



WINTER, 1964

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# MILITARY

## Collector & Historian

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### DRESS AND EQUIPMENT OF PULASKI'S INDEPENDENT LEGION

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It is not the intention of the authors to give a history of the Legion,<sup>1</sup> however much it may be wanting, but to offer the results of their joint research on the Legion in the quartermaster and ordnance records, and the headquarters correspondence of the Continental Army. As will be evident, the material which follows is not only fragmentary, but, in spite of its volume and detail, has too many gaps to permit a complete reconstruction of the Legion's appearance. With respect to the Legion, the authors believe they have exhausted the resources in the Washington, D. C. area, and hope this article will elicit future contributions based upon research in other localities. We have retained as much as possible, the original style, spelling, and punctuation in the quoted materials.

Although the subject of this paper is the legion of horse and foot raised by Count Pulaski, it would be useful to start with the first unit he formed, which may be regarded as a prototype of the Independent Legion. Pulaski, a Polish nobleman and man of action, had been given command of the Continental cavalry, an appointment which proved mutually distasteful to both Pulaski and the American officers of horse. Preferring a field command, Pulaski, on 23 November 1777, sent Washington his recommendation for a corps of lancers to be recruited from the cavalry at large, then going into winter quarters. Some 120 troopers were to be enlisted in a "Squadron of Bosniaks" and placed under Pulaski's personal direction for training, which would render them masters of the lance in "... Two or Three days."<sup>2</sup>

It is not known if Washington thought in terms

of the startling effect on the English of a horde of outlandishly costumed and exotically armed irregular light horse, similar to the *Bosniaks* of the Seven Years War, but he did approve a "corps of lancemen" on 31 December 1777.<sup>3</sup> Acting on this authority, Pulaski lost no time in dispatching a fully equipped lancer for the Commander in Chief's inspection.<sup>4</sup>

With headquarters in Trenton, Pulaski placed Michael de Kowatz, then a civilian adviser, and later commander of the legion, in charge of a purchasing expedition to Easton, Pennsylvania, but, as Pulaski reported in his own words, 4 February 1778, "... in Eastown thi Murchants & treatsmen ar not willing to delivre thi Necesaris wanting for want of Money."<sup>5</sup> In spite of this impediment, the efforts of Kowatz yielded the following itemized price list of clothing and accoutrements.<sup>6</sup>

An account of the Patton of Cloathing & made at Easton under the inspection of Col<sup>d</sup> Kowatz for the use of the Cavalry under the Command of General Pulaski  
Easton Feby. 4th. 1778

	£	s	d
1 Great Coat .....	10	0	0
2 Dramadiers Caps .....	4	10	
3 Buck Skin Coats & Jackets .....	22	10	
4 Portmanteous .....	3	15	
5 Cartouch Boxes Leather found .....	10		
6 Pike .....	3	10	
7 Bridle Bits .....	1	10	
8 Stirrup Irons .....	1	2	6
9 one Pair of Hosters being found .....	10		
10 Saddle Cover of Sheep Skin .....	4		
11 Cavalry Saddle .....	3	15	
12 Pack Saddle .....	2	10	
13 Bridle Rains and Head Piece & Girths leaved .....	2	6	
14 Curry Comb and brush .....	1	2	6
15 Forrage Ropes .....	9		
16 1 large and 1 small Father bag .....	14		
	59	10	40

Subject to confirming orders from Washington,

Pulaski opened negotiations with an armorer in "Cartown" who would furnish "pikes, Pistols Carbine &c."<sup>17</sup> However, between late February and early March 1778, Pulaski abandoned his idea of a squadron of "Bosniques" in favor of a full-fledged legion.

In a letter to the President of Congress, dated 14 March 1778, Washington suggested that Pulaski's limited prototype force be reduced in favor of a larger unit independently raised so as to avoid any conflict with other commands then recruiting for the Continental Line. Two resolutions of Congress, dated 28 March and 6 April 1778, authorized Pulaski's Legion, "... an independent corps to consist of 68 horse, and 200 foot, the horse to be armed with lances, and the foot to be equipped in the manner of light infantry." Each trooper and light infantryman was to receive a stock, cap, pair of breeches, comb, two pairs of stockings and gaiters, three pairs of shoes, one set of buckles, a spear, and a cartouch box. In addition, each trooper was to get a saddle, halters, curry comb and brush, portmanteau, picket cord, pack saddle, and a pair of boots. Although Congress gave Pulaski leave to enlist deserters, Washington was chagrined to learn that Pulaski, not content with engaging German prisoners and deserters as infantry, also included British prisoners in Legion ranks. Because he acted without Washington's consent, Pulaski was summarily ordered to return the Englishmen to confinement.

