this small town. My business and the welfare of the division required that I take up quarters in the same place as the captain of the escort and the quartermaster of the militia, that I might get all that was necessary for the division. However, this was very expensive for me, because these gentlemen lived at public expense, getting a receipt for everything they ate, which was afterwards paid back to them. This was rather hard on my purse.

November 15, 13 Miles.

We proceed as far as Palms. On the road we met a major of cavalry, who was sent by General Washington to take command of the three German divisions. He reported to Brigadier Specht, and showed his instructions from General Washington. These instructions were worded in a very polite manner considering our circumstances, and mentioned that the chief reason for sending him was to facilitate matters for our troops on the march, and to see to it that we were well treated by the inhabitants. Colonel Bland took command of all six divisions while on the march to Virginia.

November 17, 8 Miles.

We went as far as Wilbraham. Here the drivers refused to stay with us any longer. They were dissatisfied because the pay was not as big as they expected. We had gone only 8 miles and their remuneration was in accordance with the short trip. No other means was left but to make them a present of money, as the captain of the escort was determined to keep them. Their refusal resulted almost in a riot. They all formed a circle and, lifting up their hands, swore that they would not stay. They finally proved themselves to be inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, not to be governed so easily.

The province of Massachusetts, the borders of which we reached today, is particularly well cultivated. Although the houses are of light structure, they are regularly and tastefully built, very clean inside, comfortable and roomy. They are also well furnished. In comparison with the size, this province is the most populated. Married people without children are very scarce. The girls mature very early: I have seen quite a number of them, hardly 17 years old and as big and developed as they would ever be. I met even some only 13 years old, who were already married. However, they get old very early, and a woman of 30 often looked like one 50 years old. The people are very fond of luxury, especially the women, which fondness shows itself in their dress and also in their houses. However, the way of living in regard to food is very poor. No German stomach can put up with it. The men are very industrious, especially in business, but they are selfish and not sociable. The women are exceedingly proud, negligent and very lazy. The men have to do all outside work, as milking the cows, etc. The woman in New England is the laziest creature I know in this world, and not much good for anything. The land is cultivated rather well, but is, however, full of rocks. It is, therefore not well fitted for the culture of wheat and oats. Corn will grow very well and is planted the most. From the stems of the corn, when still green, a syrup is obtained which is almost as good as the molasses produced in the West Indies. All work in the field is done with oxen, as also the driving of wagons, etc., while horses are used for riding or as carriage horses for the lady of the house. The climate is very healthy, and even strangers find it so after getting accustomed to the frequent changes and the heat, and after going through some little illness.

Province Connecticut, November 18th, 15 Miles.

Today we marched continuously through woods and did not see a house for about 5 or 6 miles, when we reached the little town of Enfield in the province of Connecticut. Enfield covers a great deal of ground for so small a place. There are about 250 houses, many of which are bad. This town is situated on the Connecticut River, which fact helped to make the place a good business town. Much of the wealth, however, is lost now. The escort of the province of Massachusetts was
released today by militia from Connecticut. The latter showed themselves much more agreeable and polite than the ones from Massachusetts.

NOVEMBER 19TH, 5 MILES.

The ferry across the Connecticut River is seven miles from the city, and the big flat boats are used for crossing. They are 70 feet long and can carry 50-60 men. The crossing was accomplished in a rather short time, although the river is more than 1/2 mile wide and has a swift current. When the last English division was taken over, the boat was carried down stream by the current for about 4 miles, and two men were drowned. We went as far as Suffield, a little town with well built houses, where we were well received. We noticed a great difference in the behavior of these people from that of those in the province of Massachusetts, who at all occasions treated us badly and showed themselves very ill mannered. Our officers gave the belles of the town a ball in the evening. Everyone, even the clergyman's wife, came and we danced till daybreak.

(105 MILES.)

NOVEMBER 20TH, 14 MILES.

To Simsbury, a small town, Brigadier Poor had arrived here with the brigade before us and took command of the escort. Therefore the militia left us. Brigadier Poor was very polite and issued strict orders that none of his officers were to go to our quarters, so that we might be undisturbed. He also ordered his men to camp out, in spite of the cold, while our men were to be quartered in the barns. Instead of an escort of 100 men, a whole regiment turned out. Its commander was rather strict at first, but as soon as he saw how orderly our men behaved he left them alone.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 14 MILES.

We marched towards and crossed the Simsbury River, which is something like our Oder, however, not navigable on account of the many rocks and cliffs, and passed through a thickly wooded country almost without population, until we reached New Hartford, a place of about 8 houses. We only got four barns for the division. It froze hard during the night, much to our pleasure, because the roads were greatly improved by it.

NOVEMBER 22ND, 15 MILES.

The march through the mountains, or the so-called "Green Woods" to Norfolk, which we took today, had been described to us something very bad, and we were expecting the worst road possible. However, our expectations and every idea of a very bad road were still surpassed. It was certainly hard work to take a brigade of four regiments with six cannon and a lot of baggage 14 miles through the woods, down a very steep mountain, then up again another one still higher and steeper, and so on. Sometimes rock of 3-4 feet circumference lay in the middle of the road. It was very cold, and the water coming down the mountains was frozen, which made the ascents and descents very difficult for men and almost impossible for horses. In short, everything was surpassed that could be called a bad road, since in addition the valleys were so swampy that it was almost impossible to walk through them. Nevertheless, the regiments would have made it, had not broken wagons of the brigade of General Poor barred the way. They had been on the march since 8 o'clock in the morning when night set in. They stayed about three miles from Norfolk in some houses in the woods to wait for the next day. I rode on as hard as I could and arrived about 4 in the afternoon in Norfolk, where I met our 1st division, which had been compelled to remain there to wait for their baggage. The 1st division left Norfolk, and at 11 o'clock our division took their place. The wagons with the baggage arrived late in the evening, with the exception of four which had broken down and had been left behind in the woods. Brigadier Poor received orders to go to their winter quarters in Middleboro, and militia took the place of the escort. The clergyman of the place had a concert and ball today. An affair of this kind is not considered wrong here at all, as it is at home.
NOVEMBER 24TH, 13 MILES.

