



Tallmadge



Simcoe



Washington



Arnold



Rochambeau



Cornwallis

AMC's **TURN** Season 4 – True or False Quizzes:

Episode 1: **Spyhunter General**

1. After defecting, Benedict Arnold was officially designated by Sir Henry Clinton (British Commander in Chief, North America), "Spyhunter General".
2. After defecting, Benedict Arnold helped Clinton round up known or suspected American spies.
3. Arnold had some knowledge of the Culper Spy Ring, but not much. Yet, fear of what he might know about them, threw key members of the ring into a panic, and the ring curtailed its operations severely, until after victory at Yorktown made the outcome of the Revolution seem more obvious, and the Ring became bolder, though the quality of their information was generally less useful to Washington.
4. Coram, NY was known for the capture of an American spy, and nothing else, in the Revolution.
5. Hercules Mulligan was an Irish-born American spy, who helped convert Alexander Hamilton from Loyalist to Patriot sympathies, and saved G. Washington's life twice by timely warnings, as well as gleaning useful information from British officers, while clothing them in high style, and flattering them, while getting them to divulge secrets. Mulligan married a British Admiral's daughter, yet served the American cause, despite some narrow scrapes with British suspicions of him and of his faithful enslaved messenger, Cato.
6. Benedict Arnold sent a letter to Benjamin Tallmadge, requesting him to defect, and offering him the same rank and position in the British service.
7. The letter was reluctantly turned over to Alexander Hamilton who read it to Washington, leading Washington to doubt then test Tallmadge's loyalty by putting him in charge of a raid.
8. It was Tallmadge who read the letter to Washington, and promptly made it clear to Washington where his loyalties lay.
9. Anna Smith Strong spent a lot of time in the New Windsor Cantonment. She was believed to be having a liaison with Benjamin Tallmadge, by other camp followers.

10. Anna Smith Strong remained faithful to her husband, Judge Selah Strong, throughout the Revolution, as far as we know, and there is no evidence to contradict that.
11. All camp followers were sluts, including Anna Smith Strong.
12. Richard Woodhull was reluctantly converted to the patriot cause by Simcoe's brutality in Setauket.
13. Richard Woodhull had been of patriot sympathies from the start. He was made an ardent Tory by the scriptwriters of TURN, for dramatic effect, because it suited their purposes, regardless of reality.
14. Caleb Brewster, Abraham Woodhull's notorious friend, loudly hailed and brought to lunch in Whitehall, the Woodhull manse, was told of 300 pounds of hay being stored in Fort St. George.
15. Actually, it was 300 tons of hay, and its location was in Coram, in the middle of the Island, not at Ft. St. George, on the south shore.
16. While raids to capture and counter-capture prisoners of comparable rank or prominence to exchange, did take place on Long Island, more than once, the capture of Caleb Brewster, in exchange for the release of the brother of a patriot, and the counter-exchange of the Woodhulls for Caleb Brewster, is pure fiction.
17. Oval-shaped Fort St. George, a hay depot, was manned by a garrison of British regulars.
18. Triangular-shaped Fort St. George, on the south shore of Long Island, at Mastic Beach, was manned by a Loyalist garrison, of refugees from New England. Two buildings of St. George's Manor anchored 2 corners of the walls, while a fortified square, surrounded by a palisade and an abatis, anchored the 3rd angle.
19. The deal between Richard Woodhull and Col. Cooke never took place. But, it is indicative of shady arrangements made between British suppliers and colonial and American merchants, with an eye to war profiteering.
20. The hay was in many stacks inside the fort, and was about to be transported to New York for British Army use.
21. The hay was in a single, very large stack, at Coram, left practically unguarded.
22. The attack on the fort was a 3-pronged pincer attack, by Tallmadge's dismounted dragoons, not a single assault on one gate.
23. The first purple heart was later awarded by George Washington to Elijah Churchill, who seized and held the open the door of the fort, against enemy fire and attempts to close it. Elijah Churchill is now memorialized as the name of a public house in Northport, that commemorates his exploits.
24. Ships fired on an attacking American column, and were in turn set ablaze by the attackers.
25. The attack on the fort destroyed the hay.
26. The attack on the fort captured its garrison, horses, and supplies.

