

No.69.

Philadelphia 21st October 1777.

My Lord

Since the March of the Army from the Head of Elk I have been honored with your Lordships several Dispatches No.10-11-12, & Seperate Letter of the 20th May; the Duplicates of which were before received - also the Original & Duplicate of the 12th of June, enclosing the States of Hessian Chasseurs and Recruits brought out by Major General Robertson, a Circular Letter of the same Date, and the Original & Duplicate of your Lordships Dispatch No.14 - These reached my Hands at German Town on the 17th Instant, and on the 19th I had the further Honor of your Lordships Dispatches of the 6th of August, which came to New York by the Le Dispencer Packet.

The enclosed Copies of Reports from Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, & Brigadier General Campbell, will give your Lordship a particular Information of the most material Transactions that have passed on the Side of New York. The very important & brilliant success set forth in No.3 does infinite Honor to the General and his Troops, and must be attended with the best Consequences to His Majesty's Service.

The Loss on the Part of the Kings Troops on this last Occasion is contained in Return No.4.

One hundred of the Enemy were killed in the different Attacks, eight Field Officers, two Captains, twelve Subalterns, and about three hundred Men made Prisoners, by the best Accounts that could be obtained before Sir Henry Clinton's Advices were dispatched.

The Enclosures No.5-6-7-8 & 9 have been also transmitted to me by Sir Henry Clinton and am sorry to observe by them the very critical Situation of General Burgoyne's Army. He no doubt had Success on the 19th September at the same Time that Action not being decisive would, by leaving him a Number of Wounded to transport, accumulate his Difficulties in proceeding to Albany.

I have Reason to believe he had a second Action on the 7th Instant in which, by the Enemy's Report, they were successful, but this remains extremely doubtful, as they are ever ready to propogate the most direct Falsehoods upon every Occasion.

On the 19th the Army removed from German Town to this Place, as a more convenient Situation for the Reduction of Fort Island; which at present is an Obstruction to the Passage of the River, as the upper Cheveaux de Frize can not be removed until we have Possession of that Post. The Difficulty of Access has rendered the Reduction of it a much more tedious Operation, than was conceived upon our Arrival here.

Considering the Necessity for a strong Garrison to be left in this Place, upon the Removal of the Army for further Operations, after the Passage of the River is free, I have desired Sir Henry Clinton to send immediately five Battalions from New York for this Service. There will then remain with him twelve Regular and ten Provincial Battalions for the Defence of New York, and Adjacent Posts, in which Command I have requested he will continue during the Winter, as I propose to fix my Head Quarters in Philadelphia.

I have also desired that the Forts in the Highlands may be demolished, as a proper Communication with New York could not be maintained in the Winter.

I beg Leave to represent to your Lordship, that the Casualties which have already happened this Campaign, and which may be still expected to encrease, will require a Supply of 1500 Drafts early in the Spring independent of Recruits raised by the Additional Companies, as no essential Service can be expected from the latter in their first Campaign.

DUTCHESS CO.  
2004  
Historical Soc.

I am also to request that additional Clothing may be sent over for 5000 Provincials, which by including the new Levies expected to be raised in this & the Neighbouring Provinces, will certainly be wanting.

I have the Honor to be with perfect Respect,

Your Lordships

most faithful

& obedient Servant,

W. Howe.

(Endorsed) Philadelphia  
21. Octr. 1777

Sr. Wm. Howe

(No.69)

Rd. 1st Decr. 1777

(11 Inclosures)

Dutchess County  
82044  
Historical Society

(Enclosure No.1 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Copy

Head Quarters Staten Island  
23rd August 1777.

Sir,

I had the Honor of informing you yesterday morning of a Descent made by the Rebels on this Island, and of my being on my march with the 52nd Regt. of British, and third Regt. of Waldeck, with two Field Pieces to each Battalion, to reconneitre & if possible to attack them: I am sorry now to add that the Enemy effected almost a total surprise of two Battalions of the Jersey Provincials, which occasioned nearly the whole Loss sustained by His Majestys Troops, as will appear by the enclosed Return.

Soon after I wrote I had Intelligence that the Enemy was moving towards Richmond, with an Intention (as I conjecture) of occupying the adjacent Heights, and thereby be enabled to cut off the Retreat of three Provincial Regiments stationed beyond that Village, which determined me to move forward to prevent the Sacrifice of that Corps; But a Messenger soon after arrived from Lieut.Colo.Dongan, with Information, that an Attack had likewise been made on the West part of the Island, that Lieut.Colo.Laurence and a good many of his Corps had been made Prisoners; But that he and Lieut.Colo. Allan and their Battalions, with a few of Laurence's that had joined them, had taken possession of some works formerly thrown up by the Rebels near Princes Bay, where they shoud be able to defend themselves untill Supported, or that Boats shou'd arrive to carry them off; This strengthening me in my former Resolution, I advanced on the foot steps of the Enemy, and proceeded without the least Interruption to the Village of Richmond, where I was obliged to halt to bring up the Rear, and to refresh the Troops, who were even at this Time very much fatigued from the excessive heat: From this place Brign. General Skinner was directed to send repeated Expresses to inform Colo.Dongan of my approach, and desiring him to



endeavour a Junction. I had proceed but a short way beyond Richmond, when I was informed that the Rebels had reached the old blazing Star, and were using the greatest Dilligence in transporting their Troops to the Jersey Shore; At this very Instant an officer arrived from Colo.Dongan, that he was a little more than at a mile's Distance in his way to join me; whereupon I sent him Orders to turn towards the Enemy, and to attack whatever Body he could come up with, and I was following with all Expedition, and would immediately support him; He obeyed my Orders with Spirit Bravery and Resolution, and engaged their Rear for near half an hour, when the 52nd Regt. coming up, exchanging some Shots, and moving to take them in Flank, and the Cannon having by this Time begun to play upon their Boats, about 150 surrendered themselves Prisoners to Lieut.Colo. Campbell of the 52nd Regt. and the Remainder of nearly the same number, retreated towards the Extremity of the of the Island opposite Amboy; of which last Number, I have since learned was Brigr.Genl. De Bore, and Reports render it still doubtfull, whether he has as yet made his Escape from of the Island; However the Troops were by this Time so much fatigued, that I found it altogether impossible to persue them, & I fear the greater part (if not the whole) found means to cross over near Amboy.