To Salisbury, a very good township, where we found many nice people and good quarters. None of the other divisions had been here before us. The place was situated in a very pleasant part of the country, which had induced many rich people to settle here. (November 25th.) Brigadier Specht had applied for a day of rest for the division of Colonel Bland, but the reply did not come until we had started on our march. However, when the answer was received, we returned to our quarters. A ball was given in the evening, and we had a very pleasant time. Twenty-five belles of rank were present and the ladies danced very well till morning. There were iron works in the place and a smelting furnace laid out very well and on a large scale. All establishments which had been erected to supply the necessities of war and its continuation, have developed exceedingly well, considering the short time of their existence, and it is astonishing how few people who had been completely ignorant of these matters, succeeded so well.

NOVEMBER 25TH.—We started at 9 o'clock and marched to Sheron, a small town with 100-200 well built houses. This town is situated in the border of the province. Our militia escort left us here and Continental troops took the place. The province of Connecticut is also well cultivated and populated, perhaps not quite so much as Massachusetts. The country is very mountainous, but the soil is not so rocky as in the latter province, and more wheat is planted. It has especially good pastures and consequently many cattle, so that other provinces get their supply of stock from Connecticut. The inhabitants are more mannered and not so haughty as those in Massachusetts, also more hospitable. They were very nice to us. There was quite a number of them who were for the King and would tell us so as soon as they were alone with us. The women are more inclined to work and take an interest in their housekeeping. The province is altogether in a very flourishing state. All arrangements in regard to our march had been well made, so that we had an ample supply of wagons and other necessities. Our hosts were immediately paid for the loss of wood and straw used by our soldiers.

PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, 18 MILES, NOVEMBER 27TH.

Since Congress thought it probable that many of our men might want to desert to New York City, a closer watch was kept over us and patrols were placed on both sides to prevent desertion. The border of the province is near the village Amenia, a place about two miles long. It is 5 miles from Sheron. The houses are very poor and like the Canadian houses, built of beams put up one on top the other. Some of them are not better than the shanties of the Indians. We marched to Nein Partner (?), the inhabitants of which are almost all Quaker and Tories, who received us very friendly in consequence. The road was very hilly and hard to travel until Oswego and Beckmanes Place. We found very few and bad houses on the way.

14 MILES, NOVEMBER 28TH. 14 MILES, NOVEMBER 29TH.

We passed through well cultivated country to Fishkill, where I learned on arrival that General Washington had come to the place to see the German division march through. I informed the division of this fact, and we marched in particularly good order. The general sent at once one of his adjutants to Brigadier Specht, inviting him and his suite to dinner. Brigadier Specht, Brigadier Major Cleve and I went to see him and were received very politely. He shook hands with us according to the custom here, and we sat around the fire place for one half hour, drinking toddy, a drink made of whisky water and sugar. The general was very nice, wished to be able to facilitate matters for Brigadier Specht on the march and was quite satisfied that we did not complain of anything. As Brigadier Specht was indisposed, we did not stay to dinner, although General Washington urged us much. I acted as interpreter, since Brigadier Specht did not understand English, and Washington knew no German. General Washington is a man of medium height, well built and well educated. He has a rather large nose, but not out of proportion. He speaks very distinctly and expresses himself
rather more sincerely than complimentary, however, is quite polite. In short, he impresses you as a good man, who can be trusted. He has nothing extraordinary or great about him, which I expected. We received in Fishkill money for provisions for 105 days, sent by General Clinton. Each lieutenant got four guineas. I received also a letter from my best wife, dated May 31, 1777, which Lieutenant Cleve, whom General V. Riedesel had sent from Cambridge, brought along. I was one among five who received letters. Fishkill is a small town and has about 100 houses, spread over 4 miles. The barracks here can shelter a thousand men, and there is also a hospital for the army, which, however, has few doctors and surgeons.

November 30th.

All six divisions had a day of rest. General Washington departed.

December 1st. 5½ Miles.

We marched about 4 miles to the Hudson River, or North River, and crossed it on a two-masted vessel, which held 150 men. The Hudson is here 7 miles wide and has a swift current. It takes about 12-16 minutes to cross, if the wind is from the northwest. It took us 4½ hours before the division and all the baggage were taken over. We marched to Newburg, because there were not enough houses on the banks which are very rocky and steep. The greater part of the division had to get quarters again with the assistance of the escort.

220 miles.

December 2nd, 13 Miles.

We did not start until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, because the wagons for transporting our baggage did not arrive before that time. We passed through Little Britania, a place with poor little houses built on both sides of the road. We arrived at Kilin, or Otterkill, where we found only a few poorly built houses. We marched continuously through woods and did not arrive at our quarters until night.

December 3rd. 7 Miles.

To Goshion, a town of 200 nice houses. In New Burry, our escort was changed again to one of Continental troops. The commander, a very refined man, who had formerly been in English service and had traveled through France, Italy and Germany, was very nice to me, and I formed an agreeable friendship with him during our march.

December 4th. 13 Miles.

Through a place called Florida to Warrick, a township. The weather was very changeable during our march through York State. It froze at night, but was warm enough in the day to melt the ice again. The part of the province of New York through which we marched is little cultivated. The houses are miserable and most of the country is wooded. There are some good corn fields, however. A great part of the inhabitants is for the King and many have for this reason, besides kept prisoners, lost all their possessions. The Tories are treated very badly in this province and sometimes tortured half to death.

New Jersey. 17 Miles, December 5th.

Today we passed the so-called Heilands (rather high mountains) which commence at the Delaware River, running down to the coast. It rained very hard and the roads were bad. We went as far as Hardystone, a badly cultivated country.

December 6th.

The whole line had a day of rest.

December 7th. 16 Miles.

We were supposed to march to the small town of Sussex. However, the first division was unable to leave the place for want of wagons and provisions. We went to Endores Porries (an iron smelter), where the greater part of the division had to camp out in the woods on account of an insufficient number of houses to take us in. We had to remain here for two days, because our
provisions from Sussex did not arrive sooner. (December 8th and 9th.)