With the opportunity of finding recruits not only among former enemies, but also among the patriots of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Legion reached its authorized strength by 12 February 1779, and the Board of War moved to augment the Legion to the size of a regiment.<sup>18</sup> At least 100 Marylanders succumbed to the lure of a "martial appearance" and the implied possibility of double bounty (state and Continental). However, when Captain James de Second, Pulaski's deputy in Baltimore, failed to produce a return of recruits for crediting to Maryland's quota, the State Council forbade further recruiting by the Legion. They took this action despite the Count's chivalrous letter of gratitude written on 10 April 1779: "I clame Genetlemen your steem and amity. calling my legion, Maryland legion I'll endeavor my self to have that name for ever honoured by our friends and feared by our enemies."<sup>19</sup>

Owing to the incomplete nature of the records,

some aspects of the Legion's organization are open to question. It is not even certain that the Legion's predecessor, the "Bosniques," attained its proposed strength of 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon major, 1 quartermaster, 2 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 1 saddler, and 120 "Bosniques." At the Legion's first major engagement, Little Egg Harbor on 15 October 1778, a British source attributed to the Legion "... 3 Companies of Foot, 3 troops of Horse, a Detachment of Artillery, and one brass Field Piece."<sup>20</sup> By Pulaski's own account of the battle, in a letter to Congress of 16 October 1778, a company of riflemen was also part of the Legion. A fragment of a manuscript pay voucher, in the miscellaneous document collection of the Maryland Historical Society, covering 1779 through 25 August and signed by Captain Joseph Baldesqui, Legion paymaster, listed the following components: Staff, 1st Troop, 2nd Troop, Company of Chasseurs, Company of Grenadiers, 2nd Company of Infantry, 3rd Company of Infantry, and Supernumerary Company.

Muster rolls for July, 1779 and a payroll, preserved in the National Archives, gave the following officers:<sup>22</sup>

De Kowatz .....	Col.
Baron de Bose (dead) .....	Lt. Col.
Bedaule .....	Lt. Col.
Julius Monifort (resigned) .....	Major
Le Brun de Colleiser .....	Aid Camp
Joseph Baldesqui .....	Pay M.
Paskee .....	Q. Mastr.
Samuel Sulivans .....	D <sup>o</sup>
Seydelin .....	Adj <sup>t</sup>
Bellwile .....	Surgn.
John Texier .....	D <sup>o</sup>
Lunn .....	Surg. Mate
Fred Sander .....	D <sup>o</sup>
Godfried Leopold .....	Rid. Master

#### Troop and company commanders were:

1st Troop .....	Capt. Zielinski
2nd Troop .....	Capt. Peter Bentalon
3rd Troop .....	Capt. Henry Bedkin
Company of Chasseurs .....	Lt. William Leath
Company of Grenadiers .....	Capt. de Second
2nd Company of Infantry .....	Capt. le Brun de Bellecour
3rd Company of Infantry .....	Capt. Paske
Supernumerary Company .....	Capt. Baldesqui

The last company carried on its rolls 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 24 privates. The companies of foot were similarly organized, and the cavalry had trumpeters instead of drummers, and a volunteer or two attached to each troop. It should be noted that Baldesqui's pay voucher does not have an entry for the 3rd

Troop, but there is a payroll for this troop in the National Archives. This troop might have been left off the pay voucher either through a clerical error or because it simply was not paid regularly during this period. By Continental Army standards, both would be valid explanations.