The Troops lay, for that Night, under arms, & this morning, I detached the greater part of Genl.Skinner's Brigade towards Amboy, and proceeded with the Regular Troops on my Return: A Party was this day also ordered to bring off the Enemy's Boats, under the Cover of a Piece of Cannon, which was effected without any Loss.

I must not foreget to mention, that Colo.Buskirks Battalion was, early in the Day, ordered to attack a party left to Cover the Enemy's Boats, which they did with Charge of Bayonet, and obliged them to retreat to the Jersey Shore.

By Prisoners Reports, and from an inclosed Order found in Genl.Smallwood's Major of Brigades Pocket, who was killed, it appears that this Attack was carried on by Select and chosen Troops, and formed from three Brigades, Sullivan's Smallwood's & De Bore's, & headed by their respecting Generals, besides Dayton's & Ogden's Battalions. We have taken in all 259 prisoners, among whom are one Lieut.Colo., 3 Majors, 2 Captains and 15 inferior Officers: Their Loss in killed cannot be ascertained but must have been considerable.

I cannot do too much Justice to the Bravery and Spirit of the Troops; both Officers and Men seemed only anxious to engage, and emulous who shou's be foremost in the Race of Glory; and, I must add, that the several Commanding Officers did Justice to the ardour of their Troops, which they knew to temper with Judgement and Conduct. For further particulars I refer you to Brigade Major Campbell, who was present at the whole affair and charged with the Delivery of this.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

&

most humble Servant

(Signed) John Campbell

Brigr.Genl.

(Endorsed) Brigr.Genl. Campbell's  
Report of the Descent of the  
Rebels on Staten Island the  
22nd Agt. 1777.  
to  
Lieut.Genl. Sir Henry Clinton.  
No.1.  
In Sir Wm.Howes (No.69) of  
21st Octr. 1777.

820A7

(Enclosure No.2 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton,  
dated Kingsbridge 23rd Septemr. 1777.

"In the last Letter which I had the Honor of writing to your Excellency of the 6th of this Month, I mentioned my Intention of making an Incursion into Jersey; the Object of which was to make a small Diversion in Favor of both Armies, at what I supposed a critical Time, having learnt by Rebel Accounts that you had landed on Elk River.

My principal Motive was, if possible, to attempt a Stroke against any detached Corps of the Enemy, if one offered, or if not, to collect a considerable Number of Cattle, which would at the same Time prove a seasonable Refreshment to the Troops, and deprive the Enemy of Resources which I understood they much depended upon, and finally to retire, with our Booty, by the only Road practicable with those Embarrassments, to re-embark, return to our Camp, or proceed to some other Expedition if anything presented itself.

All arrangements being settled, the Landing was made at the four following Places Vizt.

At Elizabeth Town Point by Brigadier General Campbell, with the 7th, 26th & 52nd Regiments, the Anspach & Waldeck Grenadiers, and 300 Provincials.

At Schuylers Ferry by Captain Drummond, with two Pieces of Cannon, 250 Recruits of the 71st Regiment, and some Convalescents.

At Fort Lee by Major General Vaughan, with Captain Emiricks Chasseurs, five Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry the 57th 63rd and Prince Charles's Regiment, and five Pieces of very light Artillery.

And at Tapan by Lieut.Colonel Campbell, with 200 Provincials and forty Marines.

820 A8

The Corps which landed at Elizabeth Town Point to proceed towards Newark, driving Cattle, disarming the Inhabitants, and if it met the Enemy in any Force, so as to prevent its proceeding to Aquakinack, its Retreat over the Pasaick River was secured by a small Corps, with Cannon, on the Heights of Schuyler, who had landed at Schuylers Ferry, and were a portee to take possession of the high Grounds which command the Environs of Newark &c. If the Elizabeth Town Corps continued its march to Aquakinack, it was there received by the Corps which had landed at Fort Lee, and marched by Newbridge, Hackinsack and Slatterdam, where it was in a Situation to fulfil that Object. A Post was left at Hackinsack, and I had ordered General Vaughan to leave One Battalion and two Pieces of Cannon at Newbridge, to cover that very important Pass. Lieut.Colol.Campbell, who had landed at Tapan, to remain there, and if pressed to fall back on Newbridge; this however subject to any Alterations that General Vaughan should think necessary to make. Finding that Brigadier General Campbell had landed on Friday the 12th, about 4 o'Clock in the Morning without Opposition, I then went by Newark Bay to Schuylers Landing on Hackinsack River. The Cannon were that Instant landed, and I ordered them to proceed, through the Cedar Swamp, to the high Grounds near Schuyler's House, where Captain Sutherland, with about 250 Men, had been for some Time. Finding it necessary to amuse the Enemy, who, being informed of the Landing at Elizabeth Town Point, were retiring with their Cattle, the Troops were ordered to shew themselves, and about Noon the Enemy were much increased in Number, and had got one Piece of Cannon. They had all the Boats on their Side of the River. Firing of Musquetry and Cannon continued the whole Day with little or no Loss on either Side. Much loose Firing & Cannon was heard beyond Newark, and at Night we had a private Report that General Campbell had taken Possession of that Town. I sent immediately to tell him our Situation, but soon afterwards, by the Noise of Cattle driving and March of Troops, found he had continued his Route, was opposite to us, and

on his way to Aquakinack. I judged it best to order him to halt till morning. At Daybreak the Rebels appeared in some Force, and about Noon they had three Pieces of Cannon in Battery on their Side of the Ravine. I went over to observe them and had every Reason to suppose, from their Cloathing and Artillery, that they were reinforced by what is called Continental Troops. To try their Countenance, and give an Opportunity to the Provincials, I ordered Buskirks Battalion to march thro' a Corn Field, with an Intention of taking in Flank a Body of the Rebels posted behind a Stone Wall, and which it would have been difficult to have removed by a Front Attack. The Regiment marched with great Spirit, and their march, with some little Movement to favor it, obliged the Rebels to quit without a Shot. I then repassed the River, desiring General Campbell to lose no Opportunity of giving them a Brush, and, if possible, of taking their Cannon.

