

## *Biographical Notes*

**ABIGAIL ADAMS** (November 11, 1744–October 28, 1818) Born Abigail Smith in Weymouth, Massachusetts, the daughter of a Congregational minister. Educated at home. Married John Adams in 1764. Moved to farm in Braintree (later Quincy), Massachusetts. Managed farm while John Adams served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and as diplomatic envoy in Europe. Friend and correspondent of Mercy Otis Warren. Traveled to Paris in 1784 to join husband, then moved the following year to London, where John Adams served as first American minister to Great Britain. Returned to farm in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1788. After John Adams was inaugurated as president in 1797, moved to Philadelphia, then to Washington, D.C., when it became the capital in 1800. Returned in 1801 to Quincy farm, where she died.

**JOHN ADAMS** (October 30, 1735–July 4, 1826) Born Braintree, Massachusetts, the son of a farmer. Graduated from Harvard College in 1755 and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1758. Married Abigail Smith in 1764. Served in First Continental Congress, 1774, and in the Second Continental Congress, 1775–78. Went to France as a diplomatic commissioner in 1778 and returned in 1779. Served in Europe as a peace commissioner and as an envoy to Holland, 1780–84. Appointed by Congress as the first American minister to Great Britain in 1785 and served until 1788. Returned to the United States and became vice president in the Washington administration, 1789–97. Elected president as a Federalist in 1796, defeating Thomas Jefferson. Served one term, 1797–1801; defeated for reelection by Jefferson. Retired to his farm in Quincy, Massachusetts, where he died.

**ANTHONY ALLAIRE** (February 22, 1755–1839) Born New Rochelle, New York. Commissioned on April 22, 1777, as lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment, which was recruited from among New York Loyalists. Sailed for Georgia in December 1779 and saw action during the Charleston campaign. Captured at Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780, but escaped and made his way to Charleston. Charged with murder for the killing of another Loyalist officer during a quarrel in Charleston in March 1781, but was acquitted at court martial. Immigrated to Canada and settled in New Brunswick after the war.

**ETHAN ALLEN** (January 21, 1738–February 11, 1789) Born Litchfield, Connecticut. Fought in French and Indian War. Settled by 1770 in the New Hampshire Grants (present-day Vermont), territory disputed by New York and New Hampshire. Became commander of the Green Mountain Boys, militia formed by settlers opposed to New York claims on the territory. Led Green Mountain Boys in capture of Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775. Taken prisoner during attack on Montreal in September 1775 and imprisoned in England and New York City before being exchanged in May 1778. Unsuc-

August 2, 1775, after he refused to declare allegiance to the Continental Congress. Went to East Florida in 1776, where he was commissioned as a lieutenant colonel by the royal governor and given command of the East Florida Rangers. Led Loyalists and Indians in series of raids and skirmishes along the Florida-Georgia frontier, 1777-78. Joined British invasion of Georgia in 1779. Became commander of King's Carolina Rangers and fought at Savannah in October 1779. Returned to Augusta in June 1780 and defeated American attack in September 1780. Surrendered to besieging force on June 5, 1781; exchanged later in the year. Returned to East Florida in 1782, immigrated to the Bahamas in 1785, then returned to England in 1802. Established plantation on St. Vincent in 1806-8. Convicted of forgery in London in 1812 and served two years in prison. Returned in 1817 to St. Vincent, where he died.

**JOHN BURGOYNE** (1722-June 4, 1792) Son of an army captain. Educated at Westminster School. Entered army in 1740. Fought during the Seven Years' War in France, 1758-59, and in Portugal, 1762. Elected to Parliament in 1761. Promoted to major general in 1772. Wrote play *Maid of the Oaks* in 1774. Arrived in Boston in May 1775 and witnessed battle of Bunker Hill. Returned to England in December 1775 and was sent to Canada with reinforcements. Reached Quebec in May 1776 and served as second in command to Guy Carleton. Returned to England in December 1776 and won approval for his plan to attack the upper Hudson Valley by way of Lake Champlain. Arrived in Canada in May 1777 and began invasion in June. After defeats at Bennington, Freeman's Farm, and Bemis Heights, surrendered his army to Horatio Gates at Saratoga on October 17, 1777. Returned to England on parole in May 1778 and defended himself against criticism in Parliament and the press. Wrote libretto for comic opera *The Lord of the Manor* (1780). Served as commander in chief in Ireland, 1782-83. Wrote successful comedy *The Heiress* (1786). Died in London.

**ROBERT CAMPBELL** (d. December 27, 1781) Served as ensign in the Virginia militia in 1780.

**LANDON CARTER** (August 18, 1710-December 22, 1778) Son of Robert "King" Carter, a wealthy Virginia landowner. Educated in England. Inherited several plantations on death of father in 1732. Served as justice of the peace, 1734-78. Built large mansion at Sabine Hall, his plantation in Richmond County. Served in Virginia assembly, 1752-68. Opposed Stamp Act and wrote numerous newspaper articles in defense of American rights. Elected to American Philosophical Society in 1769. Kept diary from 1752 to 1778.

