

Appendix D

The following text covers written correspondence, orders and reports relating to the Battle of Rhode Island, found in the George Washington Papers. The relevant writings have been studied and compiled below by Jessica Analoro. Section I lists and summarizes these writings, while Section II displays images of some of the more significant documents and those not fully described in Section I.

George Washington Papers

Section I: Papers Relevant to the Battle of Rhode Island

Entry by Alphabetical Order	Brief of Transcription (Extracting Information of Rhode Island relevance)
1 st Rhode Island Regiment, 1778, List of Officers	See Section II
American Intelligence, August 1778, British Navy Off Rhode Island	See Section II
Continental Army Officers to Charles Hector, Comte d’Estaing, August 22, 1778	See a Section II
George Washington, January 1, 1778, <i>Plan for Arrangement of the Army of the Campaign of 1778</i>	See Section II
George Washington, July 12, 1778, General Orders	(Note 21 of the entry highlighted), Liet. Ebenezer West of Second RI Regiment; Ordering the sick to be brought to King’s Ferry; wagons provided.
George Washington to Caleb Brewster, August 8, 1778,	George Washington asks Caleb Brewster (<i>member of Culper spy ring; carried messages from Setauket NY, NYC and Long Island</i>) to gain intelligence of movement of enemy ships sailing from “the hook” as it is pertinent to the troops at Rhode Island.
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d’Estaing, July 14, 1778	George Washington receiving news of d’Estaing’s arrival on the coast. Informing him to discuss means of communication with his camp, with Col. Laurens; establishing “conventional signals” and such.
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d’Estaing, July 15, 1778	George Washington providing d’Estaing with livestock, and informs him that any other supplies needed will be provided accordingly.

George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, July 17, 1778	<p>Camp at Haverstraw Bay (New York)</p> <p>Responding to previous letters received by d'Estaing. Provides d'Estaing with his full confidence in his duties. Informing him of Lt. Col. Hamilton to better explain plans and such, in person, rather through letter. Also sends to him Lt. Col. Fleury, who is to provide knowledge o the coast/harbors.</p>
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, July 18, 1778	<p>From Camp Haverstraw</p> <p>George Washington sending Captain William Dobbs, to assist in knowledge of coast/harbors, in particular that of New York.</p>
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, July 22, 1778	<p>Commenting on sending reinforcements to General Sullivan. (On Aug. 26, d'Estaing sent a letter to Congress stating that as a result of poor information, sailors and row boats were lost in the effort of going through the Shewsbury River)</p>
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, July 26, 1778	<p>Informing D'Estaing that General Greene will be delivering the letter; ensures him of his abilities and his knowledge of his home state of Rhode Island, in the assistance with the engagement.</p>
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, August 8, 1778	<p>Information regarding the possibility of Lord Howe attacking the Rhode Island regiments. In the letter GW does not seem to think it probable Howe would do so.</p> <p>* Note 31 states that the original draft contained information of Lord Howe's sailing from Sandy Hook. Actual extracts of the letter are quotes in Washington's letter to John Laurens on Aug. 8 and subsequent letter to Congress on August 9.</p>
George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, August 12, 1778	<p>See Section II</p>
George Washington to Continental Congress, July 12, 1778,	<p>Note 25, it is noted that on July 11, John Laurens wrote, "Congress have directed me to propose for your Excellency's consideration an attack by Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing upon the British ships of War and Transports in the Harbor of Rhode Island, by which possession of a safe port may be gained, and the retreat of the British forces in the Island be cut off, as an alternative to a hazardous or ineligible attempt upon the British squadron within Sandy Hook."</p> <p>Laurens asking GW permission for d'Estaing to attack British ships in Newport Harbor.</p>

