --  
list of troops for Md.

Smallwood's Batt., nine cos. 76 each  
Capt Veazey, Capt Hindman, Capt Thomas  
Capt Beall, Capt Gunby, Capt  
Woolford, Capt Watkins - 100m each

	1384	
Griffith Batt., nine cos	90 each	810
Col. Carvel Hill's	" " " "	810
3 cos. of Col. Ewings		270
7 cos. of Eastern-Shore Batt.		644
		<hr/>
		3918

In Md Hist Magazine XIV (1919) is  
a report of a special committee appointed  
to investigate the records of "the Maryland  
400' at Long Island"  
These were listed as follows

Smallwood's Battalion - 9 companies - 684  
Capt Veazey's Co. [From Kent & O'H Co] <sup>76 per co.</sup> 100  
Capt Hindman's Co. - 100  
Capt Thomas' Co. - 100  
Capt Bealls Co. - 100  
Capt Gunby's Co. - 100  
Capt Woolfords Co. - - 100  
Capt Watkins Co. - - 100  
Griffiths Batt -



- MD Delaware
- British

1. 81st + 250 of Smallwoods comm. detached & fought Cornwallis under Stirling
2. Maj. McDonough with remainder of Dela <sup>surrendered to</sup> Von Heister + Md escaped across swamp. while Smallwood with NE Regt. + Capt. Thomas company covered crossing from other side

MARYLAND HALL OF RECORDS  
DAILY RESEARCHER IDENTIFICATION

ID: 1374      DATE VALID: 08/06/84

SCHAEIDER, ISAAC  
345 8TH AVENUE  
C/O APARTMENT 120A  
NEW YORK, NY 10001  
GAS/MD OFFICIALS

*no response*  
*Doug - file in V.F.*  
*under "Long Island,*  
*BATTLE of "*

- SRC
- DPMcE
- SOC
- RB
- VTP
- KS
- JT
- TF
- CW
- JA
- PH
- AK
- RMC
- RLS
- AL
- RM
- RT
- LC
- BJH
- TB
- LHP





345-8<sup>th</sup>. Avenue,  
N.Y. N.Y. 10001  
40 apt. 20A.  
7/31/84

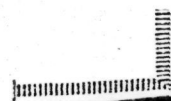
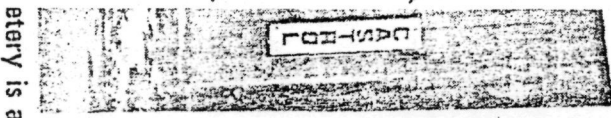
Dear Mr. Simonson,

Thank you for your Xmas &  
for your reply letter to me,  
dated 6/18/84.

Note enclosed item.

Perhaps many of officials Gov.  
senior & legislature & N.Y. Mayor  
& Council should note mention  
alone. Perhaps something can be  
done correct site.

I saw large picture & mosque  
in N.Y.C. office - Student organization  
10002



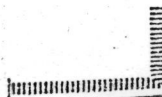
(2)  
there was a Busby musical  
play "Maryland"

there was a star (George M.  
Cohan) not sure, was in  
a Busby play "My Heart is  
Maryland".

Does your files have obscure  
plays? - lyrics, songs etc. would  
write obscure.

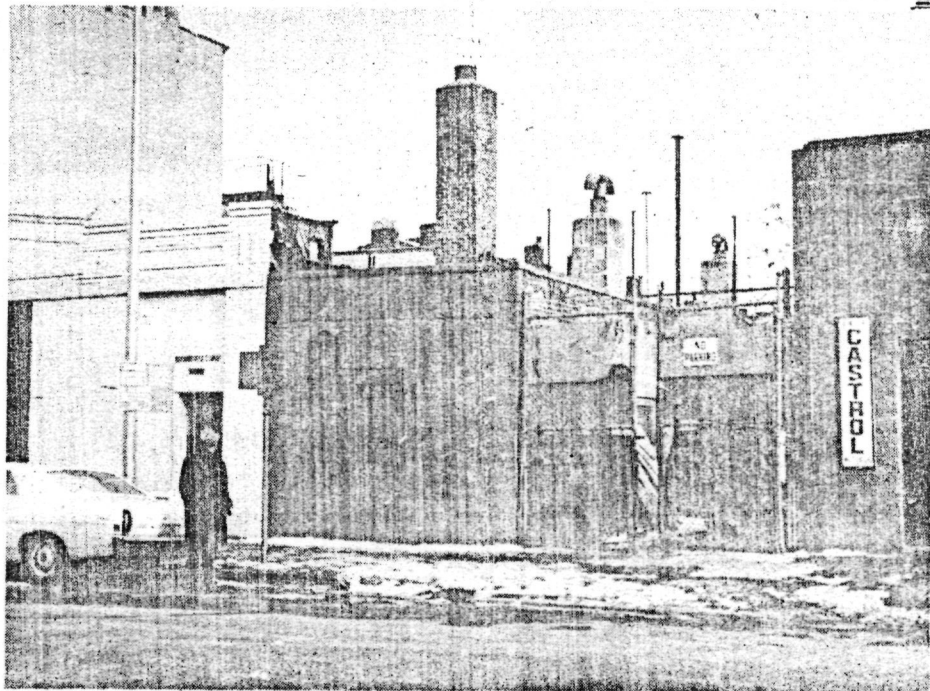
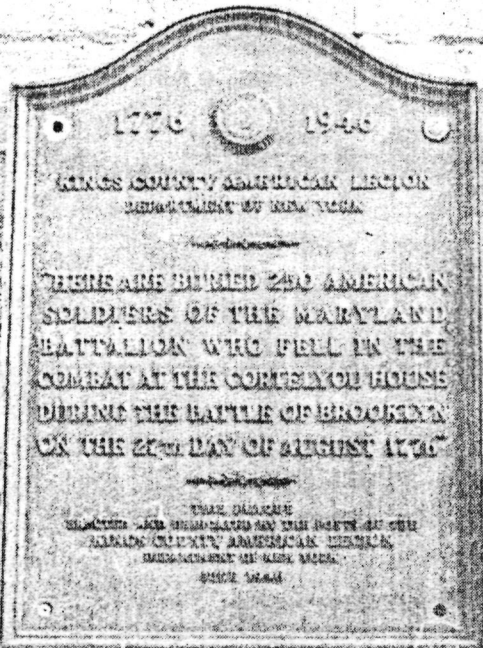
Best wishes,

Sincerely,  
Don Schneider  
(SAAC SCHWEIDER



4

# AROUND THE TOWN WITH CHARLES BINKINS



A PLAQUE ON THE WALL informs the looker-on that 250 Maryland Heroes are buried there. They were George Washington's soldiers of the American Revolution who held the enemy at bay while the American

Army retreated over the Gowanus Canal and to N. Y. The cemetery is a junk yard and hardly a fitting monument.