Reminiscences of the Military Life and Sufferings of Col. Timothy Bigelow

Col. Timothy Bigelow was a veteran of the American Revolutionary War. He served in the Continental Army for six years, and fought in some of the most important battles of the war, including the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Battle of Saratoga, and the Battle of Yorktown.

After the war, Bigelow returned home to Massachusetts and became a farmer. He also served in the state legislature and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. In his later years, he wrote his memoirs, which were published in 1860.



Reminiscences of the Military Life and Sufferings of Col. Timothy Bigelow, Commander of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line in the Continental Army, during the War of the Revolution by Zachary D. Carter

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 4 out of 5 Language : English File size : 76 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting: Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 23 pages Lending : Enabled



Bigelow's memoirs are a valuable source of information about the American Revolutionary War. They provide a firsthand account of the hardships and dangers that the soldiers faced, as well as the motivations that drove them to fight for their independence.

In addition to their historical value, Bigelow's memoirs are also a moving and inspiring story. They are a testament to the courage and determination of the American people, and they offer a valuable lesson in the importance of fighting for what you believe in.

Table of Contents

- 1. Chapter 1: Early Life and Military Service
- 2. Chapter 2: The Battle of Bunker Hill
- 3. Chapter 3: The Battle of Saratoga
- 4. Chapter 4: The Battle of Yorktown
- 5. Chapter 5: After the War

Chapter 1: Early Life and Military Service

Timothy Bigelow was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on April 22, 1747. His father was a farmer, and his mother was a schoolteacher. Bigelow received a good education, and he was well-read in history and literature.

When the American Revolutionary War broke out in 1775, Bigelow was 28 years old. He was immediately drawn to the cause of independence, and he joined the Continental Army as a captain.

Bigelow's regiment was sent to Boston, where it participated in the Siege of Boston. In March 1776, Bigelow's regiment was part of the force that stormed the British lines at Dorchester Heights. This victory forced the British to evacuate Boston, and it was a major turning point in the war.

Chapter 2: The Battle of Bunker Hill

After the evacuation of Boston, Bigelow's regiment was sent to New York City. In August 1776, the British launched a major offensive against New York, and Bigelow's regiment was part of the force that defended the city.

On August 27, 1776, the British landed on Long Island and defeated the Continental Army in the Battle of Long Island. Bigelow's regiment was forced to retreat, and it was almost captured by the British.

After the Battle of Long Island, Bigelow's regiment was sent to defend Fort Washington, which was located on the Hudson River. On November 16, 1776, the British attacked Fort Washington and overwhelmed the garrison. Bigelow was captured and taken prisoner.

Chapter 3: The Battle of Saratoga

Bigelow was held prisoner by the British for nine months. During this time, he was treated harshly and was often sick. In August 1777, Bigelow was exchanged and returned to the Continental Army.

Bigelow's regiment was sent to join General Horatio Gates's army, which was preparing to defend against a British invasion from Canada. In September 1777, the British army, led by General John Burgoyne, invaded New York and defeated the Continental Army in the Battle of Freeman's Farm.

After the Battle of Freeman's Farm, Gates's army retreated to Saratoga, New York. Burgoyne's army followed, and the two armies faced off in the Battle of Saratoga.

The Battle of Saratoga was a decisive victory for the Continental Army.

Burgoyne's army was surrounded and forced to surrender. The victory at Saratoga was a major turning point in the war, and it convinced the French to enter the war on the side of the Americans.

Chapter 4: The Battle of Yorktown

After the Battle of Saratoga, Bigelow's regiment was sent to join General George Washington's army in Pennsylvania. In 1781, Washington's army marched south to Yorktown, Virginia, where it joined forces with a French army led by General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau.

The British army, led by General Charles Cornwallis, was trapped in Yorktown by the combined American and French forces. After a long siege, Cornwallis was forced to surrender on October 19, 1781.

The surrender at Yorktown was the final major battle of the American Revolutionary War. The victory at Yorktown secured the independence of the United States, and it was a major turning point in world history.

Chapter 5: After the War

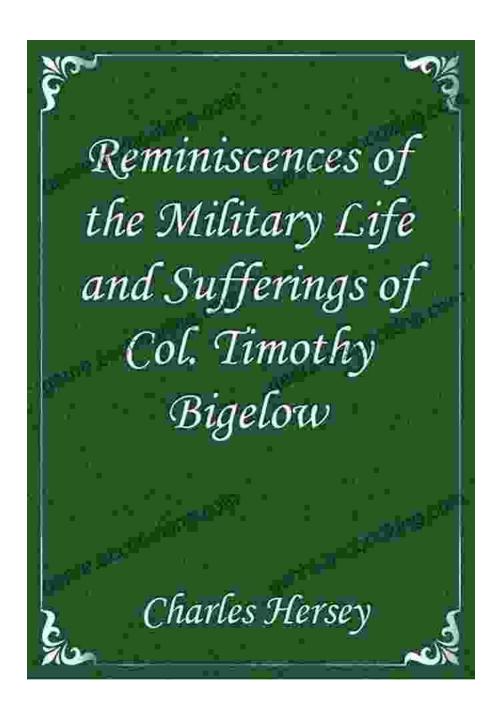
After the war, Bigelow returned home to Massachusetts. He married and had several children. He also served in the state legislature and was a delegate to the Continental Congress.

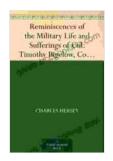
In his later years, Bigelow wrote his memoirs, which were published in 1860. His memoirs are a valuable source of information about the American Revolutionary War, and they provide a firsthand account of the hardships and dangers that the soldiers faced.

Col. Timothy Bigelow died in Worcester, Massachusetts, on June 30, 1821. He was 74 years old.

Col. Timothy Bigelow was a hero of the American Revolutionary War. He fought bravely in some of the most important battles of the war, and he helped to secure the independence of the United States. His memoirs are a valuable source of information about the war, and they provide a firsthand account of the hardships and dangers that the soldiers faced.

Bigelow's memoirs are also a moving and inspiring story. They are a testament to the courage and determination of the American people, and they offer a valuable lesson in the importance of fighting for what you believe in.





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