George Washington to Continental Congress, August 7, 1778,	Major Gibbs sent to Rhode Island; has received no word from Gen. Sullivan, cannot report to Congress of what was going on in the North East. *Note 29- d’Estaing wrote to Washington on August 3, dating his arrival in Rhode Island, burning 3 British frigates and his position against the enemy. Liet. Col. Laurens wrote on Aug. 4, a letter from Providence, detailing the occurrences from July 25.
George Washington to Continental Congress, August 9, 1778,	Included a letter from General Maxwell, in which he reiterates a letter from General Sullivan- Lord Howe sails from the Hook and is avoiding d’Estaing’s fleet.
George Washington to Continental Congress, August 19, 1778,	No word had been heard from d’Estaing, as he was out with his fleet fighting off the British. In Sullivan’s letter, he requests making an attack but was declined.
George Washington to Continental Congress, August 24, 1778,	General Sullivan recount of d’Estaing’s arrival (letter not in Washington papers, but in papers of continental congress), and reports of the damage to the French fleet as a result of the storm ; also his desire to go to Boston, but Green, Lafayette and John Langdon were asked to persuade him against it. *Note 84- D’Estaing’s letter to Sullivan on August 21, was sent by Sullivan to Washington- d’Estaing states his departure for Boston, and his inability to leave him troops; the King ordered him not to risk his fleet; John Laurens sent Washington a letter on August 23, telling him of d’Estaing’s plans
George Washington to Continental Congress, August 25, 1778	The aims at Rhode Island have changed; how to move forward must be decided- whether to continue the siege, employ immediate attack or commit to a retreat.
George Washington to Continental Congress, September 4, 1778,	Recounting to the Continental Congress of the events that occurred in Rhode Island, and the issues that may have arisen with D’Estaing departing to Boston; hoping that rumors of the British leaving for Halifax; references General Sullivan
George Washington to Ezekiel Cheever, August 31, 1778,	Received information that Clinton and Cornwallis were transporting troops eastward; infers that this was to assist Rhode Island, but after the French left, they diverted attention elsewhere; warning Cheever that if any word of British on the Connecticut coast, then to hide artillery stores.

George Washington to Horatio Gates, July 3, 1778	GW reports 245 casualties against the enemy in the action on June 28 (Monmouth Courthouse at Monmouth New Jersey); reports a gathering of 100 prisoners.
George Washington to James Clinton, July 31, 1778	
George Washington to James M. Varnum, July 21, 1778	Orders James M. Varnum (brigadier general) to command Col. Livingston/Sherburne's and Webb's regiment. Provides a list of places, including several in Rhode Island (Coventry, Providence) *special note towards providence, instructs him on his arrival to be under the command of general Sullivan.
George Washington to Jeremiah Olney, July 21, 1778	Ordering Jeremiah Olney (Rhode Island regiment) to march with Col. Angells to Providence (route provided).
George Washington to Jeremiah Powell, August 2, 1778	Letter to Jeremiah Powell (Massachusetts Senate), saying General Glover's brigade was detached to Rhode Island (with an intended attack on the enemy) George Washington requests recruits from the state.
George Washington to John Glover, July 23, 1778	Asks John Glover (Brigadier General-from Marblehead, Mass.) to march to Providence. A hurried note, asking his immediate assistance.
George Washington to John Laurens, July 22, 1778-1799	Asking Laurens to assist d'Estaing in safely getting his ship through British forces, preventing the landing of the French forces; suggests men being sent to Long Island to destroy enemy resources (cattle, horses, etc.); cutting off communication between British forces In regards to Rhode Island, deciding whether to attack the enemy fleet as it departs from 'the hook' Suggests an attempt upon Halifax following Rhode Island
George Washington to John Laurens, August 8, 1778	Informs Laurens that Howe had left 'the hook' and departed to Rhode Island on August 7. Said, "no troops nor transports were thought to be with them" GW advises that if d'Estaing had not already done so, to employ light cruisers off Rhode Island to meet enemy forces before they arrive at Rhode Island.
George Washington to John Sullivan, July 17, 1778	Informing Sullivan of D'Estaing's arrival on the coast off Sandy Hook (fleet of 12 ships of the line and 4 frigates). Expects at this point an attack on either New York or Rhode Island; states they are prepared for an attack at New York, but need more preparations for one at Rhode Island; Requests Sullivan to immediately begin applying for recruits in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut- 5000 men total- in order to at least be superior by land, to counter the British sea strength -requesting Sullivan to engage pilots informed of Newport harbor, to be knowledgeable of certain signals in order for Sullivan to be aware of the French Admiral's arrival