**GEORGE ROGERS CLARK** (November 19, 1752-February 13, 1818) Born near Charlottesville, Virginia, the son of a farmer; older brother of West explorer William Clark. Made surveys in Ohio and Kentucky valleys. Served as captain in Virginia militia in Dunmore's War against the Shawnee, 1774. Settled in Kentucky. Promoted to major in 1776 and lieutenant colonel in 1778. Helped defend Kentucky settlements against Indian raids and in 1777 persuaded Virginia authorities to mount expedition into the Illinois territory. Captured British posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes in July 1778. After the British recaptured Vincennes in December 1778, Clark led expedition from

Kaskaskia to Vincennes in February 1779 and regained the post, securing American control over the territory. Continued to serve in the Northwest for the remainder of the war, and commanded expeditions that burned several Shawnee villages in Ohio in 1780 and 1782. Lost support of Virginia authorities after unsuccessful expedition against Wabash Indians in 1786. Became involved in French plans to seize Louisiana from the Spanish in 1793 and 1798. Suffered stroke in 1809 and went to live with sister in Locust Grove, Kentucky, where he died.

**CHARLES CORNWALLIS** (December 31, 1738-October 5, 1805) Born in London, the eldest son of the first Earl Cornwallis. Entered army in 1757, and served in Germany during the Seven Years' War. Became second Earl Cornwallis in 1762 and was promoted to major general in 1775. Arrived in America in 1776 and commanded troops at Long Island, Kips Bay, the capture of Fort Mifflin, the New Jersey campaign, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Commanded British forces in the South from June 1780 until his surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Served as governor general of India from 1786 to 1793. Defeated Tipu Sultan in 1792. Made Marquis Cornwallis in 1792. Served as viceroy of Ireland, 1798 to 1801; defeated French invasion and Irish uprising in 1798, then resigned when George III refused Roman Catholic emancipation. Negotiated peace of Amiens with French, 1801-2. Returned to India in 1805, where he died at Ghazipur.

**NICHOLAS CRESSWELL** (December 1750-July 14, 1804) Born in Derbyshire, England, the son of a landowner and sheep farmer. Arrived in Virginia in May 1774 intending to buy western land. Wrote letters in March 1775 condemning American resistance to British authority that were intercepted and given to the Alexandria Committee of Safety. Threatened with imprisonment in October 1775 but was released when a friend posted bond. Went to New York City in early September 1776 but was unable to reach British forces. Returned to Virginia and remained free on parole. Along with a Scottish friend, seized boat at pistol point in May 1777 and escaped to a British warship in Chesapeake Bay. Reached England in August 1777 and returned to Derbyshire. Died at Wickworth.

**J. HECTOR ST. JOHN CRÈVECOEUR** (January 31, 1735-November 12, 1813) Born Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur in Caen, France. Immigrated to Canada in 1755. Served as an officer and mapmaker with the French army under Montcalm during the French and Indian War, exploring the Ohio River and Great Lakes region. Immigrated to New York in 1759 and became a British subject in 1765. Settled on farm near Goshen, New York, in 1769. Sympathized with Loyalists during Revolution. Went to New York City in 1779, where he was imprisoned for two months by the British as a suspected American spy. Returned to Europe in 1780. Published collection of essays *Letters from an American Farmer* in London in 1782. Returned to New York in November 1783 and learned that his house had been burned, his wife was dead, and his two younger children were living in Boston. Served as French consul for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, 1783-90. Returned to France in 1790. Died at Sarcelles.

**OLIVER DE LANCEY** (1749–1822) Born in New York City, the son of Oliver De Lancey, a wealthy merchant, and brother of Stephen De Lancey. Educated in England. Entered British army in 1766. Promoted to captain in 1773. Served in siege of Boston and fought at Long Island, White Plains, and Monmouth. Promoted to major in 1778, and served as deputy quartermaster general during the Charleston campaign in 1780. Succeeded John André as adjutant general to Sir Henry Clinton in fall of 1780 and directed British secret service efforts during the 1781 mutiny of the Pennsylvania Continental regiments. Promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1781. Went to England after the war and served in Parliament, 1796–1802. Promoted to general in 1812. Died in Edinburgh.

**STEPHEN DE LANCEY** (1748–1798) Son of the elder Oliver De Lancey, a wealthy merchant in New York City, and brother of the younger Oliver De Lancey. Educated in Europe. Practiced law in New York. Commissioned as lieutenant colonel in 1776 and appointed commander of battalion in De Lancey's Brigade, Loyalist formation raised by his father. Went to Georgia with British expedition in December 1778 and served there until 1781, when he returned to New York. Commanded battalion of New Jersey Loyalists on Long Island. Immigrated to Nova Scotia in 1783 and became member of its assembly. Appointed chief justice of the Bahamas in 1789 and governor of Tobago in 1796. Died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after falling ill while at sea.

**EBENEZER DENNY** (1761–1822) Born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Commissioned as ensign in Pennsylvania Continental regiment in 1781. Fought at Green Spring, July 6, and in siege of Yorktown. Remained in army after the war and served in the Northwest Territory as aide to Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair. Survived defeat of St. Clair expedition on November 4, 1791, and carried news of the disaster to President Washington. Resigned from the army in 1794 and settled near Pittsburgh. Elected the first mayor of Pittsburgh when the town was incorporated in 1816.

