



General Henry Knox - America's Forgotten General

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Father of the American Army Artillery

Father of the American Navy

Father of the Military Draft

Fate has it often that those who put themselves in constant danger and face death every day are often spared until some freak accident takes them away from us. General Henry Knox, one of America's most noteworthy and often overlooked Revolutionary War generals, fit that description after serving in some of America's most famous battles, died from eating a chicken bone. Let's take a look back at one of the greatest military geniuses of our time, General Henry Knox.



What was once the birthplace of General Henry Knox, this plaque is at the southwest corner of Atlantic Avenue and Essex Street, across the avenue from South Station in Boston. Henry Knox was born in poverty in Boston to Scot-Irish immigrants William and Mary Campbell Knox on July 25, 1750, the seventh of ten children (only four reached maturity). Father was a ship's captain and died at the age of fifty. The Gaelic term "knox" means "the hill".



Knox home, known as Wharf property then Sea Street (later Federal Street), near the foot of Summer Street and



opposite the head of Drake’s Wharf near Windmill Point.



The current site of Henry Knox’s birthplace.

To create a faster, simpler read, below is a decade-by-decade breakdown of the history and accomplishments of General Henry Knox, one of the most forgotten Generals of the American Revolution. There’s also a map we continue to update with historic reference points.

View [General Knox Markers](#) in a larger map

The Early Years

- 1762 – At the age of 12, after his father’s death, Henry left Boston’s *Latin Grammar School* to apprentice as a bookbinder at Wharton & Bowes in the Cornhill section of Boston.
- Knox read and became a self-taught, skilled engineer and military tactician. Learned to speak French as well.
- 1765 – When Henry was 15, the famed [Stamp Act](#) was passed, and colonists were no longer going to take taxation lightly.
- August 1760 – August 1769 – [Sir Francis Bernard](#) was the Governor of Massachusetts (also known as the “Imperial Government”). Previously, Bernard was the Governor of the Charter of Bernards Twp, New Jersey, back on May 24, 1760. It can be stated that when Boston was getting fed up with British Rule, it was under the rule of Francis Bernard.
- 1778 – At the age of 18, he joined the artillery company known as “The Train” – men from the South End of Boston under the command of Major Adino Paddock (a Tory), a chair maker, where Knox got his first formal artillery training.
- March 5, 1770 – At 19, while returning from a friend’s in Charlestown, I happened upon the Boston Massacre on King Street (now State Street) in front of the Customs House, where 5 colonists were killed, and this changed Henry’s life forever.

Knox in his 20’s

- On July 29, 1771, when Henry turned 21, Henry opened his own bookstore called the *London Book Store*, opposite *William’s Court* in Cornhill, Boston.



- In 1772, at 22, Henry formed the *Boston Grenadier Corps* under Captain Joseph Peirce as second in command (Sons of Liberty). He was put in charge of not all Artillery, but Regiments 1-4, (aka Harrison’s/Virginia (First), Lamb’s New York (Second), Crane’s Massachusetts (Third) and Proctor’s Pennsylvania (Fourth) and Knox’s Corps of Artillery for the Northern Department commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Stevens.
- 1773 – July 23- while gunning on Noddle Island or Noddle’s Island (named after William Noddle and now what is known as East Boston), Henry Knox lost the third and fourth fingers of his left hand when his gun misfired and exploded. He paid 5 guineas to the surgeons to dress his wound for what Henry termed “an unlucky accident”. From then on, he wore his signature black scarf or silk banner on his left hand, which became a trademark look for Knox.
- December 16, 1773, – Boston Tea Party- 342 crates of tea were dumped off three East India Company cargo ships.
- June 16, 1774, at the age of 24, Henry married Lucy Flucker (1756-1824), the daughter of Boston Loyalists and Royal Secretary of the Province (Hon. Thomas Flucker,Esq.). The Fluckers were a French Huguenot family who came to America from England.
- June 1775, Henry was a volunteer in the patriot army at the Battle of Bunker Hill under General Ward.