In the Evening the Rebels retired, as we supposed to the neighbouring Woods, and I waited only to hear of the Arrival of a Squadron of Cavalry, which I had ordered to join General Vaughan from Paulus Hook, to settle a Plan, in which Part of General Vaughan's Corps might cooperate with General Campbells, in endeavouring to surround them, for it was in vain to follow them. In the mean Time I received a Letter from General Vaughan acquainting me, that by Information from his Patrols, the Rebels were assembling in great Force at the Clove. This Intelligence, and their leaving us so suddenly, gave me some Suspicion of their Intention, and made it necessary for me to assemble our little Army as soon as possible, occupy Newbridge in some Force, and send Lieut.Colonel Campbell from Newbridge towards Tapan to observe their Motions in that Quarter.

General Campbell began his March at Daybreak and was not followed. I ordered the small Corps on the Heights of Schuyler, reinforced with two Companies of Grenadiers, to fall back and cover the Entry of the Defile, and when the Cattle we had got on that Side had passed the River, they were to pass also, and remain with their Cannon on the other Side.

I then went to General Vaughan at Slatterdam, and having assembled the little Army and the Cattle, I ordered him to march to Newbridge, and General Campbell towards Hackinsack.

The whole assembled at Newbridge on the 15th, and then hearing nothing of the Enemy, having collected our Cattle, the Soldiers without Tents or Blankets, and the Weather threating, I thought it advisable to fall back. I accordingly ordered General Campbell to continue his March to English Neighbourhood, taking with him the Cattle, amounting to about 400 Head, including 20 Milch Cows for the Use of the Hospital (which was all I would suffer to be taken from the Inhabitants) 400 Sheep, and a few Horses.

On the 16th General Campbell marched to Bergen Point, where he embarked for Staten Island, and General Vaughan to Fort Lee, not followed by a single Man, where he repassed the North River, and the whole returned to their former Stations by Two o'Clock.

I wish upon this Occasion to express the very great Assistance I have received from the Navy; indeed I have experienced it in every Instance; but the excellent Arrangement of the Boats in this Affair, and the Secrecy with which everything was conducted, demand my particular Acknowledgement.

Your Excellency will likewise permit me to give the highest Commendation to the Regularity of the Troops both British, Foreign and Provincials, during this Excursion. Their strict Attention to Discipline did them and their Officers very great Credit. "

(Endorsed) Report from Lieut.Genl.Sir HenY.Clinton  
to General Sir William Howe.

dated 23rd Septemr.1777.

No.2.

In Sir Wm. Howe's (No.69) of  
21st Octr. 1777.

820 \* 11

(Enclosure No.3 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Return of the Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing of the following Corps during an Excursion to Jersey from the 12th to the 16th Septemr. 1777.

| Corps                     | Killed      |            | Wounded     |          | Missing     |             | Taken Prisoners | Total Killed, Wounded, Missing and Prisoners. |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
|                           | Rank & File | Lieutenant | Rank & File | Drummer  | Rank & File | Rank & File |                 |   |
| English Fuzileers         | "           | 1          | 1           | "        | "           | "           |                 |   |
| 26th Regiment             | 2           | "          | 2           | "        | "           | "           |                 |   |
| 52nd Regiment             | "           | "          | 6           | 1        | 4           | 5           |                 |   |
| 57th Regiment             | 3           | "          | 2           | "        | 2           | "           |                 |   |
| 71st Regiment             | "           | "          | 1           | "        | "           | "           |                 |   |
| General Skinner's Brigade | 3           | "          | 5           | "        | 3           | "           |                 |   |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>8</b>    | <b>1</b>   | <b>17</b>   | <b>1</b> | <b>9</b>    | <b>5</b>    |                 | <b>41</b>                                     |

Lieutt. Haymer 7th Regiment Wounded. (Signed) H. Clinton Lieut.Genl.

(Endorsed) Return of Killed, Wounded, Prisoners and Missing.

In Sir Wm. Howe's (No.69)  
of 21st October 1777.

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(11)

820A12

(Enclosure No.4 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Fort Montgomery October 9th 1777.

Sir,

In the last Letter which I had the Honor to write to your Excellency, I mentioned my Intention, with the small Force that could be spared from the important Post you had left under my Command, to make an Attack upon Forts Clinton, Montgomery &c. Your Excellency recollects the Situation of these Forts, that they are seperated by a Creek which comes from the Mountains, and communicate with each other by a Bridge.

In my Opinion the only Way of effecting it was by a Coup de Main in the unguarded State they then were. The Commodore and I having made our Arrangements, and every proper Jealousy having been given for every Object but the real one, the little Army, consisting of about 3,000 Men, arrived off Verplancks Point, preceded by the Gallies under the Command of Sir James Wallace. On our Appearance the Enemy retired without firing a Shot, leaving a Twelve Pounder behind them, and Sir James moved up to Peaks Hill Neck to mask the only Communication they had across the River on this Side of the Highlands.

At Daybreak on the 6th the Troops disembarked at Stoney Point. The Avant Garde of 500 Regulars & 400 Provincials commanded by Lieut.Colonel Campbell, with Colonel Robinson of the Provincials under him, began its March to occupy the Pass of Thunder Hill; this Avant Garde after it had passed that Mountain, was to proceed by a detour of seven Miles round the Hill, and Debouchee in the Rear of Fort Montgomery, while General Vaughan, with 1200 Men, was to continue his March towards Fort Clinton, covering the Corps under Lieut.Colonel Campbell, and apportee to cooperate by attacking Fort Clinton, or in case of Misfortune, to favor the Retreat.

52nd & 57th Regts. Loyal Americans New York Volunteers & Emiriks Provincial Chasseurs. Grendrs. & Light Infantry 26th & 63rd Regts. 1 Compy. 71 1 Troop dismounted Dragoons Hessian Chasseurs.

820x13

Royal  
Fuzzeers  
and Hussar.  
Regt. of  
Trumbach.

Major General Tryon with the Remainder, being the Rear Guard to leave a Battalion at the Pass of Thunder Hill to open our Communication with the Fleet.