**JOHN DICKINSON** (November 8, 1732–February 14, 1808) Born on family estate in Talbot County, Maryland. Family moved to Kent County, Delaware, in 1740. Studied law in London, 1753–57, and was admitted to Pennsylvania bar in 1760. Served in Delaware assembly, 1760–61, and Pennsylvania assembly, 1762–65 and 1770–76. Delegate to Stamp Act Congress, 1765. Published *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (1767–68), a defense of colonial rights. Delegate to First Continental Congress, 1774, and Second Continental Congress, 1775–76. Voted against declaring independence; drafted Articles of Confederation in 1776. Delegate to Congress from Delaware, 1779–80. Served as president of Delaware, 1781–82, and as president of the Pennsylvania supreme executive council, 1782–85. Delegate from Delaware to the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Died in Wilmington, Delaware.

**WILLIAM DIGBY** Entered British army as ensign in 1770. Promoted to lieutenant in 1773. Landed in Canada on June 1, 1776. Fought at Trois Rivières, June 8, 1776, and served in advance on Crown Point in October 1776. Spent winter in Canada before moving south with Burgoyne expedition in June

1777. Surrendered with Burgoyne's army at Saratoga on October 17, 1777. Retired from army in 1786.

**ELIPHALET DYER** (September 14, 1721–May 13, 1807) Born Windham, Connecticut, the son of an army officer. Graduated from Yale College in 1740 and was admitted to the bar in 1746. Served as delegate to the general assembly, 1747–62, and on governor's council, 1762–84. Delegate to the Stamp Act Congress, 1765. Appointed associate judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1766 and served until 1789, when he was named chief judge. Served as delegate to Continental Congress, 1774–79 and 1782–83. Retired from superior court in 1793 to farm in Windham, where he died.

**WILLIAM FEILDING** (d. January 11, 1789) Son of a Royal Navy officer. Fought at Bunker Hill as lieutenant in the Royal Marines and remained in Boston until the British evacuation in March 1776. Promoted to captain in 1776. Served on board several warships and in New York City, June 1781–August 1783. Died at Portsmouth, Hampshire, England.

**JABEZ FITCH** (1737–1812) Born in Norwich, Connecticut. Served in French and Indian War. Joined the Sons of Liberty in 1766. Appointed first lieutenant in Connecticut militia in June 1775 and later joined Continental army. Served in siege of Boston. Captured at battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776. Exchanged in December 1777. Served as militia captain in 1779, but saw no further action during the war. Kept diary for over 50 years. Died in Vermont.

**PHILIP VICKERS FITHIAN** (1747–October 8, 1776) Born in Greenwich, New Jersey. Graduated from College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1772. Worked as tutor to children of wealthy Virginia planter Robert Carter, 1773–74. Received A.M. degree from College of New Jersey in 1775 and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. Appointed in June 1776 as chaplain to the New Jersey militia serving with the Continental army. Died of dysentery in New York.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN** (January 17, 1706–April 17, 1790) Born in Boston, the son of a candle and soap maker. Learned printing trade in Boston and London. Settled in Philadelphia in 1726 and bought *The Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1729. Published *Poor Richard's Almanack*, 1732–57. Founded American Philosophical Society in 1743. Member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1751–64. Proposed plan for colonial union in 1754. Elected to the Royal Society in 1756 after conducting series of experiments with electricity. Represented Pennsylvania assembly in London, 1757–62. Went to London as Pennsylvania agent in 1764, and by 1770 was also representing Georgia, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Returned to Philadelphia on May 5, 1775. Served as delegate to the Second Continental Congress, 1775–76. Appointed diplomatic commissioner by Congress on September 26, 1776, and arrived in France on December 3, 1776. Negotiated treaty of alliance with France, 1778, and peace treaty with Britain, 1782. Returned to United States in September 1785. Served as president of the Pennsylvania supreme executive council, 1785–88. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1788. Died in Philadelphia.

**THOMAS GAGE** (1721–April 2, 1787) Born Firle, Sussex, England, son of an Irish peer. Commissioned as a lieutenant in 1741. Served in Flanders, 1747–48. Sent to America in 1754, where he fought in French and Indian War and served with George Washington. Wounded during Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela in 1755, then saw action at Oswego, Fort Ticonderoga, and Montreal. Served as military governor of Montreal, 1760–63. Promoted to major general in 1761. Moved to New York after his appointment as commander in chief of North America in 1763. Traveled to England on leave in 1773, then returned in May 1774 after he was named governor of Massachusetts. Sent troops to seize supplies at Concord on April 19, 1775, precipitating outbreak of war. Succeeded as commander in chief by William Howe on October 10, 1775. Returned to England in November 1775. Died at Portland, Dorset.

**JOHN GLOVER** (November 5, 1732–January 30, 1797) Born in Salem, Massachusetts. Moved to Marblehead, where he worked as a shoemaker, fishmonger, and merchant. Commissioned as colonel by Massachusetts provincial congress on May 19, 1775, and made commander of regiment of Marblehead boatmen. Equipped and led flotilla of small vessels during siege of Boston. Commanded boats that evacuated Continental army from Brooklyn Heights on August 29–30, 1776. Fought at Pell's Point and White Plains, October 1776, then commanded boats that transported Continental army across the Delaware on December 25, 1776, for attack on Trenton. Promoted to brigadier general in February 1777 and served in the Saratoga campaign, in the unsuccessful attack on Newport, Rhode Island, in 1778, and in the Hudson Highlands of New York from 1779 until 1782. Retired from the army in 1782 due to poor health. Member of the Massachusetts ratifying convention, 1788, and the Massachusetts legislature, 1788–89. Died in Marblehead.