- In 1775, General George Washington inspected a rampart at Roxbury and was impressed by Henry's abilities while serving under Washington's first [Major General, Artemas Ward](#). Washington appointed Henry to the rank of Colonel, in command of the Continental Regiment of Artillery. There was no artillery in Cambridge. His first major task was to go to Ticonderoga to retrieve artillery.
- On 25 November 1775, Appointed to the rank of Colonel by Washington after declining an offer from the Continental Congress for a rank of Lieutenant. Colonel.
- December 5, 1775 – January 24, 1776 Expedition to transfer, according to Knox, 59 cannons (sixty tons – 120,000 lbs) captured by Ethan Allen, and move these British cannons/mortars over 300 miles from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston for the fortification of Dorchester Heights, forcing the evacuation of Boston by the British. His force brought the cannons by ox-drawn sled south along the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Ticonderoga to Albany, where he crossed the Hudson, continued east through the Berkshires, and finally to Boston. There are 56 plaques along the trail from Fort Ticonderoga to Cambridge, Massachusetts, marking the approximately 56-day journey. (almost 5 1/2 miles per day) between December 5, 1775, and January 24, 1776. The Cannon Train was composed of fifty-nine cannon and mortars, 29 from Crown Point and 30 from Fort Ticonderoga. Washington's army took the Heights of Dorchester, and the cannons were placed in a heavily fortified position overlooking Boston from which they threatened the British fleet in the harbor. As a result, the British were forced to withdraw to Halifax on March 17, 1776.
- Knox took away – 8 brass mortars, 6 iron mortars, 1 howitzer, 13 brass cannon, 30 iron cannon.



Local farmers were enlisted to help, and by December 17, Knox was able to report to General Washington, "I have had made forty-two exceedingly strong sleds & have provided eighty yoke of oxen to drag them as far as Springfield..."



- December 25, 1776. General Henry Knox directed much of the artillery and boat operations during Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River.



- For the Trenton victory, Knox was promoted to Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery for his leadership accomplishments.
- He oversaw the inclusion of the Springfield Armory as one of two national facilities. – Leaving Morristown in 1777
- Knox was almost displaced from his position as Chief of Artillery by a Frenchman named Ducondray, secured by Silas Deane, the American Minister to France. Ducondray interviewed with Washington and then headed to present his credentials before Congress. Washington wrote Congress on behalf of Knox on May 31, 1777. Unfortunately, in the late summer of 1777, Ducondray was riding a spirited horse in search of Washington in Chester County, Pennsylvania. As he was about to enter a flat-bottomed boat to cross the Schuylkill River, he lost control of the horse, the horse and rider plunged into the river, and Ducondray drowned.
- May 27, 1778 – Congress’s “Establishment of the American Army – Each Artillery Regiment to contain 729 officers and men. 1 Col., 1 Lt. Col., 1 Major, 12 Captains, etc. and the entire Brigade of Artillery be 3,000 officers and men of all ranks. Each regiment held 12 companies.
- 1777 - 78 Winter – Valley Forge – Henry Knox creates a Park of Artillery, a separate artillery installation at the Valley Forge Encampment..

At 28, in Pluckemin (Bedminster, New Jersey), in the winter of 1778-1779, Knox formed the Continental Army’s first facility for artillery and officer training in what has been named the Pluckemin Artillery Cantonment or simply the Pluckemin Artillery Park. The Pluckemin artillery training academy is noted as the precursor to the USMA at West Point, New York, and is simply America’s First Military Academy.



The Pluckemin Academy – America’s First Military Academy. The document, known as “The Lillie Drawing,” is in a safe in Morristown, New Jersey.