DECEMBER 10TH, 14 MILES.

We had a dreary march. It rained and snowed continuously and the roads were very bad. We marched to Fletertown, a small place.

DECEMBER 11TH, 12 MILES.

On the 11th, we went on to Chaugwater Ironworks (?) where our quarters were miserable.

DECEMBER 12TH, 14 MILES.

To Pittstown, a small city. Half of the division got quarters in Quakerstown, where only Quakers live.

DECEMBER 13TH, 4½ MILES.

We were unable to cross the Delaware River, because the water was too rough. We stayed on this side in a small place called Everit, and in some other houses. The province of New Jersey is very hilly and woody, and is little populated. It has good pastures, corn fields and orchards. There are also a good many people here who take sides with the King, and who are therefore badly treated. The inhabitants are industrious, but poor. They have suffered too much from the war.

DECEMBER 14TH, 16½ MILES.

We crossed the Delaware River in big flat boats at Scharots Ferry. The river here is about ½ mile wide; the banks are very high and beautiful. We marched on good, even roads to the township Hilltown.

DECEMBER 15TH, 8 MILES.

To the township Montgomery and Norwalks, where we met many Quakers. I was obliged to give up my horse, which I had brought from Boston. It had been used too much and was worn out. I had to buy another one. Some of the officers went from here to Philadelphia.

DECEMBER 16TH, 13 MILES.

We crossed the Schuylkill on the Sullivan Bridge (built by General Sullivan) which is 228 paces long and rests on 9 wooden pillars. The current is very swift, on account of which fact many stones had to be sunk to keep the pillars in place. Near Fishkill are the sheds where the army of General Washington had been stationed during the winter of 1777 (called Washingtontown). These huts, about 5000, are built in lines, and are made of beams covered with glue. The place is fortified with lines and batteries, making this camp "insurmountable" (insuperable). These huts had been built in three weeks and the camp looks like a badly built town. It is remarkable that the army could stand these quarters for a whole winter without many of the necessities of life, as shoes and stockings, etc. We marched to Norrington and Wally Forge, not far from these huts. The whole line had a day of rest on December 17th and a change was made in our escort to militia from Pennsylvania. Our good Captain Price left us. Every one of the officers was sorry to lose him, especially I, because I was very much attached to him, we got along so well.

DECEMBER 18TH, 16 MILES.

We marched 7 miles without an escort. Then an old colonel appeared, who had a letter of recommendation to me. He asked me to tell him for heaven's sake, what he was expected to do. He confessed at the same time that he did not know anything about military service and that he was willing to do anything I would tell him, so that no complaint would be made. We marched to Daumans or Mill Town on the big route to Lancaster and on December 19th (16½ miles) we crossed the Brandywine River and went to East Calm in the county of Chester, where we found a well cultivated country.

DECEMBER 20TH, 17 MILES.

Across the Canastaga Creek, ½ English mile wide. The water not being very deep, the troops were taken to the other side in wagons, and from there to the town of Lancaster. Here
the men received quarters in well built barracks two stories high, while the officers stayed in town. Lancaster has about 1000 houses; most of them are built of stone in the best taste, 4 or 5 stories high. In front of the houses is a sidewalk made of brick for pedestrians. This is kept very clean. The place has 5 churches with steeples, one of the churches is built entirely of brick and is a magnificent building. Inside it has decorations and an organ. The clergymen is a man called Helmuth, born in Helmstadt, a very nice and educated gentleman. The greater part of the inhabitants are Germans, who have kept their language and customs, but speak English also. All sorts of artisans are there, and especially many merchants. All things are very high, for instance, one bottle of wine, 6 rth, one dinner, 3-4 rth, etc. The inhabitants are very wealthy. They came as poor people from all parts of Germany. The houses are very clean inside and the way of living is exactly like that in Germany. Our hopes of being received in this town by our countrymen in a hospitable manner, were cruelly deceived. Most of them had to be forced by the escort to let the officers have a room in their houses. They behaved altogether very mean to us. However, I must say that there were a few nice ones among them. On the whole, we were ashamed of being Germans, because we never had met so much meanness in one spot as from our countrymen.

**December 21st.**

We had a day of rest. The first division, which was still here, departed. It was very cold and froze hard in these days.

**December 22nd, 10 Miles.**

We marched to the Susquehanna River, which we were unable to cross on account of stormy weather. We took our quarters on this side of the river in Hampton Township. The river at Wright's Ferry is 134 miles wide and full of little islands and cliffs, which prevent vessels from coming up. High and low tide can be noticed 25 miles from here. The current is so swift that it is difficult to cross, and impossible when the weather is bad, although it has no great depth and ground can be reached with poles in many places.

**December 23rd.**

We crossed the Susquehanna in big flat boats like those on the Delaware River. The cars were fastened to the boat with iron. It took the first division from 8 o'clock to 12 to reach the other side. We marched through plain, well cultivated country to Yorktown, a place similar to Lancaster, with German inhabitants. The town is not quite as big and there are only two Dutch Reformed and one English church here. The Anabaptists, of which there are many, also have a chapel. The city has about 500 houses, but little ground, and the inhabitants make their living mostly by trade. At night it snowed very much and froze hard. It was impossible to find quarters in this city of our respected countrymen. Everyone refused to take us in, and even outside the town, nothing could be found. This compelled most of our poor men to camp out in the woods, although it was very cold. It really does credit to the character of the Germans, that our countrymen were the only ones who treated us mean and tried at the same time to get something out of us and to cheat us. They were also very rude.

**December 24th, 18 Miles.**

The division marched to Hanover or McCalmestertown where one regiment received quarters. The rest of the men in groups of 5-16 men were quartered in the houses. The city was named after a man called McCalister, who founded the place.

This man receives a tax of 15 shillings a year for each acre. There are about 100 nice houses and one Lutheran and one Reformed Church. The inhabitants are mostly Germans. They received us very well, indeed, which reconciled us a little with our countrymen.