There is considerable question as to the appearance of the Legion owing to the scarcity of contemporary descriptions. A deserter from Captain de Segond's company, listed in Lefferts (p. 87), is described as wearing, in April 1778, a "blue coat and white breeches." The only eyewitness account to come to light is that of an American civilian who saw some "... 400 men in their uniform of nearly white. ..." Furthermore, he observed that "... the Legion was formed most of prisoners of Burgoyne's Army, Germans, and others. ..." <sup>13</sup>

Receipts and vouchers for services rendered and supplies purchased for the Legion, preserved in the National Archives, make it clear that the Legion was rather specially uniformed and equipped. <sup>14</sup> These certificates, and a confirming account of expenses incurred in raising the Legion, seem to originate from the Philadelphia area during 1778. It should be borne in mind that Philadelphia became the Continental Army's principal supply center at this time and Pulaski was authorized to draw upon Continental stores after he had exceeded the amount of \$130.00 allowed by Congress for furnishing each recruit. The originals of the vouchers given below are usually small scraps of paper pasted, without any order, on larger sheets. To better convey the information they have to offer, they are here presented in a subject arrangement and by date, if given. The first number (italicized) in each of the entries is the item number assigned by the National Archives.

#### Horse Furniture

17722. Dr Coll De Kowatz Acct  
1778 March 1 To 23 lb black harness leather a 13/  
To making of the same and a saddle and bridle  
straps @ 46¢ each  
To a broad belt buckle for a sword 15/  
To 3 leather halters with reins rings and buckles  
a 17¢ each  
To 6 lb leather for holsters red in full Aug.  
Schlesser

19458. Recd August 1st 1778 of Col Michael Kowatz fifty dollars for 20 saddle trees for the use of the American Legion under Genl Pulaski

19572. Recd August 19th 1778 of Major Count of Montfort 18 good saddles which are judged by the General proper numerous & made in a Different way of the Dragoons's Saddles

John Huggins DQM

17710. Capt'n Baske Phila Sep 2d 1778 To Signum Copia to 4 Bridle Breast plates and Cruppers 12

#### Weapons and Accoutrements

17747. to work done for Captain Zelinskeys Company Sept'r 16th 1778 by Henry Guderman (... to fixing 4 rifles for the Light Horse and 2 carting for d")

On 23 May 1778 the Massachusetts Board of War ordered that "... Capt Hopkins deliver Capt Frederick Paschke for the Independent Legion commanded by Genl Pulaski fifty Rifle Carbines —charg'd to the Continent..." <sup>15</sup>

17717. General Count Pulaski Dr to Samuel Stefersmith 1778 July 4 to cutting the handles Cleaning and Ironing the Scabbards of 23 swords at 22/6 to d/ 3 officers swords to a brass box to a rifle 1:2:6

17761. Genal Count Pulaski to Samuel Hessersmith July 14, 1778 to Cleaning a Dubble Barrel Gun 1:10:0

17768. Pay to Charles Snyder to Painting and Letter 350 Candians at 1/6 per piece Oct 14 1778.

19576. Philadelphia Oct. 14th 1778 Receiv'd of General Polaske 100 muskets & Bayonets, 100 Caterage Boxes of the New Construction, 100 Bayonet Belts one rifle 3 pistols for the use of the Army of the United States Jonathan Gastelowe Comy of Mill Stores

18814. Deliver Lt Carberry for the use of a Temporary Troop of Light Horse formed from Col Hartley's Regt 18 small cartouch Boxes out of the super-numerary articles in your possession bought for the Legion Baldeski 24 Oct 1778

#### Clothing

17765. 1778 P to Peter Girard april 28 78, 134 yards 1/4 blue cloth at 805

17737. Genl Count Polasky to Wm Haltery 1778 June 18 to making 150 overhalls at 15/, to d" of 85 Hunting shirts 15/, to d" 24 shirts 15/, to d" 200 cloth portmanteaux at 22/6, to d" of 300 pair of gaiters for soldiers at 7/6 to d" of 50 baggs

17730. Col Kowatz to Abraham Clark Dr Bethlehem July 21st 1778 to 50 pairs lather gaiters at 10 dols to 100 pairs shoes at 6 dols

17714. Philadelpia Aug 20/78 General Polasky to Henry Moores Dr To 200 pair of boot tops at 10/ Pr pair  
19480. Received Aug 21 — the sum of 25 dollars for 52 feather made for General Polasky

Mary McAllister

4 pair new 1 pr damagd lather Breeches, 86 groce coat buttons USA, 10 Groce & 5 dozen vests d" All which are Recd into the Clothier General's Warehouse pr John Miller ACG

The buttons and drummers' coats were doubtlessly loaned from Continental stores for use until the coats cited in item 17719 were made up. Whether red continued to be the color of drummers' coats is unknown, but, in view of the large quantity of USA cypher buttons returned to the Clothier General, it seems reasonable to presume that a unique Legion button had been adopted and supplied along with the coats. <sup>16</sup>