**ROBERT GRAY** A South Carolina Loyalist, Gray was commissioned as a colonel in the provincial (Loyalist) forces following the British occupation of the state in 1780. He settled in Nova Scotia after the war.

**NATHANAEL GREENE** (August 7, 1742–June 19, 1786) Born in Warwick, Rhode Island. Worked in family iron foundry and operated a forge. Appointed brigadier general of Rhode Island militia in May 1775, he became a brigadier general in the Continental army on June 22, 1775, and a major general on August 9, 1776. Commanded troops at the siege of Boston, the New York and New Jersey campaigns, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Newport. Served as quartermaster general of the Continental army, February 1778–August 1780. Appointed by George Washington as commander of the Southern Department on October 14, 1780, Greene successfully led American forces in the Carolinas during the 1781 campaign and remained in South Carolina until after the British evacuation of Charleston in December 1782. Returned to Rhode Island in 1783, then moved to an estate outside of Savannah, Georgia, where he died.

**ALEXANDER HAMILTON** (January 11, 1755–July 12, 1804) Born on Nevis, in the West Indies. Moved to St. Croix in 1765 and worked as clerk for trading firm, 1766–72. Immigrated to America in 1772 and entered King's College (now

Columbia) in 1773. Appointed captain of artillery by New York provincial congress in March 1776. Fought at Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton. Became aide to George Washington on March 1, 1777, and served on his staff with rank of lieutenant colonel until April 1781. Commanded light infantry battalion at Yorktown. Admitted to New York bar in 1782. Served as delegate to the Continental Congress, 1782–83, and in New York assembly, 1786–87. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1787, and the New York ratifying convention, 1788; wrote most of the *Federalist* essays advocating ratification of the Constitution, 1787–88. Appointed secretary of the treasury by George Washington in September 1789 and served until January 1795; continued to advise Washington after returning to law practice in New York City. Appointed major general and inspector general of the army in July 1798 during Franco-American crisis and served until June 1800. Mortally wounded in duel with Vice President Aaron Burr. Died in New York City.

**JOSEPH HODGKINS** (1743–1829) Born Ipswich, Massachusetts. Worked as a shoemaker. Elected lieutenant in Massachusetts militia in January 1775. Fought at Bunker Hill and served throughout the siege of Boston. Joined Continental army in January 1776. Fought at Long Island, Harlem Heights, and in the Trenton campaign. Reenlisted in 1777 and became captain in brigade commanded by John Glover. Fought in the Saratoga campaign and served at Valley Forge and in the unsuccessful attack on Newport in 1778. Resigned his commission in June 1779. Served in Massachusetts legislature, 1810–16.

**SARAH HODGKINS** (1750–March 13, 1803) Born Sarah Perkins. Married Joseph Hodgkins on December 3, 1772. Stayed in Ipswich, Massachusetts, with her children and her stepdaughter during the war.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON** (April 13, 1743–July 4, 1826) Born in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia, son of a landowner and surveyor. Educated at College of William and Mary. Admitted to the Virginia bar in 1767. Served in Virginia assembly, 1769–74. Published *A Summary View of the Rights of British America* in 1774. Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775–76; drafted the Declaration of Independence. Served in Virginia assembly, 1776–79, and as governor of Virginia, 1779–81. Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1783–84. Served as American minister to France, 1785–89. Appointed secretary of state by George Washington and held office from March 1790 until December 1793. Vice President of the United States, 1797–1801. President of the United States, 1801–9. Founded University of Virginia. Died at Monticello, his estate near Charlottesville.

**JOHN PAUL JONES** (July 6, 1747–July 18, 1792) Born John Paul in Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland, the son of a gardener. Apprenticed to shipowner at age 12. Served on merchant ships and slavers before becoming commander of merchant ships in the West Indian trade in 1769. Fled to Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1773 after killing the leader of a mutiny on board his ship and added "Jones" to his name. Commissioned a lieutenant in the Continental navy in December 1775. Served on the *Alfred* before being promoted to captain and

given command of the *Providence* in August 1776. Made successful cruises against British merchant shipping in the West Indies and off Nova Scotia. Given command of the sloop *Ranger* in June 1777 and sailed for France in November 1777. Raided English and Scottish coastal towns and captured first warship ever to surrender to an American vessel during cruise made from France, April–May 1778. Sailed from France on the *Bonhomme Richard* on August 14, 1779, and captured British frigate *Serapis* in the North Sea before reaching Holland on October 3. Returned to France in February 1780 and to the United States in February 1781. Held no further command at sea for remainder of war. Went to France and Denmark after the war to secure prize money owed to the United States. Served as rear admiral in Russian navy, 1788–89, during war against Turkey. Died in Paris.