**December 25th.**

We had a day of rest and all the German maidens came to a ball given by us and danced with our officers in spite of it being Christmas and a holiday.
December 26th, 7 Miles.

It had snowed so much at night that the roads had become very bad. As we were unable to go as far as Towny Town, we took quarters in Little Piterstown, or Petersburgh, a little town of 50 houses, which were very plain and poor. This place has been in existence only for 9 or 10 years. Not far from here is the border of the province of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania is a very flourishing state, not very hilly. It has good soil for wheat, rye, etc. There are also good pastures. It has the most beautiful estates, and almost all houses in the cities as well as in the country are built of brick. All the houses are fine and big, also the barns and stables. There is no other country with so many beautiful houses. The inhabitants are also mostly Germans, and there are quite a number, who cannot even understand English, let alone speaking it. They are very industrious, and consequently rich. Their estates look very prosperous. However, they do not live extravagantly, on the contrary, they are inclined to gather more riches. A great part of them are Quakers or Anabaptists, or they belong to one of the many other sects found in America. All these sects are not much thought of by the other inhabitants of America, because they refuse to go to war or to carry arms. The Quakers live very well, but do not care to associate with other people. Men as well as women dress very plainly, choose, however, the finest and best material, being magnificently dressed in this way. They are very kind to strangers, and we have good reason to be pleased with them, as they received us always very kindly. We found many nice, good girls among their women, who were in many ways not so shy as others. Almost all the Quakers are wealthy people, who never let any one belonging to their sect, be reduced to poverty. However, they expel every one from their congregation who does anything against their principles, even if the crime committed is not a religious crime. They look out for their own interests a good deal, and allow only Quakers to share their profits.

(48 miles.)

The Pennsylvania people are the best manufacturers and artisans in America. The best educational institutions and excellent factories are found in the town of Bethlehem; all other provinces receive their best grade of merchandise from this place. The Penn family still has the right of possession of the province to the extent of owning the country within the old outlines as long as they do not side with the King. However, it is to be doubted, if they will be allowed to sell in the future the parts which are not yet cultivated. We were exceedingly well received in Pennsylvania (excepting the cities the cities of Lancaster and Yorktown). We liked it best at the Quakers, Anabaptists and other sects; they were the most hospitable to our men. Each wagon carrying our baggage, was paid for with 55 shillings per day and free forage. The horses of this province surpass all others in regard to the amount of work they can do. They are stronger and bigger than all I have seen.

Province of Maryland. December 27th, 9 Miles.

We passed through woods and badly cultivated country until we reached Towny Town, a miserable little place with 50-60 houses. The militia of Pennsylvania left us here and an escort from Maryland took its place. We lost everytime when a change was made, because the new comers did not know what to do, nor were they inclined to help us.

December 28th, 14 Miles.

We crossed the Pemppeip Creek on a bridge, and went to Pemppeip Hinnert, a very badly cultivated country with only miserable huts. These are owned by a man named Baltimore to whom also a great stretch of land around them belongs. This man used to get a tax of 10 sh. a year for each house. This tax is no more in force now.

December 29th, 11 Miles.

We marched over the ice across the Mamakesy Creek to Fredericks Town, a beautiful little town mostly inhabited by Germans. There are about 100 houses. A great number of the Germans came here from the Palatinate. They gave us very good
quarters. The first division left as soon as we arrived and advanced to the banks of the Potomac River.

December 30th, 17 Miles.

We did not start for the Potomac until noon, and even stopped on our way to take quarters. Conditions for crossing the river were, however, so favorable today, that we received orders to proceed, as the drift ice might get worse and prevent us from crossing for some time. Only the regiment Specht succeeded in crossing, because night was coming on. They had to go quite a distance for their quarters, the first division having taken up all quarters available near the crossing place.

December 31st.

The rest of the division crossed the river and took up the quarters vacated by the first. The Potomac River at Winolland's (?) Ferry, where we crossed, is one English mile wide. It is not very deep, and it is possible to ride through in summer. The current is, however, very strong, and the crossing is dangerous at this time of the year on account of the drift ice. We were taken over in big flat boats like those at the Delaware River, and made good time, the water being quiet. The 1st division returned, because the last English division had been obliged to remain in Luziburg for want of provisions. We had also been short in provisions for the last two days. I rode ahead to Luziburg to send some supplies from there.


The last English division departed, and our first took their places. The Potomac River forms the border between Maryland and Virginia. The latter province as well as Maryland is still very woody, and only poorly built houses are found. In no other province are such poor houses as here. There are many Germans in Maryland, but as they have only rented their farms for a few years, they are unwilling to build good houses. Their way of living is miserable.

The city of Luziburg has about 50 houses, which are badly constructed. It is a wretched place.

All things cost a good deal here, except fowl, which can be had in abundance. Especially good are the wild turkeys, of which there are plenty in the woods of Virginia. They are similar to the domestic turkey, only bigger and black. On all plantations are a great many black slaves, which often run around naked, because clothes are too expensive. I saw myself a girl of rank being served with a drink by a negro of about the same age, who had no clothes on at all.

January 2nd, 1779.

The first division not having received the necessary supplies, had to stay over; so did ours.

January 3rd, 11 Miles.

The first division left, and ours took up their quarters at Luziburg. We had to be contented with cornmeal here, as no arrangements for other supplies had been made.

January 4th, 16 Miles.

The division marched through badly cultivated country to the county of Laudon, and from there to

January 5th, 15 Miles.

"Red House," a place with a few miserable little houses, 5-6 miles apart.

January 6th, 15 Miles.

To Fouquier Court House, on incredibly bad roads. The wagons were unable to get here until late

January 7th.

And we were obliged to lay over for a day. I rode ahead to Windsor, where I took my quarters at a gentleman's house who treated me exceedingly well.
JANUARY 8TH, 16 MILES.

The division marched to Windsor. I rode ahead again and took quarters with a Mr. Nox, a true Virginia gentleman, who received me most cordially, treating me in great style. I had to promise him that I should visit him for 3-4 weeks, after we reached Charlottesville. I intend to keep my promise, because he was such a gentleman and his wife an exceedingly nice woman. I can be sure of a very good time there.