19483. Received from Capt Baldesque hundred and ninety two dollars for 48 yards of white Lace I sold Him for Genl Count Pulaskis Legion Phila 12 Sept 1778  
John Richard
17724. Phila 16 Sept 1778 Capt Boldascay to John Shaphate Polk for fifty Dragoon Caps at twelfth dollar for cap £375.0.9 Repairing caps and putting hair in the Combs 18.0.0
17766. Phila 27 September 1778 Capt Baldisky to Nicholas Weaver to 50 yards of Black cloth a £3.15
19503. Recd of Capt Baldesqui 100 pounds for 400 White fashers sold to him for General Count Pulaskis Legion Phila 28 Sept 1778  
John Hensel
17996. Capt. Pasky Philadelphia Oct. 4th 1778 Genral von Bolaski to Anothony Umbreit to 126 pairs of Caters at 7/6
17719. Genl Pulaski Dr to Henry Rice for making the following cothes by order of Capt Boskey Esqr viz 1778 August 31th to 86 light dragoones coats at £1.10/ to 7 trumpeters coats 1.10 to 60 jackets at 15/ to 271 infantry coats at 1.10/ to 4 drummers coats and jackets at 2.5

It will be noted, from the prices of the above coats and jackets, that there is not the usual difference in quality between uniforms of the soldiers and the musicians. Therefore, color must have been the primary means of distinction.

19577. Recd Philad August 1778 from Henry Snyder of Major Mountfortis Troop Light Dragoons 61 buckskins, 5 small skins with the hair on, 5 buckskin jackets, 8 black stocks, 6 knapsacks, 8 canteens. For Jno Mitchell Esq. DQMG
17695. For the use of Genl Pulasky's Legion delivered this 1st September 1778 200 Hard metal Stars at 3/9 John Camin Maker
19568. Philada 11 September 1778 Received from Genl Pulaskis Legion by the hands of Lt Catelevan 16 old Lt Dragoon Caps, 2 new drummers coats Red.
18812. War Office Nov 78 Delive Lt Carberry for a troops of light dragoons formed out of Col Bartley's Regt 18 pair Leather Breeches  
/s/Baldeski PL

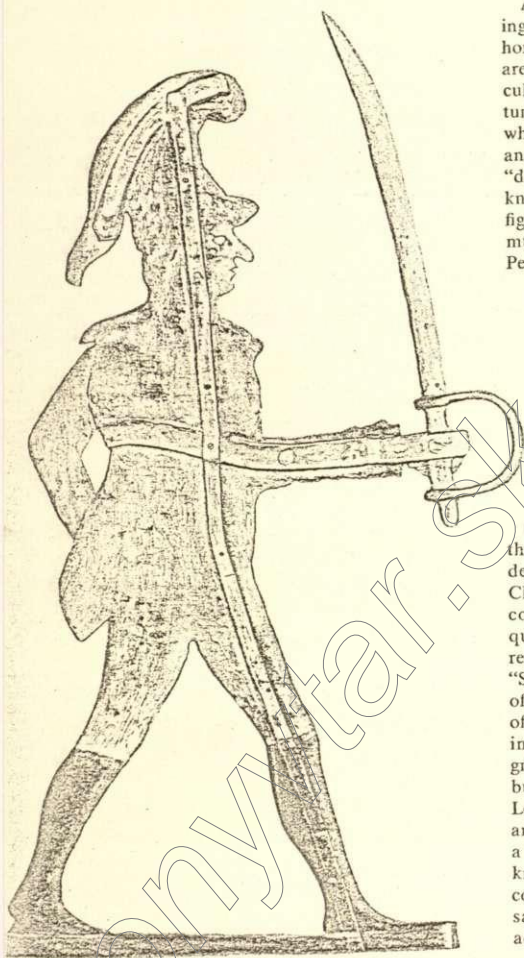
But for the fact that items 18812 and 18814 mentioned equipment belonging to the Legion, their inclusion in this list should not be interpreted as suggesting any connection between Lieutenant Carberry's troop and the Independent Legion.

Undated except for the year 1778, but of undoubted authenticity, is an account signed by Baldesqui, of the total expenses incurred in raising the Legion. Because it is based on the preceding vouchers and receipts, it partially duplicates what has already been given; nevertheless, much can be found in this account that has not been included in the foregoing. The numbers (italicized) in the left-hand column are the original voucher numbers; the prices have been deleted for the sake of brevity.