27. A vicious rivalry developed between Philomena Cheer and Peggy Shippen Arnold, which is known to have begun over the affection of (the now deceased) John Andre, and resulted in Mrs. Benedict Arnold's having actress Cheer framed and arrested on charges as an American spy, all over the latest insult to the former's fatal attractiveness.
28. The argument and later negotiations by the farmers demanding compensatory pay for carting the hay, with the British officers in charge, resulted in the soldiers being outside the fort when the attack came, rendering them vulnerable to capture.
29. The soldiers were in the fort and were taken by surprise from 3 directions, despite obstacles outside the fort.
30. After the success at Ft. St. George, Tallmadge's main force, under Capt. Edgar, marched north on foot, with their prisoners, having destroyed the fort and anything of use to the enemy, not easily portable. Meanwhile Benjamin Tallmadge, Caleb Brewster and a squadron of 10 dragoons mounted on horses seized at the fort led a raid on Coram, burning the colossal haystack, which Washington had specified as the prime objective of the raid. They then rejoined the main body, which made it back across the LI Sound (or "Devil's Belt", as it was also known), to Connecticut, and safety, on the 23rd.
31. Washington and Congress lauded Tallmadge and his raiding force's achievement.
32. Today, the Tallmadge Raid of Nov. 21-23, 1780, is commemorated by a hiking trail, as well as by a mural by Vance Locke in the Setauket [elementary] School auditorium.
33. At the fort, Caleb Brewster led one of the columns, armed with axes opened a hole in the palisade, while others on a different side of the fort scaled the walls.

Answers: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. F; 10. T; 11. F; 12. F; 13. T; 14. F; 15. T; 16. T; 17. F; 18. T; 19. T; 20. F; 21. T; 22. T; 23. T; 24. T; 25. F; 26. T; 27. F; 28. F; 29. T; 30. T; 31. T; 32. T.



Sir Henry Clinton



Hercules Mulligan



Caleb Brewster
(in later life)



Peggy Shippen
Arnold



Alexander Hamilton



Marquis de
Lafayette

Episode 2: **The Black Hole of Calcutta**

1. “The London Trade” (trading with the enemy) across Long Island Sound, while prevalent, became increasingly dangerous to ply, as merchants came to be viewed as easy targets of predatory and piratical raiders, esp. toward the end of the war, in addition to the risk of potential confiscations by the naval forces of the warring powers, or seizure of cargoes on land, if discovered.
2. Caleb Brewster was betrayed by a friend and captured by Loyalists.
3. After his capture, Brewster was questioned by Benedict Arnold, then severely beaten and viciously tortured by Simcoe.
4. As he makes clear, in *TURN*, John Graves Simcoe was born in India.
5. Simcoe’s father, a surgeon, was captured and mercilessly tortured in the Black Hole of Calcutta, where his son studied the many brutal and sadistic techniques of torture applied to his father, some of which he then demonstrated on Caleb Brewster, within an inch of the latter’s life.
6. *TURN*’s screenwriters refer to the Black Hole of Calcutta relying on unquestioning audience ignorance. The event lasted all of 1-day. Some 60-120 British soldiers (depending on the British or Indian information source) including 2 women and a some wounded who surrendered to the forces of Siraj-ud-daula, Nawab of Bengal, were unceremoniously thrown into the very cramped space of a jail cell not designed to take that many people. With one small window, stifling heat, pleas for mercy ignored, and little to no water, 2/3rds were dead when the door was opened the next morning. It was a horrific event. But, it was not what Simcoe describes in *TURN*. (The Nawab later claimed to know nothing of it until later. After defeat at Plassey, the Nawab was murdered by his former supporters, and the British East India Company soon ruled in Bengal.)
7. At the time of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756), John Graves Simcoe (1752-1806) was busy being a 4-year old, in England.
8. Simcoe’s father was a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of *HMS Pembroke*, a 60-gun ship- of-the-line, participating in the 2nd siege of Louisbourg (Nova Scotia, Canada) in 1758, dying of pneumonia shortly

before the siege of Quebec, the following year. Following his father's death, John Graves Simcoe and family moved to his grandparent's house, in Exeter, England.