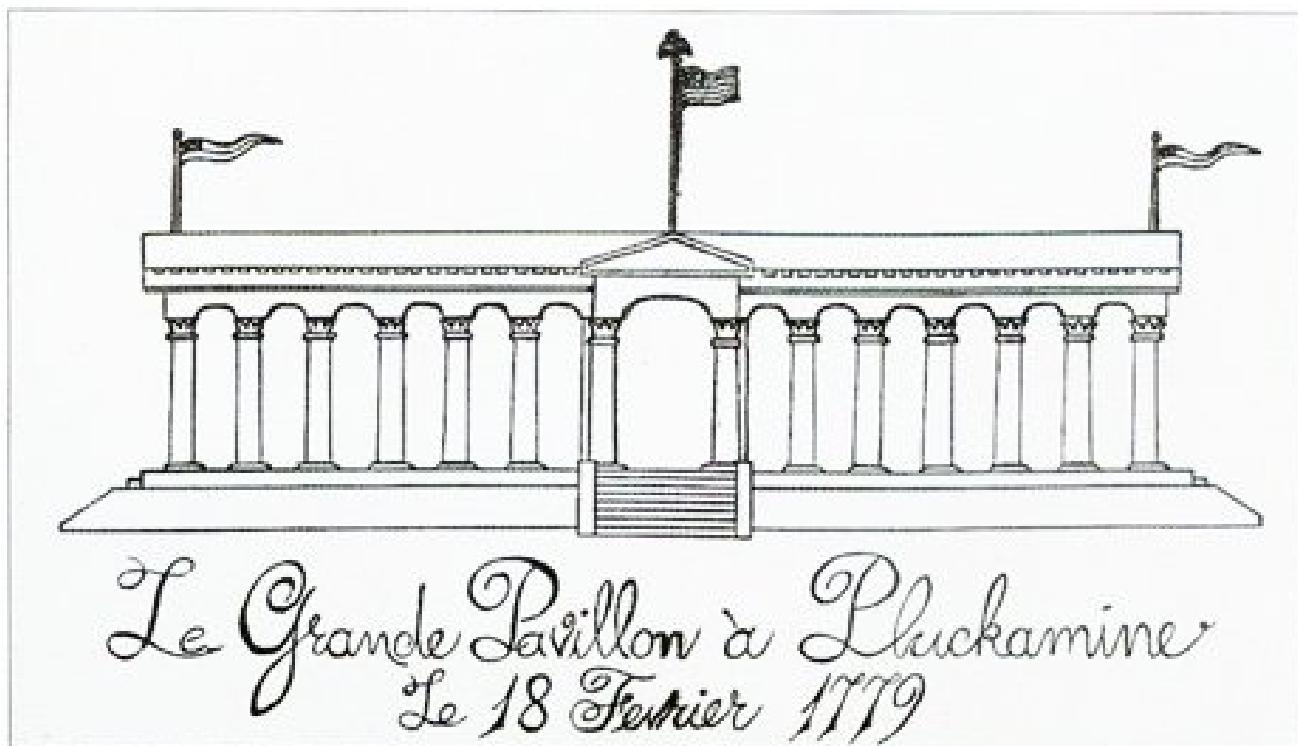
- 22 companies of the Continental Artillery participated
- Standardization and daily practice of firing and maneuvering artillery
- John Lamb’s 8 artillery companies stayed with Major General McDougall in NYC and Poughkeepsie, with Major General Putnam at Danbury, CT.
- 8 army brigades and the Park of Artillery would proceed with Washington to Middle Brook
- Park of Artillery was notified on Nov. 4, 1778, with orders to commence march towards Middle Brook.
- About Nov. 20, 1778 decision was made to locate the “Park of Artillery” at a separate encampment at Pluckemin.
- Nov 25, 1778 – Knox sent his wife Lucy and their daughter Lucy to Pluckemin, with the march to commence at 7 AM the next morning, but they lost one day and got started on the 27th.
- 22 oxen were used to haul 12 and 24-pound siege guns, the brass howitzers, and the mortars. The 3,4,6-pound field pieces were horse-drawn.
- The estimate is about 525 individuals, and 22 forage wagons full of supplies were in transit, and a total of 171 horses and 22 oxen were noted on December 13, 1778, at what was named the “Washington Valley Horse Yard”.
- Dec 3 were in Hanover, Dec 5 reached Morristown,
- Dec. 7, 1778 – left Vealton at 8 AM and marched the last 7 miles to Pluckemin, marching through the village of Pluckemin, crossing the Chambers Brooks, and camped in the fields of Colonel William McDonald, lined the pieces up facing the road, and then pitched their tents (by Klines/McDonald’s mill)....
- The permanent camp site is located about 3/4 mile northeast of the crossroads of Pluckemin (Route 202/Washington Valley Rd). The site appears to have been chosen by Richard Frothingham, Deputy Commissary of Military Stores. (lumber was purchased in Bound Brook on Nov 28th and Dec 5th)
- Frothingham stored the ammunition in St. Paul’s Lutheran Church, which was abandoned at the time.
- The spot was chosen since they could see for at least 5 miles around from the ridge, and there was a