**HENRY LAURENS** (March 6, 1724–December 8, 1792) Born in Charleston, South Carolina, the son of a saddler. Became successful Charleston merchant and landowner. Served in South Carolina assembly, 1757–64 and 1765–74, and in the South Carolina provincial congress, 1775–76. Helped organize defense of Charleston against British attack in 1776. Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1777–80, and served as its president from November 1777 to December 1778. Appointed American minister to Holland, but was captured at sea en route to Europe in September 1780 and imprisoned in the Tower of London until December 1781. Exchanged for Lord Cornwallis in April 1782. Signed preliminary treaty of peace with Britain on November 30, 1782. Returned to United States in 1784. Died on his plantation near Charleston.

**JOHN LAURENS** (October 28, 1754–August 27, 1782) Born in Charleston, South Carolina, the son of Henry Laurens. Began study of law in London in 1772. Returned to America in 1777 and became volunteer aide to George Washington. Served at Brandywine and was wounded at Germantown and Monmouth. Challenged and wounded Major General Charles Lee in a duel fought on December 23, 1778, after Lee insulted George Washington. Commissioned as a lieutenant colonel in the Continental army in March 1779. Went to South Carolina after the British invaded the state and fought at Savannah in October 1779. Taken prisoner in the surrender at Charleston in May 1780, but was paroled and exchanged. Went to France with Thomas Paine in 1781 on successful mission to secure additional French aid. Returned to the United States and fought at Yorktown. Killed in skirmish at Combahee Ferry, South Carolina.

**JAMES MCHENRY** (November 16, 1753–May 3, 1816) Born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. Educated in Dublin. Immigrated in 1771 to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine under Benjamin Rush. Joined medical staff of military hospital in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in January 1776. Appointed surgeon of Pennsylvania Continental regiment in August 1776. Captured at Fort Mifflin on November 16, 1776. Paroled in January 1777 and exchanged in March 1778. Appointed secretary to George Washington in May 1778. Joined staff of the Marquis de Lafayette in August 1780. Served in Maryland senate, 1781–86, and in Congress, 1783–86. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1787, and to the Maryland ratifying convention, 1788. Served in Maryland assembly, 1788–91, and in the Maryland senate, 1791–96.

Appointed secretary of war by Washington in January 1796. Retained post during the administration of John Adams until May 1800, when Adams demanded his resignation. Retired to his estate near Baltimore, where he died.

**FREDERICK MACKENZIE** (d. 1824) Son of a Dublin merchant. Arrived in Boston in 1774 as lieutenant in British army. Promoted to captain in fall of 1775 and to major in August 1780. Served in siege of Boston, New York campaign, and expedition against Newport, Rhode Island, in December 1776. Volumes of his diary record his service in Rhode Island, 1777–78, and New York City, 1781. Promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1787. Died in Teignmouth, Devonshire, England.

**THOMAS MIFFLIN** (January 10, 1744–January 20, 1800) Born in Philadelphia, the son of a merchant. Graduated from College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania) in 1760. Became a successful merchant in partnership with his brother. Served in Pennsylvania assembly, 1772–75, and in the First and Second Continental Congress, 1774–75. Commissioned as major in Continental army in May 1775. Appointed as aide to George Washington on June 23, 1775, and as quartermaster general on August 14, 1775. Promoted to colonel, December 22, 1775; brigadier general, May 16, 1776; and major general, February 19, 1777. Resigned as quartermaster general on November 7, 1777. Served on Board of War from November 18, 1777, to April 18, 1778. Supported replacing George Washington with Horatio Gates as commander in chief. Resigned from army on August 17, 1778 (accepted February 25, 1779). Served in Pennsylvania assembly, 1778–79, and in Congress, 1782–84; president of Congress from December 1783 to June 1784. Member of Constitutional Convention in 1787. Served three terms as governor of Pennsylvania, 1790–99. Fled Philadelphia in 1799 to escape a creditor. Died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

**DANIEL MORGAN** (1736–July 6, 1802) Born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the son of an ironworker. Moved to Shenandoah Valley of Virginia at age 17. Served as civilian teamster during French and Indian War, participating in Braddock's expedition. Became officer in Virginia militia in 1758. Began farming near Winchester in 1762. Fought Indians as militia officer during Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763–64, and Dunmore's War, 1774. Commissioned as captain in June 1775 and led company of Virginia riflemen to Boston. Served under Benedict Arnold in the invasion of Canada and was captured during the attack on Quebec on December 31, 1775. Exchanged in autumn of 1776 and commissioned as colonel in the Continental army. Commanded corps of riflemen in battles of Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights during the Saratoga campaign. Resigned his commission in July 1779; returned to service as brigadier general in North Carolina in October 1780. Defeated British in battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781. Resigned for reasons of health in February 1781. Commanded Virginia militia during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Served one term in the House of Representatives as a Federalist, 1797–99. Died in Winchester.

**ROBERT MORTON** (1760–August 17, 1786) The son of a Quaker merchant, Morton remained in Philadelphia during the British occupation of 1777–78.

**WILLIAM MOULTRIE** (December 4, 1730–September 27, 1805) Born in Charleston, South Carolina, the son of a physician. Served almost continuously in provincial assembly between 1752 and 1771. Fought in Cherokee War as militia captain. Elected colonel of a South Carolina regiment on June 17, 1775. Built fort made of palmetto logs and sand on Sullivan's Island in Charleston harbor, and successfully defended it against naval attack on June 28, 1776, ending British attempt to invade South Carolina. Appointed brigadier general in Continental army in September 1776. Defeated British at Beaufort, South Carolina, on February 3, 1779. Captured when Charleston garrison surrendered on May 12, 1780. Exchanged in February 1782 and promoted to major general in October 1782. Served as governor, 1785–87 and 1794–96, in the state senate, and in the South Carolina ratifying convention, 1788. Died in Charleston.