9. John Graves Simcoe was born in Cotterstock, Northamptonshire , England, 2/25/1752. He would only go to India in 1806 as Governor General (and died that year).
10. Camp followers were all whores, gossips, and ne-er do wells.
11. Camp followers were wives, lovers, families of soldiers, who provided many valuable domestic services to both armies and to 18th century armies generally. They suffered severe privations, and diseases along with the rest of the army. "Molly Pitchers" occasionally arose to take over their husband's role, when they fell in battle. And yes, there were what we'd today call "sex workers," but far from all.
12. Holy Ground was located in an area of New York City burned down by the Great Fire of 1776, next to a church, where prostitution was the prevalent business activity.

Answers: 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. T; 9. T; 10. F; 11. T; 12. T.

Episode 3: Blood for Blood

1. The exchange of prisoners, Caleb Brewster for Richard and Abraham Woodhull never took place.
2. Simcoe's nefariously planned ambush and slaughter of both sides (by Queens Rangers), while they exchanged prisoners under a flag of truce, is pure fantasy.
3. Simcoe's singling out troops who had served under Robert Rogers command, for such a mission, would have made little sense, since most of Simcoe's command had served under Rogers.
4. Richard Woodhull was killed by Queens Rangers, in this action.
5. Richard Woodhull survived the Revolutionary War, and was in actuality, a patriot, from the beginning.

6. Anna Smith Strong's husband Selah Strong, the former Setauket tavern keeper, was a U.S. Congressman in 1780.
7. Alexander Hamilton's conversation with Anna Smith Strong actually happened.
8. Anna Smith Strong wrote an impassioned plea, based on her observations of conditions in the New Windsor encampment, and the threat of troop mutinies, for Selah to visit the camp and see the conditions himself.
9. Ann Smith Strong is not known to have ever been at the New Windsor encampment.
10. The scene between Benedict Arnold and Peggy Shippen Arnold, over her undying love of John Andre (and bitter rivalry with Philomena Cheer over Andre, even after Andre's death), actually took place.
11. Philomena Cheer is a fictional character.
12. As indicated on AMC's website, Alexander Rose's book, on which the TURN series is based, is a novel, and not a well-documented history.
13. Aside from the fact that most of the key people depicted in this episode were real--Benjamin Tallmadge, Caleb Brewster, Richard and Abraham Woodhull, Anna and Selah Strong, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, Benedict and Peggy Arnold, and John Graves Simcoe-- everything relating to their actions, in this episode are pure baloney. They are a complete figment of the screenwriters' overwrought imagination.
14. It is harder to unlearn lies, when told with flare, well acted, or often repeated, than it is to learn the truth in the first place.

Answers: 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. F; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F; 11. T; 12. F; 13; 14. T (...But, you judge).

Episode 4: **Nightmare**

1. In 1781, Abraham Woodhull had a smoking-gun nightmare, in which his dead father savagely beat him up for spilling the ink on his code book.