large supply of oak and maple trees.

- On December 17, 1778, General Washington issued an order that all artillery units with the Main Army at Middle Brook, NJ, to join the Park at Pluckemin, thus doubling the artillery companies at Pluckemin to 22 companies.
- Sebastian Bauman – December 8, 1778, leaving Morristown with Bauman's furniture for Mrs. Knox.
- Sekel mentions that Lucy and Julia were traveling together.
- December 26, 1778, 100 pairs of shoes arrive at camp
- Throughout January 1779, the barracks were constructed.

- The Academy was the last facility to be built – February 1779 – 50 feet by 30 feet, plastered walls with an arched ceiling with a cupola, completed sometime before February 18, 1779.
- Find the Pennsylvania Packet (document – March 6, 1779 – explains the encampment details).
- Daily rations were listed as: 21 ounces of beef or 18 ounces of pork, 16 ounces of bread or flour, 1 gill of spirits, soap, and candles. Those who worked on barrack construction got one additional gill of rum per day.
- The artillerists also received quantities of clams, oysters, and some form of fowl.
- By January 9, 1779, Knox received word that officers were in the “pernicious practice of gaming, particularly at cards” and that this “most dangerous of vices” be ended as soon as possible.
- First week of February 1779 on Feb. 6 a dinner dance to celebrate the first anniversary of the Franco American Treaty of Alliance.



A visual representation of the facility that housed the 13 paintings for the Pluckemin celebration in 1779



Julia Knox Grave-site – Pluckemin, New Jersey

- 177 panes of glass were ordered by Knox for the Academy.
- Guests began arriving by 4 pm on February 18, 1779 – Washington, Nathaniel Greene, Henry Laurens,



William Duer. Below the Academy was a Greek Temple containing 13 arches and 100 feet long, each holding [illuminated paintings of a patriotic scene](#) supported by a “colonnade of the Corinthian order”..

- Between February 21 and May 30, 1779, there were only 19 days of rain. On March 7, it snowed 4 inches, and on March 14, it snowed 2 or 3 inches. It snowed on March 17, 19, 24th, and April 17th.
- It was noted that Lamb’s regiment was particularly lax about their personal hygiene, which was called a “common disorder”.
- Washington ordered a signal beacon built “in the rear of Pluckemin”, 16-18 feet square and 20 feet tall, with the interior filled with brush. [Mr. Local History documents that story.](#)
- In December 1778, Harrison’s 11 companies of the Regiment had 37 officers on their rolls in Pluckemin. Lamb’s Regiment had 32 officers in its 7 companies. (officers are above the rank of Sergeant or Corporal)
- “Lectures every day of the week at the Academy on “mathematics and cc,” were to be given by the “Preceptor” of the Academy “Christopher Colles (1738-1816) born in Ireland, emigrated to America in 1765. From 1775, he was an instructor in the Artillery Department of the Continental Army and taught the principles of projectiles. He died on October 4, 1816.
- 1779-1780 – Morristown and Jockey Hollow Winter – the worst winter of the 18th century.