**PETER OLIVER** (March 26, 1713–October 1791) Born Boston, Massachusetts. Graduated from Harvard in 1730. Served as justice of the common pleas court of Plymouth County, 1747–56, and as justice of the Massachusetts superior court, 1756–71. Presided over trial of British soldiers charged in the Boston Massacre. Served as chief justice of the superior court, 1771–75; was threatened with impeachment by the legislature for accepting grants from the crown in addition to his salary. Moved with family in 1774 to Middleborough, Massachusetts, where he established an iron works. Stayed in Boston during the siege of 1775–76 and sailed to Halifax with the British army in March 1776. Settled in Birmingham, England. House in Middleborough was burned in 1782. Published *A Scripture Lexicon* in 1787. Died in Birmingham.

**THOMAS PAINE** (January 29, 1737–June 8, 1809) Born in Thetford, Norfolk, England, the son of a corsetmaker. Worked in the excise service, 1762–65 and 1768–74. Immigrated to Philadelphia in November 1774 and began writing for newspapers and magazines. Published widely read pamphlet *Common Sense*, advocating independence from Britain and republican government, on January 10, 1776. Served with Pennsylvania militia in New Jersey, July–December 1776. Published pamphlet *The American Crisis, Number I* on December 19, 1776. Wrote a further 12 numbers of *The Crisis*, 1777–83, along with many other political articles and pamphlets. Went to France with John Laurens in 1781 on mission to secure additional French aid. Returned to England in 1787 to work on his design for a wrought-iron bridge. Published *The Rights of Man* (1791–92), a defense of the French Revolution. Served as a member of the French National Convention, 1792–93. Arrested by the Jacobins and imprisoned in Paris, December 1793–November 1794. Published *The Age of Reason* (1794–95), a deistic attack on Biblical religion. Returned to the United States in 1802 and continued to write for the press until his death in New York City.

**JOHN PEEBLES** (September 11, 1739–1823) Born Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland. Served as surgeon's mate with British army in North America, 1758–63. Commissioned as ensign in 1763 and promoted to lieutenant in 1770. Returned to America; fought at White Plains, Fort Washington, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Newport, and in the Hudson Highlands. Promoted to

captain in 1779. Served in Charleston campaign in 1780, then returned to New York. Sold his commission in 1782 and returned to Scotland, where he later became surveyor of customs at Irvine.

**FRANCIS RAWDON** (December 9, 1754–November 28, 1826) Son of an Irish aristocrat. Educated at Harrow. Entered the army in 1771 and was sent to America in 1773. Fought at Bunker Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, and the assault on Fort Clinton in the Hudson Highlands in October 1777. Raised Loyalist regiment. Promoted to lieutenant colonel, June 15, 1778, and named adjutant general to Sir Henry Clinton. Fought at Monmouth. Resigned as adjutant general in September 1779. Went to South Carolina in April 1780 and served in siege of Charleston. Fought at Camden and assumed command of British forces in South Carolina and Georgia in April 1781. Defeated Americans under Nathanael Greene at Hobkirk's Hill, on April 25, 1781, but was forced to evacuate several posts in South Carolina. Resigned command due to ill health and sailed for England in July 1781. Added "Hastings" to his name in 1790. Promoted to general in 1803. Served as governor general of India, 1813–22, and governor of Malta, 1822–24. Died at sea off Naples.

**ANNA RAWLE** (October 30, 1757–July 1828) Born in Philadelphia to a Quaker family. Educated at Quaker girls' school run by Anthony Benezet, where her friends included Sarah Wister. Stepfather Samuel Shoemaker became a well-known Philadelphia Loyalist during the Revolution. Married John Clifford, a Philadelphia merchant, on September 16, 1783.

**JOSEPH REED** (August 27, 1741–March 5, 1785) Born Trenton, New Jersey, son of a successful merchant. Graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1757 and was admitted to the bar in 1763. Continued legal studies for two years in London, then established legal practice in Philadelphia in 1770. Served as secretary to George Washington, July 1775–May 1776, with rank of lieutenant colonel. Appointed adjutant general of the Continental army in June 1776 and promoted to colonel. Resigned from army in January 1777, but served as volunteer aide to George Washington at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1777–78. Declined and exposed offer of £10,000 bribe from British peace commissioner in 1778. Served as president of the Pennsylvania supreme executive council, 1778–81. Died in Philadelphia.

**ENOS REEVES** (d. 1807) Enlisted in Continental army as private. Commissioned ensign in 1777 and promoted to lieutenant in 1778; served in Pennsylvania Continental regiments. Moved to South Carolina after the war.