2. Caleb Brewster escaped his doctor (who was distracted by another patient), who had been stitching up Brewster's severe cuts, following torture by Simcoe. Brewster then stole a horse and rode hell for leather from the hospital until he dropped off the horse in front of another set of American lines, as he was being challenged for the password.
3. This was all to let Abraham Woodhull know that John Graves Simcoe knew Woodhull to be Culper, Sr.
4. Simcoe had been told by an informer, that Woodhull was a spy, but that was in 1779. On that occasion, Simcoe went to arrest Woodhull, who happened to be in New York City, and ravaged Richard Woodhull's home, when Abe was nowhere to be found. A relative, who happened to be a Loyalist colonel, not for the first time, vouched for Abraham Woodhull's credentials as a loyal subject of George III, and the matter was dropped.
5. Abraham Woodhull is not known to have ever been in G. Washington's New Windsor Camp, nor was Anna Smith Strong.
6. The command that Benedict Arnold raised, following his defection to the British, was known as the American Legion (not as the Loyal American Legion, as depicted in TURN).
7. Anna Smith Strong is known to have thought that the deceased Richard Woodhull would have been her father-in-law, until the latter's intervention broke up that courtship.
8. Richard Woodhull outlived the Revolution
9. Anna Smith Strong (10 years older than Abraham Woodhull), with 6 children, was happily married to Selah Strong, and there was no evidence of any love triangle involving Abe Woodhull and Anna Strong.
10. The first mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line was actually fairly successful. General Wayne had been writing to the Pennsylvania Assembly and to Congress for months, on his soldiers' behalf, without much response. While a few officers were killed or wounded, generally, the troops were disciplined and reasonable in their demands, and a negotiated temporary settlement ended the mutiny, not the grisly scene depicted in TURN. There was a second mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line in which there was severe punishment. But, that was not the case in the first round of mutiny.
11. Wayne did not get his nickname "Mad" Anthony from the incident depicted in TURN.
12. The massacre at Lyme, CT never occurred. Lyme disease, named after the place, has claimed more victims, since then.

13. Henry Clinton was averse to the kind of bloodthirsty war advocated by the Loyalists, as advocated by Benedict Arnold and William Franklin.
14. Clinton is known to have plotted with subordinate officers to have Arnold conveniently killed, wounded, captured, or to disappear.
15. Abraham Woodhull married Mary Smith in November 1781, after the British surrender at Yorktown. They would have two daughters and a son, none of them named Thomas, as shown in TURN.
16. The death and burial of Richard Woodhull during the Revolution is pure fiction.
17. George Washington wanted Benedict Arnold captured, tried, and hung as an example, with only Arnold's leg wounded at Quebec and at Saratoga, buried with honors.
18. Washington encouraged or sponsored attempts to capture or kidnap Arnold.
19. The attempt that came nearest to success was that of Sgt. Major John Champe, who made a convincing escape to British lines, enlisted in Arnold's American Legion, but whose plans were disrupted at the last minute, when Arnold's routine was disrupted, by the Legion's preparations to move to Virginia. Champe then crossed the Hudson and was arrested, until ordered released by Washington.
20. Abraham Woodhull enlisted in the Loyal American Legion, as a spy, with permission from Washington's and Tallmadge's kill Simcoe, who had killed Woodhull's father, but only after Arnold was captured.
21. General Anthony Wayne was a cruel disciplinarian, who ordered the leaders of the first Pennsylvania Line Mutiny shot at point-blank range.

Answers: 1. F; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. T; 11. T; 12. T; 13. T; 14. F; 15. T; 16. T; 17. T; 18. T; 19. T; 20. F.; 21. F.



Mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line



John Champe en route to kidnap B. Arnold

Episode 5: **Private Woodhull**

1. Abraham Woodhull met Benedict Arnold in New York City, and enlisted, at Woodhull's insistence, as a private infantryman in the American Legion, a Tory regiment formed by Arnold.
2. The American Legion was raised on Long Island by Benedict Arnold in October 1780, and would sail for Virginia in early 1781, at one point, narrowly missing capturing Va. Governor Thomas Jefferson, at his home, Monticello.
3. The American Legion had red uniforms with green facings and short tails.
4. After raiding Virginia, in support of Cornwallis' last campaign, Arnold and his American Legion returned to Long Island, and launched raids on Connecticut.
5. Arnold, knowing of Woodhull's father's death, initially wanted to Abraham to receive training as an officer.
6. Holy Ground was part of the area of NYC near Trinity Church, that had burned in the fire of 1776, that acquired an unsavory reputation as a rough neighborhood, where many of the city's prostitutes congregated forming a thriving industry during the war, and where crime abounded.
7. British officers, even at the highest levels, were sympathetic to Abe Woodhull due to the recent death of his father, who was known to them as a Loyal magistrate of the village of Setauket, who had been killed during a prisoner exchange.
8. John Graves Simcoe, and his lieutenant, who launched the murderous ambush, both recognized Woodhull, originally one of their intended victims, now a soldier in the American Legion, and resolved to kill him.
9. Selah Strong was a Congressman, who at his unfaithful wife Anna's patriotic bidding, visited Washington's camp to speak to the General-in-Chief and to assess the conditions, following the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line, and report back to Congress, while tentatively attempting to reunite with his wife.
10. Selah Strong had suspected Anna of having sexual relations with Benjamin Tallmadge and Abraham Woodhull.
11. The meeting between Selah and Anna Strong at Washington's camp is pure fiction, and Selah Strong was not a Congressman, and Anna was in Setauket,