Your Excellency recollecting the many, and I may say extraordinary Difficulties of this March over the Mountains, every natural Obstruction; and all that Art could invent to add to them, will not be surprized that the Corps intended to attack Fort Montgomery in the Rear, could not get to its Ground before five o'Clock, about which Time I ordered General Vaughans Corps, (apportee to begin the Attack on Fort Clinton) to push if possible, and dislodge the Enemy from their advanced Station behind a Stone Breast Work, having in Front for half a Mile a most impenetrable Abbatis, this the General by his good Disposition obliged the Enemy to quit, though supported by Cannon, got Possession of the Wall, and there waited the Motion of the Cooperating Troops, when I joined him, and soon afterwards heard Lieutl.Colonel Campbell begin his Attack. I chose to wait a favorable Moment before I ordered the Attack on the Side of Fort Clinton; which was a circular Height, defended by a Line for Musquetry with a Barbet Battery in the Centre of three Guns, and flanked by two Redoubts: The Approaches to it, through a continued Abbatis of 400 Yards, defensive every Inch, and exposed to the Fire of Ten Pieces of Cannon. As the Night was approaching, I determined to seize the first favorable Instant. A brisk Attack on the Montgomery Side; the Gallies with their Oars approaching, firing, and even striking the Fort; the Men of War that Moment appearing, crowding all Sail to support us; the extreme Ardor of the Troops; in short, all determined me to order the Attack; General Vaughan's spirited Behaviour and good Conduct did the rest. Having no Time to lose, I particularly ordered that not a Shot should be fired; in this I was strictly obeyed, and both Redoubts &c. were stormed. General Tryon advanced with one Battalion to support General Vaughan in case it might be necessary and he arrived in Time to join in the Cry of Victory.

820A14

Trumbach's Regiment was posted at the Stone Wall to cover our Retreat in case of Misfortune. The Night being dark it was near eight o'Clock before we could be certain of the Success of the Attack against Fort Montgomery, which we found afterwards had succeeded at the same Instant that of Fort Clinton did, and that by the excellent Disposition of Lieut.Colol.Campbell, who was unfortunately killed on the first Attack, but seconded by Colonel Robinson of the Loyal American Regiment, by whose Knowledge of the Country I was much aided in forming my Plan, and to whose spirited Conduct in the Execution of it, I impute in a great Measure the Success of the Enterprize.

Our Loss was not very considerable excepting in some respectable Officers who were killed in the Attack.

About 10 o'Clock at Night the Rebels set Fire to their two Ships, Montgomery and Congress, some Gallies and other armed Vessels with their Cannon Stores &ca in them.

I have the Honor to send to your Excellency a Return of the Cannon, Stores &c. taken. That of Stores is very considerable this being I believe their principal Magazine.

The Commodore has assisted me with his Advice, and every Effort. We sent a joint Summons to Fort Constitution, but our Flag meeting with an insolent Reception unknown in any War, we determined to Chastize, & therefore an Embarkation under Major General Tryon, and Sir James Wallace with the Gallies was ordered. They found the Fort evacuated in the greatest Confusion, the Store Houses burnt, but their Cannon were left unspiked. The Commodore immediately ordered Sir James Wallace up the River, and if it should be possible to find a Passage through the Chevaux de Frize, between Polypus Island and the Main, he may probably do most essential Service.

820A15

In Justice to Captain Pownal, who commanded the Flat Boats, and the Officers under him, I must mention to your Excellency that that Service could not have been more zealously or punctually attended to.

I have the Honor to be your Excellencys most faithful obedient humble Servant

(Signed) H. Clinton Lt.Genl.

P.S. October 9th. Ten o'Clock at Night.

Major General Tryon whom I detached this morning with Emericks Chasseurs, 50 Yagers, the Royal Fuzileers & Regiment of Trumbach, with two three Pounders, to destroy the Rebel Settlement called the Continental Village has just returned and reported to me that he has burned Barracks for 1500 Men, several Storehouses, and loaded Waggons. The extreme Badness of the Weather making it necessary to be as expeditious as possible no Account could be taken of the Stores, but I believe them to have been considerable. I need not point out to your Excellency the Consequence of destroying this Post, as it was the only Establishment of the Rebels in that Part of the Highlands and the Place from whence any neighbouring Body of Troops drew their Supplies. Fannings and Byards Corps marched from Verplancks Point to co-operate with General Tryon, but finding he met with no opposition, they were ordered back to their Post.

(Signed) H.C.

(Endorsed) Copy of a Letter

From Lieut.General Sir Henry Clinton

To General Sir William Howe.

dated 9th October 1777.

No.3.

In Sir Wm.Howe's (No.69)

of 21st Octr. 1777.

(4).

820A17

(Enclosure No.6 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Return of Cannon, Stores, Ammunition &ca., taken & destroyed upon the Expedition up the North River October 6th 1777.

Cannon.

|             |       |    |
|-------------|-------|----|
| 32 Pounders | ..... | 6  |
| 18 Ditto    | ..... | 3  |
| 12 Ditto    | ..... | 7  |
| 9 Ditto     | ..... | 3  |
| 6 Ditto     | ..... | 41 |
| 4 Ditto     | ..... | 3  |
| 3 Ditto     | ..... | 2  |
| 2 Ditto     | ..... | 2  |

Total, 67 Peices of Cannon.

Two Frigates, built for 30 & 36 Guns, were burnt by the Rebels on the Forts being taken. The Guns aboard them & two Gallies which were likewise burnt amounted to above 30. One Sloop with 10 Guns, fell into our Hands. The whole loss therefore is above 100 Peices.

Powder.

54 Casks  
118½ Barrels  
12,236 lbs. Exclusive of what was aboard the  
Vessels.

Catridges filled.

1,852 Cannon  
57,396 Musket

Cannon Shot.

9,530 Round  
886 Double-Headed  
2,483 Grape & Case

Ct. Qr. lb.  
36, 1, 15 Landgridge.

For Muskets

1379 lbs. of Ball  
116 Do.of Buck Shot  
5400 Flints

820A18

Every Article belonging to the Laboratory in the greatest Perfection. Other Stores, such as Portfires Match, Harness, Spare Gun Carriages, Tools, Instruments &ca. &ca. in great Plenty. A large quantity of Provisions. The Boom and Chain which ran across the River from Fort Montgomery to Anthony's Nose is supposed to have cost the Rebels 70,000 £. Another Boom which was destroyed near Fort Constitution must likewise have cost the Rebels much Money & Labour. Barracks for 1500 Men were destroyed by Major General Tryon at Continental Village, besides several Store Houses & loaded Waggons, of the Articles contained in which no Account could be taken.