	-GW in a disappointing tone towards Sullivan at the end of the letter, "As I have heard from you but once or twice since your arrival at Rhode Island, I am much at a loss for the situation of matters in that quarter."
George Washington to John Sullivan, July 22, 1778, Letter	Reiterate instructions of previous letter (July 17) and to be prepared for D'Estaing's arrival at any point. GW sent 2 brigades as reinforcements to RI
George Washington to John Sullivan, July 27, 1778, Letter	<p>Informs Sullivan that he has sent Nathanael Greene to assist in the Rhode Island enterprise, with the formation of two divisions, one directed by Greene and one by Lafayette, and Sullivan having general command.</p> <p>Informs Sullivan that there is a slight probability that upon D'Estaing's arrival, that he may dispatch troops on land to assist, but it is solely up to him the specifics and to whom he assists; suggests cooperation and harmony</p>
George Washinton to John Sullivan, July 28, 1778	In regards to reinforcements being sent to Rhode Island; informs Sullivan he believes his estimates of the number of British forces are not accurate
George Washington to John Sullivan, July 31, 1778	<p>at this point D'Estaing had not yet arrived- based on letter from Sullivan on the 27th of July)</p> <p>-GW could not afford any more reinforcements, as he was close to the enemy himself</p>
George Washington to John Sullivan, August 4, 1778	<p>D'Estaing's fleet finally arrived at this point</p> <p>John Sullivan had not reported the number of enemy ships in the harbor/reaction to the French arrival</p> <p>-asks Sullivan to keep him up to date and inform him of his day-to-day operations; needs to know an estimated number at Rhode Island in order to judge those remaining in New York</p>
George Washington to John Sullivan, August 16, 1778	Again requesting Sullivan, more urging him, to report everything to him.
George Washington to Jonathan Trumbull, July 18, 1778,	Informing Trumbull of D'Estaing's arrival at Sandy Hook (16 ships total); British fleet are also at the Hook; believing the Americans have the advantage; have also informed Rhode Island and Massachusetts of the situation- the vastness of the French fleet will force the British to stay together as one.
George Washington to Jonathan Trumbull, July 28, 1778	D'Estaing's arrival at Newport; believes it will be a success overall; unsure if D'Estaing will divide his fleet as Washington suggested; compared to New York, the situation in Rhode Island was not as pressing
George Washington to Marquis de Lafayette, July 22, 1778,	Instructing Lafayette to have command of Glover/Varnum brigades/and under Henry Jackson and lead them to RI where he would be under command of Gen. Sullivan, who has command of the expedition agst Newport; If Layfayette, on

	the way, hears word that the British evacuate RI, he is to countermarch;
George Washington to Marquis de Lafayette, July 27, 1778,	Gen. Greene is to assist in the expedition agst RI, dividing all American troops (continental, state and militia) into two detachments, one commanded by Greene, and one by Lafayette;
George Washington to Marquis de Lafayette, July 31, 1778,	As of the 27 th , he had not heard of D’Estaing’s arrival on Newport Harbor; apologizes for not being able to send more Continental soldiers- force on New York is more prominent;
George Washington to Marquis de Lafayette, July 31, 1778,	Lafayette arrival at Saybrook, next stop Providence.
George Washington to Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, August 10, 1778	Thanking him for Lafayette agreeing to assist/take command in Rhode Island
George Washington to Marquis de Lafayette, September 25, 1778.	Thanking Lafayette for his service in Rhode Island; *Notes a captain of French artillery/volunteer in Continental Army, who lost his right arm in action at Quaker Hill *
George Washington to Nathanael Greene, August 8, 1778	Gen. Greene arrived at Providence (4 th); informing Greene of Gen. Maxwell’s account of Howe sailing from Sandy Hook with armed Vessels; reasons behind departure unsure/whether they are assisting in the expedition in Rhode Island is unsure
George Washington to Nathanael Greene, September 1, 1778,	Discussing the matter of which D’Estaing departed from Newport Harbor; not picking a side- recognizing there are arguments for and against the departure; worries concern distrust between America and the French- asking Greene to attempt to ease tensions & reconcile differences; discussing possible routes to go forth in regard to the “eastward situation”
George Washington to Peter Muhlenberg, August 4, 1778,	This letter is the same as that written to Brig. Gen. James Clinton, July 31, 1778, <i>q. v.</i> ¹⁶ Note 16: Contemporary copy in an unknown hand.]”
George Washington to Silas Deane, September 2, 1778, Letter, From the Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 3b Varick Transcripts.	*note 71 General Sullivan’s acct on 29 th , British attacked him on retreat, forced to leave the field in “disorder”; could not discern whose loss/gain
George Washington to Thomas Tillotson, July 26, 1778,	Requesting a field hospital for the troops under Sullivan
George Washington to William Maxwell, August 4, 1778,	As D’Estaing arrived in RI, George Washington is attempting at seeking out intelligence from Maxwell, esp. in