During the harshest winter of the 18th century, Knox and his artillery camped at what is now Burnham Park in Morristown.



Memorial honoring General Henry Knox and the artillery that spent their 1779-1780 winter encampment here, Burnham Park in Morristown.

Knox 30's

- October 1781 – Knox at Yorktown.
- 8 days after Knox opened fire, the British general, Charles Cornwallis, surrendered.
- October 19, 1781, Knox was advanced to Major-General. At age 31, on November 15, 1781, Knox’s reward was the second star, making him, at 31, the youngest Major General in the army.
- December 1782 – Knox succeeded Washington as Commander in Chief
- 1782-1784: With the fighting over, Knox was put in command of the military reservation at West Point, NY. After Washington retired in December 1783, Knox was appointed to replace him as commander in chief until the army was disbanded 6 months later.
- He oversaw the inclusion of the Springfield Armory as one of two national facilities.
- May 1783 – at age 33, the Society of the Cincinnati was founded by General Henry Knox and other leading Continental Army officers.
- George Washington served as the Society’s first president from 1783 to his death in 1799. Henry Knox served as its first secretary.
- Last Secretary of War under the Articles of Confederation – March 8, 1785 to September 12, 1789
- December 4, 1783 – starting at 12 noon, Washington meets his generals and resigns from the Army at Fraunces Tavern in NYC.

Knox 40's

- First Secretary of War under the United States Constitution for the First Continental Congress – 1789 to 1795 (Washington’s first Cabinet)
- His salary in 1793 was \$3,000/year or \$8 per day (\$1/Hr.)
- General Henry Knox retired from President Washington’s cabinet and departed Philadelphia on June 1, 1795
- Co-founder of the U.S. Navy, in 1794, though the act of 1794 authorizing the construction of 6 frigates was specifically drafted to defeat the small but troublesome Algerian corsairs, Knox oversaw the development of a regular standing American Navy.



- Knox, in turn, assigned the task of actually designing these first two classes of naval vessels to Joshua Humphreys, a Philadelphia shipwright. Many historians have labeled these innovative frigates the first “pocket battleships.” This launching was followed on September 7, 1796, by completion of the *Constellation*, and finally by the *Constitution* on October 21, 1797. 27 – March 1794 at a cost of \$688,888.82.
- At 44, with Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton usurping many of Secretary of War Knox’s powers, Knox resigned in December 1794.
- 1798 – President John Adams appoints Knox a Major General during a war scare with France.

Knox 50's

- 1802 – President Thomas Jefferson signed legislation establishing the United States Military Academy on March 16, 1802. Jonathan Williams, grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin, becomes the Academy’s first Superintendent. In 1817, [Colonel Sylvanus Thayer](#) became the Superintendent and established the curriculum still in use today.
- At 56, on October 22, 1806, Henry went to visit a neighbor and stayed for a chicken meal.
- He died unexpectedly at 56 years of age after swallowing a chicken bone, which punctured his intestine. He died of an infection (peritonitis) three days later on October 25, 1806, and was buried in Thomaston, a short distance from his home.



General Henry Knox's grave, Thomaston, Maine

Notable Tidbits

The following list shows the location of construction and the ultimate fate of all six frigates appropriated by the Act for Providing for a Naval Armament of 1794: [Constitution](#) was built in Boston at Edmund Hartt’s shipyard, and launched on 21 October 1797, and remains the oldest commissioned vessel afloat in the world. 204 feet, 44 guns. She earned the nickname “Old Ironsides.” Constitution is berthed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where her mission today is to promote understanding of the Navy’s role in war and peace through educational outreach, historic demonstration, and active participation in public events

Ship	Location of Shipyard	Fate
<i>Constitution</i>	Boston, Massachusetts	Remains in commission
<i>United States</i>	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Broken up 1865
<i>President</i>	New York, New York	Captured by British 1815
<i>Congress</i>	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	Broken up 1834
<i>Constellation</i>	Baltimore, Maryland	Broken up 1853
<i>Chesapeake</i>	Gosport, Virginia	Captured by British 1813