(Endorsed) Return of Cannon, Stores,  
Ammunition &ca. taken &  
destroyed upon the Expedition  
of the North River, October  
6th 1777.

In Sir Wm. Howe's (No.69) of  
21st Octr. 1777.

Every Article belonging to the Laboratory in the greatest  
Perfection. Other Stores, such as Potatoes, Beans,  
Spice and Carriages, Tools, Instruments, &c. &c. in great Plenty.  
A large quantity of Provisions. The Room and Chain which ran  
across the River from Fort Montgomery to Albany's Head is  
supposed to have cost the Rebels 70,000 £. Another Room which  
we destroyed near Fort Constitution must likewise have cost the  
Rebels much Money & Labour. Barracks for 1000 Men were  
destroyed by Major General Tyson at Continental Village, besides  
several Stone Houses & Lodging Houses, of the Articles contained  
in which no Account could be taken.

(Enclosed) Return of Cannon, Stores,  
Ammunition &c. taken &  
destroyed upon the Expedition  
of the North River, October  
1777.

In Six W. Howe's (No. 59) of  
1777.

Q20A19

(Enclosure No.7 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Burgoyne to General Sir William Howe, dated Camp at Fort Edward August 6th 1777, with a Note annexed - received from Sir Henry Clinton 7th October.

Sir,

I received yesterday the Duplicate of your Letter of the 17th July, and shall strictly observe the Contents. My Progress from Skenesborough hither was very laborious, through a Country naturally difficult, the Roads and Bridges all broken up, and in the Face of the Enemy, who retired nevertheless from Post to Post with considerable Loss in killed and Prisoners, and without any other Troops engaged on our Side than Indians & Provincials, and those have suffered no otherwise than in a few Wounds. I have had the fullest Satisfaction in the Alacrity of the Army, and the Issue has justified my Perseverance in preferring this Route to the retrograde Movement, which it would have been to have taken the more commodious one by Ticonderoga and Lake George. The Garrison of Fort George, in Danger of being cut off by my Movement directly upon the Hudson's River, abandoned, as I had expected, the Fort, and burned the Vessels designed for the Defence of the Lake. The first Embarkation therefore from Ticonderoga, which I had ordered to be ready for that Purpose passed the Lake the Day I took Possession of this important Communication by Land, and the Batteaux which, had I taken the other Route, must have been destined to the Troops, were now employed for the Transport of Part of the Magazines, which puts me well forward. I have nevertheless been compelled impatiently but inevitably, to give considerable Time to pass Artillery, Provision, and Batteaux over so long a carrying Place as 14 Miles, with a small Number of Horses and Carriages respectively to the Work. Your Excellency will likewise see the Necessity of fortifying some Posts in so very long a Communication. I hope however to move to Saratogha (where the Enemy is at present posted, but making Disposition to retreat) in a few

820A20

Days, but as I have a carrying Place at Fort Miller, and another at Stillwater, I do not apprehend it will be possible to be in Possession of Albany, even suppose the Enemy should not stand a Battle before the 22nd or 23rd. Should the Opportunity of any Stroke offer I certainly, where I can convey necessary Provision only, shall not wait the Carriage of the Tents or any other Baggage. During my Stay here the Indians have done good Service; not a Day passes without Prisoners brought in, some from Miles behind the Enemy's Camp. I have Detachments of seventeen different Nations. There is infinite Difficulty to manage them. My Effort has been to keep up their Terror, and avoid their Cruelty. I think I have in great Measure succeeded. They attack very bravely; they scalp the Dead only; and spare the Inhabitants. I believe the Scalp of the famous Partizan Whitcombe, who killed Brigadier Gordon last year, to be in their Possession. Mr. Arnold professes an Intention to stand an Action some whereabout Albany. I yet hear nothing of Mr. Washington. St. Leger is, I am assured by Intelligence, in Operation about Fort Stanwix. One Reason of my Impatience to gain the Mouth of the Mohawk is to favor him. I hope the Difficulties of communicating with your Excellency will soon decrease. I sent a confidential Messenger to you some Days ago, who I hope arrived safe. The Letter you mention to have been intercepted in a Canteen was not from me, nor to you. It was an Attempt of material Purpose, had it succeeded, without any possible Disadvantage happening from the Discovery.

As I mean Sir Henry Clinton to read this Letter in its Passage, I do not write to him separately, my best Wishes and Affection to him.

I am with every possible Sentiment of Respect and Attachment,

Sir,  
 Your most faithful and  
 obedient Servant,  
 (Signed) J. Burgoyne.

Purport of a Dispatch on or about 20th July 1777.

On the 16th Instant the Enemy dislodged from Ticonderoga and

820A21

were driven on the same Day beyond Skenesborough on the Right, and to Huberton on the Left, with the Loss of 128 Pieces of Cannon, all their armed Gallies and Ammunition, Military Stores and Provision, to a vast Amount.

On the two succeeding Days the Ascendency of His Majesty's Arms was further established by two seperate Actions at distant Places, and against superior Numbers, in which the Enemy's Loss amounted to above six hundred dead upon the Field, above three times that Number wounded, and one Colonel, seven Captains, ten Subalterns, and near four hundred Prisoners.

Of the King's Troops were killed one Major, one Captain, three Lieutenants, one Volunteer Lieutenant of Marines, two Serjeants, 41 Rank and File.

Wounded two Majors - five Captains - ten Lieutenants - one Volunteer - 13 Serjeants 142 Rank & File.

Major Grant of the 24th Regimt. was the Field Officer killed.

(Endorsed) Copy of a Letter from Lieut.General Burgoyne to General Sir Willm. Howe dated Camp at Fort Edward August 6th 1777.

In Sir Wm. Howe's (No.69) of 21st Octr. 1777.

820A22

(Enclosure No.8 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Copy of a Note from Lieutt. General Burgoyne to  
Lieutt.General Sir H. Clinton, dated 23rd Septr. 1777.

" I have lost the old Cypher, but being sure from the  
Tenor of your Letter you meant it to be so read, I have made  
it out.

An Attack, or the Menace of an Attack upon Montgomery,  
must be of great Use, as it will draw away a Part of this  
Force, and I will follow them close: Do it my dear Friend  
directly.

Yours ever faithfully,

J.B.