The roads in this part of the country are very bad. They get worse every day on account of the weather getting warmer. It was sometimes too hot for marching during the day. The march was made more difficult by the many creeks which we had to cross and all the men had to be taken to the other side in wagons.

(605 miles.)

JANUARY 9TH, 17 MILES.

The division marched to Calpeper Court House. On their way hence they had to cross a big creek and the inhabitants let the men ride through it on their horses. The country is very woody.

The court houses of the counties are always surrounded by a few other houses. These few houses, sometimes only 6 or 7, pretended to be a city. The houses in Virginia are mostly far apart, because each plantation is surrounded by all the land belonging to it.

JANUARY 10TH, 16 MILES.

The division marched to the Robinson River through a country which was little cultivated. The snow was melting, but we were able to cross the river on a bridge. It was, however, impossible for us to cross a tributary of this river, which runs along the fallow land of the Rapahannock for six miles. There were no houses nearby, and the division was obliged to return to their old quarters.

JANUARY 11TH, 6 MILES.

I was obliged to go on to Orange Court House, as our provisions were giving out. I had to swim through the river with my horse; the water came above the saddle. I almost lost my servant at this occasion. He had been careless and was taken down the river by the current.

JANUARY 12TH, 15 MILES.

I procured two wagons which took the men through the river Rapid Anne, which had fallen considerably. The division marched to Orange Court House, where the greater part had to remain outdoors on account of too few houses.

JANUARY 14TH, 16 MILES.

We marched to the end of Orange County. The last quarters occupied were already in Albemarle County. The roads were very muddy and in the worst condition possible.

JANUARY 14TH, 16 MILES.

We went as far as the North Branch of the James River. I started early in the morning for Charlottesville to hunt quarters, in which attempt I was, however, unsuccessful. There were very few houses, and I could hardly get quarters for myself for the night.

JANUARY 15TH, 10 MILES.

The division left for Charlottesville, where the men got quarters in the woods. It was hardly possible for the officers to get a room in the hotel. The few houses in the place were still given up to the English officers, who did not know where else to go. All the officers of our 1st division had gone with the men to the barracks.

JANUARY 16TH, 6 MILES.

At last our difficult march was at an end, and I took the division to the barracks. Also the officers had to stay there, be-
cause they could not find any other places. I was lucky enough to find a quarter and returned to Charlottesville.

(707 miles.)

**January 17th.**

On the 17th of January the last division arrived also in the barracks. This ended the march of the army.

We have no right to complain of the treatment received during the march. Although we were refused quarters in some places, we were most the time well received. The officers were always treated with distinction. The commanders of the escorts left it entirely to the commanders of the divisions to decide the time of the march. They allowed the divisions to march as we thought best and had no objection to sending some of the men back, or to giving them permission to arrive later. Most of the time the escort only showed the way or assisted in getting quarters for our men, when we met with a refusal. We have, however, much cause to complain of the expenses during the march. We were often taken advantage of and could not help ourselves. In the first place, the judge often lives 5 to 6 miles away. And, even if we could have reached him, it would have done no good. The inhabitants of the province of Connecticut were the most reasonable ones, and lower classes in Virginia the worst. These presented the most outrageous bills. I had to pay $30 in paper money for two days board and lodging in Laisburg. I am sure that I had to spend at least 1000 paper dollars during the trip from Boston to Charlottesville. I had not been extravagant at all, and had even fared very poorly at times. The weather was not as unbearable as might have been expected in this season. We suffered more from wet weather than from the cold. It was never very cold, and the cold weather lasted never more than 45 days. During the last part of our march we had to pass over very bad roads, especially in Virginia, where the ground was often swampy. This caused the greatest difficulties, because the weather was warm and the roads in consequence soft. We were luckier than we expected to be in regard to desertion.

When we left Boston, we had good reason to fear that we would not be able to land here with one third of our men. However, only a few more than 400 deserted. We had very few sick men, and had to leave only two behind. This is remarkable, as we marched every day regardless of the weather. It was sometimes impossible to provide the men with shoes and stockings. Besides, they were not able to protect themselves against the cold, their clothes being much torn and ragged. Our men had to stand great many hardships, although everything was done for them that could be done. In Pennsylvania and other places with German inhabitants, we lost most of our men. They were persuaded to stay behind, and the girls did their best to keep them for husbands. Even the officers were not safe from such proposals, and I know of some to whom girls were offered with a fortune of $3000 to $4000.

After having gone through all the hardships of the march, we reached the climax of all bad things, when we reached the barracks at Charlottesville. They are 5 miles (taking the footpath) or 10 miles (taking the main road, from Charlottesville). They are built on a hill in the woods. There is only one house between Charlottesville and the barracks. The barracks are built in four rows in a square, each row consisting of 12 barracks. There are seven of these squares one after another, which makes altogether 336 barracks, 36 of which in the quarters of the German troops, were not intended to be built. The 12 barracks in each row are close together without space between. Each barrack is 24 feet long, and 14 feet wide, big enough to shelter 18 men.

The construction is so miserable that it surpasses all that you can imagine in Germany of a very poorly built log house. It is something like the following:

Each side is put up of 8 to 9 round fir trees, which are laid one on top the other, but so far apart that it is almost possible for a man to crawl through. At the ends where they join, they are indented, thus keeping them in place. The roof is made of round trees covered with split fir trees, intended to take the place.
of boards. These trees, most the time only one hand wide, make bad roofing, and the rain comes through everywhere. Heavy beams hold these so-called (meant-to-be) boards in place so that the wind does not blow them away. A hole is made in the middle of each hut, in which a door is fastened. (The door is put in in about the same manner in which we fix the door in pig pens.) There is not a single nail in the whole lot of barracks, except 5 or 6 in the doors. Everything is just put together without nails. Windows are superfluous, fresh air, rain having free passage. No chimney is needed for the same reason, and the fire is made in the middle of the floor. The people lie around it on the floor to warm themselves. This was the condition of the barracks when we moved in. The only difference was that most of them did not even have a roof. The first impression of the quarters was especially bad as it had been snowing hard when we arrived. A great number of our men preferred to camp out in the woods, where they could protect themselves better against the cold than in the barracks. Never shall I be able to forget this day, which was terrible in every way. Never have I seen men so discouraged and in such despair as ours, when tired and worn out from the long trip and the hardships, they had to seek shelter in the woods like wild animals. There were no barracks for the officers. According to the order from Congress, they were to take up their quarters in the houses whenever they liked. None of the English officers were therefore with their regiments. Most of our officers, however, stayed with their men. They did not care to leave them, besides having no other places to go. The English officers occupied all the houses near Charlottesville. They had arrived eight days sooner than we did.