	Staten Island- whether the British seem to be gathering on ships or moving towards NY
George Washington to William Maxwell, August 31, 1778.	Asking for immediate intelligence about the certainty of the enemy sailing to Newport- whose command their under, number of ships, artillery, etc.
John Sullivan, August 24, 1778, <i>Rhode Island Campaign General Orders</i>	See Section II
John Sullivan, August 26, 1778, <i>Rhode Island Campaign,</i>	See Section II
John Sullivan, August 31, 1778, <i>Casualty Report</i>	See Section II
John Sullivan to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, July 25, 1778	See Section II
Nathanael Greene to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, August 21, 1778	See Section II
Rhode Island War Council to George Washington, <i>Proceedings at Providence Rhode Island,</i> January 15, 1778	See Section II
Solomon Southwick to George Washington, <i>Report on Commissary Assistants in Rhode Island,</i> May 26, 1778.	See Section II

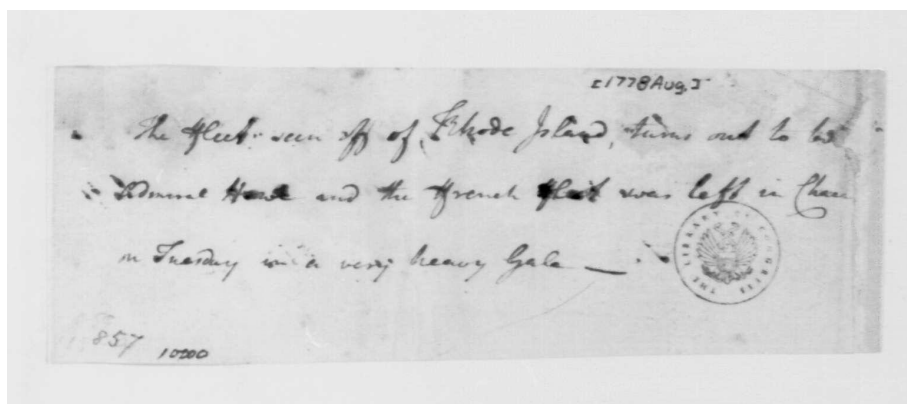
Section II: Document Images

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Vacancy</u>	<u>Date of Com^{ce}</u>
Christopher Greene	Colonel	Jan ^y 1 st 1777
Samuel Ward	1 st Col ^l	May 26 th 1778
Benjamin Tlapp	Major	d ^o d ^o Capt ^d d ^o
Elijah Lewis	Capt ^t	d ^o
Thomas Cole	d ^o	d ^o
John Dexter	d ^o	d ^o
Thomas Arnold	d ^o	March 21 st 1777
John Holden	d ^o	Oct ^r 10 th 1777
Edward Stearn	d ^o	May 26 th 1778
Joseph Arnold	Capt ^t Lieut ^t	June 1 st 1778
Daniel Pierce	Lieut ^t	Feb ^r 11 th 1777
Ephraiah Brown	d ^o	d ^o d ^o
Robert Rogers	d ^o	d ^o 19 th
David Johnson	d ^o	d ^o d ^o
Elias Thomson	d ^o	d ^o d ^o
Enoch Stanton	d ^o	d ^o d ^o
Charles Pierce	d ^o	Jan ^y 1 st 1778
John Cooke	d ^o	March 15 th 1777