- A General Account of the Expenses Made by General Count Pulaski for his Legion
32. For the Making of 560 Coats  
30 leather waistcoats with sleeves  
90 woollen breeches  
222 Jackets  
150 OverHolls  
85 Hunting Shirts  
24 Shirts  
426 pairs gaiters  
200 cloth portemantels  
50 Bages
33. 134 1/4 Blue cloth
34. 130 yards Silver Lace fit the Com-Commissioned officers & trumpeters coat 4000 yards of binding for soldiers coats 60 yards Green Laces for the trumpeters coat 90 yards strings for the Trumpeters
- The strings probably refer to the colored cords used to suspend and bind trumpets.
35. for painting 20 overpack saddles, to d° 355 canteens to washing & mending 37 pairs leather breeches  
36. to repairing 45 pairs of boots  
37. to 232 Lather jackets with Slewes  
39. 82 leather breeches at 20:0:0  
40 d° at 24:0:0  
furskins to treemer the Dragoons coat

The term "furskin" may possibly refer to a type of cloth, now no longer in use. During the 18th century, the hussar pelisse was more often than not trimmed with the natural fur of an animal; however, it must be observed that in this instance, the reference was made to coats, thus leaving the exact cut of the garment open to question.

40. 360 Pairs knee buckles  
24 pairs sisars  
41. 50 Lather gaiters  
20 pair gaiter top  
100 pair Boots at 10/  
50 ditto at 11/5  
(no number) 2200 Nails for Shoes & Boots & mending of them 150 pairs Boots Buckles for the Standarts & two pennents
42. 64 Leather caps at 100/  
61 ditto 16.D  
50 ditto 20.D  
100 Knap sacks  
30 pack saddles & knapsacks  
120 Dragoon's saddles complete @ £14.  
78 ditto @ £17.  
120 Sheep Skin to cover the Saddles  
144 Bridles & Bits  
34 halters  
98 Cartridge Boxes  
126 Sword Belts  
60 Swifles & belts  
To Repairing of Caps  
54 Rifles Pickers  
21 covers for the Carabinez  
100 pair pistol holsters  
(no number) 200 halters Rupes
44. 50 yards of Black cloth to put around the Soldiers capes [sic] 450 featheres



At this point a summary of the fragments bearing on headgear is appropriate. Both foot and horse apparently wore a cap, but, since three types are listed in voucher 42, the exact pattern is difficult to determine. All seem to have had a black turban and were ornamented with a metal star, of which the form and placement are conjectural, and a white feather. The form of the leather "dragoon cap," with its comb and hair, is also unknown, but may be suggested by the weathervane figure of Count Pulaski, which is now in the museum of the York County Historical Society, Pennsylvania.

- 45. 40 Carabines
- 50 Pairs Pistols
- 400 stars for the soldiers caps
- (no number) 20 Rifles
- 100 Lances
- 62 Swords
- 109 Sword Slings
- 152 Hatshes caps
- 400 Combs
- 12 Blankets
- 46. 220 Little Hatslies
- 47. To fifes and the teaching
- 49. To have the trumpets teachd
- 52. for three french horns

On succeeding leaves of the jacket containing the expense account of Pulaski, is a long "list of deserters from Count Pulaskis Legion with the Cloaths and Accoutrements they carried with," containing more than 50 names along with the quantity of each item taken by each deserter. A representative "Dragoon" deserted with: a coat, a "Skin Jackett," one pair of "Skin Breeches," a pair of boots, a black stock and buckle, 2 shirts, 2 pair of stockings, a sword belt, swivel and belt, 1 hunting shirt, a carbine, sword and sling, 1 pistol, a great coat, cap, blanket, one pair of knee and boot buckles, and a cavalry cartridge box. The typical Legion infantry deserter had a coat, woolen jacket and breeches, linen jacket, overalls, a pair of shoes, a black stock with buckle, shirts, stockings, cap, knapsack, bayonet belt, firelock, but never a great coat. These lists were also undated but were in the same hand that drafted the general expense account.