The next morning our men started right away to improve their dwellings, although they lacked almost all tools. They filled the spaces with logs, built chimneys from wood, covering them thickly with glue, fixed up the roofs that they would not leak, and succeeded in making the barracks tight and fast, although it was impossible to make them comfortable.

The officers had their barracks improved also, and had another kind of loghouses put up with their own money. Our abode is now tolerable. Some of the officers went to live in a little town called Stanton, about 40 miles from the barracks. The commander of each regiment stayed with his men, also one captain and 10 officers. These are to change places after a time with those in the town. Our limits are much more extensive here than they had been near Boston. We have the freedom of three counties; Albemarle, Orange and Augusta. Each officer had to give his word of honor not to leave these counties. We have plenty of provisions, and everything is brought to us in abundance. The only trouble is that the people ask tremendous prices for them, especially for groceries, for instance, for one pound of coffee, 2 to 3s.; one pound of white sugar cost 6s.; brown sugar, 3s.; 1 bottle of wine (which is bad), 6s.; 1 quart of whisky, 5s.; one pound of butter 1s. to 4s., paper money. Cloth, linen and ready made garments are exceedingly expensive, being scarce besides. Paper money runs high here in exchange for gold or silver, and 1 guinea is worth 30s. in paper money. The only trouble is that we have not received gold since we left Boston, and have always been paid with paper money. One paper guinea is worth only 22s. The scarceness of gold is probably the cause of its increase in value. The officers as well as the men have suffered quite a loss through this way of payment; we often might have had 40s. or more during the march, if we had been paid in gold.

Immediately after my arrival in Charlottesville, I was introduced to the Clerk of the county of Albemarle by Col. Devenport, a friend of mine. As I was unable to find quarters anywhere, this man was kind enough to offer a room in his house. I accepted this offer because I had no other place to go. When we became better acquainted, he wished me to remain with him for the sake of my company, not because he wanted the money. In order to have some of my friends with me, I asked Lieutenant v. Burghsdorf to share my quarters. The amount we pay for them is, however, so very small that it can hardly be called payment. My host did not want to accept any money at all, but I refused to stay for nothing and compelled to ask at least a small sum.
We have a living room and a bedroom for ourselves, but take our meals with our host except in the morning when we breakfast alone. We have everything we need, even horses, should we care to go riding. For all this we do not pay more than $60—paper money, or 2 guineas a month, which is considered very cheap here.

The complaisance of my host and his nice wife will certainly do much to make our stay in Virginia a pleasant one. Almost all the other officers envy us.

Our host is a man of rank and has so much company that it is often a bore to me. Many a time I wished to be alone, but had the privilege only a few times during my stay with him. We live very high and no stranger, whether he comes to see our host or us, leaves the house without having dined with us. If he stays to stay over night, he is welcome. It has made the acquaintance of almost everybody of rank around here and received so many invitations that I could go visiting all summer, and not have any expenses whatever. I have accepted some of these invitations and have been received most cordially every time. I was never allowed to leave before 3-4 days, as much as I begged them to let me go. I appreciate my good fortune most, when I go to the barracks and see how my comrades have to live. They do not get half as much as I for a greater amount of money and their life is a great deal less pleasant. I have permission to go hunting through three counties, and everything that makes life comfortable and pleasant is at my disposal. I am in constant fear it cannot last long; I am so much more fortunate than others. In my capacity of adjutant of the regiment, I ought to have remained with the regiment at the barracks. However, I had to stay with Brigadier Specht to act as interpreter before General v. Riedesel arrived. General v. Riedesel was pleased with my services, and since I was by that time acquainted with all the people we had to deal with, he wanted me to remain with him to transact all business. It was agreeable to him that I should live in Charlottesville (no other German officer was there). He gave orders to another officer to do my work and I am quite free from duties of that sort. I get my pay, have little or nothing to do and live as I please.