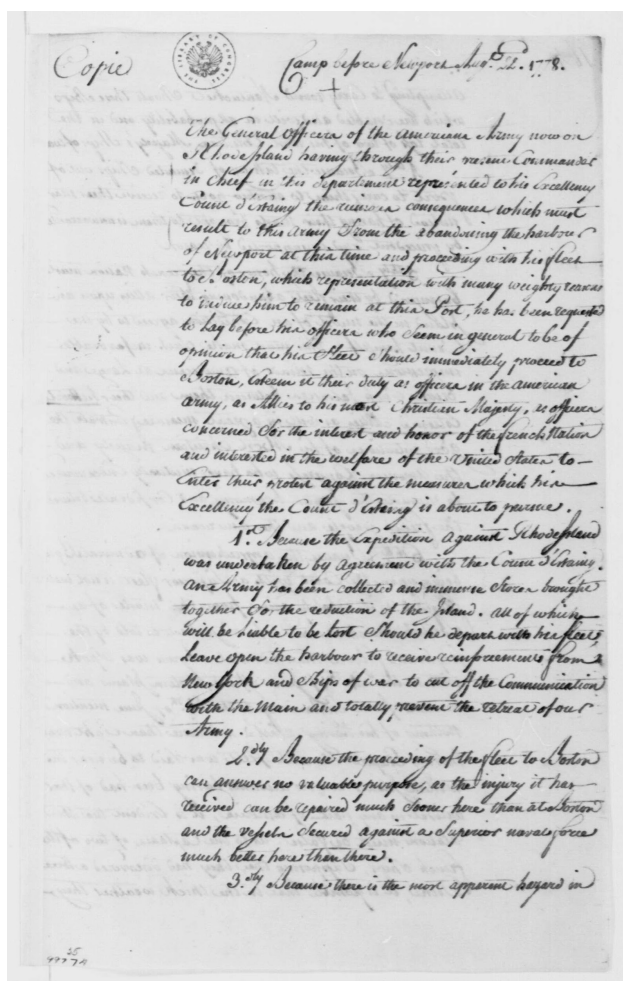
N.B. Lieut Rogers has resigned since the arrangement
 was last sent forward

9572

1st Rhode Island Regiment, 1778, List of Officers, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.



American Intelligence, August 1778, British Navy Off Rhode Island, Library of Congress, George Washington Papers 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.



Continental Army Officers to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, August 22, 1778, Letter of protest, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

Head Quarters White
Plains Aug. 5 P.M. 1778
Of York P.M.

dated of the 10th
I have just received a second letter
from General Mifflin, confirming the intelligence
of the departure of the British fleet from the Hook,
with some further particulars, which it may be
useful or ~~useful~~ satisfactory to you to know — an extract
from which I do myself the honor to inclose. ~~With~~
The state of the winds for two or three days
past ~~induced~~ ^{made} me to hope this communication
may not arrive too late. With the most ardent
wishes for your success and the sincere respect
I have the honor to be
Yours truly
G. W.

His Excellency
Count d'Estaing

1778 G 2-1-1

George Washington to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, August 12, 1778, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

