

# This Day in History... July 25, 1750

## Birth of Henry Knox

Henry Knox was born on July 25, 1750, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was George Washington's right-hand man during the American Revolution and participated in most of the war's major battles.

After his father abandoned the family, Henry, the family's oldest son, left school and took a job as a clerk in a bookstore. The shop's owner, Nicholas Bowes, became a father figure to Knox. But Knox was also caught up in Boston's street gangs, becoming one of his neighborhood's best fighters. Then, one day he witnessed an impressive military demonstration and decided to join his local artillery company at age 18.

In 1770, Knox witnessed the Boston Massacre. The following year, he opened his own bookshop, the London Book Store. Having had little education as a child, Knox used his store to teach himself a number of things. He soon developed a deep interest in military history, reading everything he could find about military subjects.

In 1772, he co-founded the Boston Grenadier Corps, which he served as second in command. During this time, Knox supported the actions of the Sons of Liberty. While it's unknown if he participated in the Boston Tea Party, he did serve as a guard for one of the ships, ensuring the tea wasn't unloaded before the uprising.

Knox married Lucy Flucker in 1774, the daughter of Boston Loyalists who attempted to get Knox on their side. When the Battles of Lexington and Concord broke out the following year, Knox and his wife snuck out of Boston. Knox then joined the local militia in besieging the city. His bookshop was looted and all the stock was either destroyed or stolen. Working under General Artemas Ward, Knox developed fortifications for the city and then oversaw the artillery fire at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

General George Washington arrived in July 1775 to assume command of the army and was impressed by Knox's work. The two men became good friends and worked together to develop the Continental Army. Knox hadn't received an official military commission, but John Adams convinced the Second Continental Congress to appoint him a colonel in the army's artillery regiment.

While Boston was still under siege, Knox had an idea. If they could get the cannons from recently captured Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point to Boston, they could turn the tide of the battle. Washington supported his idea and sent him on the mission, which became known as Knox's "noble train of artillery." Knox and a team of engineers transported 60 tons of artillery from Northern New York to Boston in the middle of winter. One historian called the move, "one of the most stupendous feats of logistics" of the war. With those cannons in place, Washington forced the British to surrender the city.

As Washington's right-hand man, Knox joined the commander-in-chief on most of his campaigns and was involved in most of the war's major battles. He was nearly captured after the British invaded Manhattan. In December 1776, Knox directed the Christmas night crossing of the Delaware River that preceded the Battle of Trenton. He then oversaw the return of those men and hundreds of prisoners. For his efforts, Knox was promoted to brigadier general and given command of five artillery regiments.

That winter, Knox went back to Massachusetts to improve the manufacture of artillery and raise another battalion. He went on to participate in the battles at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth before forming the army's first artillery and officer training school which is often considered the precursor to West Point. He then joined in the Siege of Yorktown, where he directed artillery. In 1782, Knox became the army's youngest major general and was tasked with negotiating prisoner exchanges with the British, which ultimately failed. When Washington stepped down in 1783, Knox took over as the senior commander of the Army. He formed the Society of the Cincinnati, a fraternity of Revolutionary War officers, and developed plans for a peacetime army.

Knox was considered for the post of secretary at War, but when Congress tried to create a standing militia as a peacetime army, he resigned. Knox returned to Massachusetts and settled in present-day Maine. In 1785, Knox was appointed secretary at War. The War Department was small but Knox was authorized to raise a 700-man army. When Shays's Rebellion broke out in 1786, it made the weaknesses of the military and the Articles of Confederation obvious, leading to the Constitutional Convention. Knox sent George Washington a proposal for a new government, similar to what was eventually adopted. He also encouraged Washington to attend the convention, calling him the "Father of Your Country," possibly one of the first instances of this phrase being applied to Washington.

Knox promoted the new constitution and under it was made the first secretary of War of the new War Department. In this role, Knox was responsible for maintaining and managing the Army and the Navy, until the Navy Department was established in 1798. He also saw that new coastal fortifications were established, demanded better training of the local militias, and settled disputes in the western part of the infant nation.

Knox retired from government work in January 1795 to spend more time with his family. In his final years, he embarked on a number of business ventures including real estate, cattle farming, shipbuilding, and brick making. In 1806, Knox swallowed a chicken bone which caught in his throat and became infected. Three days later, on October 25, 1806, he died and was later buried with full military honors.

Numerous sites have been named after Knox, including the city of Knoxville, Tennessee. Counties in nine states have been named in his honor, and two military forts were also named for him.

Henry Knox



Issued on Knox's 235th birthday.



Bunker Hill 1775 by Trumbull  
US Bicentennial IOc

*Pictures a detail from a John Trumbull painting.*



*Pictures Washington, Rochambeau, and DeGrasse.*

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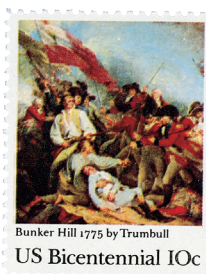
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