- Knox at West Point – stayed at John Ellison’s 1754 Georgian-style house in [Vails Gate, New York](#)
- Knox always called George Washington “His Excellency” *General Washington*
- Knox later sanctioned the American Navy and promoted the creation of a military academy at West Point
- Youngest Major General of the Revolution
- The Knox’s daughter, Lucy, attended school with Martha Washington’s granddaughter
- General Knox was over 6', boasting a portly 280 – 300 lbs at the age of 27.
- Lucy weighed over 250 pounds
- During the war, Lucy camped with her husband’s command at New Haven, Morristown, Valley Forge, and Pluckemin.
- Federalist – favored a strong federal government
- Ten of the Knox’s 13 children died before they grew up.



- Henry Knox’s Montpelier was razed in 1871 to make way for the Brunswick-Rockland railroad line. However, a magnificent replica established in 1929 takes its place.
- Two separate American forts, [Fort Knox \(Kentucky\)](#), and [Fort Knox \(Maine\)](#) were named after him. Knox Hall [1] at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, home of the Field Artillery Center and Field Artillery School, is also named after him. Knoxville, Tennessee, is named in his honor. There are counties named for Knox in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas.
- March 16, 1802 – An act of Congress establishes the Army Corps of Engineers. The corps will help shape the nation. The new Congress of the Confederation was reluctant to maintain a large, standing army, and the engineers mustered out after the war ended. After the U.S. Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation, Congress organized a combined Corps of Artillerists and Engineers in 1794. The current Corps of Engineers traces its history directly back to the second foundation in 1802. Congress also directed, on March 16, 1802, that the Army establish a new military academy 50 miles up the Hudson River from New York City, at a location called West Point. One of the Corps’ first jobs, in fact, was to build the U.S. Military Academy. West Point’s first superintendent, Jonathan Williams, became chief engineer of the corps. From its founding until 1866, every academy superintendent was an engineer officer.
- The Pluckemin Artillery Barracks – The drawing was created by Captain John Lillie. Lillie was Captain in November 1778, and was the Continental Army’s Commander of the 12th Company, 3rd Regiment, and also aide-de-camp to General Knox. The [original drawing](#) is currently in a vault at the Morristown National Historical Park.
- Clifford Sekel Jr- Master of Arts in History from Wagner College, August 1972. [Here is his thesis.](#)

Academy Drills & Officer Classes

General Knox had hired Christopher Calles, a European-trained engineer and scientist. as *Conductor of Military Stores*. However, Christopher’s main function was to serve as “*Preceptor of the Academy*,” which all officers up to the rank of Major were to attend military training six days a week.

Classes are said to have begun on March 1, 1779 and continued at least into the middle of June 1779. How long the lectures continued after this have not been confirmed. There is evidence that Calles had also hired a number of Assistant Conductors who were in fact young men waiting for their commissions as junior artillery officers to be sent forward for approval to the **Board of War**. These men went with Calles wherever he moved and presumably received ongoing instructions from him.

Research:

- [Map of Somerset County 1781](#) noted (vertical)
- [Map of Somerset County 1872](#)
- [Rutgers University Map Collection](#)
- [Henry Knox - A Soldier of the Revolution](#) – by Noah Brooks – 1900 G.P. Putnam’s Sons, NY – (pg 43 of 283)
- Henry Knox – General Washington’s General by North Callahan (404 pgs. NY Rinehart & Company) 1958 (Assoc. Professor of history at NYU) “superior to Noah Brooks’s biography: Source 11,000 Knox letters in the Mass. Historical Society
- Digging New Jersey’s Past – Richard Veit – 220 pages, Rutgers Univ Press Aug 31, 2002)
- [Grand Alliance Ball](#)



More Research

[New Jersey Rev War Series Mr. Local History Project](#)

[Before the West Point Military Academy \(USMA\) There was Pluckemin](#)

[Bedminster Township's Vanderveer Knox House](#)

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