24 Aug¹

The General cannot help lamenting the sudden & unexpected departure of the French Fleet as he feels it has a tendency to discourage some who place great dependence upon the assistance of it - that can by no means support the Army or any part of it in the least endangered by this movement - the Enemy now on the Island are far inferior to the Army in Numbers and are so sensible of their inferiority that nothing can tempt them to an attack. This superiority we shall maintain as long as the Spirit and Ardour of Americans continue to be the same as it was at the commencement of the Enterprise unless the Enemy receive a strong Reinforcement - this is the only Event which can oblige us to abandon any part of the Island we are now possessed of, and this Event can take place in an Instant - A considerable Force will be required for a Fleet to come into the Harbour, come to an Anchor & land a Body of Troops sufficient to make the Number of the Enemy equal to ours, the Genl. spurs the Army he has taken into Consideration Every event that can possibly happen so it has given in such a manner that in case of the most disagreeable Event (viz) that of a Retreat should take place it can be done with the utmost Safety, he is fully sensible of the Value those brave Officers & Soldiers he has the Honour to command are to America and is determined that no such Steps shall make a Sacrifice of them - at the same time he wishes them to place a proper Confidence in him as their Com^d in Chief whose Duty it is to attend to their Safety - he yet hopes the Event will prove America able to procure that by our Arms.

John Sullivan, August 24, 1778, *Rhode Island Campaign General Orders*, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

given
 26 Aug^r
 Col^o & M^o Angell May^r Keller
 O. Wright May^r Hardy -
 The Gen^l having secured his heavy Cloak, & pro-
 vided a safe and easy retreat for his Army in case
 of Misfortune, thinks proper to inform the way that
 he has the strongest reason to expect before any
 Reinforcements arrive to oblige us to quit our present
 position that the French Fleet will return
 to cooperate with us in the reduction of the
 Island - It having been supposed by some
 persons that by the Orders of the 24th the
 Comm^o in Chief meant to intimate that the
 Departure of the French Fleet was owing to
 fixed determination not to assist in the pre-
 sent Enterprise - As the Gen^l would not wish
 to give the least colour to ungenerous & illib-
 eral minds to make such unfair Interpretations
 he thinks it necessary to say that as he could
 not possibly be acquainted with the Orders of
 the French Admiral he could not determine
 whether the removal of the Fleet was absolutely
 necessary or not & therefore did not mean to in-
 sure an Act which the Admiral's Orders might
 render absolutely necessary: he however hopes
 that the speedy return of the Fleet will show
 their attention & regard to the Alliance formed
 between us, and add to the Obligations which
 the Americans are already under to the French
 Nation.
 However modifying the departure of
 the French Fleet was to us at such time of Expectation
 we ought not too suddenly to renounce the Movement
 9722

John Sullivan, August 26, 1778, *Rhode Island Campaign*, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

1778 Aug 31 J

A Return of the Killed Wounded and missing of the Army under the Command of
the Hon^{ble} Maj: Gen^l Sullivan in the Action of the 29 Aug^r 1778

Killed. Wounded Missing

Corps

Col^l Larimer adjuant Corps
Col^l Livingston light Corps
Gen^l Varnum's Brigade
Gen^l Glover's Regt
Gen^l Canale's Regt
Col^l Connor's Green Regt
Gen^l Lovell's Brigade
Gen^l Titcomb's Regt
Col^l Connor's Brown Regt
Gen^l Lytle's Regt

Colts	Inf	Regts	Coys	Art	Colts	Inf	Regts	Coys	Art	Colts	Inf	Regts	Coys	Art	Total
			2	0				7	28					1	3
			2	1	5			4	5	16					9
				3	1			2	19						1
			1	2				1	16						4
				1					11						10
				1	2				9						11
				2	1	1	1	1	13						1
									1						
								1	4						5
			4	3	23	2	1	0	13	48				2	42
									</						

John Sullivan, August 31, 1778, *Casualty Report*, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

My dear Sir


Head Quarters, Providence 25 July 1778 29

Though I feel myself exceeding happy in having so
able & experienced an Officer as the Count d'Estaing to co-operate with
the Forces I have the Honor to command in reducing the common Enemy,
and though I already anticipate the loss of victory from the strength of
your Fleet, the zeal of your Troops and the Ardor of my own, yet
it becomes my Duty to inform you of every important Event which
has already happened or may probably have happened in the course of our
Work to reduce the Enemy. General Washington's Letter of the 17th
Inst. notifying me that there was at least a Probability of your
Excellency being disappointed in your Design against the Enemy's
Fleet at New York for Want of a sufficient Depth of Water to come
at them and that in Case of Success you would operate in this
Quarters did not arrive till the 22nd Inst. after which the following
Order for the Attempt I which notified me of your Excellency's
having sailed from Sandy Hook was handed me by the General, Ad-
miral. It is to commence the 28th at 10 O'clock. All that General I had before
thunder standing Force, & scarcity a sufficiency of provisions for them I
was under no Apprehensions of such an Attempt in this Quarter. As to
to all this the Enemy in their Descent on the 25th of May last had
carried almost all the Batts prepared for a Descent. But as the first
Notice arose from natural & necessary Causes which could not have been
foreseen I have and ever Endeavor to prevent your Excellency being
delayed in your Design. I have forwarded the Vitals who will wait
their signal at Point Judith. I have also collected a considerable