Selah in Connecticut, , separated only by war. They would later reunite still happily married.

12. Cato was Benedict Arnold's slave.
13. Abe Woodhull received an order to appear at Sir Henry Clinton's headquarters, as a guest at an evening reception.
14. Robert Townsend, shocked to see Woodhull in a British (actually Loyalist) uniform, crashed Clinton's party to urgently speak to Woodhull.
15. Receiving a note at Henry Clinton's reception, Woodhull was expected to meet Robert Townsend in the cloak and dagger room. But, to his surprise, found Cato.
16. Peggy Shippen Arnold, went to the water closet, after arguing with her estranged husband Benedict Arnold, only to overhear and see Cato revealing her husband's habit of a daily midnight trip to the outhouse to Abraham Woodhull. Suspecting they were spies intent on ridding her of her unwanted husband, she went home, revealing nothing to him. First Peggy came out of the closet, followed by Woodhull and Cato from theirs.
17. Benedict Arnold and his socialite wife were getting along well at this time.
18. Cato was Hercules Mulligan's slave and successfully performed many dangerous missions as an American spy and intelligence courier between British and American lines.
19. Benedict Arnold assured Henry Clinton that he would personally be responsible for Woodhull's safety.
20. John Graves Simcoe was known for disemboweling his enemies.
21. Sgt. Major John Champe, with Washington's blessing, faked his own defection to the British, met Benedict Arnold, got into Arnold's good graces, enlisted in the American Legion, and studied Arnold's habits which included an evening walk. Champe planned to kidnap Arnold while on one of his regular solo walks, and bring him back to Washington to stand trial and be hung for treason.
22. It was Champe and not Woodhull or Cato who enlisted in the American Legion, Champe and not Cato who discovered Arnold's habit of an evening stroll.

Answers: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F; 9. F; 10. F; 11. T; 12. F; 13. F; 14. F; 15. F; 16. F; 17. T; 18. T; 19. F; 20. F; 21. T; 22. T.

Episode 6 – **Our Man in New York**

1. Edmund Hewlett is an historically inaccurate fictionalization of Richard Hewlett.
2. Richard Hewlett was a Tory officer from East Rockaway, NY, whose stay in Setauket was far more limited than portrayed in TURN, and who would have worn a green uniform.
3. Richard Hewlett knew that Abraham Woodhull was Culper, Sr.
4. Richard Hewlett sent a letter to John Andre exposing Woodhull as an American spy.
5. Richard Hewlett went to Britain in disgrace and tried to sell his commission unsuccessfully, then returned to New York to serve as British intelligence chief.
6. Lt. Col. Richard Hewlett, who married Mary Townsend in 1753, was a veteran of the French & Indian (Seven Years') War, who served under Oliver DeLancey, Sr. He was a prominent L.I. Tory, who defeated an American force sent against him at Hempstead Swamp. Following the British conquest of Long Island, he was promoted to Lt. Col., commanding Oliver DeLancey, Sr.'s 3rd battalion. He occupied Setauket in 1777, built and successfully defended a fort there, but was ordered to destroy the fort and withdraw westward, in early 1778. He remained on L.I., his battalion being shifted to various posts, including Lloyd Neck, where an American cutting-out raid seized several ships, before coming under canon fire and beating a quick retreat, with their prizes. In September 1783 he helped decommission, resettle and populate what is today's New Brunswick, Canada, with exiled Loyalist forces, many from Long Island. He made his home in Gagetown, and is buried there. His wife, however, is buried in Hempstead, on Long Island.
7. Simcoe and Richard Hewlett had a blood feud.
8. Simcoe sent two trusted henchmen of his Queens Rangers to capture Richard Hewlett, and bring him back to Simcoe to stage Hewlett's death, so no suspicions would be cast on Simcoe or the Queens Rangers.