The province of Virginia, although very hilly, has good, fertile soil, well suited for cultivating all sorts of plants and fruit. Wheat thrives especially well. During the last three years the harvest in this state has, however, been spoiled by a worm, (weevil), which eats the grain, and many a man lost as many as 1500 bushels in one year. Little cattle, barley and rye are found, but plenty of corn, the leaves of which are used in place of hay. They are picked while green and give excellent food for cattle. There is little hay and few pastures on account of the high mountains. All sorts of fruit grow in abundance, particularly peaches, which grow wild and are so plentiful that whisky is made of them and the pigs eat them. I have seen plantations where there were more than 100 peach-trees ruined by the super-abundance of fruit in the preceding year, all branches being broken to the ground by the too heavy load. All different kinds of fruit which we have at home, are also found. The only trouble is, that the people do not take the proper care of them. The chief product of Virginia is, as everybody knows, tobacco. The tobacco here has many leaves, and when it is properly pressed and a few years old, its quality equals that of the best tobacco anywhere. Besides tobacco much cotton is raised, which only suffers if the cold weather sets in too early. Rice is also grown, but not very much. The kernels never grow as big and nice as those farther south. The province of Virginia is the largest of all and the most thickly populated, however, not enough for its dimensions. Each plantation has so many acres that it is impossible to cultivate all the grounds. A man considers himself poor unless he has 4000-5000 acres in his plantation. There are even some plantations of 15,000 acres. Only a small part of the land is tilled, the rest is wooded. All the houses are therefore quite a distance apart, which gives the country an appearance of wilderness. Besides, everybody wants to have his house situated on a hill to get the breeze in summer. This removes the houses from the main road to such an extent that they are not visible from the road and if you want to find a certain house, you have
to trust to luck while following one of the narrow footpaths which cross the woods. The houses are not well built, most of the time put up of blocks of wood. They contain a few rooms and are one story high. Whoever lives in a better built house, must be a wealthy man and a man of rank (here called gentleman). Near the house of the owner are the abodes for the slaves. Only few negroes live together in these miserable little sheds, because they are very quarrelsome as a rule. There are few gardens, and landscape gardening is something extraordinary. All vegetables, etc., are planted in the fields which are fenced in, so they are as safe there as in a garden. The Virginians do not make a business of cattle raising. They pay, however, much attention to horse breeding and pride themselves on having the best riding horses. The horses are very high in price and sometimes cost as much as 6000 paper dollars. There are a great many pigs which furnish meat for the negroes, who seldom get any other meat but pork. As soon as the acorns and chestnuts are ripe, the pigs run out in the woods and mountains; nobody looks after them until fall when the owner has to go as far as 40 miles sometimes to take them home for slaughtering. Stags and deer are plentiful, hares also, but they are small and very much like rabbits. They are not considered any good. There is much wild fowl, especially pheasants and partridges, which are smaller than ours. Wild turkeys are either shot or caught in traps. They are much bigger than our domestic turkeys, but firm and tasty. There are also plenty of wild ducks and geese around the tributaries of the St. James river. We have two tributaries in our neighborhood. The climate of Virginia is considered healthy, although the weather is very changeable and in winter seldom cold for any length of time. The summers are very hot and would be unbearable, if there was not so much wind which cools the air. The weather since our arrival is considered extraordinarily good, and everybody says that it never was like this before. The month of January ended with very pleasant days, and almost all through February we had the most delightful spring weather. (This month is generally very cold with plenty of snow.) I saw peach-trees in full bloom in the open fields during February, also cherry trees. On many trees the leaves are already out (March 16th) and it is uncomfortably warm for walking. If cold weather should set in, or snow fall, as everybody expects, it is certain that the branches of the peach trees will not break this year from too heavy a load of fruit. The beginning of spring is much more beautiful here than in New England, where spring is hardly noticeable. There the hot weather commences immediately after the cold. The warm days, which are so delightful here, are entirely missing. The spring here is as pleasant as it ever can be in Germany.

Although there are not many mosquitos in the upper part of Virginia as near the seashore, we are much, if not more, annoyed by another kind of vermin. This is an insect about the shape, color and size of a bedbug, which is found in the woods. There are so many of them, that it is impossible to escape them. This insect digs its head so tight into the skin, that the head will not come out when the insect is removed. Its bite is hardly noticeable at first, but hurts much after a time. These insects trouble us a great deal, but we are told that during July and August another smaller kind appears, which is much worse. One may find 6000 to 8000 of them all over his feet and legs in a short time. Their bite causes the feet to swell at once and hurts considerably. The only preventative is fumigating the stockings and trousers with tobacco before going out.

There are plenty of snakes, the bite of which is not fatal except that of the rattlesnake. This snake is, however, seldom found near houses.

All white people in Virginia live in great style; the work is done entirely by the slaves. A man who owns even a small plantation keeps a white man as overseer. His duty is to make the slaves work. He also punishes them whenever he thinks it necessary. One overseer has sometimes 100 and more slaves to look after. The slaves seldom get anything else to eat than bread made of corn. They prepare this bread themselves, baking it on an iron shovel over an open fire. They are very poorly clad, almost half naked. The slaves quarrel a good deal among themselves in spite of all their misery. For this reason not more
than one or two live together. It is necessary to threaten them with severe punishment for not keeping peace. Every master has the right to sell his slaves whenever he pleases. Marriage cannot be legal for this reason, and the slaves only live together as man and wife. As soon as a couple has made up their minds on this point, the man goes to his master to tell him about it. Permission is then granted for building a hut. Here they live together as long as they like. Sometimes the man belongs to one master, while the woman is owned by another. The children always belong to the master of the mother, and he can sell them if he likes. Slavery is even extended to illegitimate children who have to serve as slaves for 21 years before they are free. They are sold by the county ship for this length of time for the benefit of the county.

**Indentured Servants.**

There is still another kind of slaves. This kind is made up of the people who are sold to the ships by kidnappers or of those who sell themselves in Europe in order to get free passage to America. These are sold by the ship's captains at their arrival at a high price to anyone who wants them. The time for serving is set by the government according to the sum paid, sometimes 4 or 5 years, and even 10 years if the captain had asked a very high price. During my stay here, I have met many of these people, men as well as women, who had not served out their time. They are generally better treated than the negroes, sometimes very well. If they behave very well, it happens that they are set at liberty before their time is up. I have also met some slaves, who were born free in America, but were sold by their parents for a certain number of years. This is permitted by law. The master has the right to whip and punish a slave as much as he likes, no limit is fixed by the law. However, the master will receive severe punishment should he kill a slave or wound him mortally. He may even be imprisoned for life, but will never be condemned to death. The import of the negroes is now forbidden by law. This causes the prices of the slaves to go up.

A healthy strong negro of about 30 years old, costs from 1500 to 2000 pounds. A woman of the same age, able to weave or spin, brings the same price. They are paid for in proportion to their age and strength. I have seen a free girl, 6 years old, sold at 600 pounds. At the sale they are examined by the purchaser exactly like cattle. They must walk up and down for him, move their limbs and do everything they are asked to do, so he can see if they are capable of work. It is terrible to see these slaves say good-bye to their comrades and relations, sometimes parents or wives, when sold to a master living in another province, and when there is no prospect of seeing their dear ones again. Young white men have frequently entered into relationship with black girls. Their children are called mulattoes. They are mostly well mannered and you may find real pretty girls among them. Some gentlemen have only mulatto slaves on their plantation, because they are brighter and better mannered than the real negroes.