702 A

John Sullivan to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, July 25, 1778, letter, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799: Series 4, General Correspondence. 1697-1799.

L 1778-89 213

 I have several matters to recommend to your Excellency's consideration before you take your final Resolution for quitting this Harbour.

The expedition against Rhode Island was undertaken upon another consideration than that of the French fleet & Troops acting in conjunction with the American Troops.

There has been a great expense and much distress brought upon the Country in calling the Militia together at this busy season of the Year. A force nearly sufficient for the reduction of the place is now collected and all the necessary apparatus provided for subduing the Garrison. If the expedition ~~should~~ fails for want of the countenance of the Fleet and the Troops on Board. It will produce great discontent and ^{among} murmuring the People.


The Garrison is important, the reduction almost certain. The influence it would have upon the British ^{at} ~~the~~ Rheticus will be very considerable.

9469A

Nathanael Greene to Charles Hector, Comte d'Estaing, August 21, 1778, Letter, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

State of Rhode-Island &c.
 In Council of War. Providence —
 Janry 15th 1778.

Sir.



We had the Honor of receiving your Excellency's favor of the 29th Ultimo, enclosing a return of the Rhode Island Regiments; it gives us very sensible Pain, when we consider the deficiency in our Battalions, and how impracticable it is for us at present to remedy it. — We have ever esteemed it of the highest and most important consequence to have the Continental Battalions complete, for which Purpose we have exerted our utmost abilities in order to effect it, but the measures have proved abortive. — The Reason is obvious, for in Dec^r 1776 the Enemy took possession of about one Third part of our little State, with a very strong Naval and Land force, fixed themselves in the center of our Country, which obliged us immediately to take measures for securing that Part which remained in our


His Excellency Gen^l Washington. Deponson

Rhode Island War Council to George Washington, *Proceedings at Providence Rhode Island*, January 15, 1778, Letter, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.

C 1778 May 26

*Return of Assistants appointed by Solomon Southwick,
Dep^t. Commissary General of Issues, State of Rhode Island, &c*

<i>When appointed</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Stations</i>	<i>Places of Residence</i>
<i>March 1 1778</i>	<i>James Wallace</i>	<i>Providence</i>	<i>Providence</i>
<i>April 1</i>	<i>Jeremiah Child</i>	<i>Liveston</i>	<i>Little Compton</i>
<i>Ditto 1</i>	<i>Stephen Smith</i>	<i>Bristol</i>	<i>Bristol</i>
<i>Ditto 1</i>	<i>Charles Lippitt</i>	<i>Warwick</i>	<i>Crane Stone</i>
<i>Ditto 1</i>	<i>Stephen Mumfords</i>	<i>East Greenwich</i>	<i>East Greenwich</i>
<i>Ditto 1</i>	<i>Joseph B. Taylor</i>	<i>North Kingstown</i>	<i>North Kingstown</i>
<i>May 14</i>	<i>Joseph Gardner</i>	<i>Peter's Ferry, Swaney</i>	<i>Providence</i>

His Excellency

George Washington Esq.
Commander in Chief over the Forces
of the United States of America

Solⁿ Southwick, Dep^t. Comm^r. of Issues

9085

Solomon Southwick to George Washington, *Report on Commissary Assistants in Rhode Island*, May 26, 1778, Letter, From Library of Congress, George Washington Papers 1741-1799, Series 4, General Correspondence, 1697-1799.