**PAUL REVERE** (January 1, 1735–May 10, 1818). Born Boston, Massachusetts, the son of a metalsmith. Apprenticed at father's shop. Served for six months as lieutenant of artillery in 1756 during French and Indian War, then returned to Boston. Worked as metalsmith, engraver, and dentist. Joined Sons of Liberty. Engraved political drawings, including a widely circulated print of the Boston Massacre. Helped plan and participated in Boston Tea Party in December 1773. Served as courier for Boston Committee of Correspondence

and the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. Warned of British troops marching toward Concord on night of April 18, 1775. Commissioned to design seals and money for the colonies. Supervised the manufacture of gunpowder at a mill in Canton, Massachusetts. Opened foundry in 1788 and established first sheet-copper mill in America in 1801. Retired in 1811; died in Boston.

**JAMES ROBERTSON** (June 29, 1717–March 4, 1788) Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, the son of a landowner. Commissioned as second lieutenant in the Royal Marines in 1739. Served in the Caribbean, 1740–42, and in the Scottish Highlands during the Jacobite uprising, 1745–46. Purchased captain's commission in the British army in 1749. Became deputy quartermaster general of British forces in North America in 1756 and held that position through the French and Indian War. Served as barrackmaster general for North America from 1765 to June 1776. Commanded brigade that landed on Staten Island in July 1776 and later fought on Long Island. Appointed military commander of New York City on September 16, 1776. Went to England on leave in November 1778. Commissioned as civil governor of New York on May 11, 1779, but did not return and take office until March 21, 1780. Gave up office and sailed for England in April 1783. Died in London.

**THOMAS RODNEY** (June 4, 1744–January 2, 1811) Born on family plantation in Kent County, Delaware. Became farm manager for older brother Caesar in 1762. Appointed justice of the peace in 1770. Kept shop in Philadelphia, 1772–74. Elected to assembly and appointed as captain of militia in 1775. Served with militia during Trenton campaign and at Princeton, December 1776–January 1777, then returned to Delaware. Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1781–83 and 1785–87. Appointed associate justice of the Delaware supreme court in 1802. Resigned in 1803 when Thomas Jefferson named him United States judge for Mississippi Territory. Died in Natchez.

**ISAAC SENTER** (1753–1799) Born in New Hampshire. Moved to Newport, Rhode Island, and studied medicine. Volunteered as surgeon for Benedict Arnold's expedition to Quebec in 1775. Appointed surgeon general of Rhode Island militia in 1779. Established practice in Pawtucket, then moved to Newport, where he died.

**AMBROSE SERLE** (August 30, 1742–August 1, 1812) Served as under secretary to Lord Dartmouth, secretary of state for the American colonies, 1772–75. Published pamphlet *Americans against Liberty* in 1775. Appointed solicitor and clerk of reports for the Board of Trade in January 1776. Arrived at New York on July 12, 1776, to serve as private secretary to Admiral Lord Howe, who had been appointed as a peace commissioner for the colonies. Wrote articles for Loyalist *New-York Gazette* from September 1776 to July 1777, and became acquainted with prominent Loyalists in New York and Philadelphia. Returned to England on July 22, 1778. Published several works on Christian theology. Appointed a commissioner for the care and exchange of prisoners of war in 1795, and was reappointed in 1803 and 1809.

**SAMUEL SHAW** (October 2, 1754–May 30, 1794) Born in Boston, Massachusetts, the son of a successful merchant. Joined Continental army artillery as second lieutenant in 1775. Served in the siege of Boston, then fought at Tren-

ton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Promoted to first lieutenant on January 1, 1777, and to captain on April 12, 1780. Served as aide to Major General Henry Knox from June 1782 to November 1783. Assumed post of supercargo on the first American vessel to sail to Canton, the *Empress of China*, February 1784 to May 1785. Appointed by Congress as consul to China in 1786. Returned to Canton, and continued to travel between the United States and Asia. Contracted a liver disease in Bombay and died near the Cape of Good Hope.

**HENRY STRACHEY** (May 23, 1736–January 1, 1810) Born in Edinburgh. Worked as a clerk in the War Office before becoming private secretary to Robert Clive, governor of Bengal, in 1764. Returned to England in 1768 and was elected to the House of Commons, where he served until 1807. Appointed secretary in 1776 to the Howe Commission for restoring peace in the American colonies. Returned to England in 1778. Helped negotiate peace treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1782. Made a baronet in 1801. Died in London.

**BENJAMIN TRUMBULL** (December 19, 1735–February 2, 1820) Born Hebron, Connecticut. Graduated Yale College in 1759. Became pastor of the Congregational Church of North Haven, Connecticut, in 1760 and held the position until his death. Served as chaplain of Connecticut militia brigade, June 24–December 25, 1776. Published numerous books on political, historical, and theological subjects, including *A General History of the United States of America* (1810) and the two-volume *A Complete History of Connecticut . . . to the Year 1764* (1818).

**ST. GEORGE TUCKER** (July 10, 1752–November 10, 1827) Born in Port Royal, Bermuda, the son of a plantation owner and trader. Went to Virginia in 1771 and graduated from College of William and Mary in 1772. Studied law with George Wythe and was admitted to Virginia bar in 1774. Returned to Bermuda in 1775 and helped smuggle gunpowder to America, then returned to Virginia in 1777. Joined Virginia militia in 1779; with rank of colonel, fought in 1781 at Guilford Courthouse and in the siege of Yorktown. Appointed judge of the Virginia general court in 1788. Succeeded Wythe as professor of law at College of William and Mary. Published pamphlet *A Dissertation on Slavery: With a Proposal for the Gradual Abolition of It, in the State of Virginia* in 1796 and a five-volume annotated edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries* in 1803; also wrote poetry. Resigned from college in 1804 after his appointment to the Virginia court of appeals. Named U.S. district judge for Virginia by James Madison in 1813. Retired in 1825. Died in Warminster, Virginia.