The free men in Virginia are a lazy lot, who expect their slaves to do all the work for them. The lower class of white people is very grasping and apt to impose upon strangers. The wealthy and educated people of rank (gentlemen) are almost all reasonable in what they ask and hospitable to the highest degree towards strangers. Any gentleman, be he a native of the country, or a stranger, known to them or not, can be sure of a warm reception in their houses as a guest for a few days, without ever being asked to pay the smallest amount. The master of the house would even consider the offer of payment an insult. In short, a Virginian gentleman is a social, courteous, good creature, who has only the one fault, that he is too fond of gambling. It is best never to join him at cards, especially, as he never plays for a small stake. Sometimes the amount gained in a short time is as much as 2000 to 3000 rlh. There are few men who manage their own estates. This work is left to their overseers, who generally take advantage of this fact to such an extent that they are able to buy a plantation after a while, thus becoming gentlemen themselves. All those, who look after the management of their own plantations and are besides economical, become rich.
men, if they are not rich to begin with. All an owner of a plantation has to do to get rich, is to look after the work himself. The women are a great deal more industrious. A gentleman's wife considers it highly honorable to do some of the work herself. She sees to it that all clothes for the family are made at home by the negroes. This can be done very easily, as cotton goods are very suitable for fall and spring wear. Cotton is just as easily woven as linen. Sometimes hemp and cotton are woven together. This makes a warm material for winter.

Since the war commenced much more is paid for weaving than formerly. The price for a negro, who can weave well, has gone up considerably. Even ticking is woven now in pretty patterns. It is considered a thing to be ashamed of, if not all cotton and linen goods needed in the house are woven at home. Although much cotton cloth is manufactured it is very high in price. The women here deserve to be highly respected for their industrious tendencies. They are quite the opposite of those in New England, and although not as pretty as those, as a rule, they are much more polite, and better mannered, also more courteous towards strangers.

Although this report of our march to Virginia is rather short, it will serve to show how it was accomplished. I did not write more fully, because, in the first place, the letter would have been very thick and might for that reason have missed its destination. In the second place, I have not had time to arrange the notes of my diary drawn up in a hurry to provide a more interesting report.

Charlottesville, Virginia, March 16, 1779.

Richmond, March 7, 1779.

In regard to the particularly good weather during February, I wish to add that the same changed suddenly. We had some hard frost at night in April, which ruined all the fruit. After that, the weather became warm again, and the trees have all their foliage now. The days were often as hot as in July at home, but towards the end of April it turned cold again. The leaves of many trees, and in fact the whole trees were frozen. Green peas, strawberries, all fruits, cabbage and green vegetables, are dead. This cold spell did not, however, include the whole province, but covered about twenty miles in the direction of Williamsburg. Some of the higher situated plantations near Charlottesville were not touched in the same degree. We have now nice warm weather. It is, however, very dry and nothing will grow in the gardens.

Richmond, where I am at present, is a pretty little town of about 100 houses, most of which are stores. The chief article of trade is tobacco, brought here from all parts of the province. From here it is shipped down the St. James River to the sea. On account of the late disturbances, not many shipments are made at present and an astonishing amount of tobacco is stored here. I believe there are more than 10,000 to 12,000 large barrels of it ready for shipment, each of which contains 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of tobacco. The price is at present 50 to 60 £ per pound, sometimes 1 guinea and 5-6 shillings gold per 100 pounds. That is for the best quality. Richmond is situated in the most beautiful country you can imagine, on the St. James River near the fall, which is, however, not very high. For 6 miles up, near Charlottesville, the water runs over rocks with great noise. It is impossible for even a canoe to go up stream. Below the fall the river is navigable for big canoes, holding about 3-4 tons of tobacco.

The country here is flat toward the sea and well cultivated. There are many beautiful plantations and fine houses, the owners of which are all wealthy people. Williamsburg, where I intend to go for a few days, is 60 miles from here. The governor lives there and the council of the province assembles there at this time of the year. Two-masted vessels can go up the river as far as Richmond. There are no rocks and cliffs up to this place. Bigger vessels can come up as far as 20 miles from here, which fact makes this city very well suited for business transactions. The trade, however, does not amount to much, because the imports and exports of goods are very few.
[ADDITIONAL MATTER]\* 

Ticonderoga, July 12th 1777.


By Brig. Gen. Hamilton,

Six of the Artillery at Mount Independance are to mount daily with the 6th Regim. et one of the six detached to the three Gun battery.

The 6th Regiment et Prince Fredericks will prepare three rounds p. man of practice cartridge for the number they will have under Arms tomorrow evening.

Mr. Commissary Clarke will appoint a Commissary solely for giving Provisions to the Troops, Hospital and Prisoners at Mount Independance.

The Prisoners are not to be taken out to work on that side without the knowledge of the Captain for the day and then a certain proportion to be left at home to look for the rest—

Mr. Commissary Clarke will also appoint a Commissary for the Ticonderoga side, who will also victual the Prisoners.

A number of horses will set out for the Army at Skeneborough to-morrow morning at Daybreak—an Escort of a Captain, Two Subalterns and a hundred men with Arms must go with them to Huberton, where the late action happened, an like Escort from the Germans will be ready there, to receive them and then the Ticonderoga one to return.

Detail for the Escort:

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<th>6th Regim.</th>
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<th>1 Capt.</th>
<th>1 Sub.</th>
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<th>2 Corp.</th>
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<th>45 Priv.</th>
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<td>Pr. Fredericks Reg.</td>
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<td>Kickmann, M. Br.</td>
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<td>4 Corp.</td>
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<td>100 Priv.</td>
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Note: The Escort to take three days Provisions with them. That part of the Escort from Prince Fredericks Regiment to be at the Sergeants Guard in the Lines on the other side of the bridge, by day break in the morning and the horses will go over at that time.

\*What follows is printed as it stands in the manuscript with the faulty English intact. The Tables which precede this in the M.S. have been placed at the end of the Journal.