(Endorsed) COPY of a Note from Lieutt.Genl. Burgoyne to  
Lieutt.Genl.Sir H. Clinton.

23rd Septr. 1777.

In Sir Wm.Howe's (No.69) of 21st Octr. 1777.

820423

(Enclosure No.9 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Copy of a Letter from Lieutt.General Burgoyne to Lieutt. General Sir H. Clinton dated 20th Sepr. 1777 & received the 5th October.

Sir,

The Bearer Captain Campbell, an officer of great Merit and full confidence, is charged with an exact Duplicate of my Message to your Excellency dispatched yesterday by another officer. I request the most speedy answer by Triplicates.

Believe me, &ca.

(Signed) J. Burgoyne.

Copy of an Enclosure received from Lieutt.General Sir H. Clinton with the above Letter.

Conversation with Captn.Campbell sent by General Burgoyne to me.

" He said, he was desired by General Burgoyne to tell me, that the Generals whole Army did not exceed five Thousand Men, that the Consequences of the Battle on the 19th were the Loss of between five and six Hundred Men. That the Enemy were within a Mile & a half of him, that he knew not their Numbers for certain but believed them to be twelve or fourteen Thousand Men, that there was besides that a considerable Body in his Rear. That he wished to receive my Orders whether he should attack or retreat to the Lakes. That he had but Provisions to the 20th of this Month, and that he would not have given up his Communications with Ticonderoga had he not expected a cooperating Army at Albany. That he wished to know by positive Answer as soon as possible, whether I could open a communication with Albany, when I should be there, and when there keep my Communication with New York. That if he did not hear from me by the 12th Instant, he should retire.

820A24

To which I returned the following Answer by Captain Campbell - vizt.

" That not having received any Instructions from the Commander in Chief relative to the Northern Army, and unacquainted even of his Intentions concerning the Operations of that Army, excepting his Wishes, that they should get to Albany, Sir H. Clinton can not presume to give any Orders to General Burgoyne. General Burgoyne could not suppose that Sir H. Clinton had an Idea of penetrating to Albany with the small Force he mentioned in his last Letter. What he offered in that Letter he has now undertaken; cannot by any means promise himself Success, but hopes it will be at any rate serviceable to General Burgoyne, as General Burgoyne says in his Letter answering the Offer, that even the Menace of an Attack would be of Use. "

(Endorsed) Copy of a Letter from Lr.Genl.Burgoyne to  
Lt.Genl.Sir H. Clinton - dated 20th Septr. 1777.  
Recd. 5th Octr. 77.

In Sir Wm.Howe's (No.69) of 21st October 1777.

820A 25'

(Enclosure No.10 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Copy of a Letter from Lieutt.General Sir H. Clinton  
to Lieutt.General Burgoyne.

dated Fort Montgomery October 8th 77.

Dear Sir,

Nous y voila, and nothing now between us but  
Gates; I sincerely hope this little Success may facilitate  
your Operations.

In answer to your Letter of the 20th of Septr. by  
C.C. I shall only say I can not presume to order, or even  
advise, for Reasons obvious; I heartily wish you Success  
and am &ca.&ca.

H.C.

(Endorsed) Copy of a Letter from Lieutt.Genl.Sir H.Clinton  
to Lieutt.Genl.Burgoyne.

Fort Montgomery 8th Octr.1777.

in Sir Wm.Howe's (No.69) of 21st Octr.1777.

820A26

(Enclosure No.11 to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.69).

Copy of a Letter from Lieutt.General Burgoyne to Lieutt. General Sir H.Clinton- dated 27th Septr.1777 & received at Fort Montgomery October 9th.77.

sir,

Captn.Scott of the 24th Regiment is intrusted with the fullest Dispatches and Communications necessary to be known by your Excellency. He is an Officer of great Merit, and intituled to the fullest Confidence.

I request you to return your Orders by Triplicate by different Routes, reckoning that your old Cypher subsists.

I am &ca.

J.Burgoyne.

Copy of an Enclosure recd. from Lieutt.Genl.Sir H.Clinton with the above Letter.

" Captn.Scott of the 24th Regimt. arrived on the 9th from Genl.Burgoyne - Said, that the Army under the Genls.Command, amounting to 5000 Men, consisted of the following Corps.

British 2000. Provl.V. 500. Germans 2500.

That the Rebel Army was about 12000, besides a Body supposed to be about 4000, that are hovering about - That the Continental Troops alone amount to the Number of Genl.Burgoyne's Army. Both Armies were encamped a few Miles above Still Water, and the Distance at any one Place, not exceeding a Mile & a half & in many Places not more than half a Mile - The Ground of both Armies very strong. Genl.Burgoyne can remain in his present Position until the 12th, or until the 16th, should it be certain that the Communication would be open by that Time between the Armies of Genl.Clinton & Genl.Burgoyne; if not, it will be necessary he should make good his Retreat to Canada before the Ice sets in.

820 A27

Genl. Burgoyne begs Sir H. Clinton will give him an Answer conveying the plainest & most positive Meaning, how he should act for the Good of His Majesty; whether he should proceed to Albany, or to make good his Retreat to Canada. He cannot stay longer than the 12th should he be obliged to retire to Canada; nor longer than the 16th should he proceed to Albany. He was obliged to give up the Communication between him & the Lakes, on his quitting the Heights of Saratoga. Was he to get to Albany he does not think he could be supplied with Provisions for the Winter, the country there & on the Mohawk River, being much drained, unless the Communication is opened between Albany and New York.

In the Action of the 19th Sepr. the British Troops acquired great Honor, tho' no material Advantage was reaped from it: Night coming on prevented it. The Enemy fought with a good deal of Obstinacy. Our Loss about 530, mostly British, killed and wounded, that of the Enemy about 1200.

Genl. Burgoyne begs Sir H. Clinton will send Duplicates, either in Writing, or verbally, as soon as possible.

Genl. Burgoyne thinks he could force his Way to Albany, but unless assured that the Communication between that Place and New York was kept open, he could not subsist his Army during the Winter. "

(Endorsed) Copy of a Letter from Lieutt. Genl. Burgoyne to Lt. Genl. Sir H. Clinton - dated 27th Sepr. 1777.  
Recd. at Ft. Montgomery 9th Octr. 77.  
In Sir Wm. Howe's (No. 69) of 21st Octr. 1777.