**ALBIGENCE WALDO** (February 27, 1750–January 29, 1794) Born in Pomfret, Connecticut. Apprenticed to surgeon in Canterbury. Served as surgeon with Connecticut militia, July–September 1775. Appointed surgeon of Connecticut Continental regiment in January 1777 and served until October 1779, when he resigned because of ill health. Settled in Windham County, Connecticut, where he died.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON** (February 22, 1732–December 14, 1799) Born on family plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Worked as surveyor in western Virginia. Appointed major in Virginia militia in 1752 and traveled to Ohio

in 1753 to deliver British ultimatum to the French. Commanded Virginia militia in first skirmish of the French and Indian War, May 28, 1754. Served as aide to General Edward Braddock during British expedition against Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio in 1755 and helped command retreat after Braddock's defeat near the Monongahela River. Commissioned as colonel and commander of Virginia militia in August 1755. Served with successful expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, then resigned his commission. Elected to Virginia assembly in 1758 and served until 1774. Inherited Mount Vernon estate in 1761. Delegate to First Continental Congress, 1774, and Second Continental Congress. Chosen by Congress to be general and commander in chief of the Continental army on June 15, 1775, and served until December 23, 1783, when he resigned his commission and returned to Mount Vernon. Attended Constitutional Convention in 1787 and was unanimously elected as its president. Elected first president of the United States in 1789 and served until 1797, twice receiving the unanimous vote of the electors. Commissioned lieutenant general and commander in chief of the army on July 4, 1798, during crisis in relations with France. Died at Mount Vernon.

**MARTHA WASHINGTON** (June 2, 1731–May 22, 1802) Born Martha Dandridge in New Kent County, Virginia, on a plantation near Williamsburg. Married wealthy planter Daniel Parke Custis in 1749 and moved to estate on the Pamunkey River in New Kent County. Widowed in July 1757. Married George Washington on January 6, 1759, and moved with her two children to Washington's Mount Vernon estate. Spent winters with Continental army at Cambridge, Morristown, Valley Forge, and Newburgh. Lived in New York and then Philadelphia during Washington's presidency. Died at Mount Vernon.

**SAMUEL BLACHEY WEBB** (December 13, 1753–December 3, 1807) Born Wethersfeld, Connecticut, son of a merchant; after father's death in 1761, mother married Silas Deane. Became supercargo in West Indies trade in 1774. Commissioned as lieutenant in Connecticut militia on May 1, 1775. Fought at Bunker Hill. Promoted to major July 22, 1775, and appointed aide to Major General Israel Putnam. Became aide to George Washington on June 21, 1776, with rank of lieutenant colonel. Served at Long Island and Princeton, and was wounded at White Plains and Trenton. Promoted to colonel in January 1777 and given command of a Continental regiment. Captured during raid on Long Island, December 10, 1777; exchanged a year later. Commanded regiment until 1783. Moved in 1787 to Claverack, New York, where he died.

**OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS** (March 1749–July 15, 1794) Born in Prince Georges County, Maryland, son of Welsh immigrants. Worked in Baltimore county clerk's office, 1767–74. Commissioned as first lieutenant in June 1775; promoted to major in June 1776. Wounded and captured at Fort Washington on November 16, 1776. Exchanged in January 1778. Commanded a Maryland Continental regiment during Monmouth campaign. Became assistant adjutant general to Horatio Gates in summer of 1780. Fought at Camden. Made adjutant general by Nathanael Greene and commanded a brigade at Guilford Courthouse and Eutaw Springs. Promoted to brigadier general in May 1782.

Retired from army in 1783 and subsequently served as collector of customs at Baltimore. Died at Miller's Town, Virginia.

**SARAH WISTER** (July 20, 1761–April 21, 1804) Born in Philadelphia, the daughter of a Quaker wine merchant. Educated at Quaker girls' school run by Anthony Benezet, where her friends included Anna Rawle. Lived with family at Foulke mansion in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, from fall of 1776 until July 1778, when they returned to Philadelphia; kept journal from September 20, 1777, to June 20, 1778. Moved to family house in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1787, where she cared for her mother and wrote religious poems and a devotional journal. Died in Germantown.

**WILLIAM WOODFORD** (October 6, 1734–November 13, 1780) Born in Caroline County, Virginia, son of an army officer. Served as Virginia militia officer during French and Indian War. Appointed colonel in Virginia militia in August 1775. Successfully defended Hampton, Virginia, against British raid on October 25, 1775, and defeated British and Loyalist troops at Great Bridge, Virginia, on December 9, 1775, causing Lord Dunmore to evacuate Norfolk. Commissioned as a colonel in the Continental army in February 1776 and promoted to brigadier general in February 1777. Fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Ordered to South Carolina in December 1779 and reached Charleston with Virginia brigade in April 1780. Captured in surrender of Charleston garrison on May 12, 1780, and sent as prisoner of war to New York City, where he died.