CHAPTER ONE Few Had the Appearance of Soldiers


2. Ibid., 135–36.


succeeding generations to migrate caused standards of living to drop. Moreover,historian Charles Grant and Kenneth Lockridge noted that the decrease in land availability led to a decrease in population led to the creation of a sort of agricultural "proletariat" by 1800. See Kenneth Lockridge, "Land, Population, and the Evolution of New England Society, 1620-1790," Past and Present (April 1968): 62-80. Lockridge noted that in seventeenth-century New England, the average land holding was 210 acres in grants and purchases during a lifetime. By the eighteenth century, in almost every older New England town, the average holding was less than 50 acres (generally held as the minimum acreage necessary for a farmer to survive). In the town of Watertown, the average holding was just 15 acres, the seventh of what it had been in the seventeenth century. See Kenneth Lockridge, "Dehlo, 1636-1736: The Anatomy of a Puritan Utopia" (Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1961) and James Henretta, "The Social Structure of Boston, William and Mary Quarterly, 3d ser. (1963): 75-92.


31. Smith, Peterborough, New Hampshire, 165-337. Smith researched the service of as many of the men who were credited to the town of Peterborough that could be located in the town's historical record. He was surprised by the large number of men who were not from the town but were credited to Peterborough anyway.


40. Joseph Rundel, of New Fairfield, Connecticut, enlisted in the army when he was sixteen. After his second day in camp, General Israel Putnam, noting the youthfulness of the boy-soldier, took him on as his personal waiter. This later proved unfortunate for the boy-soldier, for despite having served time as a prisoner of war, he was denied a pension in Rundel, because he served as a waiter, not as a regular soldier. Deposition of Joseph Rundel, "The Revolution Remembered: Eyewitness Accounts of the War for Independence," ed. John C. Dann (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980), 65.
Notes to Chapter Two


4. For examples of the older type of ethnic histories, see Michael O'Brien, A Hidden Phase of American History (New York: Devin-Adair Co., 1919), and Wayland Dunaway, The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944). O'Brien culled thousands of Irish surnames from the muster rolls of Continental army units in an attempt to show that the Scotch-Irish were not the only Irish element of participation in the Revolution. Exaggerating the proportions of Irish in the Revolutionary armies as a

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2. Sellers to the President of Congress, 20 July 1775; Washington to Philip
to George Washington, 28 July 1775, in Papers of George Washington, ed. W. W. Abbot, 1:166-41, 188-
Sellers, 'The Common Soldier in the American Revolution,' 157-59; Writings of
to John C. Fitzpatrick, 1054-55, 332; and Ray Allen Billington, Westward
Sellers, 'The Common Soldier in the American Revolution,' 159; and Revolution-
Sellers, 'The Common Soldier in the American Revolution,' 159.
3. Land, "The Social Structure of the New Jersey Brigade," 17; Lender, "The
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CHAPTER TWO The Most Audacious Rascals Existing


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