The Philadelphia area was not the only center for equipping the Legion. Along with recruiting in Maryland, the Legion was able to take advantage of the quartermaster and commissary stores available in the port of Baltimore. Captain George P. Keeperts, Maryland's Clothier General was instructed by the Council of the State of Maryland

Weatherane figure of Count Casimir Pulaski, believed to have been made by John Fisher, York, Pa., sometime in the late 18th century. When this drawing was made, the weathervane was painted white with black boots. It is now on display in the museum of the York County, Pennsylvania Historical Society. From the Index of American Design and reproduced by courtesy of the National Gallery of Art.

on 21 April 1778, to furnish clothing to recruits of the Legion on the same basis as recruits for the Maryland Continental Line. According to orders issued by the Council from 19 May to 29 June 1778, to the Commissary of Stores, the following items were to be delivered: "... two Horse Trumpets," "... as many Camp Kettles ... allowing six men to a Mess," 2 drums, leather breeches at £6 per pair, 200 shirts, 69 oznabrig overalls, 4 rifles, 40 canteens, and 5 pair of pistols.<sup>17</sup> On 12 August 1778 the Governor received a request from Baron Bosc for "... some Blue or Grey Cloth to make Cloaks for my officers as they are in great want of Cloaks and their being such a great scarcity of Blankets."<sup>18</sup>

The last known issue of clothing to the Legion is dated 22 March 1780 and consisted of: 1 coat, 21 vests, 36 pair of woolen hose, 15 pair of shoes, 21 shirts, 22 boots, 1 watch coat, 12 pair of leather breeches, 20 woolen caps, 20 pairs of mittens, and 16 stocks.<sup>19</sup> Analysis of these lists still does not offer a complete picture of the Legion's dress although much is revealed about its equipment. Nothing is given concerning the design of the

coats, nor for that matter, is there any indication as to facing color.

Perhaps some clue to Pulaski's ideas about uniforms may be found in a curious estimate, written in French and merely dated March 1778, found among the U. S. Revolution collection of miscellaneous papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. This document, entitled "Estimation des fournitures decidees pour l'habillement de 500 hommes avec revers et parements d'une couleur que l'habit," has been ascribed to Pulaski by the Manuscript Division, and is as follows:

12,500 annes of royal blue cloth  
2,500 annes for the facings and lapels of which 500 is scarlet, 500 green, 500 crimson, 500 duffle or white, 500 yellow or orange  
25,000 annes of blue shalloon to line the coats  
7,000 annes of linen to line the breeches, pockets and the like  
10,000 dozen white coat buttons  
10,000 dozen small white vest buttons  
10,000 annes of linen for shirts  
5,000 blue caps  
10,000 sticks of colored twist for collars and pockets  
10,000 pairs of shoes

*Standard of Pulaski's Independent Legion; drawing by Peter F. Copeland.*



Officers were to receive a smaller proportion of fine quality cloth of the same colors.

An article of equipment which can be fairly well defined is the saddle. A vexed Washington wrote to Pulaski on 14 February 1778:

Among the Articles of Charge alluded to above, that of the Sheep Skin Saddles, is particularly extravagant, perhaps this may be owing to the Lining, you will be so good as to inform me at what rate you can contract for the Tree of the Saddle alone, the Skin Covers may be procured from the public Butchers, without being an Article of additional expense.<sup>20</sup>

That Pulaski managed to overcome the objections of his commander in chief, can be deduced from the quantity and type of saddles found in the Legion's expense account.

Further means of distinguishing the Legion is found in the type of brand used to identify its mounts. An advertisement signed by Kowatz, "Col. Command. of the American Legion," offered a reward for two horses strayed or stolen in Trenton, 28 October 1778, "... both branded I. L.," i.e., Independent Legion or First Legion.<sup>21</sup>

Of all the equipment and clothing issued the Legion only one recognizable artifact has survived—the standard of the Legion, which is in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society. A pole and belt is said to have accompanied the standard when it was acquired by the Society, but their present locations awaits future determination. The standard was described, during the 19th century, by a Rev. E. A. Dalrymple of Baltimore, as follows:

The Banner is twenty inches square, and was attached to a lance when borne on the field. Externally it is of a dingy brown on both sides. It is composed of two pieces, and by separating them, which is easily done, inasmuch as the sewing has ripped asunder, the original colors are very readily and certainly determined. 1. The ground, or piece of silk for both sides, is crimson. 2. The exploding hand grenades in the four corners of the banner are bright yellow silk, relieved with white to show distinctions in the flames. 3. The ball of the eye is light brown; the pupil is dark brown. 4. The rays around the eye are bright yellow. 5. The letters are yellow and shaded with green, that is the letters are two thirds of bright yellow silk and one third of green silk; the "U. S." the same. 6. The bordering near the edges of the banner is bright yellow and green, exactly like the letters. 7. The fringe was of silver, or some white bullion; it is (or was) metallic, though now tarnished or dark. 8. The stars are bright yellow. The words encircling the letters "U. S." "UNITAS VIRTUS FORCLIOR" i.e., "Union makes valor stronger," contain an error in the last word. The letter "C" in the last word should be a "T." Around the All-Seeing Eye, on the reverse, are the words "NOW ALIUS REGIT," or, "No other governs."<sup>22</sup>

After the death of Count Pulaski at Savannah

on October 1779, the Legion was carried on the rolls of the Continental Army through March 1780, and its lancers were seen in action in South Carolina in February and as late as April 1780.<sup>23</sup> However, with the death of Major Peter Vernier on 14 April, the Legion was disbanded, and its remaining men drafted into Armand's Legion and other corps operating in the Southern Department.<sup>24</sup>

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> Known variously as the American Legion, Independent Legion, The First Legion, and the Maryland Legion.
- <sup>2</sup> Washington Correspondence, vol. 65, no. 7797, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress; *ibid.*, vol. 68, no. 7797.
- <sup>3</sup> John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, Washington, 1933, vol. 10, p. 235.
- <sup>4</sup> Pulaski to Washington, Washington Correspondence, vol. 67, no. 8052.
- <sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 66, no. 8011.
- <sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 66, no. 8010.
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 65, no. 7797. The authors have been unable to identify "Cartoon."
- <sup>8</sup> Fitzpatrick, *op. cit.*, vol. 11, p. 337.
- <sup>9</sup> Papers of the Continental Congress, Reports of the Board of War, Microcopy 247, item no. 51.
- <sup>10</sup> *Archives of Maryland, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland April 1, 1778-October 26, Baltimore, 1901*, vol. 21, pp. 329, 341.
- <sup>11</sup> Capt. Patrick Ferguson to General Clinton, *New Jersey Archives*, Trenton, 1904, ser. 2, vol. II, p. 158. COMPANY FELLOW Andrew Zaremka has pointed out that Pulaski's artillery at Little Egg Harbor was supplied by a draft from Colonel Proctor's regiment.
- <sup>12</sup> Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783, Continental Troops, Microcopy 246, Roll 116, Jacket 17, National Archives.
- <sup>13</sup> Townsend Ward, "The Germantown Road and its Associations," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, VI, (1882), p. 10.
- <sup>14</sup> Miscellaneous Numbered Records, Series 6, National Archives, Record Group No. 93.
- <sup>15</sup> Minutes of the Board of War of Massachusetts, Microfilm Records of the States of the United States, Mass., E. 4, Reel 1.
- <sup>16</sup> "A solid silver button inscribed '... with a script PL...' illustrated in Calver and Bolton, *History Written With Pick and Shovel*, New York, 1950, p. 141, may be of the pattern adopted for the Legion as the initials may stand for Pulaski's Legion.
- <sup>17</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, vol. 21, pp. 95, 112, 127, 152. On 10 June 1778, Pulaski wrote Governor Johnson of Maryland, proposing that the Legion be trained to fight as marines and requested a ship for that purpose!
- <sup>18</sup> Brown Books, VII, item 48, Maryland Hall of Records.
- <sup>19</sup> "General Return of Clothing Received for and Issued to the Army under the Command of his Excellency Genl Washington for the Year 1780," signed by John Moyland ACG, National Archives, Record Group No. 93, Series 6, item no. 27356.
- <sup>20</sup> Fitzpatrick, *op. cit.*, vol. 10, pp. 457-458.
- <sup>21</sup> *New Jersey Archives*, 11, p. 517.
- <sup>22</sup> John Blair Linn and William H. Engle, *Pennsylvania in the Revolution*, Harrisburg, 1880, II, pp. 153-154.
- <sup>23</sup> Bernhard A. Uhlenhoff, *The Siege of Charleston*, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1938, pp. 26-27, 61, 193.
- <sup>24</sup> The authors wish to acknowledge the splendid artistic assistance of COMPANY FELLOW Peter F. Copeland, who also provided research facilities and timely suggestions.

Dress and equipment  
of the Putassu  
Legion

1964

4 db lap