Public Record Office reference:- C.O.5/94. pp.735-742.

No.71.

Philadelphia, 25th October, 1777.

My Lord,

The Enemy having entrenched about eight hundred Men at Red Bank, upon the Jersey Shore, some little Distance above Fort Island, Colonel Donop with three Battalions of Hessian Grenadiers, the Regiment of Mirbach, and the Infantry Chasseurs, crossed the Delaware on the 21st Instant to Coopers Ferry, opposite to this Town, with Directions to proceed to the Attack of that Post. The Detachment marched a Part of the Way on the same Day, and on the 22nd in the Afternoon was before Red Bank: Colonel Donop immediately made the best Disposition, and led on the Troops in the most gallant Manner to the Assault; they carried an extensive Out-Work, from whence the Enemy were driven into an interior Entrenchment which could not be forced without Ladders, being eight or nine Feet high, with a Parapet boarded and fraized. The Detachment in moving up, and returning from the Attack, was much galled by the Enemy's Gallies and floating Batteries.

Colonel Donop and Lieutt.Colonel Minningerode being both wounded, the Command devolved upon Lieutt.Colonel Linsing, who after collecting all the wounded that could be brought off, marched that Night about five Miles towards Coopers Ferry, and on the following Morning returned with the Detachment to Camp.

Colonel Donop unfortunately had his Thigh so much fractured by a Musquet Ball, that he could not be removed, but I since understand there are some Hopes of his Recovery. There were several brave Officers lost upon this Occasion, in which the utmost Ardor and Courage were displayed by both Officers and Soldiers.

820A29

On the 23rd the Augusta in coming up the River, with some other Ships of War, to engage the Enemy's Gallies near the Fort, got aground, and, by some Accident taking Fire in the Action, was unavoidably consumed; but I do not hear there were any Lives lost. The Merlin Sloop also grounded, and the other Ships being obliged to remove to a Distance from the Explosion of the Augusta, it became expedient to evacuate and burn her also.

These Disappointments however will not prevent the most vigorous Measures being pursued for the Reduction of the Fort, which will give us the Passage of the River.

I have the Honor to be,  
Your Lordships,  
Most faithful  
and obedient Servant,  
W. Howe.

P.S. I have the satisfaction to enclose to your Lordship a Report just received of a very spirited Piece of Service performed by Major General Vaughan, and Sir James Wallace up the Hudsons River.

(Endorsed) Philadelphia 25th Octr.1777.

Sr. Wm. Howe.

(No.71).

Rd. 1st Decr. 1777.

(1 Inclosure).

820A30

(Enclosure to Sir William Howe's Despatch No.71).

(Copy)

On board the Friendship Off  
Esopus, Friday the 17th -  
10.0'Clock Morning.

Sir

I have the Honor to inform you that on the Evening of the 15th Instant, I arrived off Esopus, finding that the Rebels had thrown up Works, and had made every Disposition to annoy us, and cut off our Communication. I judged it necessary to attack them, the Wind being at that Time so much against us that we could make no way, I accordingly landed the Troops, attacked their Batteries, drove them from their Works, spiked & destroyed their Guns. - Esopus being a Nursery for almost every Villain in the Country, I judged it necessary to proceed to that Town. on our approach they were drawn up, with Cannon which we took & drove them out of the Place. On our entering the Town they fired from their Houses, which induced me to reduce the Place to Ashes, which I accordingly did, not leaving a House. We found a considerable quantity of Stores of all kinds, which shared the same Fate.

Sir James Wallace has destroyed all the Shipping except an Armed Galley, which run up the Creek, with every Thing belonging to the Vessels in Store.

I enclose you a News paper I found in the Town, but am to inform you that a Messenger arrived at Esopus the 14th Instant at Night, giving an Account that General Burgoyne, had surrendered himself with his whole Army, and that they were marched Prisoners into Connecticut. How far we may depend on this Account, Time will shew.

Sir James & myself will push forward the next Tide.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedn.Servant,

(Signed) John Vaughan.

P.S.Our Loss is so inconsiderable that it is not at present worth while to mention.

(Endorsed) Copy of General Vaughan's Report 17th October from Esopus.

In Sir Wm. Howe's (No. 71) of 25th Oct. 1777. (3)

Q 20A 31

Public Record Office reference:- C.O.5/95. pp.15-22.

No.74.

Philadelphia 29th November 1777.

My Lord,

I have the Honor to enclose to your Lordship, a Copy of Major General Vaughan's second Report to Sir Henry Clinton of his Operations up the North River, soon after which he returned to York, and remains there under Sir Henry Clinton's Command.

The last Accounts, I have received from Rhode Island mention a Descent which the Enemy Threatned upon that Place about the 30th October, and of considerable Preparations they had made with that Design, but the Disposition of the Admiral and Major General Pigot to oppose them, together with the spirited Behaviour of the Inhabitants, who associated for the Defence of Newport, induced them to desist, and seperate.

By Lieutenant General Burgoyne's Convention with Major General Gates, the Troops included therein were to have embarked from Boston, but the Season being too far advanced for light Transports to get round from hence, they have been sent to Rhode Island on a Presumption, that this Variation in the Place of embarking may be permitted without deviating from the Spirit of the Convention.

My last Letters from Nova Scotia have not contained any Thing material, neither are they of a late Date - Major-General Massey had at that Time detached a small Corps to St. Johns River, to check some inimical Measures of which he had received Advice, wherein his Detachment was successful.

(1)

820A32

From St. Augustine no Advices have been received for a length of Time, wherefore it is not in my Power to give your Lordship the smallest certain Information, relative to the Florida Provinces.

With the most perfect Respect, I have the Honor to be,

Your Lordships  
most faithful and  
obedient humble Servant.

W. Howe.

(Endorsed) Philadelphia 29th Novr. 1777

Sir Wm. Howe

(No.74)

7th January 1778.

1 Inclosure

(2)

820A 33

(Enclosure to Sir W.Howe's Despatch No.74).