9. One of Simcoe's henchman botched the job, and not following orders, tried to kill both Abraham Woodhull and Richard Hewlett, and was killed instead.
10. Abraham Woodhull and Richard Hewlett renewed an earlier pact to kill Simcoe.
11. Abraham Woodhull offered his father's house and estate to Richard Hewlett, as incentive to work toward a common purpose.
12. Mary Woodhull is known to have been at Washington's encampment, and to have called Anna Smith Strong an adulteress, when Tallmadge and Anna Strong wouldn't reveal her husband's mission.
13. Rochambeau, while having orders to subordinate himself to Washington, was not overly enthusiastic about Washington's obsession with retaking New York City. The city was always vulnerable to assault by sea. The Southern strategy, equally risky, only manifested itself later, when Lafayette had pinned up Cornwallis in Yorktown. Both strategies depended on establishing at least temporary naval dominance. The French Army still had to march to unite with Washington's command. Even later, Washington would require some persuasion that Yorktown was the better strategy. There was the risk that if the Hudson were not adequately guarded the British might try to repeat their original 1777 strategy of separating New England from the other colonies by a march up the Hudson and down from Canada.
14. Mary Woodhull's embarrassing true identity was discovered by Mrs. Barnes, who revealed herself to be a Tory spy, and wanted Mary to work with her toward a common purpose.
15. Mary Woodhull is known to have been a double agent.
16. Mary Woodhull, like Anna Smith Strong, was on Long Island at this time.
17. Unlike Anna Smith Strong, who was happily married, though temporarily separated by war from her husband Selah, Mary was not married to Abraham Woodhull until after the American victory at Yorktown, much less with a son named Thomas, who never existed, then or later.
18. Benedict and Peggy Arnold argued incessantly over her love of the dead Major John Andre. Peggy tried to tell her husband of a plot against him. But, he cut the conversation off and belittled her, and established himself angrily as Master of the House.
19. Peggy grilled her slave Cicero, who revealed that he'd been in the closet with Abraham Woodhull, a spy, and had plotted against her husband.

20. John Champe and Caleb Brewster staged a fight so that Benjamin Tallmadge could call them into his tent ostensibly to dress them down, but in reality to give Champe his orders.
21. It was actually Light Horse Harry Lee, who singled out John Champe to George Washington, as the person in Lee's command best suited to the mission to kidnap Benedict Arnold. Champe was deeply committed to the Revolution, fearless, intelligent, and strong enough to overpower Arnold, and bring him back, unharmed, for questioning and to be tried and hung.
22. Champe was given orders to appear to desert, by Lee, not Tallmadge, and Lee did all he could to delay, but not stop, the cavalry pursuit, as Champe knew.
23. Champe liked the plan, but was not thrilled about deserting, until Lee assured him that he and George Washington would restore his reputation.
24. Champe escaped by land, to a British camp though shot by Caleb Brewster.
25. Champe came close to being caught but with Americans catching up and firing on him, threw himself into the Hudson River and swam to a British boat, where his desertion looked quite authentic. He would later enlist with Benedict Arnold, who was impressed with his narrow escape, and befriended him.
26. While these are minor points, Sgt. Major John Champe had brown hair and stripes (as a non commissioned officer), not a silver epaulet.

Answers: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F; 9. F; 10. F; 11. F; 12. F; 13. T; 14. F; 15. F; 16. T; 17. T; 18. F; 19. F; 20. F; 21. T; 22. T; 23. T; 24. F; 25. T; 26. T.