Sir

I had the Honor of proceeding by your Orders with the Troops under my Command on the 15th Inst. and destroyed all the Enemys Vessels and Houses till our Arrival off Esopus on the 17th; and upon my Reconnoitring the Rebel Situation there, I perceived a Battery of 5 Pieces of Cannon with a Breast Work lined with Troops; and also a Work with nine Pieces more, It being proper for me to proceed further up the River, to get every Information possible relative to General Burgoynes Situation, I found it absolutely necessary to dispossess the Rebels of Esopus, in order to secure my Communication with Fort Vaughan, and to prevent the Enemys assembling there in Force to harrass me on our Return - Soon after landing the Troops, they dispersed the Rebels and took their Cannon, but they retired into the Town, and fired out of the Houses, which was a very sufficient Reason for destroying it, but I had a much greater Inducement as the Congress and Mr.Clinton had taken Refuge there that Morning, and its being a Town notorious for harbouring the most rebellious People in that part of the Country.

After reimbarking the Troops I proceeded up the River and detached two people with Letters to General Burgoyne, and had the Honor to transmit to you the Information I received on their Return, and also dispatched the next Day the Messenger that came from General Burgoyne - From the Accounts I had received of his Situation, I found it impracticable to give him any further Assistance; and as Mr. Putnam had taken post with 5000 Men on my Right, and Clinton or Parsons with 1500 on my Left, I determined to return to Fort Vaughan where I arrived on the 26th Inst. without any thing further material happening; and agreeable to your Directions, ordered the Troops destined for Philadelphia to sail immediately for New York.

(3)

820A 34

I can't be too thankful to Sir James Wallace, Captain Stanhope, and the rest of the Officers of the Navy for their great Attention and Assistance upon that Expedition.

On the other Side, I have given you the best Account I could collect of the Cannon &ca. taken and of the Houses and Stores destroyed.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's &ca.&ca.

(Signed) John Vaughan

Major General.

Fort Vaughan 26th Octr. 1777.

Destroyed and taken upon the Expedition under Major General Vaughan up the North River since the taking of the Forts in the Highlands.

Taken.

- 14 pieces of Cannon
- 150 Stands of Arms
- 12 Barrels of Flints
- 6 Sloops loaded with Provisions of all Kinds &ca.&cs.  
&ca.

Destroyed.

- 1150 Stands of Arms
- 44 Barrels of Gunpowder
- 80 Small vessels
- 400 Houses, Barns, Mills &ca.

(Signed) Henry Clinton.

(Endorsed) Copy of a Letter from Major General Vaughan to

Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton  
dated Fort Vaughan 26th Octr. 1777.

In Sir Wm. Howe's Letter of the 29th Novr. No. 74.

820A16

Return of the Killed Wounded & Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lt.Genl.Sr.Henry Clinton in the Storm of Forts Clinton & Montgomery on the 6th Octr. 1777.

| Regiments<br>or<br>Corps.           | Killed.      |         |           |              |          |            |           | Wounded.     |           |              |          |            | Missing.  |              |            | Total. |           |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------------|
|                                     | Lt.Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Serjeants. | Drummers. | Rank & file. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Serjeants. | Drummers. | Rank & file. | Serjeants. |        | Drummers. | Rank & file. |
| Lt.Infantry & Grenadiers .....      | -            | -       | 1         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 3            | 1         | 1            | -        | 1          | -         | 30           | -          | -      | 3         | 40           |
| 26th Regimt. ....                   | -            | -       | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 1            | -         | 1            | -        | -          | -         | 1            | -          | -      | -         | 3            |
| 52nd " .....                        | 1            | -       | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 2            | -         | 2            | 1        | -          | -         | 13           | -          | -      | -         | 19           |
| 57th " .....                        | -            | -       | -         | -            | -        | 2          | -         | 4            | 1         | -            | -        | -          | 1         | 18           | -          | -      | -         | 26           |
| 63rd " .....                        | -            | 1       | -         | 1            | -        | 1          | -         | 6            | 2         | -            | -        | 2          | -         | 27           | -          | -      | -         | 40           |
| One Company 71st " .....            | -            | -       | -         | 1            | -        | -          | -         | 3            | -         | 1            | -        | 1          | -         | 7            | -          | -      | -         | 13           |
| Hessian Chasseurs .....             | -            | -       | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 3            | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 11           | -          | -      | -         | 14           |
| Hessian Regt.of Trumbach .....      | -            | -       | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | -            | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 2            | -          | -      | -         | 2            |
| Capt.Emercks Provincial Corps ..... | -            | -       | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 1            | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 5            | -          | -      | -         | 6            |
| Loyal Americans .....               | -            | -       | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | -            | -         | -            | 1        | -          | -         | 2            | -          | -      | -         | 3            |
| New York Volunteers .....           | -            | 1       | -         | -            | 1        | -          | -         | 7            | -         | -            | -        | -          | -         | 10           | -          | -      | 2         | 21           |
| Total                               | 1            | 2       | 1         | 2            | 1        | 3          | -         | 30           | 4         | 5            | 2        | 4          | 1         | 126          | -          | -      | 5         | 187          |

Names and Rank of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the above Return.

| Regiments<br>or<br>Corps         | Comps.  | Rank and Names.  | Regiments<br>or<br>Corps. | Rank and Names.   |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| Lt.Infantry<br>and<br>Grenadiers | 26th<br>Anspach<br>Grendrs.<br>26th   | Captain Stuart Killed<br>Captain D'Erbe } Wounded<br>Lieutent.M'Donell | 63rd                      | Major Sill } Killed.<br>Lieut. Wrixon }<br>Capts. {Nesbitt } Wounded.<br>{Jones } |
| 26th Regt.                       | Lieutenant Delhunty   | Wounded  | 71st                      | Lieuts. {M'Kenzie Killed<br>{Fraser Wounded.                                      |
| 52nd                             | Lieut.Colo. Campbell Killed.<br>Lieutents. {Grose }<br>{Russell } Wounded.<br>Ensign Thomas } |  | Loyal<br>Americans        | Ensign Ward Wounded.  |
| 57th                             | Captain Brownlow  | Wounded.   | New York<br>Volunteers    | Major Grant } Killed.<br>Ensn. M'Donell }   |

NB. Count Grabouskie a Polish Nobleman Acting as Aid de Camp to Lt.Genl.Clinton ... Killed  
Not Included in the above Return .....

(Endorsed) Return of Killed Wounded and Missing in the Storm of Forts Clinton & Montgomery  
6th Octr. 1777.

In Sir Wm.Howe's (No.69) of 21st Octr. 1777.